TOWARDS NEW ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

OVERVIEWS OF REFORMS IN SECURITY AND DEFENSE SECTOR OF UKRAINE
1st Half-Year 2016
TOWARDS NEW ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

THIS PUBLICATION DESCRIBES TOP PRIORITIES, PROGRAMS AND DEFENSE REFORMS PROGRESS IN UKRAINE.

REFORMING ARMED FORCES IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF ON-GOING IS AN EXTREMELY CHALLENGING TASK, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF AMBITIOUS GOAL RELATED TO THE TRANSITIONING TO NATO STANDARDS BEFORE 2020.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT PROFESSIONAL, WELL-TRAINED AND EQUIPPED ARMY IS THE KEY TO ENSURING SECURITY OF ALL OF US.

CONTENT

Pages 4-10

The current vision of defense reforms in Ukraine is outlined in strategic defense planning documents that have already been signed by the President:

National Security Strategy of Ukraine
Military Doctrine of Ukraine
Concept for the Development of the Security and Defense Sector
Strategic Defense Bulletin

Page 11

What identifies approaches and priorities for the development of Ukraine until 2020:

Strategy for Sustainable Development “Ukraine – 2020”

Page 12

What standards are essential for armed forces of NATO members, how many NATO standards will implement Ukraine by 2020, what is the experience of NATO standards adoption in other countries:

NATO standarts (STANAG)
The expected outcome of the defense reforms in Ukraine is the establishment of effective, mobile defense forces and equipped with modern weapons, military and special hardware, able to guarantee national defense and provide an adequate and flexible response to military threats to the national security Ukraine sustainably using the available potential (capabilities) and resources of the nation by 2020. Based on the objectives of the defense reforms, 28 operational objectives for the reform have been identified and split into five strategic directions:

- Command and control of the defense forces
- Resource planning and management
- Gaining operational capabilities
- Integrated logistics and medical support system
- Professionalization of defense forces and military reserve

READ THE LATEST NEWS ABOUT DEFENSE REFORMS PROGRESS IN UKRAINE:

Page 14
Plan on further support of reforms in Ukraine to be approved in Warsaw is agreed
Ukrainian Defense Ministry and NATO sign agreement on army support
President approved strategic defense bulletin of Ukraine
In a two-year term, the Ukrainian Defense Ministry will become a civilian structure

Page 15
Andriy Zagorodnyuk: "We have finally reached a unified vision of our defense reforms with NATO"
Jens Stoltenberg: NATO remains firm in support of Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity

Page 16
Great Britain and Ukraine will sign a new defense agreement
NATO and Ukraine agreed on the Defense Ministry reform plan
105 NATO-trained instructors from Ukraine to train military personnel at Yavoriv training center

Page 17
The job to fight: the army is becoming one of the most attractive Ukrainian employers
NATO will include Ukrainian troops in the Eastern Europe defense system
Recertification and staff reduction by 25% is taking place at the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine
Oleksandr Vinnikov, Director of the NATO Liaison Office in Ukraine: “Our efforts are focused on systemic approaches”

Page 18
Oleksandr Lytvynenko: "The nature of the weapons deployed near the Ukrainian border is aimed at carrying out of the confrontation with NATO member states”
To date, 1,537 ATO soldiers received almost 5 million UAH for performing combat missions

Page 19
Armed Forces to receive 6,000 units of military equipment and ammunition
Medical Department of the MOD to receive 16 armored medical evacuation vehicles by the end of May

Page 21
Ukraine’s first school of sergeants complying with NATO standards opened in Kyiv
The Ministry of Defense of Ukraine saved more than 780 million UAH thanks to the Prozorro system
A mechanism for systemic reforming of the Armed Forces of Ukraine has been created

Page 22
The plan for reform in the field of military education comes into effect
Cyber Security Strategy of Ukraine was adopted
Parliament approved military e-procurement system for the period of ATO

Page 23
Prozorro goes international
New system of housing support to military personnel
Since the beginning of 2016, internal auditors of the Ministry of Defense have prevented the losses and damages in an amount exceeding 22.5 million UAH
National Security Strategy of Ukraine was developed taking into account the long-term nature of Russian aggression, as well as other fundamental changes in the external and internal environment.

Strategy focuses on the implementation of national security priorities set out therein, as well as reforms envisioned in the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement and the Strategy for Sustainable Development “Ukraine – 2020”.

**KEY GOALS OF STRATEGY**

- Minimize threats to national sovereignty and provide conditions to restore the territorial integrity
- Ensure peaceful future
- Ensure the new quality for economic, social and humanitarian development
- Integrate Ukraine to the European Union and NATO

**PRECONDITIONS FOR THE GOALS TO BE ACHIEVED**

- Strengthening of Ukraine through the sociopolitical and socioeconomic development
- Development of the new government policy that will protect national interests of the country in economic, social, humanitarian and other spheres
- Reform of the national security system and establishment of effective security and defense sector
- New global positioning of Ukraine in terms of foreign policy
NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY DIRECTIONS

- Restoration of territorial integrity of Ukraine
- Establishment of effective security and defense sector
- Enhancement of defense capacity of the state
- Reform and development of intelligence, counter-intelligence and law-enforcement agencies
- Reform of public administration system, new quality of anti-corruption policy
- EU integration
- Distinctive partnership with NATO

ENSURING OF:

- foreign policy
- economic security
- energy security
- information security
- cyber security
- critical infrastructure security
- environmental safety
Military Doctrine of Ukraine is a system of views on the reasons, essence and nature of the modern military conflicts, principles and ways of their prevention, on preparing the state to a possible military conflict, as well as on the use of military force in order to protect state sovereignty, territorial integrity and other vital national interests.

The previous edition was adopted in 2012. The new edition was adopted in 2015 upon occupation of the Crimea and the outbreak of an armed conflict in Ukraine.

NEW EDITION OF THE DOCTRINE

1. Confirms the abandonment of non-block status
2. States the intentions of Ukraine towards the Euro-Atlantic integration
3. Recognizes the Russian Federation as military adversary of Ukraine
4. States the high possibility of full-scale armed aggression against Ukraine

GOALS OF THE MILITARY POLICY

- Repel the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine
- Increase the defense capability at a level sufficient to prevent and repel armed aggression
- Implement the EU Common Security and Defense Policy
- Develop the defense sector and security system to international level that would meet the criteria for membership in the EU and NATO

MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE MILITARY POLICY

- Overcome military and political crisis, eliminate illegal armed groups and restore control over the national border
- Implement a comprehensive reform in the Armed Forces and leadership of the defense sector in accordance with NATO standards
- Increase combat and operational training of troops, reform military command and modernize military weapons
- Reinforce national defense industry complex and reduce its dependence on critical imports
- Enhance the system of democratic civilian control over the security and defense sector and increase coordination of its components
- Establish an effective strategic communications system within the security and defense sector agencies and develop information policy in the military sphere
## MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Improve defense legislation, ensure its adaptation to modern realities and facilitate cooperation between public authorities and security and defense sector.
- Reform the mobilization system, create a single unified training system, increase the prestige of military service and military personnel support.
- Implement the standards and experience of NATO member-nations on crisis planning, defense management, military intelligence, military education, logistics and healthcare.
- Modernize weapons and military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, restore the potential of the Navy.
- Develop Special Operations Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in accordance with NATO standards.
- Implement NATO standards on budget planning and establish procedures on financial support, reserves management and countering corruption.
- Reform the mobilization system, create a single unified training system, increase the prestige of military service and military personnel support.
- Modernize weapons and military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, restore the potential of the Navy.
- Develop Special Operations Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in accordance with NATO standards.
- Implement NATO standards on budget planning and establish procedures on financial support, reserves management and countering corruption.
- Reform the mobilization system, create a single unified training system, increase the prestige of military service and military personnel support.
- Modernize weapons and military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, restore the potential of the Navy.
- Develop Special Operations Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in accordance with NATO standards.
- Implement NATO standards on budget planning and establish procedures on financial support, reserves management and countering corruption.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Territorial integrity, sovereignty and inviolability of Ukraine is restored within national borders.
- Full interoperability of the Armed Forces of Ukraine with the respective units of NATO member-nations is achieved by 2020.
- Combat readiness and combat service support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine are significantly increased.

## FINANCING

- The amount of defense spendings shall exceed 3% of GDP for the corresponding year.
- Economic support of military security shall be based on the establishment of unified military-economic, military-industrial, and military-technical policy.

## RISK MANAGEMENT

- Special risk management system shall monitor and assess the implementation status of development programs for Defense Forces and their components.
Concept for the development of the security and defense sector identifies a system of approaches for development of security and defense capabilities of Ukraine in the medium term perspective. The system of approaches is based on assessment of security environment, as well financial and economic capabilities upon the results of comprehensive review of the security and defense sector of Ukraine.

**PURPOSE** is to **DEVELOP APPROACHES** to the establishment of sufficient national security and defense capabilities

- To restore the territorial integrity of Ukraine within the internationally recognized national borders of Ukraine
- To ensure a peaceful future for Ukraine as a sovereign, independent, democratic, and legal state
- To ensure the establishment of national crisis response system for early detection, prevention and neutralization of external and internal threats to national security
- To ensure individual safety, constitutional rights, freedoms of humans and citizens
- To ensure cyber security and joint operational response to crisis and emergencies

**OBJECTIVES**

- To create an effective system of control over the security and defense sector as an integrated functional system
- To combine the operational capabilities of security and defense sector components
- To maintain the readiness of security and defense forces to perform assigned objectives
- To improve the system of planning in the security and defense sector to ensure the efficient use of public resources

**RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

- **5% GDP** Minimum financial support to the security and defense sector amounts to 5% of GDP annually, including 3% of GDP annually for defense
- **0,5% GDP** Annual spendings for the development of military-industrial complex shall amount

**EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

- Establishment of an integrated security and defense sector, which is controlled from a single center
- The development of sector is based on a unified planning system as part of joint capabilities development
- Establishment of Defense Forces capable of adequately respond to a comprehensive nature of current threats to national security of Ukraine, given the presence of simultaneous impact of threat factors, which are different in terms of content and scope of impact
Strategic Defense Bulletin is a roadmap for Defense Reform, which is based on Military Doctrine of Ukraine and Ukraine-NATO Partnership Goals. This Document is aimed at ensuring practical implementation of the Military Doctrine of Ukraine and the Concept for Development of Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine; defines goals of the defense reform and expected results of their achievement taking into account topical military and political threats and challenges.

STRATEGIC DEFENSE BULLETIN SERVES AS A BASIS FOR:

1. State Program of Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other components of Defense Forces
2. State Target Defense Programs on the development of new models of weapons and military equipment, construction of military facilities, and fulfillment of other objectives in the field of defense

STRATEGIC GOALS OF DEFENSE REFORM (prioritized)

1. To establish unified direction of the Defense Forces in line with principles and standards adopted by NATO
2. To introduce an effective defense planning and defense resource management based on modern Euro-Atlantic approaches
3. To operational capabilities sufficient to repel an armed aggression and maintain international security
4. To create Integrated Logistics and Medical Support System
5. To professionalize the Defense Forces and establish the necessary military reserve

THE ULTIMATE OUTCOME OF DEFENSE REFORM is the establishment of effective and well-equipped Defense Forces by 2020 that

- Comply with standards of NATO member-states
- Ensure national defense and adequate response to national security threats
- Are capable to participate in international peace and security support

KEY PROVISIONS

- To develop civilian control and appoint a civilian Minister of Defense and Secretary of State by the end of 2018
- To avoid the overlapping of functions between the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine
- To introduce a separate position of the “Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces” and the “General Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine” by 2020
- To separate the force development (assigned to the Chief of Staff) from force employment (assigned to the Joint Operational Headquarters of the Armed Forces of Ukraine)
This document identifies approaches and priorities for the development of Ukraine until 2020. The purpose is to achieve European standards of living and assume a rightful place in the world.

CONTAINS 4 PILLARS

- sustainable development of the country
- security of the state, business and citizens
- responsibility and social justice
- pride for Ukraine in Europe and worldwide

PRIORITY REFORMS

- national security and defense reform
- renewal of authorities and anti-corruption reform
- judicial reform
- law enforcement reform
- decentralization and public administration reform
- deregulation and business development
- health care reform
- tax reform

Provides for 62 reforms, including 8 priority reforms and 2 programs

PRIORITY PROGRAMS

- energy independence of Ukraine
- promoting country in the world, promoting national interests in global information environment
KEY NATIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Ukraine ranks among the first 30 positions of the Ease of Doing Business Index created by the World Bank Group

BBB rating of liabilities in foreign currency by international credit rating agency Standard & Poor

GDP (based on purchasing power parity) per capita increased by 16000 USD in accordance with World Bank

Net FDI inflow shall exceed 40 billion USD

national security and defense spendings – min. 3% of GDP

Transparency International Corruption Perception Index – top 50 countries of the world

ACCORDING TO THE DECREES OF THE PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE, THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF UKRAINE SHALL

APPROVE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN BY FEBRUARY 15TH

INFORM ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION PLAN ON THE QUARTERLY BASIS
Unification of the Armed Forces in all 28 NATO member-nations is based on Standardization Agreements (STANAGs), which are the international agreements regulating general provisions, common procedures, common terminology as well as conditions for unification of technical processes, weapons and military equipment, and logistics for the Armed Forces of Alliance and partner-nations.

### PURPOSE OF NATO STANDARDS

**OPERATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY OF THE ARMED FORCES OF NATO MEMBER-NATIONS, WHICH IS ESSENTIAL FOR MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS AND GREATER EFFICIENCY OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

### TRANSITION TO NATO STANDARDS

(based on experience of recently adopted NATO member-nations)

- **PL** ≈ 8 years POLAND
- **CZ** ≈ 9 years CZECH REPUBLIC
- **LT** ≈ 10 years LITHUANIA

≈ 1300 NATO standards are currently adopted

Most of standarts are publicly available at [NSO.NATO.INT](https://NSO.NATO.INT)

### THREE TYPES OF NATO STANDARDS:

- **ADMINISTRATIVE**
  - identify mechanisms for information exchange and management as well as document-handling procedures

- **OPERATIONAL**
  - identify operational planning for the employment of forces

- **LOGISTICAL**
  - identify common requirements to weapons and military equipment of allied forces, product lifecycle management, and codification of items of supply
TOWARDS NEW ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

NATO STANDARDS (STANAG)

RATIFICATION OF NATO STANDARDS

- The draft of each standard is sent to all NATO member-nations for ratification.
- If the standard is contrary to national policy, legislation or cultural and social circumstances, some of its clauses may be removed.
- Standard is approved by consensus and can be implemented, in whole or in part, with or without comments.

4-24 MONTHS
The implementation of NATO standard usually takes

Standard is adopted if introduced into the educational process and guidelines

68
NATO standards have already been implemented by The Armed Forces of Ukraine

80
additional standards provide for the development by The Ministry of Defense Program of Military Standardization for 2016-2018

THE MOST IMPORTANT STANDARDS ARE

- ARMY FIELD MANUAL
- REGULATIONS ON TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF FORCES

2016
- Reorganization of the chain of command at Main Personnel Directorate and Main Directorate for Defense and Mobilization Planning
- Establishment of Main Directorate for Logistics and Main Directorate for Training

2017
- Establishment of Logistics Command
- Achievement of capabilities by the Special Operations Command

2018
- Reform of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine
- Implementation of principles adopted by NATO member-nations into the operations of central and other bodies of military command

2019
Minister of Defense of Ukraine
General of the Army of Ukraine
Stepan Poltorak, Minister of Defense of Ukraine, announced this during the meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission.

“We’ve agreed and consolidated our further joint efforts and plans with our partners. Particularly, we’ve discussed the escalation of situation in the east of Ukraine, progress of reforms in the Ukrainian Defense Ministry and the prospects of realization of the Comprehensive Package of NATO Assistance to Ukraine,” the Minister of Defense said.


The Strategic Defense Bulletin of Ukraine is a document of defense planning elaborated under the results of the defense review in order to ensure the main directions of the implementation of military policy of Ukraine and the development of defense forces until 2020.

The Bulletin is aimed at ensuring practical implementation of the Military Doctrine of Ukraine and the Concept of Development of Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine; defines strategic and operative goals of the defense reform and expected results of their achievement taking into account topical military and political threats and challenges.

The document provides for the active participation in the implementation of the Common Security and Defense Policy of the European Union and active cooperation with NATO in the achievement of criteria necessary for the full membership in NATO.

Minister of Defense of Ukraine
General of the Army of Ukraine
Stepan Poltorak took part in the ceremony of signing the Sales Agreement between the Defense Ministry of Ukraine and the NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA). The agreement concerns random brokerage services support to the Ukrainian Army.

Signing of the Agreement means that Ukrainian Defense Ministry joins the procurements system of NATO nations that will allow it to strengthen its ties with the Alliance, increase logistic support of the Army, and reduce dependence on the Russian military-industrial complex.

IN A TWO-YEAR TERM, THE UKRAINIAN DEFENSE MINISTRY WILL BECOME A CIVILIAN STRUCTURE

In the framework of the Defense Ministry reform, after 2018, the office of the Minister of Defense of Ukraine will be a civilian one. The position of State Secretary will also be introduced. These steps are part of a major reform of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which involves bringing structure to the NATO standards and adopting modern principles of defense management.
In 2016 NATO plans to provide assistance to AFU in the amount of $330 mln. This amount will be split between three areas. Firstly, this will concern delivery of trucks, radars, communications equipment, computers and software. Secondly, force and troops training. Four thousand troops will not only be fully trained according to NATO, but according to the US standards in particular. Same numbers will be trained by the United Kingdom. Thirdly, systemic changes will be addressed by experienced advisors-managers. To acquire NATO membership, we will need transition to their standards first to be able to operate jointly with their combat units.

There are around 1200 such standards. For example, just in terms of logistics system the list of differences takes 250 pages. Speaking about technical standards, such as applicable to uniforms, equipment, etc., this is not so much about a reform, but just about transitioning to higher quality standards.

There are also administrative standards, such as how the overall system or one or another component needs to be structured, or what the control and interaction structure should be like, etc. this is the field for reform and cooperation, since NATO has an effective system here.

In his opening remarks Jens Stoltenberg, NATO’s Secretary General, spoke about the main topics to be discussed during the meeting, “We will discuss the current security situation in Ukraine, the progress made in the implementation of defense reforms, and NATO’s support. And we will pave the way for our meeting with President Poroshenko at the Warsaw Summit.”

Jens Stoltenberg said that NATO remained firm in support for Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity. ‘We will continue to assist Ukraine to improve its ability to defend itself,’ he said. According to him, the transformation of Ukraine’s armed forces while the nation is engaged in conflict in the east is a daunting task.

‘But we have seen some good progress in developing the necessary framework for reforms in the defense and security sector. And it is important to move forward with reforms. For the stability of Ukraine. And the security of Europe,’ NATO’s Secretary General underlined.
GREAT BRITAIN AND UKRAINE WILL SIGN A NEW DEFENSE AGREEMENT

According to a 15-year agreement, British troops will take part in joint exercises with the Armed Forces of Ukraine and will train the Ukrainian military.

According to Michael Fallon, head of the British Ministry of Defense, renewal of the agreement is a signal from his country that it stands firmly on the side of Ukraine, which defends its sovereignty. Previous agreement on military cooperation between the two countries ended in 2006.

NATO

NATO AND UKRAINE AGREED ON A DEFENSE MINISTRY REFORM PLAN

Recently, the coordination of a reform plan for the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine took place within the framework of the NATO Planning and Review Process. The parties have discussed a number of joint activities in the most important areas of the Defense and Security Sector reforming, and the implementation of NATO standards in all areas of the Defense Administration of Ukraine.

Based on the results of the meeting, drafts of previously mentioned documents have been approved and sent to the NATO North Atlantic Council. The NATO-Ukraine Meeting was held at the Alliance headquarters. The Ukrainian delegation was headed by Colonel Igor Protsyk, director of International Defense Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Defense.

OLEKSANDR LYTVYNNENKO: THE NATURE OF THE WEAPONS DEPLOYED NEAR THE UKRAINIAN BORDER IS AIMED AT CARRYING OUT OF THE CONFRONTATION WITH NATO MEMBER STATES

“Analysis of the combat potential of the Russian grouping, which is deployed in the Crimea and near the Ukrainian border shows that these forces are directed not only at fighting with Ukraine but also at the confrontation with NATO member states.

In particular, the deployments of missile systems, new submarines, missile ships, constant training of Russian long-range aviation are aimed at solving the same tasks that were set before the groupings of the Soviet troops in the Crimea during the Cold War. Those are the Black Sea Straits (Dardanelles and Bosphorus). Today, the strikes of the ports of NATO member states (Bulgaria and Romania) added to this.”

Deputy Secretary of the NSDC Oleksandr Lytvynenko stated during his speech at the meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Council Ukraine-NATO in Kyiv on June 16. Mr. Lytvynenko underlined that Russian armed forces are using Donbas as a proving ground for the application of modern reconnaissance equipment, unmanned aerial vehicles, artillery, as well as the Syrian campaign is used to work out the tactics of Russian aviation.
THE JOB TO FIGHT:
THE ARMY IS BECOMING ONE OF THE most attractive Ukrainian employers

New social standards are transforming the army in the eyes of Ukrainians into an attractive employer.

The flow of those wishing to serve under contract in the Armed Forces of Ukraine has increased significantly. In the first quarter of this year alone, more than 18 thousand people became professional servicemen. This is more than in the entire year of 2015, when this figure was 16 thousand. In the pre-war times, the Armed Forces of Ukraine were able to attract not more than 10-12 thousand people a year to serve under contract.

“Now, because of social benefits and patriotic spirit people regard service in the Army not as a duty, but as a profession,” said colonel Andriy Polonskyi, head of the Contract Military Recruitment division of the Main Personnel Office in the General Staff.

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE OF UKRAINE CONTINUES TO WORK ON THE NEW EDITION OF THE MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY CONCEPT UNTIL 2020

The activities on further reformation of the MoD and Armed Forces of Ukraine are currently implemented in accordance with recommendations of international experts.

They are designed to establish an integrated structure, which is balanced in terms of assigned objectives and available personnel as well as the division of authorities and increase in responsibility of commanders in their areas of expertise.

Ministry of Defense of Ukraine continues to work on the new edition of the Military Personnel Policy Concept until 2020. It details the main principles and provisions, identified in the course of sessions of the Reform Committee at the MoD and Armed Forces of Ukraine and stipulated in the provisions of strategic defense documents. One of key elements for the new command and control system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is the development of organizational structure of the Ministry of Defense.
The Ministry of Defense decided to optimize its staff structure and to review the functional responsibilities of the Ministry officers.

The decision to optimize the number of personnel will be made only after the recertification of every officer. During the recertification, it will be clarified whether military servicemen meet the demands of the position occupied; if servicemen confirm their professional abilities, they will be offered corresponding offices or positions they occupied before, or positions in the territorial administrative bodies.

“After signing the Directive and the recertification of personnel, I plan to redistribute the functional responsibilities of all officers and to delegate some of my authority to deputy ministers and heads of departments. Each manager must make decisions according to their authority, and be fully responsible for the decisions made,” stated Stepan Poltorak, Minister of Defense.

DEFENSE CAPACITY

NATO is going to include Ukrainian troops in the Eastern Europe Defense System

NATO decided to increase its presence in Central and Eastern Europe to deter and, if necessary, repel Russian aggression.

Reform of the Armed Forces

Recertification and Staff Reduction by 25% is taking place at the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine

After signing the Directive and the recertification of personnel, I plan to redistribute the functional responsibilities of all officers and to delegate some of my authority to deputy ministers and heads of departments. Each manager must make decisions according to their authority, and be fully responsible for the decisions made,” stated Stepan Poltorak, Minister of Defense.

Reform of the Armed Forces

Each official must make decisions according to their authority, and be fully responsible for the decisions made

OLEKSANDR VINNIKOV, DIRECTOR OF THE NATO LIAISON OFFICE IN UKRAINE: “OUR EFFORTS ARE FOCUSED ON SYSTEMIC APPROACHES”

A significant reinforcement of the office started after the NATO summit in Wales in September 2014.

The size of the office has almost tripled over the past 18 months. Today, the NATO Liaison Office in Ukraine singles out three priorities for its work:

1. to act as a department for communication with classical diplomatic objectives: facilitating meetings, conferences, and visits, as well as analyzing events and reporting to headquarters;

2. advisory support of reforms in the Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine; it also includes support of capacity building with the assistance of several of our programs;

3. to manage projects of technical assistance.

Defense Capacity

Alliance Command expects that plans to send more troops and weapons to the eastern border will be confirmed at the summit in Warsaw, which will be held in July.

“Ukraine also has to take part in this expansion of NATO presence in the region.

Highest level officials in charge of the security sector in Ukraine have repeatedly called on the international community to be more resolute in the response to Russian provocations and aggression.

NATO Summit in Poland will give Kyiv a chance to be consistent in actions according to its own rhetoric,” writes Ian Brzezinski, Atlantic Council expert, and Markiyan Bilinskyi, director of the Pylyp Orlyk Institute for Democracy.

Reform of the Armed Forces
Reform of the Armed Forces

A MECHANISM FOR SYSTEMIC REFORMING OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE HAS BEEN CREATED

The first meeting of the Reforms Committee was held at the Ministry of Defense on March 4. To some extent, it was a historic event. The committee consists of the heads of the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff, expert employees, proactive leaders in different areas of the Armed Forces reforms, NATO and NATO-countries’ experts, civilian advisers, and volunteers. The Reforms Committee working groups are tasked primarily with regulating and harmonizing the existing progress, avoiding conflicts and duplication of projects, and initiating development of new directions. As a result, each group will develop and approve the main roadmap of the reform of its direction. Consolidated roadmaps in all directions will form the basis of a single Armed Forces of Ukraine Development Program until 2020.

Defense Capacity

TO DATE, 1,537 ATO SOLDIERS RECEIVED ALMOST 5 MILLION UAH FOR PERFORMING COMBAT MISSIONS

To date, more than 1,500 soldiers have received 4 million 945 thousand UAH for performing combat missions with their units; and upwards of 26.5 thousand soldiers received more than 121 million UAH for direct participation in hostilities.

Fifty-four servicemen received 925 thousand UAH for destroying the enemy’s military equipment. Another nearly 4 million UAH will be soon paid to 805 servicemen for participation in hostilities. One-time financial assistance amounting to 1 billion 197 million UAH was paid to families of those servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine who took part in the ATO and were killed in action. ATO participants received assistance in the amount of 409 million UAH in connection with injuries and disability.

The Ministry of Defense entered into 91 agreements and supplementary agreements with state enterprises on the supply of modern weapons

In the current year, state enterprises have already received orders totaling more than 3 billion UAH from the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine.

Within the new agreements, 300 units of weapons and military equipment, and 58 thousand units of ammunition have already been purchased and delivered for the Armed Forces of Ukraine. In addition, flight tests of the national missile system “Vilha” were successfully carried out. The maintenance support system that was launched with the beginning of the ATO has already allowed them to repair already about 42.5 thousand units of weapons and military equipment; at the same time, almost 40 thousand units were repaired with the resources of the military units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Forty-six machinery units were modernized at state enterprises.
This year, the Ministry of Defense has concluded 104 contracts and supplementary agreements in the framework of state defense order for the total amount of 3.2 billion UAH. Armed Forces of Ukraine has already procured and received around 3,000 units of weapons and military equipment. These are mortars, small arms, armored vehicles, automotive equipment, tactical knives, intelligence and surveillance equipment, armored medical evacuation vehicles and ammunition. In 2016, the Armed Forces shall receive over 6,000 units of weapons and military equipment and over 2 million rounds of ammunition.

A total of 31 vehicles shall be provided to military units by the end of this year (16 vehicles shall be provided by the end of May). A total of 158 combat medics are currently trained at the Land Forces Training Center over the TCCC program (Tactical Combat Casualty Care – Tactical Medicine). Another 110 medics shall graduate the conversion training program by the end of May. Of these, 16 medics have already signed a contract with the Armed Forces of Ukraine and shall continue to serve as medical personnel. A total of 1,100 combat medics have already graduated the TCCC program.

In early May, the three-day conference of the Heads of Subcommittee on Military Police of the Joint Coordination Committee for Military Cooperation and Defense Reform was conducted in Kyiv with the participation of representatives of Military Police from Canada, the UK, Poland, Denmark, Lithuania, and Ukraine. The participants have reviewed the performance of the Subcommittee on Military Police and discussed the need to attract new partners to its activity.

The main issue of the conference was the clarification of needs of the Medical Law Enforcement Service to implement the reform and train personnel to perform the assigned objectives in accordance with NATO standards.
Soldiers will be studying according to a fundamentally new program that focuses on modern military operations and is aimed at making the Ukrainian army more powerful.

Training, which includes both theoretical and practical parts (training at the military training area), will last three months and will end with exams. After graduating, one group of servicemen will go to the ATO zone, and the rest will stay in Kyiv as instructors.

Fifty servicemen from the regiment Azov will study at the school and will be the first to receive new learning experiences according to the NATO armies’ standards with intensive physical and psychological training.

Soldiers will be studying according to a fundamentally new program that focuses on modern military operations and is aimed at making the Ukrainian army more powerful.

Training, which includes both theoretical and practical parts (training at the military training area), will last three months and will end with exams. After graduating, one group of servicemen will go to the ATO zone, and the rest will stay in Kyiv as instructors.

Fifty servicemen from the regiment Azov will study at the school and will be the first to receive new learning experiences according to the NATO armies’ standards with intensive physical and psychological training.

THE PLAN FOR A REFORM IN THE FIELD OF MILITARY EDUCATION COMES INTO EFFECT


The new educational program will be based on methods and training programs for military personnel hired by NATO. In general, the plan provides for the update of the regulatory and legal framework in the field of military education, improvement of practical components of training in a large part of military specialties, and creation of conditions for switching to military personnel training according to NATO standards.

They shall serve as permanent instructors and proceed with battalion level training programs for the Armed Forces of Ukraine. NATO standards are being actively implemented in the training of Ukrainian military at Yavoriv training center. Some of the priority tasks in training are advanced training of contractors, collective training at battalion and brigade level, and establishment of training centers and military training areas in different regions of the country.
Cyber Security Strategy of Ukraine Was Adopted

President Petro Poroshenko enacted the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine dated January 27 on Cyber Security Strategy of Ukraine.

This is stated in the press service announcement on the president’s website. The objective of Cyber Security Strategy is to create conditions for secure cyber space operation, and its use in the interests of an individual, the society, and the state. As noted in the document, cases of illegal collection, storage, use, destruction, and dissemination of personal data, as well as illegal financial transactions, theft, and fraud on the Internet are now actively spreading.

Parliament Approved the Military E-Procurement System for the Period of ATO

Members of Parliament have adopted the Law No. 4288 “On peculiarities of making procurement of goods, works and services for guaranteed ensuring of the defense needs”.

This legislative act introduces a more transparent mechanism for procurement, reduces its duration from 60 to 14 days, and imposes responsibility on suppliers.

In accordance with the provisions of new law, all procurements in support to the requirements of the Armed Forces of Ukraine shall be carried out through electronic bidding process for the determination of supplier. Further negotiations shall be conducted with suppliers offering the lowest price for products that comply with the requirements of the MoD. Breach of contract or procurement procedure shall result in disqualification of the supplier.

This law shall apply to all uniformed services to initiate the procurement procedure in support of defense needs during a special period, ATO, or state of emergency if the value of required goods or services equals to or exceeds 200 thousand UAH (or 1.5 million UAH for works).
Any international company (including companies not registered on the territory of Ukraine) can offer its products and services to public agencies of Ukraine through the ProZorro system starting from May 18. Therefore, IT-companies have already started the translation of their web sites into foreign languages. ProZorro is the e-procurement system, which allowed to save over 1.35 billion UAH upon the results of 87,000 tenders. In the MoD alone, it allowed to save 498 million UAH over the period of 2015.

The local executive authorities shall be required to organize tenders with the use of this system starting from August 2016. The developers are planning to train every user of the system on the effective implementation of tender procedures using the ProZorro system. The information on annual procurement plans of organizations and authorities shall be displayed in addition to tender information starting from next year.

The Ministry of Defense has developed a draft concept of housing support to enlisted personnel, officers and members of their families. This document is designed to simplify the mechanism of housing support to military personnel and provides for the construction or reconstruction of housing stocks and reimbursement of construction costs by the ministry. In 2016, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has allocated over 580 million UAH for the construction and procurements of housing for military personnel of the Armed Forces. It is planned to conclude investment agreements with developers and raise funds for the construction of housing under public guarantees. The procurement of housing for military personnel shall be provided through leasing, participation of military personnel in government-sponsored programs, and transfer of accommodations for military personnel from local authorities at the cost of contributions to the development of infrastructure in population centers. These contributions amount to 4% of the total estimated cost of construction.

Since the beginning of the year, as a result of operational audits and preliminary monitoring of risk transactions, internal auditors of the Defense Ministry have prevented losses and damages of the amount exceeding 22.5 million UAH. Such transactions may be related to the inflated cost of the repair of military equipment and weapons, procurement of goods, works and services, construction of housing, and major repairs. Furthermore, 86 control measures were carried out, in the course of which the Ministry of Defense reimbursed for losses and damages amounting to approximately 14 million UAH. A decision on compensation of another 300 thousand UAH was made. In addition, risks in financial and asset management in the amount of 185.5 million UAH were found, and losses of resources for 10.5 million UAH were prevented.
The aim of activities is to implement systemic reforms of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

The Reform Project Office of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine is a permanent advisory body of the Reform Council of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, and it was created by a separate Order of the Minister of Defense of Ukraine No. 426 as of August 18, 2015.

As in the beginning of 2016, the Reform Project Office of the Ministry of Defense implements reforms regarding economic activities, logistic and medical support of the Armed Forces, and approved by the Reform Council of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine.

Project teams are formed by engaging relevant experts and advisers. Every project team is coordinated by a leading expert, who is a project manager.

If necessary, servicemen and employees of structural units of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and other military command and control bodies (with the consent of their heads), as well as experts and advisers, including those from public organizations (with their consent), may be engaged to work in project management groups.

RECOMMENDED PROJECTS

Reform of the food supply and nutrition system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Reform of the fuel supply system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Optimization of the system for medical and evacuation support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Implementation of an automatic record-keeping system for medical supplies

Implementation of medical information system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Reform of the procurement system of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine

Development of the logistics doctrine of the Armed Forces of Ukraine