MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF UKRAINE

WHITE BOOK 2017

THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

KYIV • 2018

The edition “White book-2017. Armed Forces of Ukraine” is prepared and edited by a group of representatives of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

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The annual edition “White book” is presented in accordance with the law of Ukraine «On the democratic and civil control on the military organization and the law enforcement authorities of the state», and also on the defence policy and problematic issues that occur in this particular sphere, as well as the ways for their solutions.

The 13-th edition of the yearbook “White book-2017. Armed Forces of Ukraine” is dedicated to the issues of reforming the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The edition highlights the current state of affairs within the Armed Forces and the main directions for further military development.

The materials presented in the yearbook are meant to be used by civil and military experts in the sphere of military development of the defence and security policy, but also by journalists, teachers and students of the appropriate higher educational facilities and faculties, and also by those that are interested in the state and the directions of development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

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OPENING STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF UKRAINE

In the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 2017 has been marked by a further gradual increasing momentum of the defence reform implementation. In my estimation, this year we have reached the milestone when the transformation process of our national troops into a powerful tool for ensuring military security of the State became irreversible. We have laid a solid foundation for Ukraine's integration into the Euro-Atlantic security environment.

This is confirmed by tangible progress in the politico-military, military-technical and solely military areas of activity of the Ministry of Defence and the all of each has been achieved over the past two years of reforms.

Separately, I would like to emphasize that systemic changes and drastic renewal of the Armed Forces of Ukraine would have been impossible without the support of civil society, without public confidence in those in uniform and without the support of the President of Ukraine and the Government.

Due to this and being aware of our responsibility to the people of Ukraine, we held firm on the line of delineation in the East of our country, despite provocations from the aggressor and his proxies. Instead, we managed to significantly improve our tactical position, take control of several populated areas without violating the Minsk agreements, and bring peace and security to homes in liberated territories.

We have successfully implemented the main tasks set forth in the Strategic Defence Bulletin for 2017. The principles of capabilities-based planning have been developed and prepared for implementation as part of the improvement of approaches to defence planning. The Unified List (Catalogue) of Capabilities of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine has been issued.

The regulatory framework in the defence domain has been improved with the assistance of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the support of the President of Ukraine and the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine. One of the basic documents of defence reform - the State Program for the Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for the period up to 2020 - has been endorsed.

In 2017, we proceeded with reform and development of the command and control system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, building-up capabilities of military authorities, improving quality of operational and combat command and control based on Euro-Atlantic principles and standards. Being guided by these standards measures were taken to optimize the C2 system of forces and assets engaged in the anti-terrorist operation in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. A transition was made from three to two task forces, new areas of responsibility, operational order of battle, control procedures, interaction and comprehensive support were identified.

Sustained attention was paid to maintaining the momentum of the re-equipment of the Armed Forces with new and refurbished materiel, which made it possible to meet forces' basic needs in 2017. 21 items were made operational and over 2,500 of new and refurbished items of armament

and military equipment were procured and included in the inventory as a result of the State Target Defence Program implementation in 2017.

Due to a balanced allocation of resources between the two areas of military training – units engaged in missions in the area of the anti-terrorist operation (areas of combat operations) and regional units performing standing tasks – we managed to significantly increase the level of military training. As a result, the number of brigade-level tactical exercises has increased by 1.7 times compared to last year.

Exercise Enduring Sustainability-2017, the strategic command and staff exercise with military authorities and troops of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, became the main training activity of the Armed Forces in 2017 with planning activity with reservists being undertaken for the first time.

A stable trend towards the improvement of training facilities for troops (forces) was achieved in 2017. The modern Simulation Centre started its operation as one of the most advanced centres in Eastern Europe. The construction of a modern permanent brigade camp was launched.

Significant progress has been made in food supply and military uniforms and accessories supplies to the Armed Forces. The service personnel finally received high quality uniform suited to different types of activities and to combat. The Armed Forces have much to be proud of in terms of the nutritional system for service personnel based on new approaches. 23 military units were switched to a new nutritional system according to the Food Products Catalogue.In addition, a new Enhanced Daily Field Ration Pack (DFRP-E) with seven menu options was tested in military units.

A clear awareness of the positive impact of the declared social guarantees to service personnel made it possible to raise the level of motivation to commit to military service in 2017. The amount of supplementary benefits for participation in the anti-terrorist operation, service in assault units, Marine Corps and Special Operations Forces has increased. The payment of monetary compensation for housing provision and for renting houses was made. The construction of residential areas to accommodate contracted service personnel is under way. Due to this, the Armed Forces manning has been successfully sustained and the foundations to retain the most qualified-contracted service personnel have been created.

The network of military educational establishments and research institutions has been expanded. The Military Institute of Tank Forces, the State Research and Development Institute for Testing and Certification of Arms and Military Equipment, and three Military Training Chairs were established.

Practical cooperation with NATO has been enhanced; interaction with foreign advisers from 14 NATO member countries has been continued as well as the implementation of the Comprehensive Assistance Package for Ukraine, including 8 NATO Trust Funds.

In 2017, measures were taken to increase the efficiency of the use of financial and material resources, resulting in the Ministry's of Defence budget being used by 99.9%.

Much has been achieved. However, there are more challenges ahead in 2018, which I personally consider to be a turning point in implementing reforms.

One of the main tasks set for this year is implementation of the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On the Peculiarities of the State Policy on Ensuring Ukraine's State Sovereignty over Temporarily Occupied Territories in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts".

We also expect the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to endorse the Draft Law "On the National Security of Ukraine" in 2018. This Law will make it possible to create a solid legal foundation for the implementation of strategic goals defined by the defence reform as well as to underpin the legal principles of ensuring state sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, and of gaining membership to the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

First of all I rely on the support of civil society. I am quite confident in the support from democratic countries of the world in implementing the Euro-Atlantic aspirations of Ukraine. I believe in the inevitability of our victory over the aggressor and the restoration of the territorial integrity of our state.

Glory to Ukraine!

General of the Army of Ukraine Stepan POLTORAK

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WHITE BOOK 2017
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Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, 2018

Layout and design O. M. Moskalenko, 2018

Printed:
LLC "LANDPRESS"
Legal entity location:
61002, KHARKIV REGION, THE CITY OF KHARKIV, STREET Zolochevskaya, 1
tel: +380573737787

Edition: 1500 copies

www.mil.gov.ua

CHAPTER 1

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE REFORM IN 2017 AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATION

It is a doctrine of war not to assume the enemy will not come, but rather to rely on one's readiness to meet him; not to presume that he will not attack, but rather to make one's self invincible.

Sun Tzu

RESULTS OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE POLICY IN THE DEFENCE DOMAIN

In 2017, the development of the package of fundamental strategic and defence planning documents was completed and a common approach to defence reform implementation at all levels of state power was introduced, namely:

- at the level of the President of Ukraine – the National Security Strategy of Ukraine[1], the Military Doctrine of Ukraine[2], the Concept for the Development of the Security and Defence Sector of Ukraine[3], the Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine[4], the State Programme of Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for the period until 2020[5];
- at the level of the government - Government's Medium-Term Action Plan up to 2020, the State Target Defence Programme on Materiel Development up to 2020[6], the State Target Defence Programme on Military-Industrial Complex Development up to 2021

Defence reform is expected to result in the establishment of effective, mobile defence forces, properly equipped, able to guarantee national defence and provide an agile response to military threats to the national security of Ukraine within the principles and standards of NATO member states.

- at the level of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine - the Action Plan for Implementation of Defence Reform in 2016-2020 (Road Map of Reforms).

Defence reform is expected to result in the establishment of effective, mobile defence forces, properly equipped, able to guarantee national defence and provide an agile response to military threats to the national security of Ukraine within the principles and standards of NATO member states.

1 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine as of May 6, 2015 "On the National Security Strategy of Ukraine" as of May 26, 2015, No. 287/2015.

2 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine as of September 2, 2015 "On the New Edition of the Military Doctrine of Ukraine" as of September 24, 2015, No. 555/2015.

3 The Decree of the President of "On the Decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine as of March 4, 2016 "On the Concept for the Development of the Security and Defence Sector of Ukraine" as of March 14, 2016, No. 92/2016.

4 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine as of May 20, 2016 "On the Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine" as of June 6, 2016, No. 240/2016.

5 The Decree of the President of "On the Decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine as of December 29, 2016 "On the State Programme of Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for the period until 2020" as of March 22, 2017, No. 73/2017.

6 The Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as of March 30, 2016, No. 284-6.

Since April, 2014 legal classification of operations in Donetsk and Luhansk as an anti-terrorist operation has been the main legal instrument for ensuring the repulse of the aggression of Russia and its proxies in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, which contained the expansion of Russian aggression.

At the same time, the scale, nature and duration of the anti-terrorist operation does not correspond to the tasks of liberating the occupied territories of separate regions of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Due to massive clashes, use of heavy weapons and military equipment by the enemy, the Armed Forces of Ukraine play the key role in the operations in the area of the anti-terrorist operation.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine upon the recommendation of the President of Ukraine has legally defined Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts as temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine. The Law defines the purpose and means of state policy on ensuring the state sovereignty of Ukraine over temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, especially the protection of the rights of Ukrainian citizens residing in these territories[7].

A legal basis has been created for the task of repulsing hostile aggression in Donbas, and in the long term for restoring the territorial integrity of Ukraine within the internationally recognized border.

The Draft Law of Ukraine "On the National Security of Ukraine" has been developed as part of the legislative improvement in the domain of national security and defence. This Law shall regulate principles of state policy in the domain of national security and defence with due regard to EU and NATO membership. Such principles include: instruments to improve democratic civilian control over the security and defence sector, in particular establishment of the principles of the civilian Ministry of Defence; the Armed Forces command system, including the distribution of tasks, functions, authority, responsibility and accountability of the Minister of Defence, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Chief of the General Staff, Joint Forces Commander, combat arms commander, etc[8].

[7] The Law of Ukraine "On the Peculiarities of the State Policy on Ensuring Ukraine's State Sovereignty over Temporarily Occupied Territories in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts" as of January 18, 2018, No. 2268-VIII

[8] The Draft Law of Ukraine "On the National Security of Ukraine" as of February 28, 2018, registration number 8068

Improving the regulatory framework in the defence domain

In 2017, legislative and normative activities within the MoD were aimed at ensuring the implementation of activities of defence reform, technical equipment and material support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, strengthening defence capability and conduct of the ATO, social protection of military personnel, international cooperation, improvement of military property and resources management, etc.

On the initiative and with the direct participation of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine in 2017, the following laws and regulations were developed and adopted (Annex 1):

- *3 laws of Ukraine;*
- *55 decrees of the President of Ukraine;*
- *64 acts of the Government (39 decisions and 25 resolutions);*
- *including 715 orders of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine being issued.*

During the year, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine provided for the preparation of a number of legal acts for activities set forth by the Strategic Defence Bulletin, the Government Priority Action Plan for 2017, the instructions of the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, as well as tasks directly determined by the legislative acts of Ukraine.

In particular, on the initiative and with the direct participation of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine in 2017, the following laws and regulations were developed and adopted (Annex 1):

- 3 laws of Ukraine;
- 55 decrees of the President of Ukraine;
- 64 acts of the Government (39 decisions and 25 resolutions);
- including 715 orders of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine being issued.

The results of activities on the legal and regulatory framework in relevant domains enabled to:

- approve the State Programme of Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine until 2020, Main Directions of the Materiel Development for the Long Term and

Programme for Increasing the National Defence Capability and Meeting Urgent Requirements of the Armed Forces in 2017;

- adjust organization of activity of the Supreme High Command General Headquarters as the supreme collegial body of national defence command and control during the special period and constitutional authorities of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces;
- reform and further develop the national management system under the state of emergency and during the special period;
- define the legal basis for conducting international military exercises in Ukraine and participation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine units in military exercises abroad;
- refine the military administrative division of the territory of state according to the number and powers of command and control authorities;
- conclude new intergovernmental agreements on military and military-technical cooperation, mutual supplies of weapons, military equipment and provision of services in this domain;
- reward soldiers for displaying courage and merit beyond the call of duty in protecting independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine;
- improve social protection for service personnel and members of their families as well as active service conditions.

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES REFORM IMPLEMENTATION IN 2017 IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

In 2017, the strategic and operational objectives set forth in the Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine were implemented under the conditions of ongoing armed conflict in the East of our country and implementation of large-scale reforms in the area of public administration. In general, about 90% of tasks of the defence reform were performed.

The establishment of the defence forces' command and control system was continued as part of introducing Defence Forces Joint Command based on a new distribution of powers, functions, tasks, duties and responsibilities in the area of defence that complies with NATO principles.

The two-way cross-system was introduced. The rotation of personnel of the Armed Forces was carried out as established by law based on the Candidate Pool for career advancement and Annual Rotation Plan of personnel and officials defined by the nomenclature of positions.

In 2017, the strategic and operational objectives set forth in the Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine were implemented under the conditions of ongoing armed conflict in the East of our country and implementation of large-scale reforms in the area of public administration. In general, about 90% of tasks of the defence reform were performed.

The activities were conducted for the division of functions and tasks, restructuring of command and control bodies according to the delineation of powers in the typical headquarters structure of the armed forces of NATO member states.

The main documents have been developed and enacted for the purposes of creating integrated capabilities of the defence forces sufficient to ensure the performance of assigned missions and introduce capabilities-based planning, namely:

- *Unified List (Catalogue) of Capabilities of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine;*
- *Functional Groups of Capabilities (preliminary partitioning of areas of responsibility) with the defined capabilities owners and those responsible for capabilities creation and development;*
- *Recommendations on Capabilities-Based Planning in the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine;*
- *Order of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine "On Organization of Defence Planning in the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2018 for 2019-2021";*
- *Recommendations on Procedures and Conduct of Capabilities-Based Assessment in the Armed Forces;*
- *Tentative Plan of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Sustainment and Development for 2018 and subsequent two years.*

The transition of structural units of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine into new organization and establishment proceeded according to principles and approaches used in NATO member states. The reformed units included: Main Personnel Directorate (J1); Main Operational Directorate (J3); Main Directorate of Defence and Mobilization Planning (J5). Main Logistics Directorate (J4) and Main Training Directorate (J7) were established. The establishment of Main Intelligence Directorate (J2) has been launched.

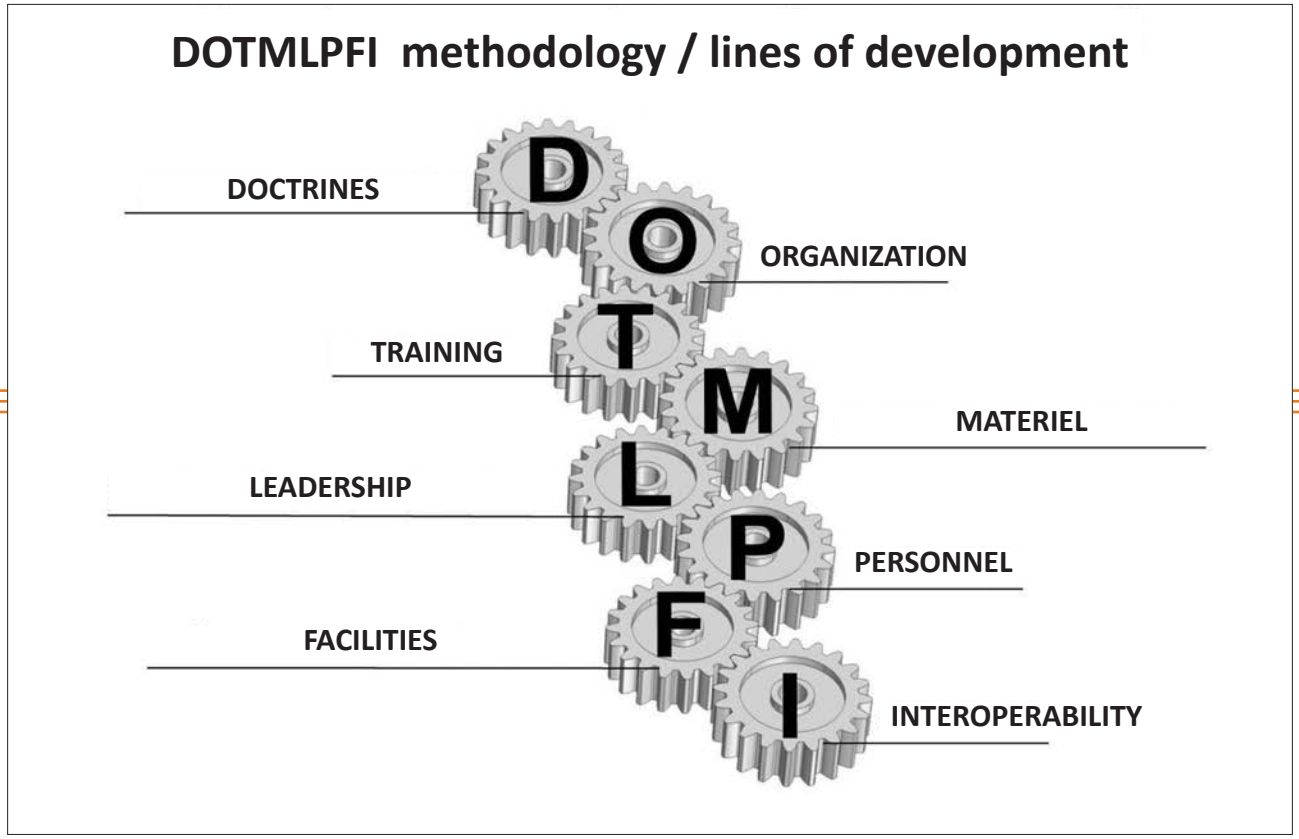
The restructuring of the General Staff is primarily focused on acquiring capabilities by the defence forces up to strategic leadership and the conduct of strategic activities, including as a working element of the Supreme High Command General Headquarters. For this purpose the functions of troops (forces) application planning and direct control are to be delegated to the Joint Operational Headquarters of the Armed Forces of Ukraine with organizational structure to be brought closer to the structure of the Main Command Post of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Internal auditors (48) of the Ministry of Defence have improved their skills in internal audit according to international standards as a result of cooperation with the UK Ministry of Defence under the Nordic-Baltic Assistance Programme in the area of internal audit (NBAP) and bilateral cooperation between the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine and the Ministry of Finance of the Netherlands.

The activities have been taken to ensure the implementation of effective policy, planning and resources management systems in the defence sector.

The main documents have been developed and enacted for the purposes of creating integrated capabilities of the defence forces sufficient to ensure the performance of assigned missions and introduce capabilities-based planning, namely:

- Unified List (Catalogue) of Capabilities of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- Functional Groups of Capabilities (preliminary partitioning of areas of responsibility) with the defined capabilities owners and those responsible for capabilities creation and development;
- Recommendations on Capabilities-Based Planning in the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- Order of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of



Ukraine "On Organization of Defence Planning in the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2018 for 2019-2021";

- Recommendations on Procedures and Conduct of Capabilities-Based Assessment in the Armed Forces;
- Tentative Plan of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Sustainment and Development for 2018 and subsequent two years.

In 2017, training was provided for key personnel of the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff and the Armed Forces services (separate branches) related to the development and introduction of the Armed Forces' capabilities development process based on the best practices of Euro-Atlantic countries given peculiarities of Ukraine.

The Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and NATO Support and Procurement Organization on Common Item Materiel Management Support Partnership was signed.[9]

NATO Support and Procurement Agency has joint the Random Brokerage Services and the Common Item Materiel Management Support Partnership (COMMIT SP).

Operational (combat, special) capabilities of the defence forces have been provided in planned manner during 2017.

The Joint Operational Headquarters, the Special Operations Forces Command and the Air Forces Command "East" continued to acquire the required capabilities to perform the assigned missions.

The Draft Decree "On the Approval of the Regulation on Special Operations Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" has been developed and submitted to the President of

[9] The Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the Approval of the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and NATO Support and Procurement Organization on Common Item Materiel Management Support Partnership" No. 599 as of August 09, 2017.

Ukraine for consideration for the purposes of defining main tasks, principles of use and operation of the Special Operations Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The training centre has been established to provide quality training for the Special Operations Forces personnel.

In general, 238 operational training activities were held in the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2017.

238

In 2017, the defence forces training activities have been intensified. 30 joint operational training activities were held with the involvement of representatives of other military formations and law enforcement agencies.

These include command-staff exercises on territorial defence, "Blue Trident 2017" command-staff exercise with Air Forces Command of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and "Enduring Sustainability 2017" strategic command-staff exercise. In general, 238 operational training activities were held by the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2017.

Facilities and resources for two new training centres were created and nine existing training centres were re-established in 2017. The instructors training system has been introduced in training centres to meet defence forces requirements which corresponds to NATO standards. 10 battalions, 25 companies and over 1,400 instructors were training under these standards.

10 battalions, 25 companies and over 1,400 instructors were training under these standards.

10
25
1400

The activities were held to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in advanced and refurbished weapons, military and special equipment, primarily of military units engaged in combat missions in the area of the anti-terrorist operation.

State and private partnership was actively introduced in the weapons and military equipment production system.

The activities to create Joint Logistics System and Medical Support System continued.

The Main Logistics Directorate has been established. A new Food Products Catalogue has been introduced, which makes it possible to cook various dishes and supply various food products (dairy, juices, fruits, etc.) to military units. The introduction of a buffet type system of serving meals made it possible to choose among cold dishes, meat dishes, side dishes, vegetable, fruit, meat, cheese cuts, sweet dishes and baked goods. The list of food products for military personnel has been increased to 355 items.

Testing of catering service was completed in 2017 which resulted in 23 military units being switched to a new nutritional system.

16 NATO standards have been introduced to the clothing support system regulatng requirements of uniform, individual protective equipment, and other items of clothing support. At the same time new uniform and insignia regulations of the Armed Forces of Ukraine have been introduced.

The Armed Forces of Ukraine were provided with winter uniform to the full extent prior to the winter season for the first time.

The "COD" Automated Information System of materiel items codification has been put into operation with the use of special software National Codification Tool BULCOD.

The "COD" Automated Information System of materiel items codification of the Armed Forces of Ukraine has been put into operation with the use of special software National Codification Tool BULCOD.

The Main Military Medical Directorate has been established as a unified medical support activity of a strategic level. The Medical Support Doctrine of the Armed Forces of Ukraine has been approved. Interoperability has been achieved in terms of medical support through the application of NATO standards in the course of defence forces' operations.

In 2017, professional development of the defence forces and creation of the required military reserve continued.

A new edition of the Military Personnel Policy Concept until 2020 has been approved as part of these efforts. An operational reserve of persons subject to military service has been established with the strength of about 140,000 persons, including 113,000 persons assigned to the Ready Operational Reserve of combat brigades and regiments.

Operational reserve of persons subject to military service has been established with the strength of about 140,000 persons, including 113,000 persons assigned to the Ready Operational Reserve of combat brigades and regiments.

The pilot project on the establishment of the Territorial Centre of Manning and Social Support based on Chernihiv oblast was successfully completed.

As part of legislation requirements the following were implemented[10]:

- automated recording of mobilization resources has been organized in district and city recruitment offices;
- operator's workstations of the Unified State Register of Persons Subject to Military Service automated system have been created;
- commissioning works of the Unified State Register of Persons Subject to Military Service automated system have been completed;

Over 36,000 persons were enlisted under contract, including over 2,500 reserve officers. The indicator of professional military personnel in 2017 was 4 persons per thousand.

A new Concept for the Professional Non-Commissioned Officers Development was introduced in 2017. Over 36,000 persons were enlisted under contract, including over 2,500 reserve officers. The indicator of professional military personnel in 2017 was 4 persons per thousand.

In total over 15,500 commissioned officers were included in the reserves in 2017.

15,500

The activities on the establishment of an effective pool of candidates for promotion based on rankings have been completed. In total over 15,500 commissioned officers were included in the reserves in 2017.

Due to the expansion of "Major" positions in command and control bodies and other military organizational structures of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the "Lieutenant Colonel" position category has gone down by 3.8%.

The structure of allowances for service personnel has been streamlined according to the conditions of active service and its level has been brought in line with the minimum wage set for the current year.

[10] The Law of Ukraine "On the Unified State Register of Persons Subject to Military Service" No. 1951-VIII as of March 16, 2017.

The defence reform activities conducted in 2017 enabled improvements to the organizational structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and military command structure to align with NATO structures, including the logistics system and medical support system, to develop frameworks of capabilities-based planning, as well as to increase the level of the defence forces professional development and military reserve strength.

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES PARTICIPATION IN THE ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATION IN THE SEPARATE REGIONS OF DONETSK AND LUHANSK OBLASTS

Despite the challenges of the operational situation in the East of Ukraine, in 2017 the Armed Forces continued to successfully perform combat missions to protect sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts.

The improvement of the medical support system continued. The measures taken reduced the time for evacuation of the wounded to specialized medical institutions, and improved measures to combat infectious disease occurrence and spread among soldiers.

In 2017, the Armed Forces of Ukraine checked and cleared of explosive ordnance an area of over 782 hectares of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts and defused over 31,000 items of explosive ordnance.

Civil-military cooperation units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine continued to work on the restoration of destroyed infrastructure in the area of the ATO.

Over 1,200 missions were held to coordinate the delivery of humanitarian aid to the civilian population, in the course of which civil-military cooperation teams delivered over 730 tons of humanitarian cargo.

Results of the Armed Forces participation in the anti-terrorist operation in the separate regions of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts

The Armed Forces focused main efforts on deterring aggression of the Russian Federation, retaining controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts and ensuring implementation of the Minsk agreements, in particular, in terms of keeping certain weapons in disengagement areas at established distances.

Despite a number of controversial issues in the vicinity of the disengagement line the Anti-Terrorist Operation Headquarters did not plan to wage active offensive operations in 2017.

During 2017 illegal armed groups with support from units of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation resumed activities aimed at destabilizing the internal socio-political situation in the temporarily occupied territory of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, intimidating and discouraging local population from resisting.

The enemy concentrated its main efforts on advancing its units deep into the "grey" zone, aggressively shelling Ukrainian positions following the tactics of "waging a war of attrition".

The Armed Forces have fulfilled all assigned strategic and operational missions with minimal casualties. The main forms of the Armed Forces use in 2017 included joint operations (combat operations) combined with territorial defence.

Due to these offensive actions ATO Headquarters required additional decisions to be made to maintain combat and mobilization readiness of the Armed Forces military units and detachments and other military formations of ATO forces and assets at a level that ensures adequate response to emerging threats.

The Armed Forces have fulfilled all assigned strategic and operational missions with minimal casualties. The main forms of the Armed Forces use in 2017 included joint operations (combat operations) combined with territorial defence.

The Armed Forces units have managed to improve their tactical position in the vicinity of Avdiivka and Bahmut without violation of the terms the Minsk agreements.

The ATO C2 system was optimized which made it possible to augment the combat capabilities of the task force by reducing their strength from three to two and redistributing areas of responsibility between them.

The activities on introducing (building-up) the CCTV system over the delineation line continued.

Application of this system made it possible to obtain video content from video cameras and enabled the Armed Forces of Ukraine to keep the delineation line under surveillance on-line, react to the use of weapons, identify enemy's objectives, fix enemy gun positions at any time of day or night and significantly reduce losses of manpower and equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

The Dnipro Automated Command and Control System's (ACCS) network of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was brought to the tactical (brigade) level of C2 and in some cases- to platoon and company strong points using digital means.

In 2017, the deployment and improvement continued in the ATO in the areas of:

- Delta Unified Integration Platform of the Armed Forces of Ukraine designed for integration of information resources of different types of informational and automated systems, creation of a Single Geoinformation and Informational and Analytical Environment of C2 bodies and military units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- Information System for Collecting, Processing and Distribution of information on air and surface environment.

During 2017 the Armed Forces of Ukraine have significantly built up their efforts in waging electronic warfare in the area of ATO. As a result, it was possible to:

- *ensure monitoring of radio-electronic situation;*
- *acquire of the capability to effect enemy UAVs by EW means;*
- *acquire the capabilities of detection and suppression of enemy radio link lines based on digital radio equipment.*

During 2017 the Armed Forces of Ukraine have significantly built up their efforts in waging electronic warfare in the area of ATO. As a result, it was possible to:

- ensure monitoring of radio-electronic situation;
- acquire of the capability to effect enemy UAVs by EW means;
- acquire the capabilities of detection and suppression of enemy radio link lines based on digital radio equipment.

The Armed Forces of Ukraine jointly with the state administrations built 226 strong points in the area of ATO in Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Currently, engineering units are improving fortification of defence lines to protect personnel.

The following activities were held to improve and optimise the Survey and Navigation Support System in the area of ATO, namely:

- the specified number of survey and navigation support units was optimised;
- based on information from digital aerial photography 61.000 copies of photo mosaics, photomaps, other documentary photographs and special-purpose maps at scales from 1: 5 000 to 1: 200 000 of the areas of combat missions, installation of engineer obstacles, location of base camps, checkpoints, towns and villages were made, printed and distributed to users;
- 62.000 copies of topographic maps at scales 1:25 000- 1:200 000 of separate parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions were printed.

Work was conducted to maintain the appropriate level of the morale and psychological state of the personnel of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the area of ATO.

National and patriotic training was introduced within the personnel training system as a new subject starting from March 2017.

Great attention was paid to conducting military-patriotic work with the local population of the regions where military units were deployed.

The recognition and positive reinforcement of the image of service personnel, especially those who had served in the ATO, in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and in society as a whole were held in close cooperation with government bodies, local authorities and patriotic-oriented public organizations.

Over 70 military chaplains were assigned to military units in order to increase the level of morale and psychological state of personnel.

Over 70 positions of military chaplains were assigned in military units in order to increase the level of morale and psychological state of personnel.

A system of organizing performances of artists and concert bands was arranged in places of restoration of combat readiness and areas of mission execution as part of cultural support to service personnel.

During 2017, on-stage performance groups of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, artistic associations and amateur artistic bands, some well-known artists performed over 320 concerts, festivals and other cultural events performed for those on active service

Supply of materiel

In 2017, Centre assets, repair facilities of military units and maintenance contact teams (specialists) of the military-industrial complex enterprises of Ukraine restored about 5.000 units of materiel, including:

- over 50 units- by state enterprises contact teams;
- over 1.450 units- by Centre maintenance contact teams;
- over 3500 units- by repair facilities on-site in the area of ATO.

In 2017 were restored about 5.000 samples of materiel, including:

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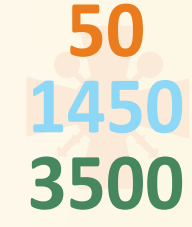
- *over 1.450 units - by Centre maintenance contact teams;*
- *over 3500 units - by repair facilities on-site in the area of ATO.*



Besides, forces engaged in missions in the area of ATO received over 120 engines for the restoration of equipment during 2017. About 80 engines were repaired at factories.

The conducted activities raised the level of serviceable equipment available to designated troops with operating materiel at 98%, including weapon ordnance – at 99%, armoured force vehicles and equipment- at 94%, and mechanical transport – at 98%.

During 2017, about 11.200 tons of rockets and ammunition were supplied to the troops' field depots.

At present, stocks of rockets and ammunition at field ammunition depots of military units and troops, in general, meet the specified requirements, except for the stores list that are not available or limited in numbers at the Centre's depots and bases.

The activities conducted in 2017 in improving repair of materiel and increasing supply to military units engaged in the ATO made it possible to raise the level of their equipment with fully operational materiel ensuring the conduct of assigned missions in 2017.

Logistics support

In 2017, the main efforts for the logistics support were focused on meeting the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the ATO in fuel and ammunition, in improving the quality of food and the level of organization of bath and laundry services for personnel.

A new Enhanced Daily Field Ration Pack (DFRP-E) with seven menu options was tested in minor military units under field conditions in isolation from the parent units' deployment area during 2017 in order to diversify the food ration of military personnel in the course of combat (special) missions.

119.758 tons of fuel were supplied to meet the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2017.

This made it possible to fully ensure the fulfilment of missions, particularly in the area of ATO.

Four fuelling platforms with capacity of 20 м^3, ten storage tanks with capacity of 25 м^3, 9.000 20 litres steel jerry cans, 63 Shelf-100 electric-powered petrol filling stations and other technical supply totalling UAH 18,2 million were supplied to military units in order to improve storage conditions and refuelling of equipment.

11 items of petrol service's automotive equipment were repaired and 26 truck tanks were refurnished for transportation of rocket fuel components into TT-5,5-4320 at the state enterprise "45th Experimental Mechanical Plant".

413 pieces of petrol service's equipment were repaired by the repair facilities (workshops) of support centres, bases and fuel depots in the area of ATO.

15 storage tanks with capacity of 32.140 м^3 were restored and 32 storage tanks with capacity of 42.900 м^3 were diagnosed and calibrated.

In 2017 TT-12-63221 truck tank for fuel transportation was put into service of the Armed Forces (the Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine No. 255 as of May 03, 2017).

For the purposes of implementing Programme for the Armed Forces Sustainment and Development, 143 procurement procedures of food service equipment as well as equipment restoration services totalling UAH 17.3 million were conducted in 2017.

Amending the regulatory framework in terms of common procedures and norms for the equipping of food service facilities and property continued to further improve catering services.

In 2017 a new nutritional system based on Food Products Catalogue was introduced in the Armed Forces for the purposes of implementing instructions of the President of Ukraine and Action Plan on implementation of the defence reform in 2016- 2020.[11]

The new nutritional system received positive feedback from the service personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

The employment of full time cooks and dining facilities personnel in the catering organization helped to increase overall combat readiness, self-sustainment of troops and released service personnel from non-core functions.

[11] The Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On the Transition of Military Units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to a Food and Nutritional System using Food Products Catalogue" No. 157 as of March 21, 2017.

For the purposes of implementing the Plan the Armed Forces Sustainment and Development a wide stock list of the equipment, other than principal items were procured in 2017, namely:

- kevlar helmets – 18.000 items;
- body armour vests – 1.000 sets;
- Service uniform – 20.000 sets;
- field hats – 173.200 items;
- helmet liners – 150.000 items;
- summer field uniform – 308.000 sets;
- cold-weather field jackets – 146.600 items;
- cold-weather field trousers – 87.600 items;
- combat boots – 327.200 pairs;
- short-sleeved vests – 180.000 items;
- knit cold-weather undergarments – 210.300 sets;
- knit undershirt – 304.500 sets.

100% of service personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine were provided with equipment, other than principal items from the cold-weather field list in 2017

Developing and amending the existing regulatory framework on procedures and norms to provide clothing and equipment supply service with facilities and property continued to further improve military uniforms and accessories supply.

In 2017 changes to the equipment inventory, other than principal items and personal supplies were enacted to improve organization of troops' military uniforms and accessories supply.[12]

In 2017 new samples of uniform and insignia for service personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine were approved.[13]

The level of organization of bath and laundry service had increased significantly due to the purchase and supply of 279 agitator washing machines and 130 automatic machines, 70 fast heating boilers, shower installations and 17 mobile bath and laundry complexes (MBLC) in 2017.

The development and introduction of a new mobile bath and laundry platform continued (prepared for investigation tests) and a field shower (prepared to be passed into service).

Medical support

Medical support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine personnel in the area of ATO was provided by organic forces and assets of medical units, military mobile hospitals, regional military-medical clinical centres (military hospitals) on an area basis with the involvement of health care facilities of communal ownership and the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, located in the conflict zone and beyond, with 30% of bed capacity provided for the treatment of wounded (sick) service personnel.

About 1.800 members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and over 500 ambulances and special-purpose vehicles were involved in activities to provide first aid, paramedical service and initial treatment to service personnel.

1800
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[12] The Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine No. 232 as of April 26, 2016 "On Approval of the Instruction on Organization of Military Uniforms and Accessories Supplies of Service Personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in Peace Time and Special Period" No. 197 as of March 31, 2017.

[13] The Orders of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On Approval of Samples of Military Uniform and Insignia for Service Personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Students of Military Lyceums" No. 370 as of August 18, 2017, "On Approval of Tables of Occasions of Service Personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Students of Military Lyceums" No. 606 as of November 13, 2017.

Medical evacuation with the involvement of Mi-8 helicopters (at operational and tactical level), "Vita" An-26 ambulance aircraft and An-26 transport aircraft (at strategic level) was organized to comply with recommended medical timelines for emergency medical aid to wounded service personnel.

56 soldiers, anti-terrorist operation participants, were sent for treatment abroad in 2017.

Organization of remedial measures and evacuation efforts in the course of ATO in the separate regions of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts meets modern requirements as to the medical support.

In 2017, 100 new type A cross-country ambulances, 8 units of light armoured sanitary equipment (multi-purpose light-armoured towing vehicle MTLB-S), mobile surgical system and mobile X-ray cabinet based on KrAZ vehicle, 40 HMMWV medical vehicles were deployed to military units engaged in missions in the area of ATO.

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Military transports

The entire railway network of Ukrzaliznytsia Public Joint Stock Company was involved for the purposes of military transportation.

For the purposes of building-up and maintaining loading-and-unloading capacity of railway stations to improve the operational efficiency to transport troops, the necessary

repairs and renewals were made to 39 railway stations, serving as points of embarkation, including 9 railway stations in the area of ATO in 2017.

In 2017, transportation of military units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the separate regions of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts was provided according to plans of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. In general, tasks related to transportation were performed on time.

Road transport of the AFU Logistics' military units transported rockets, ammunition and other materiel to support troops engaged in the ATO in the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk.

Military road transport of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Logistics transported 49.000 tons of materiel in 2017, including;

- *dry cargo transport - 22.000 tonnes;*
- *bulk transport - 27.000 tonnes.*

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- dry cargo transport- 22.000 tonnes;
- bulk transport- 27.000 tonnes.

The average daily run of road transport amounted to 300 km, and average daily transportation of material assets amounted to 290 tonnes per day, including 200 tonnes for the purposes of ATO.

The number and condition of available road transport of task force units, shipment distance, and the state of the road network on the route, made it possible to transport required amounts of materiel from the brigade rear command posts to designated units within 1.5-2 hours.

Mine clearance activities in the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk

In 2017, mine clearance activities in the territory controlled by the Ukrainian government continued. An area of about 815 hectares was cleared by the mine clearance teams of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. About 40 000 unexploded ordnance were found and defused.

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815 ha

40,000

Starting from January 1, 2017 international non-governmental organizations were involved to the mine clearance activities (the HALO Trust, Danish Demining Group and the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action). Over 130 hectares of territory were cleared and over 500 unexploded ordnance were found and defused (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1. Cleared territories and number of found and destroyed explosive ordnance as well as infrastructure facilities on territories of Luhansk and Donetsk oblast, cleared of mines in 2014-2017.

SN	Tasks performed	Range of territory	Number of found and disposed explosives	Number of facilities for marking and warning
1	In pursuance of plan for the mine clearance of railroads and surrounding areas of power transmission lines, connecting the unified energy system of Ukraine with the energy system of the temporarily uncontrolled territory of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions: - clearance of railroad hauls and organization of recovery operations within controlled areas; - combat engineer reconnaissance, demining and recovery operations on main power transmission lines.	120,8 ha 357,7 ha	872 1205	– –
	In pursuance of the Non-Technical Survey Plan for the liberated territories of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions (the Armed Forces, the State Special, Transport Service, the State Emergency Service of Ukraine and international organizations the HALO Trust and DDG): - examined area - territory under suspicion - approved hazardous areas - cleared areas	1474 ha (planned) 732 ha 742 ha 282,5 км² 131,4 км²	– – – – 576	–
	Booklets were formulated: - “ATTENTION! UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE!”; Brochure: - “Safety Instruction Booklet for the Members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in Case of Explosive Ordnance (Suspicious Objects) Detection”	–	–	150 000 examples
4	To warn of and mark hazardous areas the following was established: - “Danger Mine” wear-resistant warning signs; - “Danger Mine” wear-resistant warning banners; - equipment for fencing and marking of hazardous areas.	– – –	– – –	6000 units. 3000 units. 155,000 m
5	Total, mine clearance teams inspected: - area; - roads; - railways; - infrastructure facilities. Detected and defused	3639 ha 1153 km 17.6 km 106 –	– – – – 182,000	–

CIVIL-MILITARY COOPERATION

In 2017, civil-military cooperation units rendered assistance to the civilian population inhabiting the vicinity of the delimitation line with the challenging issues of daily life.

Efforts were principally aimed at creating a positive public opinion about the Armed Forces of Ukraine among residents in the deployment areas, improving coordination and interaction with local authorities, public associations, international humanitarian organizations and citizens in order to ensure favourable conditions for the performance of assigned missions by the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Preventing and overcoming the consequences of humanitarian crisis

In 2017, teams and joint centres for civil-military cooperation engaged in missions in the area of ATO delivered and escorted about 788 tons of humanitarian cargo, including food, essentials, coal and firewood.

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788 t

Civil-military cooperation representatives together with local authorities and the State Emergency Service of Ukraine units conducted over 40 joint activities related to the restoration of vital infrastructure (electricity transmission lines, water and gas supply, technical facilities, roadway paving, etc.) in populated areas in the vicinity of delimitation line.

Civil-military cooperation units along with the established rapid reaction headquarters' representatives conducted emergency relief operations in the towns of Avdiivka, Balakleja, Kalynivka, Travneve, Hladosove, Verhn'otorec'ke and Svitlodars'k. They monitored the humanitarian situation, assessed consequences and damages to the civilian population, coordinated activities related to the restoration of infrastructure and rendering humanitarian assistance to the victims.

Harmonization of demining measure

Representatives of civil-military cooperation units and joint centres were involved in the activities of military-patriotic education of children and youth. In 2017, over 100 classes on landmine safety were provided for students of general education schools and population as part of these efforts with the involvement of the HALLO Trust and Danish Demining Group representatives, the State Emergency Service of Ukraine units under the auspices of the United Nations International Children's Fund.

EVACUATION 200 Humanitarian Project of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

The search, evacuation and transportation of bodies of deceased soldiers from the area of ATO to places of forensic medical examination and for final burial were conducted as part of the EVACUATION 200 Humanitarian Project of the Armed Forces of Ukraine,

During 2017 search teams managed to find the burial places of 11 soldiers who were considered missing in action. The remains of their bodies after identification were transferred to relatives for reburial.

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The issues of improving information and psychological support provided to relatives of missing in action soldiers were worked out together with the International Committee of the Red Cross. It was found necessary to provide psychological rehabilitation for persons who performed missions within search teams.

In 2017, a memorandum of cooperation was signed with nine non-governmental charitable organizations of Ukraine and international humanitarian organizations, which provide for the joint projects to be implemented in the future.

In 2017, an instruction approved by the joint order of force structures was developed for the purposes of coordinating the search, identification and reburial of bodies of missing in action soldiers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations.

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The instruction was developed as a result of joint consultations with experts from the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Prevention of harm to civilian population

The II International Conference on Civil-Military Cooperation was held in April, 2017. The following issues were discussed: responding to the needs of Ukrainian citizens affected by the armed conflict in view of international norms, providing assistance in a crisis and ensuring the rules of international humanitarian law in the armed conflict.

The efforts of leading experts from countries around the world, government agencies, international humanitarian and civil society organizations were combined to create an effective system for preventing losses among the civilian population.

The establishment of mechanisms for preventing harm to civilian populations has started in cooperation with the Centre for Civilians in Conflicts US non-governmental organization.

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The civil-military cooperation activities remain an important component of the Armed Forces of Ukraine activities. Cooperation with humanitarian organizations and representatives of the government in 2017 made it possible to reduce effects of hostilities on civilians in the area of ATO as well as the influence of the Russian information space on Ukrainian citizens in the east of Ukraine.

FUNDING OF THE ARMED FORCES' NEEDS

The State Budget of Ukraine for 2017 assigned UAH 69 175.2 million for the MoD (which equated to 2.43% of the GDP), which included the General Fund of UAH 62 847.8 million (90,9 % of the budget), the Special Fund of UAH 6 327.4 million (9,1 % of the budget), confiscated funds and funds received from the disposal of assets, confiscated upon court decision for committing corruption and corruption-related offences of UAH 4 527.9 million.

Actually, in 2017 UAH 72 126.2 million were received (2.53% of the GDP), or 104.3% of the annual assignments; of them for the General Fund – UAH 62 847.8 million (100% of the General Fund allocations), for the Special Fund – UAH 9 278.4 million(146.6% of the Special Fund allocations), including UAH 4 527.9 million under the budget programme "Expenditures for the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine for implementation of measures concerning the increasing of defence capabilities and state security" .

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the budget programme "Expenditures for the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine for implementation of measures concerning the increasing of defence capabilities and state security" (Annex 2).

Diagram 1.1. State of financial support provided to the Armed Forces in 2014-2017, UAH billion

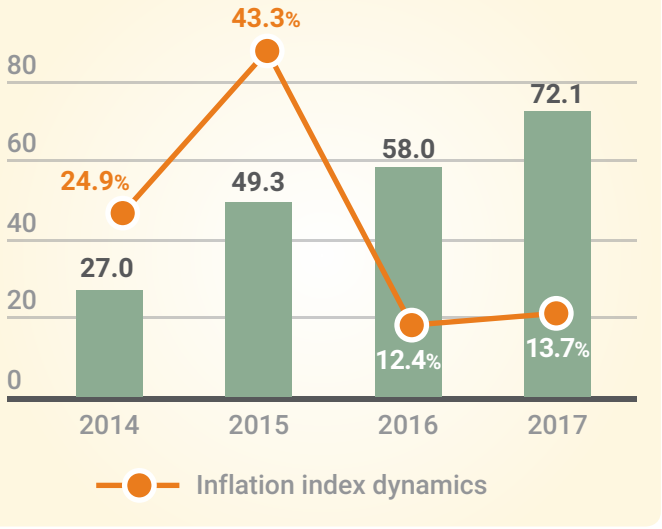
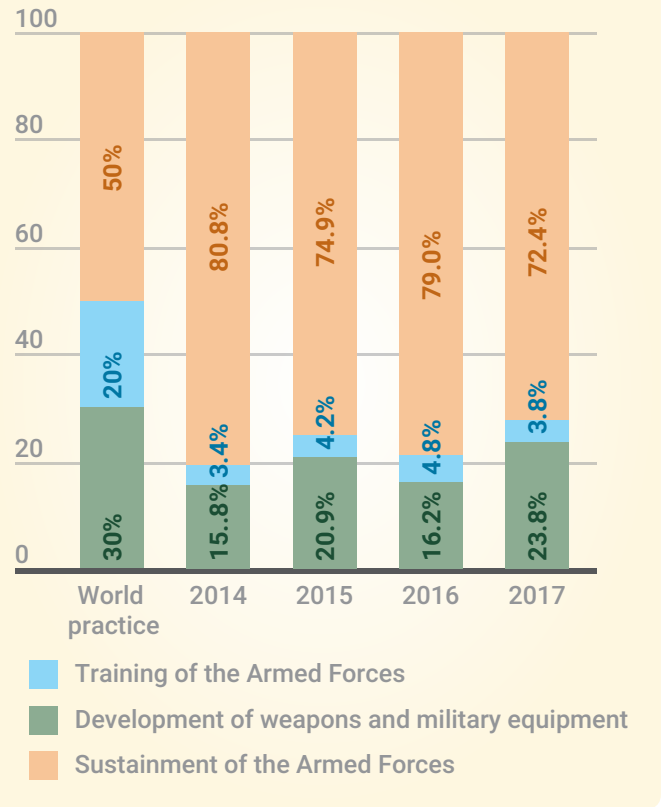


Diagram 1.2. MoD funding according to functional areas in 2014-2017, %



In 2017 the Ministry of Defence used additional costs to finance the needs of national defence in the form of donations, humanitarian and international technical assistance from foreign countries amounting to UAH 2.7 billion, that provided for the performance above target under the Special Fund.

In 2014-2017 UAH 6 885.9 million were received in the form of donations, humanitarian and international technical assistance from foreign countries, including: 2014 – UAH 426.2 million, 2015 – UAH 1 696.1 million, 2016 – UAH 2 083.8 million, 2017 – UAH 2 679.8 million.

The 2017 MOD funding increased from the previous year by UAH 14 100.6 billion or 24%, which helped to meet the needs of the Armed Forces at the minimum required level (Diagram 1.1).

Allocated funds allowed:

- payment of allowance to service personnel at the level of 2016 and salaries to employees of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in view of the increase of position salary and minimum wage;
- restoration of the material base of training ranges, development of infrastructure of military facilities, development and refurbishment of materiel, maintenance and improvement of communication systems;
- sustainment of the Armed Forces at appropriate level (food supply for service personnel, POL, clothing allowance, medical support, public utilities, etc.)

Allocated funds (UAH 72 126.2 million) were aimed at:

- sustainment of the Armed Forces – UAH 52 249.2 million (72,4 % of the total amount);
- training of the Armed Forces – UAH 2 734.8 million (3,8 % of the total amount);
- development of weapons and military equipment – UAH 17 142.2 million (23.8% of the total amount).

In general, allocations for the development of weapons and military equipment, training and sustainment of the Armed Forces require a further annual structuring in order to achieve a sustainable paht to reach the level of global practices. (Diagram 1.2).

INTERNAL AUDIT

In 2017 the Ministry of Defence performed tasks, determined by the Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine, the Strategy for the Reform of Public Administration of Ukraine for 2016-202014, the Public Finance Management Reform Strategy for 2017-2020,15 Association Agreement between Ukraine on the one part, and the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States on the other part,16 Government Priority Action Plan for 201717 on the development of internal audit capabilities, its harmonization according to internationally recognized standards18 and methodologies, and the best practices of the NATO and European Union member countries on good governance.

The main efforts were aimed at:

- *introduction of recommendations made by international experts on improving internal audit based on independent external assessment;*
- *development of skills of internal auditors;*
- *clear separation of internal audit from internal control and functions related to management decision making.*

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- clear separation of internal audit from internal control and functions related to management decision making.

The Measures for Preventing Violation of the Law and Consulting

Internal auditors continued to conduct operational audit, which included the preliminary assessment of draft documents before making management decisions in order to minimize risks in financial and material management in 2017.

As a result of the implementation of recommendations based on operational audits, additional revenue was provided and unnecessary expenditure of UAH 909 million was prevented (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2. Economic effect from preventive measures of Internal Audit Service in 2014–2017.

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017
Worked out package of documents on risk operations, *units*	3,446	6,178	7,982	10,496
for the value of, *UAH billion*	17.4	68.2	70.9	64.9
Economic effect, *UAH million*	57.6	895.9	488.8	909.0
including the area of ATO, *UAH million*	–	59.5	8.0	8.1

14 Approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 474-r as of June 24, 2016.

15 The Public Finance Management Reform Strategy for 2017-2020 approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 142-r as of September 08, 2017.

16 Association Agreement between Ukraine on the one part, and the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States on the other part.

17 Government Priority Action Plan for 2017 approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 275-r as of April 03, 2017 "On the Approval of Medium-Term Priority Action Plan to 2020 and Government Priority Action Plan for 2017".

18 The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), INTOSAI

In addition, over 1,700 draft legal acts and other documents of the MoD and the General Staff of the Armed Forces underwent audit. Appropriate recommendations have been provided to improve activity in the following areas – financial and material resource management, the paperwork process for the transfer of ownership of property from the MoD to other entities, resource utilization, procurement, enterprise reorganization, conclusion/termination of contracts, etc.

Audits of risk areas and monitoring of measures taken

In 2017 risk-based planning was improved, which increased the number of conducted audits by over 10% compared with the previous year.

In the course of on-site audits in 2017 prevented revenue losses amounted to UAH 60.1 million. The implemented internal control measures have provided additional revenues and expenditure savings amounting to UAH 168,2 million.

The introduction of Internal Control Standards in the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine from January 01, 2017 has helped to increase the accountability of managers at all levels and address all identified violations and risks. According to the results of audits carried out in 2017, 3.497 people were brought to material and disciplinary responsibility.

In 2017 over UAH 102.3 million have been compensated, losses and damages to the amount of UAH 60.1 million have been prevented, other violations and impacts of ineffective managerial decisions to the amount of UAH 2.7 billion have been eliminated. Documentary materials related to losses amounting to UAH 425.2 million were transmitted to the law enforcement agencies (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3. Results of on-site internal audits in 2014–2017

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017
Compensated losses and damages to the amount of, *UAH million*	39.6	82.8	92.4	102.3
Prevented losses of resources to the amount of, *UAH million*	18.6	84.2	23.0	60.1
Eliminated other irregularities which did not result in losses or damages, decreased negative impact of ineffective managerial decisions, *UAH million*	1288.7	3489.4	4537.6	2689.8
Resources in respect of which risks of losses and damages in the course of property and fund management were eliminated, to the amount of, *UAH million*	–	266.3	2690.3	2276.1
Economic effect from the implementation of recommendations, *UAH million*	8.6	51.0	57.1	168.2
Number of people, *brought to disciplinary and material responsibility, numbers who were subsequently dismissed*	1365/6	1397/4	1825/5	3497/–
Materials sent over law enforcement authorities to the amount of losses and damages, *UAH million*	224/210.0	223/437.9	242/298.9	329/425.2

The general economic effect from preventive measures of Internal Audit Service in 2017 included additional revenue, expenditure on superfluous activities, eliminated violations (losses, damages etc.) and risks amounted to UAH 5 128.3 million.

In 2017 the systematic work on the introduction of Internal Control Standards in the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine contributed to

The general economic effect from preventive measures of Internal Audit Service in 2017 included additional revenue, expenditure on superfluous activities, eliminated violations (losses, damages etc.) and risks amounted to UAH 5 128.3 million.

5128,3
UAH million

considerable decrease in the total number of appeals (compared with 2016- by 57%), and appeals received through the "hotline" of the Department of Internal Audit of the Ministry of Defence (compared with 2016- by 69%).

In 2017 over 272 appeals were processed, of which 159 received through the "hotline". About 58 % of appeals (in 2016- 85 %) from military personnel and their families were related mainly to salaries and other payments to service personnel or contained reports of violations. After reviewing appeals, 84 appeals were upheld; the remaining appeals received further explanation or were declined. In addition, service personnel received letters of recommendations to address the causes of problems, and in some military units unscheduled audits were subsequently conducted. Appeals that were not subject to the authority of the Department of Internal Audit were submitted for consideration of whom it may concern to the relevant structural units.

Bringing internal audit in line with international standards, professional development of internal auditors

In pursuance of the Strategic Defence Bulletin international experts conducted independent external assessment of the internal audit for compliance to international standards for the first time in Ukraine in early 2017.[19] According to experts, the Ministry of Defence is the leading public agency that implements international standards in the area of internal audit. Assessment findings showed that MoD internal audit conform fully to international standards according to thirty criteria and partially- according to other twenty criteria.

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Recommendations received based on the results of external quality assessment and planned for 2017 were implemented, in particular:

- temporary instructions were developed and new types of audit such as internal control system audits, IT audits and risk management performance audit were conducted;
- audit of the multinational budget of the joint Lithuanian-Polish-Ukrainian Brigade was conducted (the measure was taken in pursuance of the Technical Agreement between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, the Republic of Lithuania and the Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of Poland) according to NATO standards;
- internal quality assessment of internal audit was conducted;
- development of internal auditors' skills was provided.

According to the Strategic Defence Bulletin 100% of internal auditors were trained and upgraded their skills in line with international standards, including 228 people successfully trained in internal audit in line with international standards through cooperation with UK Ministry of Defence in 2017.

[19] The International Professional Practices Framework (IPPF).

33 representatives of other agencies, primarily security and defence sector agencies and state financial bodies were trained in internal audit according to international standards.

The capabilities of internal audit were singled out in the Unified List (Catalogue) of Capabilities of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

INTERNAL CONTROL

Orders of the Ministry of Defence regulating procedures of renting movable military property, write-off and disposal of military property, training and engagement of national contingents, national personnel for participation in international operations, were amended in order to improve the internal audit and risk management, separate the internal audit function from payment, accounting and internal control procedures (so called "first" and "second" lines of defence).[20]

Internal auditors participated as trainers in conducting training courses and career development of military and civilian personnel on an ongoing basis according to the best international practice. 342 persons responsible for making decisions related to state funds and property management were trained in internal control and risk management in 2017, including:

- **172 attendees** – at the corruption prevention courses under the training programme of international non-governmental organization Transparency International conducted with assistance of the UK Ministry of Defence at the Research Centre on Corruption Prevention in the Security and Defence Sector, Ivan Chernyakhovsky National Defence University;

172 attendees – at the corruption prevention courses under the training programme of international non-governmental organization Transparency International conducted with assistance of the UK Ministry of Defence at the Research Centre on Corruption Prevention in the Security and Defence Sector, Ivan Chernyakhovsky National Defence University;

110 attendees – at courses for the commanding staff of the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff and C2 bodies of the Armed Forces of Ukraine on implementing standards of Internal Control in the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine, conducted at Ivan Chernyakhovsky National Defence University.

- **110 attendees** – at courses for the commanding staff of the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff and C2 bodies of the Armed Forces of Ukraine on implementing standards of Internal Control in the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine, conducted at Ivan Chernyakhovsky National Defence University.

These measures contributed to the implementation of European approaches to management responsibility and accountability of leaders as well as risk retention within the limits that do not significantly affect the achievement of identified goals.

Over the past years, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine has carried out a number of

[20] The Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine No.155 as of March 21, 2017 registered at the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine of April 07, 2017 No. 464/30332 "On the Approval of the Instruction on Organization of Lend-Lease and Conclusion of Lease Agreements for Immovable Military Property".

measures aimed at creating a new internal control ideology based on risk management principles. Pilot projects on improving internal control have been introduced; Internal Control Standards and Regulation on Internal Controls within the Armed Forces of Ukraine have been developed.

The new impetus was given by the management decisions related to the implementation of Internal Control Standards in the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine starting from January 1, 2017 and the division of tasks of internal audit conduct and activities of internal control introduction coordination (monitoring) between the Department of Internal Audit and the Inspector General's Department of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine.

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In pursuance of the Annual National Programme of Ukraine-NATO cooperation for 2017 familiarization courses on application of the departmental internal control standards were held for the command staff of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine at Ivan Chernyakhovsky National Defence University.

The Unified List (Catalogue) of Capabilities of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine included the requirements regarding the acquirement of capabilities for conducting internal control at all levels of command by all structural units of the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff, command and control agencies, military units and institutions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

The risk management system became an integral element of the CBP and CBA system.

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Directors of concerns and state enterprises were provided with recommendations on the introduction of ISO 9001, ISO 31000 national standards of quality and risk management to their activities.

The positions of officers-auditors were introduced to the operational (air) commands' services in 2017 to build-up capabilities of C2 agencies as for the internal control on the initiative of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Foreign advisers from NATO member countries, mainly from the USA and United Kingdom were actively involved in introducing the Western model of internal control and provided assistance in promoting the best practices of financial management not only in the defence sector, but also initiated a number of activities to solve challenged issues at the governmental level.

The measures were taken for the information support of the internal control development. The topical section was created on the informational resources of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine as part of these efforts.

According to the results of the internal control assessment in 2017, the issue was raised to revise regulations on some structural units of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, as well as a number of normative acts of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine with a view to strengthen internal control in the most risky areas of activity related to the use of financial and material resources.

In general, given the first year of implementing the internal control standards, the level of maturity of the internal control and risk management within the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine is assessed as the initial one. The internal control procedures and regulations require further development and intensified attention from leadership and command at all levels.

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PREVENTION AND COUNTERACTION OF CORRUPTION

Entrenchment and proliferation of corruption in all domains of state administration and military command is one of the immediate threats to the defence reform process in Ukraine. The urgency of this problem is still relevant for the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine. One of the priorities defined by the Minister of Defence includes urgent actions and finding productive solutions to reduce the level of corruption and the related criminal activity, especially under conditions of anti-terrorist operation.

Main directions of implementing the state anti-corruption policy

In 2017 the main directions of implementing the state anti-corruption policy within the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine were determined as follows:

- creation of an effective institutional mechanism to prevent corruption in the military administration, military units and state enterprises;
- integrity building among military and civilian personnel, developing negative attitude towards corruption, ensuring personnel security during the decision-making process;
- intolerance for corruption offenses during the enforcement objectives of protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine;
- elimination of corruption factors and reforming state procurement procedures;
- strengthening the effectiveness of financial resources management, transparency of budget programmes, the development and maintenance of internal control;
- ensuring conditions to report the facts of violations of anti-corruption legislation, the use of effective and deterrent measures to persons involved in corruption;
- ensuring openness and transparency, public participation in the prevention of corruption according to the law.

Main achievements in prevention and counteraction of corruption in the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine

In 2017 the efforts of the MoD were focused on implementing tasks and activities provided by the State Programme on Implementation of the State Anti-Corruption Policy in Ukraine (the Anti-Corruption Strategy) for 2015-2017, the Anti-Corruption Programme of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine for 2017, and Organizational and Methodological Instructions of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine on Implementation of the State Anti-Corruption Policy.

During the year five period territorial groups on prevention and counteraction of corruption were established. Currently these groups are in the process of completing the acquisition of functional capabilities. The authorized persons responsible for ensuring and monitoring prevention of corruption activities were appointed and started their work in command and control agencies, military units, institutions and state enterprises.

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A unified system of planning and organization of the corruption prevention tasks and measures was introduced. The Ministry of Defence Activities Corruption Risks Assessment Committee was established[21] and started its operation. The anti-corruption activities were updated for the Action Plan of the Defence Reform Implementation in 2016-2020 (the Road Map of the Defence Reform).

In 2017 the Department of Public Procurement and Supply of Material Resources and the Main Directorate of the Logistic Support Development were in the process of acquiring modern capabilities. The operation of the Tender Committee of the Ministry of

[21] The Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine No. 550 as of 23.10.2017

Defence was reorganized in view of new principles. Tender procedures were accelerated and their transparency was ensured due to the public e-procurement system ProZorro.

The Expert Anti-Corruption Advisory Committee established to provide independent monitoring of the MoD' anti-corruption activities, is in the process of completing the acquisition of functional capabilities.

The Memorandum of Cooperation with the Independent Anti-Corruption Committee of Defence (NACO), established on the initiative of the Transparency International Ukraine international non-governmental organization, was signed.

Cooperation with law enforcement agencies in corruption prevention and detection operations

Cooperation with law enforcement agencies in corruption prevention and detection operations was intensified.

According to the National Police, in 2017 the data on 64 persons (in 2016 – 64) was included into the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations, and 38 administrative corruption offenses were registered.

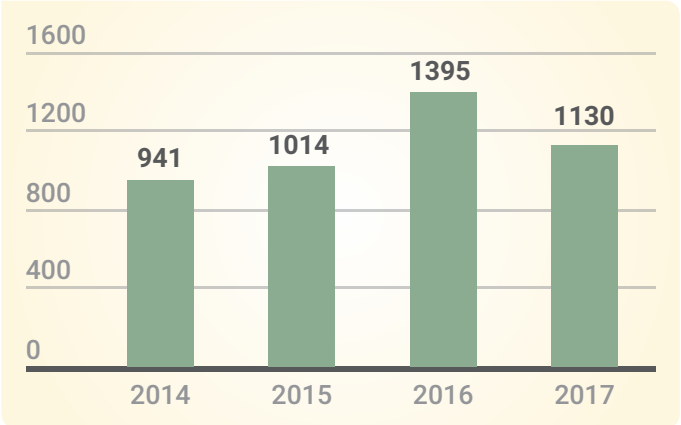
The sentences (decisions) legally entered into force in relation to 81 persons (in 2016 – 20).

Due to the detected corruption offenses it was possible to prevent losses to the State to the amount of UAH 22 million (in 2016 – UAH 67,64 million).

22
UAH million

Official investigations and anti-corruption inspections were conducted regarding violations of anti-corruption legislation. 32 official investigations and anti-corruption inspections were conducted (in 2016 – 119). Due to the detected corruption offenses it was possible to prevent losses to the State to the amount of UAH 22 million (in 2016 – UAH 67,64 million). The state-owned enterprises' managerial personnel was inspected for the conflict of interests related to their possession of private enterprises or corporate rights (370 people were audited, among them 8 people worked in two or more jobs and 46 people (16%) had privately owned enterprises).

Diagram 1.3. The dynamics of auditing draft legal acts for signs of corruption in 2014-2017



Materials in relation to 54 people were sent over law enforcement agencies, 17 people were dismissed from their jobs.

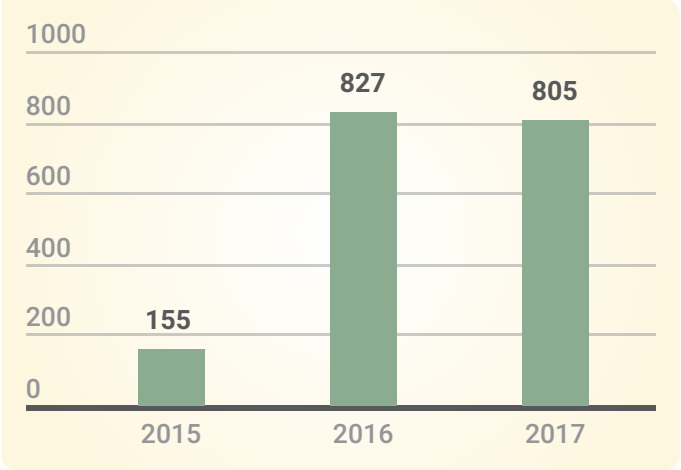
1 130 draft legal acts of the Ministry of Defence were audited for signs of corruption (in 2016 – 1 395). 149 appeals relating to the prevention of corruption in the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces were processed (in 2016 – 162) (Diagram 1.3).

The Chief of the General Staff – the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine approved the Algorithm of Work of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Officials in case of committing corruption offences related to the receipt of illegal proceeds on May 05, 2017, aimed at reducing corruption risks.

Building integrity among leaders, officials and civil servants

Training and building integrity among leaders and officials was provided through the delivery of Advanced Training Certification Courses on Prevention and Counteraction of Corruption at the Ivan Chernyakhovsky National Defence University of Ukraine (hereafter – NDU) under the training programme prepared by Transparency International organization with support of the UK Ministry of Defence. In total in 2017, 40 training activities were held, 1 305 people were trained, of which 805 people trained at the NDU and 485 people trained by anti-corruption experts of the NATO Representation to Ukraine (Diagram 1.4).

Diagram 1.4. Training of the MoD and the AFU senior leaders and officials responsible for preventing corruption at anti-corruption courses in the NDU.



The First Deputy Minister of Defence of Ukraine approved Job Descriptions and Job Specifications for the graduates of the anti-corruption courses.

20-22 November 2017, the Third International Anti-Corruption Week was held at the NDU with the participation of the First Deputy Minister of Defence of Ukraine, leading foreign experts in counteraction to corruption, the NATO Representation to Ukraine, foreign advisors of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, representatives of the NSDC of Ukraine, central executive authorities, heads of structural units of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, higher military educational institutions, media and civil organizations.

The implementation of the Action Plan to minimize the conflict of interests of persons authorized to perform state functions is under way. Candidates for executive positions, persons who have access to financial and material resources and state secrets, civil servants also undergo polygraph testing. Over the period from 2015, 727 officials were interviewed, of which 334 in 2016, and 238 in 2017.

Screening of officials is under way. Screening procedures started with respect to 62 017 people, of which 42 567 people being verified.

Implementation of the Project for Reducing Corruption Risks in the Human Resources Management System continued in 2017 jointly with the Centre for Integrity in the Defence Sector (CIDS) of the Ministry of Defence of the Kingdom of Norway under the framework of EU support (SIGMA). The Minister of Defence of Ukraine with participation of CIDS Centre approved the Code of Good Conduct and Professional Ethics for Military Personnel and Civil Servants of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine. This is the basic code of ethics document on building integrity in the Ministry of Defence.

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Ensuring systemic cooperation with civil society representatives

In 2017, the Action Plan for Implementing the State Policy Strategy for Supporting the Development of Civil Society was developed and implemented to resolve the current problems related to the implementation of the state anti-corruption policy within the framework of cooperation with civil society representatives.

The new composition of the Public Council of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine was formed.

The issues of the status of anti-corruption activities of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine were reviewed at its meetings.

In order to provide for the right of citizens to receive and provide information, the Ministry of Defence established a call centre, the Public Reception Office of the Minister of Defence and 8 regional reception offices at oblast military recruitment offices.

Telephone hotlines of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Military Law Enforcement Service, the Division for Preventing and Detecting Corruption and the Department of Internal Audit of the Ministry of Defence operate.

This system allows receiving in real-time mode data about corruption offences and taking respective actions

Openness and transparency in the activity of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine

The activities of the Ministry of Defence related to the prevention of corruption take place based on the principles of legality and transparency. The Narodna Armiya newspaper and the Viysko Ukrainy magazine systematically publish materials on anti-corruption topics. This includes 7 interviews with the Minister of Defence of Ukraine for the media, meetings with representatives of international non-governmental organization Transparency International and the Independent Anti-Corruption Committee of Defence (NACO).

In total, 8 briefings, 6 press conferences, 17 interviews and commentaries were given by the management of the Ministry of Defence with regard to countering corruption. The central TV and radio studio of the Ministry of Defence prepared 9 TV programs. The senior leaders participated in the TV programs at Channel 5, 112 Ukraina, 1+1 and in the newspapers Golos Ukrainy, Fakty, Den and Narodna Armiya. The official Web-site of the MoD is being constantly updated with information in the following sections: “Prevention of corruption” “Purification of power”. Informational events were held in the Armed Forces of Ukraine on the International Anti-Corruption Day (December 9).

Anti-corruption activities in the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine are conducted according to the NATO international anti-corruption programs, namely:

- *The Annual National Programme under the auspices of the Ukraine-NATO Commission for 2017;*
- *The Action Plan (Road Map) for Ukraine on implementation of the NATO BI Initiative Programme aimed at building integrity, transparency, good faith and reducing corruption risks in the work of defence and security institutions;*
- *The Partnership Goal G0204 of the NATO/PfP BI Initiative aimed at building integrity, transparency, good faith and reducing corruption risks in the work of defence and security institutions as part of implementing the Integrity Development Programme.*

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The self-assessment of the security and defence sector structures with respect to the detection of corruption risks and threats under the framework of the NATO Programme was conducted in the selected structural units of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

In 2017 the Armed Forces of Ukraine continued to perform operational (combat) missions in ongoing operations along with the defence reform activities related to the improvement of organizational structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and command and control system with the aim of bringing them in line with NATO structure. The defence planning cycle launched in May 2014 was accomplished with the approval of the State Programme of Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for the period until 2020.

CHAPTER 2

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

Management of many is the same as management of few. It is a matter of organization.

Sun Tzu

In 2017, the C2 system of the Armed Forces continued to operate with the beginning of Russian aggression and ensured a reliable, steady and continuous command and control at home bases, areas of missions, and, in particular, in the area of anti-terrorist operation. In addition, optimization and gradual transition of command and control structures into the NATO standard structures continued as well as the re-equipment and building up of communication systems.

IMPROVEMENT OF COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE ARMED FORCES

In 2017, the reform and development of the C2 system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, building-up C2 structures capabilities and improving the quality of operational and combat command based on the NATO principles and standards continued.

Main efforts were focused on:

- Optimization of command and control in the area of anti-terrorist operation in the Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts;

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- *Optimization of command and control in the area of anti-terrorist operation in the Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts;*
- *Re-equipment of the mobile and stationary components of the communication system on the digital communication platform;*
- *Introduction of modern information technologies into the information transmission, storage and processing;*
- *Enhancement of the information security and cyber security system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;*
- *Improvement of command and control structures by transferring them to J, G, A, N structures.*

- Re-equipment of the mobile and stationary components of the communication system on the digital communication platform;
- Introduction of modern information technologies into the information transmission, storage and processing;
- Enhancement of the information security and cyber security system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- Improvement of command and control structures by transferring them to J, G, A, N structures.

In 2017, appropriate measures were taken to optimize command and control system of forces and assets engaged in missions in the anti-terrorist operation in the Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts. Transition from three to two task forces was carried out: Luhansk task force and Donetsk task force. New areas of responsibility, command and control procedures, interactions and comprehensive support were established.

Work on the establishment of three regional information security and cyber security centres has continued. Existing communication lines of the Armed Forces of Ukraine have been modernized through the construction of fibre-optic communication lines. Modern digital telecommunication equipment for the main regional information and telecommunication units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was purchased and fielded. Work on the establishment of the Data Processing Centre of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was continued.

Appropriate measures to provide the latest means of communication for military units and units that are directly involved in the anti-terrorist operation in the Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts were implemented. In particular, over 100 modern digital anti-jamming radio stations were fielded within the framework of international technical assistance programs.

During the year the development of the Automated Command and Control System of the Armed Forces continued:

- Preliminary tests of a mobile platform for the Automated Aviation and Air Defence C2 System were conducted;
- Work on the establishment of the Automated Operational C2 System of the Armed Forces began;
- The establishment of the Automated Command, Control, Communications, Computer, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) System of the Armed Forces began;
- A secured Automated Manpower Information Analysis System was fielded;
- A secured Electronic Document Management System was built up to the level of the Armed Forces Operational Commands, and its deployment to the tactical level is under way.

The implementation of international assistance projects for the development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, in particular, the NATO Trust Fund projects for the improvement of Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C4)[1] and the US Government Program[2], was continued.

During 2017, 97% of regional and district military recruitment offices were included to the DNIPRO Automated Command and Control System of the Armed Forces of Ukraine,

[1] The NATO Regional Airspace Security Program (RASP) pilot project is a project for the exchange of knowledge and experience, to improve the Operations Command Centre of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

[2] The Program for Implementation of Information Technology Solutions for the Armed Forces of Ukraine on the establishment of the Operations Command Centre; the Centre for responding to cyber security incidents; the Logistics Information System; the Medical Information System; the Data Centre for ensuring the operation of secure automated systems.

Note 2.1. A set of measures to increase command and control system, bringing it in line with existing challenges and threats and improve the quality of management:

- the reorganization of command and control elements and the alignment of their structure with the principles applied in the NATO member countries were continued;
- more than 2,500 items of equipment and communications have been repaired by the military-repair units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- about 100 obsolete hardware communication systems have been upgraded with modern telecommunication equipment, advanced digital radio communications and satellite stations;
- digital radio communication equipment was installed on more than 700 items of weapons and military equipment;
- 150 satellite stations, more than 3,500 trunk communications sub systems were purchased and fielded.

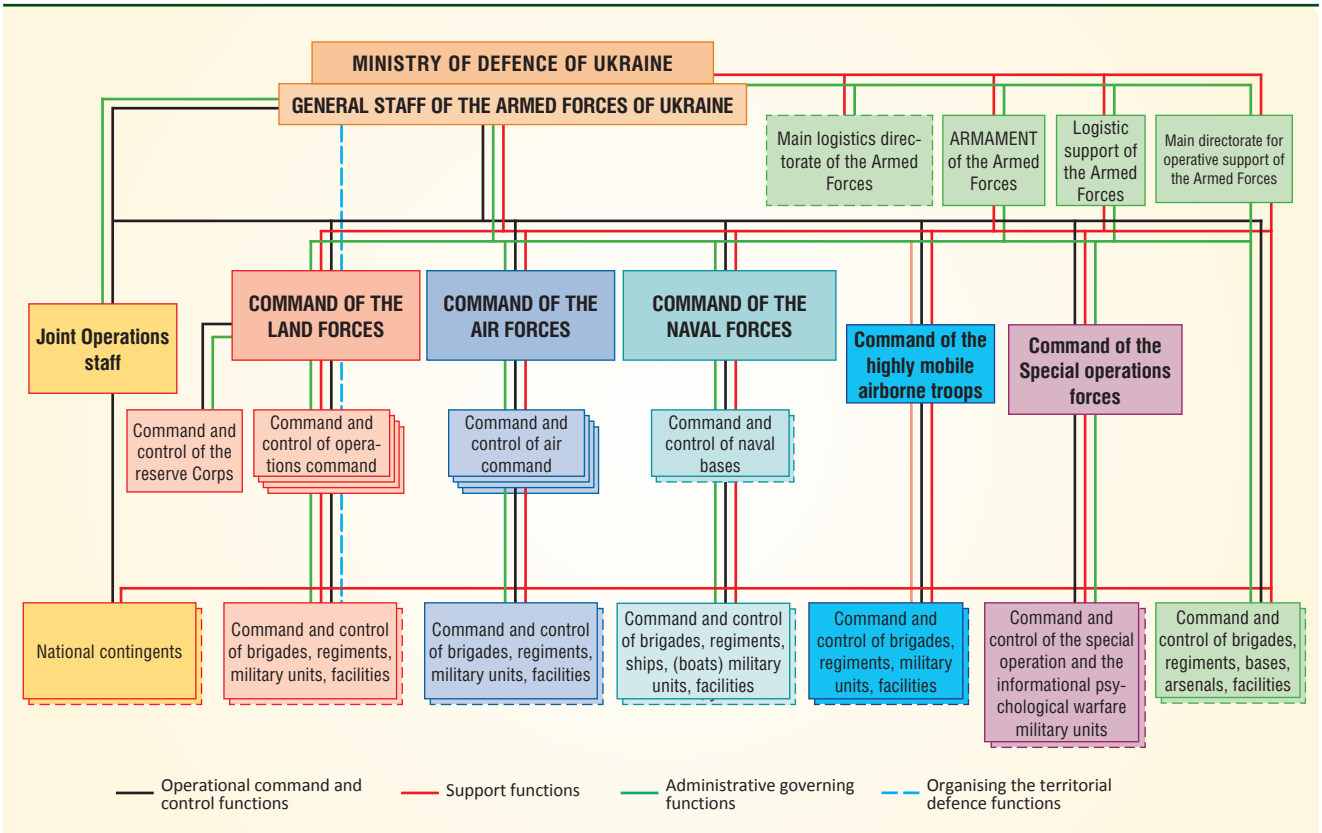
and connected to the public telecommunications network and special telecommunications network.

At the end of 2017, the C2 system of the Armed Forces included (Diagram 2.1):

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

The improvement of the organizational structure of the Armed Forces was implemented with the authority of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff of the Armed Forces according to the State Program of Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine until 2020.

Diagram 2.1. Structure of command and control organizations of the Armed Forces, for the end of 2017.



The structure of the Armed Forces is based on:

- *Improving the C2 system taking into account the principles and approaches of the armed forces of NATO member countries, its transition to a new structure, improving command and control efficiency;*
- *Improving the structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine services and subordinated military units to repel armed aggression against the country;*
- *Optimizing and unifying the strength of combat military units;*
- *Augmenting the strength and overall share of combat military units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, as well as increasing their combat capability.*

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STRATEGIC LEVEL OF COMMAND

At the strategic level the reform processes continued and were directed towards the division of functions, roles, authorities and responsibilities between command and control agencies. Euro-Atlantic defence management principles were gradually introduced into the activity of command and control agencies ensuring their coordination with standards of defence establishments and army headquarters of NATO-member countries.

Note 2.2. Division of functions, roles, authorities and responsibilities between command and control agencies:

- The General Staff of the Armed Forces will be responsible for national defence planning, strategic planning of the Armed Forces generation and use;
- The Joint Operational Headquarters will provide planning for the use and operational command of assigned troops;
- Armed Forces services and branches commands will be responsible for the force generation, development, technical equipment, comprehensive support, training and maintaining combat ready to perform the assigned missions.

In 2017, a set of organizational measures related to modern tasks and needs of the Armed Forces was conducted.

The Ministry of Defence formed new structural divisions:

- Main Directorate for the Organization of Ammunition Production and Special Purpose Facilities Construction;
- Main Military Medical Directorate;
- Strategic Communication Coordination and Monitoring Division.

In total, over 400 organizational activities were held in the Ministry of Defence.

The reorganization of the General Staff of the Armed Forces was aimed at acquiring capabilities of the strategic command of the defence forces, including as a working body of the Supreme High Command General

Headquarters.[3] Reorganization of the defined structural subdivisions according to the J-1, J-3, J-4, J-5, J-7 areas continued according to the plan. Relevant principles were developed to transfer functions of planning forces' deployment and direct control to the Joint Operational Headquarters of the Armed Forces, the organizational structure of which is approaching the structure of the Main Command Post of the Armed Forces.

In 2017, the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine undertook the following organizational measures:

- The Main Logistics Directorate (J-4) was established;
- The organizational structure of the Main Training and Armaments Directorate of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was improved by transferring certain functions and tasks to the Central Directorate of Military Service Security of the Armed Forces;[4]
- The formation of the intelligence support subdivision within the General Staff of the Armed Forces commenced.

The structures of the Ministry of Defence Office and the General Staff of the Armed Forces by the end of 2017 are presented in Annex 3.

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[3] The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine as of September 13, 2017 "On the Supreme High Command General Headquarters" No. 313/2017 as of October 10, 2017.

[4] The Central Directorate of Military Service Security of the Armed Forces will deal with a complex of tasks related to the organization of troop service, explosion and fire safety, survivability and occupational safety in the Armed Forces.

OPERATIONAL LEVEL OF COMMAND

Implementation of NATO principles and approaches continued throughout C2 organizations at the operational level. The gradual transition of command and control organizations into corresponding structures (G, A, N type) was organized.

The Armed Forces Services' Commands, Operational and Air Commands completed the first stage of restructuring aimed at building a unified and modern chain of command.[5]

Series of measures were taken to acquire (build-up) operational capabilities of the two C2 organizations.[6]

The Armed Forces services were not significantly changed in terms of structure and strength.

The Reserve Corps Headquarters was established within the Land Forces of the Armed Forces as a supplementary C2 agency of the operational level in order to build up capabilities of the Armed Forces, reinforce the land component in relation to the guaranteed fulfilment of tasks of repelling armed aggression as well as to establish a strategic reserve within the Armed Forces.

Within the Air Forces of the Armed Forces the designated military units were assigned to the East Air Command Headquarters.[7] An air defence missile battalion was additionally established within the military unit of the Air Forces to build-up its operational capabilities. The organizational structure of other combat military units was improved further.

Within the High Mobility Assault Forces (Assault Landing Troops), the organizational structures of the Command, assault, airmobile and airborne brigades were refined. In addition, draft laws and regulations were drafted to allow the High Mobility Assault Forces to be renamed the Assault Landing Troops.

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5 Chain of command: Main (Central) Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces – Directorate (Division) of the Armed Forces Single Service – Division (Subdivision, Group) of the Operational Command, Air Command – Subdivision (Group) of the military unit.

6 Special Operations Forces Command and East Air Command Headquarters have gained operational capability for managing military units (divisions).

7 The East Air Command Headquarters was established in 2016.

TACTICAL LEVEL OF COMMAND

At the tactical level, the main aspects of the C2 system improvement included harmonization of the military units table of organization and building-up their operational capabilities. Appropriate measures to optimize organizational structures took place taking into account the tasks assigned to the military units.

Note 2.3. Organizational arrangements within the Armed Forces

In 2017, the Armed Forces established:

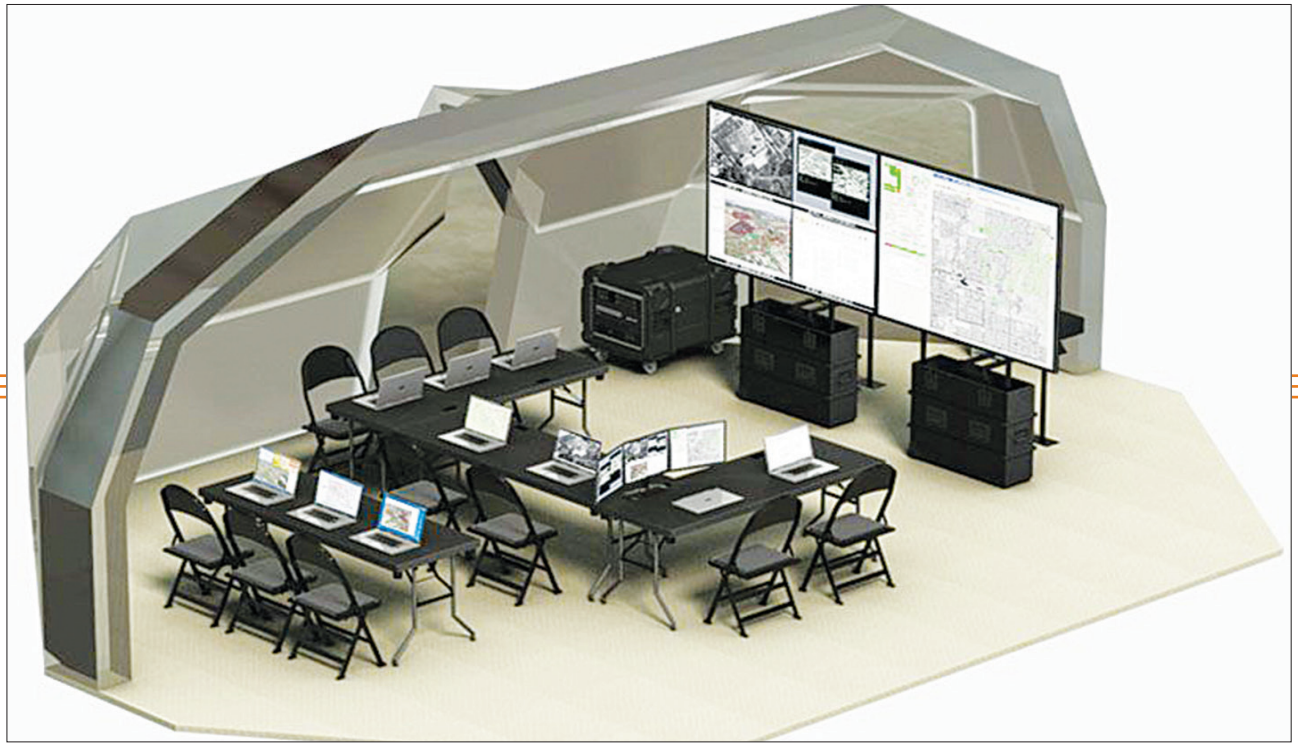
- military units of the Reserve Corps Headquarter;
- Mechanized Training Regiment and Training Centre;
- Two Separate Mountain Assault Battalions;
- Two Separate Automobile Battalions;
- One Separate Electronic Warfare Unit;
- Two Cartographic Units;
- One Anti-Aircraft Missile Unit;
- One Separate Radio and Radio Reconnaissance Centre;
- One Separate Marine Corps Battalion;
- Four crews of small armoured artillery boats.

In total, in the Armed Forces table organization of one hundred thirteen combat units was unified, including fifty five brigades, nineteen regiments, thirty seven separate battalions and two battalion task forces.

The development and supply of the Special Operations Forces task force continued according to NATO standards to function within the NATO Response Force.

During the year, the C2 system provided continuous and sustainable management of the Armed Forces in relation to the performance of daily activities and missions in the area of anti-terrorist operation, as well as an effective response to the changing threat environment.

By the end of 2017, the total strength of the Armed Forces (as compared to 2015-2016) did not change and amounted to 250,000 people, of which 204,000 service personnel and 46,000 employees of the Armed Forces (Annex 3).



In 2017, timely implementation of planned measures aimed at optimizing and increasing capabilities of the C2 system, improving the infrastructure, organizational structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine were ensured. In the course of reform activities the capability of the command and control system to deter Russian aggression in the East of Ukraine and perform missions in the area of anti-terrorist operation was preserved.

CHAPTER 3

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

Even if a sword is to be used only once in a lifetime it is worth it to carry it for the whole life.

Laozi

One of the key problems in providing logistics support to the Armed Forces of Ukraine is the insufficient capability of the Ukrainian defence industry that cannot meet the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine without external procurement of weapons and military equipment and other military assets. Providing the Armed Forces of Ukraine with state-of-the-art weapons is negatively affected by the poor level of scientific and production capabilities, the aging of fixed assets, of enterprises and the significant technological lag of the Ukrainian defence industry from leading countries.

In 2017, to minimize the risks to the national security of Ukraine in the face of severe financial constraints and the continuing armed aggression of the Russian Federation in the East of Ukraine, the Ministry of Defence took a number of initiatives. In addition to the procurement of new weapons for the Armed Forces, it focused on the development of regulations aimed at increasing the effectiveness of military and technical policies, defence industry development within the allocated resources, long-term planning for weapons and military equipment development for defence forces components.

PROVIDING THE ARMED FORCES WITH WEAPONS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT

In 2017, efforts were made to carry out the tasks and activities of the State Target Defence Programme for the Weapons and Military Equipment Development for the Period until 2020 (hereinafter - the State Target Defence Programme) to re-equip the Armed Forces, the National Guard and the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine with new and refurbished weapons, military and special equipment.

In 2017, main efforts were focused on maintaining the combat-ready state of armament and military equipment of the military units that were involved in the anti-terrorist operation in the East of Ukraine, providing the Armed Forces with the main types of military equipment that affect the combat capability of operational units .

In 2017, main efforts were focused on maintaining the combat-ready state of armament and military equipment of the military units that were involved in the anti-terrorist operation in the East of Ukraine, providing the Armed Forces with the main types of military equipment that affect the combat capability of operational units (Annex 4).

Implementation of the Defence Programme for the Weapons and Military Equipment Development: Providing the Armed Forces of Ukraine with New and Refurbished Weapons and Military Equipment

To ensure the implementation of these tasks, the budget of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine provided up to UAH 7 billion, which was approximately 10% of the needs or 30% of the indicators of the State Target Defence Programme for 2017.

Most of the funds allocated in 2017 for the implementation of the State Target Defence Programme were aimed at modernizing the existing military assets and purchasing new weapons and military equipment; the smallest part was directed at financing research and development works for the development of new military equipment.

As a result of the implementation of the State Target Defence Programme 2017:

- 21 samples of weapons and military equipment were fielded, in particular, armoured command post vehicle; “Kozak-2” armoured vehicle; “Fly Eye” unmanned aerial system; “P-414MU” and “P-402” radio relay stations; “AC-12-63221” motor tank truck; “Corsar” portable rocket system; 40 mm “UAG-40” automatic grenade launcher; 5.45-mm and 7.62-mm “Volcano” special assault rifles; 7.62-mm “UAR-10” and “UAR-008” sniper rifles; “BTR-4” armoured personnel carrier simulator; 30-mm “LVG-30” automatic cannon; “RPV-16”

rocket-propelled Infantry thermobaric rocket launcher; "CM-Sh" signal mine; "Adros" ASh-01B screen-exhaust device, etc.

- Over 50 samples of weapons and military equipment were delivered to the Armed Forces, including "BRDM-2T" armoured reconnaissance patrol vehicle; 60-mm "M57" mortar; 82-mm "UPIK 82" mortar; 40-mm "GP-25U" rifle-attached grenade launcher; "PAK-D" mobile printing shop; "SpyArrow", "ASU-1", "Valkyrie", "HAWK" and "UA-BETA" unmanned aerial systems; "FONET" internal communication and switching equipment; mobile X-ray room on the base of the KrAZ vehicle; KrAZ cross-country type vehicles equipped with WEICHAI POWER engines; mobile surgical room on the base of the KrAZ vehicle; "Bohdan 2351 1/M" special purpose vehicle, "Bohdan 2251" motor ambulance on the "Great Wall" chassis, and others.

Implementation of the 2017 State Defence Order for the purchase of new and refurbished weapons and military equipment

The Armed Forces of Ukraine procured and fielded 2,651 new and refurbished items of weapons and military equipment (including about 700 basic samples of weapons and military equipment, over 350 items for reconnaissance and surveillance, and about 650 pieces of other military equipment), 26,800 items of different purpose ammunition (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1. State of procurement of basic samples of new and refurbished weapons and military equipment in 2014-2017

Weapons and Military Equipment samples	2014	2015	2016	2017
Refurbished aircraft and helicopters	8	20	14	22
small armoured artillery boats	–	–	–	4
Armoured vehicles and armament of armoured force vehicles	21	31	43	56
Artillery systems (self-propelled howitzer, mortar, automatic cannon for the armament of armoured force vehicles)	18	67	522	63
Anti-tank weapons	10	30	3	23
Small arms	508	640	150	–
Aviation missile defence assets	52	20	84	–
Armoured vehicles	15	90	35	18
Vehicles	48	526	394	381
Radar stations	6	8	14	12
Ground radio intelligence assets	40	50	60	20
Means of destruction	89	932	612	350
Communications equipment	–	–	236	129
Navigation devices	134	337	310	500
Information security tools	8	87	306	192
Electronic warfare systems	10	10	23	22
CBRN defence equipment	–	–	1,500	500

The main purchased and fielded samples of military equipment:

- Corsar and Stuhna light portable missile systems;
- BTR-4E and BTR-3DA armoured personnel carriers;
- BMM-4C and MT-LB-S armoured ambulances;
- KrAZ vehicles, Bohdan motor ambulances, Ataman buses;
- Malakhit P-18 and 35D6M radar system; 79K6 circular scan radar system;
- P-402 (01, 02), P-414MY and P-425C3 radio relay stations;
- refurbished MiG-29, Su-27C (P, UP, UB) 1M, Su-25 and L-39 M1 aircraft;
- refurbished Mi-8MSB-V and Mi-24 PU1 helicopters;
- Sparrow, A1-SM Fury, Stork-100 portable unmanned aerial system;
- small armoured artillery boats;
- P-330TRC and P-330UV1 radio jamming systems;
- AC-12-63221 motor tank trucks;
- KTA-18 truck cranes and EOB-650A excavators;
- CH-3003MN navigational equipment;
- radio reconnaissance and jamming equipment;
- anti-tank missiles- about 350 pieces;
- signal mines- over 4 600 pieces;
- small arm ammunition- about 22 000 pieces;
- personal gamma radiation dosimeters- about 500 pieces.

Over 80 pieces of basic weapons and military equipment were fielded within international technical assistance programmes; over 1,400 night vision devices

80
1 400

In addition, over 80 pieces of basic weapons and military equipment were fielded within international technical assistance programmes; over 1,400 night vision devices, communications equipment and other assets, including: over 80 vehicles, up to 10 pieces of engineering equipment, over 1,300 pieces of communications equipment,

up to 60 pieces of night vision devices, over 350 pieces of special computer equipment and accessories.

To provide the Armed Forces and other military formations of the Defence Forces with the necessary ammunition, the State Target Programme for the Establishment and Development of Special Chemistry and Ammunition Production was approved.

The Guidelines for the Weapons and Military Equipment Development for the Long-Term Period were approved, that made it possible to ensure implementation of the State Target Defence Programmes of Materiel Development, and allowed them to be brought into line with the development of special technologies and preparing the production of the advanced samples of weapons and military equipment at the defence industry complex factories of Ukraine.

The implementation of the State Target Defence Programmes in 2017 enabled the following:

- *Resolve urgent needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in re-equipment with new and refurbished weapons and military equipment;*
- *Augment research and technological as well as human capacity to meet the needs of the security and defence sector;*
- *Increase the number of closed-cycle production of materiel in Ukraine;*
- *Create conditions for conducting fundamental and exploratory research in designing new weapon systems and equipment for Ukraine's defence;*
- *Accumulate the mobilization capacity of the defence industry complex factories for serial production of certain types of weapons and military equipment.*

The implementation of the State Target Defence Programmes in 2017 enabled the following:

- Resolve urgent needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in re-equipment with new and refurbished weapons and military equipment.
- Augment research and technological as well as human capacity to meet the needs of the security and defence sector.

- Increase the number of closed-cycle production of materiel in Ukraine;
- Create conditions for conducting fundamental and exploratory research in designing new weapon systems and equipment for Ukraine's defence;
- Accumulate the mobilization capacity of the defence industry complex factories for serial production of certain types of weapons and military equipment.

RESTORATION OF TECHNICAL READINESS OF MATERIEL

Results of the restoration of weapons and military equipment

According to the approved budget of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine UAH 4.015 billion was allocated for the restoration of weapons and military equipment in 2017.

Due to this financial resource the following items were repaired in 2017:

- at the defence industry complex factories of Ukraine – over 1 150 samples of weapons and military equipment
- by maintenance units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine – over 11 800 samples of weapons and military equipment

According to the approved budget of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine UAH 4.015 billion was allocated for the restoration of weapons and military equipment in 2017.

4,015
UAH billion

In general, the level of equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine with main samples of materiel was improved, and the provision with serviceable samples of weapons and military equipment increased by 5%.

In 2015-2017, the defence industry complex factories of Ukraine continued the repair of materiel according to the basic item identification (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2. State of the restoration of basic weapons and military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2015-2017

Weapons and Military Equipment samples	Number of items		
	2015	2016	2017
Aircraft	17	39	40
Helicopter	2	20	13
Unmanned Aerial Vehicle	3	–	–
Anti-Aircraft Missile System	38	7	46
Equipment of Radio-Technical Troops	696	7	8
Tube, rocket and missile artillery ordnance	1743	205	186
Armament and military equipment of armoured force vehicles	3196	487	384
Vehicles	10720	231	285
Electronic warfare equipment	–	12	15
Naval Forces Equipment	–	7	7
Engineering equipment	443	30	24
Fuel and lubricants supply equipment	–	15	37
CBRN defence equipment	315	14	15
Communications equipment and COMSEC equipment	2978	20	31

Efforts to restore weapons and military equipment and equip the Armed Forces with the new (refurbished) weapons and military equipment made it possible to maintain the level of equipment and improve its serviceability, enabling the Armed Forces of Ukraine to perform the assigned missions.

LOGISTICS SUPPORT OF THE ARMED FORCES

The reorganization of the logistics support of the Armed Forces in 2017 was aimed at restoring military equipment, improving the organization of food supply system, reducing the service life for uniforms and procuring modern refrigeration equipment.

Supply of defence materials for the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Fuels and Lubricants

In 2017, to meet the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in fuels and lubricants, Ukrainian troops received 119.758 tons of fuel to the amount of UAH 2,872.5 million, which enabled them to perform their missions, in particular, in the area of anti-terrorist operation.

Military units also received refuelling modules, fuel tanks, refuelling equipment, canisters. The defence industry complex factories provided repair services to tank trucks and tank trailers, and rebuilt the tank trucks used for the transportation of rocket fuel to the needs of the military units.

In 2017, the Armed Forces managed to repair over 800 samples of equipment using own resources.

Food Supply

In 2017 in order to meet the needs of the Armed Forces in food supply, the following measures were taken:

- 553 pieces of food service equipment and 252.3 tons of food service assets were provided;
- 4,913 pieces of food service equipment were repaired and maintained (4,202 pieces at permanent military bases; and 711 pieces in the area of anti-terrorist operation);
- 339 pieces of equipment and miniature field cooking devices were manufactured.

In 2017, in pursuance of the Programme of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Sustainment and Development, 143 procedures were carried out for the purchase of food service equipment and maintenance services for a total amount of UAH 17.3 million, of which:

17,3
UAH million

- *98 bodies to OAR-2 insulated van trailers amounting to UAH 6.4 million;*
- *7 bodies to API insulated waggon trucks amounting to UAH 0.87 million;*
- *38 pieces of water tank trucks were restored amounting to UAH 10,024 million.*

In 2017, in pursuance of the Programme of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Sustainment and Development, 143 procedures were carried out for the purchase of food service equipment and maintenance services for a total amount of UAH 17.3 million, of which:

- 98 bodies to OAR-2 insulated van trailers amounting to UAH 6.4 million;
- 7 bodies to API insulated waggon trucks amounting to UAH 0.87 million;
- 38 pieces of water tank trucks were restored amounting to UAH 10,024 million.

In 2017, to improve the organization of food supply for military units, primarily those performing missions in the area of anti-terrorist operation, the following measures were taken:

- 175.000 of Enhanced Daily Field Ration Packs and Daily Field Ration Packs (standard No 15) were supplied;
- 39 pieces of refrigerated trailers and other food service equipment were restored in the ATO area;
- 48 pieces of RM-P (LuAZ-8930) medical refrigerated trailers have been converted to storage and transportation of perishable food items and transferred to military units in the ATO area;
- tableware and disposable tableware was purchased amounting to UAH 31.9 million;
- modern food service equipment amounting to UAH 57.7 million was purchased and installed at dining facilities of military units, which in 2017 were transferred to a new food supply system;
- procurement procedures for restoring food service equipment and its purchase amounting to UAH 17.3 million were performed.

Clothing support

According to the Decree of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine On Approval of the Instruction on the Organization of Providing Armed Forces with Military Uniforms and Personal Equipment in Peacetime and Special Period No. 232 as of April 26, 2014 (with amendments), the service life was reduced for the following items:

- from 6 to 4 months for Summer Field Uniforms while performing missions in the area of hostilities;
- from 2 to 1 year for two sets of Cold Weather Underwear in cold seasons;

In addition, the following terms were approved:

- 1 year for Winter Windproof Waterproof Pants during missions in the area of hostilities;
- 1 year for Summer Field Pants;

- Winter/Summer Combat Boots (previously there were only Spring/Autumn Combat Boots);

Uniform supply standard No 3, 4, and 6 were supplemented with new items of uniforms and accessories:

- one Winter Jacket for 3 years;
- one Rain Poncho with a cover for 3-5 years;
- one Trouser Belt for 3-5 years;
- additional standard was introduced in terms of supply with soap and detergents of all categories of military personnel while staying in the field as well as household washing machines, mesh net laundry bags.

In addition, new samples of military uniforms and insignias for military personnel of the Armed Forces and cadets of military lyceums were approved by the Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine. The Order of the Ministry of Defence on Approval Tables of Occasions is under legal review at the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.

The Armed Forces switched to decentralized payments for bath and laundry services. The troops are provided with mobile bath and laundry systems.

By the end of 2017, the military units received 17 mobile baths and laundry systems, of which Land Forces received ten systems, High Mobility Assault Forces- five systems, Naval Forces- one system, and Special Operations Forces- one system.

According to the results of the conducted procedures through the ProZorro Electronic Public Procurement System, over UAH 377.093 million was saved.

377
UAH million

In 2017, according to the Laws of Ukraine On Public Procurement and On the Peculiarities of the Procurement of Goods, Works and Services for Guaranteed Defence Requirements, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine carried out procurement procedures through the ProZorro Electronic Public Procurement System, which enabled the Ministry of Defence to meet the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the shortest possible time.

According to the results of the conducted procedures through the ProZorro Electronic Public Procurement System, over UAH 377.093 million was saved.

Transition to a new logistics support system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine according to NATO standards

The Main Logistics Directorate (J4) subordinated to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was established within the framework of Matrix for the achievement of strategic goals and major objectives of the Defence Reform implementation in 2017 according to the requirements of the Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine on the establishment of a unified effective logistics system for the Armed Forces, other military formations and law enforcement agencies, both in peacetime and during times of conflict (special period).

The establishment of the Main Logistics Directorate provided an opportunity to organize a strategic-level interaction for logistic support of the Armed Forces among the structural divisions of the General Staff and Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, National Security and Defence Council, Cabinet of Ministers, Ukroboronprom State Concern, other ministries and departments, and also to coordinate joint activities under a unified leadership.

In 2017, the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine began developing and agreeing a draft structure of the Logistics Command of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Results of Providing the Armed Forces of Ukraine with Food, Military Uniforms and Personal Equipment, and Materiel

Food Supply

In 2017, to meet the needs of the Armed Forces in food supply, the received financial resource in the amount of UAH 3,346.0 million allowed to provide:

- foodstuffs for uniformed personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine under contracts concluded by the Department of Public Procurement and Supply

of Material Resources of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine according to the Catalogue of Food Products, including foodstuffs for contracted service personnel - UAH 3069.2 million;

- payment of monetary compensation - UAH 34.5 million;
- provision of foodstuffs for regular animals of military units - UAH 1.6 million;
- purchase of tableware - UAH 37.9 million; including disposable tableware supplies for military units in the ATO area - UAH 22.1 million;

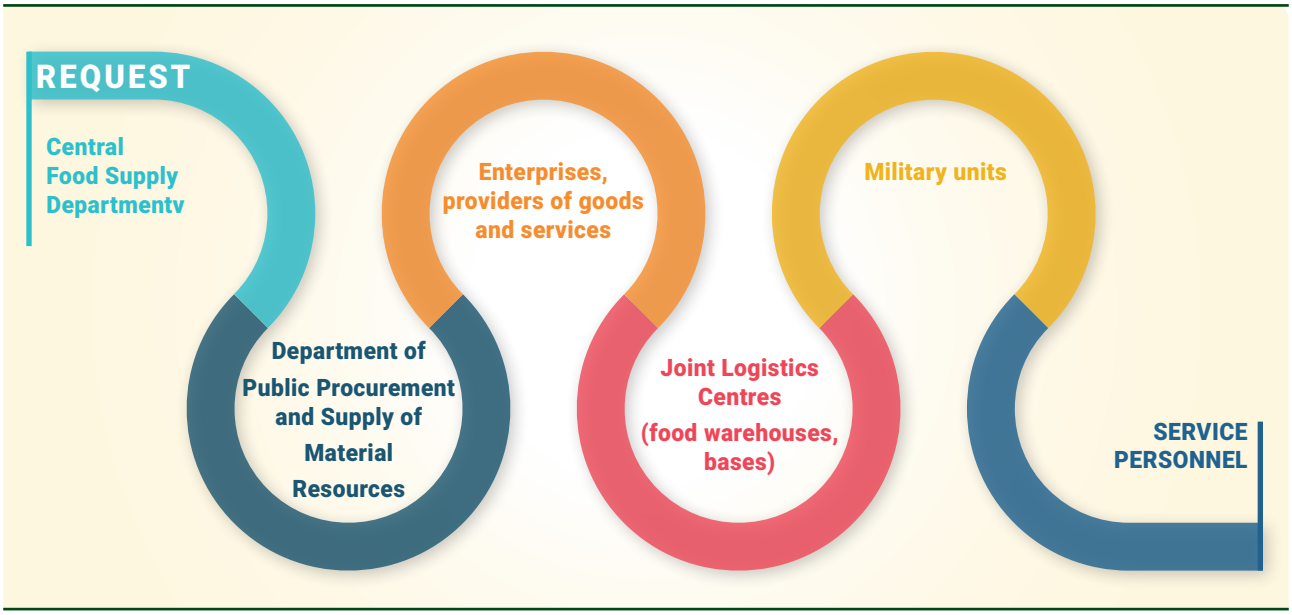
In 2017 the received financial resource is UAH 3,346.0 million.

3 346
UAH million

- repairs (maintenance) of food service equipment - UAH 0.3 million;
- purchase of modern refrigeration and technological equipment - UAH 63.1 million;
- conducting aeration (fumigation, disinfestations) of food storage facilities at Joint Logistics Centres - UAH 0.2 million;
- foodstuffs for personnel in the Ukrainian national contingents - UAH 6.5 million;
- expenditures performed by military units from the Special Fund – UAH 132.7 million.

In 2017, a new food supply system was tested and put into operation (Diagram 3.1)

Diagram 3.1: Food Supply System of the Armed Forces of Ukraine



Military Uniforms and Personal Equipment

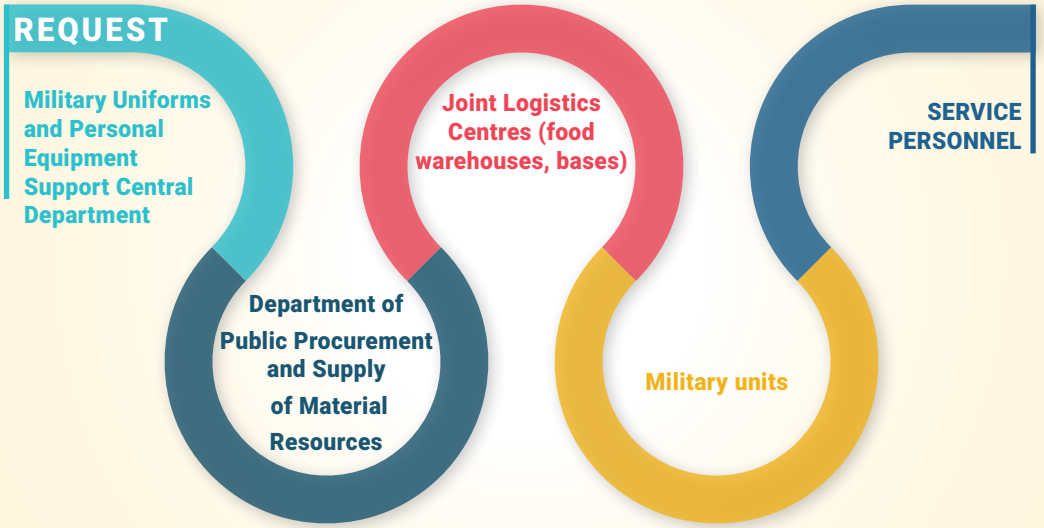
Financial resources received in 2017 to the amount of UAH 2,608.6 million allowed the provision of:

- main items of field uniforms and footwear for military personnel by 100%;
- personnel equipment and other military gear for military personnel involved in the implementation of missions in the ATO area and combat training of international level - up to 40,000 sets (20%);

- daily uniforms for military personnel of command and control organizations, higher military educational institutions, for troops involved in military parades- up to 20,000 sets (10%);
- bedding sets- up to 25,000 sets.

In 2017, the transition to the new military clothing and personal equipment support system was completed (Diagram 3.2)

Diagram 3.2: Military Uniform support system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine



The financial resources received in 2017 enabled the Armed Forces to fulfil their key tasks related to providing military personnel with food and military clothing, as well as to ensure the combat training and fulfilment of tasks in the area of anti-terrorist operation by providing fuel and lubricants.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATO STANDARDS

The tasks of Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine require the achievement of operational and technical interoperability with forces of NATO member-countries through the implementation of NATO standards in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other components of the defence forces.

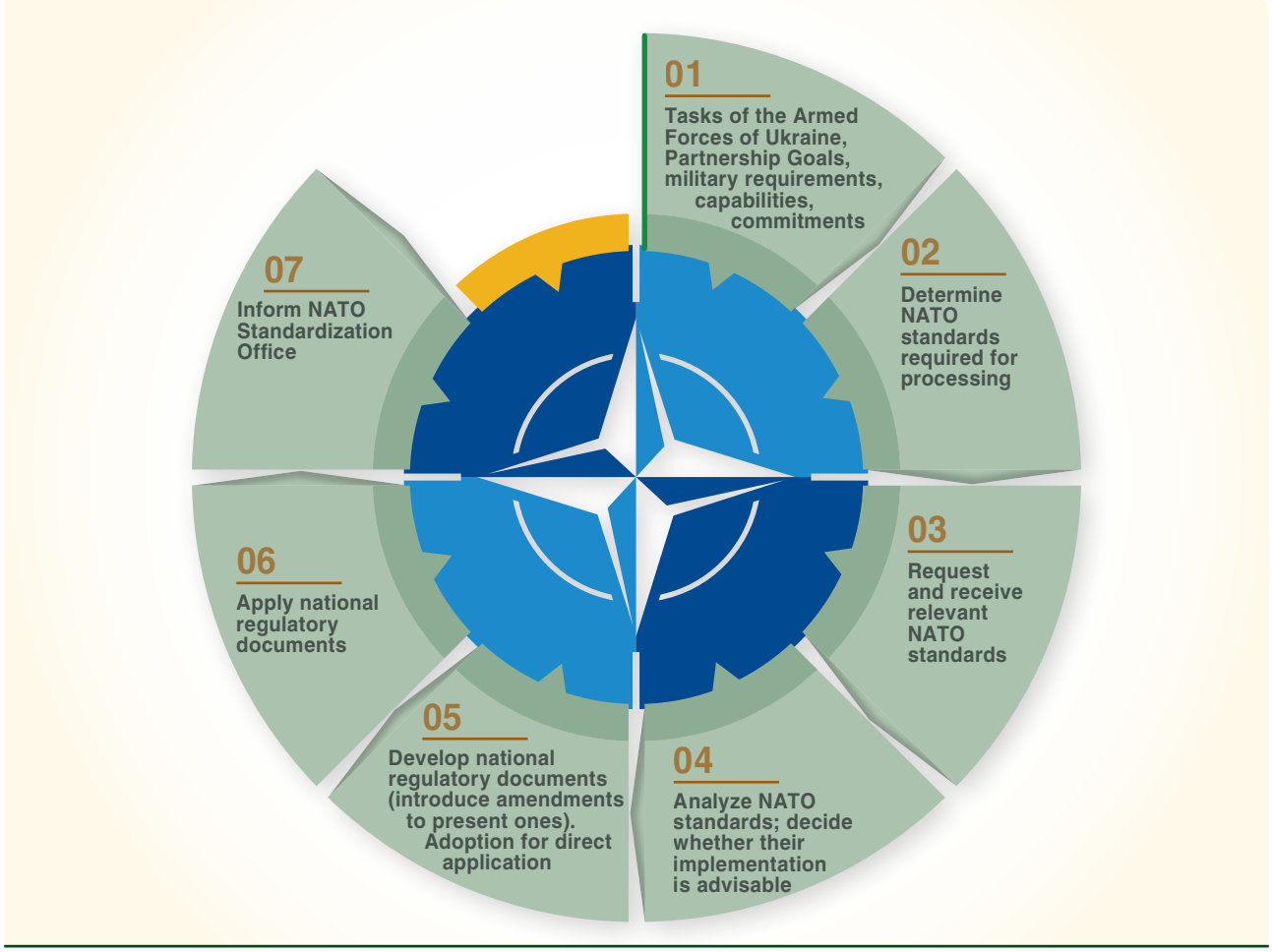
Implementation of NATO standards in the Armed Forces of Ukraine provides for the decision-making on the application of the relevant standards (norms, requirements) or other NATO document in the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces; to develop the relevant legislative or regulatory document (by making appropriate changes and/or additions to the acting document), enter into force and apply this document in the daily activities of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces.

The above mentioned procedures are specified in the Temporary Instruction on the organization of work in the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine on the implementation of NATO standards, designed to meet the requirements of NATO AAP-03 "Development, Maintenance and Management of NATO standardization documents" Joint publication.

Outcomes of major steps towards the transition to NATO standards

According to the List of Key Activities to achieve the Partnership Goals in the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2016-2020, 134 NATO standards and other NATO governing documents are to be worked out to make a further decision on the appropriateness of applying their provisions (norms, requirements) in the activities of the Ministry Defence and the Armed Forces (Diagram 3.3).

Diagram 3.3. Procedure for the implementation of NATO standards



In 2017, 24 NATO regulations were introduced through the development of 25 national military normative and regulatory acts.

During the year, the following operational standards were developed according to NATO principles and standards:

- glossary of abbreviations used in NATO documents and publications;
- dictionary of information systems and communication systems;
- standard on organizing counteraction to improvised explosive devices;
- Joint Capabilities Catalogue of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces;
- dictionary on strategic planning for the development of the Armed Forces capabilities;
- financial support procedure in case of providing appropriate assistance and concluding multinational arrangements in the Armed Forces, etc.

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- *Joint Capabilities Catalogue of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces;*
- *dictionary on strategic planning for the development of the Armed Forces capabilities;*
- *financial support procedure in case of providing appropriate assistance and concluding multinational arrangements in the Armed Forces, etc.*

Within the framework of activities of the Technical Standardization Committee "Standardization of Defence Products" with the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, as the key member, 41 NATO material standardization standards were adopted in order to harmonize the national standardization system with the standardization systems of the leading NATO member countries and to achieve a qualitatively new level of defence products production at the defence industrial complex factories of Ukraine in 2017. These standards define:

- procedures for assessing the level of protection of armoured vehicles;
- procedures for testing and evaluating the effectiveness of electronic warfare systems;
- safety assessment and ammunition testing procedures;
- requirements for the airworthiness of unmanned aerial systems;
- procedures for developing requirements for the reliability of weapons and military equipment;
- requirements for various tests of weapons and military equipment;
- requirements for the quality of petroleum products for military equipment;
- protocols of tactical communication system TACOM 8.

At present 135 national and military normative and regulatory documents based on 167 NATO standards and other documents have already been developed (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3. Distribution of standards and other guidance documents by their attributes

Attributes	Number of implemented NATO standards	Number of developed national documents
Military policy, security and strategic planning	3	3
Operational activities of the headquarters	2	2
Application of the Air Force of the AFU	12	13
Application of the Naval Forces of the AFU	24	8
Logistics	1	2
Medical support	11	9
Military communications and information systems	7	7
Information and psychological operations	3	2
NBC protection	17	2
Geodetic and navigational support	17	16
Engineering support	2	1
Hydro-meteorological support	5	3
Fuel and lubricant requirements	6	6
Military uniform support	15	16
Civil-military cooperation	1	1
Financial support	1	1
Environmental safety	2	2
Development, production and adoption of weapons, military and special equipment	1	2
Weapons, military and special equipment evaluation and testing	20	20
Missiles and munitions	2	2
Weapons, military equipment and special equipment requirements	5	5
Military standardization	2	3
Military codification	7	6
Military education	1	3
Total	**167**	**135**

Implementation of NATO standards should provide gradual build-up of combat effectiveness of the Armed Forces, achievement of interoperability with the armed forces and assets of leading countries, promote enhancement of effective use of state resources in the defence domain, improvement of the training system of military units and subdivisions, which act as part of multinational military formations.

Harmonization of the national standardization system with standardization systems of the leading NATO member-countries will enable defence industry complex factories of Ukraine to achieve a qualitatively new level in the development, production, refurbishment and repair of weapons and military equipment to meet the needs of the Armed Forces. In addition, it will help to open new markets for Ukrainian defence products, and in particular contribute to the defence capability of our country and its credibility on the international level.

DISPOSAL OF MISSILES, MUNITIONS AND ROCKET FUEL COMPONENTS

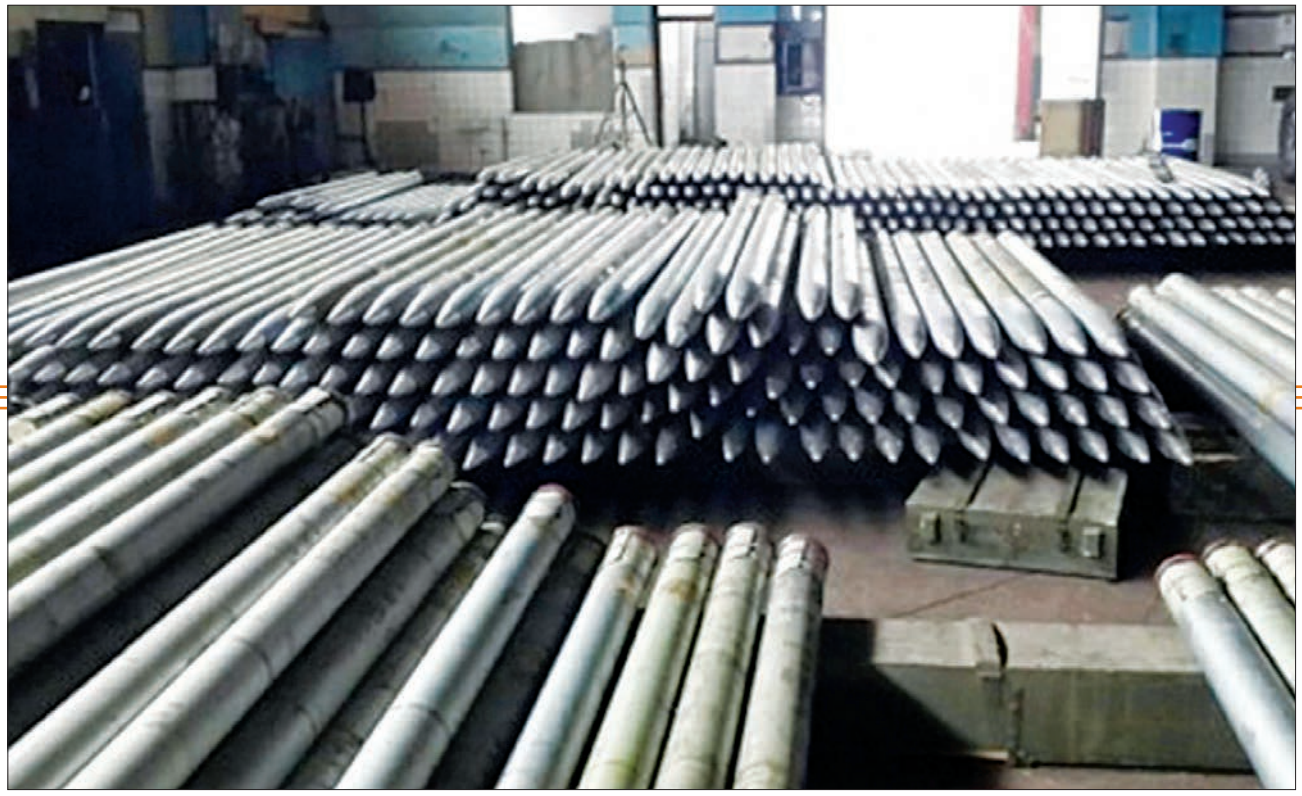
Disposal of missiles, munitions and rocket fuel components, unsuitable for further use and maintenance, remains a significant aspect to minimize the real threat of man-made ecological catastrophes and safe operation of weapons and military equipment.

Disposal of munitions

In 2017, UAH 12.7 million, which is 7% of planned expenditures, was allocated to implement the State Target Defence Programme for Disposal of Conventional Ammunition Unsuitable for Further Use and Storage in 2008-2017 1 (State Programme for Disposal).

Munitions disposal operations were financed not only from the State Budget, but also through international assistance programmes (Table 3.4).

In 2017, only Class III of unserviceable missiles and munitions from the inventory of the Land Forces, Class V from the inventory of the Air Force and Engineer Corps, as well as surplus Class II obsolete munitions, which are not expected to be operational again, were passed for disposal.



In 2017, according to the Implementation Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and NATO on maintenance and disposal of small arms and light weapons, conventional munitions and PFM-1-type anti-personnel landmines, 1,095 tons of ammunition, including 85 tons (448.056 items) of PFM-1-type anti-personnel landmines were disposed at the expense of international assistance projects of the NATO Trust Fund. In total, over 1.343 thousand tons of ammunition has been disposed of during the year (Table 3.4).

[1] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the State Target Defence Program for Disposal of Conventional Ammunition unsuitable for further Use and Storage for 2008-2017" No. 940 as of October 22, 2008.

Table 3.4. Results of munitions disposal in 2014-2017

Process owner	Disposed, tons			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Using budget finds	771	1966	585	172
At the expense of contractors	293	856	161	76
By the efforts of the Armed Forces	1430	0	0	0
International assistance projects	4087	6013	4979	1095
Total	**6581**	**8835**	**5725**	**1343**

In 2012-2017 under the realization of the Implementation Agreement, 26,182 tons of munitions were disposed (contribution of international assistance projects amounted to EUR 7.812 million (UAH 158.629 million), contribution of Ukraine – UAH 38.291 million).

In total, according to the results of the State Disposal Programme, nearly 233500 tons of conventional ammunition unsuitable for further use and storage were disposed in 2008-2017, and equals 52% of the total Programme indicators (454.800 tons).

Disposal of Liquid Rocket Fuel Components

The warehouses of the Armed Forces of Ukraine contain 362.6 tons of surplus liquid rocket fuel components, which require disposal.

Due to the lack of operating licenses for the disposal of surplus liquid rocket fuel components owned by Ukrainian enterprises, as well as the lack of proposals from the international community to provide adequate financial and logistical assistance, disposal of surplus liquid rocket fuel components in 2017 was not carried out.

In 2017, in order to solve this problem, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine began to establish a production line on the basis of the State Enterprise of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "Voienkonvers – 43" for the disposal of the Class 1-3 hazardous waste (including rocket fuel components).

The enterprise put into operation incineration equipment 11G427 and ANDERSEN 2000 and took steps to obtain appropriate permits and operating licenses.

In 2017, appropriate efforts were made to create a logistics management system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine based on the NATO logistics doctrines and standards.

The main tasks that were completed in 2017 and to be completed in the future are:

- **improving the regulatory framework for logistics support of the Armed Forces, adapting it to NATO standards and policies, establishing an effective logistics support system of the Armed Forces integrated with the corresponding logistics support systems of other components of the defence forces;**
- **building an automated control system of the inventory accounting and movement that meets modern requirements in terms of architecture, scale, functional volume, efficiency and quality of its subsystems, support of a large number of users, methodology and timing of development and implementation, cost of ownership, reliability of data protection; and will have a territorially distributed structure;**
- **optimization of functions, composition and deployment of integrated logistics support centres, arsenals, bases and warehouses;**
- **further transition of the national asset classification system to the classification used by NATO;**
- **unification of uniform, food and other types of logistics support of the defence forces based on NATO standards.**

CHAPTER 4

ARMED FORCES' TRAINING

In battle there are only two actions possible – the right fight and manoeuvre, however it is impossible to list all the changes that occur during the right fight and manoeuvre.

Sun Tzu

THE MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE TRAINING OF TROOPS (FORCES)

In 2017 sustained improvement in the state of educational infrastructure for troops' (forces) training was achieved. This ensured high quality training, combat cohesiveness, obtaining (maintaining) of the required combat capabilities by military units.

The training of command and control agencies and troops in 2017 was aimed at building-up their operational (combat) capabilities to perform tasks of the state defence, ensuring its territorial integrity and inviolability of borders (Note 4.1).

Note 4.1. The areas of the main efforts of the Armed Forces training in 2017 included:

- the improvement of the individual training of service personnel;
- obtaining (maintaining) combat capabilities to perform the assigned missions;
- the improvement of combat skills as a part of inter-service formations under the conditions of asymmetrical actions of the enemy, terrorist threat to military or state objectives;
- the renewal of training standards, combat cohesiveness of military units;
- the renewal (maintenance) of flight skills of the aircraft crews.

The top priority of troops (forces) training was to ensure the Armed Forces readiness to perform missions on resolving armed conflict within the state and repelling external armed aggression against Ukraine.

THE ARMED FORCES TRAINING SUPPORT

During the year it was possible to maintain the trend of sustainable funding of the Armed Forces training. Total allocated funds have slightly decreased compared to last year, while the targeted appropriations for the improvement of training infrastructure of the Armed Forces have almost doubled (up to UAH 178.8 million)[1]. Combat training activities were funded in the amount of UAH 1,535.0 million (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1. Funding of the Armed Forces' Training in 2015 – 2017, UAH million.

2015			2016			2017		
Plan	**Actual**	**%**	**Plan**	**Actual**	**%**	**Plan**	**Actual**	**%**
885.9	885.9	100	1,718.2	1,718.2	100	1,535.0	1,535.0	100

[1] In 2016 academic year this index was about UAH 84.7 million.

The expenditures are divided according to funding areas (Table 4.2). The allocated funding for the Armed Forces training provided for the forces readiness to perform the assigned tasks and allowed to substantially increase capabilities of the field training infrastructure.

Table 4.2. Funding of the Components of the Armed Forces' Training in 2017, *UAH million.*

Training Components	Set			Allocated			% of plan
	General fund	Special fund	Total	General fund	Special fund	Total	
Operational training	8.0	–	8.0	8.0	–	8.0	100
Combat training	1,469.4	14.2	1,483.6	1,469.4	14.2	1,483.6	100
Physical training	25.0	–	25.0	25.0	–	25.0	100
Multinational Exercises Support	15.9	2.5	18.4	15.9	2.5	18.4	100
TOTAL	**1518.3**	**16.7**	**1535.0**	**1518.3**	**16.7**	**1535.0**	**100**

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES' TRAINING

The inter-service principle was taken as a basis for the Armed Forces' training in 2017. Combat training was characterized by its organization and conduct in two main areas:

1. Military units engaged in missions in the ATO area (area of combat operation) with tasks of training related to:

- training of military units' headquarters;

Military units engaged in missions in the ATO area (area of combat operation) with tasks of training related to:

- *training of military units' headquarters;*
- *ensuring units' readiness to perform manoeuvres at a designated position;*
- *improving combat teams (crews) cohesiveness in performing combat tasks (combat engagement);*
- *improving the level of flight crew training to perform missions.*

Military units performing missions in home stations:

- *acquiring (maintaining) capabilities by the military units headquarters to control subordinated units in the course of combat missions;*
- *obtaining skills by military personnel in using organic weapon systems, live firing, tactical use of combat vehicles and terrain.*

- ensuring units' readiness to perform manoeuvres at a designated position;
- improving combat teams (crews) cohesiveness in performing combat tasks (combat engagement);
- improving the level of flight crew training to perform missions.

2. Military units performing missions in home stations:

- acquiring (maintaining) capabilities by the military units headquarters to control subordinated units in the course of combat missions;
- obtaining skills by military personnel in using organic weapon systems, live firing, tactical use of combat vehicles and terrain.

In the Land Forces military units' training was provided in three periods (up to 2 months each) taking into account the prior level of unit training, manning and role.

Training of the Air Forces' units engaged in missions in the ATO area was organized in a similar way. Training of other Air Forces' units was provided given the performance of combat duties. The duration of training periods and their content was determined by the decision of the Air Force Commander.

Training of the Naval Forces' units was provided in three periods. The sequence and duration of periods was determined given peculiarities of training of branches, special forces, requirements to combat capabilities, conditions, terms of ship repair, combat duties and the international military cooperation events.

Training of the Coast Guard's and Marine Corps' units was provided on the pattern of the Land Forces' training, and naval aviation brigade's training was provided on the pattern of the Air Forces' training.

The average flight hours for one crew of naval aviation in 2017 grew by a factor of almost 1.2.

In total, within the Armed Forces in 2017 the following activities were held: 35 brigade tactical exercises, 168 battalion (division) tactical exercises, 605 company tactical exercises, 12 squadron flight tactical exercises, over 39.000 parachute jumps.

Aviation units conducted 1562 practical bombing exercises and 933 practical land-based target shooting exercises. The ships and vessels performed 98 artillery strike exercises on maritime and aerial targets (Annex 5).

In total, within the Armed Forces in 2017 the following activities were held: 35 brigade tactical exercises, 168 battalion (division) tactical exercises, 605 company tactical exercises, 12 squadron flight tactical exercises, over 39.000 parachute jumps. Aviation units conducted 1562 practical bombing exercises and 933 practical land-based target shooting exercises. The ships and vessels performed 98 artillery strike exercises on maritime and aerial targets.

Combat training practical exercises of the Land Forces were held in field conditions. The number of brigade-level tactical exercises increased by 1.7 times in comparison with the previous year. The number of battalion- and company-level tactical exercises and IFV (APC) live fire exercises remained at the level of previous year. At the same time, the number of platoon- and squad-level live fire exercises and tank live fire exercises decreased.

The Air Forces provided training for the designated teams and crews within the allocated aviation resources and units performing air defence of key facilities of the state. The number of squadron tactical flight exercises increased by 1.6 times in comparison with the previous year. The number of practical bombing exercises and air assault troops landing exercises increased by 1.1 times.

At the same time, the average flight rate for one crew slightly decreased.

The High Mobility Assault Forces' (Assault Landing Troops') units training increased significantly. The number of brigade tactical exercises increased by 1.5 times in comparison with the previous year.

The number of performed battalion tactical exercises increased by 1.2 times, company tactical exercises – by 4.4 times.

The number of live fire exercises increased significantly, the number of IFV (APC) live fire exercises increased by 1.7 times, the number of platoon live fire exercises increased about by 2 times, and the number of squad live fire exercises increased about by four times.

Combat training activities within the Special Operations Forces provided for the acquiring the required capabilities by the military units. The number of small arms live fire exercises increased almost by 2.1 times, and the number of parachute jumps increased by 1.5 times in comparison with the previous year.

Military authorities training

During 2017 academic year, the main content of training provided for the Armed Forces' command and control agencies included acquiring operational capabilities of control over subordinated troops to repel the armed aggression of the Russian Federation.

Training of the command and control agencies in 2017 was focused on the main tasks, namely:

- building-up operational capabilities of command and control agencies in terms of planning the deployment and exercising control over forces in conditions of rapid changes in the operational environment;
- acquiring capabilities to perform the assigned missions by the Join Operational Headquarters, Operational Commands, Special Operations Forces' Command;
- building-up operational (combat) capabilities of forces in terms of combat operations conducted in the area of ATO, at designated lines (directions) and positions given the terms of rotation;
- building-up operational strength and ensuring readiness of designated forces to repel the armed aggression.

Meanwhile, the direction, specific tasks and peculiarities of training were defined by the Armed Forces' Single Service Command and leadership of the command and control agencies, namely:

- **in the Land Forces** – acquiring operational capabilities by the operational commands to perform the assigned missions, manage territorial defence,

Training of the command and control agencies in 2017 was focused on the main tasks, namely:

- *building-up operational capabilities of command and control agencies in terms of planning the deployment and exercising control over forces in conditions of rapid changes in the operational environment;*
- *acquiring capabilities to perform the assigned missions by the Join Operational Headquarters, Operational Commands, Special Operations Forces' Command;*
- *building-up operational (combat) capabilities of forces in terms of combat operations conducted in the area of ATO, at designated lines (directions) and positions given the terms of rotation;*
- *building-up operational strength and ensuring readiness of designated forces to repel the armed aggression.*

planning and conduct of mobilization activities, administrating issues of manning and equipment;

- **in the Air Forces** – building-up capabilities of planning the deployment and control over alert forces providing air defence of key facilities of the state in the context of a terrorist threat, as well as maintaining capabilities of planning the deployment and control over subordinated forces in the course of operations (combat actions);
- **in the Naval Forces** – acquiring operational capabilities of planning the deployment and control over forces in the course of operations (combat actions) in resolving the armed conflict within the state and repelling armed aggression;
- **in the Armaments, Logistics and Main Directorate of Operational Support** – building-up operational capabilities of planning the comprehensive support of troops and control over subordinated military units in the course of missions in the area of anti-terrorist operation and in other directions.

During the year, 238 operational training events were held across command and control organizations. The most significant events include:

- operational meeting with the key personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (February);
- Double Strength 2017 bilateral strategic command and staff war game (conducted in three stages: (April, May, August);
- Blue Trident-2017 command and staff exercise of the Air Force (June);
- Western Ribbon-2017 command and staff exercise of Headquarters of the Operational Command "West" and the Air Force Command "West" (July);
- Enduring Sustainability-2017 strategic command and staff exercise (September) (note 4.2).

Note 4.2. Indicators of Enduring Sustainability-2017 strategic command and staff exercise

Involved:

- 20 command and control agencies
- 84 military units (detachments).

Command points being deployed:

- Total- 39, including:
- Strategic level of command- 4;
- Operational-strategic level- 5;
- Operational-tactical level- 30;

Enduring Sustainability-2017 strategic command and staff exercise with military authorities and troops of the Armed Forces of Ukraine became the main training activity of the Armed Forces.

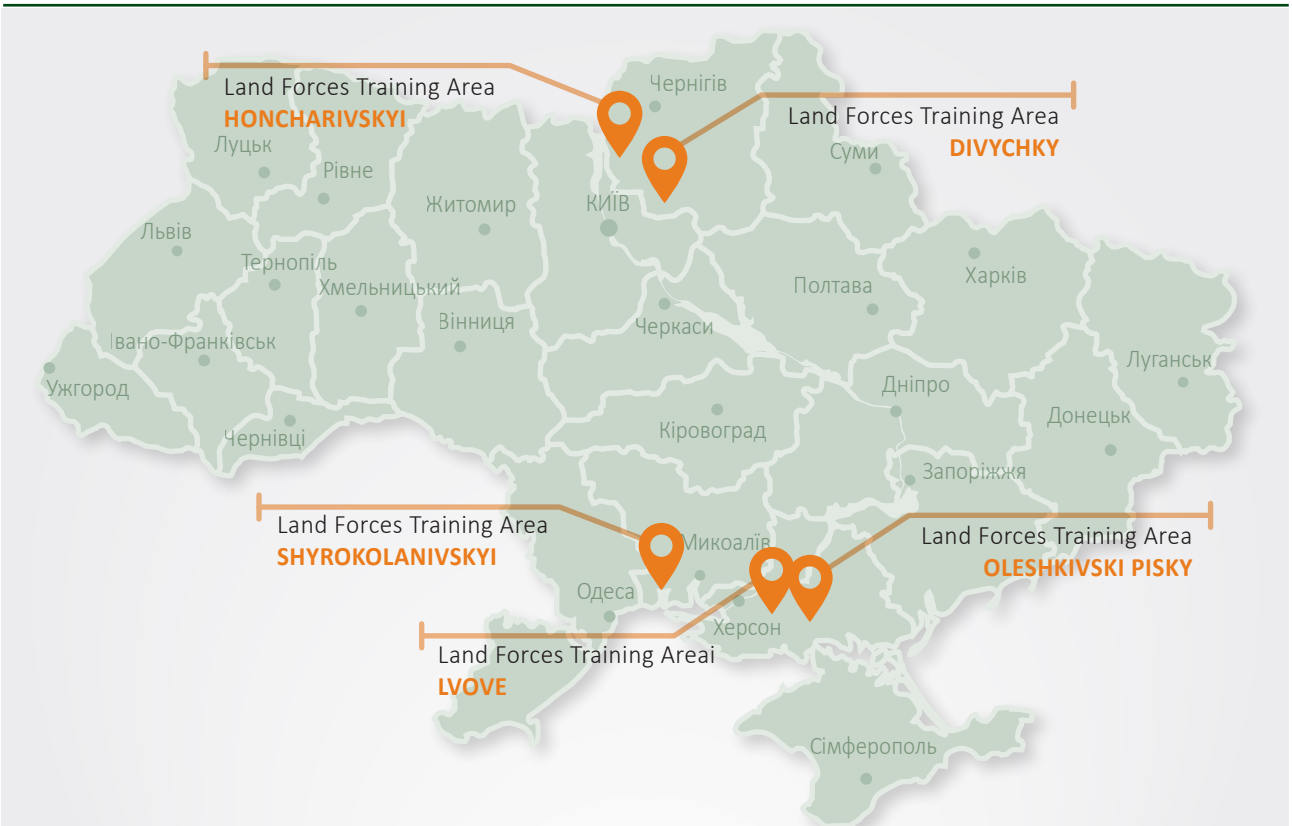
Totally, 111 practical activities were conducted at 11 training ranges of the Armed Forces and 74 designated areas (lines).

In the course of Enduring Sustainability-2017 strategic command and staff exercise headquarters and units operated in areas with spatial-temporal characteristics being completely on a par with the real one (Figure 4.1).

The drill meetings with reservists were held for the first time in the course of the strategic command and staff exercise[2]. The exercises resulted in the following:

- acquiring capabilities by the command points' operational personnel of planning the deployment and control over forces during the completion of operational deployment and in the course of strategic operation to repel the armed aggression;
- high level of cohesiveness and training of the majority of personnel.

Figure 4.1 Enduring Sustainability-2017 strategic command and staff exercise with military authorities and troops of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.



ARMED FORCES' ASSETS INVOLVED IN THE EXERCISES:

	Service personnel – **12,500**		Tanks and armoured fighting vehicles – **586**
	Aircraft – **34**		Artillery systems – **127**
	Helicopters – **28**		Special-purpose vehicles – **842**
	AD systems – **67**		

[2] 6,643 military reservists of the Ready Operational Reserve (OR-R) were engaged in activities within combat military units and 6,431 reservists of the Standby Operational Reserve (OR-S) – within Reserve Corps and territorial defence units.

The conducted complex of operational training activities made it possible to virtually launch a multivariate search of appropriate methods of conducting Armed Forces' operations to repel the armed aggression; calculate the composition of units for the repression of a large-scale aggression against Ukraine and determine the methods of their use; start the goal-oriented training of the Reserve Corps Headquarters; and deploy the territorial defence command and control system supported by the territorial defence areas headquarters.

MULTINATIONAL EXERCISES IN THE GENERAL ARMED FORCES TRAINING SYSTEM

The Armed Forces' units' participation in multinational exercises contributed to study and assimilation of the NATO training methods and standards to build-up their own combat capabilities and develop interoperability with the armed forces of NATO member countries.

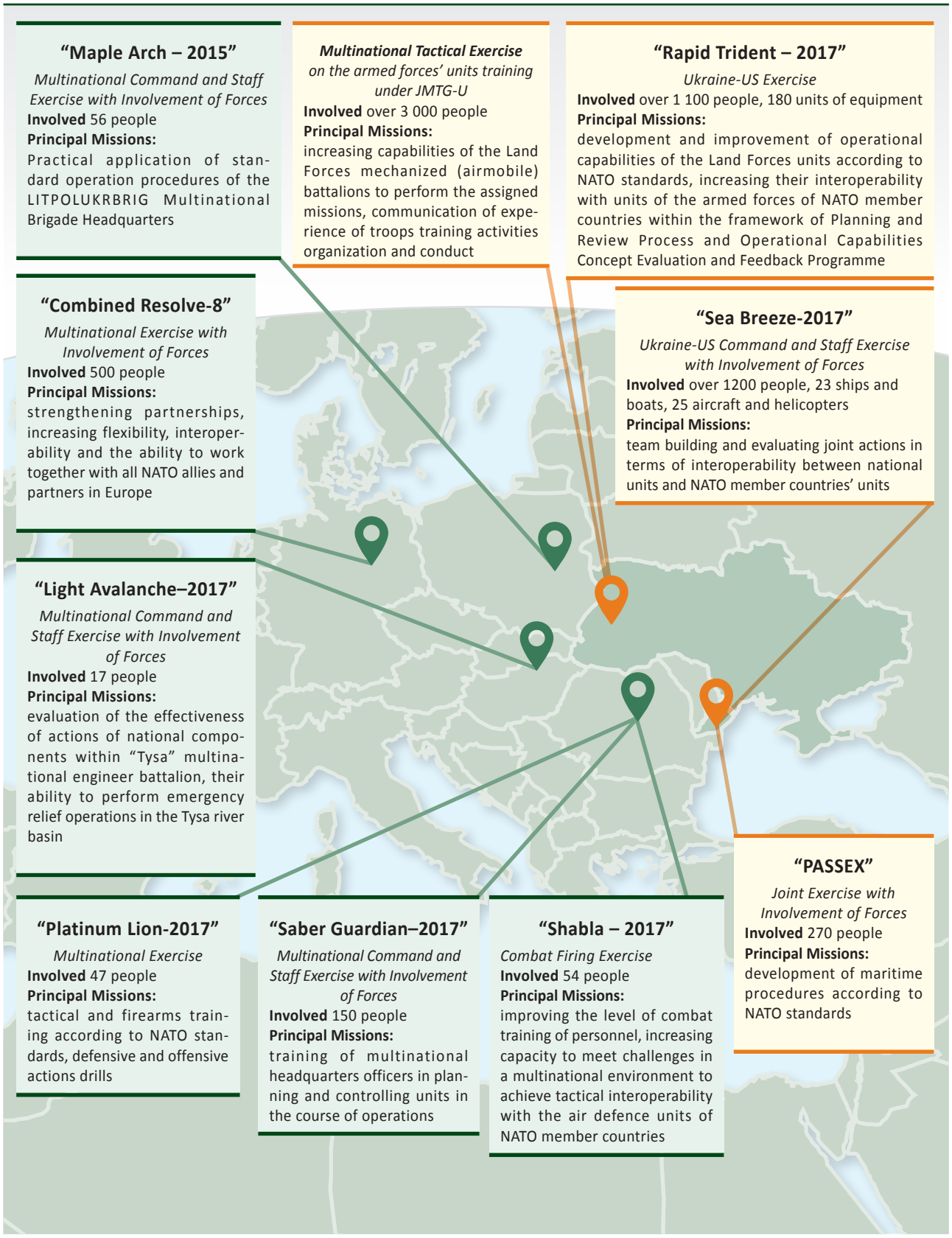
Furthermore, multinational exercises contributed to the increase of efficiency of the reforms process of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and continuation of introducing NATO standards to the day-to-day activity.

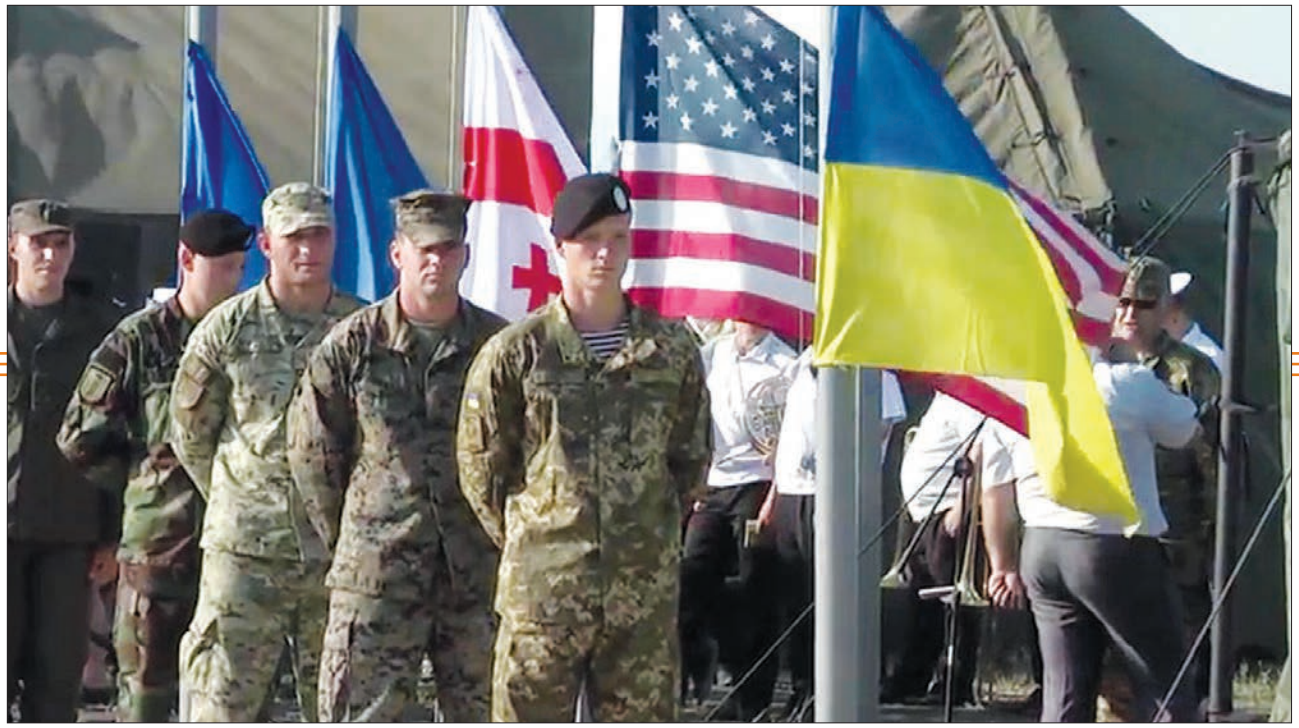
In 2017 the Armed Forces' units took part in 19 multinational exercises[3], including 5 – in Ukraine[4] and 14 – overseas. Altogether over 3 600 service personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, about 300 military vehicles, over 25 ships, 27 aircraft and helicopters were involved in multinational exercises (Figure 4.2).

[3] Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Plan of Multinational Exercises in Ukraine involving Units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and their Participation in Multinational Exercises overseas for 2017 and on Admission of Units of the Armed Forces of Other States to the Territory of Ukraine in 2017 for Participation in Multinational Exercises" No.3/2017 as of January 12, 2017.

[4] The Law of Ukraine "On Approval of the Decision of the President of Ukraine on Admission of Units of the Armed Forces of Other States to the Territory of Ukraine in 2017 for Participation in Multinational Exercises" No. 1826-VIII as of January 19, 2017.

Figure 4.2. Multinational Military Exercises in 2017 with the Armed Forces of Ukraine Participation





In the course of multinational exercises, the national units performed tasks to improve combat experience of personnel, test units' capabilities to perform the assigned missions in coordination with the armed forces of NATO member countries, use NATO administrative procedures as well as to improve functional capabilities of the training centres of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. In addition, some elements of inter-service and inter-agency cooperation were worked out.

At the same time, particular attention was paid to ensure the effective performance of tasks by different levels of headquarters according to NATO administrative procedures during multinational command and staff exercises. In 2017, representatives of the Armed Forces of Ukraine took part in 12 exercises including staff officers, observers or military intermediaries.

The Armed Forces' training ensured readiness of command and control agencies and military units (detachments) to perform the assigned missions, maintain (improve) operational (combat) capabilities to repel the armed aggression given the obtained combat experience and implementation of NATO standards.

CHAPTER 5

ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT

A man should be a soldier for his own country, or from love of the cause for which he fights. To serve without any purpose – today here, tomorrow there – is only travelling about like a butcher's apprentice, nothing more.

Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, Founder of German classical literature

The main efforts of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the area of military personnel policy were focused on guaranteed manning of the Armed Forces with trained and motivated personnel, maintaining the proper level of combat military units manning in the context of anti-terrorist operations, as well as implementing the defence reform objectives and tasks in terms of the professional development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the establishment of the required military reserve.

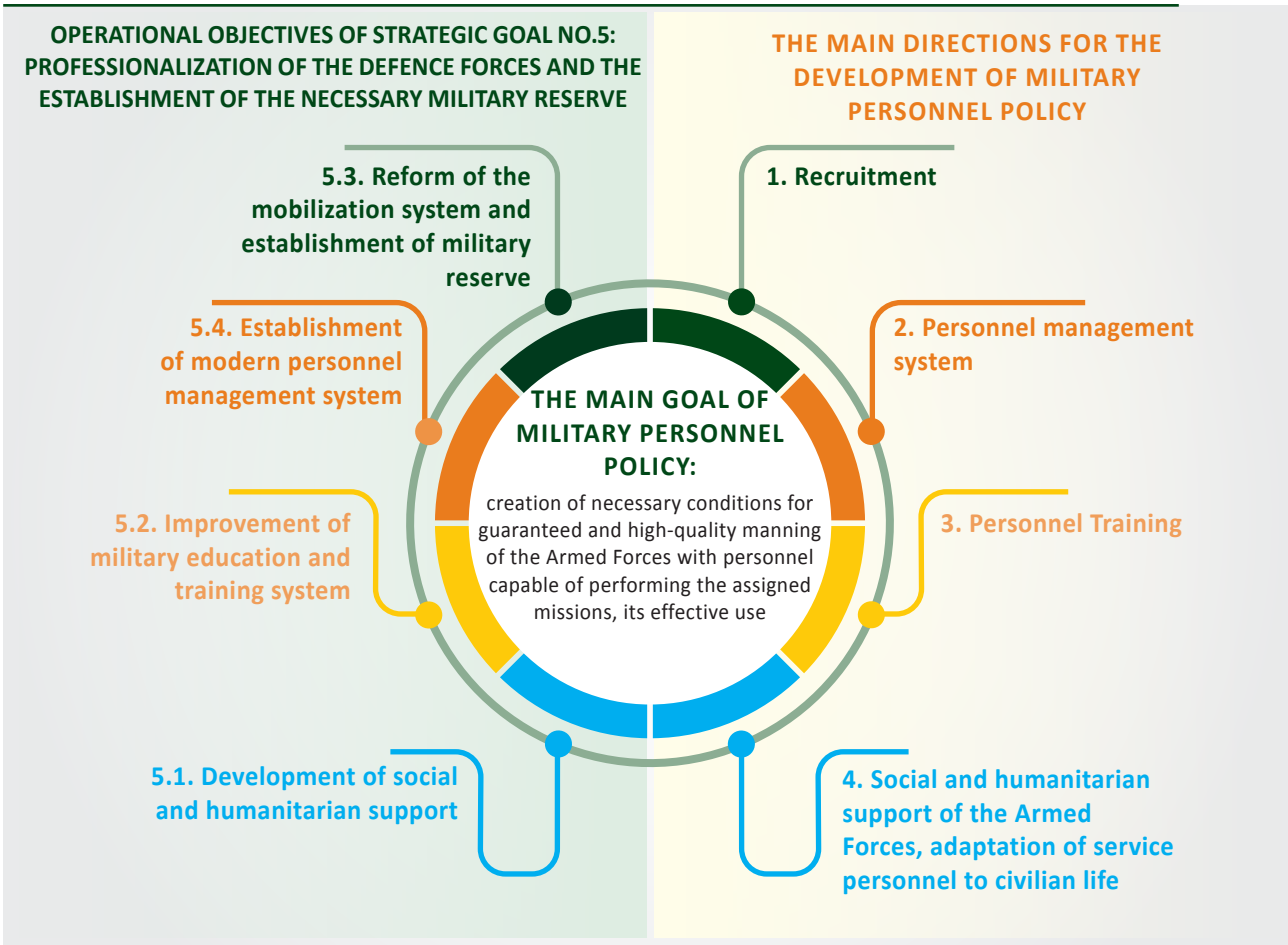
ARMED FORCES HUMAN RESOURCING RESULTS

In pursuance of the State Programme for the Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine until 2020, a new Concept of Military Personnel Policy[1] in the Armed Forces of Ukraine until 2020 (Concept of Military Personnel Policy) was approved. The concept formed the modern principles of military personnel policy until 2020 according to the strategic goal No.5 of the Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine "Professionalization of the Defence Forces and the establishment of the required military reserve", and main tasks defined in the Action

[1] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On Approval of the Concept of Military Personnel Policy in the Armed Forces of Ukraine until 2020" No. 342 as of June 26, 2017.

Plan for the Implementation of the Defence Reform in 2016-2020 (Road Map of the Defence Reform) (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1. Main directions for the development of military personnel policy until 2020



The main expected results of the implementation of the Concept of Military Personnel Policy are shown in Note 5.1.

Note 5.1. The main expected results of the implementation of the Concept of Military Personnel Policy in the Armed Forces of Ukraine until 2020:

- manning with contracted personnel of **at least 80%** of NCO positions;
- achieving a more rational relationship between different positions, in particular:
- commissioned officers – up to **25%**, including:
  - *general officers* – **0,3%**;
  - *field grade officers* – **43%**;
  - *company grade officers* – **56,7%**;
- privates and sergeants – **up to 70%**;
- cadets – **5%**;
- reducing the number of commissioned officers' positions which do not provide for the career development and increasing the number of sergeant positions up to **4%**;
- a nearly **two-fold** reduction in the number of the "Colonel" position category due to the increase in the number of "Major" and "Lieutenant Colonel" position categories and civilian personnel positions.

An Action Plan (Roadmap) was approved for the implementation of the Concept of Military Personnel Policy. This Action Plan identifies a set of practical measures to implement the main objectives of the Concept of Military Personnel Policy, which will enable the creation of a comprehensive, effective, cost-effective and justified system of manning the Armed Forces with highly qualified personnel based on NATO standards.

Results of improving regulatory framework on military service in 2017

In 2017, a number of normative legal acts and planning documents on military service of citizens of Ukraine and manning of the Armed Forces were developed and issued, which allowed:

- simplify the procedure of recruiting conscript personnel and reserve personnel for military service under the contract, which increased the efficiency of manning the military units engaged in the anti-terrorist operation;
- regulate the authorities of commanders and officials of the personnel departments in peacetime and during special period, which increased the efficiency of personnel decision-making, especially in terms of manning units involved in the ATO. For the first time in the history of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the Minister of Defence of Ukraine delegated the respective powers to the heads of the personnel services of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff, which allow the appointment of certain categories of servicemen;[2]
- form a list of candidates for promotion according to the rating principle based on the results of integrated assessment of military personnel and to appoint servicemen to higher positions exclusively from the list. In 2017, this list included over 15.500 candidates for promotion;

- improve the process of secondment of military personnel of the Armed Forces, other military formations, special-purpose law enforcement agencies to

[2] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On Approval of the Amendments to the Nomenclature of Positions for the Appointment of Military Personnel via Personnel Orders" No. 293 as of May 29, 2017.

government agencies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, as well as to state and municipal educational institutions;[3]

- establish the procedure for the maintenance of the Unified State Register of Persons Liable for Military Service, in particular, to introduce a procedure for the collection, storage, processing and use of information on persons (conscripts) liable for military service in operational commands, regional military recruitment offices, recruitment offices of Kyiv and Sevastopol, as well as in the subordinated district (city) recruitment offices.[4]

Directions of Further Improvement of Personnel Support System

To improve the personnel management system, it is planned to perform the following tasks:

- develop regulatory, policy and other guidance documents on planning personnel support;
- reduce the proportion of commissioned officers according to commonly accepted standards in the NATO member countries and accordingly increase the proportion of privates and NCOs serving in the Armed Forces under the contract;

To improve the personnel management system, it is planned to perform the following tasks:

- develop regulatory, policy and other guidance documents on planning personnel support;
- reduce the proportion of commissioned officers according to commonly accepted standards in the NATO member countries and accordingly increase the proportion of privates and NCOs serving in the Armed Forces under the contract;
- normatively approve terms for staying on officer positions in the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff and other command and control structures;
- clarify the list of military personnel positions that can be replaced by civilian personnel;
- specify the list of officer positions of tactical level that can be replaced by NCO positions;
- introduce compulsory military service for reserve officers who have been trained in military training chairs;
- ensure implementation of the Action Plan within the framework of the Concept for the Development of the Professional NCOs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

- normatively approve terms for staying on officer positions in the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff and other command and control structures;
- clarify the list of military personnel positions that can be replaced by civilian personnel;
- match the number of officer positions corresponding to a certain level of military

[3] The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the List of positions to be filled by service personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations, special law enforcement agencies in government agencies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, as well as state and municipal educational institutions" No. 126/2017 as of May 03, 2017.

[4] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On Approval of the Procedure for Maintaining the Unified State Register of Persons Liable for Military Service" No. 418 as of August 08, 2017.

education (operational-strategic level, operational-tactical level, tactical level) according to the perspective model of the Armed Forces;

- specify the list of officer positions of tactical level that can be replaced by NCO positions;
- optimize the number of the Armed Forces employees;
- optimize the military rank system according to existing practice in NATO member countries;
- man command NCO positions, combat positions of crews and their equal by military personnel under contract;
- improve the criteria for selecting citizens for military service under contract;
- introduce compulsory military service for reserve officers who have been trained in military training chairs (Reserve Officers Programme);
- continue inspections of military officials, civil servants and employees of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, stipulated by the Law of Ukraine "On Purification of Power";
- introduce a public mechanism for informing personnel on current and planned changes in the personnel management system and on the strategy for its further development;
- ensure implementation of the Action Plan within the framework of the Concept for the Development of the Professional NCOs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT RESULTS

In 2017, the main efforts of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff were focused on maintaining an adequate level of manning of military combat units, maintaining and building-up human resources, improving the procedure for recruitment and military service of well-trained personnel of the Armed Forces under the conditions of the ATO.

Improvement of the Armed Forces Personnel Support System

In 2017, compared with the previous year, the Armed Forces managed to achieve the planned results, in particular:

- the Concept of Military Personnel Policy until 2020 approved by the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine was implemented;
- the number of personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, as defined by the Law of Ukraine, was retained;
- a new type of military service was introduced – conscription under the commissioned officers' enlistment;
- the procedure for the dismissal of contracted military personnel who concluded contract before the end of a special period and received such a right according to the amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on the Improvement of the Military Service" was regulated;[5]
- The Road Map (Action Plan) for replacing primary commissioned officers' positions in military units (organizations, institutions) of the Armed Forces and commissioned officers' positions in command and control structures by NCO positions was developed;

[5] Joint Directive of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine No. D-2 as of January 15, 2017.

- a number of measures to combat possible manifestations of corruption during the recruitment of national contingents were introduced;
- the list of officers' positions for female officers was expanded, and three new military occupational specialties of commissioned officers (for the use of unmanned aerial systems) were introduced;
- the number of training assemblies for practical exercises of conscription of persons liable for military service in combat military units has been increased.

Results of manning

In 2017, the main efforts in manning the Armed Forces were focused on recruiting the required number of Ukrainian citizens for military service under contract in combat military units involved in the ATO.

The results of this activity are as follows:

- over 34,000 sergeants and privates, over 2,400 commissioned officers were enlisted under contract;
- 1,500 reserve officers were enlisted;
- 17,500 people were conscripted;
- about 140,000 reservists were included in the operational reserve to ensure roundout of forces as soon as possible in case of open enemy aggression.

The results of the service personnel mannings:

- over 34,000 sergeants and privates, over 2,400 commissioned officers were enlisted under contract;
- 1,500 reserve officers were enlisted;
- 17,500 people were conscripted;
- about 140,000 reservists were included in the operational reserve to ensure roundout of forces as soon as possible in case of open enemy aggression.

17,500 people

140,000 reservists

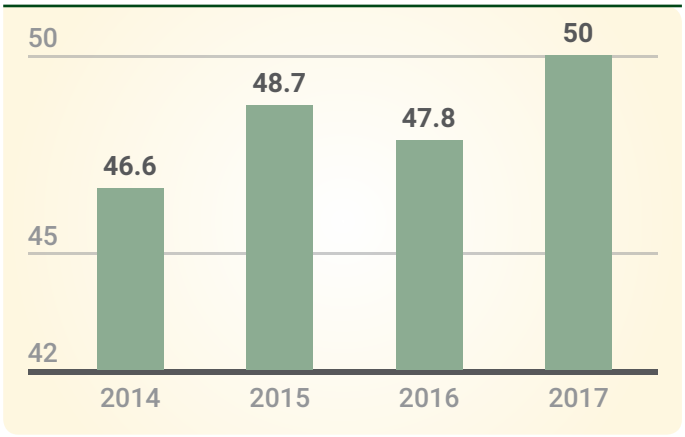
Results of Commissioned Officers Manning

In 2017, 2,400 reserve officers were enlisted under contract, including 1,800 officers assigned to primary officers' positions. In addition, the level of manning of key command posts increased significantly: the posts of battalion commanders, regiment commanders, and brigade commanders were fully staffed; the company commander posts were staffed by 95%, the level of manning of platoon commander posts increased by 21%.

In 2017, 2,400 reserve officers were enlisted under contract

2,400 officers

Diagram 5.1. Dynamics of accountable strength of commissioned officers in 2014-2017, *thousand people*



During 2014-2017, the strength of commissioned officers increased by 3,400 people (Diagram 5.1).

The filling of commissioned officers' positions was carried out by:

- graduation of officers from higher military educational institutions and military training units of higher education establishments;
- enlistment of reserve officers under contract;
- conscription of citizens of Ukraine under the enlistment of commissioned officers;
- appointment to primary commissioned officers' positions of NCOs who have a college education and completed military training courses (if necessary) with simultaneous initial commissioning.

Results of Contracted Personnel, Privates and NCOs Manning

In 2017, the main efforts were aimed at building-up human resources, improving the procedures of manning and performing military service by trained personnel to ensure successful performance of combat missions in the ATO area.

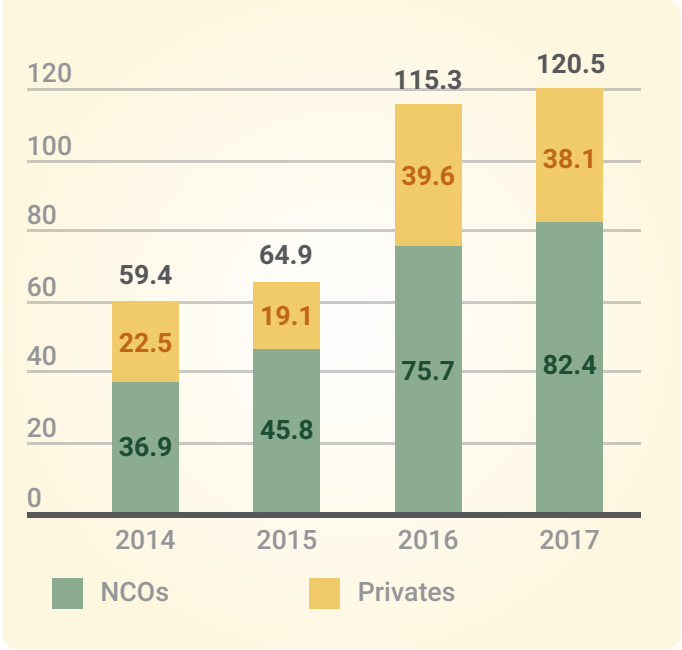
During the year, 34.300 privates and NCOs were enlisted under contract, including:

- 30.700 people from recruitment offices;
- 3.600 from among conscripts.

90% of mentioned resources were deployed to combat brigades of the land component (Land Forces, Assault Forces, Naval Forces) engaged in missions in the ATO.

The specified number of privates and NCOs enlisted under contract enabled the Armed Forces to maintain combat capabilities and conduct high-quality recruitment for the vast majority of positions by the most trained and motivated military personnel, primarily from combat units that perform tasks in the ATO area.

Diagram 5.2. Dynamics of strength of privates and NCOs under contract in 2014-2017, *thousand people*



In general, the strength of privates and NCOs under contract has doubled since 2014 and at the end of 2017 amounted to 120.500 service personnel (Diagram 5.2).

Results of Conscription of the Citizens of Ukraine

In pursuance of the Law of Ukraine "On Military Duty and Military Service", on the proposal of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine the President of Ukraine has defined[6]:

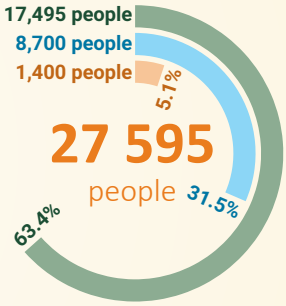
- the conscription timeframes for citizens of Ukraine;
- requirements for the conscription of Ukrainian male citizens who are physically qualified for military service, over 20 years old and older, but who have not reached the age of 27 years old.

From August 1 to December 31, 2017, the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine conducted an experiment in the Chernihiv Oblast Recruitment Office and the Kozeletskyi District Recruitment Office on the functioning of territorial manning and social support centres in the Chernihiv Oblast.

According to the results of the experiment, in order to improve the system of manning and development of the Armed Forces according to NATO standards, during 2018-2019 it is planned to reorganize recruitment offices into territorial manning and social support centres. Their main task will be the selection of citizens for military service under contract, selection of candidates for entry to higher military educational institutions and military training units of higher education institutions, as well as the promotion of military service under contract and in military reserve.

According to the Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 27 595 people were called up for compulsory military service in 2017, including:

- 17,495 people (63.4%) in the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- 8,700 people (31.5%) in the National Guard of Ukraine;
- 1,400 people (5.1%) in the State Special Transport Service.



According to the Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine[7], 27 595 people were called up for compulsory military service in 2017, including:

[6] Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Retirement of Conscripts and Dates for the Regular Conscription for Ukrainian Citizens in 2017" No. 44/2017 as of February 24, 2017.
Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Conduct of Conscription for Ukrainian Citizens in August 2017 to the National Guard of Ukraine" No. 178/2017 as of July 07, 2017.

[7] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the Number of Citizens of Ukraine Subject to Conscription and the Amount of Expenditures for Conscription in May-June 2017" No. 185-p as of March 23, 2017.
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the Number of Citizens of Ukraine Subject to Conscription for Military Service in the National Guard of Ukraine, and the Amount of Expenditures for Conscription in August 2017" No. 511-p as of August 09, 2017.
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the Number of Citizens of Ukraine Subject to Conscription, and the Amount of Expenditures for Conscription in October-November 2017" No. 660-p as of September 20, 2017.
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Amendments to Annexes 1, 2 to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 660 as of September 20, 2017" No. 826-p as of November 22, 2017.

- 17,495 people (63.4%) in the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- 8,700 people (31.5%) in the National Guard of Ukraine;
- 1,400 people (5.1%) in the State Special Transport Service.

Conscription to the Armed Forces was carried out for the purposes of manning arsenals, bases, depots and support units to perform tasks of daily activities of combat military units (organizations) at permanent bases and to accumulate reserve of military trained resources. It is worth noting that conscript personnel were not involved in the combat missions in the ATO area, and did not serve in military units located in the area of ATO.

In total, after restoring conscription of the citizens of Ukraine in 2015-2017, over 88.600 people were drafted, including 59% or 52.500 citizens of Ukraine for the Armed Forces (Table 5.1).

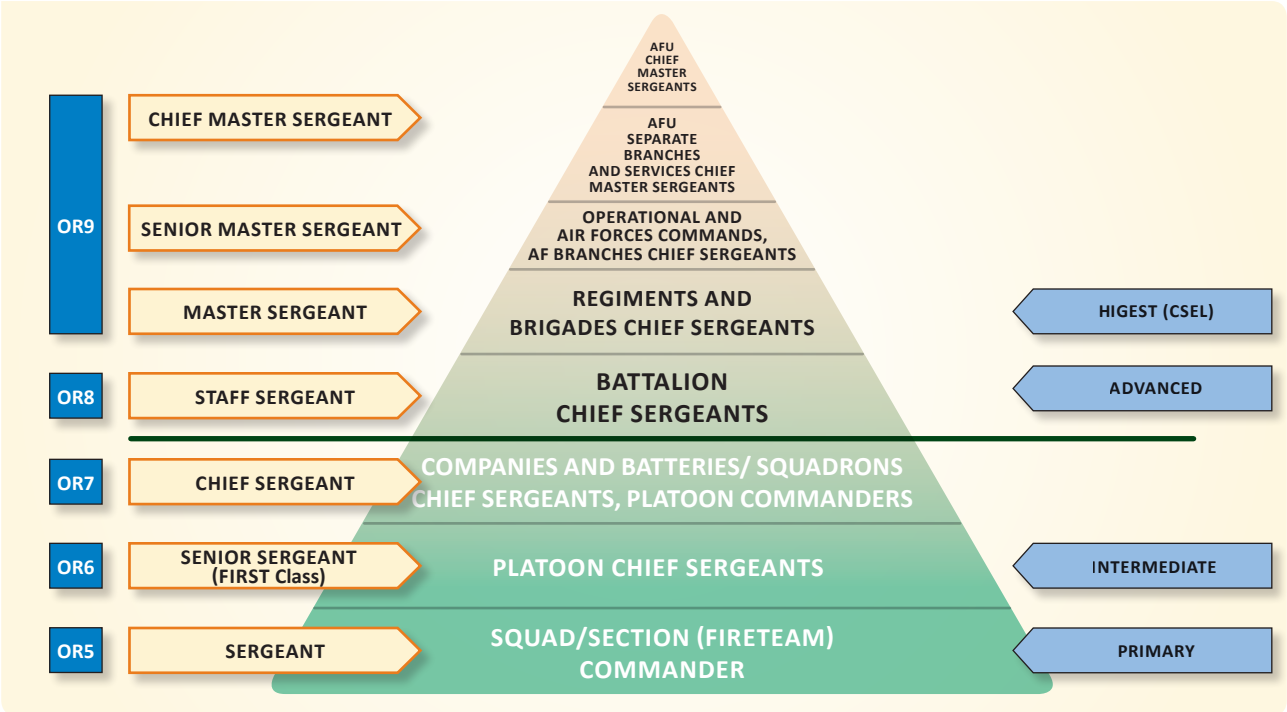
Table 5.1. Indicators of conscription of citizens of Ukraine in 2015-2017

Names of military formations	Conscription (by years)			Total
	2015	2016	2017	
The Armed Forces of Ukraine	19 081	15 923	17 495	**52 499**
The National Guard of Ukraine (Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine)	9 851	8 912	8 700	**27 463**
The State Special Transport Service	2 000	1 600	1 400	**5 000**
The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine	–	3 690	–	**3 690**
TOTAL	**30 932**	**30 125**	**27 595**	**88 652**

Training of Contract Privates and NCOs

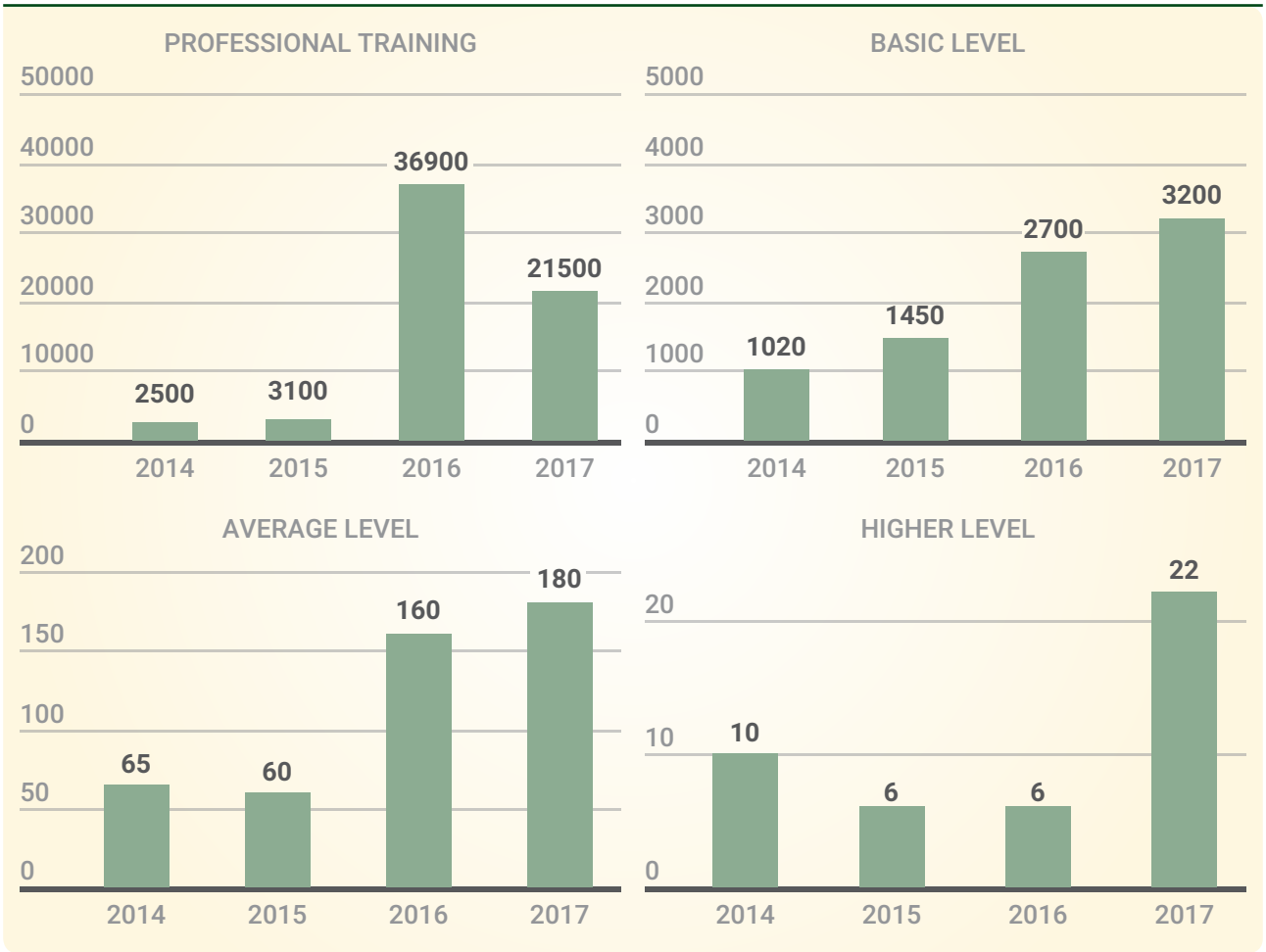
The main condition for the professional development of the Armed Forces is to ensure manning of Privates' and NCOs positions by contract military personnel who have the appropriate level of training (education). Proper training of military personnel has created the necessary conditions for maintaining the required level of personnel in military units, maintaining and

Figure 5.2. System of Training of the contract military service NCOs



increasing the size of their personnel. During 2017, nearly 25,000 contract privates and NCOs were trained in training centres and sent to regular military units. In particular, contract privates and NCOs with a professional level of training – 21,500 people; with a basic level of training – 3 200 people; with an average level of training – 180 people; with a higher level of training – 22 people (Diagram 5.3).

Diagram 5.3. Results of training of the contract military service privates and NCOs in 2014-2017, *people*



Development of the Professional NCO Corps of the Armed Forces

In 2017, in order to create a professional NCO Corps of the Armed Forces, appropriate measures were taken in the areas defined by the Professional NCO Development Concept[8] and the Roadmap developed for its implementation.

Since the beginning of 2017, the modern NCOs Multi-Level Training System of the Armed Forces of Ukraine with curriculum being developed according to the requirements of the NCO PME Reference Curriculum (adopted by the Alliance in 2014), has been implemented to achieve interoperability with the Armed Forces of NATO member countries.

The training and education process for the NCOs starts with a basic leadership development course; followed by an average level; an advanced level; and culminates with senior level course.

[8] Approved by the Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine No. 426 as of August 16, 2016.

Instructor training courses were developed according to the Instructor Training Concept[9] and for this purpose the three NCO Training Centres were established in 2017.

Bilateral international military cooperation activities under the NATO Defence Education Enhancement Programme (DEEP NCO Ukraine) and the Multinational Joint Coordination Committee (MJC) continued to evolve. In 2017, within the framework of these programmes the following activities were prioritized:

Providing training to Non-commissioned Officers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine by NATO specialists in Ukraine and abroad;

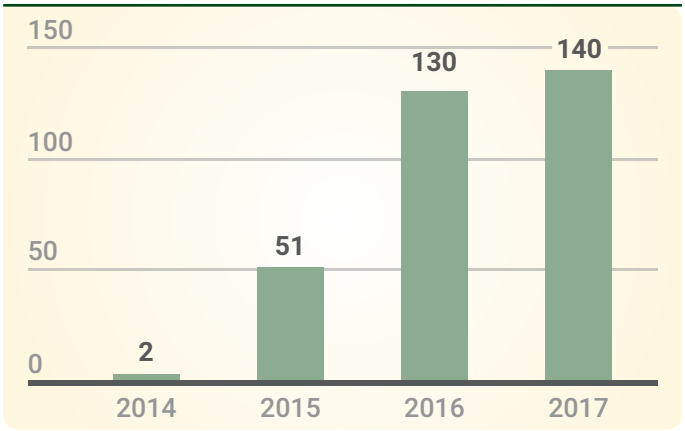
Providing advisory assistance to the Armed Forces of Ukraine by sending to Ukraine groups of experts on reforming the NCO training system, and the presence of NATO military advisers in Ukraine on a permanent basis.

The coordinated work of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, the General Staff, command and control structures, as well as the assistance of foreign partners, is a reliable ground for the creation of a professional NCO corps in the Armed Forces of Ukraine until 2020.

INTRODUCTION OF SERVICE IN MILITARY RESERVE

Mandatory enrolment of personnel (with a combat experience and discharged from military service) to operational reserve for a special period has allowed to have more than 140,000 reservists in the operational reserve in 2014-2017 (Diagram 5.4).

Diagram 5.4. The strength of reservists of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2014-2017, *thousand people*



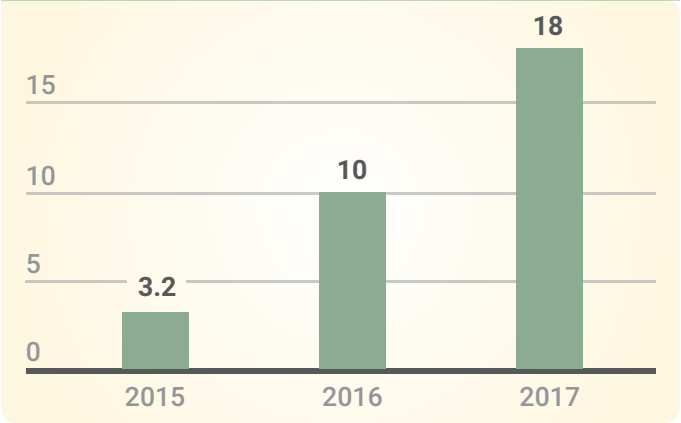
Starting from 2017, reservists of the operational reserve have the opportunity to sign contracts for their further service in reserve with the commander of the military unit to which they were assigned. This helps to keep the required number of trained reservists to complete the entire spectrum of national defence tasks not only during a special period, but also after its completion.

Training of the Armed Forces Reservists

During 2017, the number of large-scale military training camps for reservists of the operational reserve was almost doubled.

Such military training camps were conducted in combat brigades with the involvement of up to 18,000 reservists (Diagram 5.5).

Diagram 5.5. The results of the reservists training for the Armed Forces of Ukraine, *thousand people*



A distinctive feature of these military training camps from previous ones was the involvement of up to one thousand reservists in each brigade, as well as an increase in their duration from 13 to 30 days.

80% of reservists involved in military training camps in 2017 were trained in training centres, and 20% of them were retrained to receive critical skills as crew members.

The existing number of reservists of the operational reserve makes it possible, in the shortest possible time, to replenish all combat units with the required personnel.

[9] Approved by the Order of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine No. 177 as of May 18, 2017.

MILITARY EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

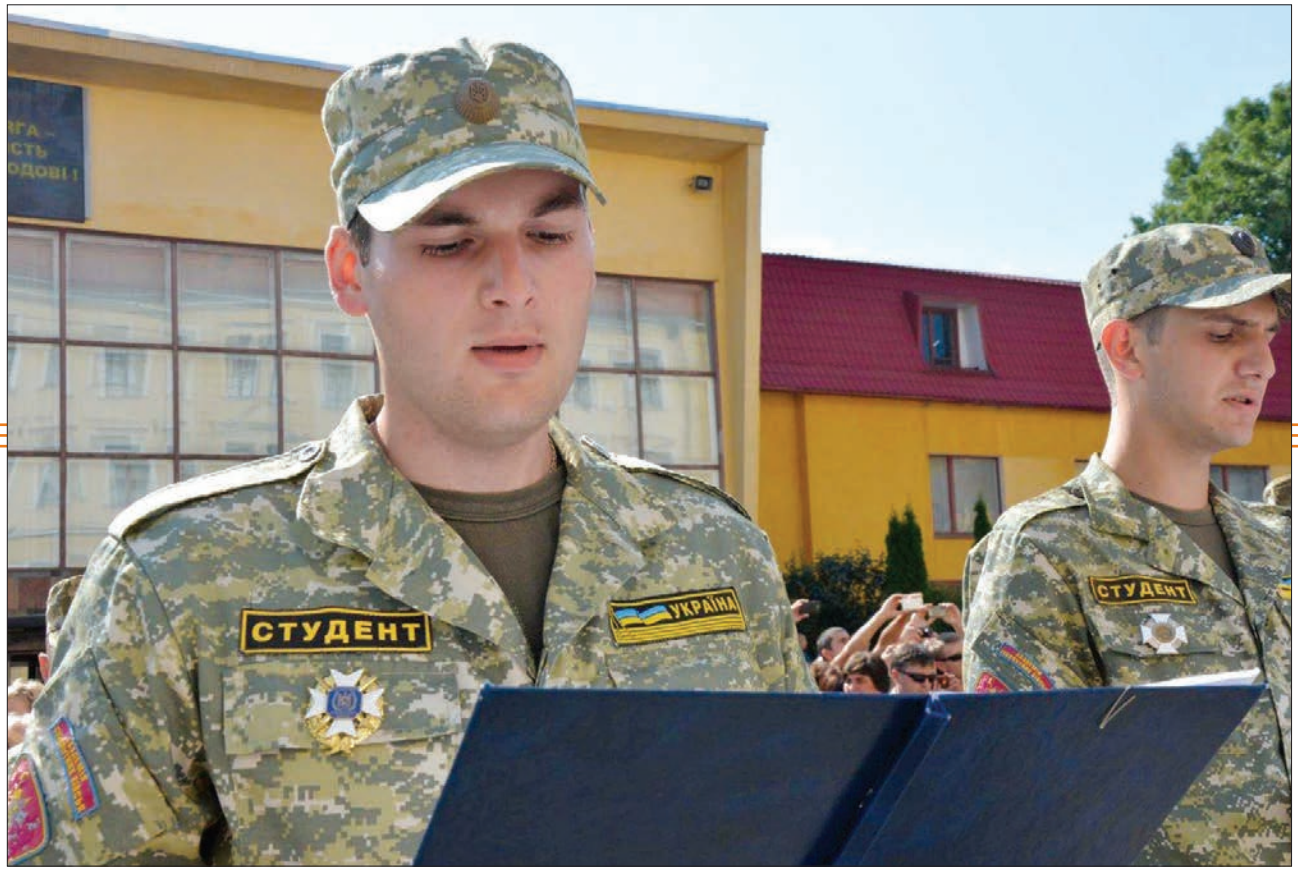
The development of a military education system in conjunction with military science was aimed at raising the level of training of military specialists and solving urgent scientific tasks through the integration of military education and science, the effective use of material, technical, financial, personnel and information resources.

The Armed Forces continued to implement the modern military educational system, aimed at training military specialists at all levels of higher education.

Optimization and Reorganization of the Military Education System

In 2017, in order to optimize the network of higher military educational institutions (HMEI) and military educational units of higher education institutions (MEU HEI), the following activities were carried out:

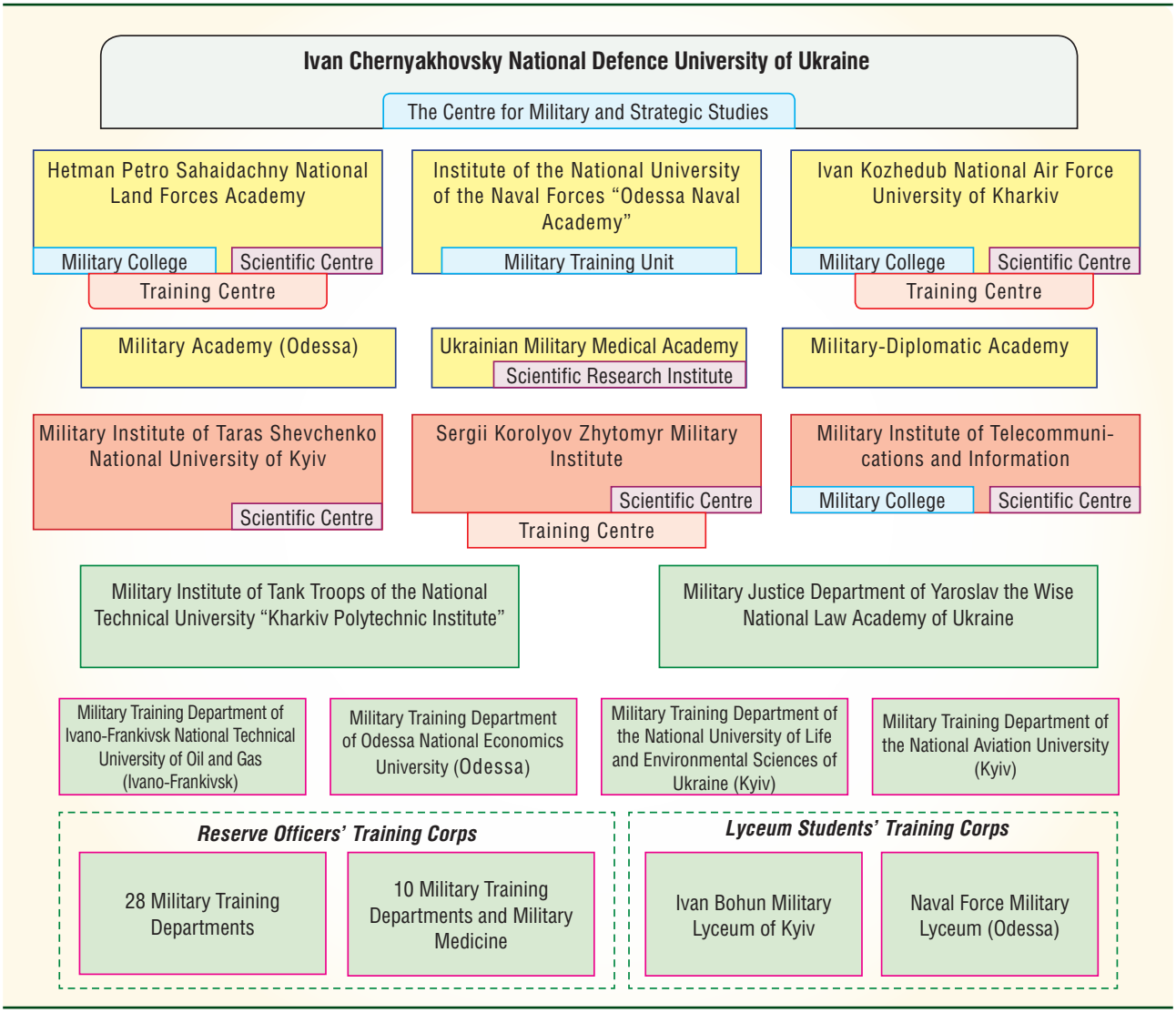
- The faculty of military training of the National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute" was reorganized into the Institute of Tank Troops of the mentioned university[10];
- 5 departments of military training were created under the reserve officer training programme (at the State University of Telecommunications (Kyiv), Vadym Hetman Kyiv National Economic University, Kherson State University, Academy of the State Penitentiary Service (Chernihiv), Pryazovskyi State Technical University (Mariupol).



[10] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the Reorganization of the Faculty of Military Training of the National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute" No. 549 as of July 19, 2017.

By the end of 2017, a network of military educational institutions included: 2 universities, 4 academies, 5 military institutes, 1 faculty, 28 military training departments, 10 departments of emergency and military medicine, 2 military lyceums (in Kyiv and Odessa) (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.3. Changes in the military education system by the end of 2017



Improving Information and Methodological Support of the Educational Process and Military Training Programmes, Increasing Capacities of Training and Material Resources

In 2017, the main efforts to improve information and methodological support and training programmes for military professionals were focused on the implementation of relevant decisions of the Ministry of Defence Board[11], in particular:

- all HMEI and MEU HEI have updated their military education programmes and brought the quality of professional military training in line with the needs and tasks of the Armed Forces, focusing on lessons learned in the ATO area;
- methodological approaches to organizing effective professional training, retraining and advanced training of military specialists have been fundamentally changed;

[11] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On the Enactment of the Decision of the Ministry of Defence Board" No. 298 as of May 30, 2017.

In 2017, the main efforts to improve information and methodological support and training programmes for military professionals were focused on the implementation of relevant decisions of the Ministry of Defence Board, in particular:

- all HMEI and MEU HEI have updated their military education programmes and brought the quality of professional military training in line with the needs and tasks of the Armed Forces, focusing on lessons learned in the ATO area;
- methodological approaches to organizing effective professional training, retraining and advanced training of military specialists have been fundamentally changed;
- the practical component in training pilots, mechanics, gunners, and air defence specialists has been substantially increased;
- NATO standards continued to be implemented in the educational process.

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- NATO standards continued to be implemented in the educational process.

New standards for higher military education were developed in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, and with the use of a new list of branches of knowledge and specialties. Draft National Standards for Higher Education Bachelor Degree and Master Degree Programmes in the fields of "Command and Control in the Armed Forces", "Logistics Support", "Weapons and Military Equipment" were developed.

In addition, all HMEI and MEU HEI continued to introduce modern technologies, in particular, informational, communication, personal-oriented pedagogical technologies and technologies for distance learning.

During the year, the training capacity has improved significantly; in particular, the number of modern technical equipment has increased according to the curricula and teaching methods, as well as for the purpose of training scientific and pedagogical staff. In 2017, the 6 dynamic T-64B tank crew simulators were provided to HMEI and MEU HEI.

Foreign Language Training in the Armed Forces of Ukraine

During 2017, the HMEI and MEU HEI provided language training for the Armed Forces personnel to gain linguistic compatibility with NATO member-countries; to successfully carry out their professional activities and study abroad.

The duration of study was four months. Over 600 people were trained at language training courses in 2017 (158 people were trained abroad).

Course Training System (Retraining and Advanced Training)

In 2017, the main objective of the course training (retraining and advanced training) was the principle of training officers according to their official appointments with compulsory training in courses prior to their appointment to senior positions.

Training and retraining of military professionals were carried out at the Ivan Chernyakhovsky National Defence University of Ukraine and other HMEI and MEU HEI in continuous short-term courses with a training period of one to twelve weeks.

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The HMEI leadership training and academic staff training was conducted in appropriate training courses organized by the Ivan Chernyakhovsky National Defence University of Ukraine and other HMEIs of the Armed Forces, as well as through internships in military units. These advanced training courses were conducted at intervals of at least once every five years.

The principle of continuous military education, which ensures maximum correspondence of the level of training of military specialists to fulfil their functional responsibilities, was the main criterion for the formation of retraining and advanced training programmes. During the year more than 10 thousand people have increased their level of professional training.

Improvement of Military Science System

During the year, the scientific work of HMEI and MEU HEI ensured conformity of the content of education with the current achievements of military science and technology, development of fundamental research according to the goals specified in the Strategic Defence Bulletin for reforming the Armed Forces and maintaining their capabilities necessary for the defence of the country, as well as modernization and creation of new weapon systems and military equipment.

During 2017, the structure of military research institutions was further improved according to the needs of the Armed Forces.

In order to provide testing and certification of new models of weapons and military equipment, as well as to modernize existing military equipment, the State Research and Development Institute for Testing and Certification of Arms and Military Equipment (Chernihiv) was established through the reorganization of the State Research and Test Centre of the Armed Forces.[12]

Results of Scientific and Technical Activities

In 2017, the scientific and technical activities at HMEI and MEU HEI were carried out according to the Regulations on the Organization of Scientific and Technical Activities in the Armed Forces[13] and within the framework of the Consolidated Annual Plan of Scientific and Technical Activities in the Armed Forces for 2017, the tasks specified by the Strategic Defence Bulletin (a roadmap for Defence Reform).

Accordingly, the following were considered as priority areas of activity:

- scientific support for defence reform activities;
- carrying out systematic research on solving urgent problems of military training, comprehensive support and combat use of the Armed Forces;
- development of a comprehensive logistics support system, development of new (modernization of existing) weapons and military equipment of the Armed Forces.

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- scientific support for defence reform activities;
- carrying out systematic research on solving urgent problems of military training, comprehensive support and combat use of the Armed Forces;
- development of a comprehensive logistics support system, development of new (modernization of existing) weapons and military equipment of the Armed Forces.

The modern training system for the new generation of military specialists, nationally conscious citizens of Ukraine, has effectively contributed to the implementation of combat and operational tasks (ATO), command and control functions. Military training provided support for the use of armaments and military equipment, it helped to develop leadership skills and teach devotion to the Motherland, contributed to the formation of a favourable moral and psychological climate in the military units of the Armed Forces.

In 2017, a system of military education, built on the service-specific principle and closely linked to the military science system, acquired its practical application and fully ensured the training, retraining and advanced training for privates, NCOs and officers of the Armed Forces.

In addition, the proper manning of military units involved in the ATO with trained personnel was provided. This contributed to the maintenance of combat capability to perform the assigned missions.

[12] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine 'On the Establishment of the State Research and Development Institute for Testing and Certification of Arms and Military Equipment" No. 786 dated October 18, 2017.

[13] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On Approval of the Regulation on the Organization of Scientific and Technical Activities in the Armed Forces of Ukraine" No. 385 as of July 27, 2016.

CHAPTER 6

HUMANITARIAN POLICY AND SERVICE PERSONNEL WELFARE PROVISION IN THE ARMED FORCES

Bread and salt for
my friend and brother,
and thunder for the
hangman…
Volodymyr Kolomiets
(Ukrainian poet)

The main efforts to implement the humanitarian and social policies of the Armed Forces were aimed at increasing the combat capability of the Armed Forces and their ability to effectively counter Russian aggression, maintaining the morale and psychological state of the personnel at a level that would ensure the readiness of the Armed Forces to fulfil their missions; formation of national-patriotic values; ideological settings and the motive of the defender of Ukraine; implementation of social and legal guarantees for service members and their families; raising the prestige of military service in the society with an orientation towards the Euro-Atlantic values system.

MILITARY PATRIOTIC AND CULTURAL SUPPORT OF THE ARMED FORCES

In 2017, the main efforts in military and patriotic work, as well as in the cultural support of the Armed Forces, were focused on maintaining the proper morale and psychological state of personnel during their preparation for and employment in all conditions; honouring in society the heroism of ATO veterans; as well as the establishment of national historical and modern military traditions in the activities of the Armed Forces.

Military patriotic and cultural support

In 2017, the following measures were implemented jointly with government authorities and local self-government bodies on the occasion of commemoration of the ATO heroes (Figure 6.1):

- 19 streets, 1 locality, 1 avenue, 1 alley, 1 tugboat and 1 train were renamed or named after the heroes who participated in the ATO;
- 99 memorial plaques, 9 monuments, 2 memorial plates, and 6 memorial signs were installed;

Figure 6.1. The main military-patriotic and cultural support events in 2017.

ATO Fighters Remembrance Alley was opened at the Central Cemetery in the City of Chernivtsi.

The memorial complex dedicated to the fallen Ukrainian soldiers was opened on Karachun Mountain, Donetsk Oblast.

The newly built chapel-pantheon commemorating the ATO's heroes was consecrated in the Village of Lesnia, Ternopil Oblast.

The names of the Heroes of Ukraine, Major Andrii Kyzyl and Major General Maxim Shapoval are forever included to the register of the Kyiv military Lyceum Ivan Bohun and to the register of the Main Directorate of Intelligence of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine.

Honourable names are assigned to:

- the 16th Separate Army Aviation Brigade;
- the 48th Engineering Brigade;
- the 1st Separate Tank Brigade;
- the 72nd Separate Mechanized Brigade;
- the 24th Separate Mechanized Brigade;
- the Lithuanian-Polish-Ukrainian Brigade (LITPOLUKRBRIG);
- the Separate Regiment of the President of Ukraine.

A concert-presentation of Modern Warfare Songs was held with the assistance of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine.

In addition, the following performances were organized: KALYNA- Academic Ukrainian Folk Ensemble; UKRAINOCHKA- vocal-choreographic ensemble; Hryhory Veryovka Ukrainian National Honoured Academic Folk Choir, and many others.

In addition, the following units were involved:

- 1 Song and Dance Ensemble;
- 3 Military Music Centres;
- 57 Military Music units;
- 1 Military Band;
- 1 Honour Guard Orchestra;
- 20 Officers' Clubs.

- 1 class-museum, 3 "Alley of Glory", 1 park, 2 memorials, 2 steles, 1 chest-high monument and 1 chapel-pantheon of the ATO heroes were opened;
- one soldiers name was added to the City Board of Honour; 2 soldiers are forever included to the register of military units;
- 2 soldiers were awarded the title “Honorary Citizen of the City”; 7 military units of the Armed Forces were awarded honorary titles;
- over 1530 analytical materials, articles, interviews on examples of heroism of military personnel and their participation in military-patriotic events were published in civilian and military printed mass media;

Over 1530 analytical materials, articles, interviews on examples of heroism of military personnel and their participation in military-patriotic events were published in civilian and military printed mass media;

- a series of video films, TV shows and radio reports about heroic soldiers were created;
- over 400 heroic deeds were covered in daily newsletters distributed in military units, military educational institutions and organizations through networks of automated control system DNIPRO and Internet.

In 2017, about 1700 artistic events were organized for the Armed Forces. 20 Officers’ Clubs of the Armed Forces organized the following events:

- 63 artistic tours were held in the ATO area (360 concerts);
- 234 concerts were held at military training areas and training centres;
- 45 performances were held at military hospitals.
- 30 events were held by volunteer artistic groups.

On the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the Armed Forces, a concert-presentation of Modern Warfare Song was held with the assistance of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine. The songs were performed by the participants of the ATO with Ukrainian pop singers.

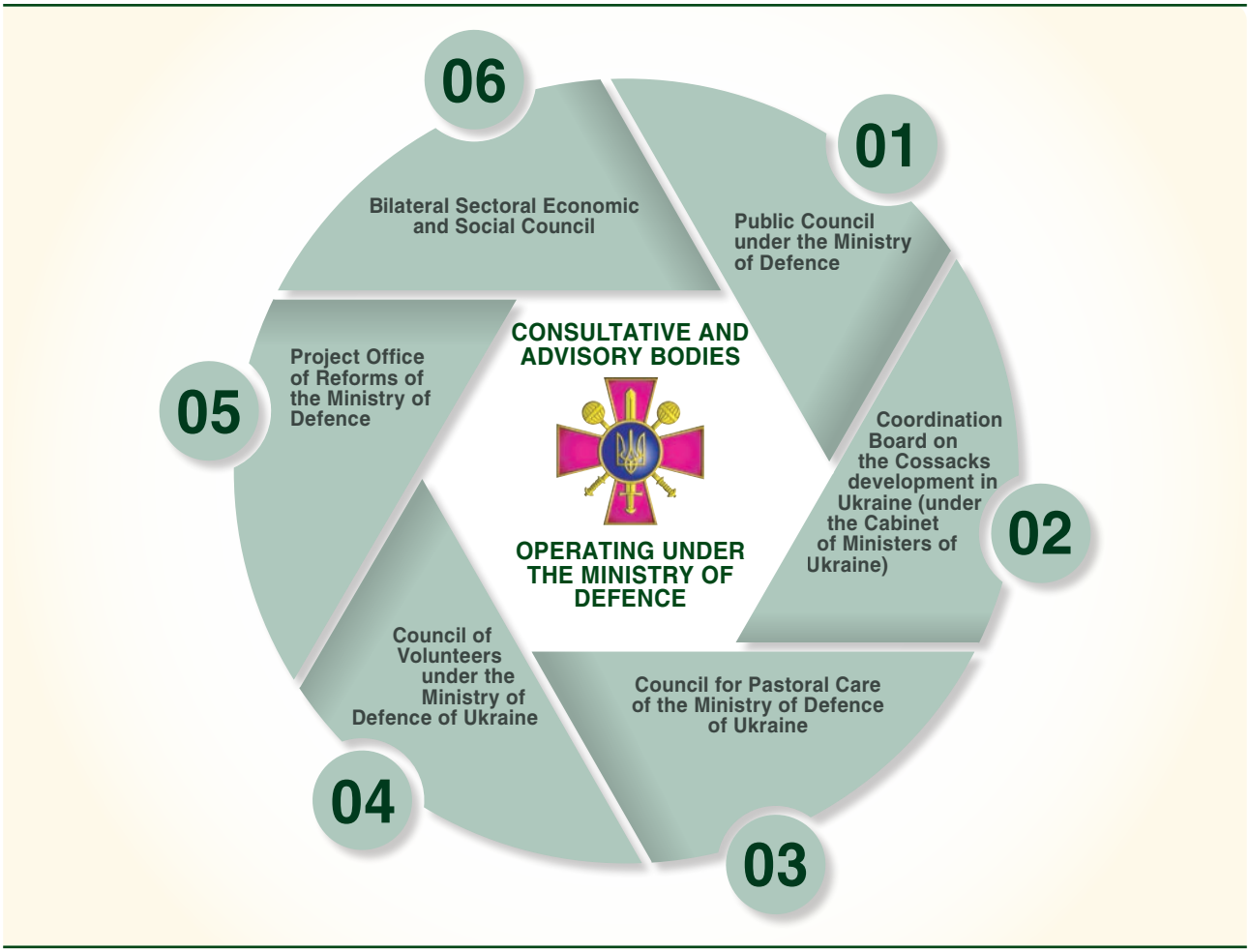
In 2017, the development of military-patriotic and cultural support of the Armed Forces was continued; the spectrum of their forms and methods was expanded; the effectiveness of the events was increased in the light of the experience gained, which created the basis for the improvement of the work in 2018.

PUBLIC SUPPORT OF THE ARMED FORCES ACTIVITIES IN 2017

Public activities in support of the Armed Forces

In 2017, a network of consultative and advisory bodies whose activities were aimed at public support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was largely established (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2. Consultative and advisory bodies

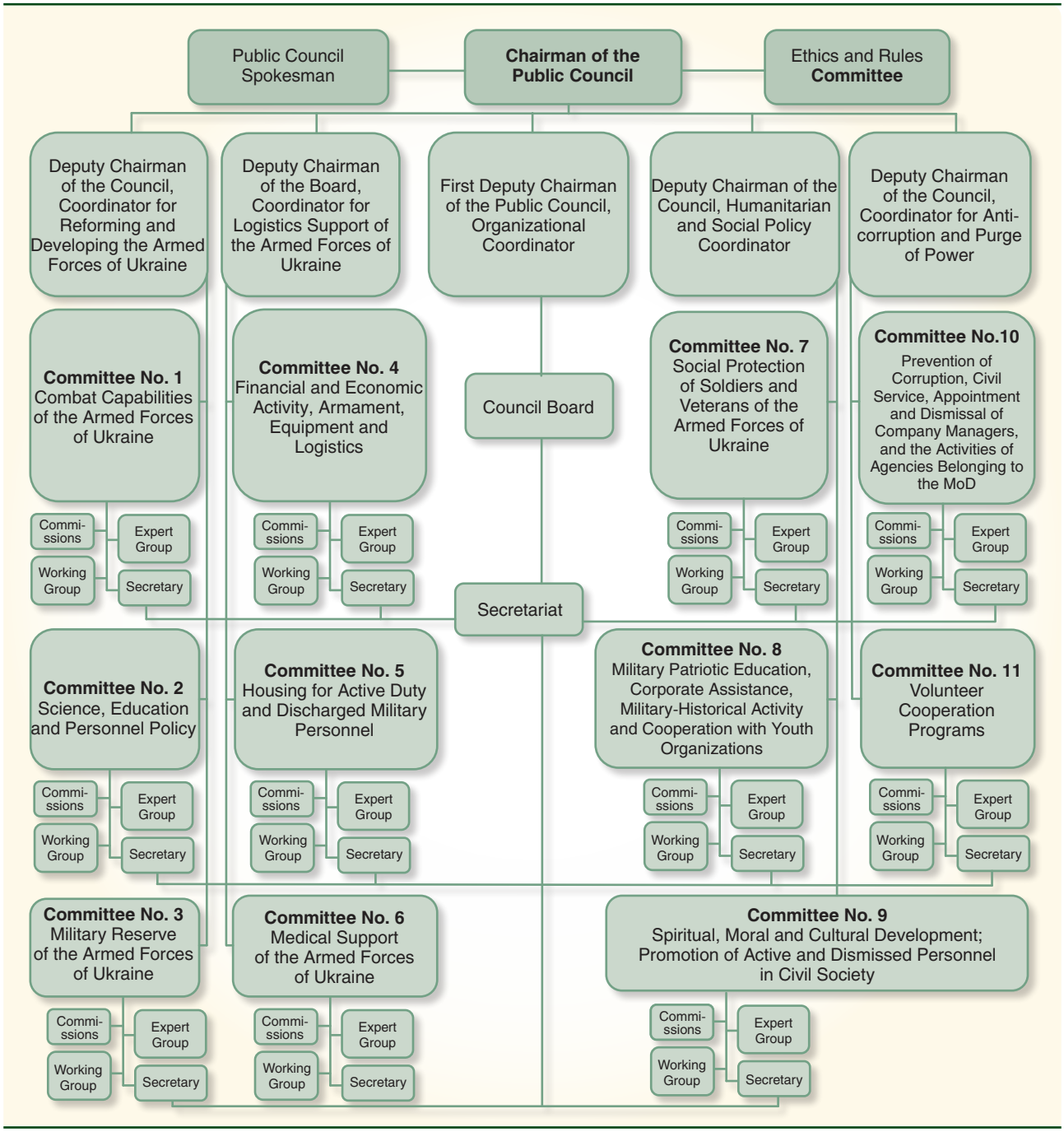


Public Council under the Ministry of Defence

The Public Council under the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine is a temporary consultative and advisory body set up to facilitate public participation in the formation and implementation of the State Policy (Figure 6.3).[1]

[1] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Public Participation in the Formation and Implementation of State Policy" No. 996 as of November 03, 2010.

Figure 6.3. Structure of the Public Council



The main tasks of the Public Council are as follows:

- Assist citizens of Ukraine in implementing their constitutional right to participate in the management of state affairs;
- Provide public control over the activities of the Ministry of Defence;
- Assist the Ministry of Defence in taking into account public opinion during the formation and implementation of State Policy.

According to the results of the constituent assembly that took place on February 24, 2017, representatives of 35 civil society organizations (based on rating voting) became members of the Public Council.

In 2017, the main efforts of cooperation with the civil society were aimed at ensuring public participation in the implementation of State Policy, as well as to take public opinion into account when making managerial decisions in the Ministry of Defence; and to provide comprehensive support to the combat units involved in the ATO.

During the public consultation in 2017, the following issues were discussed:

- The State Program on Implementation of Anti-Corruption Policy Principles in Ukraine for 2015-2017[2]; and implementation of the Anti-Corruption Program of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine[3];
- Implementation of measures for reforming the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine, achieving their compatibility with NATO standards;
- New weapons and military equipment for operational units participating in the ATO;
- Housing support for soldiers, ATO participants, retired military personnel, and their family members;
- Medical and rehabilitation support for military personnel, combatants, war veterans, military veterans and their families;
- Measures taken to effectively use existing non-core assets of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine.

The Coordination Board on the Cossacks development in Ukraine

The Coordination Board on the Cossacks development in Ukraine is a consultative and advisory body under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, established to promote the Cossacks development in Ukraine.

The Coordination Board (Figure 6.4) includes representatives of 24 civil society organizations, whose activities are aimed at the revival of Cossacks traditions in Ukraine.

Figure 6.4. Structure of the Coordination Board

The Minister of Defence of Ukraine is the Chairman of the Coordination Board. His main roles are to help the Board and manage the Coordination Board; he also approves the staff of the Board and makes changes to it (if necessary), appoints Deputy Chairmen and Secretary. The Secretary of the Board is Mr. Yuri Paliev (Ataman of the International Public Organization "Registered Ukrainian Cossacks").

The main tasks of the Coordination Board are:

- To promote the Cossacks development in Ukraine;
- To analyze the activities aimed at the Cossacks development in Ukraine, and establish a constructive dialogue between government agencies and non-governmental organizations whose statutory activities are related to the revival of the Cossacks traditions in Ukraine.

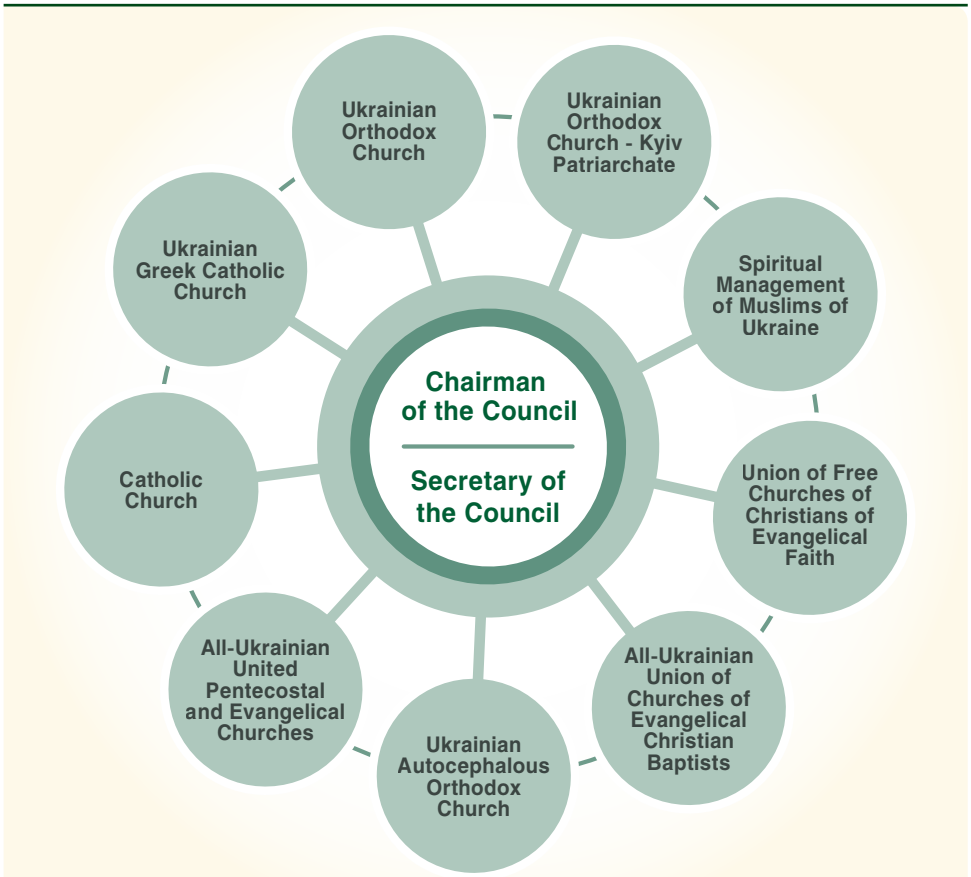
[2] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the State Program on Implementation of the Principles of State Anti-Corruption Policy in Ukraine (Anti-Corruption Strategy) for 2015-2017" No. 265 as of June 29, 2015.

[3] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On Approval of the Anti-Corruption Program of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine for 2017" No. 374 as of June 30, 2015.

The Council for Pastoral Care of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine

The Council for Pastoral Care of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine[4] is a representative inter-confessional consultative and advisory body that operates on a voluntary basis. The Council was established to coordinate activities related to the implementation of the requirements of the Ukrainian legislation on freedom of belief, religion and religious organizations in the Armed Forces; to participate in the discussion of draft legislative and other normative legal acts; to increase the moral and psychological stability and readiness of military personnel to protect the country (Figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5. Structure of the Council for Pastoral Care



The number of recognized religious denominations in the Council cannot exceed the number of religious organizations that are members of the All-Ukrainian Council of Churches and Religious Organizations.

In 2017, the Chairman of the Council was the representative of the All-Ukrainian United Pentecostal and Evangelical Churches, Pastor Rustam Fatullaiev. The Secretary of the Council was the representative of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Father Liubomyr Yavorskyi.

Each religious denomination is represented by two persons- the responsible person and his deputy.

The Chairman of the Council can be only the representative of the religious denomination, responsible for interacting with the Ministry of Defence.

[4] Regulations on the Council for Pastoral Care of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, approved by the Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine No. 115 as of March 17, 2009 (as amended).

The chairmanship of the Council is alternate; the Chairman of the Council is elected for a term of 1 year.

In 2017, the Chairman of the Council was the representative of the All-Ukrainian United Pentecostal and Evangelical Churches, Pastor Rustam Fatullaiev. The Secretary of the Council was the representative of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Father Liubomyr Yavorskyi.

In 2017, the Council met eight times. The Council's activities were carried out in two priority areas: the establishment of the Chaplain Corps of the Armed Forces on a multi-confessional basis and meeting the religious needs of military personnel, including in the ATO area.

Volunteer Council under the Ministry of Defence

The Council of Volunteers under the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine is a collective body that coordinates the cooperation of volunteers and NGOs with the Armed Forces. The Council of Volunteers directly performs the function of public control over the activities of the Armed Forces and monitors the implementation of defence reform programs.

In 2017, the Volunteer Council, together with volunteer organizations and command structures, was active in improving the provision of military equipment, hardware, specialized equipment and medical equipment to the Armed Forces, as well as contributing to the psychological, legal and social support of service members and their families.

Representatives of the Volunteer Council during the period of June-July 2017 monitored eight training centres of the Armed Forces to identify problem issues associated with instructors, their individual training program, and motivational factors that influence the effectiveness of instructors.

According to the monitoring results, members of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine held joint meetings. These joint meetings have become a good ground for discussing in detail dozens of problems and providing appropriate proposals for their solution, in particular regarding the number of needed

instructors for training centres, housing options for instructors, various methods of implementing training, psychological condition of instructors, logistic support considerations, etc.

In August 2017, the Joint Working Group of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Volunteer Council conducted a working visit to the ATO area to assess the situation regarding the delivery of legal and social support services to military personnel and ways to solve the problems affecting the morale of service members. According to the results of the meeting, the relevant proposals were provided for a comprehensive solution to the problems.

The monitoring group under the chairmanship of the Main Inspectorate of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine conducted inspections of nine permanent brigade bases in different regions of Ukraine and in the ATO area.

The cooperation of the Ministry of Defence with the Presidential Administration continues on the following issues:

- Ukrainian citizenship to foreign volunteers who fight for Ukraine;
- evacuation of the wounded to medical facilities;
- legalization of vehicles transferred to the units of the Armed Forces by volunteers in 2014-2015;
- transfer of court examinations and court hearings outside the ATO area;
- effective public control of the Defence Sector;
- information counteraction to Russian propaganda and information security;
- territorial defence;
- financial support and social protection of service members.

In addition, appropriate measures are being taken to establish a unified automated control system of the Armed Forces; to create an effective system of medical support; psychological assistance to service members and their families, former prisoners of war; as well as to develop the necessary regulatory documentation for managing the day-to-day sustainment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Reform Project Office of the Ministry of Defence

The Project Office of Reforms within the framework of the implementation of the joint project of the Ministry of Defence and the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine "Assistance to Ukraine – improving democratic control of defence and security sectors" participated in the preparation of a draft Concept for strengthening democratic control over the Armed Forces and discussions with military experts and civil society.

The Medical Reform Team is conducting projects to reform the medical service of the Armed Forces. The Medical Reform Team suggested replacing the two existing authorities within medical service of the Armed Forces with the establishment of the Main Military Medicine Directorate, which should be built on the NATO medical standards.

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At the initiative of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and the Project Office of Reforms, the Coordination Centre under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, whose mission is

On the Reform Project Office

The Project Office of Reform

The Project Office of Reform is a permanently active consultative authority, created by an issued order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine.

Objective of the Reform Project Office activity

Promoting the implementation of systematic reforms of the Armed Forces of Ukraine by

- **initiating/participating in the processes** of forming the vision of separate reform directions in accordance with the Strategic Defense Bulletin, the development of decisions and concepts, promoting decisions and implementing concepts, their monitoring and support
- **initiating /governing/implementing** of separate projects and initiatives

Key facts:

- Created in august 2015
- Team consists out of more than 25 permanent advisors
- 6 experts are co-secretaries to the subcommittees of the reform Committee
- Are actively engaged in the activity of 16 working groups of the reform Committee
- 5 experts are engaged within the framework of activity of the Joint Multinational Coordinating committee
- More than 15 main initiatives

to coordinate medical support in the Armed Forces, has begun to function. In addition, the 205th training centre for tactical medicine was created; new Military Occupational Specialties, platoon tactical medic and company tactical medic, were introduced; new samples of medical equipment for combat medics was developed; first soldiers completed the Combat Medic-Training Course. The Ministry of Defence has approved the Reform Project Office project to form the experimental medical evacuation unit and the Medical Evacuation Centre of the Armed Forces. Reorganization of the brigade medical service was started.

Within the framework of cooperation with the NATO Support and Procurement Agency, the respective cooperation agreements were concluded. The Ministry of Defence of Ukraine received permission to pay for goods and services to the Agency, as well as access to the Agency's databases. This enables the Ministry of Defence to purchase goods and services autonomously, in particular those that are not available in Ukraine, as well as reduce corruption risks, costs and delivery times for goods and services.

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The joint initiative of the Project Office of Reforms and Ivan Chernyakhovsky National Defence University of Ukraine with regard to the establishment of a Defence Management School for reforming the security and defence sector was included in the Ukraine-NATO Professional Development Program for 2017-2021.

As part of the reform of the food service system, the most important achievement was the approval of the Concept for reforming the food supply system of the Armed Forces.

The main efforts of advisory bodies under the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine in 2017 were aimed at ensuring public control over the activities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine; compliance with the requirements of regulatory and legal acts on the prevention and counteraction of corruption; the conduct of public examination of normative acts drafted by the Ministry of Defence; as well as the consideration of public opinion during the formation and implementation of national military policy.

SPIRITUAL AND RELIGIOUS NEEDS OF SERVICE PERSONNEL

In 2017, the Chaplain Corps was created in the Armed Forces of Ukraine.[5]

The Chaplain Corps of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was created in two stages.[6]

At the first stage (by June 1, 2017), 67 military chaplains were assigned to designated combat brigades of the Land Forces, Air Force, Naval Forces, High-Mobile Airborne Forces (Air Assault Forces) of Ukraine and medical facilities of the Armed Forces, where Ukrainian wounded and sick combatants undergo treatment and rehab.

At the second stage (by December 30, 2017), another 35 military chaplains were assigned to designated military units at the level of a separate battalion.

In total, the Chaplain Corps of the Armed Forces of Ukraine numbers 102 military chaplains, of which 96 military chaplains were assigned directly to the military units of the Armed Forces (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1. The Chaplain Corps of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, people

Position	Total	Component				A0139	MOD
		GF	AF	NF	HMAF		
Chaplains	**102**	**60**	**14**	**9**	**12**	**1**	**6**

The Chaplain Corps of the Armed Forces of Ukraine includes representatives of 6 religious denominations: Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate; Ukrainian Orthodox Church; Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, All-Ukrainian Union of Churches of Evangelical Christian Baptists, Union of Free Churches of Christians of Evangelical Faith, All-Ukrainian United Pentecostal and Evangelical Churches.

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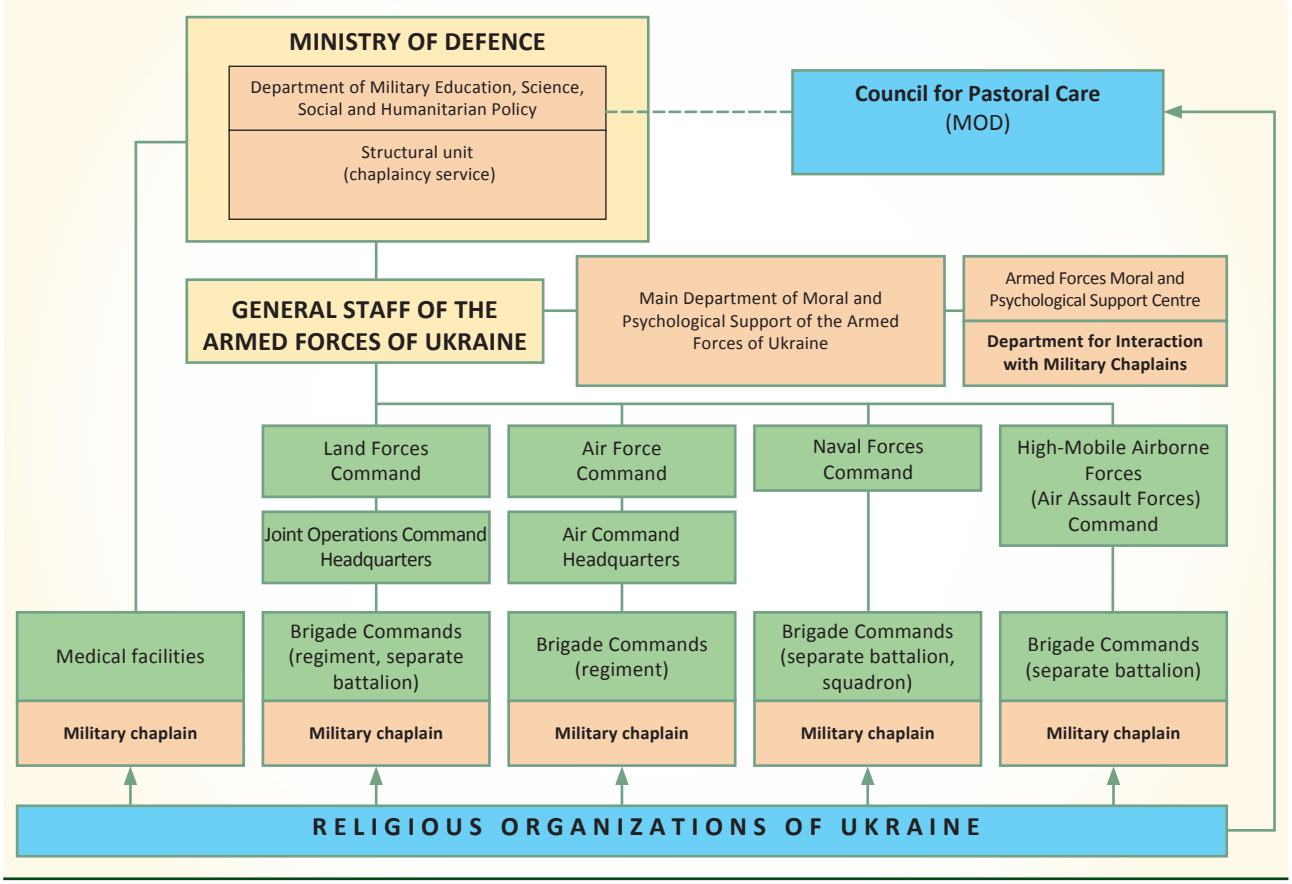
The chaplaincy service is based on the principles of state support for the development of religious identity, through the voluntary participation of service members in worship services, religious rites and other religious worship activities; on the principles of an entire equality of all denominations in meeting the religious needs of believers.

The first basic training course for military chaplains was held (November 20, 2017 – December 1, 2017) on the basis of the Hetman Petro Sahaidachny National Army Academy, which involved 27 military chaplains.

[5] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the establishment of the Chaplain Corps in the Armed Forces, the National Guard, the State Special Transport Service and the State Border Guard Service" (as amended) No. 677-r as of July 02, 2014.

[6] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On Approval of the Regulation on the Chaplain Corps in the Armed Forces of Ukraine" No. 685 as of December 14, 2016.

Figure 6.6. The structure of the chaplaincy service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine



The chaplaincy service helps the Armed Forces to meet the religious needs of military personnel, members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and their families, as well as to ensure their constitutional rights to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

GENDER POLICY IN THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

The democratic society that Ukraine is building today is giving equal rights for men and women to realize their capabilities. This also applies to the activities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Implementation of Gender Equality Principles in the Armed Forces is a purposeful, systematic, multidirectional activity of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to improve the model of mutual behaviour between men and women in the modern Ukrainian army, which should have a gender-sensitive organizational culture and comfortable conditions of service for both male and female soldiers.

The peculiarity of gender policy in the Armed Forces of Ukraine is to achieve gender equality in institutional-optimal forms, which will contribute to the development of national defence capabilities.

In 2017, in order to implement the National Action Plan for Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325- Women, Peace and Security until 2020[7], the number of female staff employed in the Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces of Ukraine has increased.

An increase in the number of female soldiers is only one indicator that demonstrates the systematic implementation of gender policy in the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

About 300 private and NCO positions, including "combat positions" (driver, grenade launcher, reconnaissance group deputy commander, infantry combat vehicle commander, machine gunner, sniper, shooter, etc.) became available to female soldiers.

The estimated number of military positions for which women soldiers are allowed to be appointed is more than 90 thousand (earlier, before the changes were made, there were about 38 thousand).

Over 55 thousand women are in military service and work in the Armed Forces of

[7] Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the National Action Plan for Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 - Women, Peace and Security until 2020" No. 113-r as of February 24, 2016.

Ukraine (about 22% of the total number of personnel), about 24 thousand of them are uniformed personnel (about 11% of the total number of military personnel), including about 3,100 officers, 5,300 non-commissioned officers, 15,300 privates, 600 cadets and 31 thousand civilian personnel.

Over 55 thousand women are in military service and work in the Armed Forces of Ukraine (about 22% of the total number of personnel), about 24 thousand of them are uniformed personnel (about 11% of the total number of military personnel), including about 3,100 officers, 5,300 non-commissioned officers, 15,300 privates, 600 cadets and 31 thousand civilian personnel.

The number of female soldiers in the Armed Forces of Ukraine corresponds to average statistics in the armed forces of other countries, in particular: France - more than 22%, Canada - more than 15%, Spain - more than 14%, United Kingdom - about 10%, Germany - more than 10%.

Female soldiers can be assigned to all officer positions, except those for which specific labour protection requirements are introduced by the current legislation and related to the protection of reproductive health.

Active engagement of women in the military opens new opportunities, in particular, it promotes the most effective use of human resources, social injustice in terms of the distribution of leadership powers disappears, new opportunities for more sustainable management of material resources appear, and, moreover, it helps to reduce a variety of conflicts at all levels.

Equal opportunities for both male and female soldiers, including the possibility of developing a military career, today are among the top priorities of military leadership.

Focusing on the gender component in the development of the Armed Forces will increase the efficiency of their activities.

The formation of a gender balanced Armed Forces through the development of an effective gender policy is not only one of the conditions for Ukraine's approach to European society, but also the internal need of a modern Ukrainian army.

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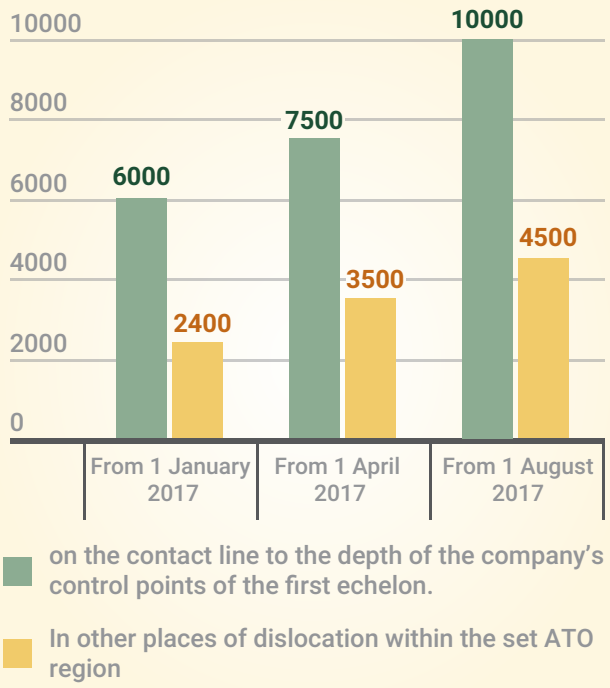
WELFARE PROVISION FOR SERVICE MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

The successful activities of the Armed Forces in general, including in the ATO area, require a high level of motivation, in particular, adequate social guarantees and conditions for uniformed personnel and their families. That is why increasing the efficiency of social protection for military personnel remains a priority task in the activity of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine.

Monetary allowance

The expenditures from the Cash Fund in 2017 amounted to UAH 30.3 billion, which is 2.7% more than in 2016.

Figure 6.1 The amount of reward for the direct ATO participation



The size of the remuneration for direct participation in the ATO[8] was:

Starting January 1, 2017:

- UAH 6,000 - on the front line to a depth of the first-echelon company strong points;
- UAH 2,400- in other locations within the specified ATO area.

Starting April 1, 2017:

- UAH 7,500 - on the front line to a depth of the first-echelon company strong points;
- UAH 3,300- in other locations within the specified ATO area.

Starting August 1, 2017:

- UAH 10,000 - on the front line to a depth of the first-echelon company strong points;
- UAH 4,500- in other locations within the specified ATO area (Figure 6.1).

In addition, service personnel who are directly involved in the ATO are provided with an increase in remuneration (money rewards):

- from UAH 60,900 to UAH 365,400 – for the successful mission completion (will be paid to military formation, separate element and organization);
- from UAH 12,180 to UAH 243,600 – for the enemy equipment destroyed or captured during operation (will be distributed among service personnel, depending on the personal contribution of each soldier);

In 2017, 467 families of dead servicemen were paid UAH 328.6 million and UAH 5,176.7 million were paid to 5,786 wounded warriors and disabled veterans.

328,6 UAH million

1176,7 UAH million

- UAH 1,000 – for the direct participation in military operations (for each day of fighting).

In 2017:

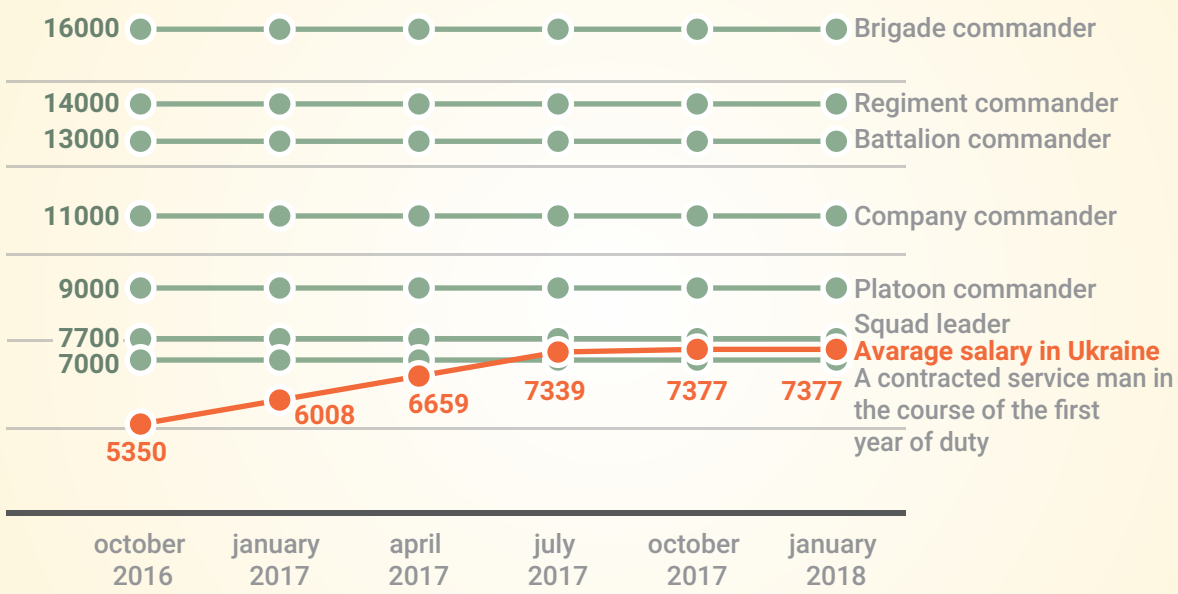
- 467 families of dead servicemen were paid UAH 328.6 million and UAH 5,176.7 million were paid to 5,786 wounded warriors and disabled veterans.

Financing of the Armed Forces in 2017 enabled to fully pay:

- Monthly cash compensation (Table 6.2, Figure 6.2);

[8] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On Approval of the Instruction on the Procedure and Amounts of Remuneration to the Armed Forces of Ukraine for Direct Participation in Military Conflicts or Antiterrorist Operation, Other Activities in Special Period" No. 67 as of February 10, 2016.

Figure 6.2 The level of the monthly monetary allowance of service men of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (in accordance with the typical positions within the structure of the Land Forces) and the average salary in 2016-2017



- Money rewards for the direct participation in the ATO;
- Financial assistance through recovery;
- Other mandatory one-time payments;
- Financial aid to cover some household expenses (80% of personnel).

Table 6.2 The average amount of the monthly allowance of military men of the Armed Forces in 2017

Typical position	The size of monthly monetary allowance		
	Land force component	Air assault troops and the marine corps	Special operations forces
Brigade commander **(colonel)**	16 000	17 000	–
Regiment commander **(colonel)**	14 000	14 900	15 600
Battalion commander **(lieutenant -colonel)**	13 000	13 900	14 700
Company commander **(captain)**	11 000	13 300	14 200
Platoon commander **(lieutenant)**	9 000	10 500	11 700
Squad leader **(junior sergant)**	7 700	9 300	10 700
Rifleman **(soldier)**	7 100	8 300	10 000

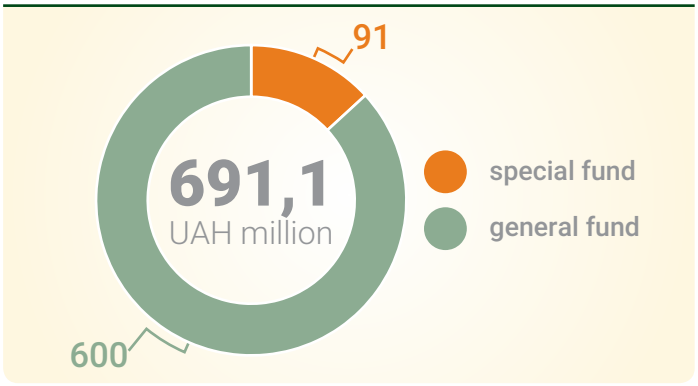
Housing for uniformed personnel and their families, including permanent and official housing

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the allocation of funds for the construction (purchase) of housing for uniformed personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2017[9]; the Ministry of Defence approved the relevant List of Military Housing[10].

[9] Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Distribution of Funds Envisaged in the State Budget under the Budget Program 2101190 - Construction (Purchase) of Housing for Military Personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for 2017" No. 214-r as of March 29, 2017.

[10] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On approval of the List of Military Housing, envisaged for funding in 2017 under the Budget Program 2101190 - Construction (Purchase) of Housing for Military Personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" No. 277 as of May 22, 2017 (as amended).

Figure 6.3 Financing provided for the construction and accommodation program of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine in 2017 UAH mln



The Ministry of Defence of Ukraine received UAH 691.1 million for the construction (purchase) of housing for uniformed personnel and their families, including UAH 600.0 million under the General Fund, and UAH 91.1 million under the Special Fund – (Figure 6.3).

There are about 46.3 thousand of military personnel in the housing register (Figure 6.4).

Overall, military housing was provided to 3,499 families during the last three years (Figure 6.5), including:

- 1,494 families received military apartments;

Figure 6.4. Active-duty personnel, retired reserve, or retired personnel, registered on the Housing Waiting List in the garrisons of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

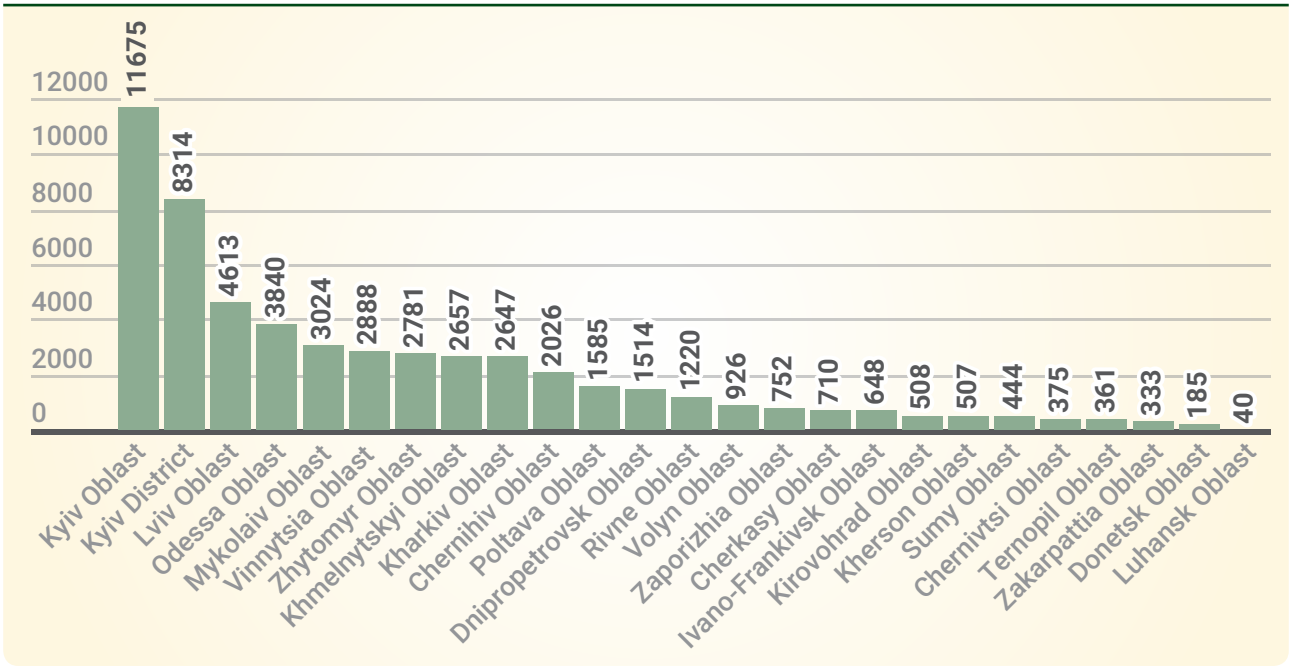


Figure 6.5. Military housing provided for all service members in 2015-2017

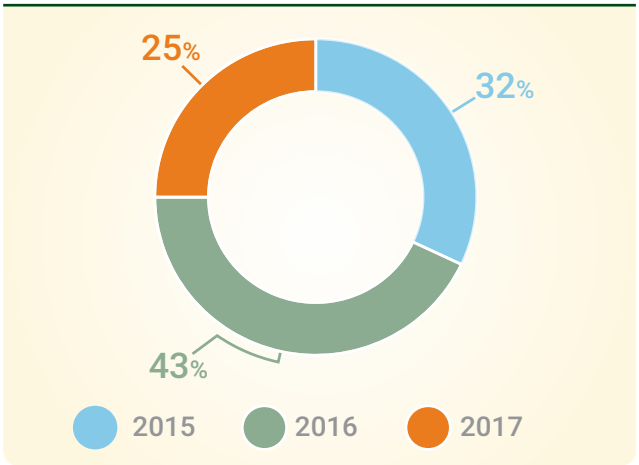


Figure 6.6. Housing provided for ATO participants in 2017

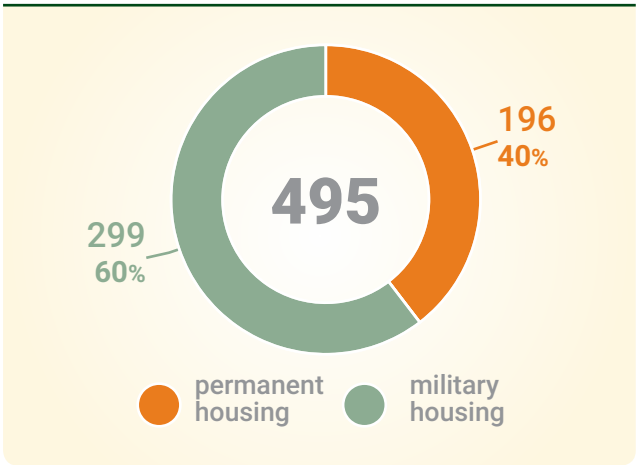
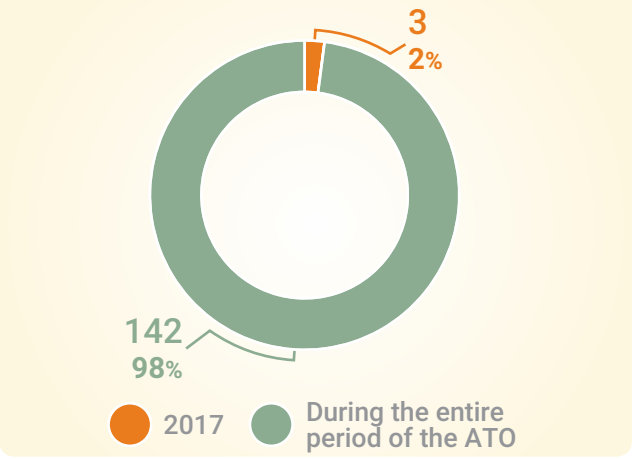


Figure 6.7. Housing provided to the families of servicemen killed in action during the ATO



- 1,308 families received permanent apartments;
- 697 families received allowances for housing.

In 2017, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine provided housing for 494 ATO participants (Figure 6.6), including 15 wounded veterans.

During the whole period of the anti-terrorist operation, the Ministry of Defence provided housing to 1,238 ATO participants, including 54 wounded veterans.

During the entire period of the anti-terrorist operation, 142 families of deceased servicemen were provided with housing through various assistance Programs (Figure 6.7).

In 2017, three families of servicemen killed in action during the ATO were provided with housing from different funding sources; in particular the Ministry of Defence provided housing for two families; one family received housing, purchased for state funds, which were allocated in accordance with the government's decision[11].

In addition, the housing needs of families of soldiers killed in action during the ATO will be met by allocating up to 20% of the housing built (purchased) through the State budget programs and other sources stipulated by the legislation.

Establishment of the Service Housing Fund to accommodate contract service personnel

In 2017, according to the distribution of expenditures of the Ministry of Defence, UAH 35.25 million was allocated for the rebuilding of military barracks through the budget subprogram "Conscription (Enrolment) and Training of Military Contract Service Personnel".

Due to these funds, the military barracks with a capacity of 110 beds in the city of

[11] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "Provision of housing for the families of killed soldiers who participated directly in the anti-terrorist operation, and for the disabled veterans of the 1st and 2nd group from the number of military personnel who participated in the specified operation and need improvement of living conditions" No. 719 as of October 19, 2016.

Rivne were rebuilt; the design estimates for the rebuilding of the 144 beds capacity military barracks in the city of Ochakiv were developed. In addition, there are ongoing repairs for the reconstruction of the building in Odessa. All repair work is scheduled to be completed in 2018 in accordance with the allocations for these works.

The Ministry of Defence of Ukraine received a financial resource of UAH 1,000.0 million under the budget subprogram "Expenditures for the Implementation of Measures to Improve National Defence and Security Capabilities"[12] for the construction of 91 modern barracks for the 11,375 military contract service personnel.

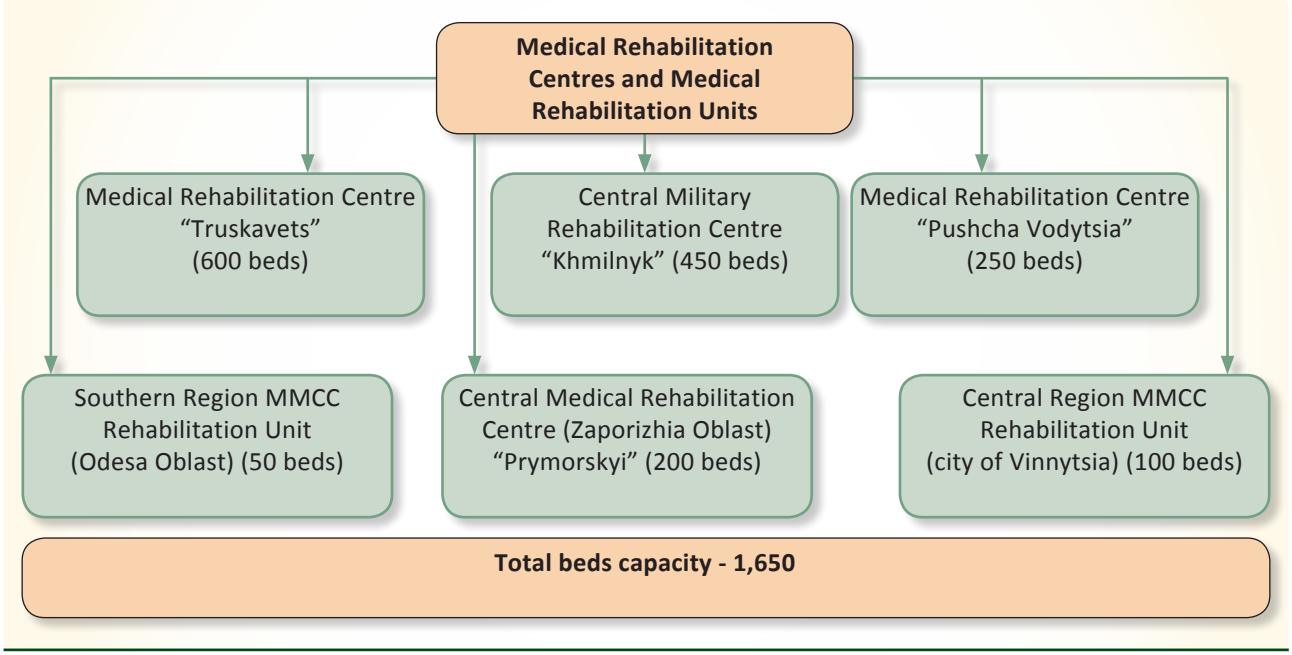
In 2017, the necessary engineering work was carried out and design estimates for the construction of typical residential complexes were developed.

Force health protection

About 1.2 million people are enrolled in military hospitals and clinics, including about 250 thousand uniformed personnel and civilian personnel employed by the MoD, about 365 thousand military retirees (military veterans, war veterans, Chernobyl accident consequences liquidators, etc.), and 585 thousand family members.

The Ministry of Defence of Ukraine has 4 Medical Rehabilitation Centres and 2 Medical Rehabilitation Units within Military Medical Clinical Centres of the Central and Southern Regions with a capacity of 1,650 beds for medical and psychological rehabilitation (Figure 6.7).

Figure 6.7. Sanatorium-resort institutions of the Ministry of Defence



In 2017, an additional 50 beds capacity Rehabilitation unit of the Military Medical Clinical Centre of the Southern Region (town of Zatoka, Odesa Oblast) was created.

In 2017, 186.5 thousand people were provided with medical services, including 59% of military personnel (Figure 6.8, 6.9, 6.10).

[12] Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine as of July 10, 2017 - On Urgent Measures to Finance Ukraine National Security and Defence Needs in 2017" No. 183/2017 as of July 11, 2017.

The existing capabilities of military hospitals and medical rehabilitation centres provide the necessary medical and rehabilitation services to service personnel, military veterans, war veterans, their family members, and civilian personnel of the Armed Forces.

Figure 6.8. Number of people who received treatment in military hospitals in 2016-2017, thousand people

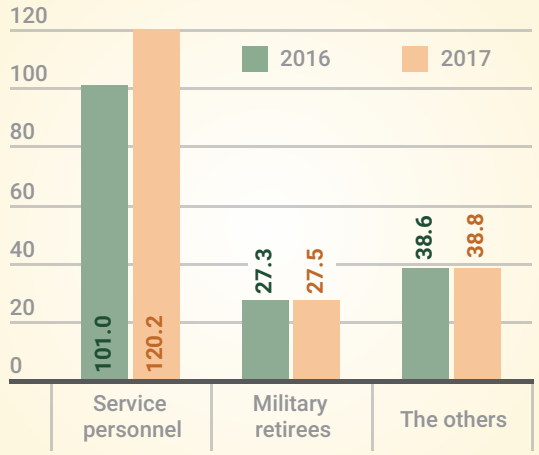


Figure 6.9. Different categories of people who received treatment in military hospitals of the Defence Ministry in 2017

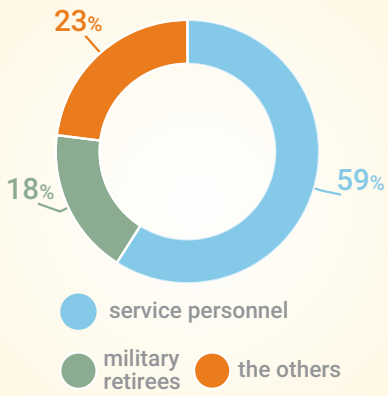
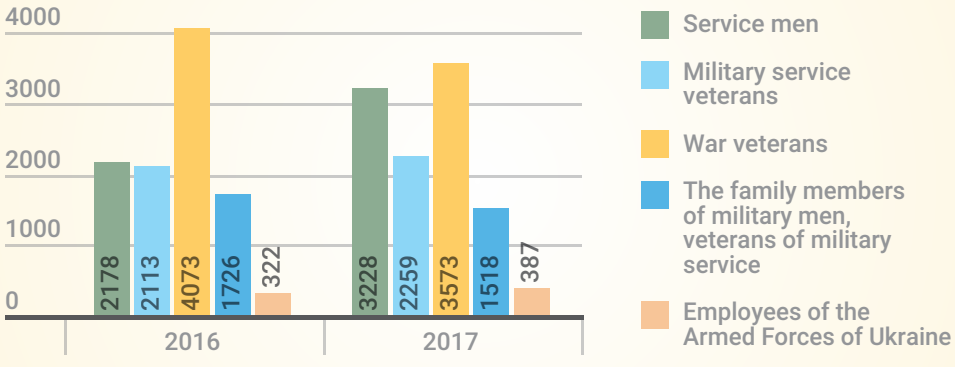


Figure 6.10. Number of patients who received treatment and rehabilitation services in medical rehabilitation centres in 2016-2017



Nutritional Support, Military Uniforms and Personal Equipmen

Nutritional support of military personnel operating in the ATO area is carried out by contractors in accordance with the established nutritional standards for meals served to military personnel (Tables 6.3 – 6.5)[13], including delivery of additional food products[14]. In addition, the substitution of fresh products for canned food in field conditions was introduced, in particular, when it is impossible to ensure their storage and compliance with the primary food processing and food preparation requirements.

Table 6.3. Standard No. 1 - general military standard and note 3 to Standard No. 2 - flight standard

Menu	Nutritional standard for 1 soldier for 1 day – Standard No. 1, grams	Additionally for 1 soldier for 1 day - note 3 to Standard No. 2, *grams*	TOTAL for 1 day, grams
Bread made from mixed first grade wheat flour and medium rye flour	300		300
Bread made from first grade wheat flour	350		350
Bun made of first grade wheat flour	70		70
Biscuit	–	50	50
Second grade wheat flour	15		15
Cereals	120		120
Pasta	40		40
Meat	250	125	375
Fish	150		150
Fatback	50		50
Honey or jam	20		20
Melted animal fat, margarine	15		15
Oil	25		25
Rennet cheese	20		20
Butter	30	20	50
Whole milk condensed with sugar (instead of 100g of whole milk)	–	40	40
Chicken eggs, *pieces (for a week)*	2	3	5
Sugar	70	10	80
Salt, salt iodinated	25		25
Tea	1.2	1	2.2
Bay leaf	0.2		0.2
Pepper	0.3		0.3
Mustard powder	0.3		0.3
Vinegar	1		1

[13] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On nutritional standards for food served to military personnel of the Armed Forces, other military formations and the State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection, Police officers, privates and command personnel of operational support units of the anti-terrorist operation, the State Fiscal Service, ordinary and command personnel of civil protection organizations" No. 426 as of March 29, 2002 (as amended).

[14] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Redistribution of Some Expenditures of the State Budget Foreseen by the Ministry of Finance for 2014 and Disbursement of Funds from the State Budget Reserve" No. 158 as of June 4, 2014 (as amended).

Menu	Nutritional standard for 1 soldier for 1 day – Standard No. 1, grams	Additionally for 1 soldier for 1 day - note 3 to Standard No. 2, *grams*	TOTAL for 1 day, grams
Tomato paste	6		6
Potatoes and vegetables, total:	900		900
including: potatoes	600		600
cabbage	130		130
beets	30		30
carrot	50		50
onion	50		50
cucumbers, tomatoes, greens	40		40
Dried fruits	20		20
or fruit juices (fruit-berries juices)	100		100
Multivitamin preparations (Hexavit dragee type)	1		1
Drinking water bottled, *l**	1.5		1.5

*- 3 litres of bottled drinking water in field conditions (camps, exercises, manoeuvres) from 1 June to 1 September, as well as during operations in ATO area regardless of the season.

Table 6.4. Nutritional Standard No.10 – Dry Meal Daily Ration Pack*

Menu	For 1 soldier for 1 day, grams
Hard biscuits made from first grade wheat flour	300
Tinned meat (best quality meat breakfast)	325
Tinned meat (liver mash)	100
Canned meat and cereal	650
Natural honey	40
Sugar	90
Instant coffee	2
Natural black tea	4
Paper tissues, *pieces*	3
Sanitary tissues, *pieces*	3

***** – additional 1,5 litres of bottled drinking water for 1 soldier for 1 day in field conditions (camps, exercises, manoeuvres) and during operations in ATO area regardless of the season; and 3 litres of bottled drinking water from 1 June to 1 September.

Based on the experience gained in the Anti-terrorist operation, the Ministry of Defence has developed the new field nutrition Standard No. 15 – MRE Daily Combat Field Ration.

The new MRE Daily Combat Field Ration is a pre-packaged meal that comes with a flameless ration heater so the service members can have a hot meal fast, without fire, and for more than three days.

Table 6.5. Nutritional Standard No. 15 – MRE Daily Combat Field Ration

Menu	Breakfast/Dinner, *grams*	Lunch, *grams*	For 1 soldier for 1 day, grams
Hardtack crackers made of first grade wheat flour	50/50	50	150
Dry bread made of first grade wheat flour or whole meal flour rye flour	0/50	50	100
Ready-to-eat first course (borsch with meat or soup with meat, selection of) in a retort pouch		500	500
Ready-to-eat main course (cereals with meat or vegetables with meat, selection of) in a retort pouch	350/350	350	1050
Natural instant coffee	2/0		2
Black packed tea	0/2	2	4
Sugar	10/10	10	30
Natural honey	0/20		20
Fruit jam (selection of)		20	20
Black powdered pepper		0.3	0.3
Salt	1/1	1	3
Plastic tablespoon	1/1	1	3
Paper tissues, *items*	1/1	1	3
Cleansing moist towelettes, *items*	1/1	1	3

* – each ration (breakfast, lunch, dinner) comes with bottled drinking water - 0.5 litres per day, regardless of the season, and from 1 June to 1 September - 1 litre.

For those service members who are directly involved in the ATO, the ration additionally includes:

a) breakfast ration - 30g dried fruits, 35g black chocolate (not less than 56 % cocoa), one gum chewing, one flameless ration heater;

b) lunch ration - one chewing gum, one flameless ration heater;

c) dinner ration - 200 g ready-to-eat meat (beef stew of the highest grade, pork stew meat) in a retort pouch, one chewing gum, one flameless ration heater, 2 g instant coffee, 10 g sugar.

Starting from 2017, the Ukrainian Armed Forces introduced a catering system based on the Food Catalogue.[15]

The Food Catalogue is an assortment of foodstuffs, where each food item has a specific price and calorie value per unit (determined by bidding process) used for feeding troops while complying with the following requirements: the maximum price and caloric content may not be less than those indicated in the Food Catalogue. The Food Catalogue is to be approved by the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine.

23 military units (organizations) of the Armed Forces have been transferred to the new catering system using the Food Catalogue.

According to the plans, the rest of the military units (organizations) will switch to the new catering system during 2018 - 2019.

The new catering system has shown its effectiveness, feasibility and received positive feedback from end users – service members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

[15] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On the transition of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to catering system with the use of the Food Catalogue" No. 157 as of March 21, 2017.

An important result, unlike the current outsourcing catering system, is the involvement of regular kitchens and dining room service personnel, which increases combat readiness, the ability of military units to operate autonomously, and relieves military personnel from performing functions that are not inherent to them.

This significant step in reforming the Armed Forces of Ukraine has already proved its effectiveness, increasing the combat capability and autonomy of troops in combat conditions.

Clothing support of the Armed Forces personnel. Activities aimed at aligning clothing support with NATO standards

The procurement of military clothing and related items for service personnel (including those performing tasks in the ATO area) is carried out in accordance with established standards[16]. The rules for wearing military uniforms are regulated by an order of the Ministry of Defence[17].

In accordance with NATO standards, 17 military documents have been implemented in the military clothing procurement system, including 16 NATO Standardization Agreements and 1 reference document.

Specifically, 62 specification requirements and 82 technical specifications for military clothing and related items have been approved. More than 100 new military clothing items have been introduced and security standards have been clarified (Figure 6.11). Military personnel are fully provided with combat uniforms (Figure 6.12).

Figure 6.11. Cost of military uniforms and accessories provided to one serviceman in 2014-2017, *UAH thousand*

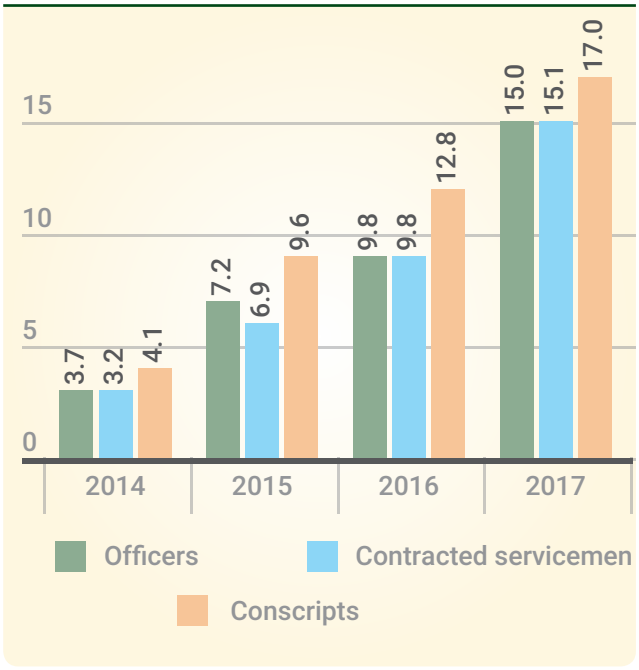
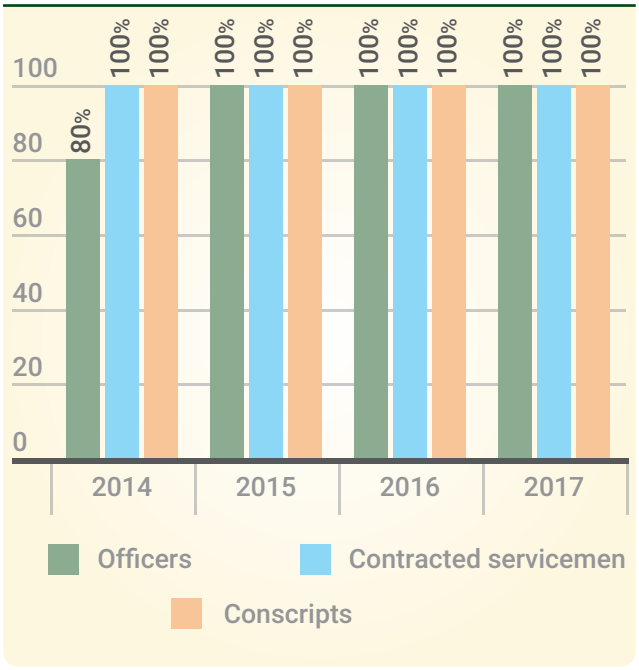


Figure 6.12. Number of combat uniforms and accessories provided to one serviceman in 2014-2017, *%*



The efforts made for the development of the social and humanitarian component of the Armed Forces in 2017 helped to make the next step towards the achievement of the strategic objectives of defence reform, in particular, to recruit a professionally trained and motivated staff; to strengthen their patriotic education; to maintain at the appropriate level the moral and psychological climate in military units; to increase the level of social protection of servicemen and their families, especially those who carry out combat missions in the ATO area; and to support the positive image of Ukrainian forces in society.

[16] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On military uniforms and personal equipment in the Armed Forces of Ukraine" (as amended) No. 232 as of April 29, 2016.

[17] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On approval of the rules for wearing military uniforms and identifying insignia by service personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and lyceum students of military lyceums" No.. 606 as of November 20, 2017.

CHAPTER 7

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY AND ARMS CONTROL

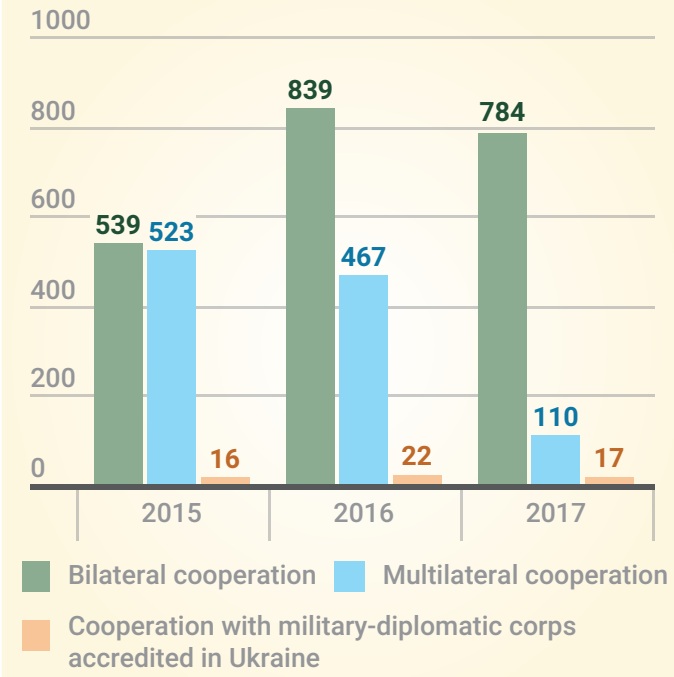
Those who give up liberty for security deserve neither.

Benjamin Franklin

Given the complex security situation associated with the "hybrid war" by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, which, in various forms and with varying degrees of intensity, has lasted for four years, the international cooperation of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine in 2017 has been aimed at:

- providing the world community with reliable information about the events taking place in the Anti-terrorist operation area and occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;
- adherence to integration in European and Euro-Atlantic structures;
- fulfilment of international obligations;
- continuing constructive dialogue with strategic partners of Ukraine and neighbouring countries, in particular on logistical and advisory assistance within the framework of Ukraine's defence reform and measures aimed at counteracting Russian aggression in the East of Ukraine;
- developing Ukrainian Armed Forces' capabilities to adequately respond to threats to national security in the military and information sectors; Ukraine's defence, its sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of its borders;
- providing comprehensive assistance to Ukraine's European and Euro-Atlantic integration;
- developing strategic communications with partner defence establishments in partner countries; creating a positive image of Ukraine and its Armed Forces in the world, in particular through increased transparency.

Figure 7.1 International cooperation quantitative indicators in 2015-2017



In 2017, about 894 international events were held to develop certain areas of international cooperation (Figure 7.1).

In 2017, the main efforts of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine within bilateral international cooperation were focused on timely and full informing of the international community and defence establishments in partner countries about the actions of Russian occupation forces in the East of Ukraine and in Crimea. In addition, the leadership of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine took the necessary steps to obtain

political support at the international level and involve various forms of international assistance aimed at developing the Armed Forces' operational capabilities in accordance with NATO standards.

In 2017, the Minister of Defence of Ukraine took part in 47 international events in Ukraine and 14 events outside of Ukraine. Ukrainian Deputy Defense Ministers took part in 40 international events in Ukraine and 13 events abroad.

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Cooperation with Strategic Partners

The participation of leaders (representatives) of defence establishments from Ukraine's partner countries (Great Britain, Georgia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, USA, Canada, Moldova, Turkey, Montenegro) and alliance troops in the Independence Day parade in Ukraine became of the most significant event in 2017.

Bilateral defence cooperation between Ukraine and the United States of America in 2017 was characterized by a large number of diverse contacts at all levels.

Ukrainian high-level Defence Ministry officials participated in 15 international meetings.

The main achievements of international cooperation between Ukraine and the USA are as follows:

- military cooperation and political dialogue development;

- receiving material and technical assistance (in 2017 international technical assistance from the US to the Armed Forces of Ukraine amounted to over USD 56.0 million);

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- continuous assistance to Ukraine from international instructors in the framework of the Multinational Joint Coordination Committee on Military Cooperation and Defence Reforms;
- continued training of mechanized units, as well as Airborne Assault Troops and Special Operations Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine within the Joint Multinational Training Group - Ukraine (JMTG-U) (ten Ukrainian battalions have already been prepared);
- participation of a high-level strategic advisor within Reform Committee of the Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces of Ukraine, and 36 American advisers who provide advisory assistance to Ukraine in various functional areas;
- treatment and rehabilitation of Ukrainian soldiers in US healthcare facilities;
- professional and English language training of Ukrainian military personnel in US military higher education institutions and training centres.

In 2017, bilateral cooperation between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces continued to develop.

Ukrainian high-level Defence Ministry officials participated in 13 international events.

In that sense, the main achievements are as follows:

- development of a legal framework for bilateral defence cooperation between Ukraine and Canada;
- signed agreement on defence cooperation between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces on April 3, 2017;
- On December 13, 2017, the Government of Canada included Ukraine in the Automatic Firearms Country Control List, which allows exporters to obtain the necessary permits for the export of weapons, including firearms;
- the UNIFIER, Canada's military training mission in Ukraine mandate was extended for 2018-2019; the number of Canadian instructors was increased by 50 people (up to 260 military personnel);
- the assistance from a high-level strategic advisor within the framework of the Reform Committee of the Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces of Ukraine was continued;
- professional and English language training of Ukrainian military personnel in Canada's military higher education institutions and training centres was continued.

In addition, the National Team of Ukraine led by the President of Ukraine took part in the 2017 Invictus Games in Toronto. Ukrainians won 14 medals: 8 gold medals, 3 silver medals and 3 bronze medals. The team of Ukraine won the second place in the team count for the number of victories.

In 2017, cooperation between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also developed effectively.

In 2017, 37 events were held with the participation of:

- The Minister of Defence of Ukraine participated in 7 meetings (2 meetings at the level of high defence officials);
- Deputy Defence Ministers took part in 2 international events;
- High officials of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine took part in 3 international events;
- The representatives of the MOD and GS structural divisions took part in 25 international events.

The main achievements of international cooperation between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are the following:

- military cooperation and political dialogue development;
- the British instructors' activity in support of Operation ORBITAL in Ukraine was continued;
- the assistance from a high-level strategic advisor within Reform Committee of the Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces of Ukraine, and advisory assistance by 3 British advisers in various functional areas was continued;

The bilateral defence cooperation between Ukraine and Germany in 2017 was characterized by a large number of diverse contacts at all levels.

In 2017, 19 events of similar context were conducted:

- visit of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine to Germany and meeting with the Federal Minster of Defence;
- 2 visits of Deputy Ministers of Defence of Ukraine;
- 8 working visits;
- 7 seminars;
- 4 training courses.

Main achievements of cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany include:

- intensification of politico-military dialogue;
- continuation of work of the high-level strategic advisor within the framework of the Reform Committee of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine, providing advisory assistance by German advisor in terms of defence resource management, and continuation of work of the the German instructor at the Hetman Petro Sahaidachny National Army Academy;
- organization of treatment and rehabilitation of the wounded in action soldiers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the course of anti-terrorist operation in German healthcare facilities (in 2017 15 soldiers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine were treated);
- continuation of professional (medical) and foreign language training of the Armed Forces of Ukraine service personnel in the higher military educational institutions and training centres of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Germany's military, the Bundeswehr, handed over to the Armed Forces of Ukraine a set of musical instruments (21 units for the amount of US $ 6,800) as humanitarian aid.

Germany's military, the Bundeswehr, donated to the Armed Forces of Ukraine a set of musical instruments (21 units for the amount of US $ 6,800).

Cooperation with neighbouring countries and leading countries of the world

Bilateral military and political cooperation with the Baltic States has traditionally been a priority area for international cooperation.

In 2017, 16 meetings were held between the Minister of Defence of Ukraine and the Ministers of the Baltic Defence Institutions, in particular with Lithuania - eleven meetings, three meetings with Estonia, and two meetings with Latvia.

Military units of the armed forces, as well as the Defence Ministers of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia participated in the military parade on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

The successful work on different directions was carried out, especially in the domains of military, professional and language training of servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, as well as advisory and technical assistance.

Since the beginning of the conflict in the East of Ukraine the Republic of Lithuania has provided treatment and rehabilitation to 180 Ukrainian wounded soldiers, which is the highest rate among all the countries, providing similar assistance to Ukraine.

A very important area of joint international cooperation is the Lithuanian-Polish-Ukrainian Brigade (LITPOLUKRBRIG) capabilities development. The amendments to the LITPOLUKRBRIG Agreement signed by Defence Minister of Ukraine, Defence Minister of Lithuania and Defence Minister of Poland on October 5, 2017 in Lublin provided legal rules for engagement of the LITPOLUKRBRIG to participate in international operations that comply with international law.

In 2017 significant development of international cooperation took place with Scandinavian countries.

The Minister of Defence of Ukraine held working meetings with Defence Minister of Sweden, Defence Minister of Norway and Defence Minister of Finland, during which further ways to develop mutually beneficial cooperation were outlined.

Thanks to the support provided by the Kingdom of Norway, the three long-term projects were successfully implemented in Ukraine: retraining and transition to civilian life project; distance learning development project; and another one project aimed at reducing the corruption risks in the Human Resources Management system in the Defence Ministry.

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The Kingdom of Sweden continued to provide professional training to Ukrainian service personnel in its high military educational establishments and military training centres.

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In 2017, bilateral cooperation between Ukraine and the Republic of Finland in the field of military medicine was initiated; in particular, Ukrainian combat medics within the framework of this cooperation had an opportunity to get acquainted with modern methods of emergency medical care.

The strategic partnership between Ukraine and Georgia was conditioned by common goals, challenges and threats.

In 2017, the official visit of the Minister of Defence of Georgia to Ukraine and the official visit of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine to Georgia took place.

The delegation of the Georgian Ministry of Defence, headed by L. Chikovan, the First Deputy Minister of Defence of Georgia, participated in the Independence Day parade in Ukraine. The Georgian military unit of 29 soldiers also participated in the military parade.

Ukrainian soldiers injured in the ATO area were rehabilitated in the Georgian National MOD Military Rehabilitation Centre named after M. Makashvili.

Bilateral cooperation between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Turkey was characterized by positive dynamics and high performance. In 2017, the three intergovernmental agreements were signed: on cooperation in the field of geographic information; on military-financial cooperation; and on financial assistance. In addition, more than 20 visits and meetings took place, including at the defence ministers level. In accordance with the signed agreements, the Turkish side allocated 9.3 million Turkish lire as a financial assistance to the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Ukraine continues to cooperate with Romania in the defence area. In 2017, a number of bilateral meetings were held between the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Romania; the military units of both countries participated in the Tisa Multinational Engineering Battalion, and provide training to their designated troops in order to participate in future joint exercises.

In 2017, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Ministry of National Defence Republic of Poland continued to develop bilateral cooperation; in particular, the Polish Strategic Advisor Military Advisor continued work in Ukraine.

In 2017, Polish military instructors continued training units of the Ukrainian Armed Forces within the Joint Multinational Training Group Ukraine (JMTG-U). In addition, Ukrainian soldiers continued their studies at military educational institutions in Poland.

The Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Ministry of National Defence Republic of Poland are developing a strategic dialogue. One of the main priorities of Polish foreign policy is the liberation of Ukraine's territories occupied by the Russian Federation, further support to Ukraine's strategic goals for membership in NATO and the EU, as well as the continuation of defence cooperation.

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The Minister of Defence of Ukraine visited the Republic of Poland to celebrate the Polish Armed Forces Day (August 14-August 15, 2017).

Bilateral cooperation between Ukraine and the Portuguese Republic has also intensified. In particular, in January 2017, the Defence Minister of Ukraine visited Portugal, and in the period from March 2017 to June 2017, two Ukrainian soldiers were rehabilitated at the Portuguese Armed Forces military hospital.

The multilateral cooperation between Ukraine and Hungary, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic was carried out within the framework of the Tisa multinational engineering battalion, as well as within joint participation in military exercises.

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COOPERATION WITHIN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INITIATIVES

The main efforts of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine during multilateral cooperation and cooperation within international organizations and initiatives were aimed at the implementation of the standards necessary for Ukraine to become a member of the European Union and NATO, as well as to ensure equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with other partners in the military and political, military and technical spheres.

In 2017, bilateral cooperation between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the EU was carried out in accordance with the priorities and tasks defined by the following documents:

- Action Plan on implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU (insofar as it relates to the activities of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine);
- The Annual Work Plan of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union Cooperation (Common Security and Defence Policy);
- The MOD and AFU consolidated annual plan for international cooperation.
- The main areas of defence cooperation between Ukraine and the EU in 2017 were as follows:
- development of military and political dialogue between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the relevant EU institutions (agencies);

On January 23, 2017, the Chief of the General Staff-Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine made a decision to involve the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the operational rotation of the Helbrok EU CTG in the first half of 2018 and in the first half of 2020.

- Involvement of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the formation of EU combat tactical groups (hereinafter - EU CTG);

  On January 23, 2017, the Chief of the General Staff-Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine made a decision to involve the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the operational rotation of the Helbrok EU CTG in the first half of 2018 and in the first half of 2020.

Military personnel and civilian personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine completed training in the field of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) at the CSDP Orientation Course (held annually) with the assistance of the European Security and Defence College in the Ivan Chernyakhovsky National Defence University of Ukraine and in co-operation with the Austrian Ministry of National Defence and Sport (October 23, 2017 - October 27, 2017). The event was attended by 55 participants, representatives of the Eastern Partnership countries. In addition, Ukrainian MOD representatives participated in various courses and workshops on CSDP cooperation within Multilateral Platform 1 “Democracy, Good Governance and Stability”.

- Participation in the Eastern Partnership initiative (training).

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In 2017, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine took the necessary measures to implement the Administrative Agreement between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the European Defence Agency concluded on December 7, 2015 in Brussels.

The Ministry of Defence has identified three areas of cooperation with the European Defence Agency:

- Material standardization.

  MOD representatives were participating in the following expert groups (EG): EG 25 Compatible training areas, EG 27 Automatic identification methods, EG 26 Explosive effects and EG 28 Camouflage;

- The Single European Sky (SES).

  MOD representatives participated in the Military Aviation Council meetings.

- Logistics (strategic air transportation, European Air Transport Fleet).

  The Ministry of Defence together with the state enterprise "Antonov" (SC "Ukroboronprom") are considering possible ways to start cooperation on strategic transportation.

Ukraine-NATO Cooperation

In 2017, NATO continued to demonstrate their commitment to the distinctive partnership between Ukraine and NATO and support Ukrainian defence and security sector reforms though the NATO-Ukraine Joint Working Group on Defence Reform (JWGDR) and the Operational Capabilities Concept Planning and Review mechanism (OCC P&R), as well as the advisory mission of the NATO Office in Ukraine.

NATO member countries have contributed to the transformation of the national security and defence sector of Ukraine in order to ensure civilian and democratic control, as well as to counter Russia's aggression and provide defence against military threats.

One of the most promising areas of practical cooperation between Ukraine and NATO in 2017 was the NATO's assistance in achieving five strategic goals within the framework of the defence reform according to the Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine.

At the end of 2017, 67 foreign advisers under the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine from 13 NATO member countries were providing advisory assistance to the implementation of military reform.

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The high-level strategic consultancy and advisory foreign expert group within Reform Committee of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine was established. This expert group includes representatives from six countries (Great Britain, Canada, Lithuania, Poland, USA and Germany). In 2017, they made eight visits to Ukraine.

In 2017, a military and political dialogue between Ukraine and NATO continued.

The Minister of Defence of Ukraine participated in the NATO NAC meeting in Kyiv, chaired by Jens Stoltenberg, the Secretary General of the Alliance and the President of Ukraine, as part of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between Ukraine and NATO (July, Kyiv).

The delegation of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine headed by the Minister of Defence of Ukraine took part in the NATO NAC meeting at the level of defence ministers of NATO-contributing countries to "Resolute Support" mission in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and held a series of bilateral meetings with defence ministers of NATO members and partner-countries (June, Brussels, Belgium).

Representatives of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine as part of the Ukrainian delegation participated in two high-level meetings of the NATO-Ukraine Joint Working Group on Military Reform (February and April, Brussels, Belgium).

Chief of the General Staff - Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine participated in NATO consultations on the implementation of defence reform plans during the meetings of the NATO-Ukraine Military Committee (January, Brussels, Belgium).

The State Programme for the Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine until 2020 was developed; the MOD budget programmes have been optimized and streamlined in accordance with the existing procedure for allocating expenditures in NATO countries, as well as the transition to capability-based defence planning has been implemented.

Participation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the PfP Planning and Review Process (PARP), and extended implementation of the 26 Partnership Goals identified at the Partnership and Collective Security Committee (PCSC) session in the NATO-Ukraine Commission format in March 2017 (Brussels, Belgium) was ensured. In addition, the Partnership Goals package was supplemented with gender equality issues.

Appropriate amendments to the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the establishment of a joint military brigade were agreed. The Defence Ministers of Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine signed a Certification Letter on the acquisition of a full operational capability by the said brigade for participation in NATO-led peacekeeping operations.

A significant portion of NATO assistance is provided to Ukraine under the NATO Comprehensive Assistance Package for Ukraine (CAP). The practical support of the Alliance for reforms is provided through the Trust Funds (TF) programmes, which are part of the CAP and are related to 13 areas of cooperation, containing 40 functional areas.

In 2017, the CAP was mainly focused on providing Ukraine with advisory assistance, in particular, the level of technical assistance was significantly lower.

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In 2017, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, as the main beneficiary, was involved in the implementation of four NATO TFs, in particular:

- on modernization of the C4 systems;
- on logistics and standardization;
- on the disposal of light weapons (LW), small arms (SA), conventional ammunition and PFM-1 anti-personnel mines;
- on the development of National System of Mine Action and Counter-Improvised Explosive Devices;

In addition, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine also participated in the implementation of four other TF projects as a non-core beneficiary:

- on transition from military career to professional civilian career (in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine under the general guidance of the Government Office for Coordination of European and Euro-Atlantic Integration of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine);
- on Cyber Security (main responsible agency – the Security Service of Ukraine);
- on Medical Rehab (prosthetic care) (main responsible agency – the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine);
- on Radioactive Waste Disposal (main responsible agency- the State Agency of Ukraine on Exclusion Zone Management).

The main types of TF assistance were the following:

1. Technical assistance (equipment (including medical equipment), secure tactical communications, software, financial assistance for the disposal of light weapons (LW), small arms (SA), conventional ammunition, PFM-1 anti-personnel mines, and radioactive waste re-containment, etc.).
2. Consultancy and advisory assistance to Ukraine (TF advisers' activity, working at the NATO Delegation in Ukraine; auditing by NATO experts (in the identified areas).
3. Financial support for various events (visits, meetings, internships, courses, participation in competitions, assistance in transportation and treatment (rehabilitation) of wounded Ukrainian soldiers abroad).

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3. Financial support for various events (visits, meetings, internships, courses, participation in competitions, assistance in transportation and treatment (rehabilitation) of wounded Ukrainian soldiers abroad).

In 2017, Ukraine joined the three Intelligent Defence Concept-Multi National Projects:

1.35 Malware Information Sharing Platform (June);

1.36 Cyber Defence Education & Training (May);

1.44 Flexible Interoperable Toolbox for assuring the Future Operational Requirements for operations in Confined and Shallow Waters (July).

In addition, the transition of Ukraine to the second level of participation in the NATO codification system was ensured, and connection to the NATO Automated Business System (NMBS) and data exchange with the NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA) and NATO member states was provided.

The Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and NATO Support and Procurement Organization on Common Item Materiel Management Support Partnership came into effect in September.

The Ministry of Defence implemented 17 NATO standards defining the requirements to military clothing and related items.

The Ministry of Defence of Ukraine in cooperation with the Centre for Integrity in the Defence Industry (CIDS), the Royal Norwegian Defence Ministry, developed the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Military Officials, Civil Servants and Other Persons Authorized to Perform State Functions in the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

The Ministry of Defence of Ukraine carried out certain measures specified in the Annual National Programme under auspices of the NATO-Ukraine Commission for 2017, focusing on the creation of efficient, mobile Armed Forces equipped with modern weapons, military and special equipment, capable of defending the country, protecting its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and inviolability, and also developing cooperation with NATO in order to become a member of this organization.

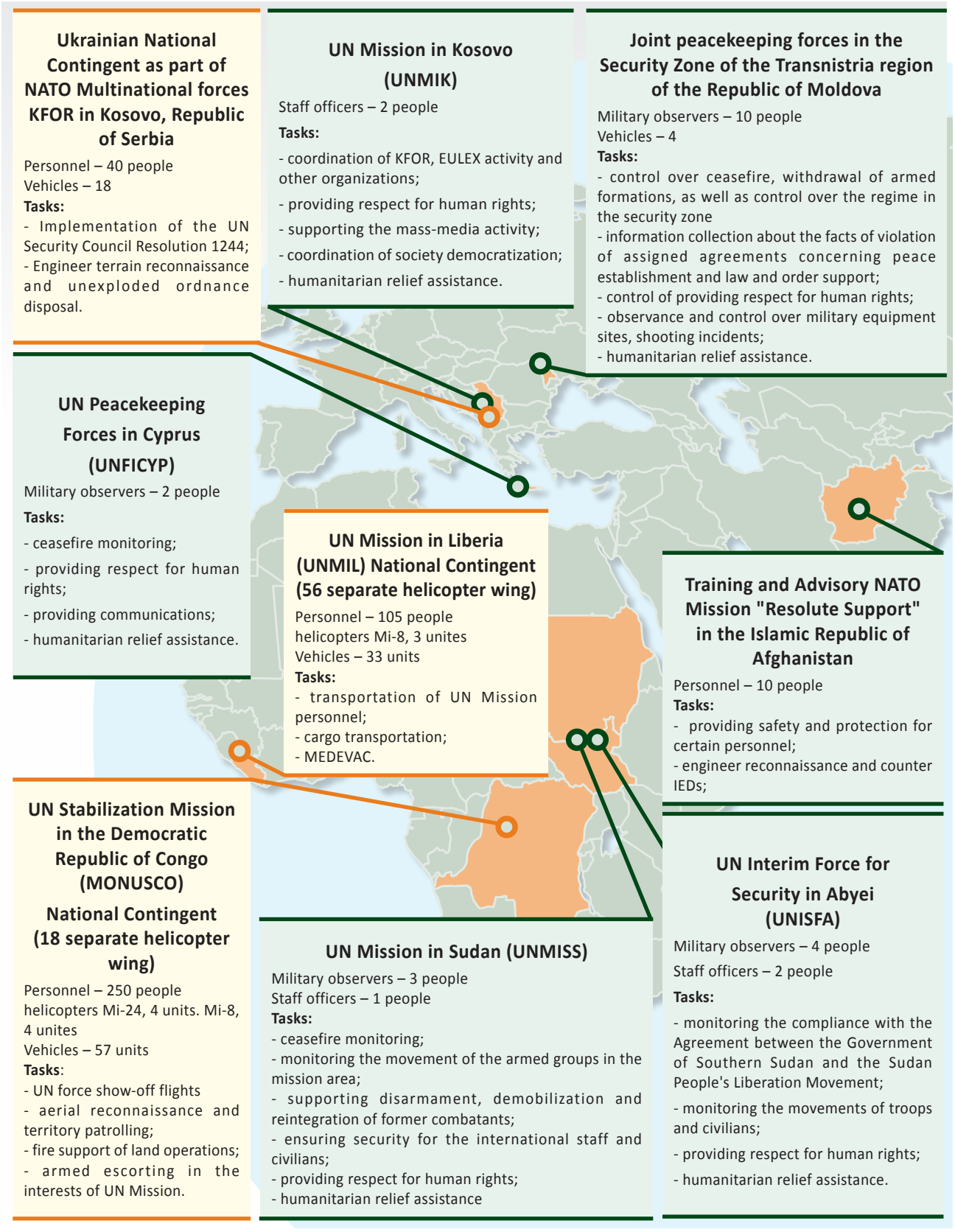
Ukraine's contribution to NATO-led operations

In 2017, the Ukrainian National Contingent performed tasks as part of NATO's "Resolute Support" (RS)- a training and advisory mission in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (10 people) and multi-national NATO forces (KFOR) in Kosovo, Republic of Serbia (40 people).

PEACEKEEPING

In 2017, about 1000 military personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine performed tasks as part of the three National Contingents in 9 UN and NATO peacekeeping operations and as part of joint peacekeeping forces in the territory of 7 countries and in Abyei (Diagram 7.1). The Ukrainian peacekeepers' contribution was highly appreciated by the leadership of international security organizations.

Diagram 7.1. Ukraine's contribution to peacekeeping operations, at the end of 2017



Ukraine's contribution to peacekeeping is an important part of the country's contribution to the consolidation of peace and security throughout the world. At the same time, in view of the existing military, political and economic situation in Ukraine, and also taking into account the possible scenarios, the main efforts in peacekeeping activities were aimed at preserving the existing level of Ukraine's contribution to international missions and continuing the implementation of Ukraine's international commitments by attracting the minimum necessary amount of material and financial resources.

According to the planned reduction of the military component as part of the UN Mission in Liberia and the decision of the President of Ukraine, the 2 Mi-8 helicopters, 55 personnel, and 13 vehicles of the 56th Separate Helicopter Wing were returned to Ukraine from February 2017 to April 2017.

In 2017, the three National Contingents and 43 National Personnel as part of international peacekeeping missions carried out their rotations.

In total, 445 AFU personnel participate in 9 international peacekeeping operations.

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In accordance with the UN Secretariat's planned withdrawal of all military components of the UN Mission in Liberia (UN Security Council Resolution 2333 (2016)), in 2017, the five Ukrainian service members completed their missions as part of the UN Mission National Personnel in Liberia.

In addition, due to the final completion of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, the last representative of the Armed Forces of Ukraine returned to Ukraine in April 2017.

The contribution of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to international peacekeeping operations is an effective instrument to develop operational capabilities of the Armed

Forces of Ukraine, achieve the optimal level of interoperability with partner countries' units, and demonstrate the Ukraine's active position in international peacekeeping efforts.

ARMS CONTROL

Ukraine, as a State party to international processes and the European security system, meets to contemporary challenges and threats, fulfils its obligations under international treaties and agreements on arms control, and commits to transparency and confidence-building in defence activities. A consistent policy in these areas provides Ukraine with support from the international community, primarily in defending its independence, territorial integrity and the sovereignty of the State.

In 2017, the Armed Forces of Ukraine ensured compliance with the international military and political commitments of the State through the implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE), the Treaty on Open Skies, the 2011Vienna Document on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and through the implementation of bilateral intergovernmental agreements on additional confidence and security-building measures with neighbouring countries (Slovak Republic, Republic of Poland, Republic of Belarus, Hungary and Romania).

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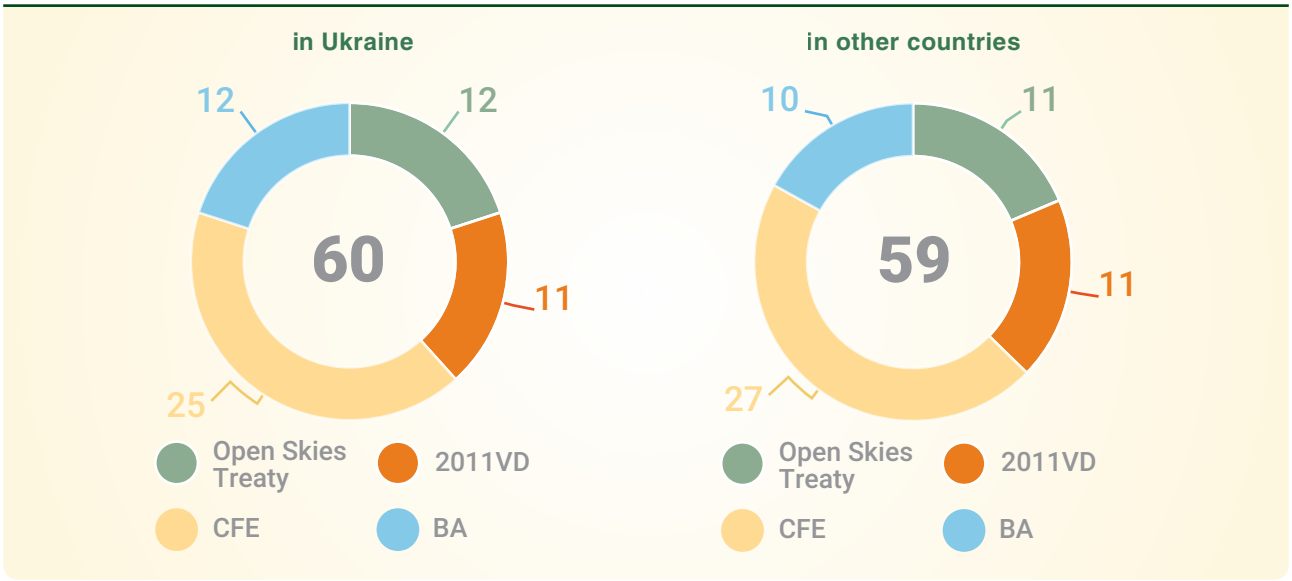
In 2017, 60 control measures were carried out in Ukraine in order to implement these agreements. By contributing to the arms control process, Ukraine conducted 59 control activities in the OSCE participating States.

Figure 7.2 Verification activity quantitative indicators in 2017



In 2017, Ukraine under the 2011 Vienna Document hosted in its territory six inspections by OSCE participating States over the established quotas. The purpose of these activities was to observe the military activities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations and law enforcement agencies in the Anti-terrorist operation area in the Donetsk Oblast and the Luhansk Oblast; data collection on the illegal presence of Russian units in the territory of Ukraine; on the illegal armed groups' activities; and to provide assistance in finding the ways to peacefully resolve the crisis situation.

The event results were officially distributed among OSCE participating States and discussed at the working sessions of this international organization in Vienna, Austria.

Representatives of the Armed Forces of Ukraine during 2017 conducted four control measures in the territory of the Russian Federation to verify the fulfilment of international obligations by the Russian side, in particular:

- Inspection of a designated area under the 2011 Vienna Document;
- Three observation missions under the Treaty on Open Skies (jointly with NATO inspectors).

International cooperation is one of the most important and effective instruments of military and political activity in the eyes of the international community, which effectively helps in responding to modern military challenges and threats.

CONCLUSION

One of the main tasks set for 2018 is implementation of the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On the Peculiarities of the State Policy on Ensuring Ukraine's State Sovereignty over Temporarily Occupied Territories in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts"

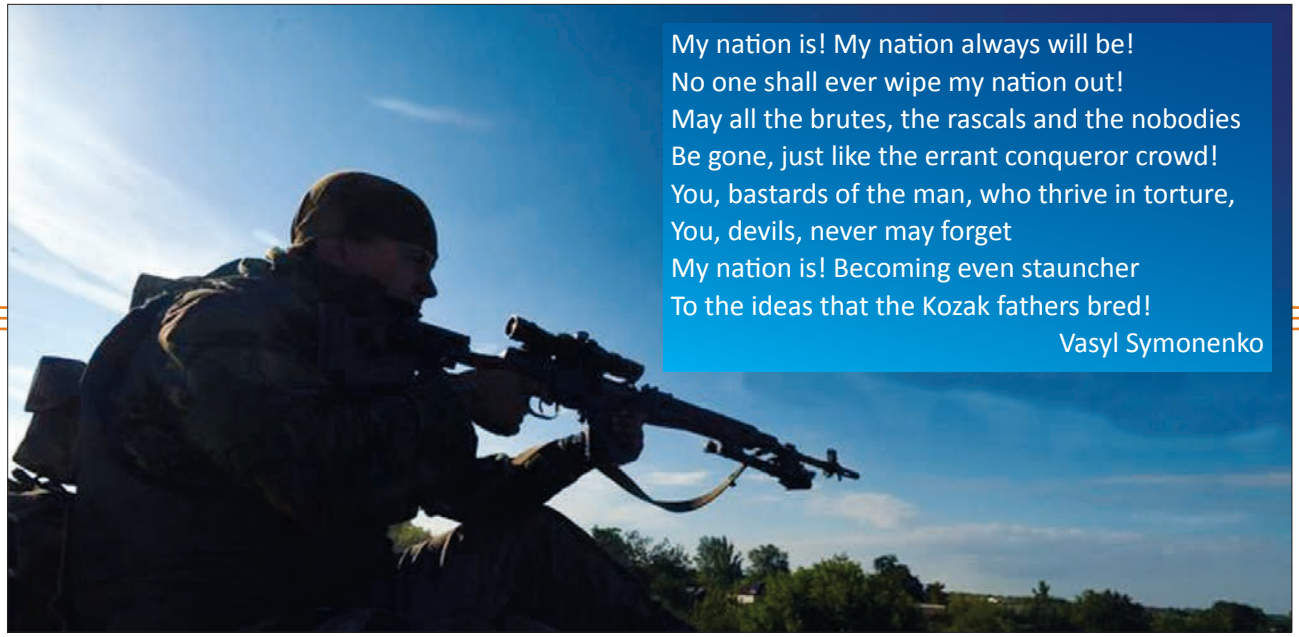
At the same time, 2018 should be a turning point in implementing reforms.

The tasks that are considered to be critical for the achievement of the defined strategic goals in 2020 should be performed, namely:

- appointment of civilian Minister of Defence, Deputies Minister and Directors of structural divisions of the Ministry of Defence Office;
- reorganization of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- testing of a future command and control system of the Armed Forces based on a new division of functions and authorities in view of the introduction of posts of the Commander–in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the Chief of the General Staff and the Joint Forces Commander;
- building-up capabilities of logistics and medical support systems.

The priorities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for 2018 include:

- further introduction of capabilities-based planning procedures;
- ramping up the equipment of the Armed Forces with new and refurbished samples of materiel;
- raising the level of social protection of service personnel;
- continuing the development of logistics and medical support systems for troops (forces);
- reconstruction and development of the defence infrastructure;
- fighting corruption, improving the state of discipline and law and order in the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- preparation and conduct of the defence review and elaboration of a conceptual document on the development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for the long-term perspective.



ANNEX 1

LIST OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED IN 2017

No.	Legislative act	Date of adoption and registration number
	The Laws of Ukraine:	
1.	"On Approving the Decision of the President of Ukraine on Admission of Units of the Armed Forces of Other States to the Territory of Ukraine in 2017 for Participation in Multinational Exercises"	19 January, 2017 No. 1826 -VIII
2.	"On Ratification of the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on Defence Cooperation"	08 February 2017 No.1840-VIII
3.	"On Amendments to Some Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Provision of Housing to Servicemen and the Family Members of KIA Servicemen"	07 November, 2017 No. 2187-VIII
	Decrees of the President of Ukraine:	
1.	"On the Plan for Conducting Multinational Training Exercises with Participation of the Units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine on the Territory of Ukraine and their Participation in Training Exercises Abroad in 2017, as well as for Providing Access to the Territory of Ukraine for the Units of the Armed Forces of Other States to Participate in Multinational Training Exercises in 2017".	12 January 2017 No. 3/2017.
2.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	12 January 2017 No. 4/2017.
3.	"On awarding V. Zhemchugov the title Hero of Ukraine"	21 January, 2017 No. 9/2017.
4.	"On State Awards and Decorations presented in observance of the Day of Unity of Ukraine"	21 January, 2017 No. 10/2017.
5.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	21 January, 2017 No. 11/2017.
6.	"On Amendments to the Military-Administrative Division of the Territory of Ukraine"	23 January, 2017 No. 12/2017.
7.	"On awarding A. Kyzyl the title Hero of Ukraine"	01 February, 2017 No. 21/2017.
8.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	01 February, 2017 No. 22/2017.
9.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	03 February, 2017 No. 23/2017.
10.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	03 February, 2017 No. 26/2017.
11.	"On awarding G. Vorobyov the Order of Bogdan Khmelnitsky"	14 February, 2017 No. 33/2017.
12.	"On the transfer of the conscript servicemen to reserve, timing of the next draft calls, and the next conscription of Ukrainian citizens for military service in 2017"	24 February, 2017 No. 44/2017.
13.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	24 February, 2017 No. 45/2017.
14.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	27 February, 2017 No. 48/2017.
15.	"On State Awards and Decorations presented in observance of the International Women's Day"	07 March, 2017 No. 56/2017.
16.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	10 March, 2017 No. 58/2017.
17.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	14 March, 2017 No. 60/2017.

No.	Legislative act	Date of adoption and registration number
18.	"On the decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine of December 29, 2016 "On the State Program for the Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine until 2020"	22 March ,2017 No. 73/2017.
19.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	29 March, 2017 No. 87/2017.
20.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	10 April, 2017 No. 104/2017.
21.	"On the amendments to the Annex No. 1 of the Decree of the President of Ukraine of March 21, 2002 No. 277	10 April, 2017 No. 105/2017.
22.	"On the list of posts at other defence bodies, special forces of the State law enforcement agencies, industrial facilities, agencies and organizations, as well as State and municipal education institutions filled in by the servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and the respective military ranks"	03 May, 2017 No. 126/2017.
23.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	22 May, 2017 No. 138/2017.
24.	"On State Awards and Decorations presented in observance of the Journalist's Day"	06 June, 2017 No. 153/2017.
25.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	13 June 2017 No. 161/2017.
26.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	05 July, 2017 No. 175/2017.
27.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	05 July, 2017 No. 176/2017.
28.	"On conducting in August of 2017 the conscription draft calls for the Ukrainian citizens to serve in the National Guard of Ukraine"	07 July, 2017 No. 178/2017.
29.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	04 August, 2017 No. 207/2017.
30.	"On the amendments to the Decree of the President of Ukraine of February 11, 2016 No. 44"	08 August 2017 No. 213/217.
31.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	09 August, 2017 No. 216/2017.
32.	"On State Awards and Decorations presented in observance of the Independence Day of Ukraine"	21 August, 2017 No. 224/2017.
33.	"On conferring the honorary titles to the military units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and clarifying other titles"	23 August,2017 No. 234/2017.
34.	"On awarding Ye. Loskot the title Hero of Ukraine"	23 August, 2017 No. 235/2017.
35.	"On awarding V. Tarasiuk the title Hero of Ukraine"	23 August, 2017 No. 236/2017.
36.	"On commissioning military ranks"	23 August, 2017 No. 240/2017.
37.	"On State Awards and Decorations presented in observance of the Independence Day of Ukraine"	23 August, 2017 No. 251/2017.
38.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	02 September, 2017 No. 259/2017.
39.	"On awarding M. Shapoval the title Hero of Ukraine"	07 September, 2017 No. 264/2017.
40.	On the decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine of September 13, 2017 "On the Concept of the reform and further development of the State governance system during the State of Emergency and Special Period"	25 September, 2017 No. 283/2017.
41.	"On awarding the members of the Ukrainian national team that participated in the III international sports competition "The Invictus Games" with awards and decorations of Ukraine"	03 October, 2017 No. 303/2017.
42.	On the decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine of September 13, 2017 "On Supreme High Command General Headquarters"	10 October, 2017 No. 313/2017.
43.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	11 October, 2017 No. 318/2017.
44.	"On State Awards and Decorations presented in observance of the Day of Defender of Ukraine"	12 October, 2017 No. 319/2017.

No.	Legislative act	Date of adoption and registration number
45.	"On awarding O. Kapush the title Hero of Ukraine"	12 October, 2017 No. 320/2017.
46.	"On commissioning military ranks"	14 October, 2017 No. 323/2017.
47.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	21 October, 2017 No. 336/2017.
48.	"On the amendments to the Annex No. 1 of the Decree of the President of Ukraine of March 21, 2002 No. 277	11 November, 2017 No. 359/2017.
49.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	14 November, 2017 No. 363/2017.
50.	"On State Awards and Decorations of Ukraine"	15 November, 2017 No. 364/2017.
51.	On awarding the medal "For military service to Ukraine"	15 November, 2017 No. 366/2017.
52.	"On the day of the Air Assault forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine"	21 November, 2017 No. 380/2017.
53.	"On State Awards and Decorations presented in observance of the Day of the Armed Forces of Ukraine"	05 December, 2017 No. 403/2017.
54.	"On commissioning highest military ranks"	05 December, 2017 No. 404/2017.
55.	"On conferring the honorary title to the Separate Kyiv regiment of the President of Ukraine"	15 December, 2017 No. 419/2017.
	Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine:	
1.	"On the approval of the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the United Arab Emirates on military-technical cooperation"	08 February, 2017 No. 62
2.	"On the establishment of military educational units of higher education institutions and amendments to the Annex to the Order of military training on the reserve officers training program for the citizens of Ukraine"	10 March, 2017 No. 133
3.	On Amendments to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 16, 2011 No. 147 *(On approving the Order for the allocation of funds, stipulated in the State budget for building (purchasing) the housing facilities for servicemen, enlisted and officer personnel)*	29 March, 2017 No. 220
4.	"On the Approval of the Protocol between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Poland on amending the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Poland on mutual supplies of weapons, military equipment and provision of maintenance services in this domain, signed on October 10, 1996 in Kyiv	05 April, 2017 No. 228
5.	"On amendments to the paragraph 4 of the Regulation on the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine"	11 May, 2017 No. 321
6.	"Certain issues of facilitating the training of the Ukraine national team for their participation in the 2017 international sport competition "The Invictus Games", conducted amongst servicemen who became ill, injured or wounded in action or as a result of active duty"	11 May, 2017 No. 347
7.	"On amendments to paragraph 2 of the Order of payment of monthly monetary compensation that equals to the amount taxed of the personal income of persons, living off the service pay, remunerations and other types of pay, received by the servicemen, police officers, enlisted and officer personnel"	31 May, 2017 No. 375
8.	"On Approval of the State Programme for Increasing the National Defence Capability and Meeting Urgent Requirements of the Armed Forces in 2017"	07 June, 2017 No. 395-7
9.	"On amendments to the Regulation on the procedures for accounting, storage, cancellation and exploitation of military equipment in the Armed Forces of Ukraine"	21 June, 2017 No. 434
10.	"On Amendments to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of October 19, 2016" No. 718 *("The issue of service allowance for certain categories of personnel and officer corps")*	12 July, 2017 No. 488
11.	"On Amendments to the Annexes 4 and 13 to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 14, 2017" No. 121-2 (classified)	12 July, 2017 No. 510-10
12.	"On the approval of the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on military-technical cooperation"	19 July, 2017 No. 533
13.	"On the approval of the Protocol between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on financial aid implementation"	19 July, 2017 No. 534
14.	"On dissolution of the inter-agency working group, dealing with the issues of assessing the state of operational organization of territories, adjacent to the ATO zone in Donetsk and Luhansk regions"	19 July, 2017 No. 529
15.	"On the reorganization of the National technical university "Kharkiv polytechnic institute" military training faculty named after the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine"	19 July, 2017 No. 549

No.	Legislative act	Date of adoption and registration number
16.	"On the realization of the pilot project for the implementation of the temporary mechanism for drafting and providing the monetary compensations in foreign currency to members of Military Attachés Office and the Office of the MOD representative appointed long-term to the Diplomatic Mission of Ukraine"	09 August, 2017 No. 554
17.	"On the Approval of the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on Military-Technical Cooperation"	09 August 2017 No. 597
18.	"On the Approval of the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and NATO Support and Procurement Organization on Common Item Materiel Management Support Partnership"	09 August 2017 No. 599
19.	"On service allowance for servicemen, enlisted and officer personnel, as well as some other persons"	30 August, 2017 No. 704
20.	"On amendments to the Annex to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 7, 2017 No. 395-7 (classified)"	30 August, 2017 No. 395-7
21.	"On the establishment of an inter-agency working group on the establishment of a unified logistics support system for the defence forces"	13 September, 2017 No. 686
22.	"On the government guarantee provided in 2017 for the obligations of the State enterprise "Kharkiv Morozov Machine-Building Design Bureau"	04 October, 2017 No. 745
23.	"On the government guarantee provided in 2017 for the obligations of the privately-held corporation "Kuznya na Rybalskomu"	04 October, 2017 No. 746
24.	"On the government guarantee provided in 2017 for the obligations of the State enterprise "Kyiv Armoured Plant""	04 October, 2017 No. 747
25.	"On the government guarantee provided in 2017 for the obligations of subsidiary of the State corporate group "Ukrspetsexport" - commercial foreign trade enterprise "Spetstechnoexport"	04 October, 2017 No. 758
26.	On Amendments to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 23, 2014 No. 117 *("On the up-front payments for the goods, construction and services procured with budget funds")*	04 October, 2017 No. 760
27.	On Amendments to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August 20, 2014 No. 413	11 October, 2017 No. 762
28.	On Amendments to certain Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	18 October, 2017 No. 789
29.	"On the establishment of a State scientific research institute for military materiel and armament testing and certification"	18 October, 2017 No. 786
30.	On Amendments to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 27, 2011 No. 464 *(the issue of the State defence acquisition)*	25 October, 2017 No. 805
31.	Some issues of the establishment of military educational units of higher education institutions	25 October, 2017 No. 809
32.	"On the termination of the Agreement between the government of the Russian Federation and the Ukrainian government on the order of mutual supplies of weapons, military equipment, spare parts and accessories, maintenance and other related services"	08 November, 2017 No. 844
33.	"On Amendments to paragraph 4 of the Supply order for the POL, acquired by the non-residents with the aim of transferring them to the participants of the joint military training exercises with the units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, conducted in the PFP framework, the supply and transportation of which is conducted without VAT within the Ukrainian custom territory"	08 November, 2017 No. 845
34.	"On amendments to Annex 5 to the Order of the State oversight over the international transfers of the dual-purpose goods" *(Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of January 28, 2004 No. 86)"*	15 November, 2017 No. 868
35.	"On amendments to the State referral defence programme for the construction of the "corvette"-type vessels based on the project 58250"	22 November, 2017 No. 879
36.	"On amendments to the Annex 4 to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 14, 2017 No. 121-2 "On the State Defence order for 2017"	22 November, 2017 No. 966-41
37.	On amendments to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 25, 2015 No. 345 *("On approving the Procurement order for armament, military and special equipment and ammunitions during the Special Period, the State of Emergency and while conducting the ATO")*	22 November, 2017 No. 1011
38.	On amendments to certain Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, on the State guarantees	22 November, 2017 No. 1012
39.	"On amendments to the Annexes 4 and 13 to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 14, 2017 No. 121-2 (classified)"	06 December, 2017 No. 976-42
	Orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine:	
1.	"On Amendments to the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 25, 2015" No. 133-r *("On approving the structure of the Ukrainian section of the Committee on military-technical cooperation")*	18 January, 2017 No. 65-r

No.	Legislative act	Date of adoption and registration number
2.	"On the allocation of funds, provided for in the State budget based on the programme 2101150 "The development of armament and military materiel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" for 2017"	08 February, 2017 No. 81-r
3.	"On signing the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of Romania on Military-Technical Cooperation"	21 February, 2017 No. 112-r
4.	"On approval of the number of citizens of Ukraine who are subject to compulsory military service, and volume of expenditures for conscription in April-May 2017"	22 March, 2017 No. 185-r
5.	"On allocation of funds, needed to take the measures to improve the security of the dangerous combat stock storage facilities"	12 April, 2017 No. 292-r
6.	"On submitting the General Agreement on defence cooperation between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Poland for ratification by the Verkhovna Rada"	17 May, 2017 No. 333-r
7.	Some issues of medical support of servicemen, enlisted and officers personnel and police officers, serving in the ATO	24 May, 2017 No. 352-r
8.	"On the reallocation of some State budget expenditures, provided for the Ministry of Defence for 2017"	31 May, 2017 No. 361-r
9.	"On conducting the experiment while purchasing the housing facilities for the servicemen of the Armed Forces"	07 June, 2017 No. 387-r
10.	"On approving the Focal areas of the armament and military materiel development for the long-run period"	14 June, 2017 No. 398-r
11.	"On Amendments to the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of December 7, 2016 No. 933-r	14 June, 2017 No. 404-r
12.	"On submitting the Agreement on cooperation in the field of military transportation and transfers between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of Romania for ratification by the Verkhovna Rada"	21 June, 2017 No.435-r
13.	"On Amendments to the Annex to the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 29, 2017" No. 214-r (*On the allocation of funds provided for in the State budget based according to the programme 2101190 "Construction (purchase) of housing facilities for the servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" for 2017)*	12 July, 2017 No. 460-r
14.	"On the implementation of the pilot project regarding the establishment of a territorial centre for recruiting and social support"	19 July, 2017 No. 492-r
15.	"On amendments to the paragraph 9 of the action plan for the implementation of some domestic policies regarding certain parts of Luhansk and Donetsk regions, where the local government bodies are temporarily unable to exercise their functions"	19 July, 2017 No. 498-r
16.	"On approval of the number of citizens of Ukraine who are subject to conscription to serve in the National Guard, and volume of expenditures for conscription in August 2017"	09 August, 2017 No. 511-r
17.	"On approving the list of ammunitions to be utilised in 2017-2021"	18 August, 2017 No. 547-r
18.	"On appointing an additional executive body for the implementation of the Agreement between the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine and the United States Department of Defence regarding the cooperation in the field of preventing the proliferation of technologies, pathogens and knowledge, that can be used in production of biological weapons"	20 September, 2017 No. 650-r
19.	"On approval of the number of citizens of Ukraine who are subject to compulsory military service, and volume of expenditures for conscription in October-November 2017"	20 September, 2017 No. 660-r
20.	"On signing the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine regarding the amendments to the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the establishment of a joint military unit"	27 September, 2017 No. 683-r
21.	"On allocation of funds, needed to take the measures to improve the security of ammunitions stockpiles of the Armed Forces"	11 October, 2017 No. 809-r
22.	"On signing the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the State of Kuwait on cooperation in the field of defence and in other fields"	25 October, 2017 No. 775-r
23.	"On signing the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on military-financial cooperation and the Protocol between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on financial aid"	08 November, 2017 No. 799-r
24.	"On relocating the A0959 Air Force military unit of the Armed Forces"	15 November, 2017 No. 811-r
25.	"On amendments to the Annexes 1 and 2 to the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of September 20, 2017" No. 660	22 November, 2017 No. 826-r
Overall: 122 legal acts		

ANNEX 2

BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE IN 2017

According to the Law of Ukraine "On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2017" (considering the amendments) UAH 69 175,2 million (which equated to 2.43% of the GDP) for the Armed Forces was planned, including the General Fund of UAH 62 847,8 million (90,9 % of the budget) and the Special Fund of UAH 46 327,4 million (9,1 % of the budget).

During 2017 Ministry of Defence received UAH 72 126,2 million (which equated to 2,53 % of the GDP) or 104,3 % of the annual assignments, of them for the General Fund – UAH 62 847,8 million (100 % of allocations), the Special Fund – UAH 9 278,4 million (146,6 % of allocations).

Diagram 1. Armed Forces Funding in 2017, *UAH million %*

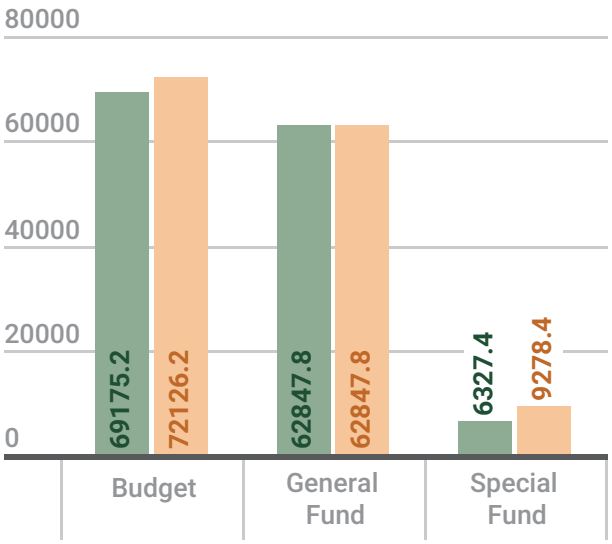


Diagram 2. Funding by Functional Appropriation in 2017, *million UAH*

ANNEX 3

CONTROL AGENCIES, STRUCTURE AND COMBAT STRENGHT OF THE ARMED FORCES

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

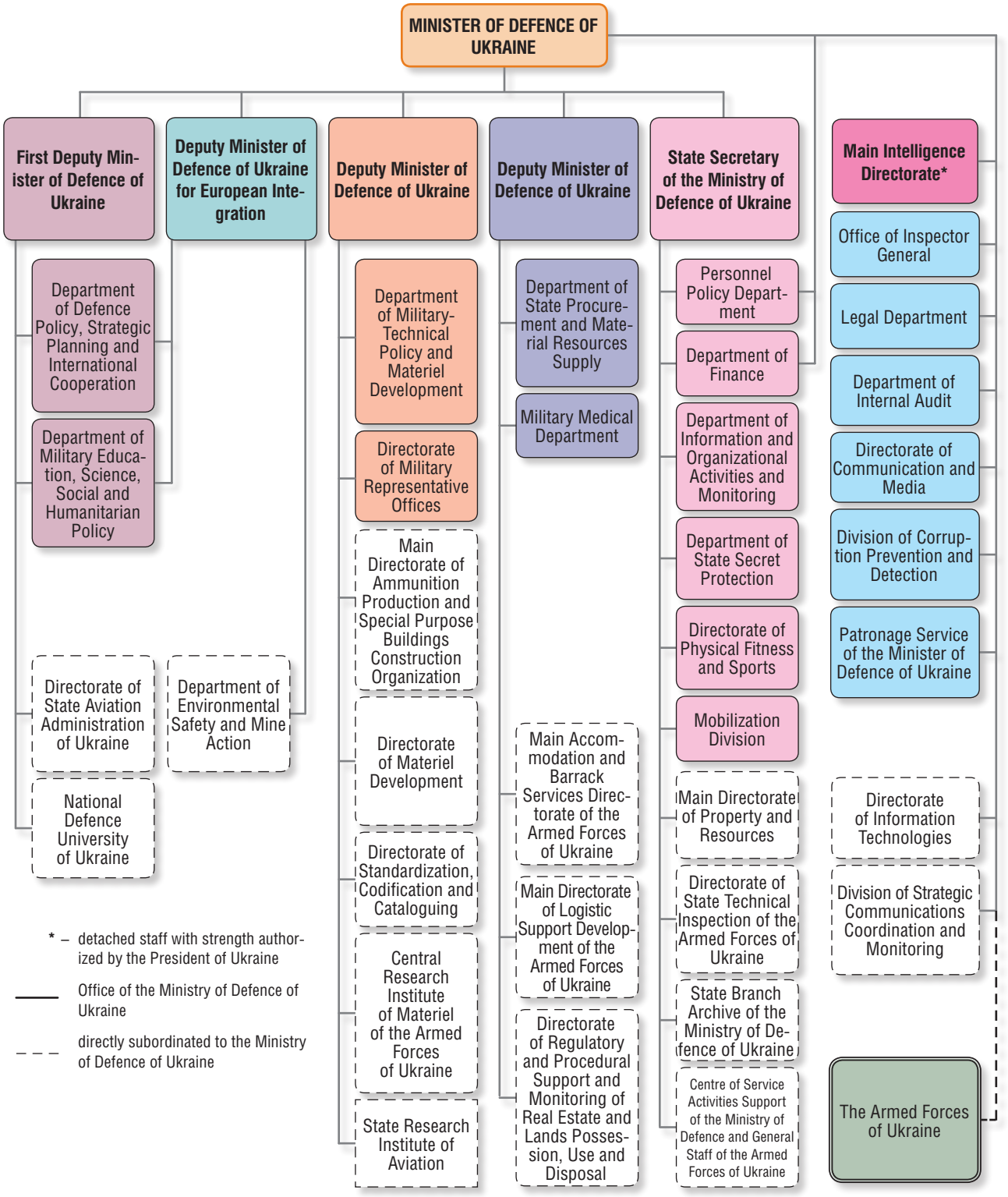


Figure 2. The Structure of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, *by the end of the year*

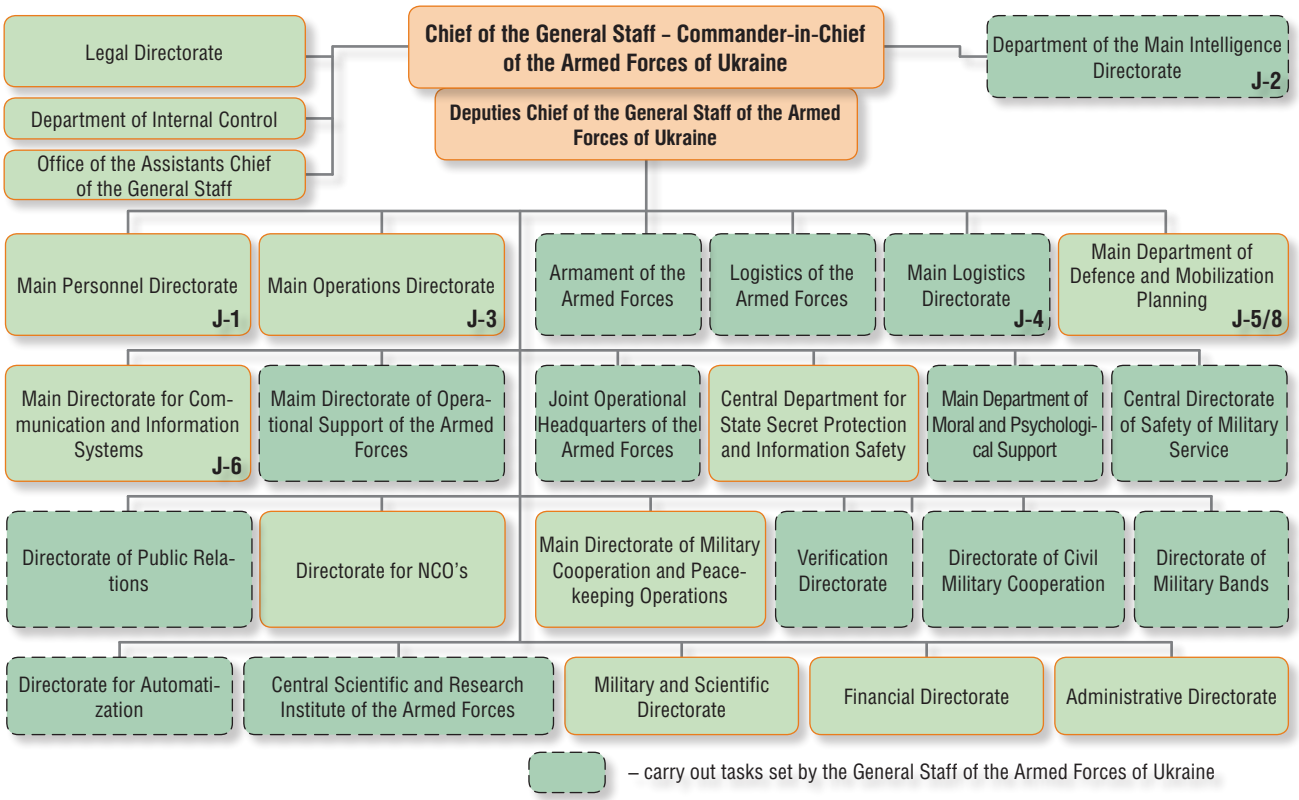


Figure 3. The Structure of the Armed Forces, *by the end of the year*

Diagram 1. The Strength of the Armed Forces in 2015–2017, *by the end of the year, thousand people*

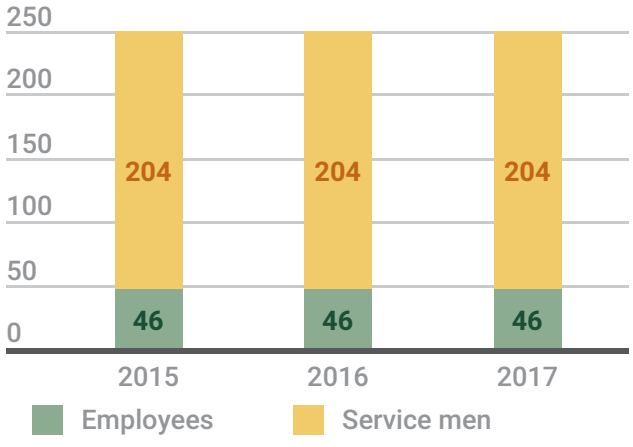


Figure 4. The Organizational Structure and the combat component of the Land Forces, *by the end of the year*

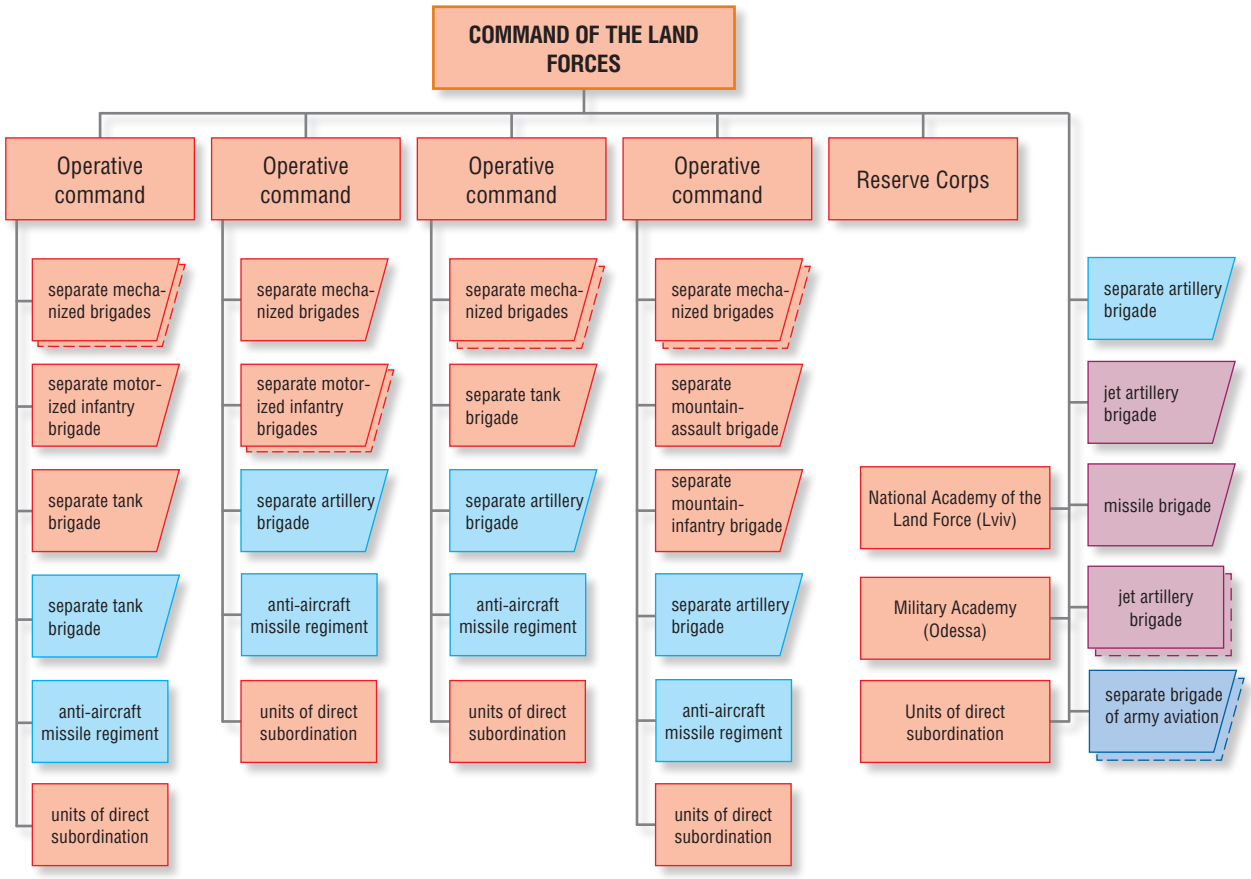


Figure 5. The Organizational Structure and the combat component of the Air Forces, *by the end of the year*

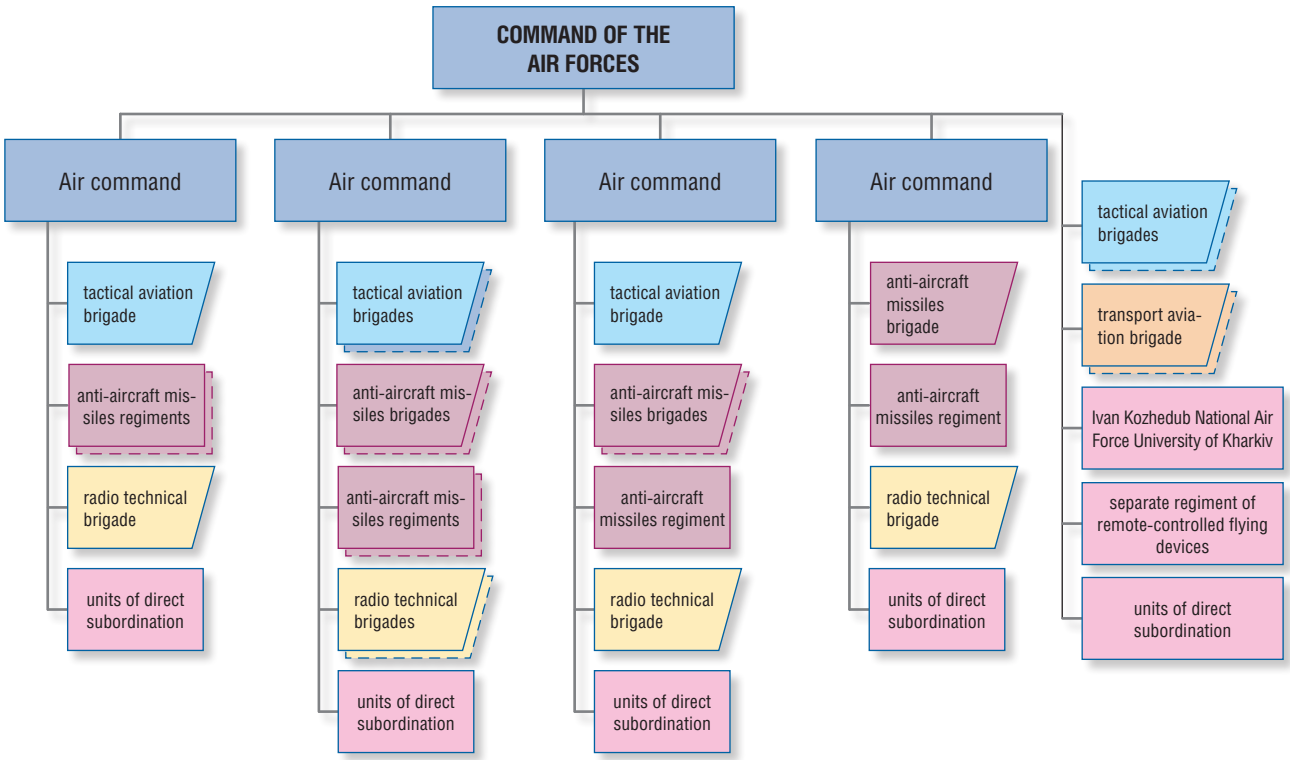


Figure 6. The Organizational Structure and the combat component of the Navy, *by the end of the year*

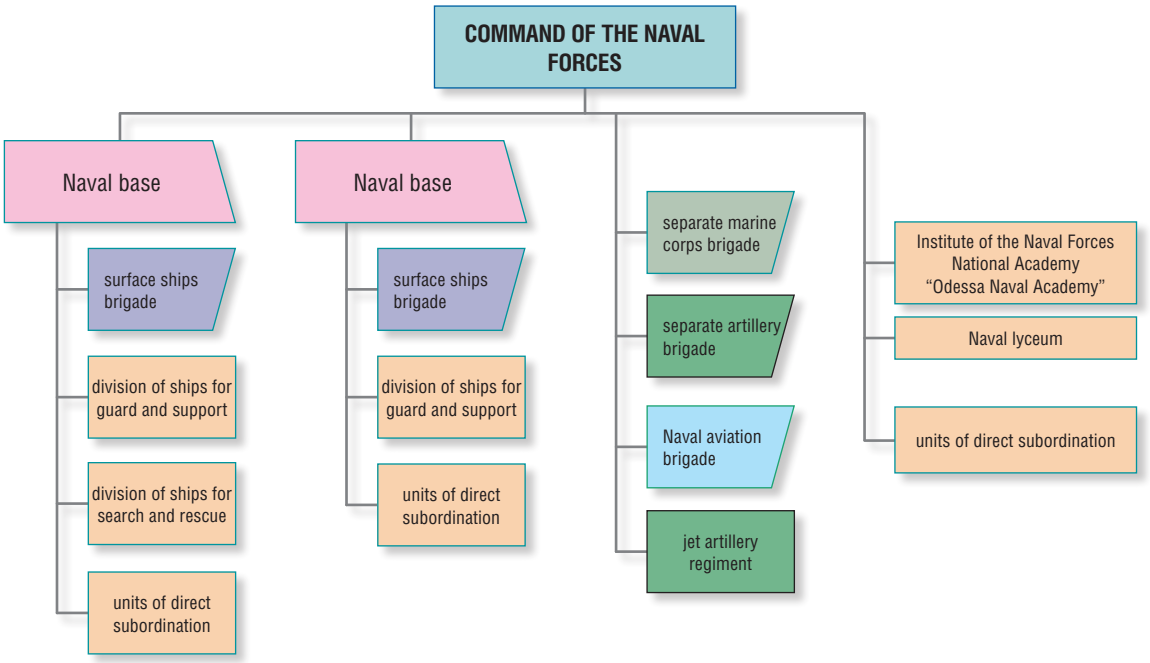


Figure 7. The Organizational Structure of the Highly mobile airborne (Air Assault) Forces, *by the end of the year*

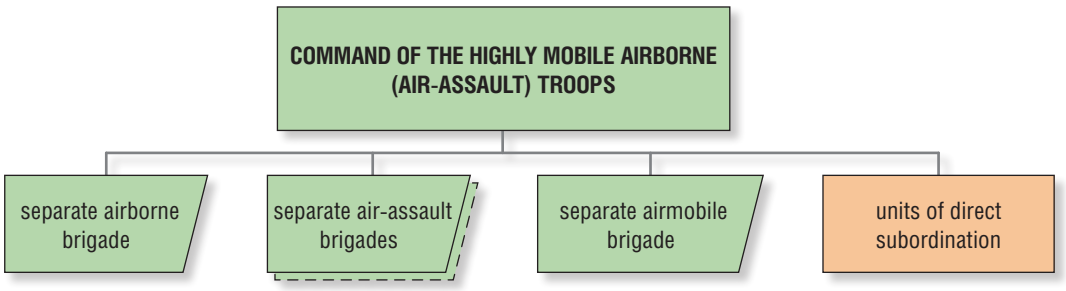
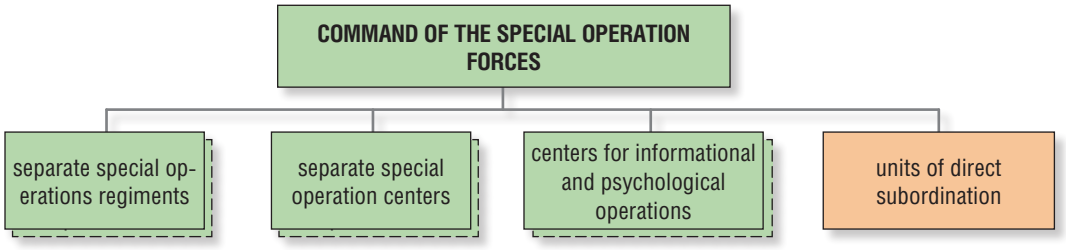


Figure 8. The Organizational Structure of the Speacial Forces, *by the end of the year*



ANNEX 4

THE ARMED FORCES EQUIPMENT WITH MATERIEL IN 2017

MATERIEL	TESTS AND PERSPECTIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS	NEW ITEMS CERTIFICATION	ACQUISITION *item*	REFURBISHMENT AND SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION
LAND FORCES	•120-mm mortar; • 30-mm automatic gun; • light portable missile system; • complex of automated control of artillery units; • KRAZ-63221 of-road vehicle with panel body; • MAZ-6316, 6317 vehicle; • HP-25 grenade launcher; • 30-mm KBA-117 automatic grenade launcher; • 7,62 KM machine gun; • tactical complex (set) to 5,45 mm and 7,62 mm small arms; • 7,62 mm calibre UAR-10 and UBR-008 sniper rifle; • 5,45 mm and 7,62 mm "Vulkan"unconventional sub-machine gun; • Archer" imager; • explosives (cyclonite, plastid); • 60-mm, 80-mm, 120-mm rounds; • 152-mm, 155-mm ammo; • LHOF-40, LHI-40 grenade launcher ammo; • 7,62-mm KBT-7,62 and KPS-7,62 submachine gun; • two-calibre mortar system; • BTR-3 trainer;	• "Cosak-2"LZSA-5 special armoured vehicle; • "Corsar" 216 light portable missile system; • 7,62-mm UAR-10 sniper rifle; • 7,62-mm UBR-008 sniper rifle; • 5,45-mm "Vulkan"unconventional sub-machine gun; • 7,62-mm "Vulkan"unconventional sub-machine gun; • 30-mm LVH-30 automatic gun; • BTR-4 crew dynamic trainer; • BTR-4K armoured personnel carrier;	• multi-purpose ammunition (ordnance) - 26 800; • missile strikes - 60; • anti-tank missiles - 290; • artillery systems of different calibre - 26; • automatic guns - 60; • automated complexes of intelligence - 20; • thermal imagers- 285; • armoured carriers - 46; • medical armoured vehicles– 2; • maintenance and repair vehicles - 2; • crew trainers - 16; • KrAZ vehicles - 219; • medical armoured vehicles– 8; • "Bohdan" vehicles - 110; • "Cosak" armoured vehicles;	• Modernization of BTR-70.
AIR FORCES	• MI-8 modernized helicopters; • reconnaissance aircraft Su-24 MP; • Transportable Laboratory for the technical inspection of aviation materiel; • guided aircraft missile with active radar seeker; • midrange air defence system; • man-portable air-defence system; • radar with automatic remote control; • mobile and automated air defence command post for the Army; • unmanned aerial vehicles; • Midrange air-to-air missile.	• "ADROS" ASH-01BOptoelectronic system; • "ADROS" KUV 26-50-00 optoelectronic system; • Fly Eye unmanned vehicle;	• aircraft - 8; • land control complex; • helicopters - 12; • unmanned vehicles - 35; • pilot trainers;	• aircraft modernization to: Su-25M1, Su-25M1K, Su-27-1M, Su-27-UB, MiG-29MU1, L-39M, L-39M1; • helicopters modernization to: Mi-2MSB; Mi-8MSB-B; Mi-24PU1; • radiolocation station modernization to 35D6M; • conjunction of radiolocation station 35D6 with S-300PS anti-aircraft rocket complex; • modernization of ZSU-23-4 "Shylka" self-propelled antiaircraft gun; • modernization of "Osa-AKM" antiaircraft guided missile system; • modernization of "Buk-M1" antiaircraft guided missile system;
NAVAL FORCES	• small armoured artillery boat of 58155project;		• small armoured boats – 4; • radiolocation stations – 2.	• modernization of "Hetman Sahaidachny" frigate;
SPECIAL TYPES OF ARMAMENT (C2; reconnaissance; operational, technical, logistics)	• illuminating booby-trap; • rocket-propelled anti-personnel flame-thrower; • digital radio relay device; • IFV or APC-mounted command vehicle - 1; • PAK-D field autoclub-printery; • SA-22u special system; • ZVP-01U,SVP-01-U gas masks; • protecting gloves; • LZM-3-01 field digger; • DM-1000 mobile bath unit ; • KSHNV bathing unit - boiler; • UHS corrugated steel cover; • "Diagram" radio-, radio-technical control set; • "Oberih-S" jamming transmitter; • Multi-Spectral Camouflage Net; • SMR mine detector;	• SM-SH illuminating mine; • R-414MU radio relay station; • TYP-1; TK tactical level field routing gateway; • TK TIP-2 battalion telecommunication set; • R-402 radio relay station; • ATS-12-63221 road-tank; • 20 м module designed for storage and fuelling of vehicles by oil products; • 40-mm UAH-40 grenade launcher; • RPV-16 reactive field flame gun;	• radiolocation stations - 10; • jamming systems - 5; • jamming transmitters - 8; • portable systems of direction finding location - 4; • radio relay stations - 129; • portable jamming device – 13; • Information Transmission Systems - 15; • radio-monitoring systems - 6; • ciphering means - 156; • navigation means of the satellites - 500; • EO-650A diggers – 5; • auto-crane - 5; • MLPK-10 bath and clothing set • jammers - 4;	• communication means produced in USSR.

ANNEX 5

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES TRAINING IN 2017

THE TRAINING OF COMMAND AND CONTROL AGENCIES

Table 1. Command and control agencies' training

Events	Amount	
	Planned for a year	Conducted
Strategic command-staff exercise	1	1
Command-staff war game	6	6
Command-staff exercise	19	19
Command-staff training	57	57
Joint staff training	97	97
Separate staff training	54	54
Air defence training for the alert forces	2	2
Command post deployment training	1	1
Operational meeting	1	1
Total	**238**	**238**

THE TRAINING OF TROOPS (FORCES)

Table 2. The training of command and control agencies of the Armed Forces' services

Events	Amount	
	Planned for a year	Conducted
Land Forces		
Command-staff exercise	9	9
Command-staff training	19	19
Joint staff training	18	18
Separate staff training	9	9
Air Force		
Command-staff exercise	4	4
Command-staff training	9	9
Joint staff training	16	16
Separate staff training	10	10
Air defence training for the alert forces	2	2
Naval Forces		
Command-staff exercise	2	2
Command-staff training	11	11
Joint staff training	5	5
Separate staff training	4	4

COMBAT TRAINING OF THE TROOPS (FORCES) UNITS

Table 3. Mechanized, armoured troops of the Land Forces

Events	Amount		Completed in %
	Planned for a year	Conducted	
Brigade tactical exercises	26	26	100
Battalion tactical exercises	107	111	104
Company tactical exercises	474	411	87
Platoon live fire exercises	748	748	100
Squad live fire exercises	2122	1825	86
Tank live fire exercises	425	675	159
IFV (APC) live fire exercises	1620	1767	109
Small arms live fire exercises	6370	7118	118
Tank driving	480	651	136
Combat vehicle driving	1280	1233	96
Vehicle driving	1365	1529	112
Parachute jumping	3994	2511	63

Table 4. Tactical flight training and employment of Land Force Aviation

Events	Amount		Completed in %
	Planned for a year	Conducted	
Squadron tactical flight exercise	3	3	100
Tactical flight exercises	–	–	–
Practical bombing exercises	1642	1004	61
Practical land-based target shooting exercise	1138	814	71
Flight hours per one crew	50 hours 00 minutes	51 hour 49 minutes	104

Table 5. Tactical flight training and employment of Air Force Aviation

Events	Amount		Completed in %
	Planned for a year	Conducted	
Squadron tactical flight exercises	8	8	100
Tactical flight exercises	135	135	100
Practical bombing exercises	1230	523	46
Practical land-based target shooting exercise	438	119	27
Air assault troops landing exercise	441	399	90
Average flight hours per one crew	50	50, 01	100

Table 6. Combat training courses for Naval Forces ships (vessels)

Events		Amount		Completed in %
		Planned for a year	Conducted	
Artillery strike exercises on maritime targets		82	66	80
Artillery strike exercises on aerial targets		67	32	48
Mine exercises	mine reception	2	7	350
	mine laying	4	4	100
Combat demolition exercises		5	6	120
ADMS firing exercises		–	4	100
Average time spent underway by ships (vessels), days		20	18.4	92

Table 7. Tactical flight training and employment of Naval Aviation

Events	Amount		Completed in %
	Planned for a year	Conducted	
Squadron tactical flight exercises	1	1	100
Tactical flight exercises	47	35	74
Practical bombing exercises	202	35	17
Air assault troops landing exercise	219	361	165
Average flight hours per one crew	60 hours 00 minutes	40 hours 31 minute	68

Table 8. Naval coastal defence units training

Events	Amount		Completed in %
	Planned for a year	Conducted	
Brigade tactical exercises	3	3	100
Battalion tactical exercises	13	34	261
Company tactical (special tactical) exercises	40	63	157
Platoon live fire exercises	120	67	56
Squad live fire exercises	240	138	58
Tank live fire exercises	20	10	50
IFV (APC) live fire exercises	40	26	65
Small arms live fire exercises	500	757	151
Tank driving	10	8	80
IFV (APC) driving	40	21	53
Vehicle driving	40	21	53
Parachute jumping	4643	4258	92

Table 9. Air Assault Forces units training

Events	Amount		Completed in %
	Planned for a year	Conducted	
Brigade tactical exercises	5	6	120
Battalion tactical exercises	34	23	68
Company tactical (special tactical) exercises	194	135	70
Platoon live fire exercises	308	209	68
Squad live fire exercises	991	709	72
Tank live fire exercises	84	162	192
IFV (APC) live fire exercises	1558	1244	80
Small arms live fire exercises	6983	4712	67
Tank driving	96	103	107
Combat vehicle driving	1005	490	49
Vehicle driving	2524	662	26
Parachute jumping	37301	18595	50

Table 10. Special Operations Forces units training

Events	Amount		Completed in %
	Planned for a year	Conducted	
Special tactical exercises	22	22	100
Small arms live fire exercises	1792	1605	90
Vehicle driving	145	112	77
Parachute jumping	15211	13680	90

ANNEX 6

UKRAINIAN ARMED FORCES' UNITS PARTICIPATION IN MULTINATIONAL EXERCISES IN 2017

Exercises	Date	Area	Completed missions	Armament, military equipment, participants
IN UKRAINE OR CLOSE TO ITS BORDERS				
PASSEX joint exercises	20-22 March	Black Sea Water Area	The carrying out of maritime procedures according to NATO standards.	Ukraine – "Henichesk" Harbour Minesweeper Partner countries – ships of the 2nd NATO permanent mine-sweeping group
PASSEX joint exercises	05 April	Black Sea Water Area	The carrying out of maritime procedures in accordance to NATO standards.	Ukraine – "Pryluky"missile boat Partner countries – Turkey Navy ships
Sea Breeze – 2017 The Ukrainian-American command-staff training	10-23 July	Black Sea Water Area	The active implementation and the assessment of the common actions on the interoperability of national units with the units of the states that are NATO members.	Ukraine – over 1200 servicemen with weapons and military equipment, 23 military ships, 25 aircraft and helicopters. Ukraine – over 1200 servicemen with weapons and military equipment, 7 military ships, 1 aircraft and helicopters.
PASSEX joint exercises	27 July	Black Sea Water Area	The carrying out of maritime procedures in accordance to NATO standards.	Ukraine – "Hetman Sahaidachny" frigate. Partner Countries – ships of the 2nd NATO permanent group.
Rapid Trident – 2017 The Ukrainian-American command-staff training	08-23 September	Ukrainian Armed Forces' International Peacekeeping and Security Training Centre (Starychi, Lviv reg.)	Development and improvement of operational capabilities of the Land Force according to NATO standards, increasing their interoperability with units of the Armed Forces of NATO member-states in the Review and Planning process and the NATO Operational Capabilities Concept	Ukraine – more than 1100 servicemen, 180 vehicles, 2 aircraft Partner Countries – 460 servicemen with weapons and military equipment
Beyond the borders of Ukraine				
Sea Breeze – 2017 Multinational Exercise	01-10 February	Romania	Gaining skills in multinational staff activity.	Ukraine – 2 servicemen
Platinum Eagle – 2017-1 Multinational exercise	20 February - 03 March	Romania	Gaining skills while operating in multinational unit according to NATO standards, conducting of tactical and fire training according to NATO standards.	Ukraine – 20 servicemen
Platinum Eagle – 2017-2 Multinational Exercise	23 April – 05 May	Romania	Practical training of attack and defence by the units	Ukraine – 20 servicemen
Combined Resolve – 2017 Multinational exercise with the involvement of troops	13-15 May	German Federal Republic	The strengthening of partnership relations, the increase of flexibility, interoperability and the ability to cooperate together with all NATO allies and partners in Europe.	Ukraine – more than 500 servicemen, more than 120 items of materiel

Exercises	Date	Area	Completed missions	Armament, military equipment, participants
ITA-MINEX – 2017 NAVY Mine fighting exercise of Republic of Italy	08 – 20 May	Republic of Italy	Sharing of experience, familiarization with materiel and procedures of mine fighting exercise according to NATO standards.	Ukraine – 1 servicemen
Iron Wolf – 2017 Multinational tactical exercise	17 – 23 June	The Republic of Lithuania	Familiarization with experience of battalion groups assessment on planning interoperability and cohesion of multinational units.	Ukraine – 2 observers
Saber Guardian – 2017 Multinational Complex Command Staff Exercise	10 – 27 July	Romania, the Republic of Bulgaria	The training of officers of the multinational staff on the planning and governance of units.	Ukraine – 150 servicemen
Shabla – 2017 Tactical exercise for air defence units	11 – 20 July	the Republic of Bulgaria	The increase of the combat capabilities of troops, the increase of opportunities as for the ability to carry out tasks in a multinational environment with the aim of reaching the tactical interoperability with the anti-aircraft units of the states that are NATO-members.	Ukraine – 54 servicemen
Noble Partner – 2017 Multinational Exercise	27 July – 15 August	Georgia	To gain the experience while conducting the different types of combined-arms battle and while engaging the enemy according to NATO procedures and standards.	Ukraine – 29 servicemen
Platinum Lion – 2017 Multinational Exercise	30 July – 11 August	the Republic of Bulgaria	The conduct of tactical and firing training in accordance with the standards of the Alliance, carrying out exercises aimed at the performance of defensive actions and actions in the course of an attack.	Ukraine – 47 servicemen
Agile Spirit – 2017 Multinational Exercise	31 August – 13 September	Georgia	Practical training of defence, offence, raiding, and live-fire according to NATO standards	Ukraine – 73 servicemen
REGEX – 2017 Multinational Exercise	17 – 21 September	The Kingdom of Jordan	Participation in NATO's policy implementation of broader involvement and support of the operational capabilities of the NATO's partners	Ukraine – 14 servicemen
Svitla Lavyna – 2017 Multinational Complex Command Staff Exercise	25 – 29 September	The Slovak Republic	Assessment of actions effectiveness of national components in multinational engineering "Tysa" battalion, their ability to complete the emergency missions in Tysa river basin	Ukraine – 17 servicemen
"Maple Arch" – 2017 Multinational Exercise	06 – 17 November	Poland Republic	Practical use of standard operating procedures of LITPOLUKRBRG multinational brigade headquarters	Ukraine – 56 servicemen

ANNEX 7

THE SERVICEMEN OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE AWARDED THE TITLE HERO OF UKRAINE IN 2017

Last name, first name and patronymic;	Position	Number and date of the Presidential Decree
ZHEMCHUGOV Volodymyr Pavlovych	Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine	Decree of the President of Ukraine as of 21/01/2017 No. 9/2017.
KYZYLO Andriy Oleksandrovych (posthumously)	Deputy commander of the mechanized battalion, of the 72 separate mechanized brigade of the OC “North” of Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	Decree of the President of Ukraine as of 01/02/2017 No. 21/2017.
LOSKOT Yevhen Oleksandrovych (posthumously)	Deputy commander on armament of the mechanized company of the 1 separate tank brigade of the OC “North” of Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	Decree of the President of Ukraine as of 23/08/2017 No. 235/2017.
TARASIUK Vasyl Oleksandrovych	Senior officer – instructor of the joint force training department of the Hetman Petro Sahaidachny National Army Academy IPSC Training centre	Decree of the President of Ukraine as of 23/08/2017 No. 236/2017.
SHAPOVAL Maksym Mykhailovych (posthumously)	Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine	Decree of the President of Ukraine as of 07/09/2017 No. 264/2017.
KAPUSH Oleksandr Vasylovych (posthumously)	Intelligence squad commander, of the intelligence platoon of the 15 separate mountain infantry battalion of the 128 separate mountain infantry brigade of the OC “West” of Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	Decree of the President of Ukraine as of 12/10/2017 No. 320/2017.