

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

WHITE BOOK 2011

ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

The White Book 2011: Armed Forces of Ukraine annual publication was prepared by the Ministry of Defence and The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

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

The seventh publication, *White Book 2011: Armed Forces of Ukraine* is dedicated to challenges in reform and development of the Armed Forces. The publication highlights the current state of the Armed Forces and the main direction for further military development.

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



OPENING ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF UKRAINE

Reaffirming the commitment to democracy, civilian control of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and appreciating the effectiveness of such a mechanism to inform the public, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine is publishing the seventh edition of *White Book 2011: Armed Forces of Ukraine*.

The Armed Forces of Ukraine has turned 20 years old. A difficult path of recovery and development has been traversed owing to the understanding and support of the state's top officials who managed to create the Armed Forces who are capable of ensuring the territorial integrity and inviolability of Ukraine. The Armed Forces continually improve their professional skills, maintain the best military traditions, and show their deep patriotic sentiment and dedication to serve their Motherland.

2011 has seen the completion of the second State Programme, which regulated the development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine within the past six years. The last stage of its implementation finally exposed some positive trends during the year 2010 towards solving the challenges of the Armed Forces.

A steady dynamism in the growth of military units' (ships) training has been ensured. With the support of the Government, the Programme baseline for the production of materiel and equipment, which are of a paramount importance for Ukraine's defence capacity, have been designed. They include a multifunctional missile system, the ship class "corvette", and military transport aircraft An-70. The measures taken have increased the materiel serviceability level, and have initiated the re-equipping of the Armed Forces with domestically modernised items.

The Armed Forces of Ukraine were continuing its release from non-core functions. The quantity of rocket fuel components, missiles and ammunitions disposed of grew. State enterprises of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and other structures not involved in the training of the Armed Forces to fulfill the tasks of defence, have been placed under the control of the main central executive bodies.

Prudent personnel policy aimed at preserving skilled and highly professional staff, solving social issues and achieving an appropriate level of social standards for military personnel, their families and military pensioners, is and will remain our priority.

At the same time, the new approaches and decisions by the state authorities in the sphere of national Security and Defence, determined by Ukraine's Non-Block status, necessitate further adjustment to the structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, to increase their readiness to perform assigned tasks.

The Ministry of Defence of Ukraine has developed a number of fundamental statutory legal acts to regulate the present development strategy of the state Security and Defence sector and a prospective model of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

There is every reason to create an effective State Comprehensive Programme of the Armed Forces of Ukraine reform and development for 2012-2017. With a properly resourced Programme, the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be a modern powerful and professional force.



Minister of Defence of Ukraine
Dmytro Salamatin



CHAPTER 1

SUMMARY OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PERIOD 2006-2011

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE PROGRAMME OF
THE ARMED FORCES DEVELOPMENT

FUNDING OF THE ARMED FORCES' NEEDS

SUMMARY OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PERIOD 2006-2011



In 2011 the activity of the Armed Forces was aimed at the increase of units' combat readiness by means of technical renovation of military equipment and armaments, acceleration of its modernisation, assurance of rights and social guarantees for military personnel and members of their families.

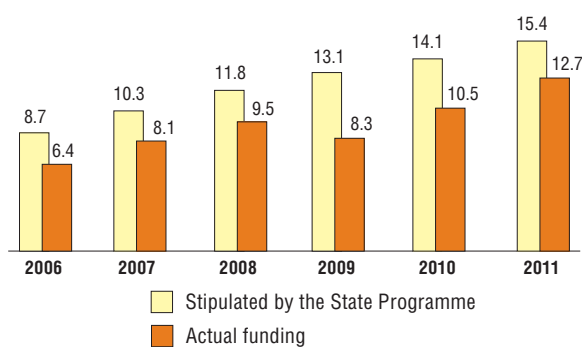
The activity of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff was focused on further optimisation of the structure and the number of military command and control bodies, and preparation of legislative and resourcing foundations of the Armed Forces modernisation.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE PROGRAMME OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE DEVELOPMENT: SUMMARY

The State Programme of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Development for 2006-2011 (The State Programme) was accomplished in 2011. The Armed Forces' development in the framework of the State Programme was financed by the amount of UAH 55.5 billion (75.6% of the planned budget), that enabled its implementation in full (Diagram 1.1).

Overall, during the period 2006-2011 the Armed Forces' structure was improved, the strength was reduced, the Land Forces' Rapid Reaction Corps was formed, the military education system, personnel and medical systems were reformed, and an international military cooperation sphere was extended. The results of the State Programme implementation are shown in Table 1.1.

Diagram 1.1. The state of financial support of the State Programme of the Armed Forces Development for 2006-2011, *billion UAH*



As the State Programme results show, Ukraine Armed Forces lag behind the changes within the defence sphere; those changes are explained by the development of European and regional collective security systems, advanced information technologies, and impacted by the Ukrainian economic situation within the country.

Taking into consideration the above mentioned and a non-block status policy selected by Ukraine, the following adjustments to the State Programme's measures conditioned by the non-integration of our state into the collective security system were introduced:

- reorganisation of the Armed Services' Commands into the Armed Services' Headquarters, the Support Forces Command into Support Forces Formation and the suspension of the Operational Command Directorates' disbandment;

- the Joint Operational Command has been disestablished since the non-block status of the state requires concentration of efforts on defending the national territory by its own forces. Meanwhile, it is foreseen to create two Operational Commands ("South" and "West") functioning as combined arms command and control bodies.

Table 1.1. The results of implementation of the State Programme of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Development for the period 2006-2011

Directions	Measures taken
Control system	
Reform of military command and control bodies	The Land Forces Rapid Reaction Corps has been formed. The Army Corps were subordinated to the Land Forces Command. Operational control functions of the troops (forces) are placed under the control of the Land Forces Command. The Combined Flotilla Command has been reorganised into the Maritime Operations Centre.
Improvement of the support and supply system	The vertical chain of command has been formed in the new supply command and control bodies – the Armaments and the Logistics.
Structure and strength of the Armed Forces	
Reduction of personnel	The Armed Forces' strength has been downsized from 245,000 to 192,000 persons. Altogether there was a reduction of 53,000 people, including 36,000 military personnel.
Streamlining of the Armed Forces' functional structures	The number of combat units, formations and military units has been brought to 47%, and support (logistics) units, military educational establishments, institutions and organisations to 53%. The division of combat strength of the Armed Forces has been specified according to its functional structures.
Creation of multifunctional mobile formations and military units	The organisational and staff structure of mechanized and armoured brigades has been improved. The organisational and staff structure of all combat brigades allows for the creation of tactical battle groups of module, battalion and brigade type.
Training, placement and employment of personnel	
Military education system reform	The number of military higher educational establishments and military educational units of civilian higher educational establishments has been reduced from 60 to 31.
Improving the system of officers' certification, and implementation of a targeted promotion mechanism	The Personnel Policy concept was implemented in the Armed Forces. An improved system of certifying the service of military personnel, based upon the results of their personal training and the training of their subordinate units has been introduced. The Personnel Centre of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Personnel Centres of Armed Forces Services were formed. Rotation schemes to form a personnel military reserve for promotion were developed. Military Posts' Billets (passports) were introduced in order to ensure transparency and objectivity in selecting and appointing personnel to corresponding posts.
Reorganising the structure of local military command and control bodies (military commissariats) and creating the system of territorial recruitment centres and their branches	25 territorial contract personnel recruitment centres have been created and currently function. In order to optimise their work and facilitate the selection of candidates for contract military service, a new recruitment system of the Armed Forces has been introduced based on the following scheme: Territorial recruitment centre - training unit (centre) - military unit. District military commissariats, the military commissariat of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional and Kyiv City military commissariats were reorganised according to their tasks.
Training of troops (forces)	
Increasing the intensity and ensuring the scheduling of training of the troops (forces)	Plans and programmes of combat training of the Armed Forces for the period from 2006 to 2011 academic years; (the key subjects were met) with the rest accomplished by approximately 83%. The scope of exercises with military command and control bodies and troops (forces) has increased. Seven large-scale exercises have been carried out: "Chyste Nebo ("Clear Skies") - 2006", "Arteriya ("Artery") - 2007", "Mors'ky Vuzol ("Marine Bend") - 2008", "Rishucha Diya ("Decisive Action)", "Vzayemodiya ("Cooperation") - 2010", "Spryyannya ("Assistance") - 2011" and "Adekvatne Reaguvannya ("Adequate Response") - 2011." The number of personnel involved in the active phase of the exercise reached 10% of the total number of the Armed Forces' service personnel.
Introduction of the reserve service	The reserve service has been standardised. In total, 36 military organisational structures of the Armed Forces comprise approximately 1,700 reservists, which accounts for 21% of the total number under the State Programme.
Conduction of training of passive reserve service	The drill (check-up) meetings for training people subject to the draft have been renewed. Over 16,000 draftees were trained by 245 military organisational structures.
Achieving interoperability with the Armed Forces units of NATO states	The Armed Forces continued the implementation of measures aimed at participation in the Planning and Review Process (PARP) under the framework of the Partnership for Peace (PfP) and implementation of the NATO Operational Capabilities Concept. In order to achieve the interoperability with the armed forces of foreign nations a cycle of Evaluation Level II of PARP Assessment has begun. A: Self Evaluation Level I and NATO Evaluation Level I - 10 units (LF - 3, AF - 3, Naval Forces - 4); Self Evaluation Level II - 7 units (LF - 2, AF - 3, Naval Forces - 2); NATO Evaluation Level II - 4 units (LF - 2, AF - 2)
Armament, Materiel supply, logistics	
Troops (forces) supplied with new items of materiel	112 new and modernised items of materiel were brought into service. 1,300 new and upgraded key items of materiel and more than 7,000 pieces of other military equipment were purchased.
Comprehensive disposal of missiles, ammunition, and liquid rocket fuel components	161,300 tons of ammunition and 6,600 tons of rocket fuel components were withdrawn and disposed of from arsenals, bases and storage depots of the Armed Forces
Freeing the Armed Forces of Ukraine from their non-core functions.	100% of the Armed Forces units (institutions) were switched to a new system of food supply through commercial suppliers.

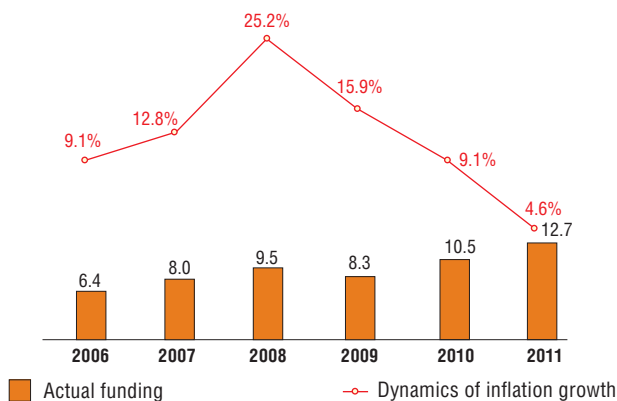
Table 1.1. The results of implementation of the State Programme of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Development for the period 2006-2011

Directions	Measures taken
Housing	
The accommodation of Service personnel who are on the Housing List	12,500 apartments were built or purchased during the period 2006-2011
Conducting major repairs of Armed forces housing assigned for contracted military personnel	17 buildings with a total capacity of 2,600 bed spaces were commissioned during the period 2006-2011.
International military cooperation and peacekeeping	
Implementing the activities stipulated by military cooperation	4,300 different activities of international military cooperation were carried out. More than 23,000 service personnel took part in 95 international exercises (52 exercises took place abroad, 43 were held in Ukraine)
Participation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in peacekeeping missions	The positive dynamics of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in implementing the Operational Capabilities Concept enabled the Armed Forces to expand the scope of Ukrainian troops' participation in joint and multi international peacekeeping activities. Nearly 6,000 service personnel performed their peacekeeping duties as members of 13 peacekeeping missions in 11 countries.

FINANCING THE NEEDS OF THE ARMED FORCES

The State Budget of Ukraine for 2011 assigned UAH 13,804.4 million for the Ministry of Defence, which accounted for 1.07% of GDP. The General Fund amounted to UAH 11,594.8 million (84% of the budget) while the Special Fund accounted for UAH 2,209.6 million (16% of the budget).

Diagram 1.2. Funding of the Armed Forces for 2006-2011, billion UAH



Only UAH 12,709.1 million (0.98% of GDP) was actually allocated which accounted for 92% of the annual budget. The General Fund allocation totalled UAH 11,594.8 million (100% of budget) and the Special Fund UAH 1,114.3 million (50.4% of budget) (Appendix 1).

A positive move was taken to rely less on the Special Fund and cut the percentage share of its contribution to the budget of the Ministry of Defence was resumed. Taking into account the lowest allocation during the last six years, with inflation index of 4.6%, the Armed Forces funding has actually increased.

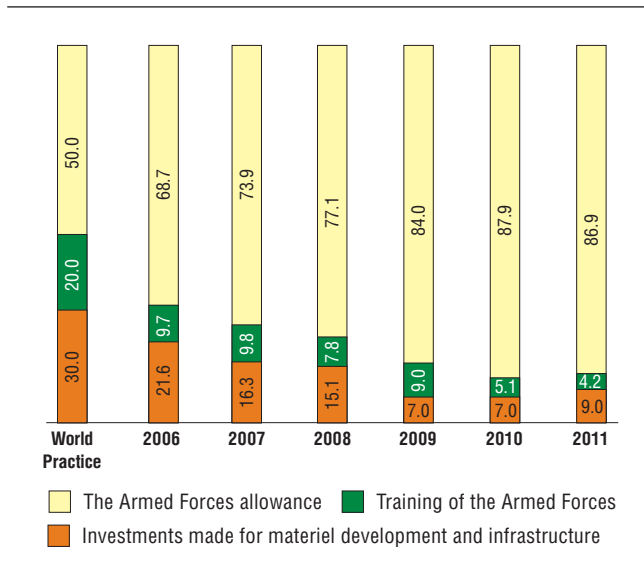
In comparison to 2010 the financial resources were increased by 2.2 billion UAH (20%). This made it possible to improve the financing of the following areas:

- salaries for service personnel and wages for civilian personnel;
- purchase and modernisation of materiel (more than doubled);
- provision of communication equipment for the Armed Forces increased by more than 10 times;
- combat equipment worthiness renewal, armaments and materiel repair (more than quadrupled);
- disposal of conventional munitions and rocket liquid fuel components (increased by more than six times).

At the same time, the expenditure structure of the Ministry of Defence in 2011 showed the critical situation of the Armed Forces funding (Diagram 1.3).

Despite the increased share of expenditure on materiel and infrastructure development, this made up



Diagram 1.3. The expenditure structure of the Ministry of Defence for the period 2006 – 2011, %

less than a third of the generally accepted global norms, and the funding assigned for the training of the Armed Forces equaled only one fourth of the global norm.

Thus, the expenditure and allocation of the Ministry of Defence in 2011 failed to fully meet the resource requirements of the Armed Forces; expenditure was mainly focused on supporting personnel and making urgent steps to restore the technical readiness of military materiel and armaments.

The average annual percentage of financing the needs of the defence sector during the period 2006-2011 was 1.0% of GDP; the majority of the funds (about 80%) were used for the maintenance of troops (forces). Under these circumstances the budget of the Ministry of Defence was “the eating away budget” since it had no resources available for the combat readiness renewal or the development of the Armed Forces.

However, the experience of the defence policy implementation gained during the period 2006-2011 was taken into account whilst developing the State Comprehensive Programme of the Armed Forces of Ukraine reform and development for 2012-2017. The programme envisages the implementation of decisive and fundamental reforms that will be supported by the actual resources provision and this will lead to creation of a qualitatively new Armed Forces.

The background of the page is a photograph of two soldiers in military uniforms and helmets standing on top of a tank. The tank is a modern, light-colored armored vehicle with various equipment, including antennas and sensors. The scene is set outdoors under a clear sky.

CHAPTER 2

THE YEAR OF TECHNICAL READINESS OF MATERIEL AND TRAINING OF PROFESSIONAL NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

TECHNICAL READINESS OF MATERIEL –
THE BASIS OF TROOPS (FORCES) COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS

PROFESSIONAL NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS –
THE MAIN FEATURE OF THE MODERN ARMED FORCES



THE YEAR OF TECHNICAL READINESS OF MATERIEL AND TRAINING OF PROFESSIONAL NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



The determining factors of the Armed Forces combat effectiveness are technical readiness of materiel, planned equipment of troops (forces) with new and advanced items, and a developed system of technical support and professional personnel.

Considering the relevance of these issues for the Armed Forces, 2011 was declared the Year of the technical readiness of materiel and the training of professional non-commissioned officers.

TECHNICAL READINESS OF MATERIEL – THE BASIS OF TROOPS (FORCES) COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS

The problems of technical readiness of materiel, which had accumulated over several years, can not be solved by a fragmentary solution; therefore the improvement of military-technical policy was initiated with the formation of key programme documents.

Supply of materiel

The Government has reviewed the conceptual documents of materiel development of the Armed Forces for the long term, and adopted the programme to create a multi-functional missile system and the construction of ship class “Corvette” for the Naval Force¹. The solemn naming ceremony of the first ship “Volodymyr Velykyj” was conducted with the participation of the President of Ukraine on 17 May 2011.



During the year, a number of decisions aimed at the improvement of the mechanisms of materiel support were introduced; in particular:

- the authorities between the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff concerning the development and manufacture of materiel were divided;
- defence products’ quality control procedures performed according to the defence order were improved²;
- the powers of the general designer of equipment for defence needs and the security of the state were enlarged³;

¹ Cabinet of Ministers’ Decree # 1150 “Approval of the State Target Defence Programme of the 58250 project ships class “Corvette” development” as of 9 November 2011.

² Cabinet of Ministers’ Decree # 136 “On alterations in Cabinet of Ministers’ Decree # 1107 as of 21 October 2009” as of 23 February 2011.

³ Cabinet of Ministers’ Decree # 1010 “Alterations in Regulation on the general designer of equipment for the defence needs and the security of state” as of 31 August 2011.

- the general procedure of the organisation of works on the development (modernisation) of materiel and the passing into service of the Armed Forces new items of materiel (delivery, operation) was determined, and the functions and powers of the main participants of the development (modernisation) process of this materiel were defined.

In 2011 the financial resources allocated for the implementation of activities of the materiel development were 2.2 times greater than in 2010 for procurement and modernisation and 3.4 times greater for the renewal of combat readiness and materiel repair.

The following priorities of funding were defined in order to make the most efficient use of funds:

- the renewal of operational status and maintenance of technical availability of aviation, guided air-to-air and surface-to-air missiles;
- the completion of research and development works already started on the development and modernisation of materiel, conduction of state testing and passing into service new (updated) items of materiel;
- the procurement of individual items of materiel of foreign manufacture, the production of which in Ukraine is economically inefficient.

Throughout the year 15 new items of materiel were brought into service.

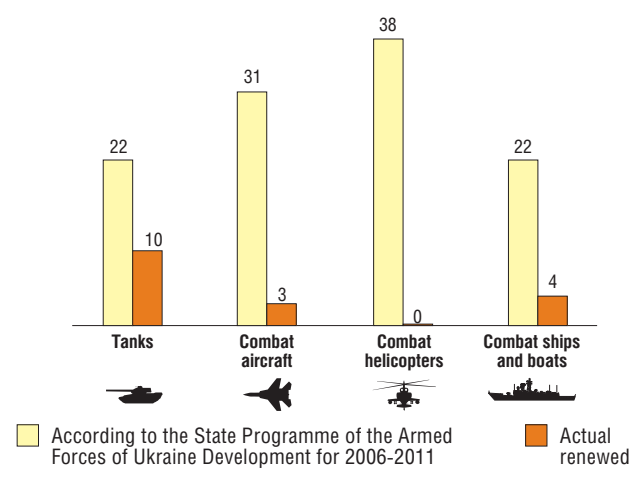
Active work on the extension of the training facility inventory of the Armed Forces continued. The comprehensive pilot simulator of the L39 “TDK-L39” aircraft which will allow pilots to maintain their flying skills both individually and as a pair, and a training control set KTK1 to train the professional skills of laser missiles’ operators were brought into service.

10 “Bulat” battle tanks, 2 L39 aircrafts, 2 SU-25V1 aircrafts and 1 MIG-29 aircraft were modernised and brought into service according to government contracts. The testing of the modernised Mi-24 helicopter is in the completion stage.

The main activities of the Armed Forces materiel supply are shown at Appendix 2.

In general partial re-equipping of the Armed Forces with new and modernised materiel was achieved in 2006-2011 (Figure 2.1.). At the same time troops (forces) have not lost the required level of combat potential and the state military-industrial complex avoided destruction due to the implemented activities.

Figure 2.1. The state of materiel renewal in 2006-2011, %



Renewal of the technical materiel readiness

The main efforts during the year were aimed at the renewal of the operational status and maintenance of the technical availability of the key items of materiel; primarily the materiel of aviation, air defence, ships, reconnaissance, electronic warfare, communications and automation, missiles and ammunition, including guided weapons, military units of the Joint Rapid Reaction Forces and those involved in the participation of peacekeeping operations.

In addition, the functions of the Ministry of Defence were specified to ensure operational status, technical availability and modernisation of the materiel of foreign manufacture, which are in operational service with the Armed Forces.

The organisation of maintenance support was improved, in particular “maintenance week” was introduced into the Armed Forces and the standards of practical works on maintenance and renewal of materiel during these weeks were carried out⁴.

⁴ Chief of the General Staff – Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Order # 110: “On the enactment of the Instruction on organisation and conduct of maintenance week ever quarter in the Armed Forces of Ukraine” as of 15 July 2010.



The decline of technical readiness of materiel level was halted in 2011.

During the year more than 8,100 items of materiel were renewed, in particular:

- the technical readiness of 5 ships was ensured (command ship “Slavutych”, missile corvette “Prydniprovyia”, anti-submarine corvette “Ternopil”, medium landing ship “Kirovograd”, rescue tug boat “Kremenec”);
- the operational status of **62** aircraft and **10** helicopters was restored;
- **331** items of radio-technical troops materiel, **34** items of anti-aircraft missile troops materiel, and **20**

items of armour materiel were repaired.

In addition technical work was started to extend the life and availability of tactical and anti-aircraft guided missiles of the Land Force. The repair of the submarine “Zaporizhzhia” continued.

Disposal of rockets, ammunition and propellants

The disposal of surplus and unserviceable materiel stocks, ammunition and equipment is an important component of the process of ensuring the safe operation and maintenance of arms materiel and observance of environmental protection rules.

In 2011 the volume of disposal of rockets and ammunition unsuitable for further usage and storage was increased twofold within the framework of the first stage of implementation of the State Defence Programme of Disposal of Conventional Ammunition Unsuitable for further Usage and Storage for 2008-2017 (State Disposal Programme). At the same time the planned targets were not achieved.

The actual budget allocation for the implementation of the State Disposal Programme was UAH 119.4 million (20% of the baseline requirement), and comprised General Fund – UAH 96.4 million and Special Fund – UAH 23.0 million.

During the year 45,800 tons were withdrawn from military units of the Armed Forces, and 44,500 tons of ammunition were disposed of: equating to 54.2% of the planned volume for 2011 (82,100 tons) (Table 2.1.).

Table 2.1. Disposed Ammunition 2006-2011, *thousand tons*

By directions	Disposed, thousand tons					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Ministry of Defence at the expense of:	26.0	15.6	8.6	8.4	21.3	44.5
State Budget	26.0	15.6	3.4	0.5	4.1	23.3
contractors (self-financing)	-	-	5.2	1.2	9.9	16.2
Armed Forces	-	-	-	1.2	-	1.2
international assistance	-	-	-	5.5	7.3	3.8
State Property Agency (Ministry of Industrial Policy)	-	8.7	7.3	14.2	2.4	-
State Space Agency of Ukraine	-	3.3	3.1	0.5	-	-
TOTAL:	26.0	27.6	19.0	20.5	23.7	44.5

The summary of the State Disposal Programme implementation between 2008-2011 shows the limited provision of finance and resources to undertake ammunition disposal. The total underfunding of the Programme amounts to more than UAH 700 million. The consequence of this is the twofold reduction of the planned pace of ammunition disposal.

The implementation of the State Target Programme of Disposal of Liquid Rocket Fuel Components for 2010-2014 continued during 2011, according to which it plans to

dispose of 16,700 tons of surplus liquid rocket fuel components (mélange) restore the land at six facilities of the Armed Forces.

During the year under the framework of the international contract on provision of services connected with the disposal of mélange between the Ministry of Defence, OSCE Secretariat and Russian closed joint-stock company “Technoazot”, federal state enterprises “Sverdlov Plant” and “Biisk Oleum Plant” 3,186 tons of mélange were disposed of (Table 2.2.). 2 propellant storage depots (Radehiv, Bila Cerkva) were cleared of surplus rocket fuel components. In total, 6,569 tons of mélange was disposed of in 2009-2011. The International contract was extended to 2012 in June 2011⁵.

Table 2.2. Disposed Melange 2008-2011, *thousand tons*

By directions	Disposed, <i>tons</i>			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
International treaties	215	470	2 698	3 186

Comprehensive implementation of measures aimed at the modernisation of materiel, the renewal of the operational status of items of materiel and their maintenance to permanent combat readiness, the disposal of surplus and unserviceable rockets, ammunition and rocket fuel components, resulted in the increase of the materiel operational status level and operational capability of the Armed Forces.

PROFESSIONAL NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS – THE MAIN FEATURE OF THE MODERN ARMED FORCES

2011 was the year of the Concept of Professional NCO development in the Armed Forces⁶ (the Concept of Professional NCO development). The aim of the Concept is to provide a cadre of professional NCOs, who are able to shoulder the burden of the education and training of subordinate personnel and thus become the foundations of the professional Armed Forces.

Creation and development of the professional NCOs

The following actions were taken to implement the second stage of the Concept of NCOs' development:

- the first NCOs' all-Armed Forces meetings were held, in the course of which the protocol and address to all Armed Forces NCOs were determined and the Code of the Armed Forces NCOs⁷ was approved (Appendix 3);
- the functions of command concerning personnel control, its training and education, organisation of combat training were divided between tactical level commanders and NCOs (Appendix 3);
- the typical career algorithm of NCOs of the Armed Forces was put in place; this defined the promotion procedures and training of contract service personnel, the terms for promotion, how contracts are to be drawn up and the completion of training (refresher training courses) required (Appendix 3)⁸;
- Army Corps senior POs' positions were introduced within military authorities and filled with trained personnel;
- the ratio of NCOs to the total strength of troops was determined. The list of specialties, staff-position categories and wage categories was introduced⁹. Thus, the Armed Forces of Ukraine have moved closer to the standards of the leading armies of the World, by introducing professional manpower provision (Figure 2.2);
- the military professional skills contest “Universal Soldier” was held, and within the all-Armed Forces contest “The Best NCO of the Armed Forces” was held.

⁵ Appendix # 3 to the Contract on the disposal of 9,400 tons during 2011-2012 # SRA 92602 signed in May 2011.

⁶ Approved by the Minister of Defence Order # 567 as of 18 November 2008.

⁷ Approved by the Chief of the General Staff – Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Order # 40 as of 3 March 2011.

⁸ Chief of the General Staff – Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Order # 193 «On the work of professional NCOs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and ways of its improvement» as of 29 November 2010.

⁹ Minister of Defence Order # 346 «On approval of alterations in the Minister of Defence Order # 600 as of 2 December 2008» as of 11 August 2011.

Figure 2.2. The ratio of NCOs to the total strength of the leading armies of the World and adjacent states, %

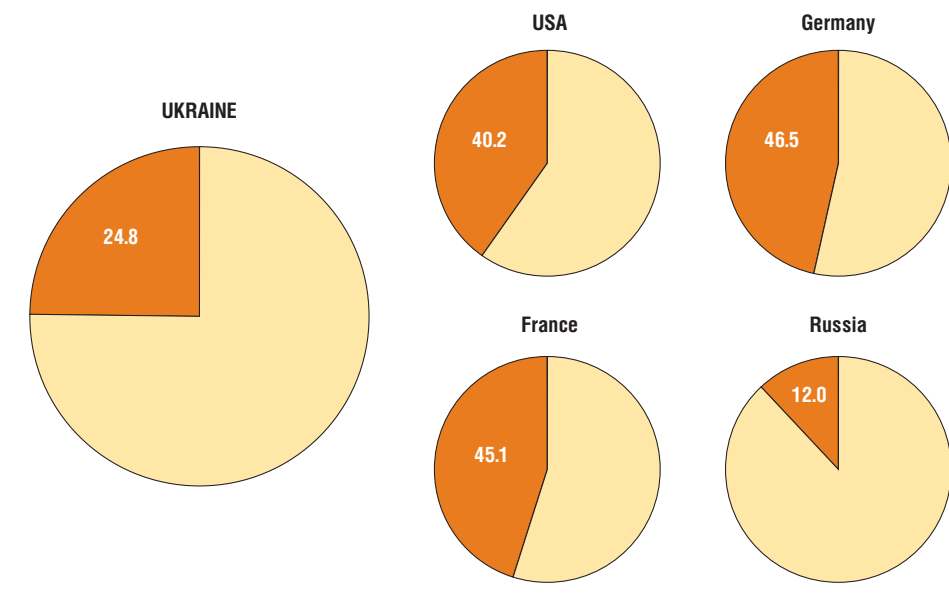
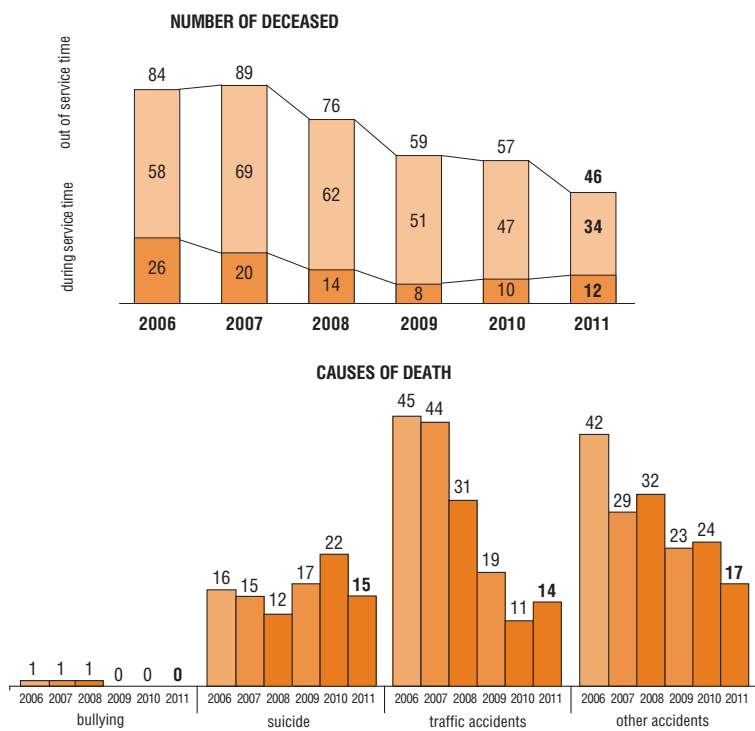


Figure 2.3. Losses of Service Personnel, *people*



The result of this work was the increase of status of the NCOs' role and place within the system of combat training, education and training of subordinate personnel. This factor facilitated team-building among Service personnel, increased professionalism and personal responsibility for the execution of assigned duties, strengthened military discipline and improved the quality of life and health of each Serviceman (Figure 2.3).

NCOs of the Armed Forces training

Professional NCOs are developed by the multilevel-training system and in 2011 ensured the provision of the necessary level of knowledge and skills.

At the same time the work on its improvement continued, in particular:

- the age requirement for applicants to apply for studies at military colleges was increased from 23 to 30 years for medium level training with the education-qualification level of a "Junior Specialist". There was an additional selection of applicants (over 200) from contract service personnel and civilians during the period¹⁰;

¹⁰ The law of Ukraine # 3409-VI "On amendments in Article 20 of the Law of Ukraine "On military duty and military service" as of 19 May 2011.

- the term of contract service was decreased from two to one year prior to the appointment to the basic level of NCOs' training¹¹; this training was introduced at special brigades (regiments) with the mobile instructional teams from training military units (centres)¹². This enabled the training of 2.7 times more NCOs at the basic level compared to 2010.

Due to the activities implemented, the NCOs training system in the Armed Forces has moved significantly closer to the international standards of the leading armies of the World. The comparison of NCOs' training of the leading armies of the World and adjacent states to that in the Armed Forces of Ukraine is given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3. The comparison of NCOs' training of the leading armies of the World and adjacent states

Country	Course's duration, months			
	basic	intermediate	intensive (medium)	advanced
USA	6-7	6	8	9
Great Britain	8-12	2,75		0,5
Germany	10			
France	3-8			
Poland	3-12	6	8	
Turkey	36			24-36
Russia	5,5-10			34
Ukraine	3		30/6*	3

* – the denominator shows the period of NCOs' training who already have higher education

Figure 2.4. The results of NCOs' training of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2009-2011

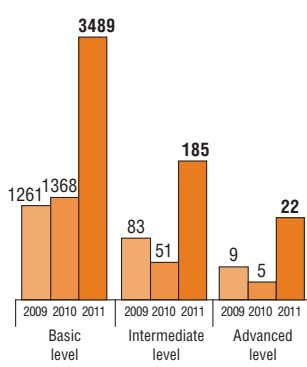
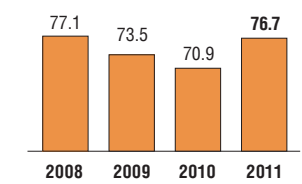


Figure 2.5. The Rate of NCOs' Manning of the Armed Forces for the period 2008-2011, %



Approximately 3,700 contract NCOs were trained during the year (Figure 2.4); this significantly exceeded the previous year's number and fully met the Armed Forces' requirement by specialties according to the State Request programme.

According to the results of the work the negative trend in the creation and development of professional NCOs' cadre was overcome. The manning rate increased at the end of 2011 and was almost at 77% of capacity (Figure 2.5).

The programme and scientific and technological developments for the creation of new, competitive items of materiel were formed in 2011. The technical condition of aviation and automotive materiel has considerably improved and the basis for the further improvement of the Armed Forces combat readiness was laid.

Activities implemented during the year enabled the increase of role, status and motivation in the formation of a professional cadre of NCOs, enabled the formation of a gradual multi-level system of training (retraining) and created the conditions for the increase of leadership responsibilities within the role of NCOs in the military units.

¹¹ Minister of Defence Order # 489 "On the Approval of Amendments for the Multilevel System of NCO's Training of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" as of 11 August 2011.

¹² Minister of Defence Order # 325 "On Implementation of the Collegium of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine Decisions" as of 10 June 2011.



CHAPTER 3

**COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM
OF THE ARMED FORCES,
ORGANISATION, MANPOWER
AND EQUIPMENT**

IMPROVEMENT OF THE COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM
OF THE ARMED FORCES

ORGANISATION OF THE ARMED FORCES



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



The priorities of the development of the Armed Forces' Command and Control system in 2011 were: improvement to its reliability and mobility; and adaptation of analog and digital command and control means to any operational conditions. The main focus was given to the operational efficiency of troops (forces).

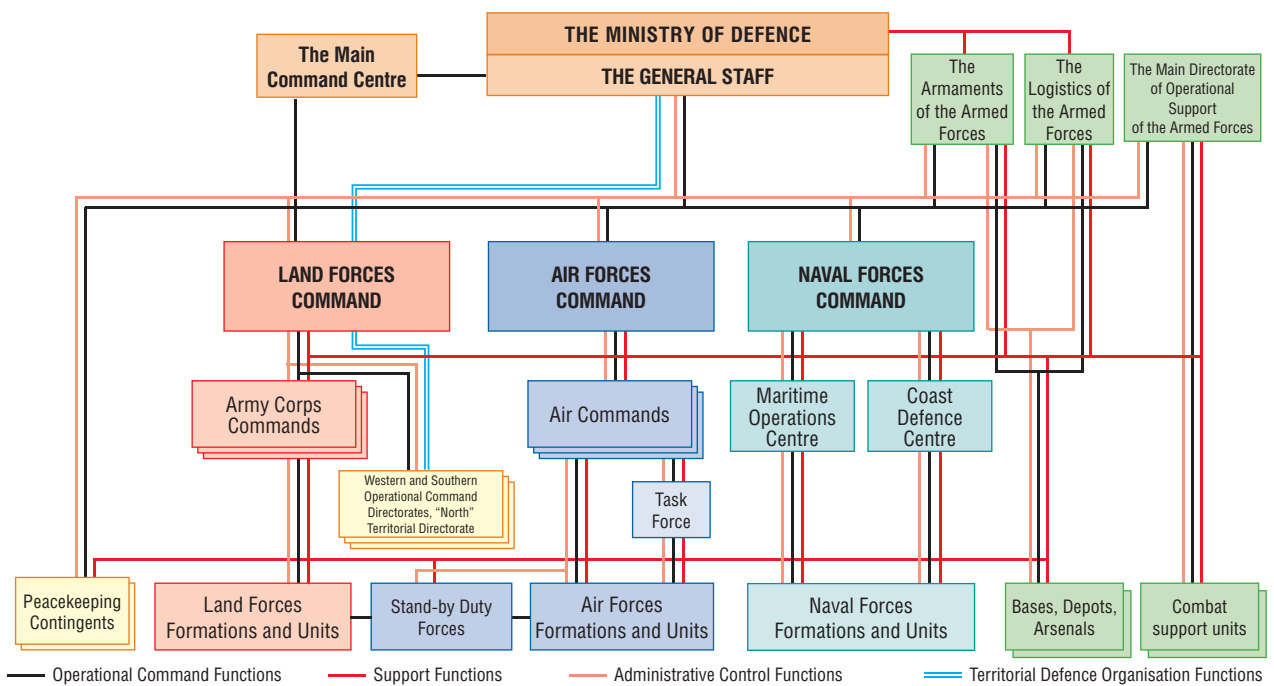
IMPROVEMENT OF THE COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE ARMED FORCES

During 2011, the restructuring and refinement of the functional tasks of command and control bodies, redistribution of the infrastructure of the command and control points' system and the introduction of new automated command and control systems and communication means continued.

At the end of 2011 the structure of the command and control of the Armed Forces included (Figure 3.1):

- *Strategic level* – the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff, Armaments, Logistics, and the Main Directorate of Operational Support;
- *Operational and Strategic level* – the Services' Commands;
- *Operational level* – the Army Corps' Commands, Air Commands, Maritime Operations Centre, Coast Defence Centre, Maritime Operational Commands, and Territorial Directorate "North";
- *Tactical level* – Task Force (Group), Brigades and Regiments' Commands.

Figure 3.1. The Armed Forces' Command and Control Elements as at the end of 2011





The Command and Control system has changed at the operational level; in particular, the Joint Operational Command was disbanded. In this regard the functions of operational planning of employment of combined arms troops (forces) formations, supervising them during operations, combat actions and activities in response to emergencies in peacetime were placed on the General Staff and Land Forces Command.

Development of a Single Automated Command and Control System (SAC²S) continued during 2011. To ensure the overall coordination of all research areas in SAC²S' creation, the authority of project manager was granted to the Chief of General Staff - Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The development of the State target programme of creation SAC²S was initiated.

A Coordinating Council on SAC²S was formed as a permanent advisory body to the project manager, to determine the main directions of development and priorities of funding of SAC²S.

During the year:

- the information-analytical support systems of defence planning and mobilisation deployment planning were upgraded;
- hardware and software sets of the “Dnipro” Automated Command and Control System of the Armed Forces' routine activities were adopted;
- a prototype system of an automated radio-technical support system was developed and deployed, and a software and hardware filter for data exchange on air situation was produced;
- scheduled activities to create an Automated Command and Control System for the Naval Forces, Rocket troops and Artillery and Air Defence of the Land forces continued;
- the development of a technical project and production of a prototype model of an Automated Command and Control System for a separate mechanized brigade in the brigade-battalion chain was started;
- digital connectivity to the Single Digital Integrated Network of 15 information and telecommunication centres was created;
- 204 km of fibre optic cables were laid.

Despite the impetus of modernisation of the Armed Forces with new digital communication systems and the expansion of telecommunications networks, this does not meet the needs of the troops (forces). At the end of 2011 most of the technical communications are analog, and the digital communications element accounts for less than 10% of the whole communications system.

Strategic Level of Command

The second stage of the administrative reform was conducted and an appropriate level of effectiveness of the Defence Ministry and the General Staff was provided. A clear distribution of powers and responsibilities between the Ministry of Defence and General Staff was established¹.

The manpower establishment strength of service and military personnel of the Ministry of Defence was reduced by 30% from 1,100 personnel to 770².

The structure of the organisation was specified, and the number of structural units was reduced in the *Ministry of Defence*, including:

- government bodies of state administration which were created at the expense of the strength of the Ministry of Defence were eliminated³. The functions and tasks of the State Department of Retired Service personnel Resettlement, and conversion of former military facilities were transferred to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine⁴, and where responsibility remained in the Ministry of Defence – to personnel policy and social and humanitarian policy departments. The authority of the Department of State for surplus property and land was transferred to the Accounting centre for surplus and discarded property of the Armed Forces;
- a level of efficiency of supervisory activity over executive discipline was increased. The authority of Supervision administration was transferred to the Administrative Department;
- the command and control of forces and means of civil protection of the Armed Forces was simplified. The Department for Civil Protection and Environmental Safety was disbanded, and the functions and tasks of the department were adopted by the Main Directorate of Operational Support;
- structural units were reorganised after clarification of their responsibilities. The Directorate of Organisational and Analytical Support of the Minister of Defence (patronage service) was reformed into the Service of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine (patronage service), the Department of Command and Control of the Armed Forces system development strategy – into the Informational Systems and Technologies Directorate, the Directorate for processing applications and the reception of citizens – into the Citizens petition Section, the State Labour



¹ President of Ukraine Decree "On the Regulation of Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" № 406/2011 of 6 April 2011.

² Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the strength ceiling of central executive bodies" № 937 from 7 September 2011.

³ Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the elimination of government bodies" № 346 from 28 March 2011, "On approval of the activities associated with the formation, reorganisation or liquidation of ministries and other central executive bodies" № 1074 from 20 October 2011.

⁴ The President of Ukraine Decree "On the Regulation of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine" № 389/2011 from 6 April 2011.

Inspection Directorate – into State Oversight on Labour Protection Section; Cash and Settlement Directorate – into Account Section, Military technical Cooperation and Export Control Section – Military-technical Cooperation and Export Control Directorate.

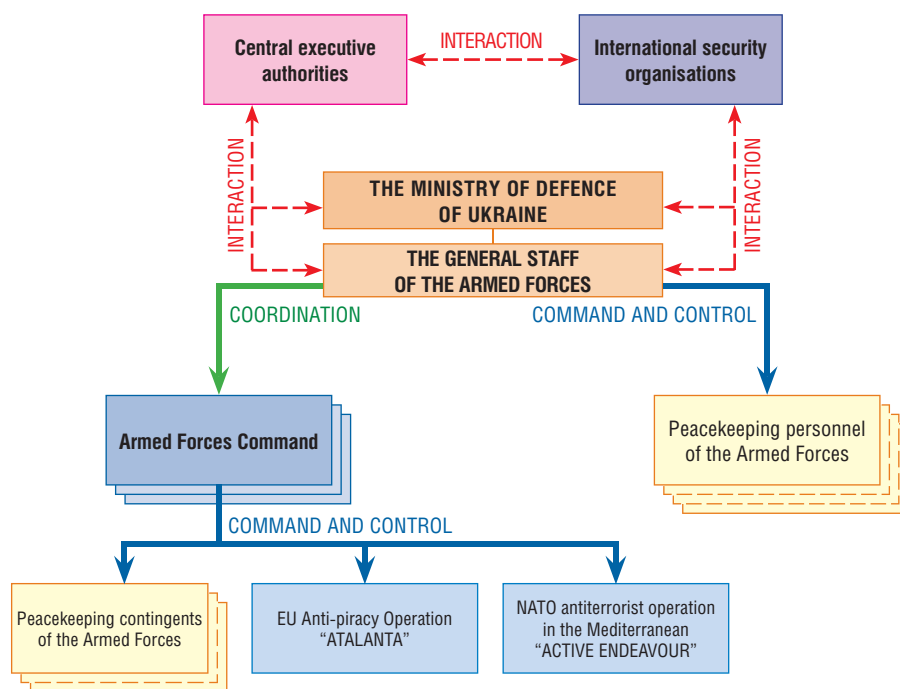
To increase the efficiency of state enterprises which conduct economic activity in the sphere of development, manufacture, repair, modernisation and disposal of weapons and military equipment, 39 state enterprises were passed from the Ministry of Defence Department to the State Company “Ukroboronprom”⁵.

The work on the transfer of 16 properties of state enterprises and military state farms to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food was ongoing⁶.

Within the *General Staff* the organisational structure changed, the authority of units was specified and structural units were reorganised, namely:

- The Main Directorate of Defence Planning was reformed into the Main Directorate for Defence and Mobilisation Planning;
- The Directorate of Organisation of Logistic Support of the troops (forces) was reformed into the Central Directorate for Material-technical Support of the troops (forces);
- The Euro-Atlantic Integration Directorate and the Central Directorate of Military Cooperation of the Armed Forces were merged into the Directorate of Military Cooperation and Peacekeeping operations; and the Military Training Directorate and the Directorate of Monitoring of Daily Activities of Troops (forces) was

Figure 3.2. Organisation of command and control of peacekeeping contingent and personal



⁵ Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “Issues on the State-run Concern UKROBORONPROM” “ № 993 from 31 August 2011.

⁶ Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On the Transfer of Entire Properties and Facilities of State Enterprises and Military Farms to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food” № 883 from 7 September 2011.

merged into the Central Directorate of Training and Daily Activities of Troops (forces).

The system of military medical support at operational and tactical levels was improved. The Central Military Medical Directorate, which is directly subordinated to the General Staff was created.

The structure of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff as at the end of 2011 is given in Annex 4.

Operational and Strategic level of Command

The Operational and Strategic level of Command has not been significantly changed.

The main efforts were aimed at separation of the administrative and operational command and control functions, elimination of duplication of tasks and functions of military command and control, and optimisation of the organisational structure in the Armed Services of the Armed Forces.

Command and control of peacekeeping contingents and personnel

During 2011 the system of command and control of the Armed Forces peacekeeping contingents was changed.



From the beginning of the year the general command and control of peacekeeping contingents and personnel of the Armed Forces was carried out by the General Staff through the Main Directorate of Military Cooperation and Peacekeeping Operations. Commands of the Armed Services of the Armed Forces conducted direct control and coordination of their employment. The organisation of command and control of peacekeeping contingents and personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is shown in Figure 3.2.

The system of command and control of peacekeeping contingents and personnel has acquired a three-stage level:

- strategic level – the General Staff;
- operational level – the Commands of the Armed Services of the Armed Forces;
- tactical level – the HQ of a peacekeeping contingent.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ARMED FORCES

After the Parliament passed the Laws of Ukraine of «The Armed Forces of Ukraine's Strength for 2011» and «The Armed Forces of Ukraine's Strength for 2012»⁷ the Armed Forces has returned to legal framework.

At the end of 2011 the strength of the Armed Forces was 192,000 personnel, including 144,000 military personnel. The downsizing of the strength was recommenced after a long break, was carried out within the terms set by the legislation of Ukraine. In total, 8,000 appointments were cut, including 6,000 military posts (Appendix 4).

Creation of the Special Operations Forces continued in 2011 in order to increase the capabilities of the Armed Forces to perform tasks of reconnaissance and intelligence, rapid response to asymmetrical threats and unconventional warfare methods.

During the year work to create the conditions for the deployment of a military unit in the town of Bolgrad were ongoing in the Land Forces. The Military Academy in the city of Odesa was created to improve the training of some specialists.

⁷ Law of Ukraine of "The Armed Forces of Ukraine's Strength for 2011" № 3312-VI from 12 May 2011.
Law of Ukraine of "The Armed Forces of Ukraine's Strength for 2012" № 3742-VI from 20 September 2011.



A tactical air force brigade was reorganised into air squadron in the *Air Force*.

Organisational structures of combat and logistic units were improved within the *Naval Forces*.


Joint support centres in Kyiv, Lviv, Odesa, Kharkov and Simferopol were created to provide overall support to the troops (forces) on the territorial principle as part the Logistics structure. A joint support centre was set up to provide armaments and military equipment in the Air Force.

The structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the Land Forces, the Air Force and the Naval forces as at the end of 2011 is given in Annex 4.

The Command and Control system of the Armed Forces provides a clear distribution of operational and administrative functions as well as functions of an overall support to troops (forces) between command and control bodies at all levels. Changes in the Command and Control of peacekeeping contingents and personnel did not negatively influence the quality of accomplishment their allocated tasks.

The structural changes in the Armed Forces were designed to optimise their composition and strength in accordance with the legally established parameters.

Further improvement of the structure of the Head Office of the Ministry of Defence, and Command and Control elements will be conducted in accordance with the results of functional review which will specify their functions and tasks and take into consideration an additional cost reduction for their maintenance.



CHAPTER 4

FORCES' TRAINING

FORCES' TRAINING SUPPORT
RESULTS OF FORCES' TRAINING PLANS
MULTI-NATIONAL EXERCISES IN THE GENERAL
FORCES' TRAINING SYSTEM



FORCES' TRAINING



The main objectives of the training system in 2011 were to: gain an increased level of military skills, whilst considering the future organisational structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine; and to take immediate measures for the gradual development of the combat readiness of the forces.

The main efforts of the Forces' training:

- harmonisation and combination of the force training system for the units manned with both conscripts and contract personnel;
- establishment of the operational and tactical educational environment taking into consideration the future organisational structure of the Armed Forces;
- acquiring an adequate level of training and interoperability of national units with the military organisations of the EU.

FORCES' TRAINING SUPPORT

The implementation of the Concept of Training of the Armed Forces (2010) continued during 2011. Further development of the concept for forces' tactical training resulted in the reduction of the number of regulatory documents¹ and identified the main methods for coordinating combat and professional training.²

A unified approach was established to define the qualitative indicators in the evaluation procedure of the force training system³. The results of continuous monitoring over the outcomes of military training led to the establishment of a unified procedure for the evaluation of the force training activities and the definition of the list of standards for the training of mechanized and armored units.⁴



The year was marked by the highest level of actual to planned financing to underpin the force training during the last five years; this was made possible due to:

- the coordination of tasks of the Armed Forces, as provided by the National Officials, and real financial capability;
- accurate planning of the training activities, timely clarification of the training plans and their adaptation to the financial allocation, as provided by the State Budget of Ukraine, on part of the General Staff.

The training of military units comprising JRRF was underpinned by 82.7% of the planned budget, which included 75.3% of the guaranteed budget from the General Fund (Table 4.1).

¹ Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine of 16 February 2011 No. 90 of "The Approval of Temporary Regulation on Combat Training in the Armed Forces of Ukraine"

² Order of the Chief of General Staff Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine of 25 February 2011 No. 37 of "The Approval of Temporary Regulation on Professional Training of Commissioned Officers and NCOs of tactical level, as well as organisations and establishments of the Armed Forces of Ukraine"

³ Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine of 21 July 2011 No. 440 of "The Approval on Instruction on the Organisation of Training and Inspection Activities"

⁴ Commander of the Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine approved the programme of training and evaluation of the mechanized and armoured units in December 2011.

Table 4.1. Funding of the forces' training, *million UAH*

2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
plan	actual	%	plan	actual	%	plan	actual	%	plan	actual	%	plan	actual	%	plan	actual	%
Joint Rapid Reaction Forces (JRRF)																	
257.30	137.70	53.5	301.30	147.30	48.9	316.11	211.12	66.8	252.9	40.19	15.9	312.4	76.4	24.5	188.7	156	82.7
Main Defence Forces (MDF)																	
115.30	8.80	7.6	3.38	3.34	98.8	124.48	94.47	75.9	59.92	4.92	8.2	82.1	20.0	24.4	33.6	21.5	63.9

The priority in allocating resources was given to the units comprising JRRF. It resulted in them receiving 7.2 times greater financial support in comparison to the Main Defence Forces, thus ensuring full scale combat training of the troops and forces comprising Immediate Reaction Forces and the Air Defence Duty Forces.

RESULTS OF FORCES' TRAINING PLANS

The confirmation of a capability of a command and control body to control the activity of the subordinated forces during training and in operations (combat activity) under the present organisational structure of the forces was the main outcome of 2011.

The implementation of a common operational and strategic training environment for military exercises enabled a common approach to the organisation of control over forces and services interoperability. The military exercise of the territorial defence forces "Spriyannia-2011", that joined 27 areas of territorial defence was conducted successfully, was a good example of this. The Lvivska, Chernivetska, Chernigivska and Odeska regions became the locations for the practical part of the exercises.

Those activities allowed the development of theoretical knowledge and practical skills of generals, admirals and officers; provided the coordination of the military command and control bodies; and facilitated the cooperation with other military organisations and law-enforcement bodies.

The frequency of the combat training of the forces throughout the year increased by 1.1-1.3 times. In particular, the total amount of combat training as compared to 2010 increased by 30%: company tactical exercises – by 2.5 times (Table 4.2), platoon shooting exercises – by 3 times, shooting exercises for squads – by 3.5 times.

Table 4.2. Changes in the main indicators of combat training of the JRRF

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Force training activities:	16	29	25	12	20	26
brigade tactical exercises	-	-	1	3	-	-
battalion tactical exercises	1	6	7	4	6	4
company tactical exercises	8	12	10	5	13	20
tactical flight training	7	11	7	-	1	2
Average Maritime Period of Ships, <i>days</i>	20,1	30,3	29	9,4	21,8	22,3

In total for the whole of the Armed Forces the following exercises were undertaken: 6 – battalion tactical exercises, 31 – company tactical exercises, 88 – platoon shooting exercises, over 420 – shooting exercises for squads. Over 30 launches of guided missiles were made by aviation units. Ships and boats carried out over 190 artillery activities, 17 anti-submarine bombing exercises, 17 mine-clearance operations, and 8 mine-sweeping exercises (Annex 5).

Results of the force training plans and programmes: 75.3% – in the Land Forces, 83.26% – in the Air Force, 91.4% – in the Naval Forces.

The Land Forces completed all the planned tactical exercises (with live firing) with companies (19) and battalions (5), plans and programmes on small arms shooting and air-to-surface target practice (66) for Land Force aviation units. A positive trend of increasing the average flight time per crew was achieved.

However due to problems with the resourcing provision, the results of the force training plans and programmes for drivers were below 11-30%.

The Air Force increased the frequency of air missile launches by almost 30%. Average flight time per crew for the JRRF units increased by 7% compared to 2010. Aviation units had over 350 flight shifts with the total flight time of approximately 4,000 hours.



The AD units performed live firing with anti-aircraft missile systems. Once maintenance repair had been undertaken, the anti-aircraft missile system S-300 PS was assessed and evaluated after the live-firing of missiles. Whilst on combat duty, the AD units detected and tracked over 480,000 air targets, as well as identifying and preventing 22 violations of the airspace of the State Border of Ukraine.

The Naval Forces completed all the planned ships sea-training, and trained 27 ships and boats, 11 naval aviation crews, and 7 tactical groups of ships to perform their assigned missions. Successful diver training, with the total time under the water, increased by 1.3 times.

The coastal defence troops trained a tactical battalion group and provided twice as many firing exercises for platoons and squads, compared to 2010, with the frequency of training in the field increasing by 1.9 times.

MBT firing was increased by 1.5 times, APC (IFV) firing – by 1.7 times.

Total flight time in naval aviation was increased by 1.7 times, and a practice of having a tactical flight training with squadrons continued. Average flight time for naval aviation crew comprising JRRF was increased by 3 hours and 32 minutes, and crews comprising MDF – almost by 10 hours.

Research command post exercise “Adequate Response - 2011”

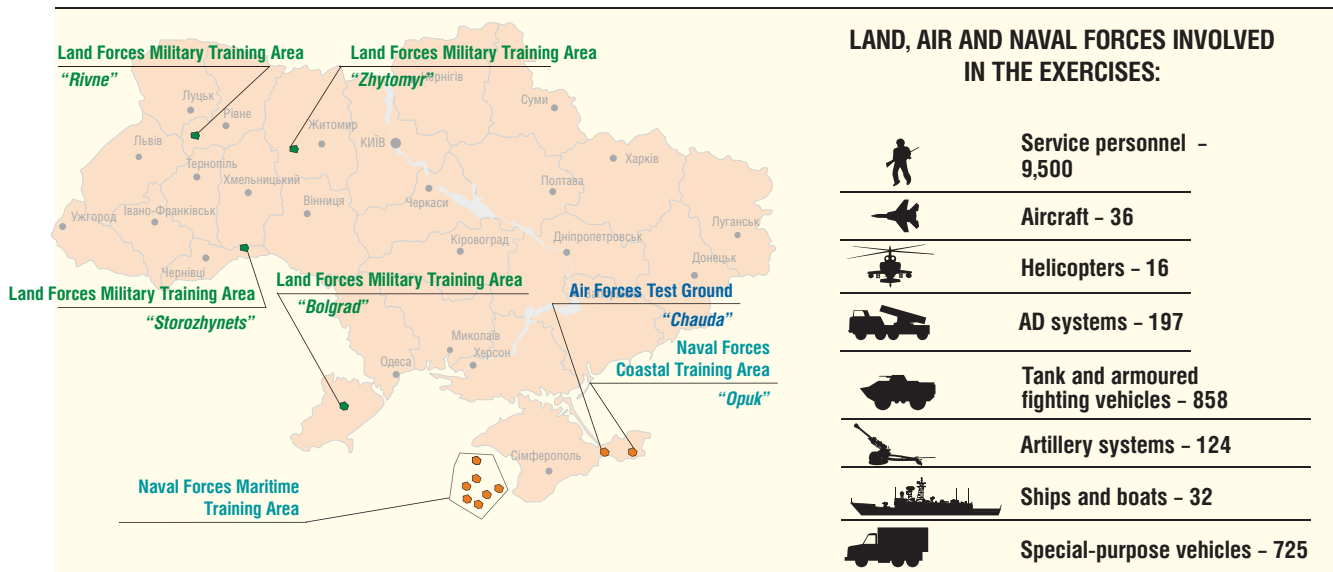
The apogee of the force training was the practical component of the command post exercise “Adequate Response 2011” (Figure 4.1). The purpose of this exercise was to review the level of combat training of the forces as well as to research directions of developing a prospective model of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Up to date approaches to the development of a command and control system of the forces and their future organisational structure were tested during the exercise. The likely situations that may require the operation of the Armed Forces were reproduced for the first time. As a result the “South” and “West” operational commands were established.

A total of 62 combat training activities on 13 military training areas were held.

The results of the exercise proved the effectiveness of the command and control system and its ability to function through the chain of command through the General Staff – Operational Command (Immediate Reaction Corps) – Brigade. The prospective combat strength of the Armed Forces was generated and the new approaches to its application were tested on practice.

Figure 4.1. Research command post exercise "Adequate Response - 2011"



ACCOMPLISHED TASKS:

Set of tactical flight exercises with a deployment of aviation during the flight training of fighter pilots			Tactical exercises of special forces
Tactical exercise with field firing of anti-aircraft missile system "Buk-M1" and S300			Artillery firing of the surface attack group against naval and coastal targets
Artillery firing of the Coastal Defence Forces with the howitzers "Giatsynt-B" and MLRS "Grad"			Amphibious landing from the large landing ship "Konstantyn Olshansky"
Tactical exercise with field firing of the mechanized, armoured and airmobile forces			Tactical exercise with field firing of the tactical battalion group of the Coastal Defence Forces
Training of signals' forces			Rendering medical assistance in the field by the mobile field hospital

MULTI-NATIONAL EXERCISES IN THE GENERAL FORCE'S TRAINING SYSTEM

A significant contribution to achieving the force training objectives of 2011 was made through the participation of the Armed Forces in international military exercises (Annex 6).

21 international military exercises⁵ (12 – in Ukraine and 9 – outside) were planned to be conducted during the year. The Armed Forces participated in 17 major international military exercises during the year, which included 10 military exercises on the territory of Ukraine⁶, and 7 were undertaken overseas (Figure 4.2).

The annual military exercise of the Naval Forces of Ukraine and Russian Black Sea Fleet “Fairway of Peace” was reestablished. The main objective was to practice joint efforts for the protection of shipping and economic activity within a fictitious “security zone”. It was the first time that the crew of submarine “Zaporizhia” had participated in this exercise.

Table 4.2. Participation level of the units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the international military exercises during the period 2006-2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total number of military personnel, <i>people</i>	569	2800	1640	882	2761	4191
Number of materiel, <i>pieces</i>	33	19	114	14	191	72

Table 4.3. Results of NATO Self-Certification of the units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine during the period 2006-2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of certifications	1	4	8	9	3	5
Successful certifications	-	4	8	9	3	5

2011 saw the greatest number of military personnel participating in international military exercises in the history of Armed Forces (Table 4.2).

The direct involvement of the Armed Forces in the Planning and Review Process under the Partnership for Peace Programme and the implementation of the Concept of Operational Capabilities enabled Ukraine to: declare our forces and capabilities to the Pool of Forces and Capabilities; establish a training system for designated Units; and successfully complete their assessments (Table 4.3).

A total of five activities were undertaken to evaluate the interoperability level of national units (Table 4.4); this included two Second Level Self-Certification tests

that were to be carried out in 2010 (“Ternopil” corvette and AN-26 “Vita” air medical evacuation hospital aircraft).

Table 4.4. Results of Second Level Self-Assessments of the units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2011

Assets	Results of Evaluation			Exercises hosting self-assessment
	Self-Evaluation		NATO Evaluation Level 2	
	Level 1	Level 2		
IL-76 MD Military-Cargo Aircraft with 2 crews (Air Force)			Positive	Ukraine-Denmark Operation (Northern Falcon-April 2011)
Engineer Company of the 8th Army Corps			Positive	Ukraine-US Exercise (Rapid Trident, July)
“Ternopil” corvette, marines company of the Naval Forces		Combat Ready		Sea Breeze- June 2011
AN-26 “Vita” air medical evacuation aircraft and two medical teams of military medical centre of the Central region		Combat Ready		Clear Skies-July 2011
Airmobile company of the Land Force		Combat Ready		Rapid Trident-July 2011

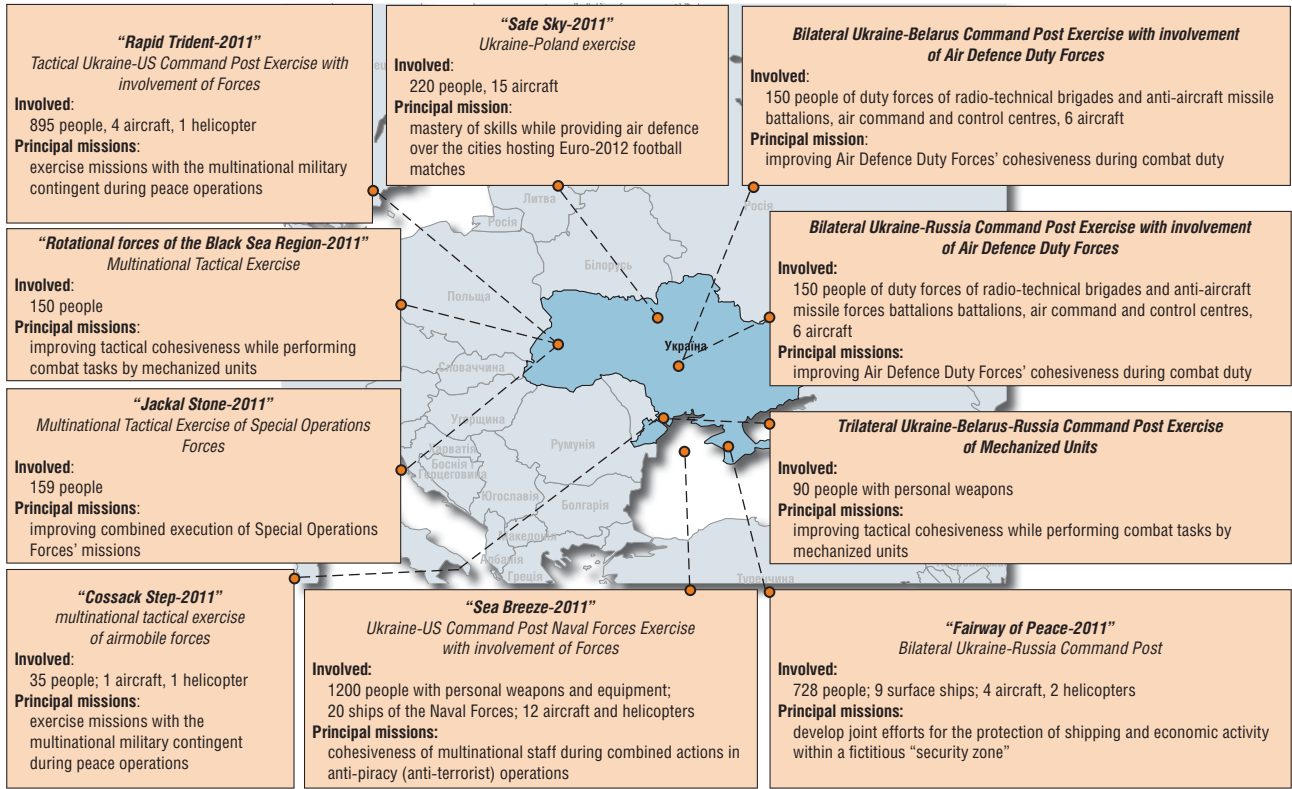
A systematic process to increase the combat effectiveness of forces was reestablished in 2011. The validity of the decisions taken by the General Staff on the organisation and implementation of operational and combat training activities was proved due to: the successful humanitarian operation evacuating citizens of Ukraine from Libya; the support of the UN mission in Cote d’Ivoire; and participation in peacekeeping operations.

⁵ Decree of the President of Ukraine of 11 Mar 2011 No. 283/2011 “On Approval of the Plan of Multinational Exercises in the Framework of Military Cooperation on Ukrainian Territory with the Participation of Units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and their Participation in the Multinational Exercises outside Ukraine in 2011”

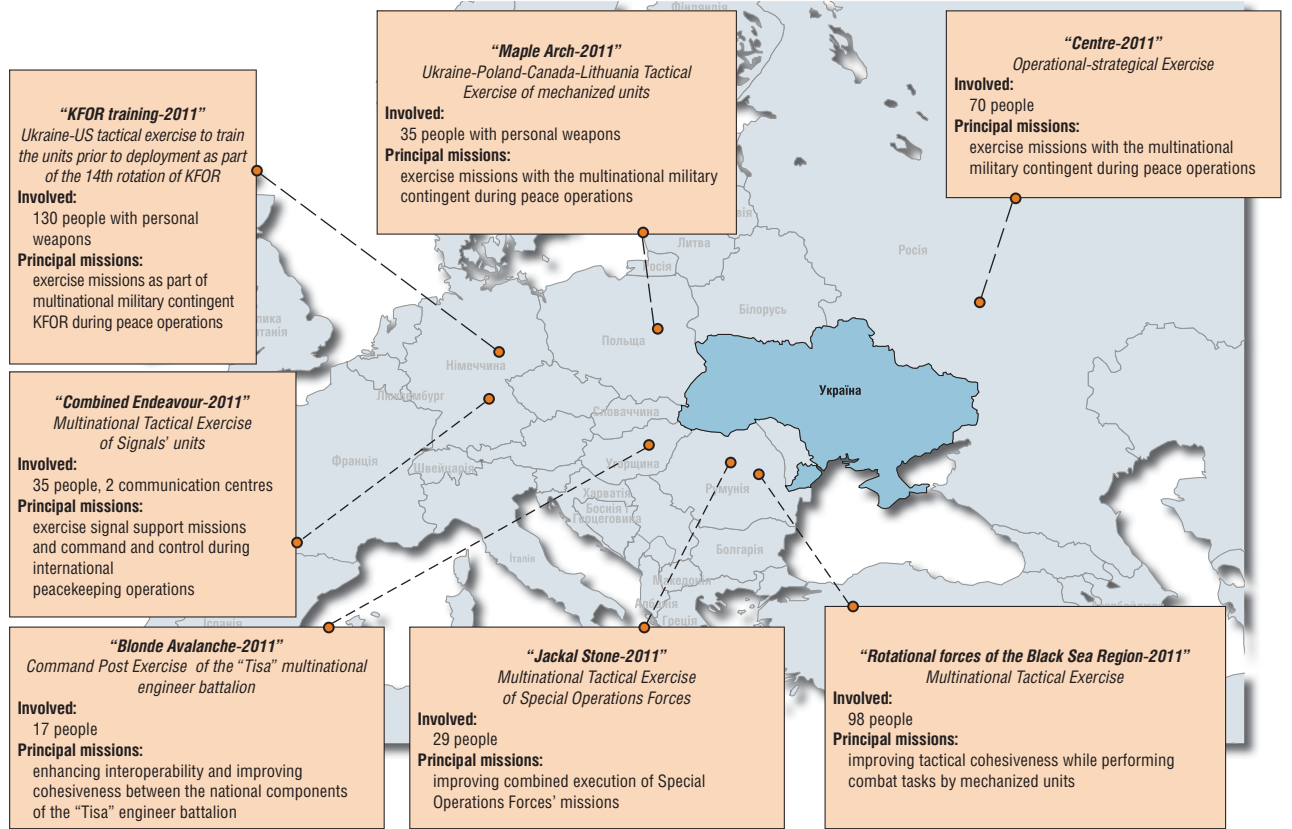
⁶ Law of Ukraine of 12 May 2011 No. 3313-VI “On approval of Decision of the President of Ukraine on Admitting Units of the Armed Forces of other countries to Ukraine in 2011 to participate in Multinational Military Exercises”

Figure 4.2. Large-Scale Multinational Military Exercises in 2011 with the Armed Forces of Ukraine Participation

A. In Ukraine or close to its borders



B. Overseas





CHAPTER 5

PERSONNEL POLICY IN THE ARMED FORCES

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
PERSONNEL POLICY PRINCIPLES: SUMMARY

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF
MILITARY EDUCATION AND SCIENCE



PERSONNEL POLICY IN THE ARMED FORCES



The availability of professionally trained staff with high moral values and professional qualities, who are motivated and able to effectively solve complex military and professional task, is an important factor in ensuring that the Armed Forces are capable of performing the allocated tasks.

The introduction of a new Centralised Personnel Management System has provided a comprehensive, efficient, and cost effective support mechanism staffed by highly qualified personnel with high moral values and professional qualities.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PERSONNEL POLICY PRINCIPLES: SUMMARY

The second phase of the Personnel Policy Concept implementation in the Armed Forces (Personnel Policy Concept) was completed in 2011. The implementation of the Personnel Policy provided a guaranteed and qualitative manning of troops (forces) with personnel able to perform the designated tasks.

The end of the second phase of the Personnel Policy Concept implementation was marked by:

- the creation of a Centralised Personnel Management System;
- the introduction of a new system approaches to military personnel career management;
- the merging into a single comprehensive system of legal protection and provision of social guarantees to Service personnel and their families, social and professional resettlement for retirees, military patriotic education of youth and the promotion of military service.

Improvement of the personnel management

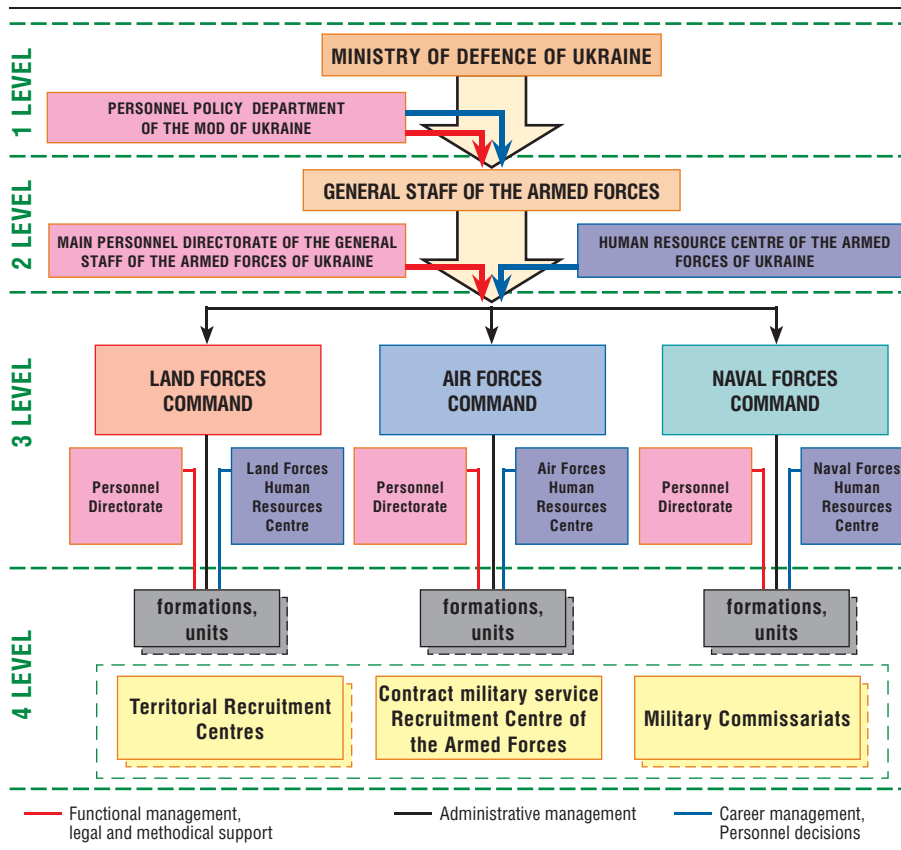
The transfer of the functions and powers of the Ministry of Defence personnel agencies under the nomenclature of the First Deputy Minister of Defence (over 5,000 officers positions and 3,000 positions of soldiers and contract service sergeants) to the Human Resources Centre of the Armed Forces, and assigning it the status of Management of the Armed Forces branch has completed the formation of the Officers' Personnel Management System.

By the end of 2011 the Personnel Management System had acquired a structure comprising four levels (Figure 5.1):

- the Ministry of Defence (the Personnel Policy Department) has general oversight of the system;
- the General Staff (the Main Personnel Directorate, Human Resources Centre) is directly responsible for managing the personnel agencies of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- the Personnel Directorate of the Armed Forces' services and corresponding Human Resources Centres, provide Personnel management on the 3 level;
- the Personnel sections provide the personnel management in formations, units, institutions and establishments.

The Human Resources Centre of the Armed Forces and the Human Resources Centres of the Armed Forces' branches as the main elements of the implemented system and provide the functions and powers of manning positions and the career management of of service personnel.

Figure 5.1. Organisational structure of Personnel bodies, as at the end of the year



At the same time, a collegial principle in appointing troops to posts and a functional principle in forming committees' selection were implemented under the personnel policy.

In order personnel drafting and decision-making processes were enhanced to increase the efficiency of personnel management. Recommendations on how to retain the best military personnel in service were developed¹.

The results of the measures undertaken are as follows:

- the filling of the number of command appointments at various levels (from brigade commanders to platoon commanders) has been brought to 98%;
- 100% of operational and strategic level training graduates and 98% of operational and tactical level training graduates were appointed to positions requiring the corresponding level of education. 99% of tactical level graduates were appointed based on their acquired specialty;
- the number of cadets entering higher military educational establishments was increased by more than 450 people;
- the number of reserve officers increased by more than 1.5 times; 437 people brought into service.

Enlistment of Military Personnel by Contract

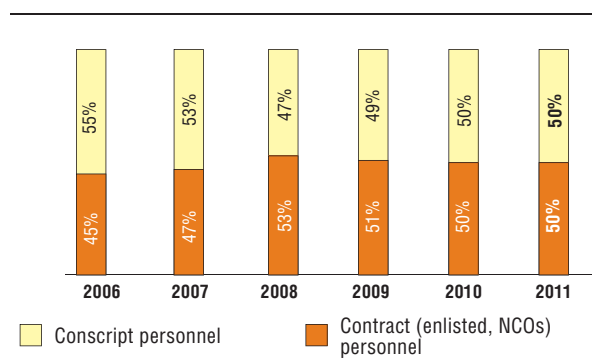
During the year the improvement of the Force Manning System with contract service personnel continued, namely by:

- introducing monitoring and timely filling of the databases with vacant military contract positions. The introduction of modern technologies in personnel work, and the software system "Contractor" in particular, provided efficiency during searching position vacancies throughout the Armed Forces;

¹ A typical plan schedule of training and personnel decision-making on the service personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the guidelines for commanders, officials of the manning bodies, educational and social-psychological establishments on retaining the best military personnel in service.

- improving the organisation of the daily activities of officials of the Territorial Centres for Personnel Manning by Contract;
- changing the priorities of personnel manning by contract for ranks and NCOs. The priority manning of positions linked to combat readiness of the Armed Forces was ensured. 4,600 people or 90% of the total enrolled on contract military service basis were trained;
- establishing cooperation with local authorities to provide effective support of the Contract military service Recruitment Centre of the Armed Forces in the recruitment of the Armed Forces;

Figure 5.2. Changes of Manning of the Armed Forces with Contract Personnel for the period 2006-201,1 as of the end of the year, %



Manning of the Armed Forces by contract personnel as at the end of 2011 was 50% (Figure 5.2).

- processing changes to organisation and staff structures of military units, and introducing the gradual replacement of initial officer positions by NCOs.

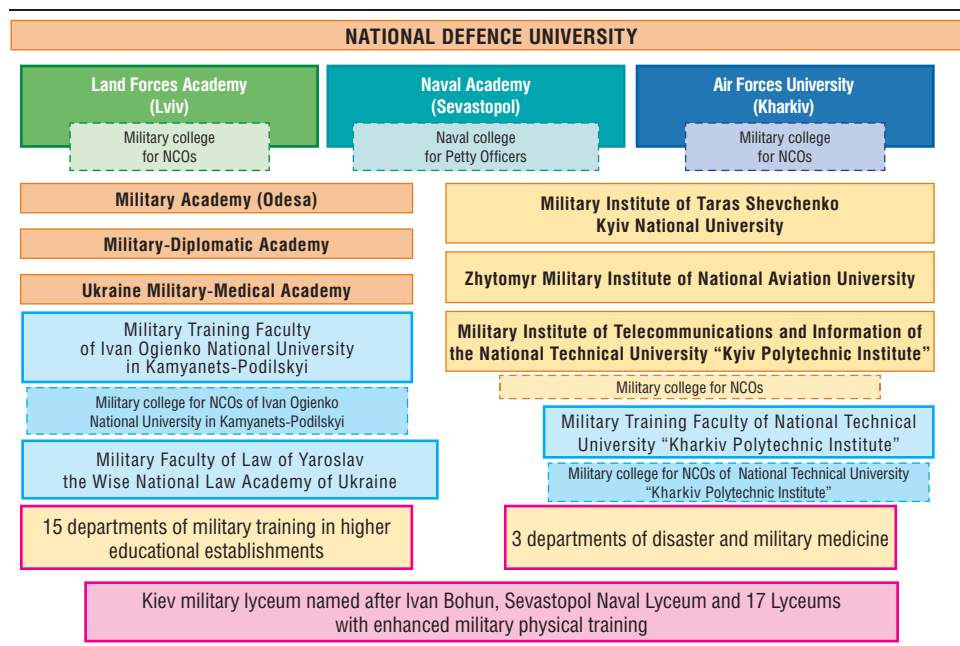
Due to the measures taken, it became possible to increase the number of citizens recruited into contract military service by 1.2 times. The total number of people recruited was more than 6,100; through the Contract military service Recruitment Centre of the Armed Forces – 5,700 and from soldiers – 370. Over 5,100 people were sent to training units (centres), including more than 5,000 for professional training, and 79 for basic level training. 598 servicemen were sent directly to military units.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF MILITARY EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

In 2011, improvement to the military education on Services principle continued. In particular, the Military Institute of Odesa National Polytechnic University was restructured into the Military Academy².

The network of Higher Military Educational Institutions and military training units of Military Educational Institutions is shown in Figure 5.3.

Figure 5.3. Network of Higher Military Educational Institutions and military training units of Military Educational Institutions, as at the end of the year



² The Decree of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the restructuring of the Military Institute of Odesa National Polytechnic University into the Military Academy (Odesa)" # 286 of March 23, 2011



During the year, measures to improve the quality of military experts' training and education were taken as follows:

- the training and education system (professional development, re-training) of military personnel was improved in accordance with specified tasks of the Armed Forces, which resulted in the professional development of approximately 2,700 service personnel and 140 civil servants;
- the qualification requirements for graduates of higher military educational institutions and their period of study, were reviewed after clarification by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the list of areas and specialties of training;
- an integrated training system for military personnel who are to be sent to foreign military educational institutions for obtaining operational-strategic and operational-tactical levels of training. It includes the nomination of a serviceman to the National Defence University of Ukraine to organise the provisioning, and on return from abroad – coordinate the reporting on the training and obtain the necessary knowledges according to individual training plans.

The State order for training and educating of military specialists for the Armed Forces and other military formations has been accomplished. The higher military educational institutions trained almost 1,300 officers.

The Military Scientific Council (Joint advisory agency) in the Ministry of Defence was created to solve military-theoretical and military-technical support issues for the development of modern weapons and military equipment; to determine the priority directions for the development of military science; and to organise fundamental and basic defence researches.

The work on the formation of powerful Educational Research Centres took place. Under this, it is planned to create a Educational and Research Complex at a strategic level, comprising the National Defence University, the Central Scientific Research Institute of the Armed Forces and the Central Research Institute of Armaments and Military Equipment. The Educational Research Centres of the Armed Forces are forming within the Services' higher military educational institutions.

Participation of teaching staff, students and cadets of the leading cathedras of higher military educational institutions in scientific researches was increased. The operation of research laboratories is restored.

Language training of Armed Forces personnel was carried out in: 22 groups of intensive English (including a group of military service personnel by contract); two groups of German; and in one group of French. The selection for language students for English, German and French courses was carried out twice a year.

During the year the total of trained language personnel is 655, including 578 military and 77 civil servants of the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff and other central executive bodies which are involved in national defence.

In 2011, implementation of the Personnel Policy Concept of the Armed Forces was completed. An integrated Personnel Management System was created, it creates, trains and ensures the efficient use of personnel, takes into account the needs of each individual, develops a strong motivation for military service and provides opportunities to realise one's potential.



CHAPTER 6

IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN POLICY IN THE ARMED FORCES

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION, CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL
AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY

SOCIAL DIALOGUE WITH CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTES

SOCIAL PROTECTION OF SERVICE PERSONNEL

SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RESETTLEMENT OF SERVICE
PERSONNEL AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS



IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN POLICY IN THE ARMED FORCES



The main directions of the social and humanitarian policy implementation in the Armed Forces of Ukraine during the year were: military-patriotic education, C2 bodies' activity in accomplishing the Plan of Social Protection of service personnel and their families, retired service personnel during staff reduction reforms of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for the period up to 2017¹; development of a positive image of the Armed Forces; raising military service prestige within society.

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION, CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY

The Armed Forces' cooperation with state authority bodies, local self-government and veterans' organisations, formed the basis for military-patriotic education of service personnel and youth.

Undertaking actions included addressing a wide range of issues, namely:

- formation of a positive image of the Armed Forces in society and raising military service prestige amongst young people. New TV projects were aired on the leading TV channels of Ukraine: the programme "Army" – on the First National Channel; "Serve to Ukraine" – on the UTR; "Valour, heroism, nobleness" – on the 5th Channel;
- implementation of military-professional and creative-artistic projects. Examples of such activities were: a military-professional skills contest "A Universal Soldier"; a song competition "Armed with song, called for march"; a creative literary contest for the best composition about military service for the Bogdan Khmelnytsky Prize; a literary contest named after Petro Yatssek for the best knowledge of the Ukrainian language amongst lyceum students, cadets and students of military educational institutions; and an artistic contest amongst servicemen children "How I'm going to defend my Motherland". Ukrainian entrants also participated in the International military-professional skills contest "A Soldier of Commonwealth" in the city of Moscow;
- enhancing the pre-conscription training role as a professional-military orientation tool for young people during secondary and specialized education. The Armed Forces are contributing towards the patronage of 196 secondary schools and 20 lyceums with intensified military-physical training. Organisational and methodological assistance to State Authority Bodies, secondary educational institutions in organising and conducting the All-Ukrainian military –patriotic game "Zirnytsya" is constantly given as well.

A network of 226 military-patriotic and cultural-educational club organisations (such as hobby groups, courses, workshops, sections etc) and 61 leisure objects (libraries, museums, movie theatres, gyms, sports grounds) were functioning on the basis of 29 Officers' Houses during the year. More than 4,100 people including almost 3,300 servicemen's children took part in the above-mentioned club organisations (Figure 6.1).

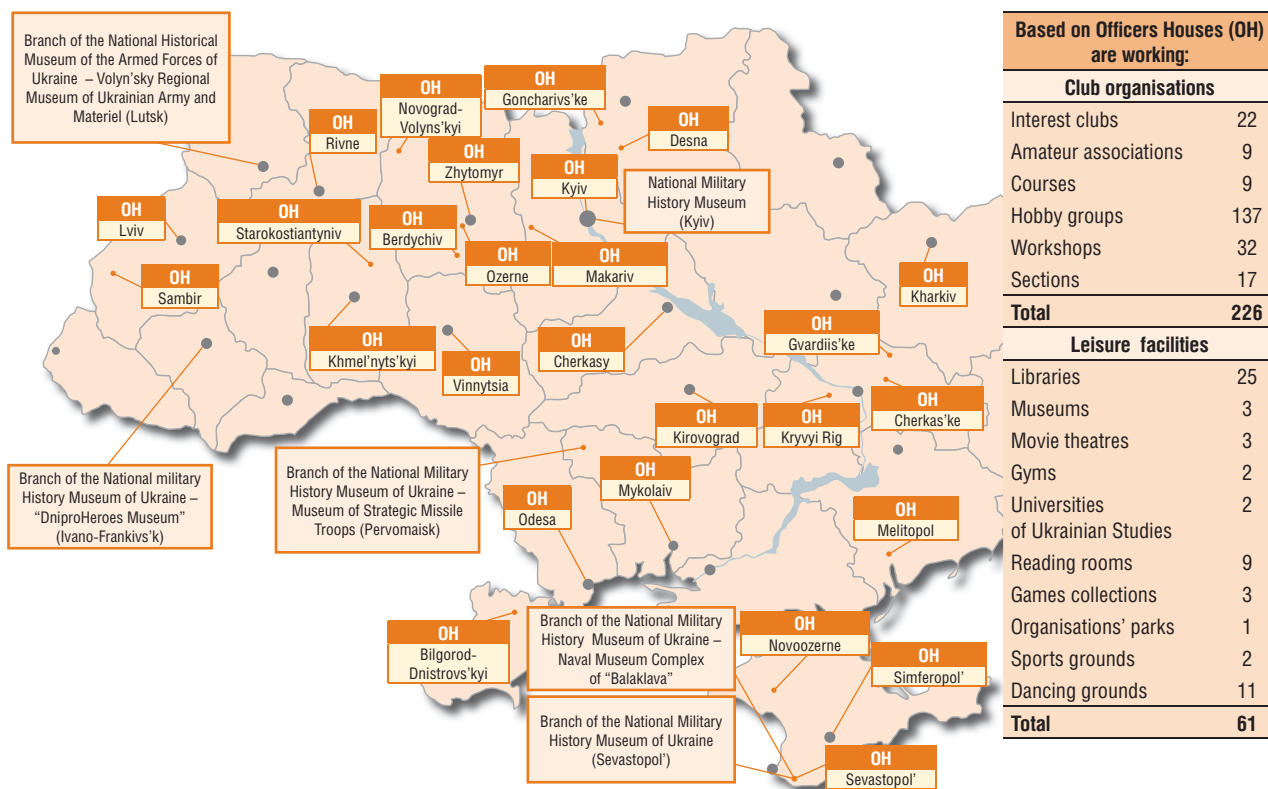
C2 Bodies, formations, army units together with local self-governmental bodies took care of 534 monuments, obelisks, memorials and cemeteries.

More than 9.000 military-patriotic and cultural-artistic



¹ The Plan of Social Protection of service personnel and their families, retired service personnel during staff reduction reforms of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, for the period up to 2017 was adopted by The Minister of Defence of Ukraine on August 31, 2011

Figure 6.1. Network of the military-patriotic and cultural- educational club organisations of the Armed Forces at the end of 2011



activities (Figure 6.2.) were organised and conducted as part of military-patriotic education, cultural-educational, social and leisure activities in the Armed Forces. Figure 6.2. Cultural-educational and social activity in 2011.

Figure 6.2. Cultural-educational and social activity in 2011

Military-patriotic and cultural-artistic activities conducted in 2011

11 cultural-artistic and military-patriotic activities,
802 thematic events,
87 theoretical and practical conferences, workshops, "round-table" conferences



157 theatrical shows,
341 concerts of amateur groups,
1415 thematic matinees, evening parties for relaxation,
279 library activities



4 688 excursions to the National Museum of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and its branches with more than 150 thousand visitors

243 concerts, literary and artistic evenings, book exhibitions were held in the Central Officers' Clubs of the Armed Forces

Creative teams of the Armed Forces Song and Dance Ensemble and National Presidential Orchestra gave 164 concerts in military garrisons and cities of Ukraine.



165 quizzes, competitions and other cultural events, 62 art exhibitions and shows of folk arts

In general the military and patriotic education activities undertaken promoted patriotic sentiment amongst Ukrainian citizens, and promoted the psychological and military-professional qualities of service personnel. Thus, according to the results of sociological studies the level of military-patriotic education and welfare was assessed as positive by more than 64% of those questioned².

² Given data of sociological research which was conducted in October-December 2011, among all sections of population and regions of Ukraine by the Centre of Military Policy and Defence Policy.

SOCIAL DIALOGUE
WITH CIVIL SOCIETY
INSTITUTES

The experience of the world's leading armed forces shows that MOD's cooperation with Civil Society Institutes helps to perform more effectively the tasks in the military sphere, in defence and military development sector and helps to provide the democratic civil control over the Armed Forces.

Patronage over the Armed Forces

The tradition of the patronage over the Armed Forces³ in 2011 was continued and developed. Patronage relations were structured, patrons' cooperation – of executive power and local self-governmental bodies – with patronized army units, was organised⁴.

The systemic nature of work ensured inclusion of all the services of the Armed Forces. At the end of 2011 patronage for over 260 army units was established (Table 6.1.).

Table 6.1. Patronized formations, army units, military establishments, institutes and organisations of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Functional subordination:	Number
Ministry of Defence of Ukraine	6
General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and its Central Subordinated Bodies	22
Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	62
Air Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	64
Naval Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	106
TOTAL	260

During the year patronage support totalled more than 9 million UAH. The level of support from such cities as Kyiv and Sevastopol, Zaporizhia and Chernigiv and Sumy regions was the most significant.

The main patronage efforts were directed on:

- increasing the level of materiel and armaments' readiness to purposeful use including maintenance, utilising approximately 59% of finance resources;
- solving social everyday problems of service personnel and their family members (utilising more than 12% of finance resources);
- improving military-patriotic education amongst the youth, cultural-educational activity with service personnel and preparing the pre-conscription training of youth prior to fulfilling their military duties.

the youth, cultural-educational activity with service personnel and preparing the pre-conscription training of youth prior to fulfilling their military duties.



Improving cooperation with public society institutes

The main form of MOD's activity is establishing a dialogue with the public by means of the consultative body – Ukrainian MOD Public Council (Public Council).

Essential contribution was made by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to increase the quality of training and making administrative decisions on the formation of new backgrounds of Defence Policy. The Cabinet of Ministers regulated the order of public participation in forming and implementing the State Policy⁵. Thus, MOD mechanisms of cooperation with Public Society Institutes were improved and the main directions of common activity were defined (Figure 6.3)⁶.

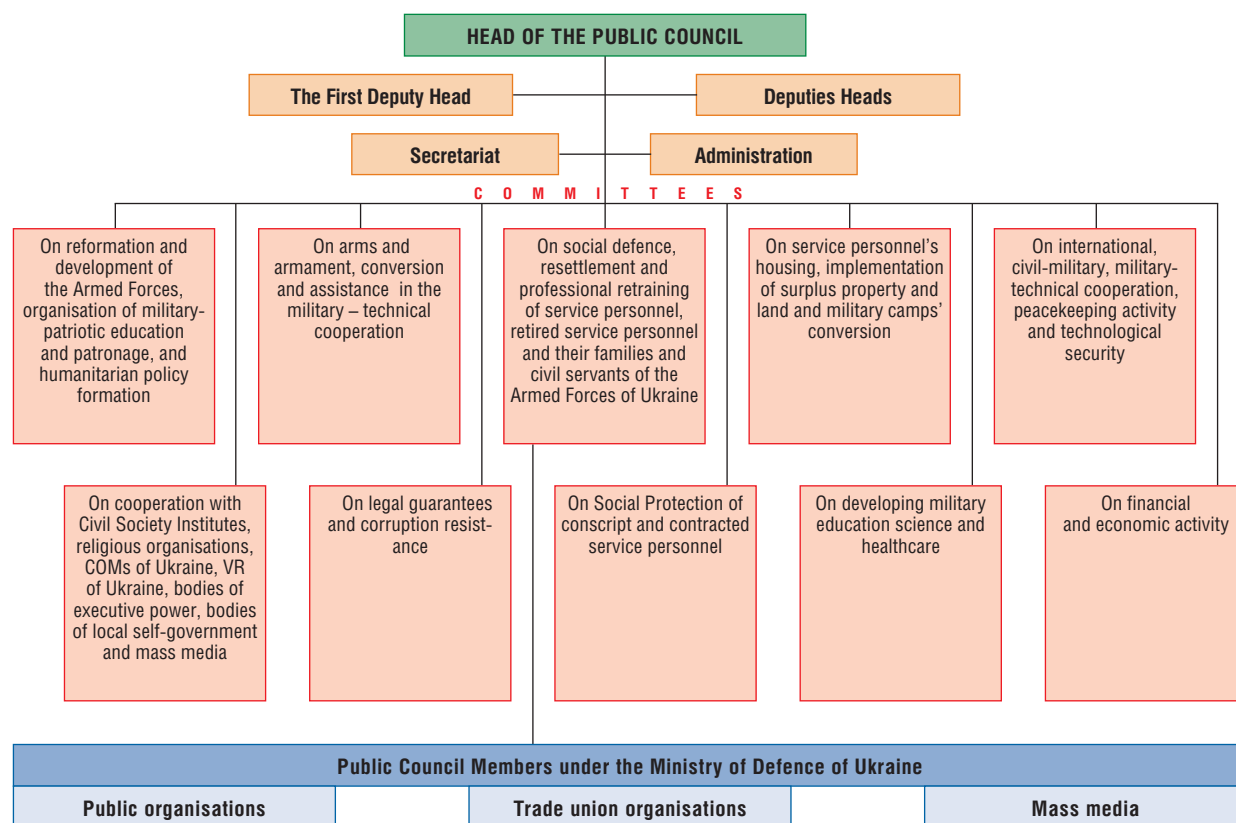
³ Decree of the President of Ukraine # 918/2010 "Patronage issues over the Armed Forces of Ukraine" of September 27, 2010.

⁴ Defence Minister's Order # 55 "Endorsement of instructions for implementation of the Presidential Decree # 918/2010" of January 28, 2011.

⁵ Cabinet of Ministers' Decree # 996 "On provision of public participation in organising and implementing State Policy" of 3 November 2010.

⁶ Defence Minister's Order # 262 "On provision of public participation in organising and implementing the State Policy within the Military Sphere" of 18 May 2011.

Figure 6.3. Public Council under the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine



In order to ensure that the public were involved in state military policy formation the following consultations and activities were conducted during the year:

- provision of domestic housing for the military, medical and sanatorium resorts support of service personnel, military service veterans and their family members;
- implementation of the initiative “Open Government Partnership”;
- formation of the Coordination Council on Cossacks’ Development in Ukraine⁷ (Coordination Council). The first organisational meeting of the Coordination Council was conducted on November 23, 2011. During the this meeting the following activities were conducted: the personnel staff of the Coordination Council were nominated; the main activity directions were defined; an adaptation of the standard Cossacks’ Organization Charter was initiated;
- implementation of the Draft Decree of the Verhovna Rada of Ukraine “On the National Military Memorial Cemetery”.

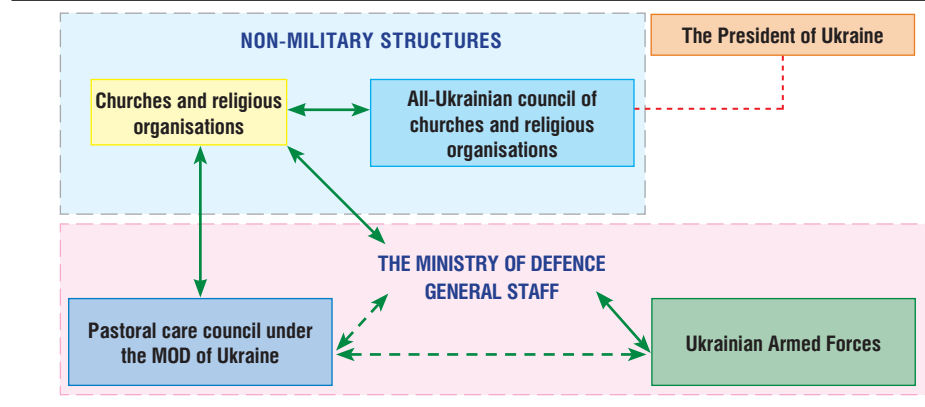
Work with Religious Organisations

In 2011 MOD continued its cooperation with religious organisations within Ukraine. New work highlighted in the Concept of Pastoral Care in the Armed Forces of Ukraine (the Concept of Pastoral Care) provides for:

- respect towards the universal values, cultural and spiritual awareness, self-sacrifice readiness for the Motherland and her neighbours’ sake;
- development of stable moral qualities of service personnel, such as: justice, courage, moderation, discipline, loyalty etc;
- teaching service personnel believers the basis of the religious doctrine⁸.

⁷ Cabinet of Ministers’ Decree # 885 “Founding of the Coordination Council on the Cossacks’ Development in Ukraine” of 1 August 2011.

⁸ Ratified by the Defence Minister’s Decree # 115 of April 21, 2011.

Figure 6.4 Cooperation with religious organisations

In order to create the appropriate conditions for the implementation of the Pastoral care concept, round-table meetings were held attended by all orthodox diocese priests, who execute spiritual and patriotic care in the Armed Forces and other military formations. In December 2011 an All-Ukrainian scientific and practical conference “Armed Forces and Ukrainian priesthood” took place. As a result the mechanism of the cooperation of the Armed Forces and religious organisations was proposed (Figure 6.4).

Within the framework of the cooperation with foreign chaplaincy services, the Armed Forces representatives took part in the 53rd International military pilgrimage to the town of Lurde (French Republic) and the 3rd All-Ukrainian military pilgrimage to the Zarvanyts’ka icon of Our Lady (village of Zavarnuts’a, Ternopil’ region). Chaplains and servicemen from Germany, Polish and Slovak Republic also attended it.

Under guardianship of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Greek-Catholic churches, servicemen had the opportunity to make a private pilgrimages to the Holy Land.

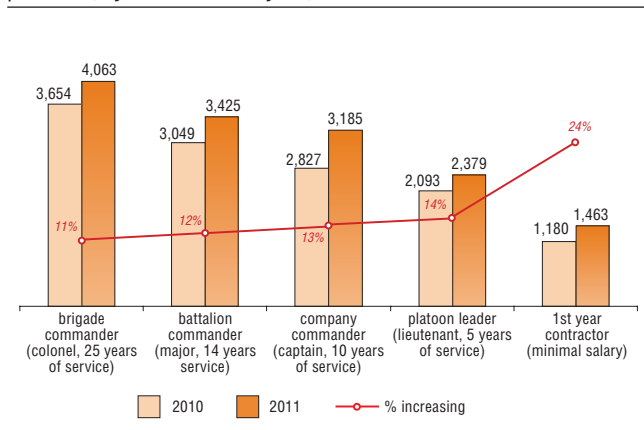
A social dialogue with civil society institutions has enabled the gradual development of civil-military relations and permitted the balancing of legal, organisational and informational activities to support the effective operation of the Armed Forces in execution of its duties and tasks.

SOCIAL PROTECTION OF SERVICE PERSONNEL

The salary level of the servicemen.

On 1st of June the Minister of Defence made the decision to raise salaries via the raising of the monthly bonus: for contract-based privates, NCOs and Warrant Officers this ranged from 70 to 125 % of their rank-based salaries; for officer personnel this ranged from 55 to 90%. As result, the salary of contract-based personnel, sergeants and Warrant Officers has increased by 19-24% and for officers by 11-14% (figure 6.5).

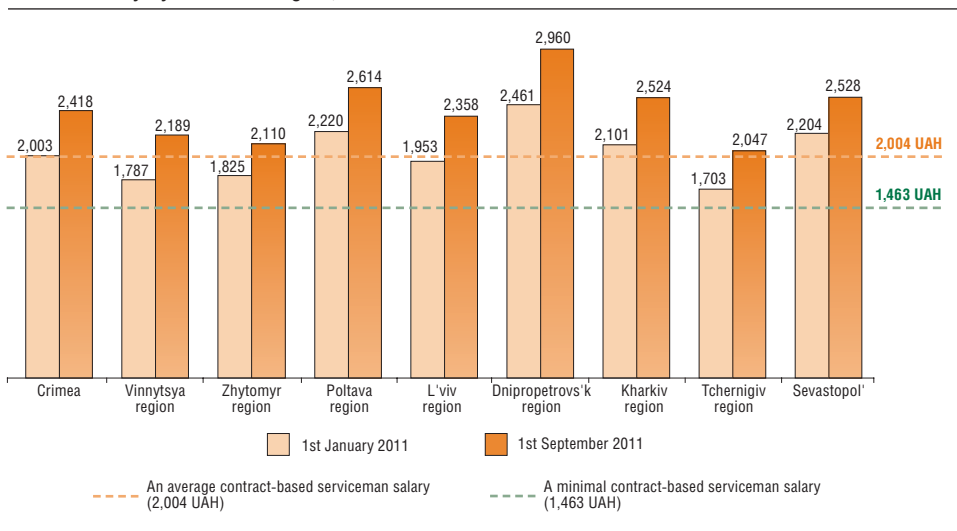
Figure 6.5. The monthly salaries of servicemen holding general positions, by the end of the year, UAH



But the salary level of the servicemen is still low in comparison with the average national salary in Ukraine. For example for a 1st year contract-based serviceman salary from June 1st 2011 is 1463 UAH. this is two times below the national average salary in Ukraine⁹ (figure 6.6). This does not encourage the citizens of Ukraine to consider military service as a career.

However the current rate of salary increase for servicemen of the Armed Forces is greater than that in Ukrainian civil structures.

Figure 6.6. The comparative analysis of the salary level of contract-based servicemen and the average national salary by Ukrainian region, UAH



Changes of conditions and conditions of military service and pension support

In 2011 the terms and conditions of military service were changed with the purpose of retaining well-prepared military personnel of the Armed Forces, particularly those who were eligible to retire based on the length of service served¹⁰. Retirement provision and the term of service was changed as follows:

- for officers changing right on signing new contract – from 5 to 10 years of service
- for officers who are eligible for pension – from 2 to 10 years optional up to the term of service

The funding of retired service personnel was also changed¹¹.

⁹ According to the State statistics committee data in September 2011 – the average salary of contract servicemen (2004 UAH) is generally below the national average (2737 UAH) within Ukrainian regions.

¹⁰ The Ukrainian Law “to amend the Law “About military duties and service” #3919-VI from October 18, 2011.

¹¹ The Ukrainian Law “About the arrangements of the legislative provision of the pension system”, which changed point “a” of Article 12 of the Ukrainian Law “On pensions for military retired personnel and some other categories” #3668-VI from 8 July 2011.



According to the new legislation the minimum term of service to be eligible for pension has been increased up to 25 years, however this will be implemented

on a phased basis: increasing by an additional 6 months every year until September 1st 2020 (figure 6.7). The term of service for contracted personnel to be eligible for pension was also changed from 15 to 20 years, with a retirement age 45.

A decision was also made to recognise the time spent whilst studying as military service. Students in civil and other establishments where they receive an officer rank before full-time military service or an appropriate position (up to 5 years) will have one year of studies recognized as 6 months of military service per annum.

On 1st October 2011 the principle of the new pension system was approved: 20 years of service will result in 50% of the salary as a pension. This sum rises by 3% for every year served over 20 years, with a maximum pension capped at 80% of the salary.

Medical and sanatorium support of the servicemen

Provision of medical care is one of the most important components of military social protection. According to current Ukrainian legislation the MOD medical institutions should provide medical and sanatorium care for the following categories of personnel: servicemen of the Armed Forces, veterans of military service, liquidators of the Chernobyl catastrophe, war veterans, members of servicemen's or service veterans' families and also other categories defined in the legislation¹².

The capacity of military medical clinical centres, military hospitals and infirmaries is 5,950 personnel.

Annually in-patient treatment is received by 160,000 people. In 2011, 164,000 servicemen, war and military service veterans and their family members were treated (figure 6.8). The number of out-patient consultations in 2011 was approximately 1,45 million cases.

Figure 6.7. The increase of the term of service to be eligible for pension

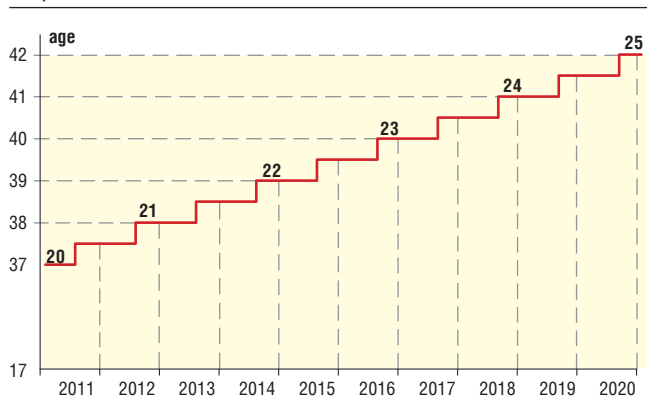
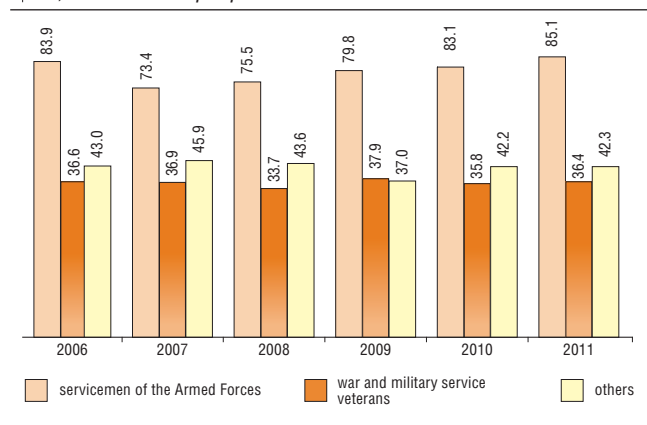


Figure 6.8. The number of in-patient treatments for the period 2006-2011, thousands of people



¹² The total number of those eligible for treatment in MOD sanatoriums and medical institutions is approximately 1,180 million people.

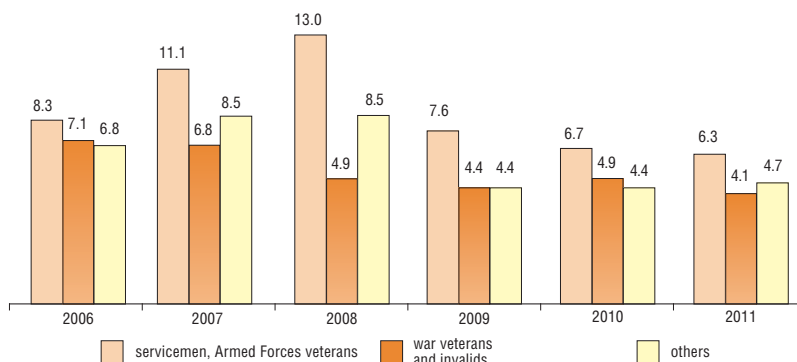
Fragment 6.1. MOD sanatorium and resorts facilities, *the end of the year*

- Evpatoria central clinical children sanatorium
- Central military clinical sanatorium “Khmil’nyk”
- 6 centres of medical rehabilitation and sanatorium treatment: “Krym”, “Alupkins’kyi”, “Feodosiis’kyi”, “Sudak”, “Truskavets’kyi”, “Pusha-Vodyts’a”
- 2 State MOD of Ukraine enterprises: “Saky central military clinical sanatorium” after M.I. Pirogov, “Ukrviis’kkurort”
- 1 sanatorium department of the Military-medical clinical centre of the Central region (Vinnyts’a)

Today 6 medical rehabilitation and sanatorium treatment centres, 4 sanatoriums/resorts and 1 sanatorium department with the capacity of 5.500 for servicemen, war and military service veterans and their families are administered by the MOD (fragment 6.1).

During the year more than 15.000 servicemen, military service veterans and family members as well as civilian MOD employees were treated and rehabilitated in sanatoriums and resorts. Among them 4.000 invalids and war veterans were given free sanatorium vouchers (figure 6.9).

Figure 6.9. The number of treated at sanatoriums and resorts for the period 2006-2011, *thousand of people*

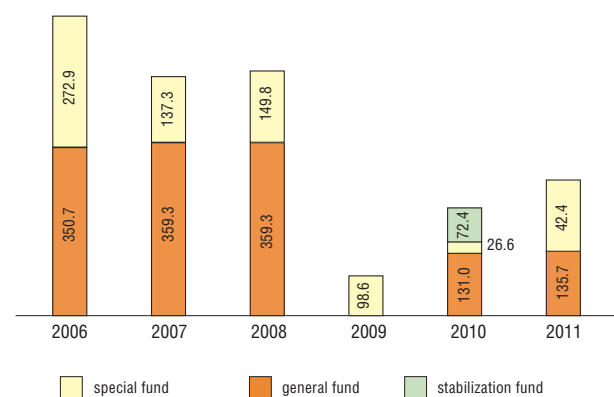


Providing servicemen with permanent and service housing

During the year the MOD has taken all possible measures to provide servicemen with their own housing.

The Minister of Defence approved the List of housing projects¹³ to be financed

Figure 6.10. Financing of the Housing programme of the MOD for 2006-2011, *million UAH*



in 2011 by the State budget, in which the financing of building and purchasing of domestic accommodation for service personnel and families is planned. The budget was UAH 654.7 million: from the general fund UAH 320 million, and the special fund UAH 334.7 million.

However actual expenditure was UAH 178.1 million (27% of the planned budget per year) from which UAH 135.7 million (42%) was from the general fund and UAH 42.4 million was from the special fund (13%) (figure 6.10).

The number of servicemen’s families who currently need improved living conditions is 44,900.

From this number, 18.500 families (41.2%) have been waiting for housing for over 10 years.

In addition 7,400 families (16.4%) are on the list for immediate provision, whilst 11,400 families (26,0%)

¹³ The Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine “On approving of The List of the housing projects to be financed for in 2011 by the State budget programme CPCC 2101190” “Building or purchase of housing for servicemen” #131 from March 9, 2011



Figure 6.11. The percentage of servicemen waiting allocation of housing, by category

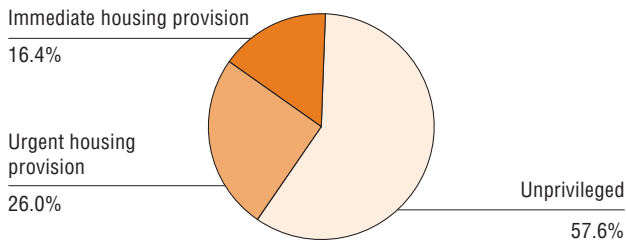
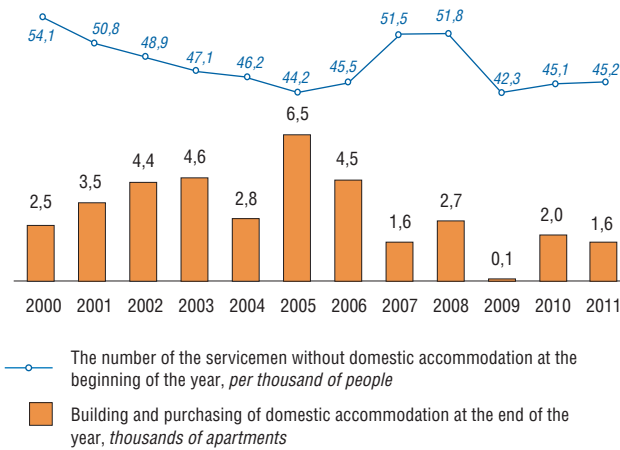


Figure 6.12. The status of housing provision for servicemen and their families



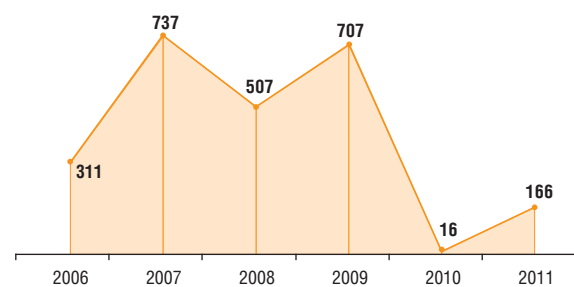
are on the list for urgent provision and 15.600 families are classed as socially vulnerable. Privileged (priority) categories of servicemen’s families make up 42,4% of the total waiting list (figure 6.11).

During the year the main focus of attention was to provide servicemen of Kyiv, Sevastopol, L’viv, Odesa and Vinnyts’a garrisons with housing. 1,600 flats were obtained (figure 6.12).

In 2011 intensive work was undertaken to create a service housing fund for contract-based servicemen.

During the year a complete overhaul was undertaken of 6 projects. As a result 45 accommodation blocks have become available providing 166 bed spaces (figure 6.13).

Figure 6.13. The status of contracted personnel accommodation provision – number of bed spaces



SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RESETTLEMENT OF SERVICE PERSONNEL AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS

Under the State guarantees for retiring servicemen, developments were made in social and professional resettlement. This combines national interests and individuals' requirements. Defence resettlement was integrated within the national resettlement system.

As a result of the administrative reform of the central bodies of the executive branch, the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine has become responsible for the resettlement functions for retiring servicemen¹⁴.


The tasks, functions and powers of the military administration bodies in resettlement and retraining servicemen to civilian life were specified in MOD.

During this period, international projects financed by NATO, OSCE and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway were delivered.

2,400 servicemen and members of their families were taught civilian professions on special professional courses within the framework of the international project and programme (Annex 7).

The main goal to successfully achieve tasks on reforming our Armed Forces is: to make military service a competitive and attractive option within the job market, and strict abidance to the social guarantees of the servicemen and the members of their families provided by the legislation. During the year, the MOD and the General Staff used their resources effectively to create a positive image of the Armed Forces within society, make the profession of a serviceman more popular and to help address their social problems.

¹⁴ The Decree of the President of Ukraine # 389/2011 from April 6, 2011



CHAPTER 7

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY, ARMS CONTROL

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

BILATERAL COOPERATION

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY

ARMS CONTROL



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY, ARMS CONTROL



Modernisation of the State policy on national security within the military and defence spheres and for military structure issues, requires the strengthening of international cooperation. This will help to prevent security threats arising, and will support the Armed Forces' reforms and development process.

The main efforts of the Ministry of Defence and General Staff in 2011 were directed towards multilateral cooperation within the framework of international and regional organisations, development of bilateral relations with the Russian Federation, and performing the activities prescribed in the Ukraine/USA strategic partnership Charter.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In 2011 the Ministry of Defence fulfilled the international obligations of Ukraine on crisis regulation and the practical implementation of the key objectives of State foreign policy¹.

Thus, international cooperation was directed at:

- working on Ukraine's potential eligibility to integrate into the European Union and participation in improvement and development of the European system of collective security;
- development of bilateral relations with the Russian Federation on the basis of strategic partnership, friendship and neighbourhood, and mutually beneficial cooperation;
- fulfillment of the Ukraine/USA Charter activities, and forming mechanisms of strategic partnership within effective and mutually beneficial cooperation;
- supporting a dialogue with key partners of Ukraine, neighbouring countries, other world leading countries and international security organisations;

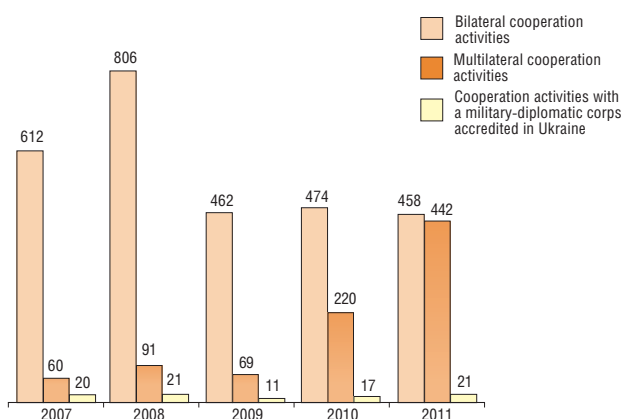
- continuation of the constructive partnership with the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization on all issues of mutual interest;
- using the international cooperation to help the resettlement of servicemen into civilian life, provision disposal surplus ammunition, small arms and rocket fuel, arms control and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

During the year 921 activities took place, with 198 conducted as unplanned (figure 7.1).

The majority of activities were conducted within the framework of multilateral cooperation, equating to almost 50% of the total number of international activities; double the number of that in 2010.

During the year approximately 3,000 representatives of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces took part in international cooperation activities.

Figure 7.1. International cooperation in 2007-2011



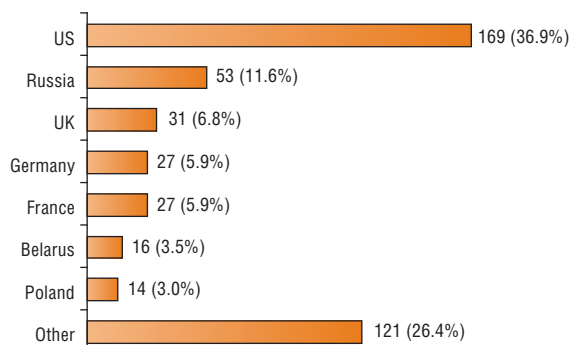
¹ The Law of Ukraine "On principles of National and Foreign Policy" # 2411-VI of 01 July 2010.

BILATERAL
COOPERATION

Bilateral cooperation with other nations' Defence Ministries is a key method of enhancing mutual trust and supports Ukraine's implementation of the non-block policy.

During the year 458 activities were conducted with Defence Ministries of 48 countries, primarily with the United States of America, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, the Republic of Belarus, and the Republic of Poland (figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2. Bilateral cooperation with other nations' MODs in 2011



Productive results were achieved through the cooperation of Ukraine with the USA. According to the Memorandum² (2009) in April 2011 there took place disposal of rocket complexes 9K72 (Scud) and equipment, materials and rocket fuel components.

The reforms of the military education system of Ukraine continued and 79 Ukrainian Armed Forces servicemen were trained in US educational institutions. The negotiations on military-technical cooperation were renewed and the USA experience in building military housing was used by the Ministry of Defence.

The cooperation with the Russian Federation's MOD was significantly increased. During the year, seven high-level meetings were held between the Ministers of Defence of Ukraine and the Russian Federation, in addition to the meeting of the Ukrainian-Russian Interstate Commission Subcommittee on Security issues.

Within the framework of these activities, further exploitation of the take-off and landing training system "NITKA" was undertaken, the foundations were laid for the involvement of Ukrainian enterprises in the disposal of ammunition, armament and materiel, and repairing and modernisation of the Russian Federation Black Sea Fleet vessels. The training of Ukrainian servicemen in the Russian Federation military educational institutions has been introduced also.



² Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and US State Department to support the disposal of and demilitarization of 9K72 (SCUD) rocket complexes and equipment, materials and rocket fuel components, of 30 November 2009.

In 2011 after a long break, the Ukraine-Russia Naval Exercise of “Peace Fairway” was resumed and conducted. The Ukrainian Armed Forces airmobile unit took part in the operational-strategic exercises of the Russian Federation Armed Forces “Centre-2011”.

The Ukraine-Russia-Belarus exercise of mechanized troops in the “Shyrokiy Lan” range and bilateral exercise of Air Defence duty forces were successfully conducted.

An important factor in supporting a stable level of cooperation between the Ukrainian and UK MODs is the wide involvement of the civilian UK Special Defence Advisor. “Expert Classes” were introduced and there were internships of MOD and Armed Forces representatives within the SDA office. With support of the UK MOD’s defence diplomacy programme, the two-week course “Managing Defence in the Wider Security Context” and one-week security workshop for security and defence sector personnel and Armed Forces servicemen were delivered. The courses were delivered by representatives of the UK Defence Academy, Cranfield University together with lecturers from the National Defence University of Ukraine.



An important aspect of the cooperation with the Republic of Poland is the annual internship of MOD and GS representatives within the MOD and GS of Poland. During the year 5 of Ukrainian Armed Forces representatives taking part in this activity.

The work on establishing the Lithuania-Poland-Ukraine brigade LITPOLUKRBRIG continues. According to the outcome of the trilateral negotiations, an understanding on the completion of the work of the Agreement to form the multinational brigade in 2012 was agreed.

There was an effective military-political and military-technical cooperation with the French Republic. The contract for the modernisation of Mi-24 helicopters and preparation for their mass production was ongoing. In 2011 the Ministry of Defence of France participated in the Ukrainian corvette programme and confirmed its participation in the burden-sharing production of unmanned aircrafts.

Constructive cooperation with the Republic of Belarus continued. Cooperation in conducting mutual activities on combat training was widened; in particular participation in bilateral and multilateral exercises (“Safe Sky-2011”, “Rapid Trident-2011”, “Centre-2011”) and the Ukraine-Belarus exercise of Air Defence duty forces.

For the third time within the framework of the joint Ukraine-Denmark operation “Northern Falcon 2011”, Air Force Transportation Aviation teams successfully completed tasks on transporting fuel and supplies in the Arctic from the US Air Force base “Thule” to the Danish station “Nord”. During the three weeks of the operation, there were 20 sorties, equating to almost 100 flying hours in the Arctic. In total more than 600,000 litres of fuel and 17.5 tons of supplies were transported.

Between the MODs of Ukraine and Turkey a military-political dialogue at a high level continues. The bilateral cooperation of regional security projects was activated; “Black Sea Harmony”, the Black Sea Group of Navy cooperation - BLACKSEAFOR, and document on strengthening trust and security in the Black Sea (Navy and Air situation data) exchange. Longer term, deepening border cooperation, conduction of joint Navy peacekeeping and antiterrorist exercises, common response to crisis situations, exchange of experience for peacekeeping operations and personnel training, and participation in peace support operations is foreseen.

Within Central and Eastern Asia the most dynamically developing area of defence cooperation is that with the People's Republic of China; the main focus being: military-political consultations with MOD's top level management; exchange of personnel training; and implementation of burden-sharing projects for designing new armaments and materiel.

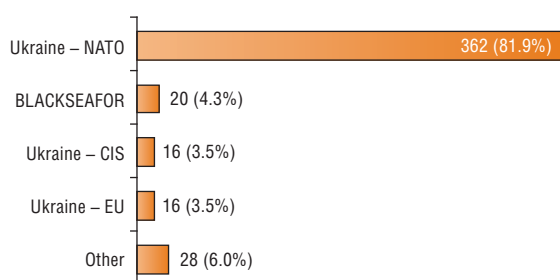
Defence bilateral relations were further developed with the leading countries of South America. For the first time in the history of bilateral relations within this region, in September 2011 the Minister of Defence of Ukraine visited the Federal Republic of Brazil. During discussions a great range of issues were covered; but primarily bilateral military and military-technical cooperation.

In implementing bilateral cooperation, Ukraine strengthens its positive image of a contributor to various components of European security. Intergovernmental consultations and cooperation over crisis regulation remains the most significant element of such cooperation.

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

Ukraine's adherence to a policy of integration into European political, economic and legal space defines the priority of its participation in activities towards the improvement and development of European system of collective security, continuation of political coalitions. In total during the year 442 activities took place (figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3. Multilateral cooperation in 2011



Fragment 7.1. Priority directions of Ukraine-EU cooperation in 2011

- supporting the format of a political-military dialogue between Ukrainian Armed Forces leadership, EU Military Committee and EU Council Secretariat;
- preparing Ukrainian Armed Forces for multinational peace support operations;
- involvement of Ukrainian Armed Forces into forming EU multinational battle groups;
- training of Ukrainian Armed Forces representatives in EU educational institutions;
- using Ukraine's capabilities in air transportation during EU operations

Cooperation with European Union

Cooperation with the European Union in 2011 was conducted according to the priorities defined by the Ukraine – EU Association Agenda in the part that concerns the Ministry of Defence and the Cooperation Working Plan of the Ukrainian Armed Forces and EU Council Secretariat – (in the area of Common Security and Defence Policy) (fragment 7.1).

In the framework of arrangement of cooperation with EU organizations and agencies there were conducted consultations with the European Defence Agency, European Security and Defence College, Institute of EU Security Studies.

First time in history of the Ukraine-EU relations a marine corps unit, military-transport aircraft IL-76MD with a crew and group of Ukrainian Armed Forces officers in the second half of 2011 were involved into operative duty as a part of EU multinational battle group HELBROC (Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Cyprus).

There was made a work on involvement of Armed Forces forces and means into a multinational battle group to be formed by the Vyshegrad countries (Republic of Poland, Slovak Republic, Hungarian Republic, Czech Republic).

There is continuation on involvement of a main (An-26) and reserve (An-30B) air planes into EU NAVFOR ATALANTA operation and conclusion of the Technical Agreement on tasks and status of Ukrainian units in the operation. The order of Armed Forces engagement, their armament and materiel beyond the State for anti-piracy actions is regulated by the Ukrainian law³.

³ The Law of Ukraine "On amendments in the Law of Ukraine "On the Armed Forces of Ukraine" # 4026 15 November 2011.

Continuous work by Ukraine on EU cooperation, particularly in the area of implementation of the Common Security and Defence Policy, resulted in the implementation of tasks for Ukrainian Armed Forces units within the EU BG. This contributed to a strengthening of trust and security in Europe.

NATO Partnership

Defence cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in 2011 took place within the framework of the “Partnership for Peace” Programme; fulfillment of activities of the Annual National Programme, and the Individual Partnership Programme in addition to the two-year Working Plan of the Ukraine-NATO Military Committee and other common initiatives (fragment 7.2).

Fragment 7.2. The key documents determining Ukraine-NATO military cooperation

Charter on Ukraine – NATO special cooperation of 9 July 1997, Declaration on its amendment of 21 August 2009.

Annual National Programme of Ukraine – NATO cooperation. Framework Document of “Partnership for Peace” Programme that is the basis for military cooperation and multinational exercises.

Ukraine – NATO Military Committee Working Plan Implementation Programme that contains certain activities of military cooperation.

Ukraine – NATO Individual Partnership Programme providing education and training of Armed Forces personnel

During 2011, under the framework of the Annual National Programme, the MOD took part in 217 activities; as an executive undertook 195 activities, completed 169 activities (78%), partially completed 24 activities (11%), did not complete 9 activities (4%), cancelled 6 activities (2,5%), and postponed 9 activities (4,5%).

During the year all the tools of defence and military cooperation with NATO were used (fragment 7.3).

Under the framework of Ukraine’s Partnership Commission activity, three meetings of the Working Group on defence and military issues took place, where practical agenda issues of further partnership with NATO were discussed.

Sufficient support to the reform of the Armed Forces was provided through the framework of the Joint Coordination Committee with participation of the MOD, GS and Foreign Advisors.

The Armed Forces honoured their international commitments and participated in operations of crisis regulation and, as during the previous year, contributed to the following four NATO led operations:

- Multinational forces in Kosovo (KFOR);
- NATO training mission in Iraq, which was completed in December 2011 according to the NATO Council decision;
- Anti-terrorist operation in the Mediterranean Sea “Active Endeavour”;
- International Security Assistance forces in Afghanistan.

During the same period, training of Navy units for participation in the anti-piracy operation “Ocean Shield” took place. There was an understanding reached that Armed Forces assets will be utilised in operations EU NAVFOR ATALANTA and “Ocean Shield” periodically annually beginning in 2012.

Armed Forces units continued to be embedded within NATO reaction forces. During the second half of 2011, Ukraine supplied a transport aircraft IL-76MD with aircrew, ground maintenance and a command element⁴ for operational duty of the 17th rotation of NATO response forces.

Fragment 7.3. Key mechanisms of military cooperation with NATO

NATO – Ukraine Commission.

NATO – Ukraine Military Committee.

NATO – Ukraine Joint Working Group on Defence Reform at high level, on defence-technical cooperation and cooperation on science and environment.

NATO Committee on Policy and Partnership.

NATO Committee on non-distribution of weapons of mass destruction.

Commission on Ukraine-NATO partnership.

Planning and Review Process (PARP).

⁴ The President of Ukraine Decree “National Security and Defence Council decision of 21 April 2011 “Participation of the Ukrainian Armed Forces in multinational military high readiness formations” # 492/2011 of 21 April 2011.



In April 2011 the Technical Agreement to the Memorandum (2010)⁵ between the Ukrainian MOD, the Turkish AF General Staff and Supreme Allied Command Operations Staff was signed, for the creation and maintenance of the air situation data exchange system between the Ukrainian Air Force Command Post “South” (Odesa, Ukraine) and the Control and Notification Centre of the Turkish Air Force (Erzurum, Turkey). Data exchange between Ukraine and Turkey is scheduled to start in 2012.⁶

The cooperation with the NATO Maintenance and Supplies Agency (NAMSA) continues for disposal of surplus and unserviceable ammunition and armaments. In 2011 the first stage of the Trust Fund Project within the NATO “Partnership for Peace” programme was completed.

During the period 2006-2011 15.000 tons of conventional ammunition, 400.000 tons of light armaments and small arms, and 1.000 rockets for mobile anti-aircraft-missile systems were destroyed⁷.

Taking into account the successful implementation of the NATO/PfP Trust Fund stage 1 activities, in September 2011, the Cabinet of Ministers and NATO concluded the agreement on the disposal of light armaments and small arms, conventional ammunition and anti-personnel mines (PFM-1) and the second stage of the programme commenced⁸.

Another example of practical cooperation with the Alliance is the Individual Partnership Programme between Ukraine and NATO. During its implementation phase, priority was given to servicemen in units and those Armed Forces units identified for participation in international programmes, international military training, multinational military formations and international peacekeeping operations. Under the Programme more than 200 representatives of the Armed Forces took part in 70 activities.

The NATO run Professional Development Programme for security sector civilian personnel continues and during 2011, 168 people were trained on a range of professional courses.

The Ukraine – NATO Partnership remains valid and does not lose its relevance; it is required for the defence reforms being conducted, the decreasing consequences of military activity and providing a common contribution to guarantee peace and stability in Europe and across the whole world.

Cooperation with other international and regional organisations and initiatives

The involvement and cooperation of Ukraine within the framework of international and regional organisations and initiatives provides Ukraine with additional tools to introduce its national interests and allows for the acceptance by other states that Ukraine is a partner with equal rights on the international scene.

As a member of the UN for more than 19 years, Ukraine plays a role of a contributor of military units and personnel for participation in peacekeeping operations for international peace support and security.

⁵ Memorandum of Understanding between the MOD and the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces and the Supreme Allied Command Operations on Air Situation Data Exchange.

⁶ NATO Programme on Air Situation Data Exchange was introduced by the Alliance on January 2001. Memorandum of Understanding between the MOD and the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces and the Supreme Allied Command Operations on Air Situation Data Exchange (2010).

⁷ Implementation agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and NATO on Maintenance and Supplies (NAMSA) about the disposal of transportable air-defence-missile systems, light weapons, small arms and conventional ammunition (2005).

⁸ Cabinet of Ministers Resolution “On conclusion of Implementation Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and NATO on financial and technical support and maintenance concerning the disposal of light weapons and small arms, conventional ammunition and anti-personnel mines PFM-1” # 533-R of 16 May 2011. The Agreement was signed on the 21 of September 2011 in the NATO headquarters.

Taking into account the urgent necessity by the international community to develop effective measures of countering terrorism, Ukraine confirmed its readiness to contribute its best efforts towards the common fight. Thus, once Security Council Resolution No. 1991 was ratified at the 6568th meeting on June 28, 2011, a Ukrainian peacekeeping contingent was sent to participate in the UN Stabilisation Mission to the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO)⁹.

Ukraine's activity in the OSCE ensured equal participation of our country in the consideration and management of key issues of international security, development and activation of international cooperation in disarmament and the regulation of "frozen" conflicts.

During 2011 the OSCE – Ukraine project on the disposal of liquid rocket fuel (melange) in Ukraine continued¹⁰. A key element of cooperation has been to support the resettlement of retiring service personnel to civilian life. Since 2008, under the framework of the resettlement programme and assisted by the OSCE, more than 4,000 ex-servicemen have been retrained.

International cooperation within the Commonwealth of Independent States reached a new level. A Ukrainian delegation participated on two occasions in the Commonwealth of Independent States Defence Ministers' Council (CIS DMC) meetings, including at the 60th anniversary meeting. DMC is a statute body of the CIS and was formed to provide effective multilateral military collaboration and integration.

In 2011 three steps were the basis of Ukraine's collaborative work under the framework of the CIS Military Cooperation Concept up to 2015, in particular:

- there was an exchange of information on the problems associated with the CIS united air defence system: development of its forces and facilities; organisation and conduction of air defence units exercises with combat shooting;



- issues were discussed the future participation of the Armed Forces units in CIS joint operational exercises;
- the plans of multilateral military and military-technical cooperation were approved.

In order to deepen military cooperation within the CIS, during April 2011, the meeting of the CIS DMC Coordinating Committee on air defence issues met with its members for the first time in Ukraine.

In an effort to further integrate into the European Community, Ukraine fulfilled its obligations under the framework of regional initiatives. In particular, in October 2011, a delegation of the Ministry of Defence participated

in the meeting of Defence Ministers of South-Eastern Europe in the Republic of Turkey where Ukraine confirmed its readiness to continue the projects already underway and to participate in regulating conflicts at the regional level; focusing first of all on the so-called frozen conflicts.

⁹ The Law of Ukraine "On approval of the decision of the President of Ukraine to deploy a Ukrainian peacekeeping contingent to participate in the UN Mission for stabilisation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo" # 4274 - VI from 22 December 2011.

¹⁰ 16 September 2009 between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, the OSCE Secretariat and the winner of the open international tender of Russian companies "Tekhnozot", "Factory named after Y. M. Sverdlov, "" Biysk Oleum plant " is concluded an international contract # CPA 92602 of the services constrained with disposal of 3,200 tons of oxidant of rocket fuel (melange).

8 September 2010 Addition #2 of the Contract was signed in respect of disposal of 2,600 tons of melange during 2010-2011

In May 2011 Addition #3 of the Contract was signed in respect of disposal of 9,400 tons of melange during 2011-2012

Within the framework of the Vyshegrad Group discussions continued on the establishment of an EU battle group. It was understood that the Republic of Poland would chair the project and the BGs participating in operations and missions would be at full operational readiness in the first half of 2016. In February 2011 Ukraine passed the chairmanship of the “Tysa” multinational initiative to the Hungarian Republic.

In April and August 2011, two vessels of the Ukrainian Armed Forces Navy took part in the activities of the Joint Group Black Sea Naval Cooperation BLACKSEAFOR. In April the command and control ship “Slavutych” travelled over 1860 sea-miles, and the crew conducted 25 ship exercises and 52 ship combat exercises. As a part of an international formation the ship took part in tactical exercises and training. In August, the sea mine-sweeper “Cherkasy” participated in search and rescue and humanitarian tasks.

The good preparation by Ukraine presented a positive image at the international level and contributed to the establishing of positive relations across the neighbourhood at the regional level, providing proper protection of national interests across the world and making a significant contribution to the European security system.

PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY

Participation by Ukraine in peacekeeping operations is an important part of the country’s contribution to strengthening peace and security across the world. During 2011, approximately 960 servicemen of the Armed Forces took part in 11 peacekeeping missions and operations in 8 different nations (Figure 7.4). 63 planned rotations of the Ukrainian peacekeeping contingent and personnel were organised and conducted.

The general level of contribution by the Armed Forces in international efforts on crisis regulation increased. Additionally, three military doctors were embedded in the military hospital of the Polish contingent of the International Security Assistance Forces in Afghanistan (Ghazni province) and two military experts were embedded with the Lithuanian Army Aviation Advisory Panel to the Afghan National Army (Kandahar province). Ukraine’s contribution to peacekeeping personnel in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan amounts to 22 people. In addition, an additional three officers increased the size of the Ukrainian peacekeeping contingent in the NATO Training Mission in Iraq. On completion of this NATO Training Mission, all Ukrainian personnel returned to Ukraine.

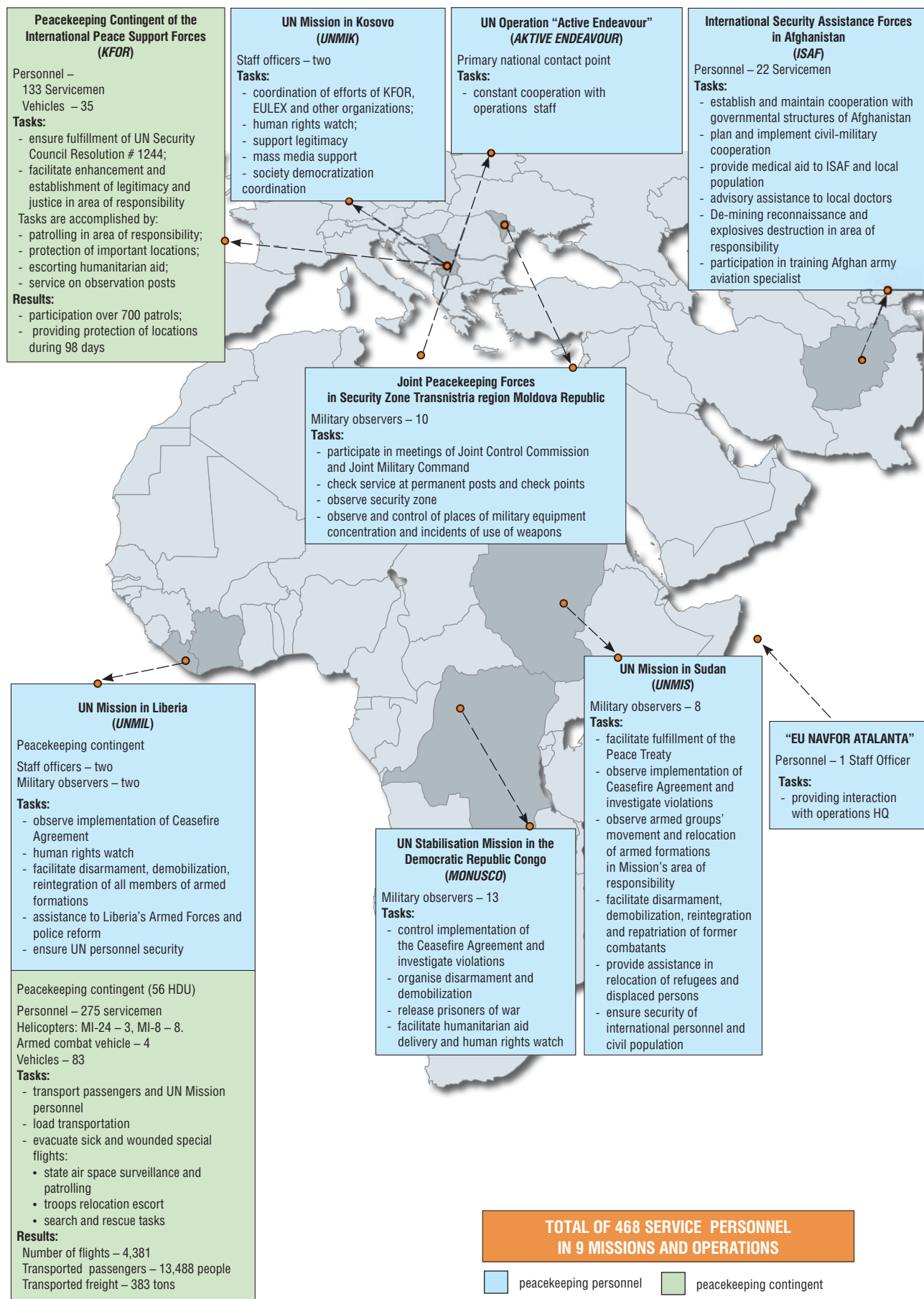


In order to maintain the level of involvement of the Armed Forces in peacekeeping operations under the UN aegis and in as a result of the rebrigading of the UN Missions in Sudan in July 2011, Ukrainian peacekeeping personnel were transferred to the positions of co-operation and supervision officers in the newly established UN Mission in the Republic of Southern Sudan and the UN Temporary Forces providing security in Abyei.

In 2011 the Armed Forces were involved in international operations and conducted a humanitarian mission to evacuate Ukrainian and foreign citizens from the area of combat activity on the territory of People’s Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by utilising the large landing ship “Konstantin Olshansky” and the aircraft IL-76MD¹¹. Effective support to the UN operation in Côte d’Ivoire was provided by the 56th helicopter detached unit of the UN Mission in Liberia.

¹¹ Two trips of the airplane IL - 76 and the landing ship Konstantin Olshansky» evacuated 530 people; 378 were citizens of Ukraine and the other 152 citizens were from 18 different countries.

Figure 7.4. Participation of Ukrainian Peacekeeping Contingents and Personnel in Peacekeeping Missions by the end of 2011





Effective operational activity of the 56th helicopter detached unit of the UN Mission in Liberia resulted the UN Secretariat agreeing to increase of the sum of UN compensation for Ukrainian flying hours from February 2011.

To maintain the level of peacekeeping activity by servicemen of the Armed Forces, who perform duties outside of Ukraine, from January 1, 2012 the monthly allowance for operating overseas will be increased 2,5 times¹².

Participation of the Armed Forces in international peacekeeping and multinational operations in crisis management stimulates the development of troops (forces) and provides their understanding of modern requirements. It also remains an effective tool to

increasing one's own operational capabilities.

ARMS CONTROL

Taking into account the fact that the European community shows a strong interest in the development of verification of arms control in Europe and regional measurement, Ukraine fully ensures compliance with international obligations within this sphere.

2011 was characterised by a high level of activity by all states to undertake arms control measures under international treaties. There was an active negotiation process to amend elements of the treaties for the control of conventional arms on a regional basis, including the Agreement of ordinary forces in Europe¹³.

In 2011 on the territory of Ukraine, 56 control activities were conducted (Figure 7.5).

Ukraine also conducted 52 control activities on the territory of other states. The number of control activities in 2011 remained at approximately the same level as the last year (Figure 7.6).

Figure 7.5. Verification activity on the territory of Ukraine

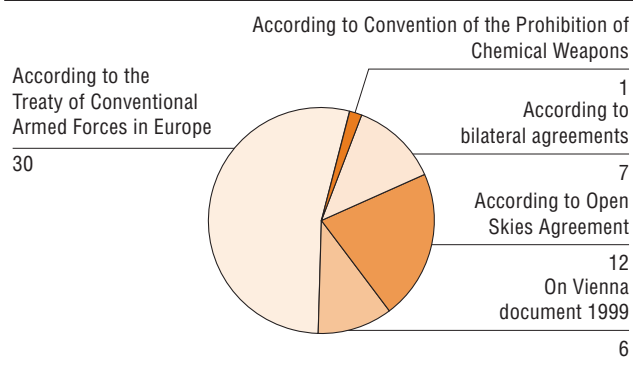
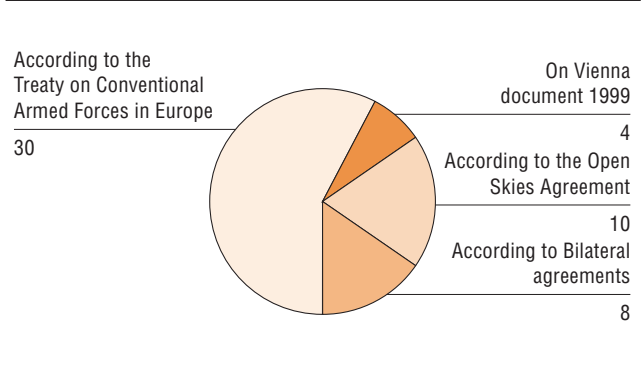


Figure 7.6. Verification activity outside Ukraine



¹² Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Decree «Some aspects of peacekeeping contingent» # 150 of February 23, 2011

¹³ Open Skies Agreement, Treaty of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, Vienna document 1999, Bilateral agreements between Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and governments of Slovak Republic, Hungary, Belarus and Poland about the additional measures of confidence-building and security.



Another format of verification activity is the preparation and distribution of annual information on defence issues in accordance with the Vienna document of 1999, the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and the Document of global exchange of military information. The main outcome of this work resulted in Ukraine honouring its commitments to provide the OSCE states with these documents, such as the Annual exchange of military information, Global exchange of military information and Planning in the field of defence. In total more than 200 formats of reports were provided by Ukraine. During the same period, Ukraine obtained and worked through over 2,500 formats of reports from other participant states.

The Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces undertook the tasks of the State directed at towards European integration, and honoured its international obligations. Ukrainian peacekeeping contingents and personnel confirmed their capabilities and readiness to operate jointly with subdivisions of other states in the undertaking of tasks for international peacekeeping missions and operations.

CONCLUSION

According to this year results the Ukrainian Armed Forces, in general, are ready to accomplish designated tasks. Technical readiness of armament and military equipment has increased and the conditions necessary for the modernisation of troops (forces) have been created.

2012 has been declared the Year of the commander-leader, physical training and sports.

The main priorities of the development of the Armed Forces are as follows:

- Improvement legislation on national security and defence, military infrastructure and defence planning, and day-to-day activity of forces.
- Support of creation of constant readiness forces, to improve the management of the organisational structures and strength of military administration, continuation of the creation of the Joint Management Automated System of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the transfer the current communication system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to a new digital system;
- Continuation of the development of the most essential armaments and military equipment for defence capability; including the missile complex, “corvette” class ships, and the State military testing of the cargo airplane AN-70 and taking it into service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- Releasing the Armed Forces of Ukraine from surplus property, disposal of useless and surplus rockets, ammunitions and rocket fuel;
- Continuation of optimising the system of military education and science, preservation of human resources of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, decrease of out- flow of military personnel and civil servants, further completing the implementation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine principle of a mixed system of contract and conscript personnel, by increasing the numbers of contract servicemen in the positions of privates, non-commissioned officers and petty officers, and provide personnel to those units that require combat troops (forces);
- Support of the development of socio-economic and legal guarantees to servicemen, their families and staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, retirees or those who have resigned; the improvement to the system of sanatorium-recreation and medical support of servicemen; the improvement of the social protection level and financial support of servicemen with the aim of raising of their quality of life to that in the middle of the spectrum of the State’s population; and providing servicemen with housing;
- Support Ukraine’s participation in maintaining peace and stability in the world under international treaties on arms control and participation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in international peacekeeping operations;
- Strengthening a positive image of the Armed Forces of Ukraine within society.



ANNEXES





MINISTRY OF DEFENCE BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION DURING 2011

According to the Law of Ukraine of the on “State Budget of Ukraine 2011” UAH 13,804.4 Million (1.07% of GDP) was planned to be appropriate for the Armed Forces – Total Fund UAH 11,594.8 Million (84% of budget), Special Fund UAH 2,209.6 Million (16% of budget).

During 2011 the Ministry of Defence received UAH 12,709.1 Million (0.98% of GDP) – Total Fund UAH 11,594.8 Million (100% planned), Special Fund – UAH 1,114.3 Million (50.4% incoming).

Figure 1. Armed Forces Funding in 2011, %

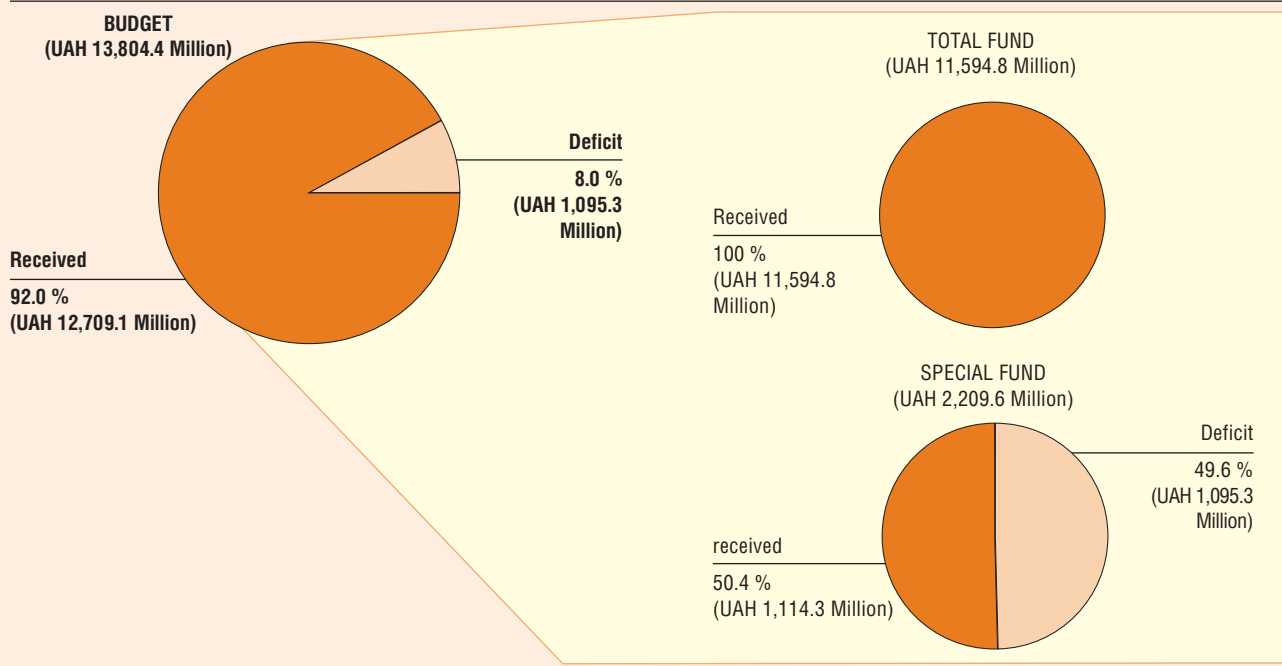
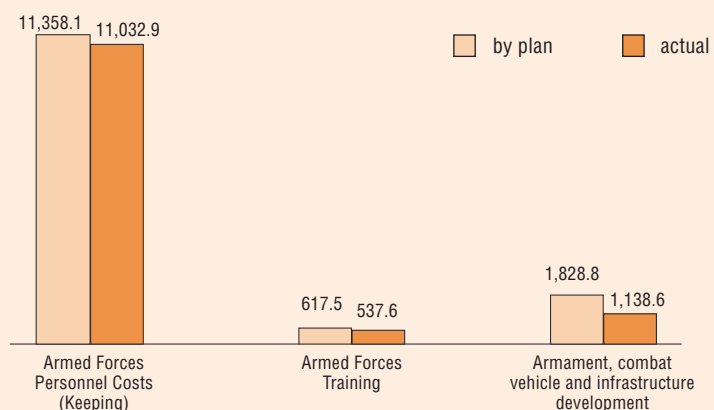


Figure 2. Division of Funds by Functional Appropriations 2011 Million UAH



EQUIPPING OF THE ARMED FORCES WITH ARMAMENTS AND COMBAT VEHICLES DURING 2011

	TESTS AND PERSPECTIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS	NEW ITEMS' CERTIFICATION	ACQUISITION	MODERNISATION AND EXTENDING SERVICE LIFE
LAND FORCES WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APC BTR-4; • mortar system with guided mine of high precision; • artillery vehicle system for fire control; • multifunctional rocket missile; • 152 high-explosive shells with semi active laser-guided heads; • engineering ammunition of distance mining; • anti-aircraft rocket complex 9K33M3 "Osa - AKM"; • automated sonic reconnaissance complex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • handheld antitank rocket missile "Stugna-P"; • gyroscopic attachment set 1G51U; • army truck KrAZ-5233BE, tractor truck KrAZ-5233BE and special wheel chassis KrAZ-5233NE; • training control complex CTC1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Bulat" BM tank – 10; • laser reconnaissance device "Serdolik-2" – 17; • cumulative protection device – 2 002; • set of camouflage nets – 65 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Bulat" BM tank; • MLRS BM-21 "Grad"; • APC BTR -70; • battle reconnaissance patrol vehicle BRPM-2; • infantry fighting vehicle BMP-1U; • manpad complex "Igla-1"
AIR FORCES WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An-70 transport aircraft; • set of C2 devices for the Air Forces equipping; • helicopter Mi-24; • "air-to-air" missile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • automatic command-control point; • upgraded land mobile long-range radar station 5H84AMA; • radar landing station RSP-10MA; • stationary combined simulator for L39C jet pilot training "KTC-L39" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upgraded aircraft MiG-29 – 1; • upgraded aircraft L-39 – 2; • upgraded aircraft Su-25M1 – 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • helicopters Mi-8 MT, Mi-24; • combined flight simulator MiG-29 "KTC-21M"
NAVAL FORCES WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • battle ship class "Corvette"; • ship-guiding and navigation system; • optical-electronic system of naval artillery gunnery guidance "Spus" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mobile coherently-impulse solid two-coordinated RLS with circular scan SR-210; • rigid hull boats "Willard SF-540" and "Willard SF-730" 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • submarine "Zaporizhzhia"
SPECIAL TYPES OF WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • optical-electronic system of high-precision weapon protection; • basic digital radio-relay station; • automated command and control system of forces day-to-day activities; • command staff vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • software and technical systems of automated-command and control system; • radiation reconnaissance equipment DR-G-T; • special connection equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • navigation equipment CN-3003M – 4; • small-size radio frequency interference receiver – 2; • hardware for automated command and control system – 8 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communication facilities

CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS PERSONNEL

Figure 1. Code of non-commissioned officers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

CODE OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

A non-commissioned officer is a leader for soldiers, a role model for subordinates, and support for a commander.

The honour of a non-commissioned officer – internal dignity, nobleness of soul, clear conscience, impeccability of behaviour during service and in day-to-day life.

The non-commissioned officer motto - honour, responsibility, professionalism.

I, _____, accepting the code of Non-commissioned officer of Armed Forces of Ukraine, promise:

to be a patriot, serve the Motherland, to know and respect the history of the State and the Ukrainian Army, combat traditions of the formation and military unit, and to sustain and multiply them;

to sturdily endure the hardships of military service, to be ready to fulfill the tasks where the interest of the Motherland demands it, to defend and protect State interest with a weapon in hands, and when the duty calls – be a brave peacekeeper;

to be an example in fulfilling service responsibilities, knowledge of military equipment and unit's armaments, to care for the good condition of my personal weapon and the weapons of subordinates;

to be a leader, educate self-discipline, decision-making, self-possession, to be courageous and resourceful, valiant, bold and persistent in purposeful achievement;

to care about subordinates, their health and way of life, domestic prosperity, to understand the professional and moral-psychological qualities of each subordinate.

To improve my drill, level of physical readiness, and personal professionalism;

To be proud of the military uniform, the belonging to a service branch, as an example of orderliness and nobleness;

I, sergeant, am personally responsible for the training and readiness for task-fulfillment of my subordinates.

I will always respect elders, help juniors, maintain mutual help and supportiveness.

I will always transfer my knowledge and experience to subordinates and do everything to earn their respect, trust and authority.

As a non-commissioned officer I will strengthen military friendships and will become a respected and authoritative elder brother to colleagues.

I will provide an example of good behaviour and politeness, keeping in mind that I am myself responsible for citizens' trust of the Armed Forces.

I take an obligation to guard and protect the honour and dignity of a sergeant, and value my belonging to the non-commissioned officers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

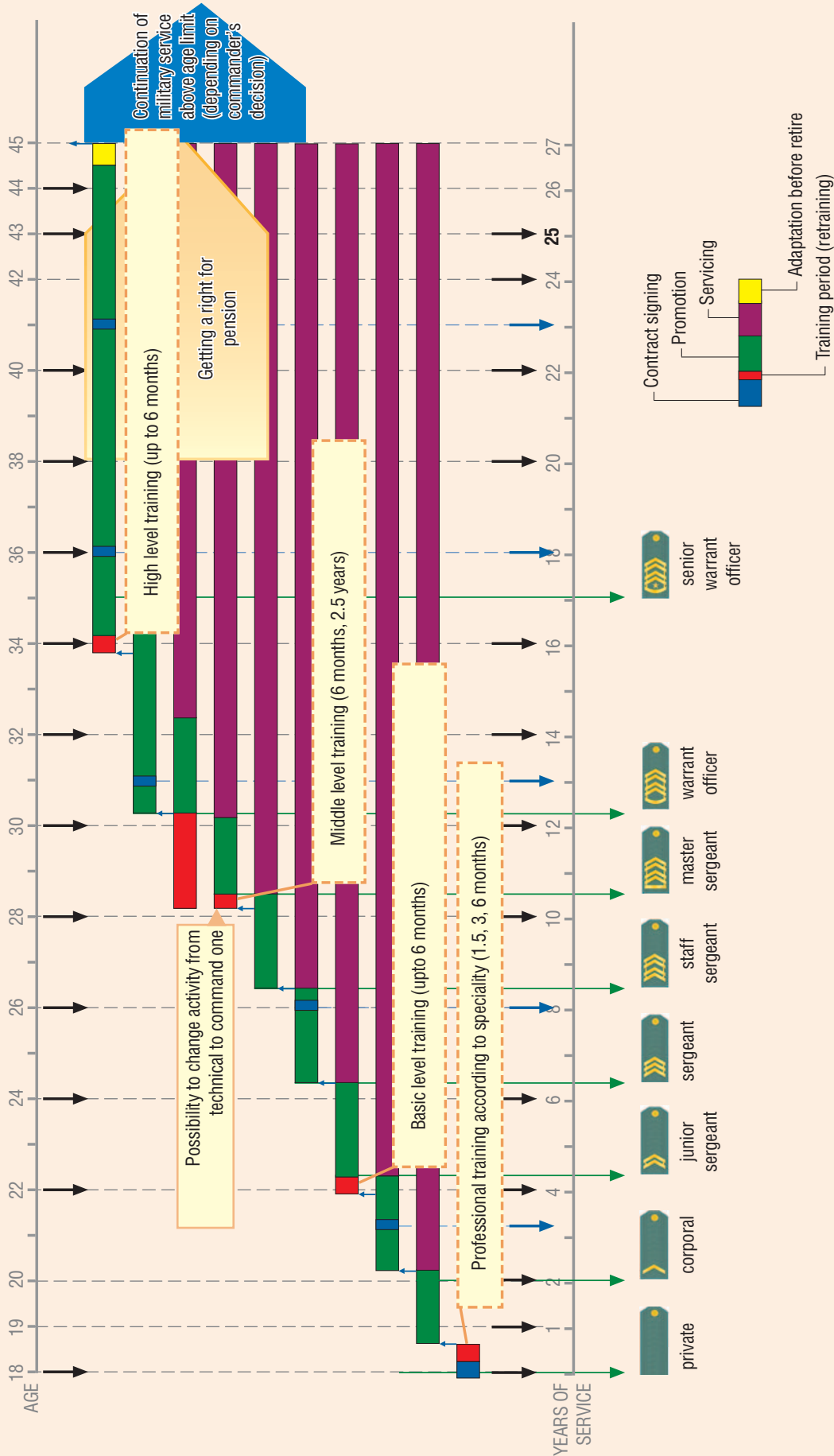
For violation of the Code of the Non-commissioned Officer of the Armed Forces of Ukraine I bear moral responsibility towards fellow servicemen and responsibility according to current Ukrainian legislation.

Approved on the First All-Armed Forces non-commissioned officers' assembly of the Armed Forces of Ukraine ratified by the order of the Chief of the General staff - Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine № 40 from March 3, 2011.

Figure. Main functional responsibilities of non-commissioned officers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Position	Main position responsibilities
Section commander	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skilful section management whilst fulfilling combat tasks and during daily routine; • studying and education of subordinates
Main Platoon Sergeant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unit preparation for task fulfillment; • effective use of weapons, military equipment, military vehicles' combat capabilities for different combat roles; • control over proper maintenance of weapons, military equipment, munitions and other platoon property and its inventory; • skilful platoon management during commander's absence; • studying and education of platoon service personnel
Main Company Sergeant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • company sergeant's preparation; • combat training organisation; • daily activities' management; • combat training lessons control; • sustaining proper implementation of military regulations and discipline by privates, non-commissioned and petty officers
Logistic Support Sergeant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain military order; • accounting and proper storage of small arms and ammunition, military uniform and accessories and other company property; • logistic and materiel resources support of combat training lessons and nutrition of company service personnel during military exercises; • platoon fire protection officer and security measures implementation in company accommodation
Platoon commander (non-commissioned officers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • platoon combat readiness and successful combat tasks implementation; • combat training organisation; • studying and education of platoon service personnel; • military discipline and appropriate moral conditions support; • weapons, munitions, military equipment preservation; • maintain military order
Main Battalion Petty Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing information concerning privates, non-commissioned and petty officers and the conditions of their professional and career development, progress in service, moral-psychological conditions, level of preparation, salary, rank promotion also provide information for specific social requirements and living conditions or category of service personnel and their families; • providing proper understanding of definite tasks concerning privates and non-commissioned officers by subordinates in order to sustain legislation requirements about order of military service passing, social protection of service personnel and their families, also as military discipline and combat readiness maintenance in military formations (units); • providing the propositions concerning progress in service, career development and fulfillment of service responsibilities by privates, non-commissioned and petty officers, ensuring practical implementation of those propositions during daily routine, participating in developing and correction of non-commissioned and petty officers of Armed Forces of Ukraine training programmes.
Main Corps (Brigade, Regiment) Petty Officer	
Main Armed Forces of Ukraine Branch Petty Officer	
Main Armed Forces of Ukraine Petty Officer	

Figure 2. Typical algorithm of career of management of non-commissioned officers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine



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

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

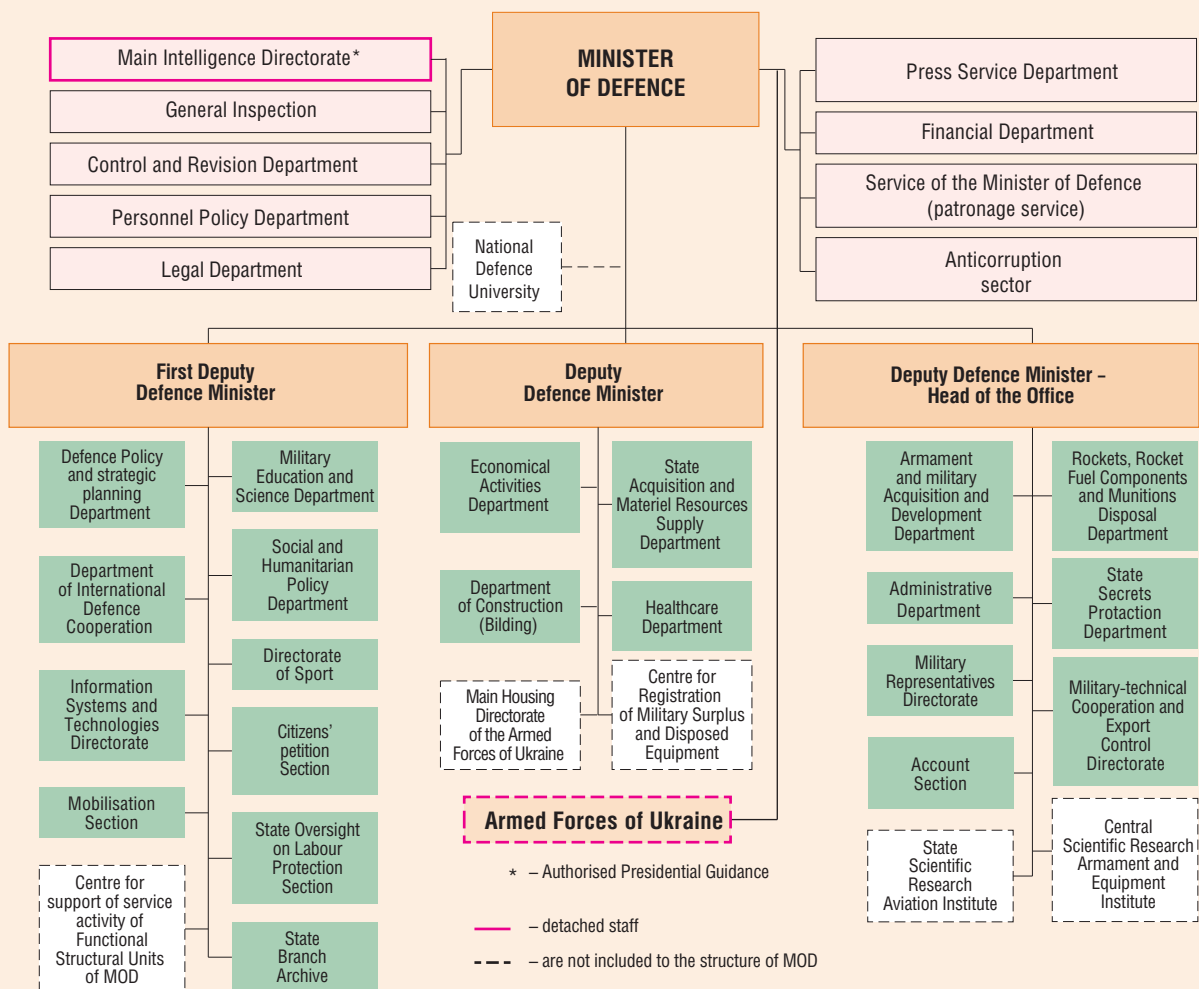


Figure 2. General Staff of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, by the end of the year

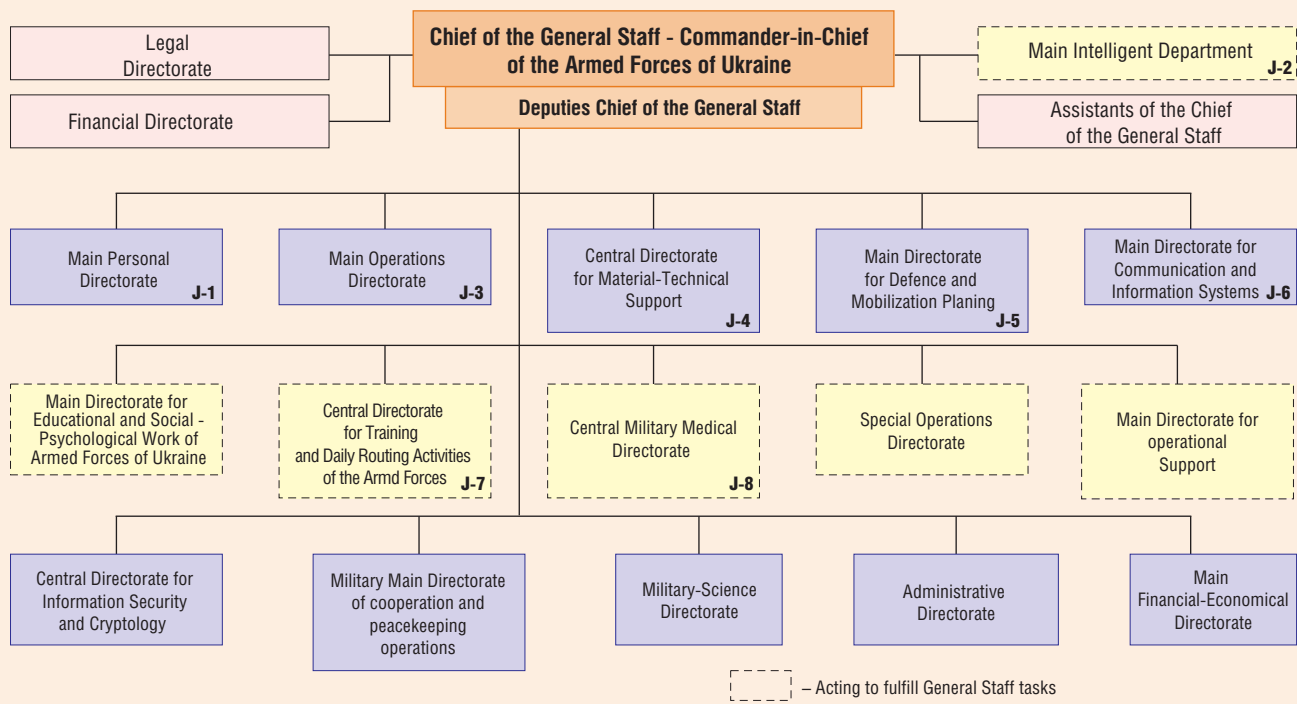


Figure 3. The Armed Forces Structure, by the end of the year

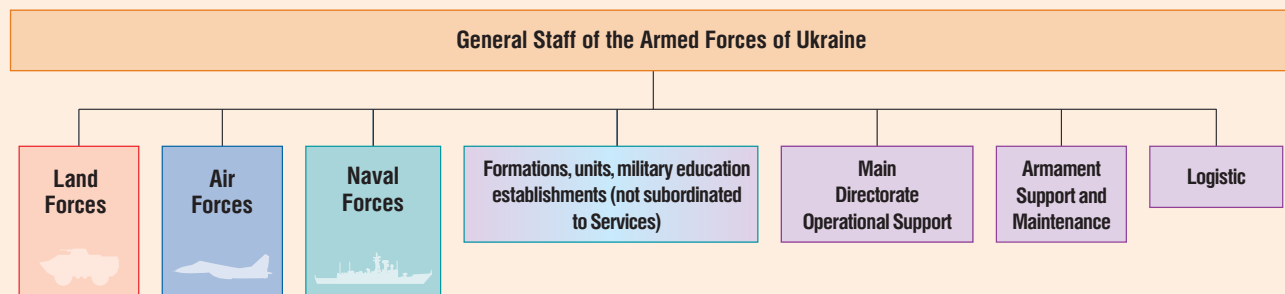


Figure 4. The Armed Forces Strength, by the end of the year

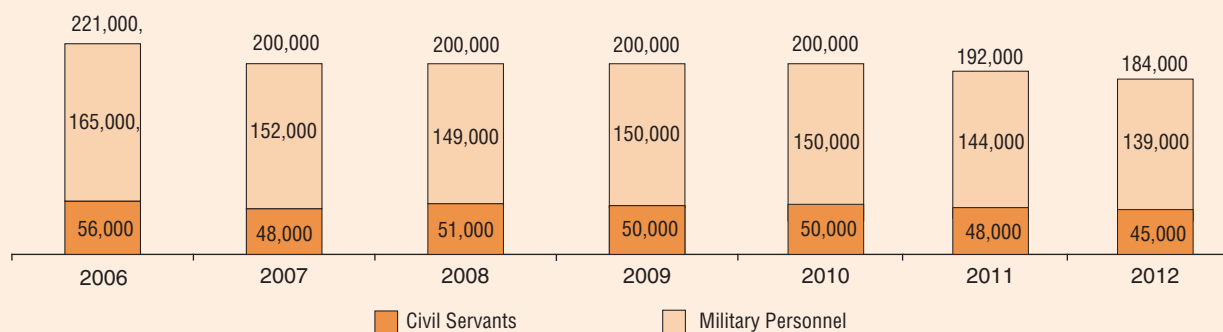


Figure 5. Structure and combat strength of the Land Forces, by the end of the year

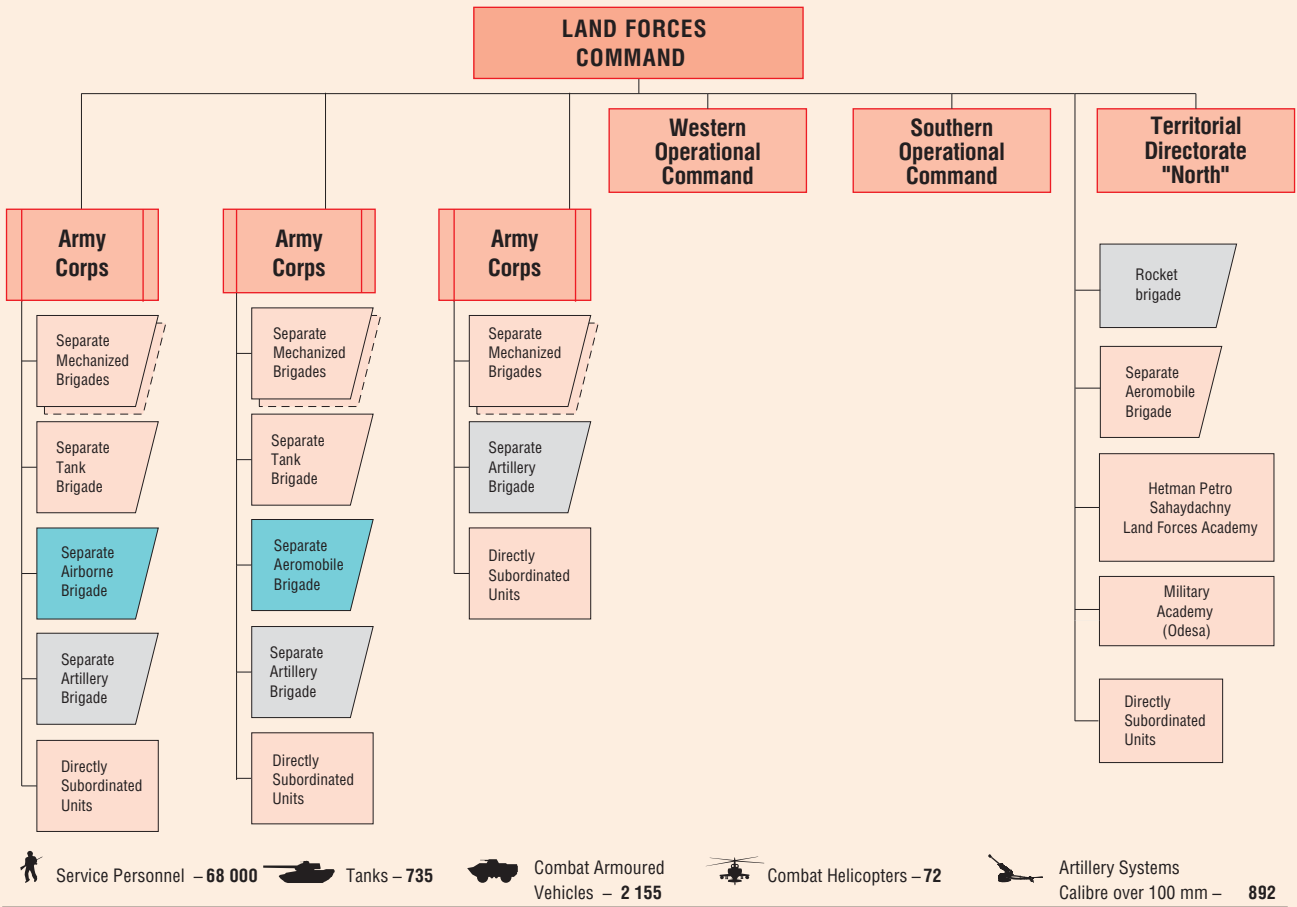


Figure 6. Structure and combat strength of Air Forces, by the end of the year

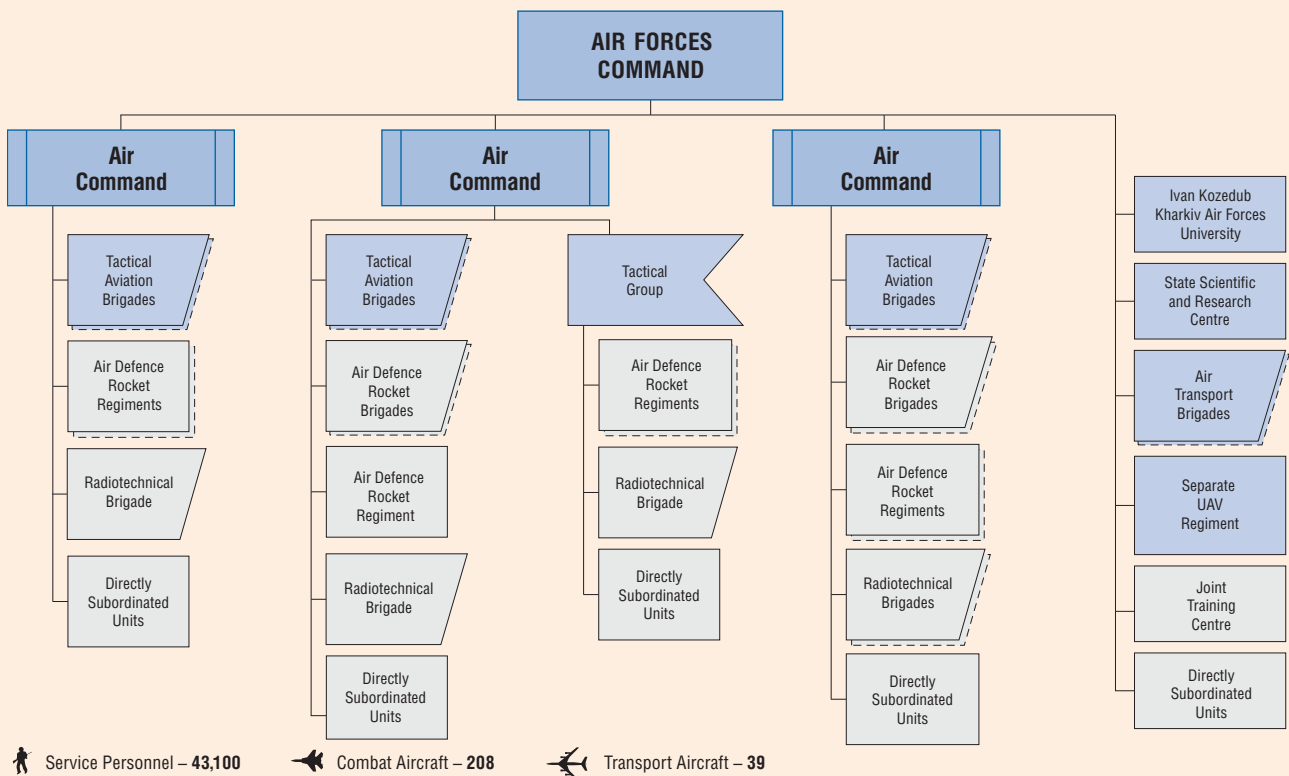
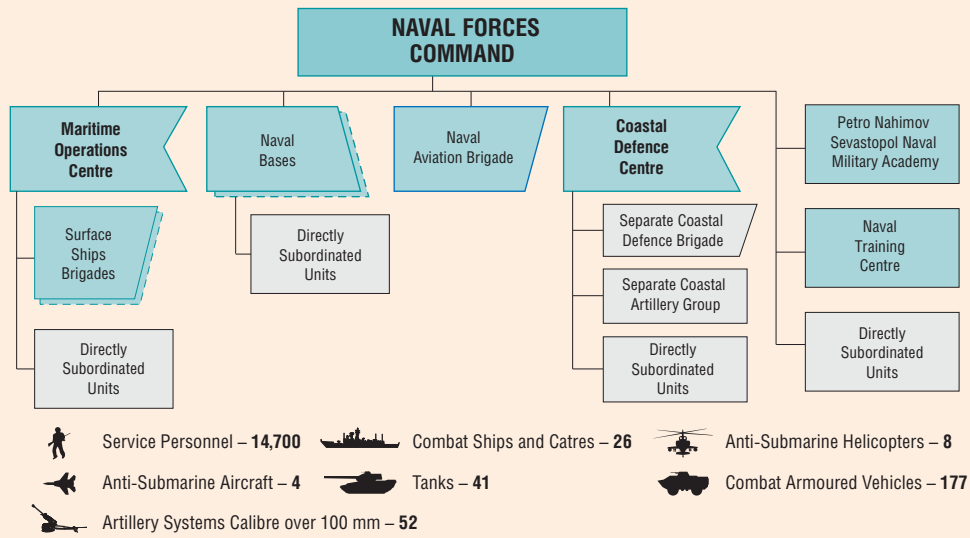


Figure 7. Structure and Combat Strength of Naval Forces, by the end of the year



MAIN RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES TRAINING IN 2011

MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL BODIES TRAINING

Table 1. Military command and control bodies training

Activity	Number	
	Planned for the Year	Accomplished
Operational Assemblies	18	18
Strategic Command Post War Games	14	14
Joint Staff Training	14	14
Command-Post Training	14	14
Joint Command-Post Exercises with territorial defence	28	28
Command-Post Exercises with territorial defence	3	3
Bilateral Command-Post Exercises of Air Defence Duty Forces	2	2
Set of Exercises with territorial defence	1	1
Research Command-Post Training	1	1
TOTAL:	95	95

FORCES/TROOPS TRAINING

Table 2. Military Training of Armed Forces branches command and control bodies

Activity	Number	
	Planned for the Year	Accomplished
Land Forces		
Command Post Exercises on Maps	28	28
Command Post Trainings	39	39
Air Forces		
Command Post Exercises on Maps	33	33
Command Post Trainings	31	31
Naval Forces		
Command Post Exercises on Terrain	1	1
Command Post Exercises on Maps	15	15
Command Post Trainings	13	13

SERVICE UNITS COMBAT TRAINING

Table 3. Mechanized, Tank and Airmobile Troops of the Land Forces

Activity	Planned for the Year		Accomplished		% Accomplished	
	JRRF	MDF	JRRF	MDF	JRRF	MDF
Battalion Tactical Exercises	4	1	4	1	100	100
Company Tactical Exercises	14	5	14	5	100	100
Platoon Combat Shooting	60	15	60	15	100	100
Section Combat Shooting	246	94	246	94	100	100
Tank Armament Firing	78	309	66	267	84.6	86.4
IFV (APC) Armament Firing	759	465	480	278	63.2	59.8
Small Arms Firing	1,128	766	1,128	766	100	100
Tank Driving	78	309	3	10	3.8	3.2
IFV (APC) Driving	833	287	177	35	21.2	12.2
Trucks Driving	60	-	36	-	60	-
Parachute Jumps	23,945	-	17,199	-	71.8	-

Table 4. Land Forces Army Aviation Flight Training

Activity	Planned for the Year	Accomplished	% Accomplished
Squadron Flight Tactical Exercise	-	-	-
Practical Ground Target Firing	49	66	134
Average Flight Time per Crew	JRRF	25 hr	20 hr 34 min
	MDF	15 hr	18 hr 31 min

Table 5. Air Forces Flight Training

Activity	Planned for the Year	Accomplished	% Accomplished
Squadron Tactical Flight Exercise		Not Planned	
Practical Ground Target Firing	218	44	20.2
Guided Missiles Launching	48	32	66.7
Practical Bombing	265	40	15.1
Air amphibious landing	194	87	44.8
Average Flight Time per Crew	JRRF	29 hr	19 hr 02 min
	MDF	2 hr	12 hr 16 min

Table 6. Naval Forces ships Training

Activity	Planned for the Year		Accomplished		% Accomplished		
	JRRF	MDF	JRRF	MDF	JRRF	MDF	
Artillery Sea Targets Firing	82	66	71	43	86.6	65.2	
Artillery Coastal Targets Firing	28	14	6	3	21.4	21.4	
Artillery Air Targets Firing	78	72	45	24	57.7	33.3	
Missile Maritime Firing	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Mining Exercises	Mine Sweeping	10	8	3	2	33.3	25
	Mining laying	7	5	1	1	14.3	20
Anti-Submarine Bombings	20	25	11	6	55	24	
Undermining Combat Exercises	8	23	9	8	112.5	34.8	
Mine Sweeping Combat Exercises	12	10	-	8	-	80	
Anti-Aircraft Firing	8	4	4	-	50	-	
Average Maritime Period of Ships, <i>days</i>	20	12	22.3	11.2	111.5	93.3	

Table 7. Navy Aviation Flight Training

Activity	Planned for the Year	Accomplished	% Accomplished
Squadron Tactical Flight Exercises	2	2	100
Practical Bombing	22	8	36.4
Air amphibious landing	30	134	446.7
Average Flight Time per Crew	JRRF	67 hr.	32 hr. 09 min.
	MDF	9 hr. 30 min.	15 hr. 05 min

Table 8. Naval Coast Guard Units' Training

Activity	Planned for the Year		Accomplished		% Accomplished	
	JRRF	MDF	JRRF	MDF	JRRF	MDF
Battalion Tactical Exercises	-	1	-	1	-	100
Company Tactical Exercises	4	19	6	6	150	31.6
Platoon Combat Firing	9	37	4	9	44.4	24.3
Section Combat-Firing	27	118	24	58	88.9	49.2
Tank Firing	-	19	-	32	-	168.4
IFV (APC) Firing	180	120	67	69	37.2	57.5
Small Arms Firing	220	820	94	435	42.7	53.1
Tank, IFL (APC) Driving	90	190	34	20	37.8	10.5
Parachute Jumps	470	-	528	-	112.3	-

UKRAINIAN ARMED FORCES UNITS PARTICIPATION IN MULTINATIONAL EXERCISES 2011

Exercises	Date	Area	Accomplished Missions	Armament, Military Equipment, Participants
IN UKRAINE OR CLOSE TO ITS BORDERS				
Fairway of Peace-2011 UKR-RUS Tactical Naval Exercise	23-27 May	Sevastopol Navy sea and coastal ranges of Armed Forces of Ukraine	To increase cooperation and improve methods of collateral execution of combat tasks	Ukraine – 728 Service personnel 9 vessels, 4 aircrafts, 2 helicopters. Russia – 600 Service personnel , 5 vessels, 3 aircrafts, 1 helicopter
Sea Breeze-2011 UKR-US Joint Command-Post Exercises of Navy Forces	3-21 June	Odesa , South-west part of Black sea water area, Army range “Shirokolanivskiy” (Mikolaiv reg.)	Multinational Joint Staff Coordination during combined counter terrorist operations	Ukraine – 1200 Service Personnel, 20 vessels, 12 aircrafts and helicopters. Participants – 650 Service Personnel, 8 vessels, 1 aircraft
Bilateral Ukr-Bls Exercise; with duty forces of anti-aircraft defence of Air Forces of Armed Forces of Ukraine and duty Air Forces and Airdefence Forces of Belarus Republic	8 June	Air area of responsibility within dislocation of Duty forces	To increase cooperation of antiaircraft forces during duty responsibilities fulfilling	Ukraine – 150 Service personnel of radiotechnical brigaded duty forces and antiaircraft divisions of rocket troops and steering aviation points, 6 aircrafts. Republic Belarus – 10 aircrafts
Safe Sky-2011 Ukraine-USA-Poland Exercises	18-27 July	Mirghorod	To increase mastery and gain practical skills of flying crews and command and control points during fulfilling and training tasks of hold EURO 2012 places	Ukraine – 220 Service personnel, 15 aircrafts. Poland – 6 aircrafts. USA – 50 service personnel and 10 aircrafts
Rapid Trident-2011 Joint Command-Post Exercises involving troops	25 July – 5 August	Yavoriv International Peacekeeping and Security Training Centre	Fulfilling tasks as a part of multinational military contingent during peacekeeping operations	Ukraine – 895 Service personnel, 4 aircrafts, 1 helicopter. Country Partners-681 Service Personnel, 5 aircrafts
Rotational Forces of Black Sea region-2011 Multinational Tactical exercises	28 August – 10 September	Yavoriv International Peacekeeping and Security Training Centre	Improving tactical cooperation during fulfilling battle tasks of mechanized units.	Ukraine – 150 Service personnel. Bulgaria– 32 Service personnel. USA – 25 Service personnel
Cossack Step -2011 Multinational Tactical exercises Of Airmobile troops	29 august – 9 september	Army range “Shirokolanivskiy” (Mikolaiv reg.)	Fulfilling tasks as a part of multinational military contingent during peacekeeping operations	Ukraine – 35 service personnel, 1 aircraft 1 helicopter. Poland– 53 service personnel
Jackal Stone-2011 Multinational Tactical exercises of special forces units	6-28 September	Yavoriv International Peacekeeping and Security Training Centre	Improving of tactical cooperation during combat tasks of special forces units	Ukraine – 159 service personnel. Poland – 47 servise personnel. USA – 44 service personnel. Hungary – 17 sevice pesonnel
Joint Ukraine Russia Belarus command post exercises of Mechanized Troops.	3-8 October	Army range “Shirokolanivskiy” (Mikolaiv reg.)	Improving tactical cooperation during fulfilling of combat tasks of mechanized units.	Ukraine – 90 service personnel. Bilorusia – 32 service personnel. Russian Federation – 74 service personnel
Bilateral Ukraine-Russia command post exercise involving Reaction Forces of Anti-Aircraft Defence Air Forces of Armed Forces of Ukraine and Russian Federation	19 October	Airspace within areas of responsibility at permanent posts of Reaction Forces of Anti-Aircraft Defence	Improving interaction of Reaction Forces of Anti-Aircraft Defense during combat duties	Ukraine – 150 personnel of Reaction Forces of Radio-Engineering brigades and battalions of Anti-Aircraft Defence, Air Forces navigation posts, 6 aircraft. Russian Federation – 10 aircraft

Exercises	Date	Area	Accomplished Missions	Armament, Military Equipment, Participants
OUTSIDE UKRAINE				
KFOR Training-2011 Ukraine – US Exercises to prepare troops for 14 KFOR rotation	28 February – 15 March	Germany	Training military contingent in multinational Units during combined peacekeeping operations. Operation KFOR	Ukraine – 130 service personnel. USA – 150 service personnel
Rotational Forces of Black Sea region-2011 Multinational Tactical exercises	29 August – 13 September	Romania	Improving tactical cooperation during Fulfilling of combat tasks by mechanized units.	Ukraine – 98 service personnel. Romania – 120 service personnel. USA – 56 service personnel
Maple Arch – 2011 UKR-POL-CAN-LIT Tactical Training Mechanized Troops	17 September	Poland	Exchange experience and practical tasks fulfillment in during combined peacekeeping operations	Ukraine – 35 service personnel. Lithuania – 18 service personnel. Poland – 50 service personnel. Canada – 15 service personnel
Combined Endeavour-2011 Multinational Tactical Exercises of Signal Troops	5-25 September	Germany	Performing tasks on liaison and command support during PCOs	Ukraine – 35 Service Personnel liaison officers – 2 Partners – 350 SP
Jackal Stone-2011 Multinational Tactical Exercises of Special Forces units	6-28 September	Romania	Improving of mutual task fulfillment and cooperation during combat tasks of special forces units	Ukraine – 29 service personnel. Poland – 46 Service personnel. USA – 150 Service personnel. Hungary – 10 service personnel
Blonde Avalanche-2011 Multinational Engineering Battalion "Tusa" Exercises	19-23 September	Hungary	To increase interoperability and improve interaction between national subunits of components of Engineer Battalion "Tysa"	Ukraine – 17 service personnel. Partners – 105 service personnel
Center-2011 Operational Strategic Exercises	14-23 September	Russian Federation	Fulfilling tasks as a part of multinational military contingent during peacekeeping operations	Ukraine – 70 service personnel. Partner Nations – 700 service personnel

PROFESSIONAL RE-TRAINING OF SERVICE PERSONNEL 2011

Project Title	Funding Source	Partners, Education Institutions	Re-Training Directions	Places	Results of re-training in 2011 (people)
NATO Project on Re-Training of Service Personnel	NATO	British Council, Goethe Institute, Cultural center of France, Training Centre of Officers League of Sevastopol, International Institute of Business Education at Kyiv National Economic University, Chernihiv Regional Center for Re-Training and Refresher Training of Civil Servants, Khmelnysky Center of retraining and adaptation, Lviv Institute of Personnel Management Interregional Academy, Volin Institute of Personnel Management Interregional Academy Kherson Institute of Personnel Management Interregional Academy, Ukraine-Bavaria Management Training Centre (Odesa), Institute of Post-Diploma Education at National Aviation University, Capital Special Courses (Mikolaiv)	Language Courses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English; • German; • French Re-training in specialty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT in business; • Enterprises economy; • Accounting; • Enterprises management; • Advertising and publishing management; • Marketing in goods and services market; • Hotel and tourism business; • Security management • Financial Management • Custom broker; • Management of finance and economic safety; • Special course for Navy sailors 	Kyiv, Sevastopol, Simferopol, Mykolayiv, Kharkiv, Novoozerne, Lutsk, Donetsk, Rivne, Chernigiv, Lviv, Odesa, Nijin, Kherson, Lutsk, Evpatoria, Perevalne, Saky, Zaporyjja, Poltava, Mukachive, Ternopil, Rezervne	600
NATO Trust Fund Project within PIP Programme	NATO Trust Fund (Netherlands, Denmark, Luxemburg, Estonia, Poland, Latvia, Czech Republic, Bulgaria)	Khmelnysky National University Interdepartmental Institute of Post-Diploma Education at National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnical Institute"	Re-training in specialty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprises management; • Computer technologies in economic systems; • Marketing in goods and services market; • Computer systems and networks; • Graphic design and advertising; • Computer technology in Economical Systems 	Khmelnysky, Kharkiv	320

Project Title	Funding Source	Partners, Education Institutions	Re-Training Directions	Places	Results of re-training in 2011 (people)
OSCE Project “State Programme of Social and Professional Resettlement of Retired Service personnel” of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	OSCE	Resource and career management center for retired personnel of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, National Aviation University, Bila Tserkva economic and management Institute, Zhitomir State technological University, Petro Mohyla Chornomorsky State University, Sumy State University, Kherson Institute of Interregional Academy of Personnel Management, International Fund “Eurasia”, The Open International University of Human Development “Ukraine”, Kirovograd social-economical Institute, Training Centre of Officers League of Sevastopol economical-humanitarian Institute of Tavryiskiy National University, Kharkiv financial economical Academy, West regional center of retraining and social adaptation, Rivne Institute Interregional Academy of Personal Management;	Re-training in speciality: • Management of business administration; • Small enterprise business • Logistic; • IT management; • Security management; • Management and Administration; • Small and medium business management; • Tourism management • Management of personal administration; • International IT in business management; • Information management; • Hotel and tourist management	Kyiv, Bila Tserkva Zhutomur, Sumy, Okhturka, Kherson, Vinnitsa, Ozerne, Kalunivka, Berdychiv, Gaisun, Odesa, Nerubayske Priluky, Uman', Kirovograd Sevastopol, Inkerman, Novoozerne, Balaklava, Pereval'ne, Saky, Evpatoria, Myrniy, Novofedorivka Rivne	984
Project “Ukraine-Norway”	Government Of Kingdom of Norway	Training Centre of Officers League of Sevastopol, Tavryisk National University (Sevastopol), Sevastopol Economic-Humanitarian Institute at Tavryisk National University, Sevastopol Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Feodosia Finance-Economic Academy of Kyiv Institute of Market Relations, Classical Private University (Zaporizhia), Melitopol Institute of State and Municipal Management at Classical Private University, International Social adaptation Charity Fund, University “Krok”	Re-training in speciality: • Tourism management • Enterprising management • Small enterprises economic management; • Small enterprises organization • Management of finance and economic security on facilities of Ukraine • Insurance management • Custom business • Tourism organization agent	Sevastopol, Simferopol Saky, Feodosiya, Chornomorske, Zaporizhia, Melitopol, Kiev	476

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**WHITE BOOK
2011**

ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, 2012

Layout and design – Moskalenko O.M., 2012

Edition: _____ copies
