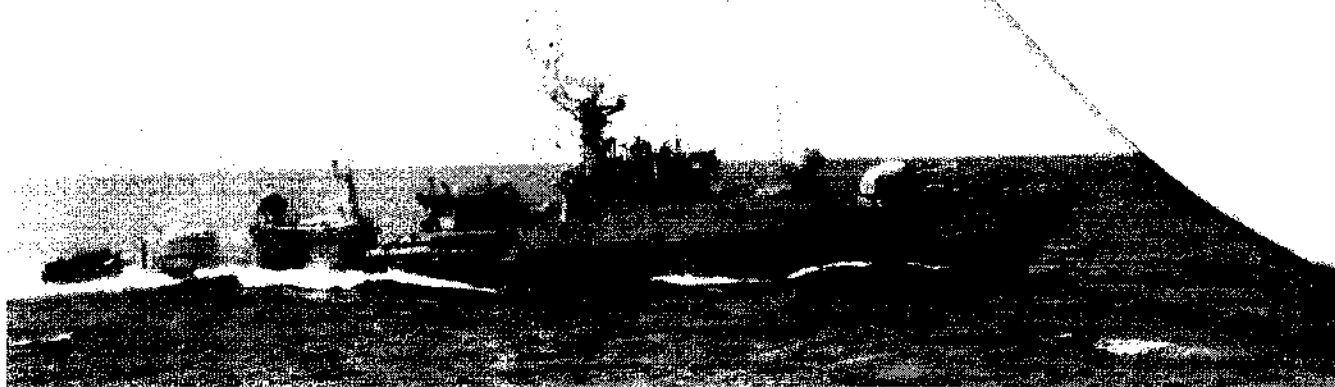
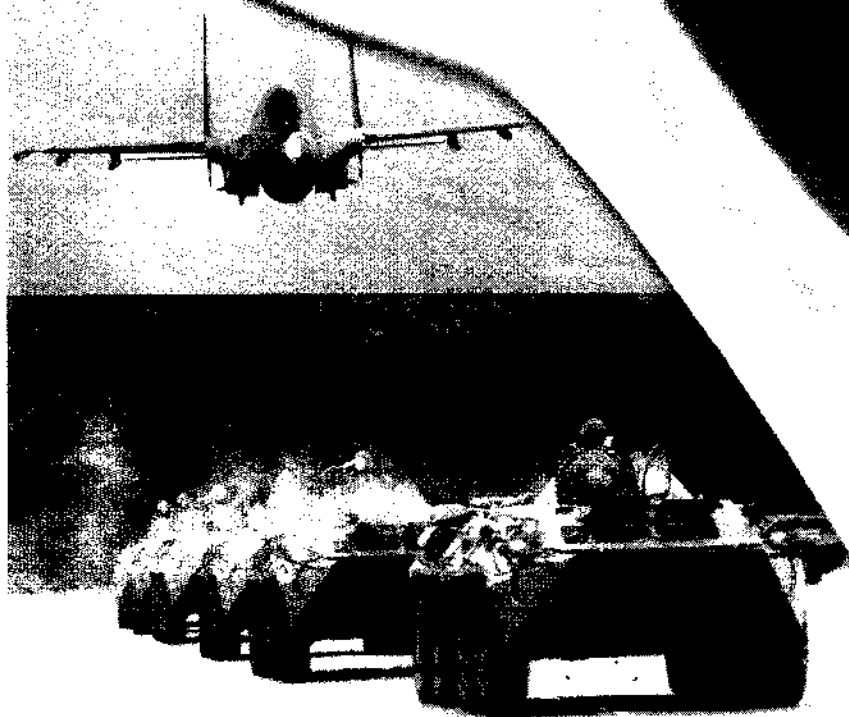




**Ukraine's Strategic  
Defence Bulletin  
until 2015**  
*(Defence White Paper)*



Ukraine's Strategic Defence  
Bulletin until 2015  
(Defence White Paper)

Kyiv 2004



## **Constitution of Ukraine**

**Article 17 (extract).** *Protecting Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, ensuring its economic and informational security shall be the most important functions of the State and a matter concerning the whole of the Ukrainian Nation.*

**Defence of Ukraine, protection of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability shall be the responsibility of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.**

## **Law on Defence of Ukraine**

**Article 1 (extract).** *Defence of Ukraine shall be a system of political, economic, social, military, scientific, technical, informational, legal, organisational and other measures taken by the State to ensure readiness to an armed conflict and its protection in the case of an armed aggression or an armed conflict.*

**Article 2 (extract).** *Defence of Ukraine shall be based upon the readiness and capability of the national authorities, all levels of Ukraine's military organisation, local authorities, the Civilian Defence of Ukraine and the national economy to move, if necessary, from peace-time to war-time state, repel an armed aggression and liquidate an armed conflict as well as upon the readiness of the population and the national territory to the defence.*



## OPENING ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE



The consolidation of confidence and security in Europe and the Transatlantic area is closely connected with the enlargement of NATO and the European Union. Therefore, Ukraine warmly welcomes this process and believes that the open door policy adopted by the Alliance and the EU is a key factor for global security.

From the first years of its independence, Ukraine has chosen European and Euro-Atlantic integration as the primary course for its foreign policy. Taking into account these priorities of its foreign policy, Ukraine was one of the first post-Soviet countries to join the NATO-initiated "Partnership for Peace" program. Our country also carries on a consistent and purposeful dialogue with the European Union in order to intensify our cooperation.

Ukraine has carried out these steps alongside the unprecedented unilateral liquidation of our nuclear and offensive strategic armaments. Moreover, our country has reduced drastically the number of troops and units based on its territory. As a result, Ukraine has earned the increased confidence of the international community and a reputation as a reliable and predictable partner.

The formation and the strengthening of the still -young Ukrainian state remain integral to the creation of a stable security environment within and around its borders. Furthermore, the active participation of Ukraine in UN-, NATO-, and OSCE-led peacekeeping operations, as well as our effective support of the international fight against terrorism, contribute to the consolidation of regional and global security based on the protection of common democratic values.

In today's world, the need for national military contingents to participate in joint crisis response operations has greatly increased.

Therefore, Ukraine is seeking to create Armed Forces that will provide the capabilities needed in today's security environment, that will be able to secure our national military



interests, and that can participate together with other nations in the whole spectrum of possible coalition operations.

The defence review carried out in our country was dedicated to determining the best ways to achieve this goal. For almost a year, leading Ukrainian military and civilian experts, scientific groups, governmental and non-governmental organisations and institutions were engaged in laborious and intensive analytical work to define the future structure of the Armed Forces and other military formations for 2015.

It is a great pleasure for me to note that this work was done in close cooperation and with the support of NATO Headquarters and our colleagues and partners from NATO member nations.

I sincerely thank all those who took part in the work on this Defence Review. Its results are displayed in this publication - Ukraine's Strategic Defence Bulletin.

This is the first time that such document has been submitted for consideration by the general public, which clearly demonstrates our openness and transparency in the area of national security and defence, as well as the irreversible nature of democratic changes in Ukraine.

This Bulletin is aimed at enlisting support for defence and military reform within our country as well as to assure understanding of this process by the international community.

The President of Ukraine

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'L. KUCHMA', is written over the printed name.

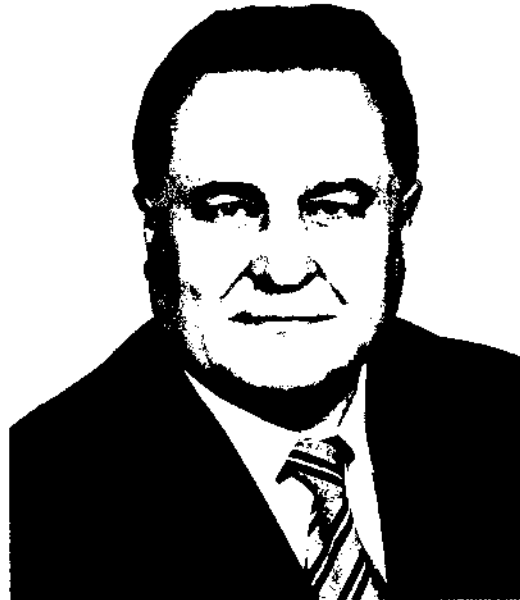
Leonid KUCHMA



## OPENING ADDRESS

### BY THE DEFENCE MINISTER OF UKRAINE

---



Changes over the last decade in the strategic military situation in Europe, the development of a new spectrum of possible threats in the new millennium, and the implementation of the principles of market economics into the daily running of Armed Forces all demand that Ukraine carry out a comprehensive defence review.

In addition to the merely practical tasks of defining perspectives for Ukraine's Armed Forces for 2015, this process has a profound political meaning, since it has occurred simultaneously with Ukraine's official announcement of its political course towards NATO integration.

We have welcomed the Alliance's decision to support this initiative and provide practical assistance for carrying out the defence review. The Ukraine-NATO Action Plan and Ukraine-NATO Target Plan adopted during the Prague Summit are clear examples of such assistance and support

From a historical point of view, it is difficult to overestimate this decision, whereby Ukraine, while not yet officially a candidate, has nonetheless begun the process of preparing for NATO membership.

Issues reflected in the Strategic Defence Bulletin cover the whole spectrum of national security and defence, and will provide the basis for developing Ukraine's defence policy for the next twelve years.

In addition, this document presents the results of a deep and thorough analysis of the current state of Ukraine's military forces and the relevance of those forces to today's strategic situation. Moreover, the Bulletin defines ways of reforming our defence sector to better meet our national strategic interests.

The abovementioned analysis was performed by the common efforts of Ukrainian and foreign experts using the same procedures used by NATO nations.



Recommendations found in this Bulletin will form the basis for a package of planning documents that will set out concrete measures to be taken in order to reform and develop Ukraine's Armed Forces. Particularly important will be the provision of adequate resource support, which will be essential for the realisation of this process. Our experience indicates that efficient and adequate resource management is a key prerequisite to any kind of reform. And realistic and attainable plans will ensure that we succeed in creating a new type of army, which together with partners will be able to support peace and stability in Europe.

Minister of Defence of Ukraine

Yevgen MARCHUK



## Introduction

---



After the proclamation of Ukraine's independence, Ukraine inherited a large part of the military formations of the former Soviet Armed Forces, whose functions and organisation were determined by a Cold-War model. It is quite clear that this model does not meet the requirements of today's security environment. In addition, the large size of the Armed Forces, which matched neither the requirements of the military-political situation in the world nor the country's economic capabilities, combined with a chronic deficiency in financial resources, led to an erosion of the Armed Forces' capabilities.

The main reason behind the reforms of Ukraine's Armed Forces is the need for soonest possible adjustment to the changes in security environment, national resources available, as well as for ensuring their capability to perform new missions and tasks resulting from the security and defence policy.

Ukraine is a European country; therefore its security is closely linked to Europe's security, while its economic growth is grossly linked to international economic cooperation. That is why intensive cooperation with NATO and EU as well as with our strategic partners will foster implementation of Ukraine's national interests. Achievement of NATO standards is a component of defence reform, enabling us to contribute more to maintenance of peace and stability by projection of

Ukrainian units to crisis management operations and the fight against international terrorism.

In order to improve this situation, Ukraine undertook a defence review, a process that closely corresponds to similar actions taken by NATO nations.

The main goals of the defence review: realistic assessment of the modern condition of the Armed Forces and other military units; feasibility of their maintenance within the existing structures and maintenance of their strengths; comprehensive analysis of cost factors; determination of optimal future outlook of the Armed Forces and other military units of the state, which should be capable of performing new tasks to prevent and neutralize real and potential threats to the national interests of Ukraine in military sphere, and also be compatible for joint actions with military units of NATO and EU member states.

At the state level, the defence review-related measures were coordinated by the State Commission on Reform and Development of the Armed Forces and Other Military Formations, Armament and Equipment, chaired by the Prime Minister of Ukraine. The Commission was created by the President of Ukraine.

Permanent commissions of experts were created in ministries and other central executive authorities related to national defence to perform the defence review.

Because the Ukrainian experts lacked relevant experience and proper methods, Ukraine, as one of privileges of Ukraine-NATO special partnership, accepted assistance in performance of the defence review from NATO member states and NATO International Secretariat. The assistance consisted of methodological assistance and advices, which pointed to the areas that should be concentrated on in the course of the review. All analysis and





decisions were made by Ukraine independently, taking into account its national interests, intentions and capabilities.

The review enabled us to determine many areas where reforms should be intensified. The most problematic areas turned out to be the level of resource support and the tremendous volume of armaments, military equipment and ammunition that require removal from the stockpiles of the Armed Forces, sale, transfer and utilization, as well as the conversion of military infrastructure. Special attention and analysis were paid to human factor. Therefore a lot of attention in the course of the defence review was paid to staffing policy, education, training and social security of servicemen and civilian staff of Ukraine's Armed Forces. The defence review, in terms of content, goals and tasks, corresponded with similar activities performed in NATO member states.

The defence review has become the basis for developing this document - the Strategic Defence Bulletin for the period until 2015.

The first chapter of the Bulletin addresses basic principles of the state security and defence policy, tendencies of development of military political situation in the world and around Ukraine, analysis of potential threats to Ukraine's military security, and an assessment of the present condition of the Armed Forces and other military formations. There is a detailed analysis of the current

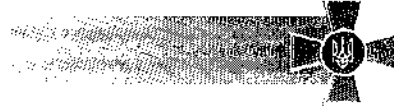
practice and features of the national military development.

The second chapter is based on the strategic-operational vision of Ukraine's Armed Forces in 2015. It contains a vision of the command system of the Armed Forces based on principles of combining administrative and operative command, restructuring of the Defence Ministry and General Staff of Ukraine. There are requirements to organizational structures, combat and total number of Armed Forces personnel, as well as their distribution among services and functional units. The chapter includes models for recruitment to the Armed Forces, preparation and accumulation of mobilization resources, as well as supply-related matters, humanitarian and social development, military sciences.

Based on the first two chapters, the third chapter identifies main ways and directions to achieve the future model of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, i.e. description of tasks for transitional period before achievement of their future model, and major actions required.

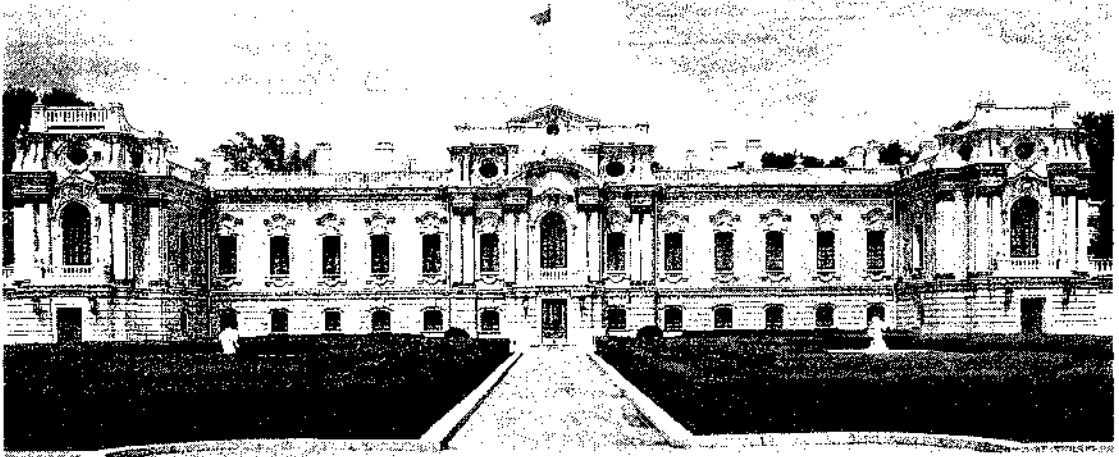
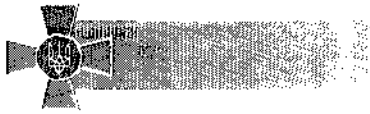
In terms of its purpose and orientation, this Bulletin is a long-term conceptual document, which outlines the reforms of Ukraine's Armed Forces and other military formations until 2015. It will serve as the basis for improving legislative and other legal acts, as well as for the development of target programs to implement national defence policy.

**Expert Commission, Ministry of Defence of Ukraine**



## CHAPTER 1

**Fundamental requirements  
for the reform of Ukraine's  
Armed Forces and other military  
structures**



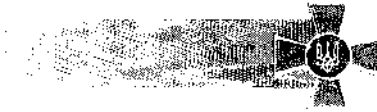
### **1.1. Ukrainian national interests, goals, tasks and principles of state policy for security and defence**

The main goal of Ukraine's security and defence policy is to maintain or to develop favourable conditions for advancing the freedom, independence and prosperity of the state. Lasting peace and stability are indispensable prerequisites for pursuing this goal; therefore, the principal task of Ukraine's defence policy is to promote and maintain such peace and stability. This defence policy has both a national and an international dimension. Nationally, the policy aims at promoting peace and stability through the well-balanced national security and defence policy. The following are the most important objectives in this area: protecting our national sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of the State's borders and preventing interference into internal affairs of Ukraine.

However, Ukraine's security and economic prosperity is organically linked to European and other global events. Instability anywhere has a negative impact on Ukraine's security and economic prosperity. Therefore, we actively seek to promote peace and stability in Europe and in the world as a whole. Ukraine makes its contribution in this area is through our strong partnership with international organisations and by our efforts to integrate our military/political, economic and defence activities into the wider European and global security systems. Ukraine shares with its European neighbours

and other partners the commitments and tasks of contribution to the international peace and stability. Within the limits of international and domestic law and also its capabilities and resources, it is ready to participate in relevant peacekeeping operations.

In pursuing its national security and defence interests, Ukraine strictly adheres to internationally recognised principles. While placing the priority to resolving conflicts through the peaceful and political means and in accordance with the international law, our State, if necessary, will timely respond to any real or potential military threat. Ukraine makes no territorial claims and does not recognise any claims on its territory and will always strictly stand for the inviolability of the existing borders. We reject any possibility of using the Ukrainian Armed Forces to limit the rights and freedoms of the citizens, to threaten the constitutional order or to remove or hamper activities of public authorities. In order to prevent this, Ukraine has applied statutory measures to ensure democratic civilian control over the national military structures. Ukraine envisages possessing of the sufficient defence capabilities in order to ensure the national security and defence interests. The principal tool for providing for the national defence capacity will be the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which will be structured in accordance with the requirement for Ukraine's defence sufficiency. Their strength will be maintained



at the minimal level that meets the requirements for providing reliable national defence and for implementing other missions. The optimum balance of minimum size and sufficient effectiveness can best be reached by developing modern, mobile forces with a high level of combat preparedness and readiness for rapid deployment. These forces should be capable of operating jointly with their counterparts from other countries and able to implement a wide range of tasks, including suitable contributions to conflict prevention and crisis resolution.

### 1.2 Arms control and disarmament

Ukraine considers that maintaining and strengthening arms control regimes and preventing the proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery are crucial to keeping peace and stability. Ukraine is a party to almost all international instruments related to security measures; it shall continue to implement all their provisions. This becomes especially topical in the modern security environment, when some countries, criminal and terrorist organisations make considerable efforts to obtain, primarily, high-tech weapons.

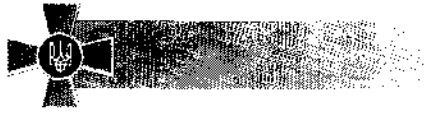
Ukraine is unconditionally implementing the obligation it has voluntarily undertaken to not

have any kinds of WMD and is an active participant in international efforts to secure mankind from the threat of any kind of WMD. Ukraine is significantly (by several times) reducing its inventory of armaments and equipments below the quota defined for Ukraine in the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe. In this way, we have contributed substantially to further disarmament in Europe and encouraged other countries to follow our example. At the same time, Ukraine will continue to encourage other countries to reduce the inventory of heavy weapons to an acceptable minimum; it will synchronize reduction of its Armed Forces with the progress in confidence- and security-building in the military sphere.

### 1.3 Current trends in the development of the security situation around Ukraine and in the world as a whole

The beginning of the third millennium is characterised by the appearance of new approaches to international relations. The process of globalisation, together with the understanding that maintaining peace and security is our common responsibility, has led to a rethinking of the role of states, international organisations, and alliances





within the new international system. Dynamic changes of the system of international relations are characterized by a new quality of relations, as well as by new dimensions of traditional challenges and by emergence of non-traditional challenges and threats. The emergence of new threats and the permanently increasing probability and danger of non-traditional threats to international security led to the need for a revision of the whole complex of problems related to political, economic, military/strategic stability, as well as for the development and mastering of adequate forms and methods of reaction.

These new security realities determine new security outlook at the beginning of the 21st century. First of all, the role and importance of regional systems of security and cooperation will increase significantly in light of their contribution to peace and stability throughout the world. There will be an increasing need for joint action in conflict resolution and settlement. Such joint action will require close interaction among global and regional security systems.

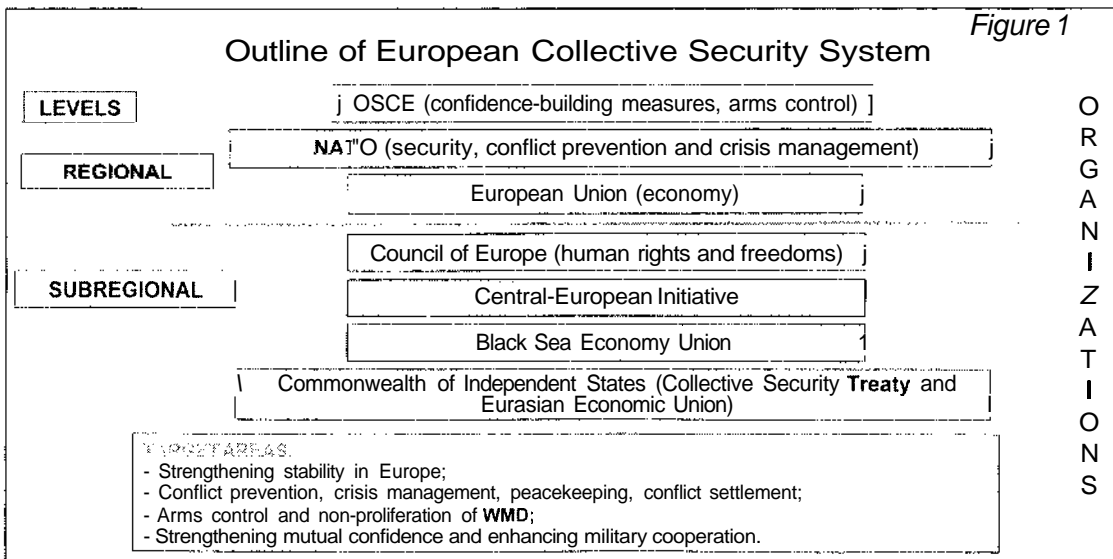
Typical features of the military/political situation in various regions of the world will be determined by the number of states involved, the degree of interdependency and by the importance of military/political problems. Ukraine highly appreciates UN and OSCE efforts to contribute to conflict

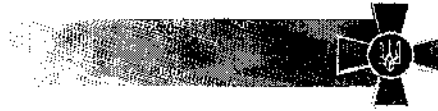
resolution and settlement, as well as to the implementation of international treaties and agreements. At the same time we suggest that the role and importance of these organisations should be enhanced, both in decision-making and in implementation processes.

NATO and the EU continue to be vitally important organisations for sustaining peace and stability. These institutions' continuing internal transformation and the development of common views on foreign and security policy between them will be crucial for the development of the new security system in and around Europe.

**(Figure 1,2)**

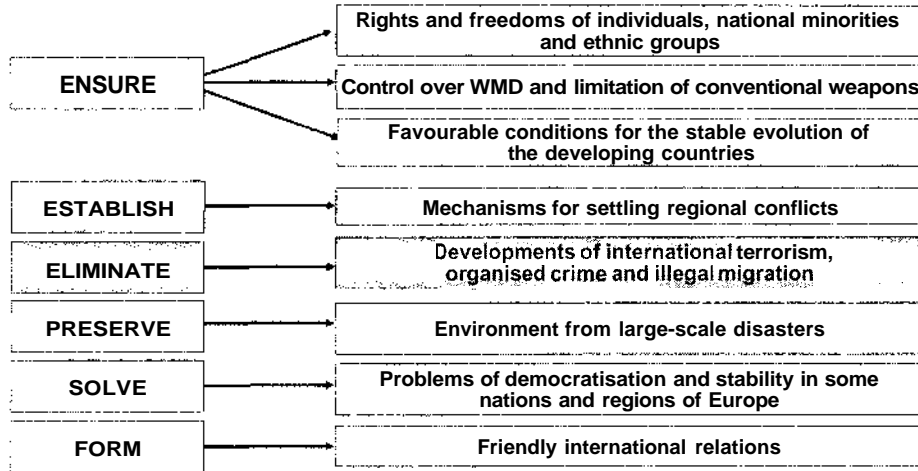
Ukraine considers the processes of NATO and EU enlargement as essential prerequisites for improving the security environment around Ukraine. Generally speaking, the analysis of the condition and tendencies of development of the military/political situation, as well as of potential threats to Ukraine's military security, shows that the participation of our state in UN and OSCE, implementation of the Ukraine-NATO Special Partnership Charter, Ukraine-NATO Action Plan, Ukraine-EU Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, as well as the probability of adherence to the relevant guarantees by the nuclear states do not fully ensure adequate level of military security for Ukraine.





## Main Tasks of European Security System

Figure 2



Therefore, Ukraine's activity in implementation of its strategy of integration into the Euro-Atlantic and European security and cooperation structures and future membership in NATO and the EU continued to be the main priorities of Ukraine's foreign policy (Figure 3,4).

This course is a constructive display of political will regarding consolidation of Ukraine's statehood and creation of conditions for its future uninterrupted dynamic development. Rejection of integration policy would objectively lead to a threat of being left outside the European community. This requires integration of Ukraine into European and Euro-Atlantic structures

along with achievement of the standards existing in the member states of EU and NATO.

At the same time, while gradually implementing the strategic national course towards integration to the European community, close cultural, historic and economic ties, good-neighbour relations with Russia and other states of the CIS will remain among key elements of Ukraine's foreign policy.

Ukraine realizes that our national security system will be inefficient without close international cooperation. This particularly applies to the threat from international terrorism and WMD proliferation.

## NATO-Ukraine Relations Evolution

Figure 3





#### 1.4 Potential threats to Ukraine's military security

A comprehensive analysis of the international and regional situation enables us to conclude that some threats and challenges persist. New threats that may be neutralized by Ukraine's Armed Forces and other military formations emerge. These include:

##### 1.4.1 Threats to Ukraine's sovereignty or territorial integrity

Although the probability of large-scale aggression against Ukraine - aimed at its full or partial occupation - is rather low, the possibility still exists that a crisis or conflict could undermine our sovereignty or territorial integrity. A broad spectrum of challenges and threats should be included here - ranging from political interference into Ukraine's domestic affairs, military/political pressure with display of power combined with economic blockade, energy cut-off - to use of military force. Attempts to ignite regional separatism, ethnic and regional confrontation etc, are also dangerous, and may lead to destabilization of the situation.

The incompleteness of delimitation and demarcation of the state border may lead to territorial claims by certain political forces of some neighbouring countries, programs of which contain claims to Ukraine, which in

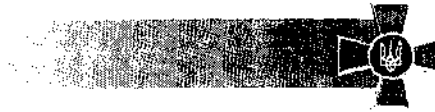
turn may cause tensions in relations between Ukraine and its neighbours.

In order to remove the preconditions of such threats, Ukraine will use political mechanisms and means of confidence-building and restraint. At the same time, our country will maintain proper readiness of its Armed Forces, other military formations and law enforcement agencies in order to take appropriate measures to remove threats to Ukraine's national interests.

##### 1.4.2. Military or political conflicts and instability close to Ukraine's borders

Military or political conflicts and instability close to Ukraine's borders could lead to local or regional tensions. Thus, the threat of low-intensity armed conflicts in and around Europe still exists. However, nowadays it results not from ideological block opposition, but from a complex action of "new spectrum" threats. Moreover, a tendency of aggravation of these threats may be observed; they, without warnings, will provoke new conflicts that may spread to Ukraine, or it may be involved into them against its will.

Conflicts and political instability, as a rule, are accompanied by illegal traffic in arms, illegal migration, numerous refugees and displaced persons, traffic in human beings and activation of drug trafficking. These



phenomena may "sting" Ukraine, negatively influencing the national economy, social and political situation and possibly leading to other unwanted consequences.

In order to respond adequately to these threats, Ukraine will enhance its participation in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations under the auspices of the UN and other international organisations. At the same time, Ukraine's Armed Forces and other military formations should be ready to prevention, neutralisation or liquidation of these threats.

Ukraine's main efforts to managing external crises will be focused on participation in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations in the regions and countries, which correspond with its national interests to the utmost.

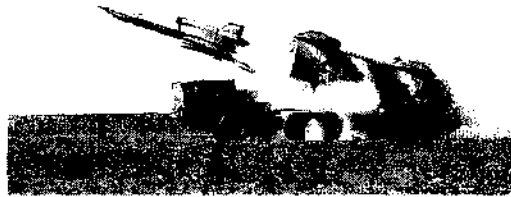
#### **1.4.3. Probability of Ukraine's involvement into regional armed conflicts or military confrontation among other nations**

Our international commitments envisage temporary deployment of foreign armed forces on the terms identified by the Ukrainian legislation in force.

In this regard, in the event that a nation deploying forces to Ukraine becomes a party to an armed conflict or confrontation with a third party or in case of an armed conflict on the sending nation territory we cannot exclude the probability of actions against its military and civilian persons temporarily deployed in Ukraine. Therefore we will maintain the adequate political and defence capabilities to prevent such actions and protect our territory and population.

#### **1.4.4. Uncontrolled proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and dual-use technologies**

Some nations as well as a number of criminal and terrorist organisations throughout the world are attempting to get technologies for producing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and means of their delivery. Increase in number of nations possessing such weapons extends risk to the international community



including Ukraine. The use of such weapons may bring to the extreme demographic and economic losses and manipulation with their availability may result in social problems, political and economic blackmail.

Ukraine confirms its declared non-nuclear status, within the framework of which it will intensify its activities for ensuring protection of the national interests and adhering to the international non-proliferation commitments; it will also support the similar activities of the international community. Ukraine will maintain the adequate capabilities to respond to the threats of such kind. These capabilities are not of direct responsibility of the Armed Forces but they will be the subject to rapt attention by the respective national structures in order to prevent any breach of the international commitments taken by Ukraine.

#### **1.4.5. International terrorism**

Developments of the recent years have shown us vulnerability of the modern world in front of the terrorist threat posed by radical extremist organisations and groups. Globalisation trends are sharpening the threat of terrorism. This threat is particularly grave to open societies and technologically advanced economies. The threat of terrorist acts against nuclear and other sensitive installations of industrial infrastructure represents a special danger to our nation. Since Ukraine has an extensive network of such installations, the consequences of terrorist acts against them may be disastrous not only for Ukrainians but also for many other European nations.

According to the international agreements, Ukraine cooperates in the area of combating terrorism with other nations and the specialised international



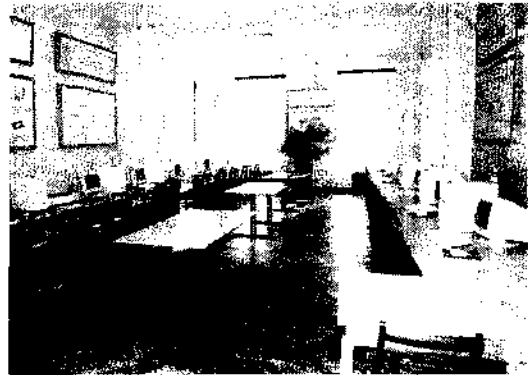


organisations countering international terrorism and organised crime. A national system for countering terrorism has been set up in Ukraine according to the legislation in force (Figure 5).

The Security Service of Ukraine including the Antiterrorist Centre is the main agency responsible for implementing the national policy in the area of countering terrorism. The Armed Forces may be involved into antiterrorist activities. They ensure air-cover for atomic power plants and other important national installations, support special units of the Security Service in their deployment to areas of missions and fulfil other tasks identified by the national laws. Ukrainian military units may be involved - in various forms - into international antiterrorist operations abroad based on the existing agreements.

**1.4.6. Information security and threats in the information area**

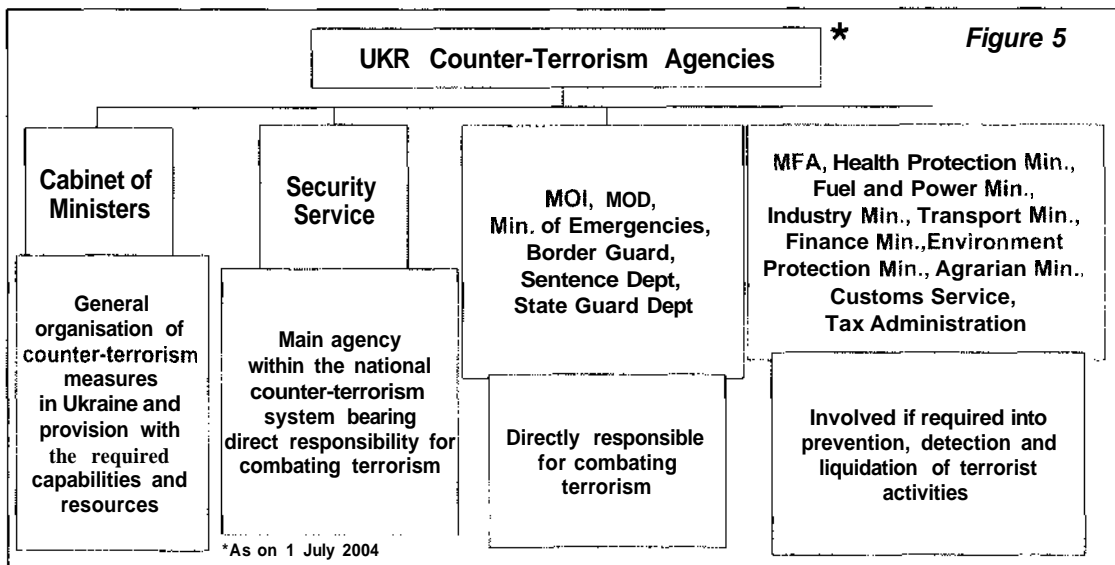
Ukraine and its Armed Forces are further introducing up-to-date informational technologies. Along with their undeniable advantages, they are extremely vulnerable. The threats in this area include computer-related crimes and cyber-terrorism, distribution of sensitive information, and manipulation of information in order to influence public opinion, in particular through the spread of inadequate, incomplete or

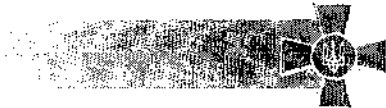


preconceived information. The special threat to the national security and stability can be posed by attempts of other nations or non-governmental structures to use information technologies and resources for achieving their own goals, which conflict with Ukrainian national security interests. For example, cyber-attacks aimed at damaging or destructing communication and information systems of the Armed Forces. Therefore, the Armed Forces and other military formations should be capable to participate in ensuring reliability and safety of the national information system.

**1.4.7. Failure of supply with vital resources**

Our stable development depends on external supply with such vital resources as oil, natural gas, electric power, etc. In addition,





oil pipelines, electric power lines, etc. - which are of special importance for some European countries - extend through the Ukrainian territory. We are both economically and morally committed to fully and timely provide our partners with the power supplies. Potential failure of supplying Ukraine and its partners with these resources may result in serious complications for the national economy. Routs of power supply to Ukraine lie through politically instable regions. Therefore, a need in ensuring their security through the international efforts exists. Our Armed Forces will be ready to protect the national interests in this area in full compliance with the international law.

**1.4.8. Threats to life and security of Ukrainian citizens**

The Constitution of Ukraine states that "man, his life, health, honour, dignity, inviolability, and security shall be recognized as the greatest social asset". Taking into account a significant number of Ukrainian citizens staying abroad, including the regions of conflict, we may require operations to evacuate our citizens. The Armed Forces and other military formations will be ready to participate in such operations independently or jointly with the other nations' structures. Moreover, according to the legislation in

force, the Armed Forces will use their capabilities to support central executive agencies responsible for search and rescue, fire safety and protection of population and territories from natural and homogeneous emergencies, including consequences of the Chernobyl disaster. The Armed Forces will also assist other ministries and agencies in managing consequences of natural and homogeneous disasters, mine cleaning and in other circumstances related to operation of important installations or protecting life and health of human beings.

**1.4.9. Emergence of military conflicts**

The security environment has been changing dynamically during 12 years of Ukraine's independency. Large-scale aggression against Ukraine is of low probability in the near-term outlook; however, we cannot exclude possibility of such a threat in the remote future.

Our national security can be affected by a wide range of military and non-military threats, which often cannot be foreseen in advance. Conflicts emerging in some countries due to instability may spread to the adjacent nations, including Ukraine.

Military conflicts may take form of a war (regional or local) or an armed conflict - depending on the scale of conflict, the number of parties involved, their military capabilities (Figure 6).

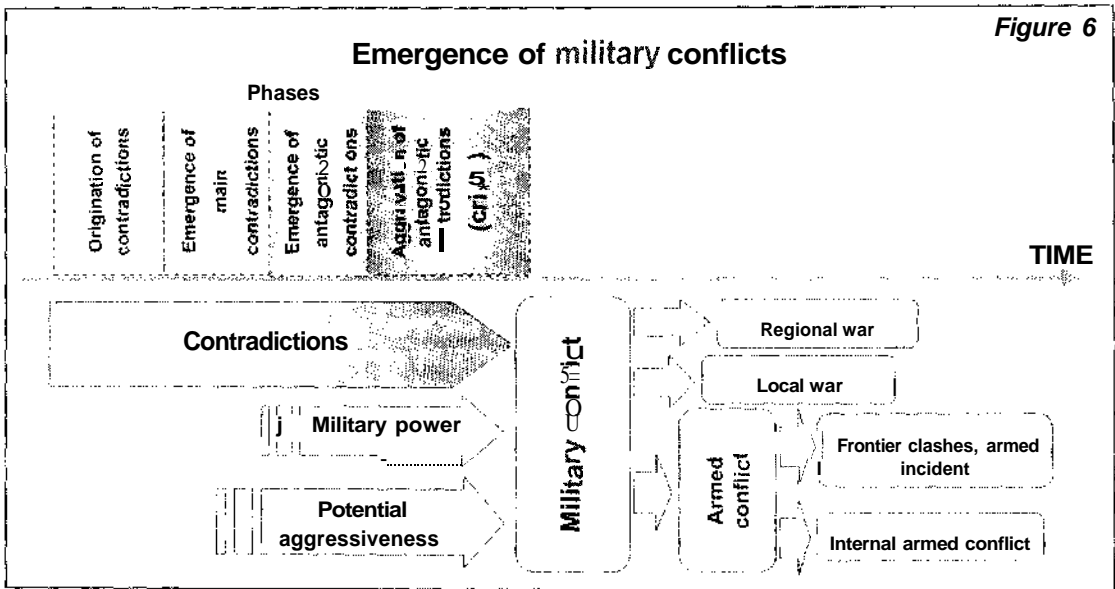
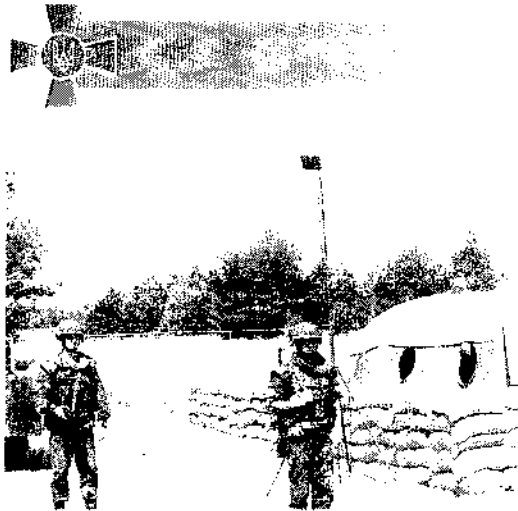


Figure 6



Regional war (high intensity conflict) - war among States (coalitions of States) conducted with the use of all the available forces and capabilities (WMD also may not be excluded) in order to achieve their politic goals. Threat of Ukraine's involvement into a regional war is the least probable.

Local war (medium intensity conflict) - war among States conducted with the limited (both by scale and geographic area) use of conventional forces and capabilities of armed struggle in order to achieve their limited goals. Probability for emergence of a local war is low for Ukraine.

Armed conflict (low intensity conflict) - limited armed clash between two States (frontier conflict, armed incident, armed action) constituting totality of military (combat) actions and characterised by non-development into war (absence of a legal act on declaration of war state). Probability for emergence of an armed conflict is medium for Ukraine.

Depending on the development of situation, the probability for escalation of military conflicts, their growing from the lower level (e.g., low intensity) into the higher (medium or high intensity) and spread to other territories and regions exists. This requires permanent monitoring of political-military and military situation around Ukraine, forecast for trends of its development and undertaking of all the possible measures to prevent Ukraine's involvement into a military conflict. Our participation in peacekeeping activities in conflict regions is one of the effective tools.

The substance and the general features for emergence of a military conflict remain invariable for any form of use of military force for solving disputes. Their content is outlined in Appendix 1.

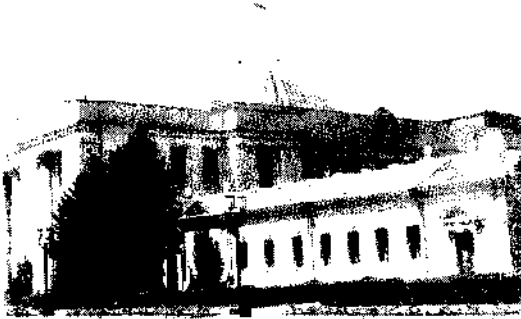
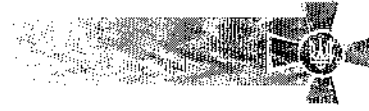
### **1.5. National system for managing security and defence issues**

The experience gained from the recent conflicts is another evidence of the fact that the time for conflict escalation - from the stage of inter-State tensions to the stage of crisis between them - and preparation to the aggression can amount to several months. Respectively, the higher level of intensity of a conflict means more time for the preparations. Therefore, the warning time is considered to be sufficient. In this regard, the Armed Forces of Ukraine will have the peacetime capabilities sufficient to response to the posed challenges and threats and they will be capable of being augmented through the partial or total mobilisation. To this end in view, the Armed Forces will include the components with the various level of readiness ensuring timely fulfilment of the designated tasks.

The threat of uncontrolled proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological technologies is also increasing. The new forms of terrorism, organised crime, illegal migration and pollution of the environment could cause instability and human suffering. The task of preventing conflicts and destabilisation is extremely difficult one. This requires the integrated foreign policy including diplomatic, economic and military measures. The use of such policy enables also promotion of the national interests. The Armed Forces will be capable to respond rapidly to the emerging threats and take part in crisis management and humanitarian operations abroad under the auspices of international organisations.

#### **1.5.1. National security and defence policy formation mechanism**

Ukraine's military security will be ensured through the deliberate national military policy according to doctrines, concepts, strategies and programs identifying the principles and guidelines for military development as well as



priorities for the national authorities to timely detect, prevent and neutralise the real and potential threats to the national interests.

The legal basis for forming the national military policy includes the Constitution of Ukraine, laws on national security and defence (including follow-up acts) and international agreements.

The national security and defence policy is being formed by the interested national authorities with participation of science establishments, citizens and non-governmental organisations. We will further ensure openness and transparency of the national military policy process through the involvement of mass media, NGOs, national and foreign experts into its discussion.

The Verkhovna Rada (the Parliament), the President, the National Security and Defence Council, the Cabinet of Ministers and other national authorities are the main institutions responsible for the national military policy formation.

The President of Ukraine - as the Head of the State - is the Guarantor of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, observance of the Constitution of Ukraine, and of the rights and freedoms of man and the citizen. The President holds the ranks of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and the Head of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine. He approves the National Security Strategy and the Military Doctrine, which are the basis for developing specific programs in the area of the national security policy.

The Verkhovna Rada identifies - within the authorities set by the Constitution - foundations for internal and foreign policy and national security, forms legislative basis in this area, approves decisions on

emergency and war states, mobilisation, overall structure and strength of the Armed Forces and other military formations established in accordance with the laws of Ukraine.

The National Security and Defence Council coordinates and controls the central executive authorities in security and defence area and reports proposals on these issues to the President.

The Cabinet of Ministers secures the national sovereignty and economic independence of Ukraine and ensures the defence potential and national security of Ukraine.

Ministries and other executive agencies - within their authorities - implement national security concepts and programs and ensure the readiness of forces and capabilities to safeguard the national security.

The Armed Forces and other military formations ensure defence of the nation, protection of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability, and counter military threats.

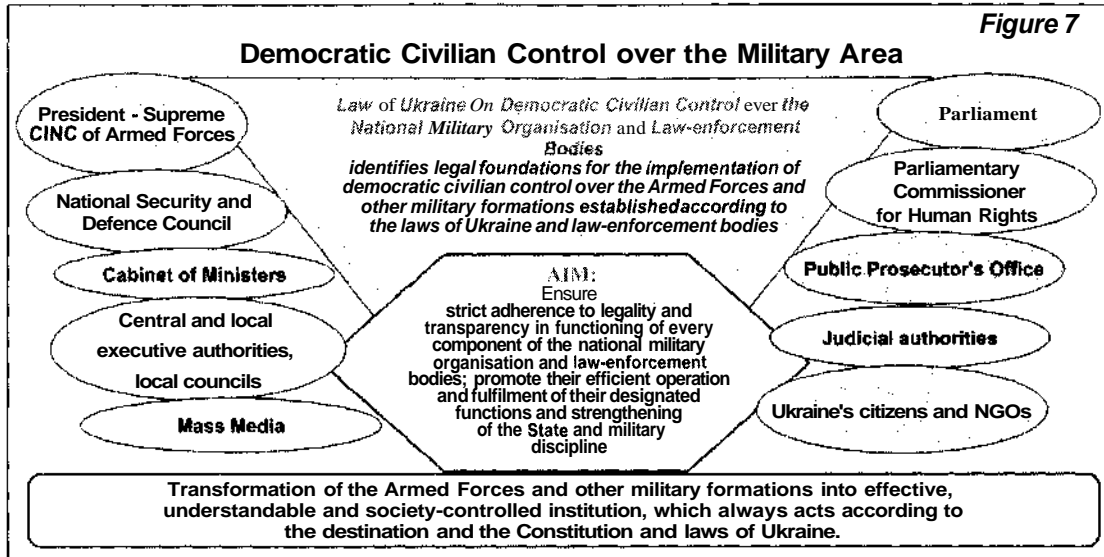
Law-enforcement agencies are responsible for the fight against crime and terrorism, provision of the security for the population and assistance to the Ministry of Emergencies in managing consequences of homogeneous and natural disasters.

Courts of general jurisdiction are responsible, inter alia, for the legal proceeding in the cases of crimes threatening the national security of Ukraine.

Citizens of Ukraine - in a spirit of good will and in accordance with their constitutional commitments - promote national interests and strengthening of national security of Ukraine through the participation in elections, referendums and other forms of democracy as well as through the contacts with national and local authorities' representatives.

#### **1.5.2. Democratic civilian control over the military organisation and law enforcement agencies.**

Ukraine has all conditions created for the effective democratic civilian control over its armed forces and other military formations. It is clear from their strict subordination to the national authorities according to the Ukrainian



Constitution and legislation. Democratic civilian control previews, first of all, the priority of political approaches to the military planning processes. Lawfulness within the Ukrainian Armed Forces and other military formations, creation of preconditions, which will interdict the use of the armed forces and other military formations against the interests of Ukrainian population, is also a subject for civilian control. Great attention is paid to the providing of appropriate budget allocations for the needs of Ukrainian Armed Forces and for their effective usage.

In order to provide an appropriate awareness of national authorities about the activities held within the Armed Forces and other military formations, Ukrainian Legislation previews regular reports from Ukrainian MOD to the President of Ukraine, Parliament, Government. Chief representatives of Ukrainian MOD and GS also conduct regular meetings with mass media, military personnel and their families. National authorities, in their turn will conduct appropriate activities directed to the growth of prestige of Ukrainian Armed Forces, esteem of military personnel within the Ukrainian people.

Division of responsibilities between MOD and GS of Ukraine, appointment of civilians for the most part of positions are also very important components of democratic civilian control over the armed forces. In

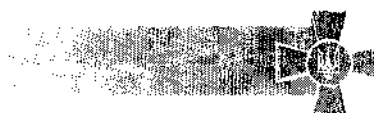
order to implement the democratic civilian control we have created a strict system, which proved to be effective. It includes control by Parliament, President, organs of executive power, judicial bodies, public prosecutors office, society and mass media (Figure 7).

### 1.5.3. Public information issues

Freedom of speech and mass media as well as a freedom of information flow are the core stones of for the development of democracy in country and its society basing on the preponderance of law. Ukraine supports the UN General Assembly Resolution 59, stating that the freedom of information is a basic human right and criteria for other types of freedom.

The main goal of Ukrainian policy in the area of information and mass media is to increase the common understanding of defence issues and to involve the citizens into the





process of constructive discussion of current security aspects and future policy development.

The importance of mass media role and area of responsibility, in military sphere as well, will be preserved in future.

Improvement of professional relationship with mass media, usage of electronic means of communication through Internet, improvement of reaction to the society requests for information will give the possibility to improve the level of citizens' awareness of Ukrainian Armed Forces activities. It will also provide further democratisation of civil-military cooperation.

#### 1.6. Analysis and conclusions concerning the actual status of Ukrainian Armed Forces and other military formations

As a guarantor of Ukrainian military security, its Armed Forces are the stable factor of providing the defence to the state and support to peace preservations activities international security, preponderance of international law.

During the years of Ukrainian independence, its Armed Forces passed through the difficult process of transformation from former Soviet Union military formations to the strictly tailored element of national security providing. From the very beginning of Ukrainian independence, the Armed

Forces were considered as an obligatory attribute of sovereignty, but in the nearest future it became obvious that it is impossible to preserve national achievements, preserve the peace stability for the people without modern armed forces.

The sustaining of 900 000 of Armed Forces personnel was equal to the failure of economy. That is why for the period until 1996 the principal efforts of the state were directed to the formation of the Ukrainian Armed Forces basis, as well as considerable reduction of its combat and quantitative composition. During that period Ukrainian Armed Forces reduced 400 000 of personnel as well as enormous quantity of armament and military equipment (**Figure 8**).

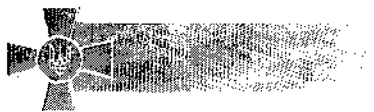
But such downsizing during that period had a mechanical and not programmed character. There was a task to elaborate a state-level document (program), which could determine a gradual and appropriate tailoring of the armed forces in accordance with modern requirements. That is why, according to the Presidents Decree, the State Program for Reform and Development of the Ukrainian Armed Forces until 2005 was developed and later approved by the President.

But considerable changes, which occurred rapidly in the world during that period, made the additions to this program necessary. That was the reason of elaboration and

*Figure 8*

Armed Forces Strength Reduction				
Subjects	1992	2000	1.01.2004	Difference
<b>Personnel</b>				
In total	900 000	400 000	355 000	- 545 000
Including: military personnel	720 000	310 000	265 500	- 454 500
civilian personnel	180 000	90 000	89 500	- 90 500
<b>Major armaments and equipment</b>				
Tanks	6 500	4 000	1790	- 4 710
Armoured combat vehicles	7 000	5 000	2270	- 4 730
Artillery systems and mortars with calibre more than 100 mm	7 200	4 000	2080	- 5120
Combat aircraft	1500	680	270	- 1 230
Combat ships and boats	6*	35	30	+ 121
Support vessels and boats		103	97	

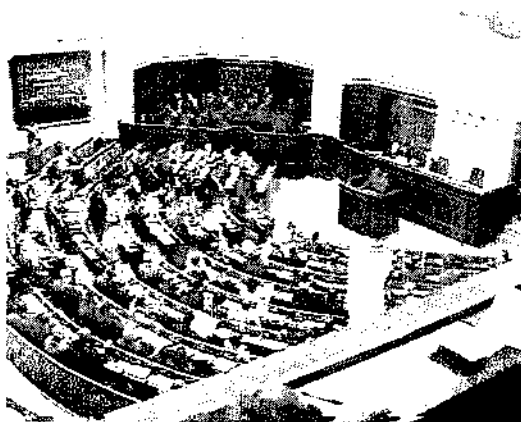
\* availability before the division of the Black Sea Fleet



approval of State program for the Ukrainian Armed Forces reform and development, schedule until 2005 as well. The processes held within the Ukrainian Armed Forces nowadays correspond to the provisions of this document. This program involves all the areas of Ukrainian Armed Forces activities - from juridical to financial. In the same time, the need to enhance considerably the combat capabilities of the Armed Forces, enhancement of activities conducted by Ukraine in the area of European and Euro Atlantic Integration require the deliberate defence policy, directed to the considerable reorganization of Ukrainian Armed Forces. As a consequence - we have to review present programs and develop new conceptual documents, programs, which could determine the future activities done by Ukraine in support of its goals.

#### **1.6.1. Legislative and legal basis in the defence area**

Legislative and legal basis in the defence sphere provides the functioning and development of Ukrainian Armed Forces and other military formations. It determines the core stones of national defence and security, legal status of military personnel and their social security, as well as principles of lawfulness in military formations and in law enforcement organs. More than 150 laws and 300 legislative acts referring to national defence and security were adopted since Ukraine became an independent state, such as: Law on Foundations of National Security of Ukraine, Law on Defence of Ukraine, Law on Democratic Civilian Control over the



Military Organisation and Law-Enforcement Agencies, etc.

At the same time, the existing legislative basis in the area of defence doesn't cover completely the processes within the Armed Forces and sometimes it is insufficient for the timelines, determined for the reform processes. As a consequence we face the problems referring to the absence of sufficient legislative basis. Legislative basis requires its permanent development, concretising, resolution of problems that occur with the appearance of new military realities, changes of geo-political situation, as well as due to the particularities of our country development, Armed Forces and other military formations development specifics.

After Ukraine had chosen a strategic course for Euro-Atlantic integration, the changes in legislative basis got more and more importance. Principal ways of legislative basis improvement are laid out in chapter 3, section 3.1.2.

#### **1.6.2. Command and control system**

The ways of improvement of command and control system (C2) in Ukraine are: reform of all chains of troops command and control, communication units, optimisation of C3 posts quantity, automation of troops control, creation of crisis response centres in Ukrainian Armed Forces and another military formations.

In the same time, communication system and automated system of troops control are not equipped with digital communication systems. This fact doesn't give the possibility to use the Unified system of Ukrainian National Communication, 95% of which are equipped with digital systems. Every year we see that the quality of communication and C3 posts equipment becomes worth.

In the conditions of dynamic changes in military sphere, increasing of operational (combat) intensiveness and bearing in mind the necessity of immediate reaction for the changes of situation, diversification of missions we can say that the C3 equipment doesn't correspond to the new threats and challenges.

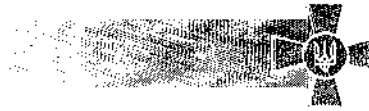
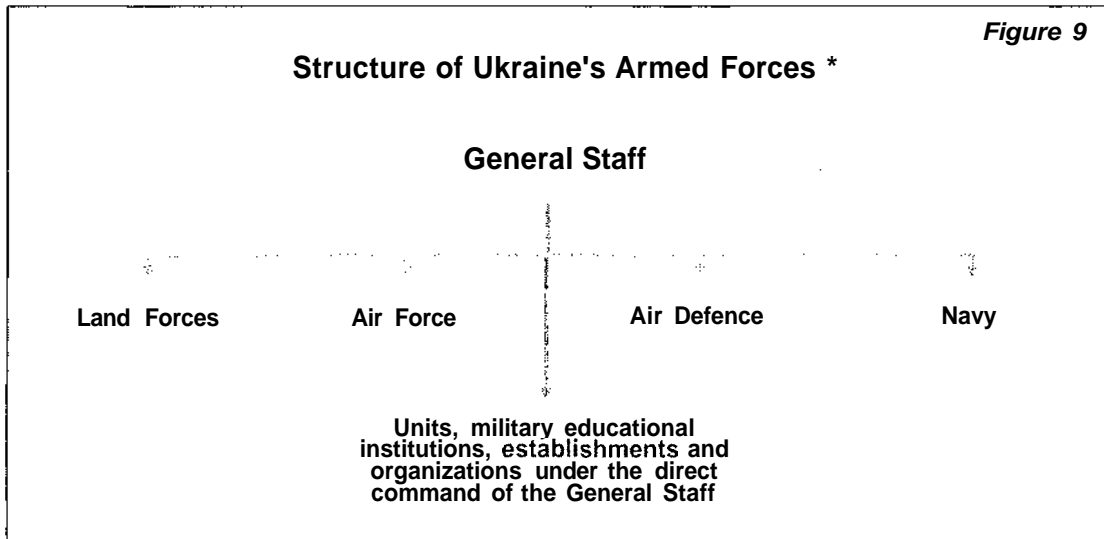


Figure 9

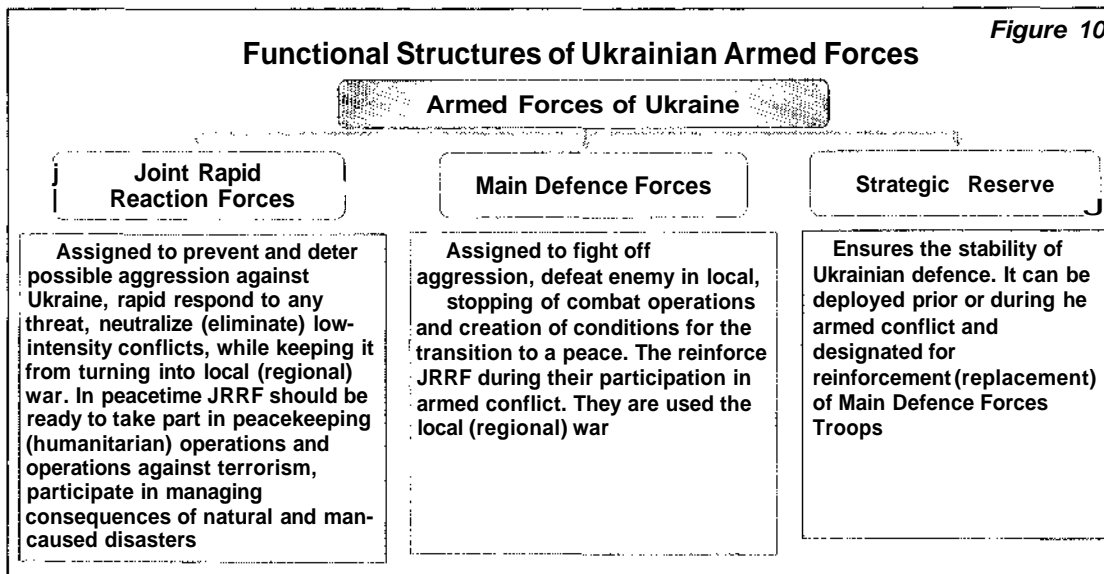


Additional requirements to C3 equipment are always an issue for the peacekeeping contingents as they perform their missions in the composition of multinational forces because it is necessary to work according to the existing standards and procedures. During the peacekeeping operations a complex of military, political and humanitarian functions is very often performed jointly. This fact, in its turn explains the necessity of creation of joint control centres, installation of appropriate communications etc. All these factors require the revision of existing command and control system, their adaptation for the actual conditions.

### 1.6.3. Organisational structure and manpower of Ukraine's Armed Forces and other military formations

The Ukrainian Armed Forces are currently composed of the General Staff, four Armed Services (Army, Air Force, Navy and Air Defence), and units, organisations, agencies and military educational establishments, which do not belong to the Armed Services (units of direct subordination (UDS) to the central command) (Figure 9)\*.

According to their functions (Figure 10) the Ukrainian Armed Forces are subdivided into three structures: the Joint Rapid Reaction Forces (JRRF), the Main Defence Forces and the Strategic Reserve.



\* According to the amendments of 3 Jun 2004 to Article 3 of the Law on the Armed Forces of Ukraine, a single armed service - the Air Forces - will be established through the amalgamation of the existing air forces and air defence by the mid of 2005.



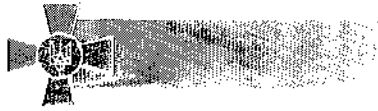


Figure 11

Manpower of Ukrainian Armed Forces (as to January 2004)

Personnel	MOD	GS	Land Forces	Air Forces	Air Defence	Navy	UDS
In total	1760	980	166900	49300	45350	25940	64720
Including:							
Military personnel	1020	760	125600	38200	38800	19600	41520
Civilian personnel	740	220	41350	11100	6550	6340	23200

The JRRF are in the process of creation (until 2006).

As of January 2004, the total number of the Armed Forces' personnel was equal to 355,000 including 265,500 were military personnel and 89,500 civilians (**Figure 11**).

In general, Ukrainian Armed Forces are able to perform their missions, envisaged by the Constitution of Ukraine, in the area of national defence, defence of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of borders. But the necessity of enormous sums of money necessary to maintain Armed Forces - heritage from former Soviet Union - caused the considerable misbalances in the budget structure of Ukrainian MOD. Thus, 85 % of budget allocations were dedicated to the sustaining of personnel. Such situation did not give the possibility to finance the programs of armament and military equipment development, training of personnel, social security programs. Such situation led to the regress in combat readiness.

In such a situation, radical and comprehensive support of the Armed Forces' reform, their conformity to actual requirements is a priority task of the nation. However, the defence reform should be carried out in a civilized way - taking into consideration all the factors and especially social - without aggravation of the Armed Forces combat readiness.

The other military formations are manned, as follows: the State Border Guard Service - 50,000 personnel, including 42,000 military servicemen; the Interior Troops subordinated to the Ministry of Interior - 43,200, including 41,450 military personnel; the Ministry of Emergency - 82,000,

including 53,900 military personnel. Since 2003, the transformation of the mentioned military formations into law-enforcement and rescue forces started.

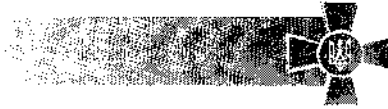
#### 1.6.4. Recruitment, training and reserve accumulation system of the Armed Forces and other military formations

One of the main defence factors is human resources.

Within the framework of personnel policy, the military education system is being integrated into the national educational system and military educational establishments are being optimised. We further improve training and retraining system for all categories of Armed Forces' personnel - taking account of the enhancement of civilian sector within the command and control bodies and division of functions and tasks between the General Staff and the Ministry of Defence.

At the same time, the existing personnel management system does not meet the standards of the advanced countries. We still fail to establish the legal basis, which would allow officers to form their career according to the modern standards. The system of assignment and promotion does not fully include the requirements for personnel selection procedure and the level of their professional skills. The rotation procedure is still not systematically used in officers' assignment practice. A lot still to be done in the area of establishing attractive conditions for increasing the number of highly professional civilian experts within MOD.

The ratio between the number of officers and overall military personnel strength of Armed Forces (currently, 1 : 2.6) is still unsatisfactory. The same situation is in other military



formations - from 1 : 2.2 to 1 : 3.7. The ratio between senior and junior officers does not meet average indices of armed forces of the advanced countries. It is 48% and 52% respectively.

According to the law in force, manning of Armed Forces and other military formations is carried out by the mixed principle: both through calling up for a conscript service of 18 months (24 months in Navy) and conclusion of contracts for 3-5 years. This system enables us to man forces by privates and NCOs within the scope required for maintaining the combat readiness and ensuring preparation of mobilisable military educated human resources.

However, we face some problems concerning quality of conscript resources and pool of trained conscripts, which could be enlisted for contract service. The existing legislative basis for conscript service does not permit to call up the better conscript resources. Therefore, only 9% of all potential conscripts can be called up for the service. At the same time, the majority of conscripts have the fourth (the lowest) level of health restriction for military service and they should not be sent to serve in units where it is required to have a good health. The educational level of potential conscripts continues to come down - 32.7% of conscripts have finished only secondary school.

That is why due to objective and subjective reasons manning of Armed Forces and other military formations by qualified conscripts is not possible and needs to be changed. The necessity to resolve this problem grows because of increase of the number of Ukrainian units - which are manned

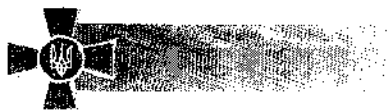


exceptionally by contract military personnel - involved into PSOs.

It is not possible to train personnel to operate sophisticated military equipment systems within the timeframe of the conscript service. And also we have to spend significant costs to keep the ability of personnel to operate these systems. It is not cost-effective approach when the trained soldier or sergeant is retired and rotated by a not trained one. This problem can be solved by gradual transition of the Armed Forces to contract manning.

However, the lack of mechanisms for advertising military service does not allow manning the Armed Forces by educated and trained personnel for long-term service. That is why contract service is attractive only for poorly educated persons or those living in regions with employment problems. The provision of appropriate working and living conditions which are strong motivation for military service is expected to promote the transition of Armed Forces to contract manning.

The existing system of mobilisation training does not differ significantly from the post-Soviet one. This system includes: bringing the Armed Forces to the complete combat readiness during the short period, accumulation of reserve and obligatory assignment of reservists and national economy equipment to military units, accumulation of armaments and military equipment, supply resources at depots and arsenals needed for mobilisation deployment. Today this system does not meet modern threats and challenges. It is a bulky and very expensive mobilisation system including ineffective warning system. In addition, the state of the national economy and insufficient funding of Armed Forces do not allow making a full use of the system for training and accumulation of human resources that impact negatively the quality of manning of Armed Forces, especially by the specialists who influence the combat readiness of units. Therefore, we need to establish a cost-effective system of training and accumulation of mobilisation resources, which would meet the needs of the Armed Forces.



### **1.6.5. The Armed Forces and other military formations' personnel training system**

We have achieved some success in arrangement and carrying out activities concerning training of command and control bodies and units designated for participation in PSOs. We have resumed mobilisation training of reservists after the long-lasting break.

However, the number of participants, the scale and the support of exercises have often been reduced. Combat training has been predominantly aimed at training of individuals and small units.

Currently, because of the financial constraints, there is no opportunity to conduct exercises and training of personnel in accordance with the necessary standards. Therefore, the level of units' combat capabilities is not high enough. However, we have improved the training system of our PSO units during the recent years. We also have increased the level of field, air and sea training of the Joint Rapid Reaction Forces (JRRF) due to its targeted funding. But this training level still does not meet the up-to-date requirements. The other national military formations have the similar problems.

### **1.6.6. Armaments, military and special equipment of Armed Forces and other military formations**

Despite the Ukrainian Armed Forces are equipped with almost the all types of armaments and equipment, their condition is outdated. More than 60% of armaments and equipment have been used for more than 15 years.

The most outdated are aviation, naval, air defence equipment and armaments, electronic warfare and communication equipment. The other national military formations have the similar problems in this area.

The further lack of financing for development, procurement, modernisation and maintenance of armaments and equipment can reduce the combat readiness of the Armed Forces. This problem cannot be resolved without increasing defence budget and improvement of the procurement policy.

### **1.6.7. Logistic and medical support system**

The existing logistic support system is expensive, not efficient and do not meet the needs of Armed Forces. Significant funds are spent for the maintenance of unnecessary logistic equipment and assets. It is caused a lot of problems in providing logistic and medical support for Armed Forces. The supply with POL and clothing does not meet the needs of Armed Forces and other military formations. It affects the accomplishment of tasks concerning forces training and the level of supplying personnel with the necessary articles.

A problem of disposing obsolete armaments, military equipment, missiles and ammunition and ensuring fire safety at arsenals, depots and bases is another urgent topic. This unsolved problem can threaten people and environment.

In general, the medical support system of Ukrainian Armed Forces is capable to provide medical support for military personnel. However, medical support is provided only for a half of military personnel and retired servicemen because of territorial unavailability





of hospitals and funding constraints. Due to legal status of health establishments, the limited funding is not used effectively - funds are not allocated for overall medical support but per person. As the result, the medical support provided for patients is limited and the use of available medical resources is not optimised. Such an approach to management of medical support shows that medical support is not effective. Therefore, the present situation, new missions of the Armed Forces, conditions of their fulfilment, market economy raise the problem of reforming the logistic support system to the top of our agenda.

#### **1.6.8. Military infrastructure**

Ukraine has an extended military infrastructure. Currently, more than 2,400 military bases, 16,000 depots and storehouses, about 50,000 buildings belong to the MOD infrastructure. Most of the military bases will be transferred to local authorities during the defence reform. But the transfer of military bases to local authorities is carried out very slowly because of imperfection of the legislative basis and unfavourable condition of military bases. In addition, MOD spends unnecessary funds for maintaining this objects.

#### **1.6.9. Military science**

The system of military scientific research work in Armed Forces provides scientific support for training and employment of forces. However, its capabilities have been exhausted and the system needs reforming. It is currently organised according to an administrative principle - scientific and research establishments are subordinated to the relevant military command and control bodies. This principle was effective during the initial stages of building and development of Armed Forces. However, today it hampers the further development of scientific research work in the sphere of military theory. The system of scientific and research work should meet the requirements of scientific problems, resolve of which gives the opportunity to carry out Armed Forces reform according to modern requirements.

#### **1.6.10. International cooperation**

International cooperation is one of the important activities of Ukrainian Armed Forces. It plays a vital role in providing national security and defence. It is essential prerequisite for integration of Ukraine into European and Euro Atlantic security structures. Currently, Ukraine has concluded international agreements on military cooperation and armaments cooperation with more than 50 nations, according to which the Ministry of Defence is one of the executors. In addition, MOD cooperates with other 36 nations according to additional agreements. Some activities are aimed at increasing interoperability with armed forces of other countries. Also military units of other countries take part in multinational exercises held in Ukraine in the frame of bilateral cooperation programs and NATO cooperation program. The cooperation in the sphere of military training and preparation of units for PSOs is actively developed with the USA, UK, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Greece, and Turkey. It has been studied European states defence reform experience. 550 Ukrainian military servicemen have graduated from multinational staff officers courses held at the National Defence Academy of Ukraine. During 12 years, 1,300 servicemen of the Ukrainian Armed Forces have been trained abroad. Now they successfully participated in PSOs and use their knowledge during defence reform. Cooperation with NATO is a key cooperation activity. It is aimed at fulfilment of two primary tasks: reforming of Armed Forces and preparation forces and equipment designated for NATO-led operations. The prospective areas of cooperation with EU are strategic airlifts provided by Ukrainian air transport companies; participation of Ukrainian military units in crisis response operations led by EU; improvement of cooperation between enterprises of Ukraine and EU states in the sphere of joint projects for research and production of new armaments and military equipment and old types modernization. Regional cooperation is essential part of European and Euro Atlantic integration process. Ukraine continues its dialogue with the South Eastern Europe and



the Black Sea nations on bilateral level and in the framework of international forums. It is implemented successfully initiative on establishing and functioning multinational naval formation BLACKSEAFOR. Ukraine has the status of observer at the South Eastern Europe Defence Ministerial.

The Ukrainian Armed Forces will continue to develop defence cooperation in order to study conflict solution experience, to familiarise with military units of other countries, to gain practical experience in operations and crisis, to improve cooperation between military personnel from other nations and to create the spirit of confidence and military cooperation.

#### **1.6.11. Peacekeeping activity**

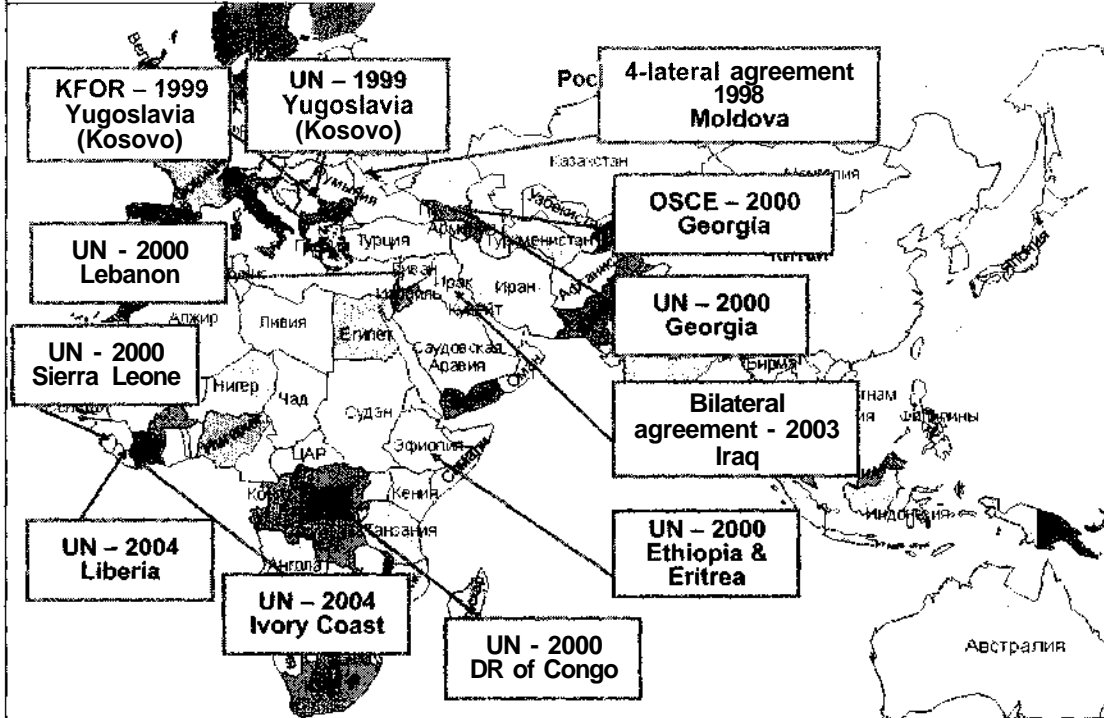
Participation of Ukraine in peacekeeping activity is believed to be the one of the substantial constituents of its foreign policy as well as an essential prerequisite for ensuring its national security. Since the proclamation of Ukraine's independence and creation of its Armed Forces, Ukraine has been actively participating in peacekeeping operations. It

holds a fitting place in the midst of the ten most significant state-contributors to the UN's peacekeeping activity. Our military contingents have gained high prestige. More than 20 thousands military personnel have gained experience in implementation peacekeeping missions since 1992. About three thousands military personnel currently take part in 11 international peacekeeping and humanitarian missions (**Figure 12**).

Participation in peacekeeping activity under NATO's leadership as well as exercises within the framework of the 'Partnership for Peace' programme enabled military personnel of Ukraine to improve their knowledge in Alliance staff procedures concerning logistics, and command and control. At the same time, perspective to enhance the level of Ukrainian participation in peacekeeping operations puts the demands for peacekeeping units on a permanent basis as well as it requires to review some force training programmes and structures. The experience in participation in peacekeeping operations enables to define problematic issues in the field of achievement interoperability with NATO forces. The ability

Figure 12

Geography of Ukrainian units PSO participation



to augment command and control systems and logistics capabilities should be further improved in a way of introducing interoperable systems for logistics and command and control.

1.6.12. Financial policy

Defence expenses, should meet the particular demands while being

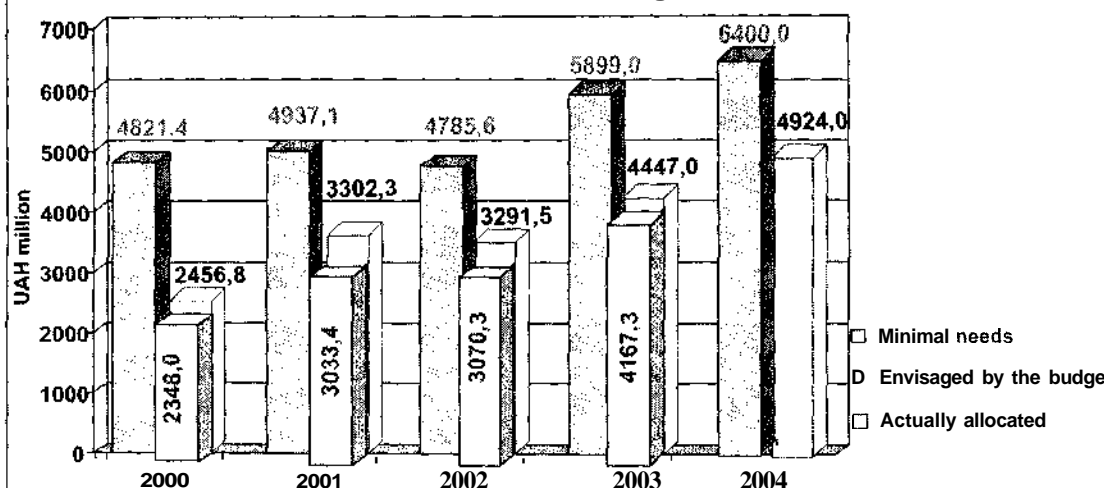
characterised by numerous specific national features.

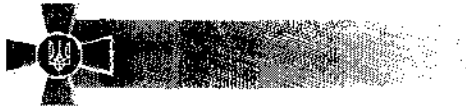
Severe underfunding of military demands is a key problem in Ukraine. As a result we failed to provide a sufficient and steady financial support for military activities. (Figure 13).

Taking into consideration that national expenses should be well balanced with economic growth on the one hand and

Figure 13

MOD Needs Funding Level





priorities and problems on the other, we have to ensure that resources, available for defence enable the Armed Forces of Ukraine to carry out all their tasks effectively. In addition, we have to ensure the effective use of the aforementioned resources. Persistent scarcity of funds caused the situation when all available resources for defence could satisfy only day-to-day activities, while other fields such as operational training and modernization continue to suffer from lack of funds. All the aforementioned facts have their negative impact on overall combat readiness of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Government has a strong will to review the current situation and improve the Armed Forces budgeting programme in the coming years. Government is also planning to introduce a new ratio among some expense items such as personnel cost and capital investments. Some practical measures, namely drastic reduction in military personnel and infrastructure, the elimination of weapons, military equipment, and other military property should be implemented in order to reach this goal. This reduction requires new investments in social programmes for retired militaries and their dependants, closing military bases and disposal of surplus arms and ammunition. Investment on an initial stage of the reform process is believed to be the only way to reach success and thus spare financial resources for force training and armament modernisation in the future.

#### **1.6.13. Moral and psychological state of military and civilian personnel of the Armed Forces and other military structures of Ukraine**

Social, material and technical factors are the main criteria for defining moral and psychological state of military and civilian personnel of the Armed Forces and other military structures of Ukraine. Currently this state is considered to be positive. The President's Decrees, executive and legislative acts improved the financial support for military personnel and contributed to increasing motivation for military service. At

the same time some negative issues such as inadequate housing, medical and clothing support as well as ineffective functioning of system for social adaptation are still actual.

#### **Summary**

**Current military-political situation in the world and trends in its development convincingly prove that the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be the core of national security system. At the same time requirements for its capabilities has increased drastically.**

**Severe underfunding of military demands, slow reform process, rapid physical and moral degradation of armament and equipments, insufficient level of personnel training prove the existence of gap between the requirements and capabilities of the Armed Forces to provide Ukraine with reliable defence. All the aforementioned factors put the barest necessity of radical reforms and creation of the new type army and it becomes the state's priority number one.**

**The results of defence review, which outlined the requirements for the Armed Forces of Ukraine as well as the way and trends for its modernisation, should become a ground for reform.**



## **CHAPTER 2**

**The Profile of Ukraine's Armed Forces and other military formations in 2015**



The factors stated in Chapter 1 bring out clearly that tendencies in the development of military and political situation for the period up to 2015 and other factors lead to radical changes in tasks of troops (forces), their structure, forms and means of use. The results of defence review prove that small (in terms of strength), equipped with high technological weapons and material, comprehensively trained and well-provided, mobile, flexible armed forces come to take the place of mass armies which are able to conduct operations for a number of years at large theatres of operations, to create continuous fronts extending for hundreds and thousands of kilometres, to have deep echelonment, to suffer colossal losses and at the same time to literally exhaust the economy of a state and to throw back its development for years. Emphases in the protection of national interests, the integrity of the territory of a state are more and more placed on the solution based on joint actions in the international scene, collective defence and international peacekeeping operations. Proceeding from this and from the analysis of the existing state of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, one can state, not exaggerating, that they require large-scale modernization. In other words, by 2015 it is necessary to create an army of a new type, which should be built on the principle of defence adequacy. For this purpose the Armed Forces of Ukraine have to pass through a long, responsible and complicated way of transformation and adaptation to future opportunities.

### **2.1. Functions, tasks and goals of the Armed Forces and other military formations of Ukraine**

Proceeding from national interests of Ukraine, the principle task of the Armed Forces of Ukraine remains to ensure (jointly with other institutes of the state) the defence of Ukraine, to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of its borders. This extremely important national interest can be ensured through the establishment of the modern armed forces capable to fulfil the



designated tasks and be interoperable enough to act effectively within international formations, including the NATO ones. Accordingly the Armed Forces of Ukraine should be able to act as a part of multinational formations, to have the necessary level of mutual compatibility and to correspond with NATO standards.

As it was stated earlier, instability and regional conflicts can have a negative impact on the interests of the national security of Ukraine. That is why the Armed Forces should be able to contribute to the formation of international peace and stability through military cooperation as a part of preventive diplomacy, participation in peacemaking and humanitarian operations, multinational operations to regulate crisis situations, including operations to establish peace. They should be directed towards the fulfilment of tasks, first of all within the framework of multinational forces. For that the Armed Forces of Ukraine should have opportunities to deploy and maintain one brigade and up to 3-5 detached subdivisions of the





company-battalion level in different regions of the world.

The Armed Forces of Ukraine should be ready to support the relevant authorities and to contribute to the liquidation of natural disasters and man-caused catastrophes.

At the same time the Armed Forces of Ukraine should have opportunities to support the relevant law-enforcement authorities in their activities with respect to reacting effectively to risks and threats of a non-war nature, viz. international terrorism, illegal trade in arms and the spreading of missile technologies, nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, uncontrolled migration, religious and ethnic extremism, other negative phenomena inside the state.

The basic efforts should be concentrated on the struggle against terrorism in one's own territory. But taking into account the fact that terrorism has no borders and that the method, place and time of a terrorist act is difficult to envisage, the Armed Forces of Ukraine, law-enforcement authorities should closely cooperate with international organizations and partners. In addition, they should have

opportunities for actions of the defined forces and means jointly with subdivisions of partner countries outside the state in accordance with laws of Ukraine. Forces which are got to take part in struggle against terrorism should be able to conduct both antiterrorist (defensive) and counterterrorist (forestalling, offensive) operations and actions.

To fulfil the tasks of defence of national territory, the main functions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be to prevent war (war conflicts) and to rebuff armed aggression.

The function of preventing war (war conflicts) is implemented through activities of the state in settling contradictions, which come into being, by means of political, non-forced methods (defensive diplomacy), participation in international peacemaking operations, the availability of the combat potential and the level of the operational readiness of the Armed Forces of Ukraine which would restrain the potential enemy from any aggressive intentions with respect to Ukraine.

The function of rebuffing potential armed aggression will be fulfilled through the





decisive use of all available forces and means for the purpose of routing the enemy, forcing it to refuse from conducting further actions and to make peace on the terms which correspond to the national interests of Ukraine. The unconditional fulfilment of requirements of international war law is an obligatory condition of the use of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

The basic military and strategic goals of the use of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in wars (armed conflict) will be:

in a regional (local) war - to protect sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, to repulse aggression, to rout formations of the aggressor which invaded the territory of the state and to create advantageous conditions for making peace; in an armed conflict - to ensure the inviolability of frontiers, to liquidate an armed conflict and to create conditions for stabilizing situation according to the norms of international law and national legislation of Ukraine;

in international peacemaking and humanitarian operations - to prevent occurrence of international and internal conflicts; to settle them or create conditions for their settlement upon agreement of the sides or with help of the compulsory measures enforced according to the decision of the UN Security Council; to render humanitarian assistance to population that suffered in the result of the conflicts; to perform functions on guaranteeing security and compliance with the human rights; to render assistance in overcoming effects of the conflicts; to eliminate threat to the peace, violation of peace or aggression acts. Besides, some of the units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and of the other military formations must be ready to take part in liquidation of disasters and man-caused catastrophes outside the state upon request of the corresponding party on the ground of the Ukrainian laws.

The forms and means of using the Armed Forces of Ukraine are determined according to the strategic plan of using

the Armed Forces of Ukraine, depending on the situation, forces and weapons used, character and scale of the hostilities.

Composition of the forces, as well as forms and means of using them during participation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine within the multinational collective forces in and beyond the state's territory will be determined according to tasks assigned to the contingent of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and upon agreement of our state. In any case units of the Joint Rapid Reaction Forces must be ready for implementing this mission in the first place.

## **2.2. Transformation of the status and tasks of the other Ukrainian military units**

Other formations of the state subordinated to State Border Service, Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Emergencies are also subjects to radical reorganization. They all will be demilitarized and transformed into law enforcement authorities with special functions and status.

As the main task of the State Border Service there was determined securing inviolability of the state border and protecting the sovereign rights of Ukraine in its exclusive (sea) economic area.

The internal forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine will be entrusted with securing protection of the constitutional order and state power from attempts to change them or seize the power by violence, securing law and order in the state territory, protecting the most important state objects.

Forces of the Ministry of Emergencies are intended for liquidation of the natural and man-caused emergencies, catastrophes and epidemics, as well as for carrying out rescue and other operations in the area of the emergencies.

Efforts of the Security Service of Ukraine will be concentrated on fighting against terrorism, organized crime and protecting economic interests of the state.



Programmes for reforming and developing of the abovementioned formations are elaborated by the corresponding ministries and authorities of Ukraine and will be set out in separate documents.

**2.3. General shape of the Armed Forces of Ukraine**

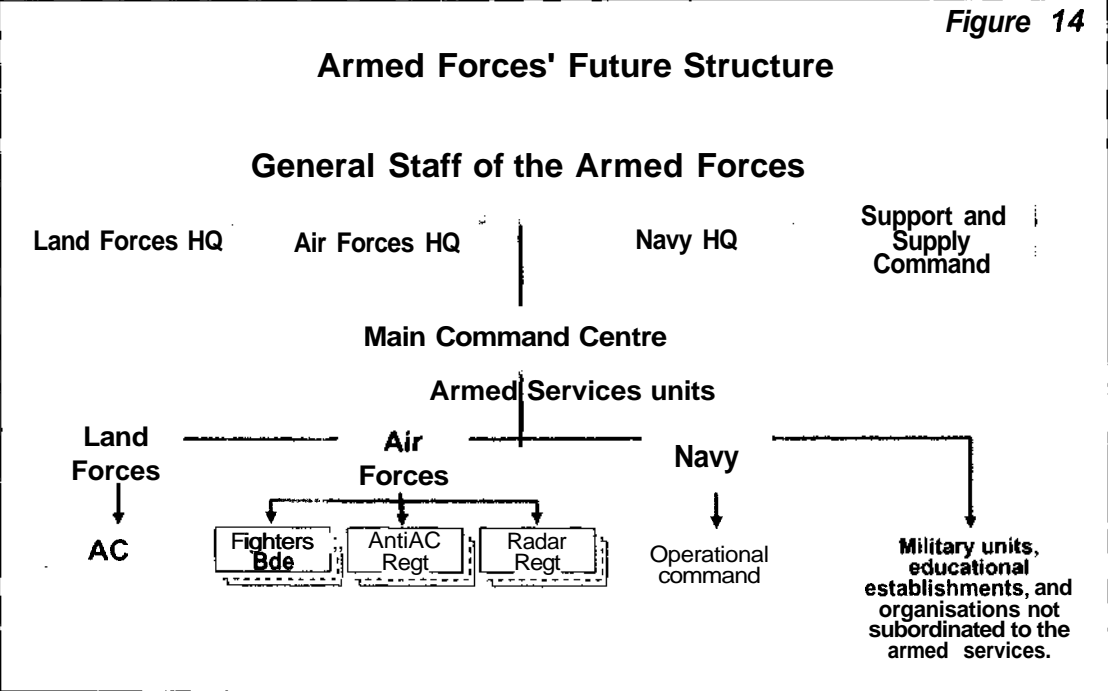
Analysing possible character of the military conflicts, as well as forms and means of using forces in them leads to the conclusion that goals in these conflicts can be reached solely by joint efforts of units of the armed forces' branches. Close interaction of the forces, effective control, informational and other kinds of support will be of incomparable importance for the final result of the hostilities.

In order to enable the Armed Forces to carry out their missions effectively, Ukraine needs to maintain sufficient defence capabilities. This requires that Ukraine's Armed Forces maintain a peacetime structure and strength sufficient to meet the requirements of dealing with low-intensity (armed conflict) or medium-intensity (local war) conflicts. Furthermore, the Armed Forces must be able to participate effectively in

international operations, provide assistance to civil authorities and maintain sufficient mobilization capacity to respond in case of a high-intensity conflict (regional war).

The Armed Forces of Ukraine will continue to be divided into organizational and functional components. Organizationally the Armed Forces of Ukraine will include (Figure 14): The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the Land Forces (LD); the Air Forces (AF); the Naval Forces (NF), as well as military units, military educational establishments, institutions and organizations that do not belong to the branches of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. In order to rationalise the command and control structure and enhance integration of the Armed Forces' structural components, the number of Services will be decreased from 4 to 3. The aforementioned structure will correspond to the demands for national security and defence and further facilitate Ukrainian participation in joint and multinational operations.

The defence review has shown that with Armed Forces' total strength between 90,000-100,000 personnel (70,000-75,000 military and 20,000-25,000 civilian), they





will be able to carry out their tasks effectively.

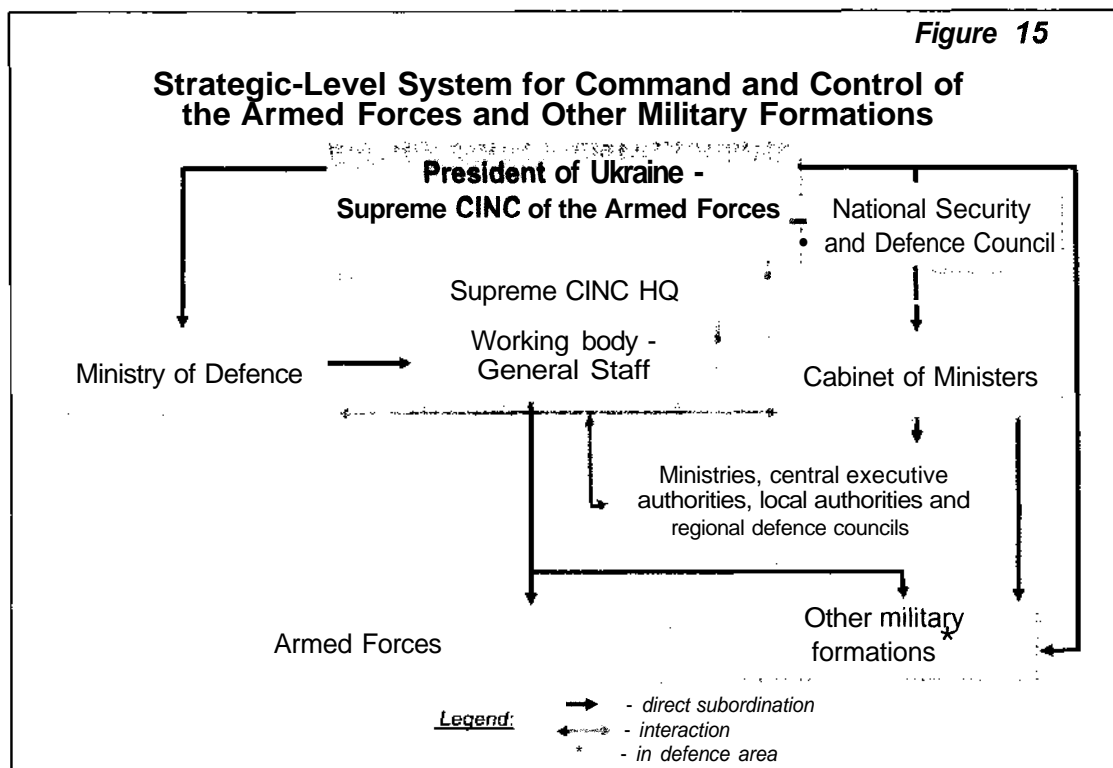
Bringing structure of the branches of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in line with the 2015 model together with removing from the military composition large number of equipment and armament, releasing excessive infrastructure provides also for regulating their number ratio and bringing it to the average world figures. In this case, the most rational allocation of personnel between different branches and components of the Armed Forces of Ukraine should be as follows: Land Forces up to 44%; Air Forces up to 22%; Naval Forces up to 12%; command authorities, personnel designated for service in the headquarters, training establishments and central agencies for logistical support of all branches up to 22%.

Thus, it is planned in 2015 to have the Armed Forces of Ukraine with small strength and high quality. It means that they must have modern equipment and armament at their disposal, high level of the personnel training, thorough provision and be ready for joint actions within multinational forces in the whole range of possible operations. The 2015

model Armed Forces of Ukraine will be flexible, highly mobile (not only in respect of tactics, but also strategy) and able to react to any emergencies.

#### 2.4. The Command and Control system for the Armed Forces of Ukraine

The Command and Control system for the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be organised in line with contemporary requirements and principle, which assumes integration of administrative and operational management. The President of Ukraine will act as the Supreme Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. During the special period there will be formed the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander-in-chief, which will be the highest collective body in controlling defence of the state during special period (Figure 15). The MOD of Ukraine and the General Staff of Ukraine will be restructured within the framework of the administrative reform. The MOD of Ukraine will be reformed and assigned to perform its function as the main executive authority responsible for implementation of state policy in the military and defence field. It will focus upon policy





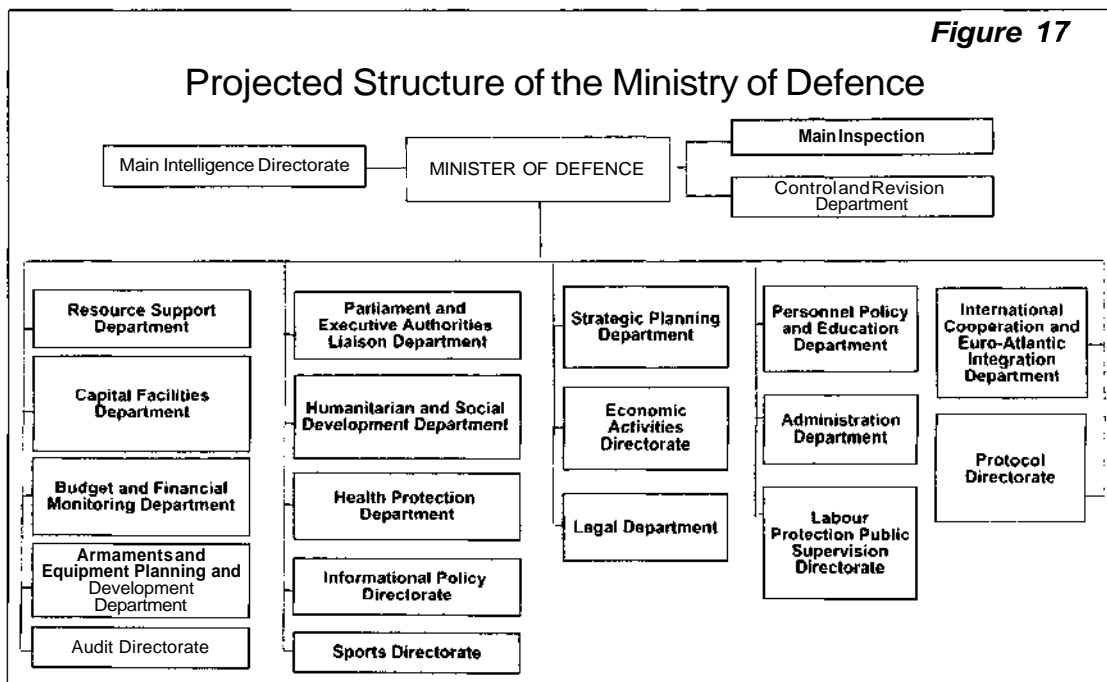
**Figure 16**



development, planning and finances as well as practical implementation of political decisions (Figure 16). The civilian component within MOD will be increased up to 70-80%

by 2005. The total number of personnel serving in the MOD of Ukraine will be around 1300 individuals. The Ministry of Defence will be organized as shown in Figure 17.

**Figure 17**





The General Staff of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, subordinated to the Ministry of Defence, will be the main institution in charge of maintaining the Armed Forces' operational readiness and planning as well as providing coordination and control for implementation of operational issues regarding defence by law-enforcement structures and local authorities within the limits determined by the laws of Ukraine and normative and legal acts of the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. In case of emergency or war the General Staff will turn into the working body of the headquarters of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief.

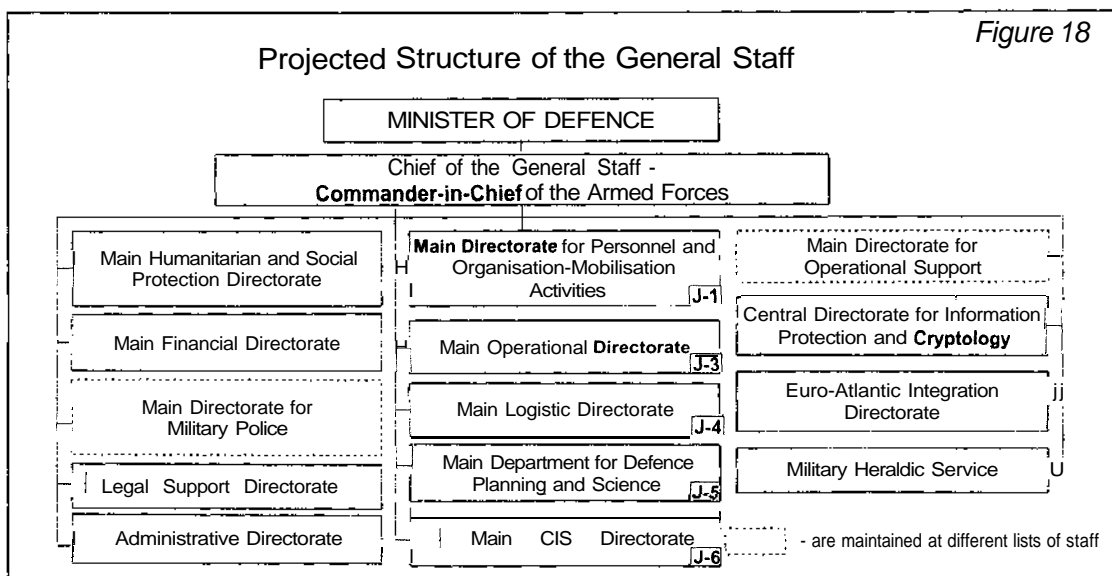
The General Staff will be organised in line with NATO standards. About 700 personnel will be employed in the General Staff. For an organisational overview see **Figure 18**; however, this structure and strength of the MOD of Ukraine and General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine are not fixed and may be adjusted as reforms proceed.

Current and future operations will require considerable interaction and close co-ordination between political, military and civil authorities. Furthermore, units from various branches of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will have to operate jointly with those of the other nations. Success in

conducting joint and multinational operations of such kind will require close co-ordination among the Armed Forces' branches, as well as between the military and political leadership of Ukraine. In order to facilitate close interaction between the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the branch staffs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, they should be integrated into a Joint Staff, and the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine together with Commanders-in-Chief for the Land, Navy and Air Forces and Logistic Command should form the Joint Operational Staff.

The Main Centre for Command and Control, which is a structural body of the General Staff, will run and monitor operations. It will be assigned to: collect and process operational information; provide general leadership for Ukrainian units engaged in peacekeeping or humanitarian operations; provide leadership for units operating as a part of multinational forces in an emergency situation; provide close interaction among command centres of Ukraine's national authorities as well as with AN NATO command centres; etc.

This will ensure effective coordination, command and control, as well as provide all needed prerequisites for consultation with the political leadership of Ukraine.





In order to enable our political and military authorities to take appropriate, timely decisions as well as to ensure effective command and control over our forces, we will provide all commanders and staffs with a unified automated command and control system that will be interoperable with that in NATO. Main priorities of its development will be: the introduction of a digital component in the stationary part of the system for automation and communication at the strategic and operative-strategic levels; the provision of an automated system for information processing, information interchange and delivery to all command and control units; the introduction of a basic network for information and telecommunications; the introduction of an automated system for communication; measures to ensure information transmission, informational security and processing; the achievement of interoperability with NATO member states automated command and control systems; the introduction of a modern informational security system according to Ukraine's information security requirements.

We will introduce a new modern communications system, with reliable and secure data transmission as well as video conferencing capability. This system will comprise digital switches and signal office centres, satellite communications, microwave and radio communications. The new automated command and control system will be incorporated into the new communication infrastructure. An auxiliary informational system will be connected to this infrastructure with access to the operational and tactical level informational systems of various branches of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. As a part of this informational system there will be developed integrated databases for the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff, and all kind of branches of the Armed Forces, as well as a database for the state control system and for protecting information (within determined parameters). The complete transition to

digital maps will be carried out by 2015.

New staff procedures, based upon those in NATO, will also be introduced as a part of our efforts to achieve interoperability with NATO command and control systems.

Capabilities of the military intelligence will be increased at the expense of developing modern complexes and separate means of special radio communication and radio intelligence, which would secure solving tasks of the radio-electronic intelligence in the tactic, operative and tactic and operative spheres, developing means for reading information in the acoustic, optical and radio diapasons, developing special materials and compounds, creating new highly effective specimens of the special equipment.

Development of the electronic warfare will be carried out in the direction of securing guaranteed neutralization of the radio communication systems in the wide diapason of the radio waves taking into account possible counteraction and different means of obstacle protection, effective neutralization of the sighting and navigation equipment of the planes, radio altimeters of the cruise missiles, radio navigation systems, as well protection of the forces (objects) from being damaged by the high-precision weapon with use of the radio-electronic and optical and electronic neutralization complexes.

## **2.5. The functional structures of the Ukrainian Armed Forces**

2015 model Armed Forces of Ukraine in peaceful time provides for minimal necessary combat capabilities, which should be able of timely growing to the necessary level. It is secured by existence of the functional structures within the Armed Forces of Ukraine (**Figure 19**): Joint Rapid Reaction Forces (JRRF), Main Defence Forces and Reinforcement Forces.

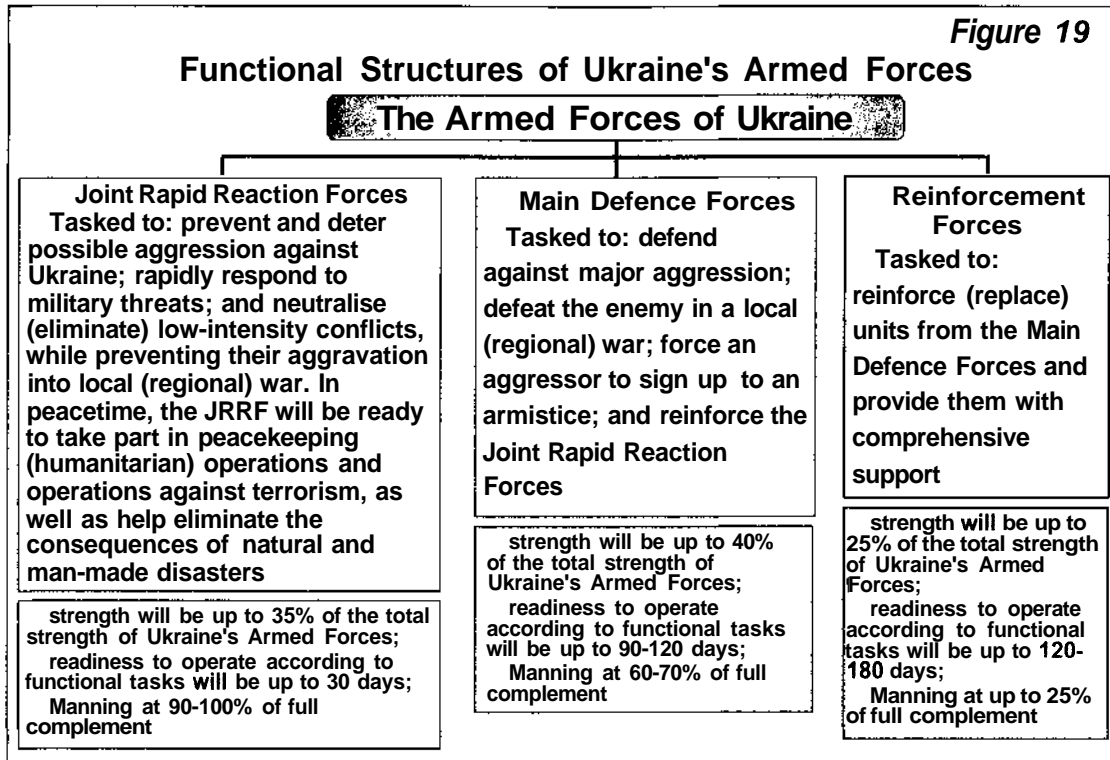
The Joint Rapid Reaction Forces will be the most powerful part of the Armed Forces with operational readiness within 30 days. They will be manned at 90%-100% of their total strength. The JRRF will be equipped with a wide range of light and heavy forces





**Figure 19**

## Functional Structures of Ukraine's Armed Forces



and equipment. They will become functional structure with the best battle preparedness and will be designed to prevent and restrain possible aggression against Ukraine, to immediately react to any threats, to neutralize (liquidate) low-intensity conflicts and to exclude their growing to local (regional) war. In peaceful time the JRRF must be ready for participation in peacemaking (humanitarian) and antiterrorist operations, carrying out military duties concerning air defence, protection from the terrorist encroachments on the important objects, liquidating results of the possible accidents, catastrophes and natural disasters.

Main Defence Forces will be the most numerous functional component of the Armed Forces of Ukraine that makes up basis for the state defence. They will be able to achieve operational readiness within 90-120 days and be manned at 60%-70% of their total strength. Among their main tasks is to provide national defence, reinforce lightly armed JRRF units, and replace units and forces that are

deployed abroad on peacekeeping or humanitarian missions.

Reinforcement Forces will consist of units that are mobilization capable and will be able to reach operational readiness within 120-180 days. In peacetime, they will be manned up to 25% of their total strength and fully mobilised in case of war or emergency. The strength and structure of these forces will be reviewed in the process of implementing reform and development of Ukraine's Armed Forces.

### 2.6. Organizational structures of the Ukrainian Armed Forces

#### 2.6.1 The Land Forces

Structure of the Land Forces and their combat capacity must secure carrying out the whole range of missions that the Armed Forces of Ukraine are assigned with. To this end they should be mobile, flexible and able adequately to react to all possible threats to the national security of Ukraine.

The Land Forces will continue to play a decisive role in meeting by Ukraine commitments concerning participation in



operations of the peacemaking contingents. The Land Forces remain the most numerous branch in comparison with other branches of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and will make up their basis. They will be able to carry out defensive (counter-offensive) operations and tactic, operative and operative-strategic hostilities, to rapidly perform active mobile actions, enveloping the enemy from the air, flanks and rear, as well as hostilities with use of the mass destruction weapons. The Land Forces 2015 model will comprise the Land Forces HQ, three army corps headquarters, ten combat brigades (two light, five mechanised, two airmobile and one tank), three artillery brigades and an adequate number of other support units (Figure 20).

The Land Forces will also include the following branches: mechanised, tank, airmobile, air defence, artillery, army aviation, CIS, intelligence, electronic warfare, engineer, NBC defence and logistics.

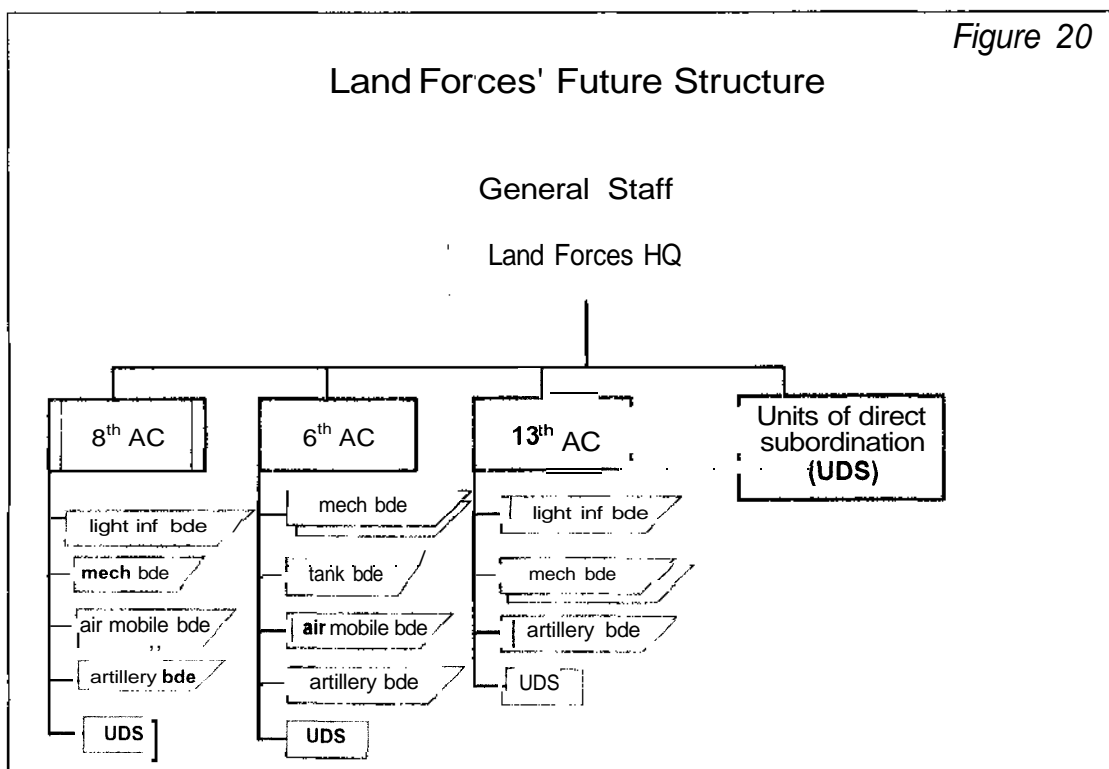
Mechanised, tank and airmobile brigades will constitute the core elements of the Land Forces. They will be able to operate in joint and multinational operations as well

as to carry out a wide range of tasks while operating independently. The need for rapid reaction to emerging threats, as well as for participation in peacekeeping operations call for the formation of light infantry brigades within the Land Forces. These brigades, along with airmobile brigades, will have no heavy armoured equipment and artillery.

However, if necessary, the lack of heavy armaments can be compensated by reinforcement with heavy armaments from the main defence forces. Airmobile troops together with army aviation will compose flexible forces, which would be able to operate over long distances and thus play an important role in conflict prevention as well as in conflict settlement.

Artillery will remain the main means for inflicting heavy losses on enemy troops within the regular staff structures, as well as irregular armed groups. It will also be assigned to reinforce protection for light brigades and units. Therefore it should be equipped with modern means of intelligence as well as with extended range artillery systems in order to neutralise opposing

Figure 20





enemy forces before they engage our units. Air defence troops should provide security of the Land Forces from enemy air strikes in all kinds of mobile operations.

By maintaining these forces, Ukraine will be able to respond effectively to emerging crisis in and around Ukraine, while sustaining a brigade-level contingent and some independent units deployed outside national territory for participation in peacekeeping, humanitarian and other crisis response operations.

The Land Forces peacetime strength will be around 40,000-43,000 personnel, including 38,000-39,000 military personnel.

They will be armed and equipped with 700-800 tanks, 1,600-1,700 armoured combat vehicles, 600-700 artillery systems and 90 to 100 helicopters. These figures include equipment for strategic reserves and defence stocks in case of war.

With the aim of securing the necessary combat capability of the Land Forces, there will be carried out measures for developing their armament and equipment with the help of enhancing their complex protectability, mobility, autonomy and firepower. To this end, the armoured equipment characteristics will secure possibility of their air transportation, protection from the destruction, including the highly-precise weapon at the expense of introducing new defensive technologies. New and advanced armament will be gradually equipped with modern navigation means and friend-or-foe identification systems. Combat capabilities will be enhanced by introducing new equipment and technologies for reconnaissance and fire control as well as through increased

firepower. Advanced artillery systems will be equipped with tools for reconnaissance and automatic control, with further integration of these systems into reconnaissance-shocked and reconnaissance-fired complexes and systems. Increasing range and rate of fire while maintaining sufficient accuracy is another priority. We will also use guided missiles and ammunition with proximity fuses.

In total about UAH 6,000,000 should be spent for developing armaments for the Land Forces.

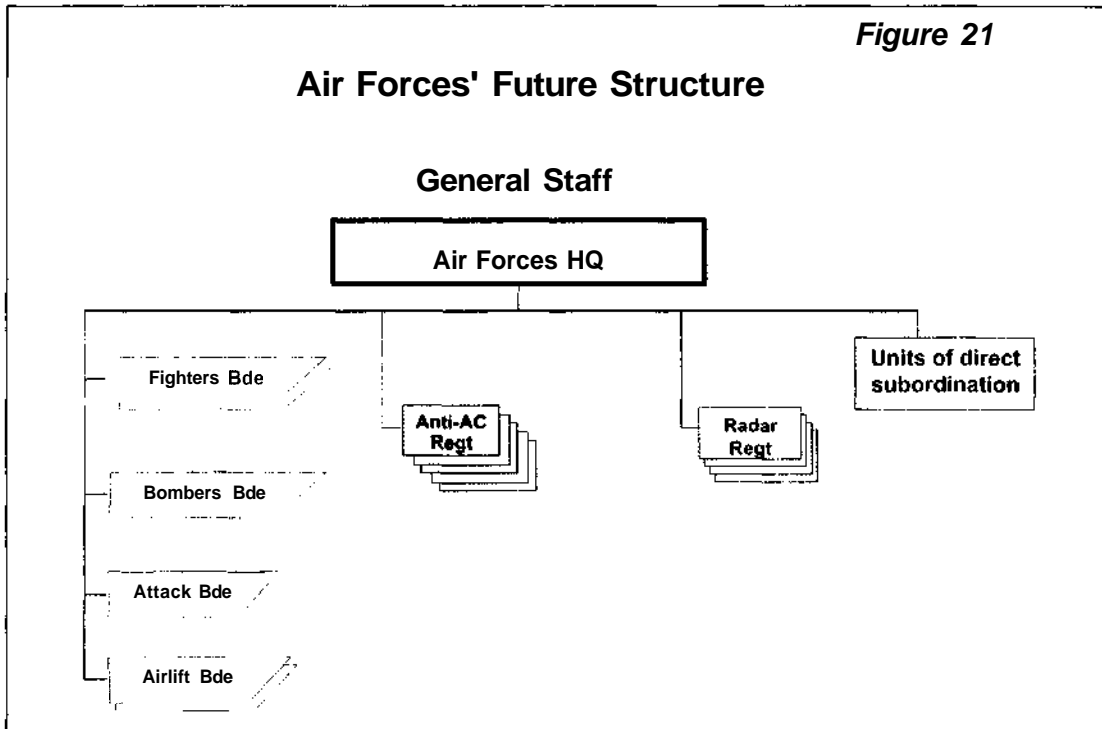
### 2.6.2. The Air Forces

On the threshold of 2015 the Air Forces will be the main, most mobile, science and power intensive branch of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. They will be developed, trained, equipped and provided in the first place. The Air Forces will consist of: Air Forces HQ, 6 air brigades, (2 fighter brigades, 1 bomber-reconnaissance brigade, 1 assault brigade and 2 transport brigades), 5 anti-aircraft missile regiments, 4 radar regiments and other support units (Figure 21).

The Air Forces will also include the following branches: aviation, anti-aircraft forces, radar forces, combat support and logistics.

The Air Forces will play a significant role in fulfilling the tasks of reconnaissance, defeating the enemy with firepower, fighting against terrorism in the air. The Air Forces will also improve the mobility of the Ukraine's Armed Forces. They will have enough capabilities to carry out intelligence in order to timely warn the national leadership and leadership of the





Armed Forces of Ukraine about air aggression, provide security and defence for Ukraine's borders and air space, deliver effective air-to-ground strikes, and provide air support for the Land and Navy Forces engaged in combat operations. The Air Forces will also be engaged in anti-aircraft defence and protection of important state objects, units (forces), etc.

The Air Forces will provide transportation for Ukrainian military units during their deployment in combat areas and support operations of airborne troops. The Air Forces will also provide transportation for deployment, rotation and (if necessary) evacuation for Ukrainian and other States' peacekeeping forces.

The total strength of the Air Forces will constitute 20,000-23,000 personnel, including 18,000-20,000 servicemen. They will be equipped with about 120 combat aircrafts, 50-60 troop carriers and special planes, and 15 anti-aircraft complexes.

With the aim of securing capabilities of the Air Forces concerning carrying out missions, military transport aviation will be

rearmed with nationally produced An-70 aircraft by 2015, whereas the rest of military aircraft fleet will be modernized. The main ways for enhancing the capabilities of the aircraft fleet will be as follows: developing multipurpose use; extending combat range; equipping with high-accuracy missiles and long-ranged missiles (air-to-air, air-to-land (sea)); enhancing combat capabilities, mobility, secrecy and survivability for anti-aircraft systems in conditions of fire compression, intensive use of the antiradar destruction weapons, as well as highly effective obstacles. The rate for acquiring modern anti-aircraft systems and complexes will be increased gradually. We also will further achieve their interoperability with the relevant systems of the NATO Partners within the PFP Program.

In total, UAH 13,500,000,000 will be spent for the Air Forces armaments development.

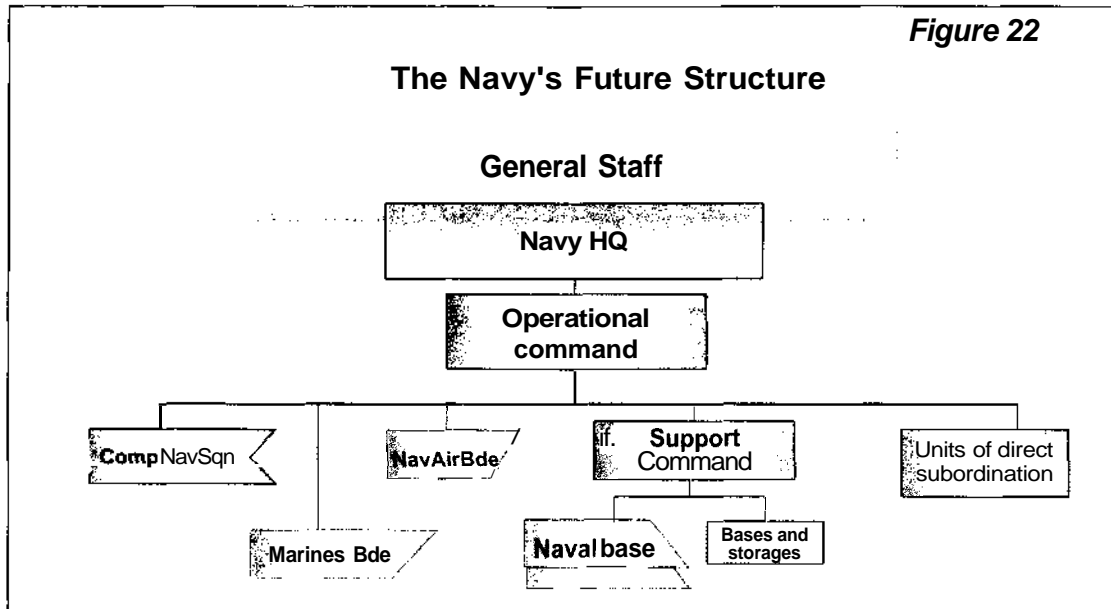
### 2.6.3. The Navy of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Ukraine is and remains to be a sea power. The geopolitical conditions and the availability of lengthy maritime boundaries



Figure 22

## The Navy's Future Structure



require the existence of the Navy of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which could carry out actions directed towards the containment, localization and neutralization of an armed conflict in a seaside direction.

The Navy of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will comprise the Navy command, operation command, the headquarters of compound forces, two brigades of surface ships, a brigade of marines, a brigade of naval aviation, two naval bases and units of support and maintenance (Figure 22).

The Navy will consist of surface forces, submarine forces, naval aviation and marines. The Navy will also comprise units of signals, reconnaissance and electronic warfare, sappers, ABC protection and logistics.

The basic tasks of the Navy will be as

follows: to assist large formations of land forces acting in a seaside direction, to ensure an operational regime in waters of the Black Sea within its zone of responsibility, to ensure the security of sea shipping. At the same time, the Navy should be ready to be used not only in the near-shore zone, but also far from the shore, to act as a part of multinational ship forces and to take part in international peacemaking operations. For that purpose it is provided for that the Navy will have a squadron of compound forces.

An operation command (operational control) and a logistics command (logistics, maintenance, etc.) will be formed for the purpose of exercising direct control over forces, organizing the comprehensive support to be rendered to them in the Crimea.

It is the opportunities to control land from sea that define multi-purpose profile of the modern ship which should become the basis of the ship composition of a promising model of the Navy of the Armed Forces of Ukraine of 2015. In order to ensure the fulfilment of the tasks, ensuing from its mission, it is planned that it should be equipped with universal multifunctional ships of the frigate and corvette class as well as with missile boats. They will be equipped with a command system of





showing the situation and control, will be feebly noticeable and of high protectability against means of air, surface and submarine attacks. It will be armed with systems of shock missile, anti-submarine, anti-aircraft and artillery weapons of the modular type, which are designed for destructing surface ships, boats and submarines as well as for inflicting coast targets.

It is planned that the modernization and construction of a series of modern, high-performance mine-sweepers should be carried out. The capability of ships to fulfil effectively joint missions within multinational formations - including the NATO ones - will be a determining factor in developing the ship composition of the Navy.

It is provided for that nearly 6 billion hryvnias should be allocated to finance measures to develop weapons and equipment of the Navy of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

#### 2.6.4. Support and maintenance forces command

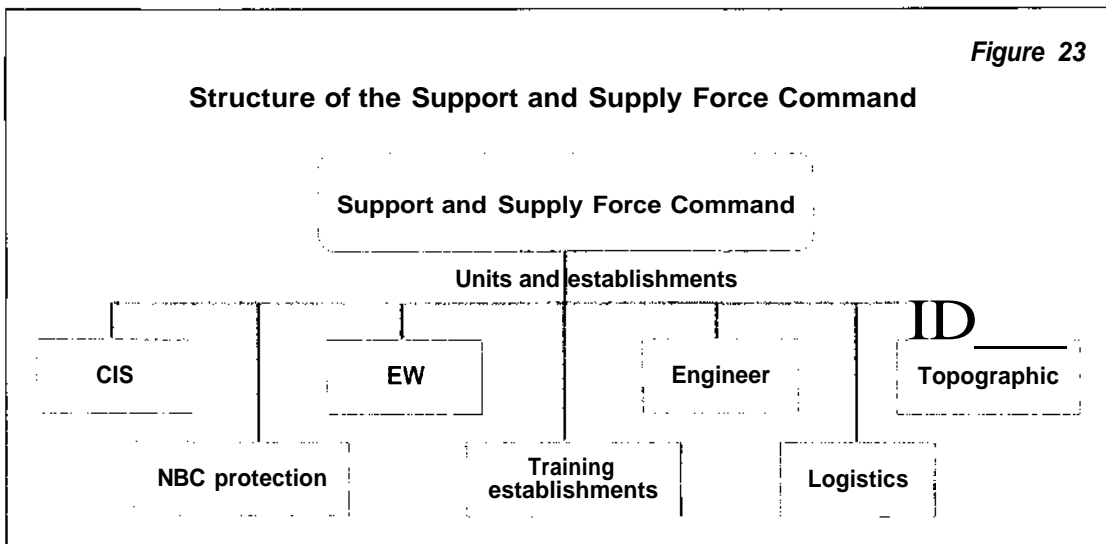
For the purpose of centralizing control of comprehensive support to activities of troops (forces) and training personnel, a support and maintenance forces command will be formed within the structure of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (Figure 23).

In terms of organization it will consist of the following units and military institutions: signals - eleven, electronic warfare - five, sappers - six, ABC protection - three, topographic - four, logistics (maintenance supply) - thirty, 6 to 8 military educational institutions. The strength of its personnel will amount to 22 to 25 thousand.

The basic tasks of the support and maintenance forces command must consist in planning, organizing and ensuring control of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, in ensuring operative and material support, training personnel, etc.

#### 2.7. System of recruitment and accumulating resources

Ukraine's defence capabilities highly depend on the quality of military and civilian personnel serving with the Armed Forces. Therefore, in the course of the defence reform, special attention will be paid to the further improvement of manpower policy. It is necessary to encourage service in the Armed Forces by providing attractive conditions and benefits for military and civilian personnel. This should address all aspects and stages of the military career beginning from recruitment, continuing with education, training, working conditions, quality of life, and career perspectives, and ending with retirement, social benefits and



adaptation to civilian life. Increasing the strength of highly professional servicemen is a key element for creating a first-class Armed Forces with a high level of combat readiness. By 2015, the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be staffed with professional contract servicemen and there will be no draft. Only those who completely established standards will be eligible for the military service. Such standards will be developed for all categories of personnel. The introduction of an impartial and transparent system for personnel evaluation will also be introduced, which will be complemented by a transparent and unbiased system for career promotion. We will also improve conditions of service and housing conditions of unmarried and married servicemen and ensure the conditions under which retired servicemen will adapt to civilian life, being able to efficiently compete in the labour market. The system of selection for military service will be improved to enable us to select, from all groups of society, high quality personnel having strong motives concerning military service.

The General Staff, operating through the



Armed Forces Recruitment Centre, will oversee the recruitment of soldiers and sergeants (Figure 24). Candidates for contract military service will be selected by territorial recruitment centres (in the regions and the Crimean Autonomous Republic) and through an extensive network of offices in districts and cities throughout Ukraine, which will cover the whole territory of the state and function within the overall structure of the recruiting organization.

**2.8. Systems for training and education, humanitarian and social development**

In order to increase incentives to carve out a military career, to enhance the prestige of a military rank, it is provided for to regulate

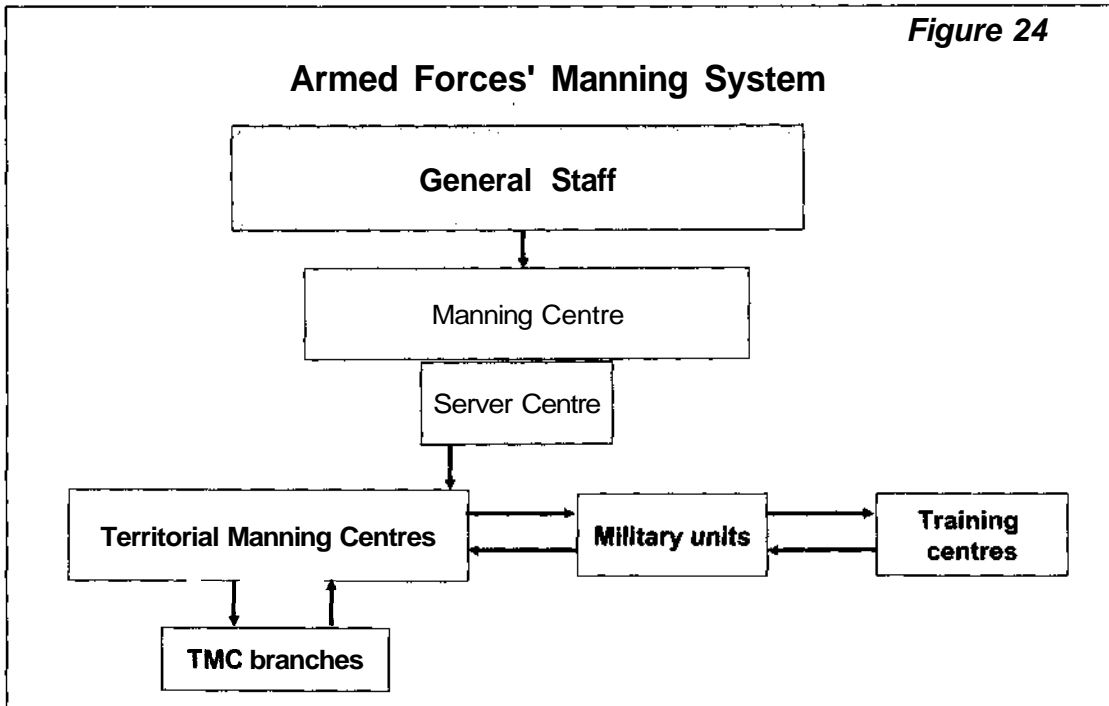




Figure 25

Ratio Between Different Categories of Officers

Military rank	Approximate percentage of the total strength of officers	Percentage of senior and junior officers
Higher officers (generals)	0,5	Nearly 40,0
Colonels	5,0-6,0	
Lieutenant colonels	14,5-15,5	
Major	18,0-19,0	
Captain	21,0-22,0	Nearly 60,0
Senior lieutenants, lieutenants, junior lieutenants	38,0-39,0	

the ratio between different categories of officers (Figure 25). In that way we will approximate to average statistical data of armed forces of advanced countries of the world.

During the transition to professional Armed Forces, changes in the ratio between different categories of servicemen will also take place.

By the end of 2015 Ukraine's Armed Forces will change the current ratio between different categories of servicemen. By the end of 2015, we will have officers - 20 %, cadets - 5 %, sergeants and soldiers (sailors) - 75% of the total strength of personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

The formation of a fundamentally new NCO corps, with the priority on increasing the role and skills of our sergeants to the standards of NATO nations like the United States and the United Kingdom, will be one of the most important changes in the structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Thus, NCOs will make up 25 % of the Armed Forces' total peacetime strength by 2015 (Figure 26).

The NCO corps will become a core element of our Armed Forces, with NCOs holding most of the junior leadership positions at company level and below. NCOs will also become the primary trainers for initial entry training. When, by 2015, these measures have been implemented, the Armed Forces

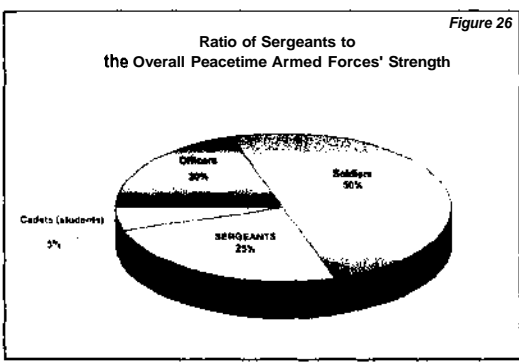
will have a balanced personnel structure consisting of properly trained military professionals with clearly identified career paths that meet the future needs of the Armed Forces.

A new training and education system will be introduced as part of the transformational process. This system will be an element of the state system of education and will be integrated with it on the basis of the single legislative and normative basis. This will be a graded system of continuous training military specialists, which will ensure training, retraining and raising the level of skills of soldiers, sergeants and officers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Initial entry-level training for all recruits will take place at three high-capacity training centres for Services and two or three inter-service training centres for particular specialists. Initial entry training

Ratio of Sergeants to the Overall Peacetime Armed Forces' Strength

Figure 26







will include six weeks of basic training, followed by 10 weeks of advanced and special training (mechanized, armored, engineer, etc.).

After completing basic training, NCOs will be able to complete their tasks both individually and within units.

This system will place more emphasis on leadership development and unit training in line with the future requirements for combat readiness and specific unit tasks.

Attention will be focused on unit training and individual/sub-unit training within units, with priority on combat readiness

and preparedness to implement functional tasks. Unit commanders will be in charge of maintaining unit combat readiness after the completion of a four-month training cycle based on an analysis of assigned missions, directives of higher commands and general training developed by the General Staff.

The reform of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is directly connected with the dissemination and fixation of humanitarian and social values in troops (forces), the humanization of all spheres of military activities, meeting social needs and interests of servicemen, members of their families and workers.

A new system for humanitarian and social development of the Armed Forces will be introduced. It will ensure training, education, psychological training of servicemen and workers, their spiritual, cultural and physical development, the implementation of constitutional rights and liberties as well as meeting social





needs and interests of servicemen, members of their families and workers, social rehabilitation, support to and protection of servicemen, those retired or resigned.

It is planned to take measures to improve social and psychological support to military service, moral and psychological training and use of troops (forces), patriotic work with citizens of Ukraine.

Social and psychological support for the Armed Forces and their activities assumes the following measures: professional-psychological selection of candidates for contract service; legal protection for military personnel; establishment of a military labour union; social guarantees; psychological support; and monitoring of social developments within the Armed Forces. Moral-psychological support for training and deployment includes the following elements: information support and public relations; psychological support; social and legal support; and cultural education. Military-patriotic education will comprise: broad advertisement of military service; improvement of military training at national educational establishments; governmental support of veterans, military-patriotic, and youth organizations; and the enhancement of heroic and patriotic subjects in literature, arts and culture.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of this new system for humanitarian and social development, Ukraine plans to introduce elements responsible for humanitarian development in all levels of command and control, as well as in military units and organizations.

### **2.9. Reservists**

In order to ensure the maintenance of a sufficient trained mobilization reserve while reducing costs for their generation, training and maintenance, a new reserve system will be introduced, which will consist of both voluntary and regular reservists.

Those voluntary reservists who have no previous experience in active military service

will receive basic training at one of the initial entry training institutes prior to being assigned to a specific unit. This initial training will last up to 16 weeks and be conducted during the first year of a volunteer reservist's contract. Following the initial training, volunteer reservists will receive specialized training at their assigned unit. Subsequently, voluntary reservists will serve in the reserve in line with their contractual obligations.

Regular reservists except those who assigned to units with high level of readiness will not require any additional training in their first three years after leaving the Armed Forces. Reservists identified for service in the Main Defence Forces and the Reinforcement Forces should participate in individual and unit training as scheduled by the relevant operational and mobilization plans.

Reservists may be called up to participate in exercises for training purposes and for verification of units' readiness to perform their tasks. Their number, durability, the strength of reservists involved and the respective training programs will be identified in accordance with the scope of tasks and the readiness level of reservists.

### **2.10. Comprehensive logistic support system**

A new, more flexible and more cost-effective comprehensive logistic support system will be introduced into the Armed Forces. The system of logistic support will be decentralized, and unit commanders will get more rights and powers. Some intermediate levels of logistics will be eliminated, and the current infrastructure (arsenals, bases and storages) will be significantly reduced.

The new system will have two components. The first component will provide overall logistic support to the Armed Forces as a whole. This function will be fulfilled by the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine. It will deliver necessary armaments and equipment, logistic resources and accumulate operational stocks. It will also be responsible for the



sale and destruction of surplus armaments and equipment and other military property. A Resources Support Department and an Armaments and Equipment Planning and Development Department are established within the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine.

The second component will provide comprehensive logistic support for forces both in peacetime and during combat operations. This function will be carried out by the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which will plan and organize the maintenance of troops (forces). Main directorates of logistics and operational support are established within the General Staff.

The provision of other support, particularly in the areas of food supply, housing and non-military internal activities, etc., to a great extent, will shift to the civilian sector, through contracts to be concluded with representatives of small and medium-sized businesses.

That sort of organization will enable the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to concentrate their efforts on the fulfilment of their appropriate tasks, to release control bodies and troops (forces) from the tasks which are not linked with their assignment, to reduce costs as well as to maximally achieve interoperability with corresponding elements of NATO logistics systems.

### **2.11. Infrastructure**

The number of existing logistics bases and other units of logistical support will be reduced significantly. In particular, existing 220 logistics centres, arsenals, storages and bases will be reduced to 30. Those remaining will be reorganized into multifunctional bodies that can provide services for all types of military units according to the geographic (territorial) principle, irrespective of their operational or administrative subordination. Out of 40 currently existing airdromes 12 will be maintained for the Armed Forces. About 1500 military bases, 25 to 27 thousand

buildings and other installations of the military infrastructure will also be disbanded. Out of them nearly 13.5 thousand buildings and other installations will be granted on lease to communal property or to the government sphere of central bodies of executive power and bodies of local government. Nearly 7.5 thousand installations are planned to be sold.

### **2.12. Medical support system**

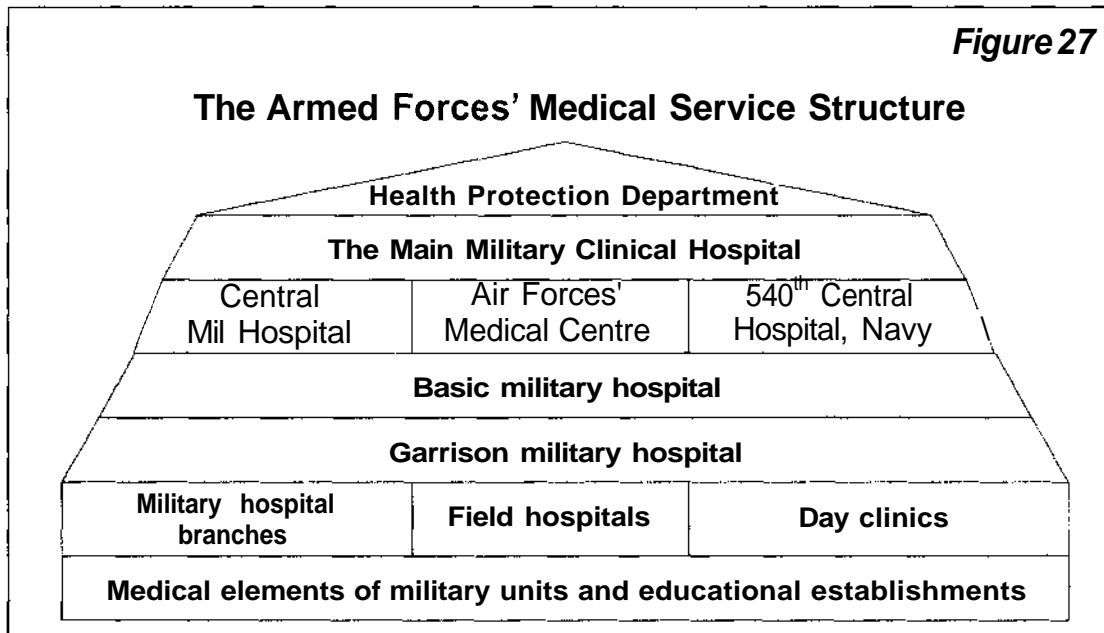
The medical support system will be directed towards the creation of the single medical space, the integration of all forces and means of military medicine under the control of the Medical Care Department of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and will be restructured so that medical support to troops (forces) could be provided according to the geographic principle, irrespective of their subordination.

The role, functions and tasks of military hospitals will be changed. They will be responsible for medical care and coordination of medical services for bases and units stationed within a particular area. Medical support organizations at all levels will be closely integrated in order to organize effective routine medical support (**Figure 27**). The provision of medical support will be organized according to the designated level of the respective medical care institution: the Main Military Clinical Hospital (Kyiv) - highly specialized medical





**Figure 27**



aid (the fourth level of care); four central military hospitals - specialized medical aid (third/fourth levels of care); three basic hospitals - specialized and qualified medical aid; seven garrison hospitals - qualified medical aid (the second level of care).

The head of each military hospital will be responsible for the level of medical care in associated units. He will have all necessary powers to ensure the provision of qualitative medical care in his area of responsibility. First aid will be provided by medical personnel within medical units co-located with forces. In order to support our units which participate in peacekeeping (humanitarian) operations, we will have the following units and capabilities: one military mobile hospital, three multifunctional field hospitals and one detached medical transport company.

### **2.13. Military science**

The role of the optimized system of military-scientific research studies for the period until 2015 will consist in the further development of the theory of art of war, the prediction of tendencies concerning the development of armed struggle, the scientific substantiation of recommendations with respect to courses

and ways of reforming the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the improvement of their training, the prolongation of serviceability periods of and modernization of existing weapons and equipment and the creation of conditions for the development of newest specimens of weapons and equipment, including those which non-traditionally use physical principles.

The consistent reform of the system of military-scientific research studies will be implemented on the basis of the concentration of scientific potential, financial, material-and-technical and information resources under the unified leadership and on the common methodological basis with the simultaneous reduction of both the number of scientific institutions and the strength of their personnel as well as the further integration of military-research institutions and military educational institutions. Relations with scientific institutions of other central executive authorities of Ukraine will be strengthened within the framework of the creation of a united system of research studies to be conducted in the interests of the national security and defence of Ukraine.

The future system of military-scientific research studies will be based on the



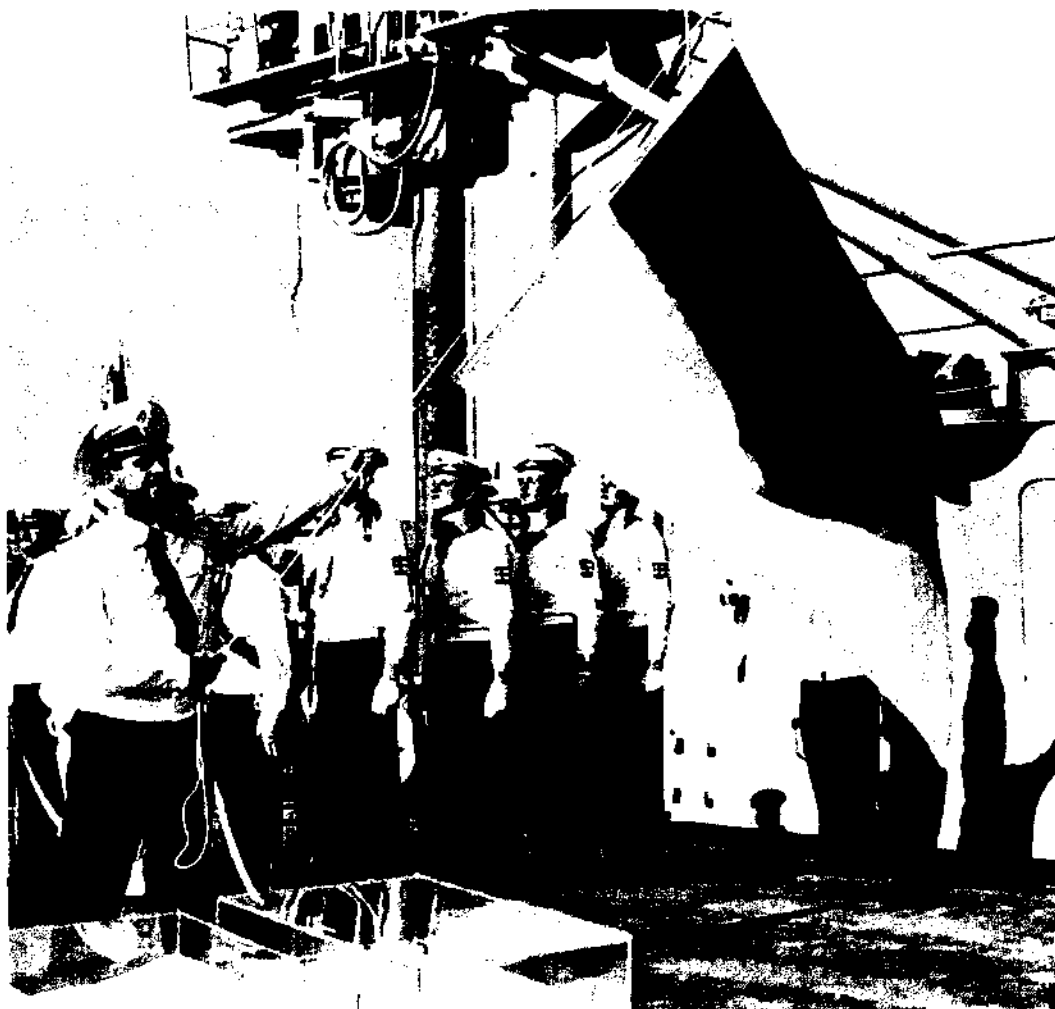
principle of the subordination of its activity arrangement to needs to tackle pressing scientific problems under the conditions which provide for the raising of the level of information support to research studies and the more fully use of advanced world experience.

**Summary**

**Achieving, by Ukraine, the Ukrainian Armed Forces' model of 2015, its meeting the requirements stated in this Chapter with respect to the troops**

**control system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, armaments and equipment, support systems, and other functional areas, will make it possible to create the Armed Forces which will fully correspond to the policy of national security and economic potential of the state, to the tasks and missions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in a new environment. The proposed structure will be the most cost-effective, and taxpayers will not spend money in vain.**



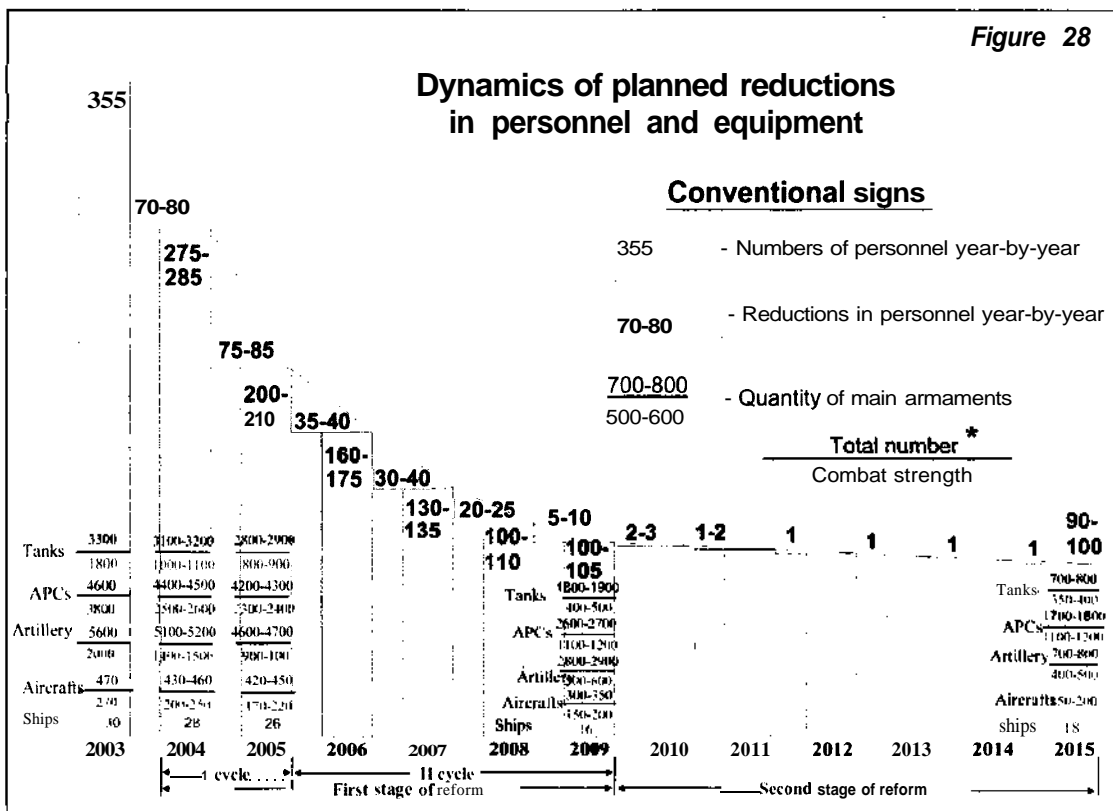


## CHAPTER 3

Directions and ways of achieving  
the future shape of the Armed  
Forces of Ukraine

The principal objective of the modernization of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is the creation, on the basis of the twenty-first century challenges, of the armed forces which will successfully fulfill their incumbent tasks, effectively function

operations of different intensity, to ensure stabilization (transition to peacetime living) and to provide humanitarian aid to civilians. The dynamics of changing the manpower and combat equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is shown in Figure 28.



in a democratic society, correspond to the economic potential of the state to support them, adapt for changes of forms and ways of warfare and be completely interoperable within NATO Forces.

At the same time, **main efforts will be concentrated** on attaining high mobility and flexibility of troops (forces), their fire power, their ability, in response to threats, to deploy rapidly and to adequately increase the strength of forces in crisis areas, to successfully carry out the tasks in the whole possible spectrum of operations. An obligatory condition of forming the Armed Forces of Ukraine of 2015 is the implementation of the "effectiveness-time-value" principle. While participating in multinational operations, control bodies and troops (forces) should be able to conduct

The total number of armaments and combat equipment, including those forming a fighting part of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, is shown in the numerator (Figure 28). A certain part of these armaments and equipment is used for replacing the specimens, which are at the maintenance or modernization (maintenance stock), for filling combat loses of the active army, for forming additional subdivisions and units, for conducting research, etc.

The period up to 2015 can be named as a transitional one. Its peculiarity will consist in the implementation, in close mutual relation, of the following three principle tasks: the decisive reduction of manpower and combat equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the transference or destruction of redundant infrastructure, the legal



assurance settling social questions; the professionalism of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Euro Atlantic integration.

At the initial stage, special attention will be paid to social aspects and to programs of rendering assistance to retired personnel and their families. In the near future measures will also be taken to form professional Armed Forces, to improve their level of training and combat readiness. During the first years, capital investments in renewing armaments and combat equipment and in developing infrastructure will be limited, the major part of measures to purchase armaments and combat equipment will be held in the second half of the planned period.

### **3.1. Main ways of achieving future structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine:**

3.1.1. The sequence of the reorganization of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the clear definition of stages and the content of reforming and developing them;

3.1.2. The improvement of legislative and normative-and-legal basis of matters concerning defense and international cooperation;

3.1.3. The improvement of the control system;

3.1.4. Balancing the structure and composition of troops (forces) in terms of the level of defense adequacy corresponding to the incumbent missions, with economic strength of the state being taken into account;

3.1.5. Personnel policy, the improvement of the system of educating and training troops (forces);

3.1.6. The improvement of the procedure of manning the Armed Forces of Ukraine, preparing mobilization reserves;

3.1.7. Equipping with modern specimens of weapons, military and special materiel;

3.1.8. The system of logistic supply of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;

3.1.9. The social and legal support to servicemen and their families;

3.1.10. The development of military science.

It is quite clear, that the above ways should be implemented fully, in constant interaction. But the range of missions, the

state of financial support and, due to this, probable time period of their accomplishing make some corrections in our plans. It is a pity, but we cannot achieve the future structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine within a short period of time. But we will do this step by step, concentrating our organizational and financial resources on overcoming the most actual, priority problems, the solution of which opens a way for a qualitative solution of other missions.

The mission consisting in the decisive and accelerated reduction of the combat composition and strength of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in one of the most important missions. And through this to create financial space for arranging vitally important tasks of the development of troops (forces).

The creation of a basis for a new structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine by optimizing the number of control bodies, creating a new type of the Armed Forces, by bringing the number of military units and institutions to a rational number is the next priority.

By the end of 2006 it is planned to create Joint Rapid Reaction Forces and to bring their fighting efficiency to modern requirements and after that to concentrate efforts on the development of the Main Forces of Defense and Forces of Support (Reinforcement).

The professionalism of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which should also be carried out gradually, i. e. first of all to man the Joint Rapid Reaction Forces and those positions which determine the fighting efficiency of units with servicemen of contract service and later the rest, is an indisputable priority. This task should be fulfilled in inseparable connection of with the creation of a corps of sergeants of new formation.

The gradual equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine with modern weapons and materiel and the establishment of intense combat training of personnel are also urgent. Without this we could crumple in the near future not only because of the faultiness and obsolescence of materiel, but also because of the inability of personnel to operate it and to skillfully act on the





battlefield. It is decided to fulfill these and other tasks gradually.

### **3.1.1. The stages of the reformation and development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine**

The future structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, described in Chapter 2 of this Bulletin, will be achieved in two stages: first 2004-2009; second 2010-2015.

Taking into account the specific nature of the first stage is divided into two phases: first 2004-2005; second 2006-2009.

#### **The main purposes of the first stage are:**

##### **a) at the first phase:**

Personnel reduction by 2005 from approximately 355, 000 to 200, 000 people; Rapid reduction of the Armed Forces of Ukraine personnel;

Structure reorganization of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and also the distribution of missions and responsibilities among them;

Creation of the new armed service - Air Defense forces and its command and control system;

Keeping on creating the Joint Rapid Reaction Forces, intensification of their combat training;

Transfer to brand new systems of thorough the Armed Forces of Ukraine supplying;

Developing of the large-scale military infrastructure conversion, utilization of armament and combat equipment (ACE) and other materiel;

Handing over the railroad units to the Ministry of Transport and Communication of Ukraine with further their reorganization into national special transport service.

This phase may turn to be the most complicated period of functioning of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, but conducting of these provided measures will create reliable starting conditions for realization plans related to creation of the brand new Armed Forces.

##### **b) at the second phase:**

Additional personnel reduction from 200 thousand to 100 thousand people by the end of 2009;

Finishing of the creation of the Joint Rapid Reaction Forces, bringing their equipments level to the requirements of modern times;

Finishing the creation of a new organization structure;

Complete transfer to the civil Ministry of Defense of Ukraine;

Introducing a new personnel command and control system and improving conditions of service and for servicemen and their family members;

Reduction of fixed period service from 18 to 12 months;

Creation of the single automated control system for the Armed Forces of Ukraine command and systems of automated control for types of the Armed Forces;

Improvement of a new maintenance supply system;

Beginning of more large-scale modernization of weapons and materiel and purchase of new equipment.

On the whole at the first stage the Armed Forces of Ukraine reformation will be finished in general, a new foundation for the creation of new national armed forces of the future will be laid.

#### **The main efforts at the second stage will be concentrated on the development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.**

For this development the following is provided for:

Entire transfer from quantity to complete quality indices in controlling troops (forces), their equipment, training and supply;

Finishing the creation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine of 2015.



By the end of this stage, it is provided for that NATO standards should be achieved in all key spheres.

**3.1.2. Improvement of legislative and normative-and-legal basis for defense and international cooperation**

In order to improve the mechanism of regular renewing the legislative basis, to qualifiedly develop and support, in a systematic way, acts on military development within the Ministry of Defence the following departments are established: a Department for Liaison with the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) and a Law Department.

The principle way of normative-and-legal support to the general characteristics of the future shape of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be implemented in the specification of existing drafts and the development of internal legal acts, which will foster Ukraine's future accession to NATO.

The process of the creation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine according to the new pattern will be followed by significant

changes in already existing legislative basis and creation of a new one. First of all it will concern the functioning of the Armed Forces in the light of new conditions, development of their command and control systems, comprehensive support, social support to personnel and their families etc.

The main efforts in law-making sphere at this stage will be aimed at the development of effective mechanisms of providing personnel, retired as a result of reforming the Armed Forces of Ukraine, with accommodation, at their social and professional adaptation, and at the conversion of military infrastructure. To this end in view, in 2004, the the Law on Strength of the Ukrainian Armed Forces for 2000-2005 was ammended and the Law on Social Protection for Military Personnel Retired According to the Defence Reform and Their Families was adopted. In addition, the appropriate resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine were issued.

Fundamentally new legislative and



normative-and-legal acts on mobilization issues concerning the creation of mobilization reserve, mutual relations between, on the one hand, reservists combat equipment suppliers, logistics facilities, foodstuffs and, on the other hand, the State will be developed.

The most significant changes in the legislative and normative-and-legal basis will be carried out for the purpose of specifying doctrines, concepts, strategies and programs that determine the task regulations and key principles of military organization, and participating of Ukraine in joint multinational operations as well.

In addition, Ukraine will undertake efforts towards participation in the relevant international treaties, adoption of the appropriate legislative acts, which will foster its Euro-Atlantic integration.

Specific lists of legislative and normative-and-legal acts that need to be re-developed and improved will be defined in the relevant plans for middle-and short-term prospects.

### **3.1.3. Improvement of command and control system**

The command and control system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be improved by bringing structural subdivisions of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in conformity with the defined functions and tasks.

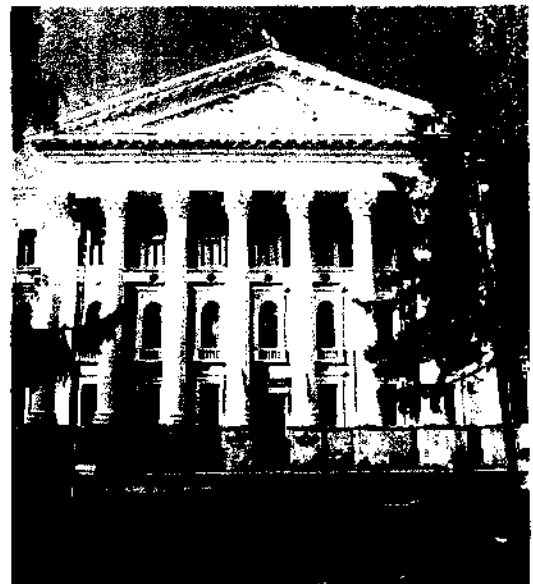
At the beginning of the first stage the total strength of the of Ministry of Defense and of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be reduced nearly by 30% and in general it will amount to 2000 people. With the aim of employing the most trained civilian employees to the structure of the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the improved methods and mechanism of personnel selection will be activated, appropriate payment level and carrier development support.

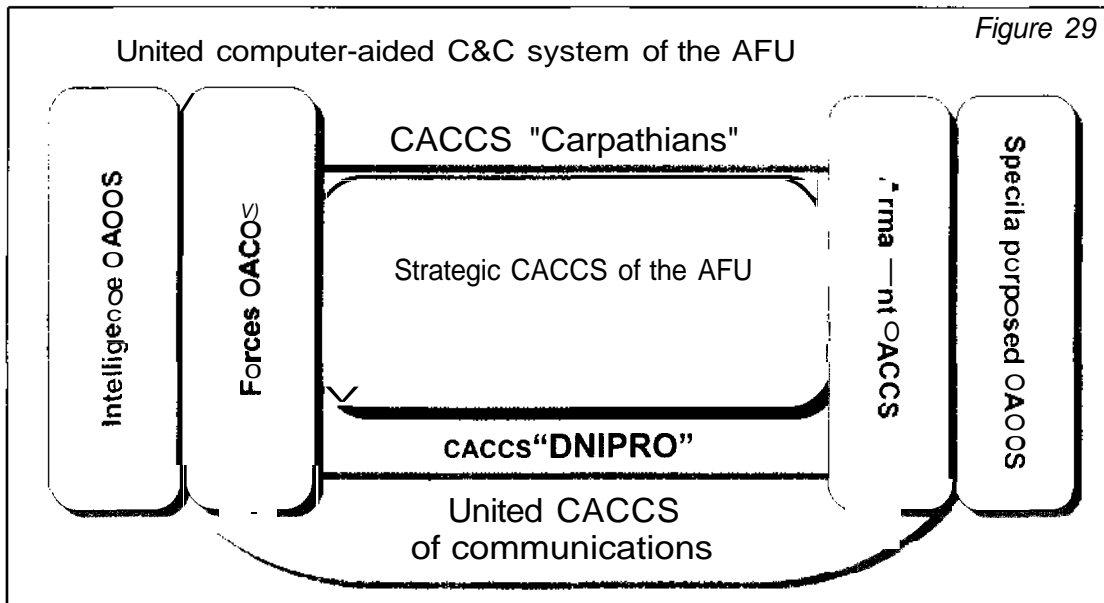
In 2004 - 2005 it is planned to: disband present Commands of Air Force and Air Defense; to create, on their basis, the Air Force Command (Vinnytsia); disband

departments of two Aviation Corps, three Air Defense Corps, two Air Defense divisions; create two Aviation Commands (Lviv, Odesa) and one tactical group of Air Force (Sevastopol). By the end of 2005 the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be reorganized, the Army and Navy Commands of Ukraine will be reformed into Commands (with the appropriate demotion of the status and specification of their functions), the Northern Operational Command will be disband and statements on the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Commands of the armed services of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be specified.

By the end of 2006 the General Command Center of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be established, and the formation and combat coordination of 8th Army Corps Command of the Army of Ukraine (Corps of Rapid Response) will be completed;

By 2009\* the integration of Commands of the armed services of the Armed Forces of Ukraine within the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine into the Staffs of the armed services of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be implemented. Support Forces Command will also be formed within the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The General Staff of the Armed





Forces of Ukraine will obtain the status of the Joint Command.

In 2010-2015\* the disbandment of the Operational Commands, of the Aviation Command Staffs, of the Tactical Groups of the Air Force will be conducted. The organization of forces command authorities is relayed directly on the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and it is also planned to reconsideration of military and administrative division of the state territory.

By 2015 integrated automated command and control system (**Figure 29**), which will obtain the functions of the entry of the state automated control system, will be formed. Taking into account Ukrainian production and scientific capabilities two directions of forming the integrated automated system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine should be implemented.

The first direction will include the development of the automated system with a limited level of automation, using up-to-date technical facilities of automated system bodies.

The second one anticipates forming a control system based on advanced information technologies, which combines automated systems of strategic control over the Armed Forces of Ukraine, over the forces and combat facilities (armament).

At the same time, by 2005 a priority in the development of material and technical basis for the integrated automated control system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine due to introduction of the new information technologies will be granted. For this purpose the integrated automated control systems will be increased from the Central Body of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to Corps, Brigades, units of Joint Rapid Reaction Forces, and also introduced a system of electronic document circulation, organization of mobile C&C points on the basis of employment of the new informative technologies for Joint Rapid Reaction Forces, and also introduced the system of making decisions support within the strategic branches and forming of special expert systems.

In 2006-2009 the priority will be granted to the development of functional ground of the integrated automated control Systems of the Armed Forces of Ukraine due to working out of mathematical simulators, informational, accounting tasks, introduction on the basis of computer-aided system the decision-making support, firstly, for C&C units of strategic branch and for Joint Rapid Reaction Forces.

In 2010-2015 will be completed integration of systems and subsystems of the integrated

\* Timelines for implementation of the above-mentioned activities can be specified according to the speed of the Armed Forces' reform and development.

computer-aided C&C systems of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, combination of simulators groups, accounting tasks within the united informational sphere of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. During the implementation of this stage will be conducted the support of the forces by mobile computer-aided C&C posts, it will be also completed the work on integration of systems and subsystems of the integrated computer-aided C&C systems of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, their technical re-equipment and adaptation to NATO standards. The development of communications system will be supported due to forming of integrated digital communications network on the basis of transition to digital transmitting (receiving) and processing of any types of messages, of computer aid of the renovating process, renovating the communications and integration of the main activities on automated exchange.

#### **3.1.4. Balancing of the forces structure**

Taking into account of the future structure and function of the Armed Forces of Ukraine 2015, by the general approaches of optimization of their organic structure steps will be:

achieving of correspondence between combat and manpower of forces, their combat abilities under the real and potential threats for national interests of Ukraine in military sphere, and also their ability to be rapidly integrated under the appropriate NATO and EC standards;

correspondence of C&C systems and comprehensive support to forces structure prospective;

forming and developing of functional structures of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, gradual elevation of the units of constant readiness and their high combat abilities;

developing of the units mobility and transition to multifunctional modular structures of high self-sufficiency.

**The Army of the Armed Forces of Ukraine**  
For reaching the shape of the Army of the Armed Forces of Ukraine of 2015, at the



first stage, by the end of 2005 it is planned to re-organize mostly the control and command units of the Army from the General Command to brigades inclusively. It anticipates forming of structural units of planning, support, logistics etc, and organization of their effective functioning.

On the basis of the tasks, which are set for the Army, under analyzing of expediency of every military unit support one should conduct the division of the Army structure according to functional components and complete their formation.

Within the fast response forces one should create light mechanized brigade. Starting from 2006 one should send to peacekeeping contingents, first of all, the Joint Rapid Reaction Forces.

It should be decommissioned from the main defense and support forces the combat equipment mechanized and tank brigades, armament of artillery and missile units, army aviation, which will not be included into the structure in the future; it also should be excluded out of combat structure the out-of-date and redundant samples of armament and combat equipment. Starting from 2007-2008 their gradual re-equipment to up-to-date armament and combat equipment will be launched.

By 2009 it supposed to complete reforming process, reorganization of command and control bodies of large units, military establishments, units and institutions provided for in the 2015 structure. It is planned to bring the training system of forces in accordance with the new model and tasks, and it is also need to study the new variants of the Army and its arms employment.



Figure 30

Land Forces Reorganisation Timelines								
Military bodies	Years							
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015
Operational Commands	Disband Northern OC						Disband Southern and Western OC	
Army corps	Reorganise 8 AC					Reorganise 6 AC, 13 AC		
Divisions	Disband msl div							
	Transform mech div into mech bde							
Mechanised brigades	Disband five mech fades							
	Form mech bde (peacekeepers)	Disband mech bde			Transform mech bde into light mech bde			
			Disband two mech bde					
			Disband two mech bdes					
Tankbrigades	Transform tank bde into light mech bde							
	Disband tank bdes							
Artillery brigades	Disband art bde							
	Transform two tactical art groups commands and two art regts into two art bdes							
Missile brigades	Disband two msl bdes							
		Disband msl bde						
		Disband msl bde						
Other	Military bodies of armed branches are being reformed and optimised.							

At the next stage it is supposed to complete the forming of the Army of 2015, implement its full-scale training. The Army re-organization process is shown in **Figure 30**.

**The Air Force of Ukraine**

In 2004-2005 on the basis of present Air Force and Air Defense Force it planned to form the new armed service of the Armed Forces of Ukraine - the Air Force. Its formation process will be given a priority. On the basis of Kharkiv Military University and Kharkiv Military Air Force High School it is planned to form the single military higher educational institution for Air Force. With the aim of abilities provision on air transportation and landing troops, including coalition troops, peacekeeping and humanitarian operations within the AF, which are equipped with transportation aircrafts IL-76. In the future, this type of aircrafts will be replaced with Ukraine-produced AN-70 (it is planned to purchase 20 aircrafts).

The saved abilities to conduct powerful assault operations at long distance. For this purpose the Air Force will be equipped with bombers SU-24m. By the end of 2009 the Air Force will reach the 2015 Air Force structure. In order to implement this purpose it is supposed to reduce and decommission from combat employment 14 Aviation, 17 Air Defense units, 311 aircrafts, including 238 aircrafts, in particular 117 combat aircrafts 55 helicopters. At the second stage the reduction of large units, military establishments and units,





Figure 31

Military foodies		Years							
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015
Service command	Transformation of Air Force (AF) and Air Defence (AD) Commands into the single AF Command								
Corps commands	Disband commands: two air corps, three AD corps								
Air commands	Form 'West' and 'South' Air Commands							Disband 'West' and 'South' Air Commands	
Divisions commands	Disband two AD divisions commands								
Tactical groups commands	Form AF Tactical Group command							Disband AF Tactical Group command	
Brigades	Disband: bomber bde, attacker bde, recce regt, AAC bde, four AAC technical base, two air bases (training)			Disband: fighter bde, attacker bde				Disband: aircraft (AAC) bde	
		Disband: fighters bde, AAC technical base						Disband: airlift bde, two AAC bdes	
	Transform: three AAC bdes into three AAC regts. four radar bdes, CIS bde		Transform two AAC bdes into two AAC regts						
		Transform: bomber bde into bomber-recce bde, special bde into airlift bde, radar bde into radar regt							
Regiments	Disband: heavy bombers regt, radar regt and two AAC regt								
		Disband: three AAC regts and two CIS regt							
			Disband: radar regt and six AAC regts						
Military educational establishments	Disband AF Kharkiv Institute, AD military educational establishments Form AF Kharkiv University								

which are not included into the Air Force structure of 2015, will continue. The re-organization of the Air Force is shown in Figure 31.

**The Navy of the Armed Forces of Ukraine**

From the Navy of the Armed Forces of Ukraine 24 battle ships and small boats, whose support is not rational at present, will be decommissioned. The Navy Aviation will also be reformed. It will be armed with only 10 aircrafts and 20 helicopters. It is supposed to commission 12 newly created battie ships and small boats into combat structure of the Navy and to modernize 5 battle ships. The Navy will be re-organized as it is shown in Figure 32. This will make it possible to significantly increase the combat potential of the Navy and to reduce the number of ships (from 30 to 18 battle ships and small boats).

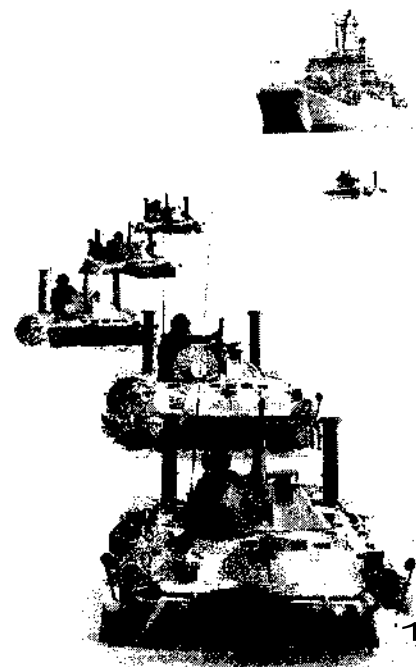




Figure 32

Navy Reorganisation Timelines		
Year	Form	Disband
2004	Maritime aviation bde - 1	Coastal Defence Force comm - 1, mech bde - 2, mech regt - 1, maritime aviation group comm - 1, radar btn - 1, NBC btn - 1, landing ship div comm - 1, maritime aviation squadron - 1, maritime hello regt - 1, CIS/radar btn - 1, frigate - 1, corvette - 1, msl boat - 1, joint storage - 1
2005	Support command - 1, support bde - 1, marines bde - 1, corvette - 1	Mech btn - 3, coastal msl div - 1, coastal defence div - 1, support vessels div comm - 1, air suspended landing ship - 1, msl boat - 1
2006		Naval College - 1, radar centre - 1, CIS centre - 1, middle recce ship - 1, artillery boat - 2, joint storage - 1
2007		Corvette - 1, msl boat - 1
2008		Mine sweeper - 2, small recce ship - 1, landing boat - 1
2009	Ops command - 1	Anti-sabotage (AS) boat - 1, landing boat - 1
2010	Corvette - 1, MCM vessel - 1	Maritime diver vessel - 1, middle landing ship - 1, AS boat - 2
2011		Mine sweeper - 1, artillery boat - 1
2012	Corvette - 1, MCM vessel - 1, msl boat - 1	Mine sweeper - 2
2013	MCM vessel - 1, msl boat - 1	Corvette - 1
2014	Corvette - 2, msl boat - 1	Joint storage - 1, Armaments Utilisation/Disposal Centre - 1

**Functional structures of the Armed Forces of Ukraine**

Bringing the functional structures of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (Joint Rapid Reaction Forces, Main Defense Forces, Reinforcement Forces) in conformity with the criteria determined in Chapter 2 of this Bulletin will be implemented in accordance with the set directions.

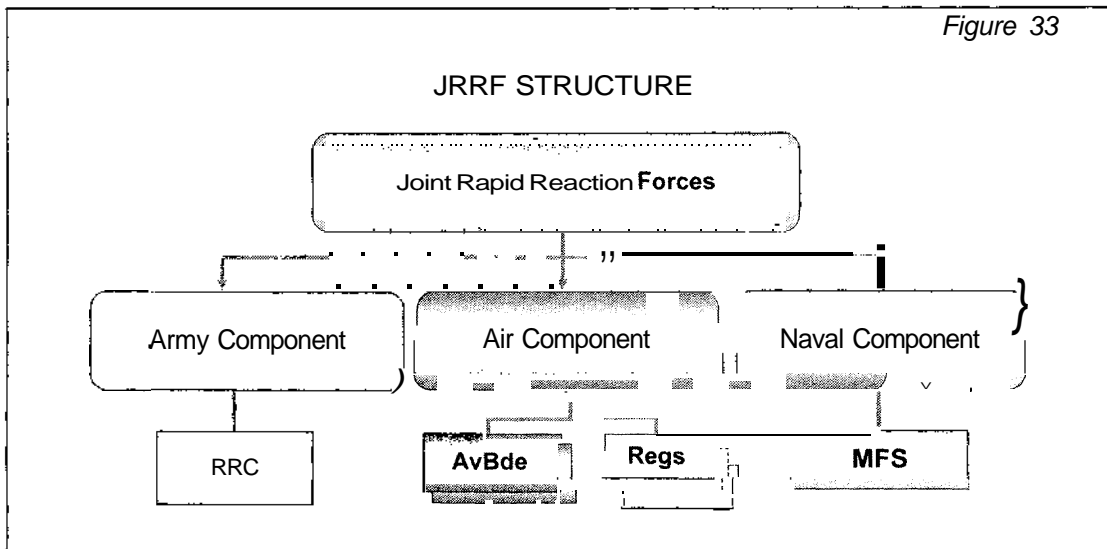
Their strength of their personnel will comprise: Joint Rapid Reaction Forces - upto 35%, Main Defense Forces - up to 40%, Reinforcement Forces - up to 25% of the total strength of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Joint Rapid Reaction Forces will comprise large units, units as well as Army, Air Force and Navy units (Figure 33).

They will be able to combat independently and as part of multinational formations.

The land component is the Fast Response Corps. Its combat strength and equipment, the manning level, armaments and materiel, logistics support and personnel training level will meet special requirements. For every operation it will be changed according to the tasks. For this purpose the Army of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will kept, at the high alert level (on the rotation basis), three combat brigades and other units for adequate support to the Fast Response Corps. In this case it will be ready for rapid transportation by any types of transport in any operational direction and to combat independently.

Figure 33



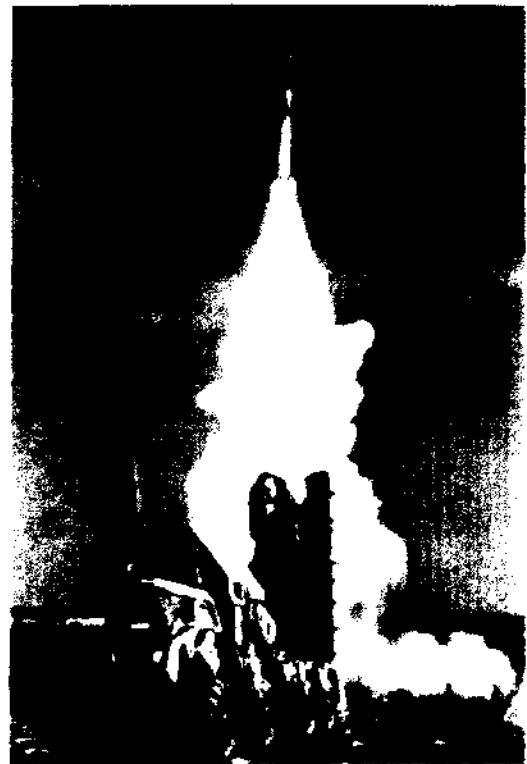




The components of the Air Force will be two Aviation Brigades (fighting and transportation), one reconnaissance squadron, four or five AA and three-four radio-engineering regiments, and it will also have support units. It will comprise of 30 Fighters, 6 Reconnaissance and 20 transportation aircrafts. It will facilitate the rapid concentration of efforts on the main directions of operations and the operational conducting maneuvers to other directions, and also will provide military air-transportation.

The role of the Navy component is concentrated on the Squadron of Mixed Forces. It will consist of battle ships and small boats, marine units and combat support ships. It will provide multipurpose of functioning of the squadron and its high self-sufficiency.

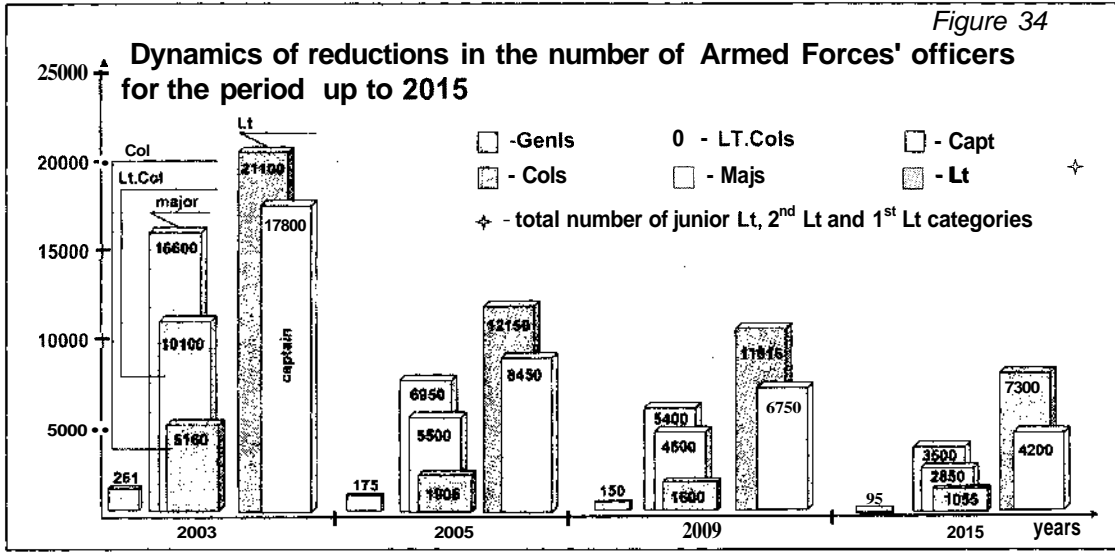
Under the conditions of detached light mechanized brigade employment from the structure of Joint Rapid Reaction Forces for a peacekeeping mission, another detached mechanized or detached airborne brigade will prepare for rotation. A long-term peacekeeping mission will comprise the following three stages: the first - brigade's



tasks implementation within the peacekeeping contingent; the second - returning the personnel of the unit to their homeland, its recreation (rehabilitation), rotation up to 30-40% of manpower due to the Main Defense Forces. The duration of the above-mentioned stage will be, as a rule, six months. During this period the alert level of the brigade will be decreased; the third - directional training for participating in peacekeeping operations and replacement of Ukrainian peacekeeping contingent.

For the Main Defense Forces general directions on balanced development of every armed service, arm and special purpose of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, increasing the number of large units and constant readiness units, the improvement of operational combat training of forces and aiming them at the implementation of tasks in combat conflicts of any intensity, including the implementation of tasks jointly with the partners and allies, will be determined. The number of units, which will be attached to Joint Rapid Reaction Forces as required, will also be defined. For instance, this decision can be made for saving the abilities of Joint





Rapid Reaction Forces during their participating in peacekeeping operations. Reinforcement forces will develop their materiel for storing armaments and equipment, mobilization deployment, reserve personnel training system. With the aim of funds saving and improving vital activity conditions, their military units or formations will be located at five-seven bases, three-four units at every base.

**3.1.5. Personnel policy, educational system improvement and troops training**

As it was mentioned in the second Chapter of the Bulletin, changes will be introduced in accordance with different categories of the military personnel. Number of the officers

will be reduced with simultaneous increasing in the number of sergeants and soldiers. Ratio between officers and other military personnel will constitute 1:4.

The total number of officers and categories will reach the standards that will meet the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and world requirements (Figure 34).

Taking into account maximal age determined by the legislation for officers' staying at military service, there will be introduced minimal long service term and maximal term of service in the military rank. (Figure 35).

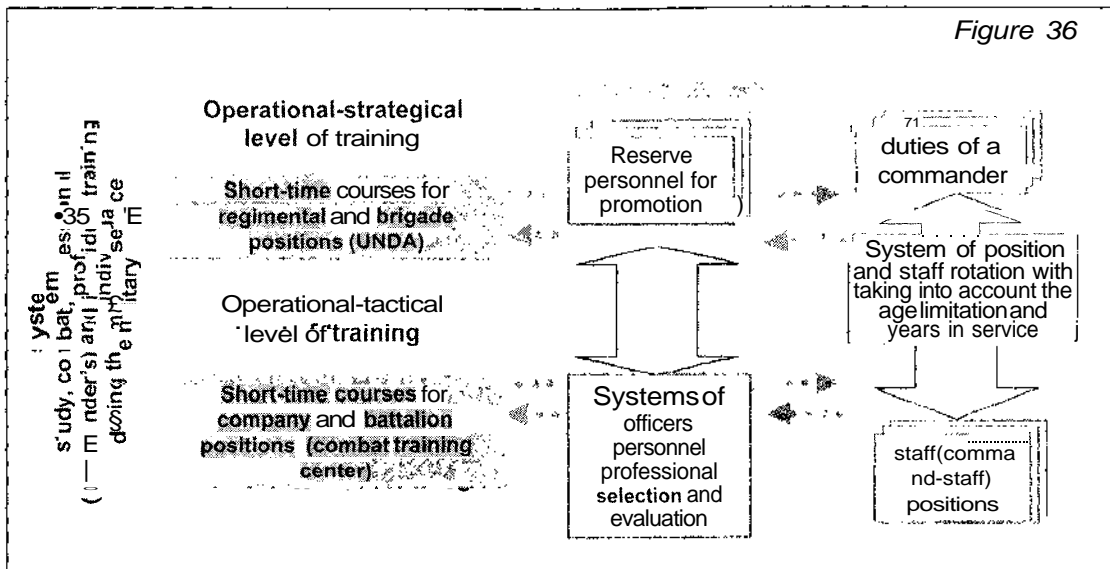
There will also be introduced continuous gradual system for training of the officers shown in Figure 36.

The program on training military specialists with higher education will be also changed in

Figure 35

**Terms of staying in military rank**

Military rank	Minimal term of service in the military rank	Maximal term of service in the military rank
Senior officers personnel (generals)	-	-
Colonel	2	12
Lieutenant colonel	6	13
Major	5	10
Captain	4	10
Senior lieutenant	4	8
lieutenant	3	5

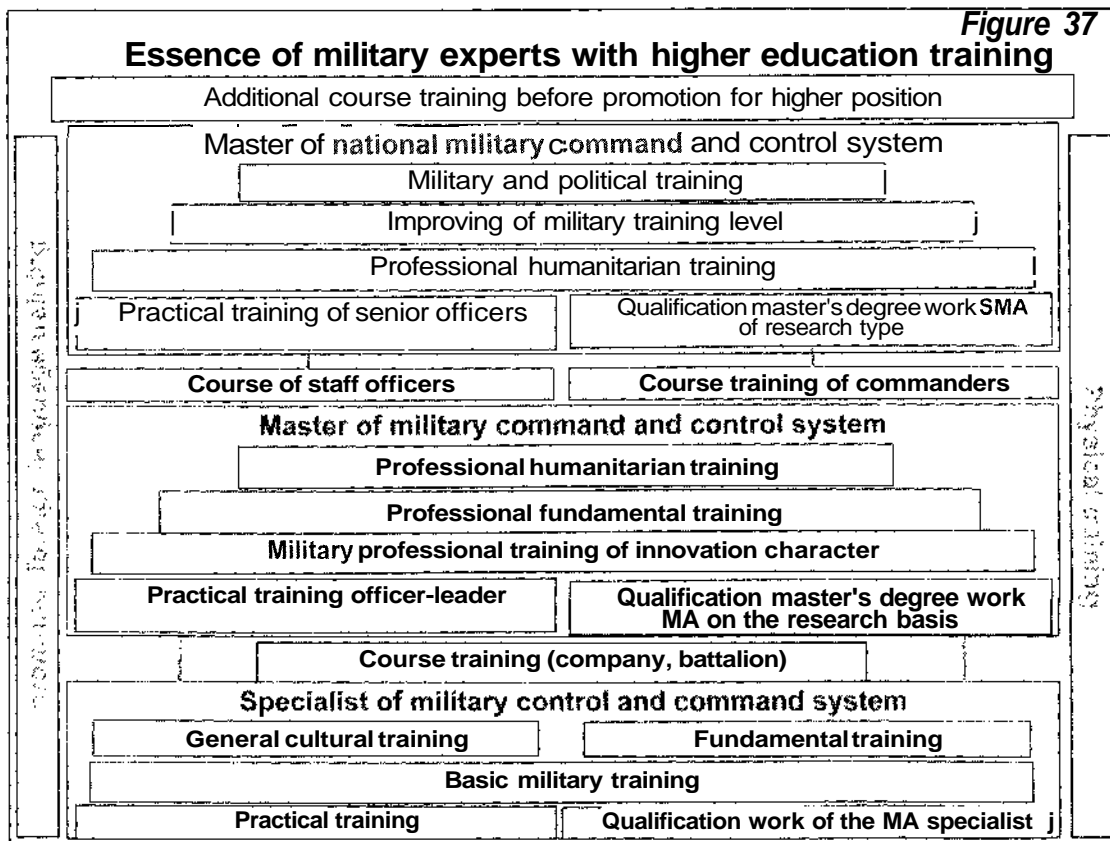


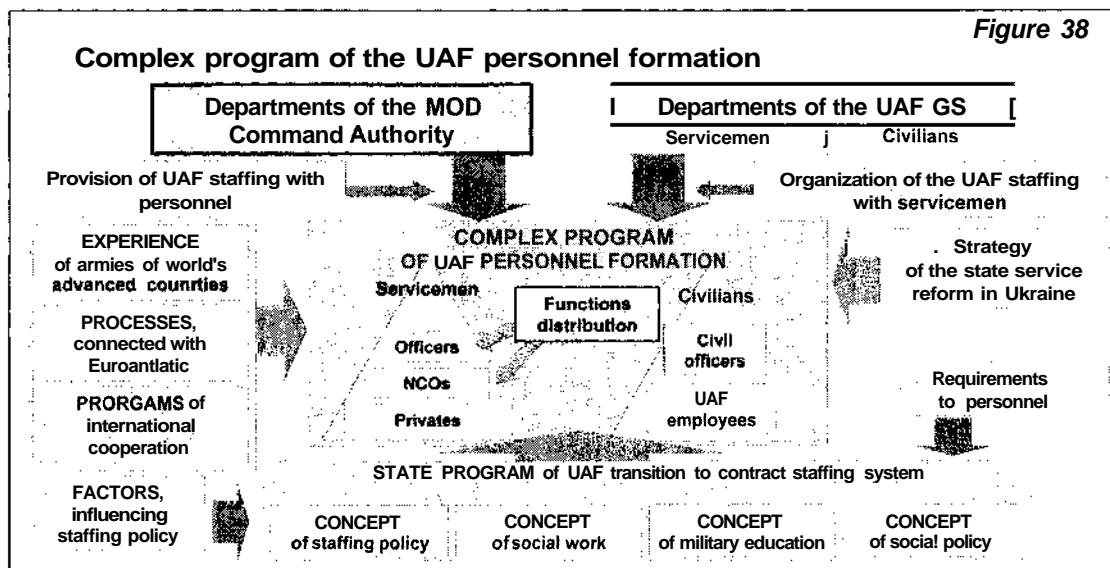
MHEI according to appropriate grades of education. It is shown in **Figure 37** and consists of:

a) in the legislation space of higher education: general cultural, fundamental and basic military bachelor's training; practical and professional training of

specialists; professional training of the military C&C masters;

b) in the legal space of the post-graduate education: military-political and military-professional training of the advanced level for master degrees of the state military administration; training, retraining and





advanced training at the short-term courses for officers and generals (admirals) before their assignment to higher positions.

At all stages of training the officers special attention is paid to physical training, profound study of one foreign language. Information concerning new concept of training and education will be prepared by 2009.

With the aim of providing effective use of the military personnel's potential in conditions of the planned reduction in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and introducing modern approaches to formation of personnel in 2004 there will be implemented the Complex program for forming of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (Figure 38).

During its implementation the system of providing the Armed Forces of Ukraine with personnel will be improved in conditions of transition from mixed method of manning to manning with contract military personnel. There will be carried out transition from officer's career support to its goal-oriented management. Promotion of the officers will be carried out on competitive basis according to rating with obligatory change of command, engineer-technical and administrative positions on the basis of typical algorithms of career development. The main direction of HMEI (higher military educational institutions) system optimization (Figure 39) will be concentration of the

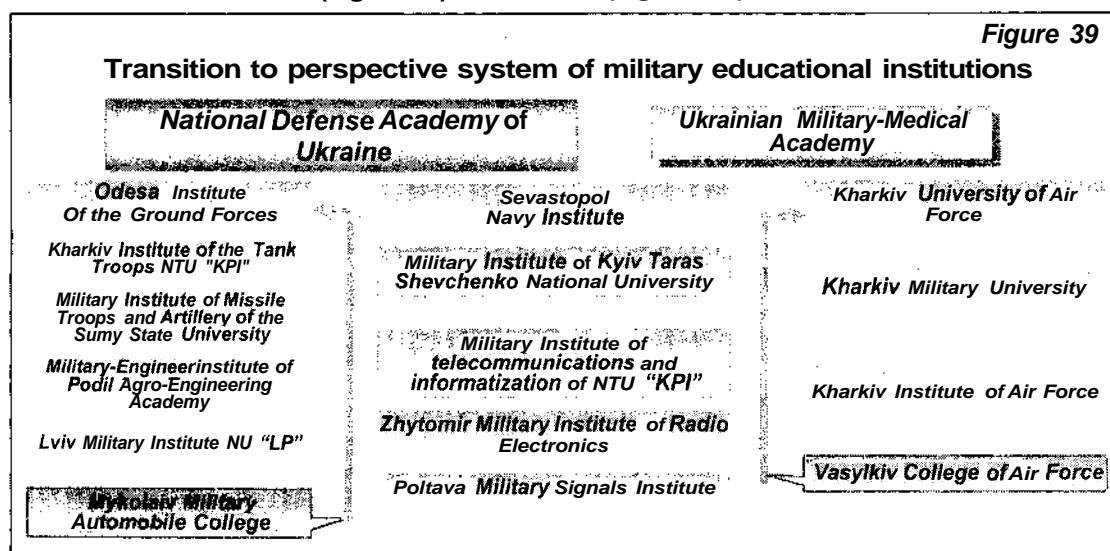




Figure 40

Training of Joint Rapid Reaction Forces							
JRRF	Years						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2015
Field Training of Ground Forces (days)	70-80	<b>80-90</b>	90-100	110-130	140-160	180-200	180-200
Sea training of Navy BMC (days)	20	30	40-60	50-70	60-80	80-120	80-120
Flying time for Air Force (hours)	60	65	90-100	100-120	160-180	180-200	180-200

\* It is envisaged that already in 2009 large units and units of JRRF will achieve the planned level as for intensity of combat training

operation-tactical level training for officers in the National Defense Academy of Ukraine, and tactical level training - in the branch HMEI and in several military educational units of the higher educational institutions.

Main efforts in training of control bodies and troops (forces) will be concentrated on mastering forms and methods of training and conducting operations and combat actions, which were used in the modern conflicts and can be used in the future ones, as well as in the various peacekeeping (humanitarian) operations of the coalition forces. Thus the main attention will be paid to the troops' (forces') training in active, mobile and flexible actions in situation, which changes quickly, of the tense informative opposition and non-contact battle.

Training of non-commissioned officers will be carried out in four educational centers: for the GF (the town of Desna), for the Air Forces (the cities of Bogodukhiv and Vasykiv), for the Navy (the city of Sevastopol). Duration of training for the non-commissioned officers (taking to account the fact that these positions will be occupied by experienced soldiers) will be from 3 to 6 months.

During the first stage of reform (until 2009) training of JRRF will be the priority, especially of the units, which are engaged in fulfillment of the tasks within peacemaking forces (**Figure 40**). At the same time, there is planned already from 2008 considerable improvement of the educational-material base, first of all, of the training complexes, as well as implementation of the computer

technologies in the system of education.

In order to save money, training of the units to be reduced during 2-3 years before their reduction will consist of the programs of commander training for officers and single training of personnel, as well as study of subjects, which do not need financial expenditures (drills, physical training, Field Manuals of the Armed Forces of Ukraine).

Beginning from 2010 there will take place decisive transition to providing all without exception military control authorities and units with the full-scale training in accordance with their purpose. Thereby, the introduction of the Euro-Atlantic aspects in the HMEI's training system of troops (forces) will become obligatory, that is mastering by those who study theoretical knowledge and skills during fulfilling tasks of the peacekeeping (humanitarian) operations and within the framework of multinational operations.

It is envisaged, with the beginning of the reform's second stage, to transit to giving considerably greater independence to commanders of units in the choice of forms and methods for training of the subordinate units according to their designation and resources given. It will allow more flexible choosing, taking into account the specificity of the real state of every unit and many other factors and within the general frames of the existing programs, optimum ways for the increase of field, air and naval training. In order to evaluate efficiency of the offered method, it has been planned to conduct during 2005-2006 experiment in JRRF and to develop on its basis proper methodical documents.



### **3.1.6. Improving recruiting and training mobilization reserves of the Ukrainian Armed Forces**

By the end of 2005 there will be developed and brought into action the new mechanism of contract training for military personnel, the criteria system for determination of Ukrainian citizens' health state, physical training, level of education and moral-psychological qualities to be able to enter professional military service. It will envisage: creation of powerful branch centers for training non-commissioned officers (petty officers) and skilled privates with simultaneous decrease in the number of educational units (centers);

concentration of the basic efforts on creation of professional non-commissioned officers' and petty officers' staff able to take the main burden concerning education and teaching subordinate personnel and to become the basis for professional Armed Forces of Ukraine;

reorganization of the local military control authority structures (military commissariats) by their transformation into the territorial centers of recruiting (in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and regions), subsidiaries (in districts and towns) and reduction of their number (by 2015 there will be reduced 213 local control authorities) and clarification of the functions. Introducing in their work of modern information technologies, which will allow providing with computer aid the process of human resources registration. They will advertise the service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, select and recruit citizens for contract service, register military-trained resources, monitor mobilization reserves.

During the transitional period the mixed system of manning the Armed Forces of Ukraine will remain. Ratio between number of the fixed period military personnel and contract military personnel will be the only thing that changes.

At the end of 2005 the number of contract military personnel in the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be 30% from the general number of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers. It will allow manning by the

abovementioned category of the military personnel most of the official posts of junior commanders and posts of privates, which determine the combat power of the military units, as well as military units included in the JRRF. Implementation of these measures will also allow decreasing the term of service for a fixed period from 18 to 12 months.

By 2010 the ensigns and warrant officers corps will be fully transformed into the category of non-commissioned officers and petty officers. There will be implemented the system of new criteria of objective estimation of professional training level, professional, moral and psychological qualities of the non-commissioned officers (petty officers), their answering the position, determination of the duty use prospects, creation of the candidates reserve for promotion and sending to training.

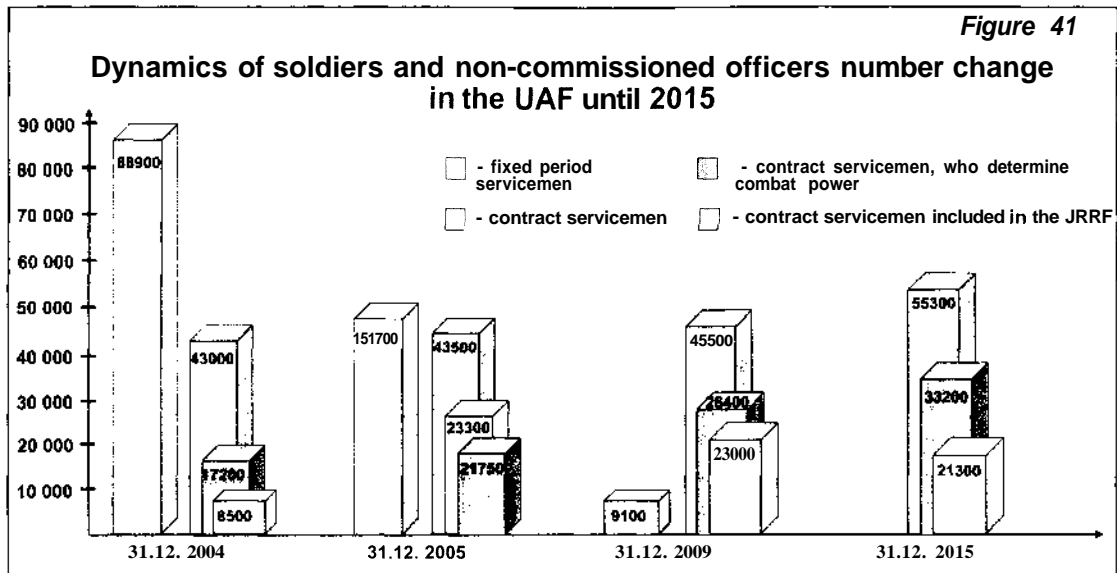
Until the end of 2010 it is planned to complete the manning by contract military personnel all established military posts, which determine combat power of military units, and to raise the number of the contract military personnel of the Armed Forces to 50 % of the total number of soldiers and non-commissioned officers.

Until 2015 the Armed Forces of Ukraine will have 100% of contract military personnel. The general dynamics of changes in number of soldiers and non-commissioned officers is shown in **Figure 41**.

Money allowance for contract military personnel will reach the level that will fully compensate their physical and moral expenses and will raise the prestige of military service. It will be a bit higher than that of civil workers of similar specialties.

### **3.1.7. Procurement of new equipment and armament for the Armed Forces of Ukraine**

The main priority in equipping the Armed Forces with modern armament and military equipment will be given to means of control, reconnaissance, electronic warfare, aviation, air defense, and high-precision weapons that will allow successful fulfilling by the forces their tasks throughout the



spectrum of all modern operations, including stand-off combat.

In order to provide the Armed Forces with this armament and equipment and to involve domestic armament and military equipment manufactures to the maximum possible extent, Ukraine will cooperate actively with other countries in the sphere of such equipment development. The high scientific and technical potential of our armament developers can be the most important factor of potential partners' interest in such cooperation. Ukraine will take measures aimed at providing wide use in the military sphere of the newest achievements of science and engineering, creation of advance scientific and technical potential for the development of the newest models of armament and military materiel and means of their usage.

Fulfillment of basic measures on equipping the Armed Forces of Ukraine with modern models of armament, military materiel and special equipment is planned to take place by stages:

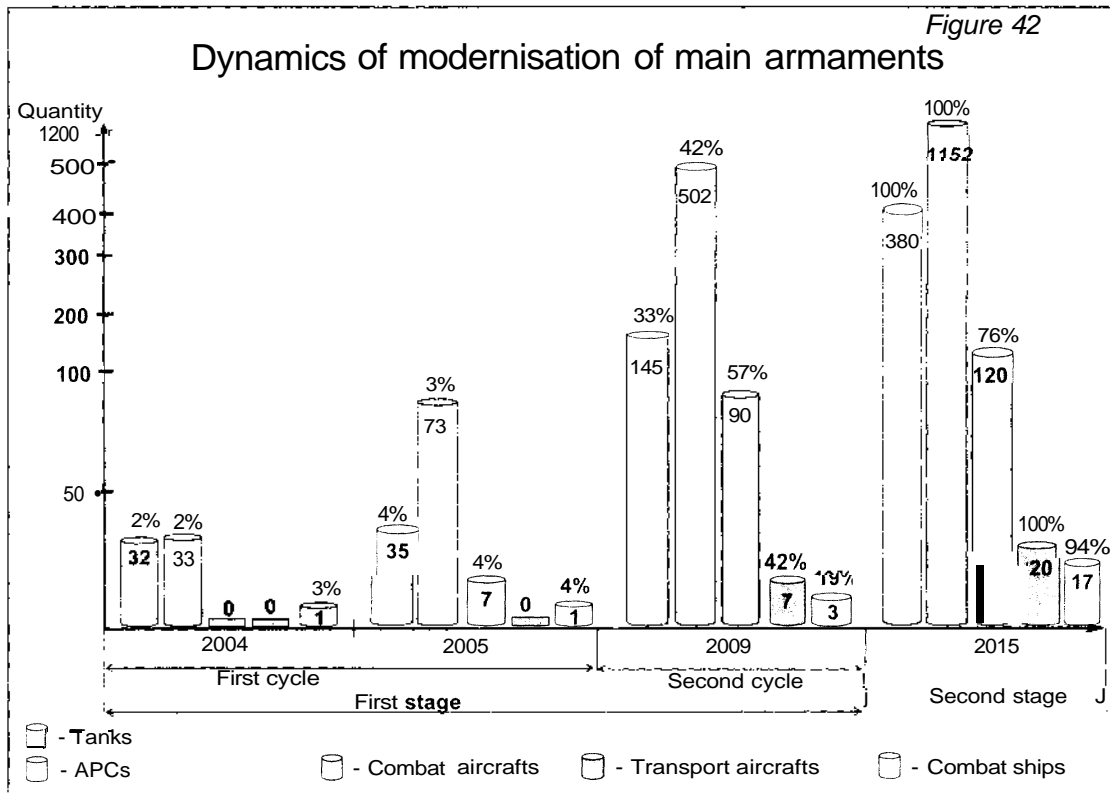
until 2006: maintenance in the efficient combat state; prolonging terms of technical service; repair and modernization of the available kinds and models of armament and military materiel; development of domestic armament and military materiel of new types; until 2009: modernization of main types of armament; purchase of the newest domestic models of armament and military

materiel for the complete equipment of the JRRF; creation of pre-conditions for the gradual provision of Main defense forces; after 2009: continuation of modernization, mass production and purchase of domestic systems and types of armament and military materiel (some models and kinds - in other states) for the gradual provision of Main defense forces. It is planned until 2015 to purchase 8-10% new armament and military materiel annually.

The dynamics in change of the main types of renewed items of armament and military materiel in the Armed Forces of Ukraine is shown in **Figure 42** Taking into account strategic course to the full-scale integration of Ukraine to the European and Euro-Atlantic structures, there will be taken measures on achieving interoperability of armament and military materiel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine with similar models in the NATO member-states.

### 3.1.8. Logistic support system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

The main direction for improving unified logistic support system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine during peacetime and operations in Ukraine's national territory is to move to a more flexible and decentralized system. Stationary system will support forces during peacetime according to the territorial principle; mobile system will support forces



during combat actions or peacekeeping (humanitarian) operations. The stationary basis will accommodate operational and central stocks and the mobile basis will accommodate a part of the operational and military stocks.

To this end, there was planned to create necessary number of territorial centers for the comprehensive support. They will be responsible for providing all kinds of equipment, armament, material and machinery to the military units and formations located (acting) in the corresponding territory regardless of their subordination.

A range of tasks concerning material and machinery of the Armed Forces and servicing of the personnel will be assigned to enterprises of the national industrial complex and small and medium business enterprises. These tasks will include equipment repair, organization of the boarding, provision of the military units with lubricants, maintaining and repairing objects of the military stations. With the aim of reducing infrastructure of the Armed Forces it is planned to keep a part

of the reserve stock of the material and machinery at the enterprises-manufacturers and at the material base for keeping the state reserves. At the same time it is planned to quickly produce (procure) certain stocks in case of need before or after the beginning of the hostilities.

In order to secure comprehensive support of the Armed Forces' participation in long-term and/or short-term operations, including beyond the territory of Ukraine, there will be improved the mobile support system and enhanced possibilities in the sphere of logistics and medical support.

The proposed support organization will allow reducing considerably personnel number and infrastructure, improving satisfaction of the needs, as well as releasing leadership of the military units from settlement of many support tasks.

The transition to accommodation support of the military units will be conducted regardless of their subordination and exclusively through regional accommodation-exploitation departments (RAED) and sections (RAE5). At the same





time commanders of the military units will be released from performing functions connected with maintenance and repair of barracks and utility buildings, as well as from supplying the military stations with public utilities and energy.

With the aim of enhancing effective functioning, the management structure of medical support system will be reorganized through transition from "medical issues management" method to management method for military-medical units and installations in the full. Medical support based on the principle of distribution among the branches of the Armed Forces will be replaced by support based on the territorial principle. Instead of financing hospitals based on their capacity there will be introduced financing guaranteed range of medical help. Preventive work in the troops (forces) and goal-oriented financing of this activity will gain realistic content with the aim of achieving the necessary standards for professional health of the military personnel and reducing expenditures for medical treatment.

### **3.1.9. Social and legal support of military personnel and their families**

While defence reform is being conducted, Ukraine will simultaneously address the social issues related to military personnel, their families, civilian officers and redundant personnel. Besides, a prospective system of armed forces' social and legal support until 2015 is being elaborated.

#### **Social support to the redundant personnel**

Ukraine's MOD and GS will use the individual approach when considering issues of personnel reduction in 2004-2015. The following facts are taken into account regarding redundant personnel: housing status, right to pension, composition of their family, number of dependants, availability of the disabled, minors, etc.

While considering the issues concerning transference of the military personnel to the reserve, there are taken into account professional level and practical experience of the service, are taken measures on severe

adherence to the requirements of the legislation in force of Ukraine.

In parallel, conditions for ensuring that the Armed Forces would retain the necessary human resources are being created through the selection of officers and warrant officers for further service, taking into account age, education and professionalism. Particular attention is being paid to junior officers and well-trained officers.

The personnel who left the service according to the legal acts adopted in connection with reforming the Armed Forces of Ukraine will have the social guaranties. The main ones will include:

Pensions (for the personnel who have right to it) will be calculated according to the monthly allowance as of the day of retirement;

The pecuniary aid will be paid within the limits of 50 % of one monthly allowance for the each full year of service;

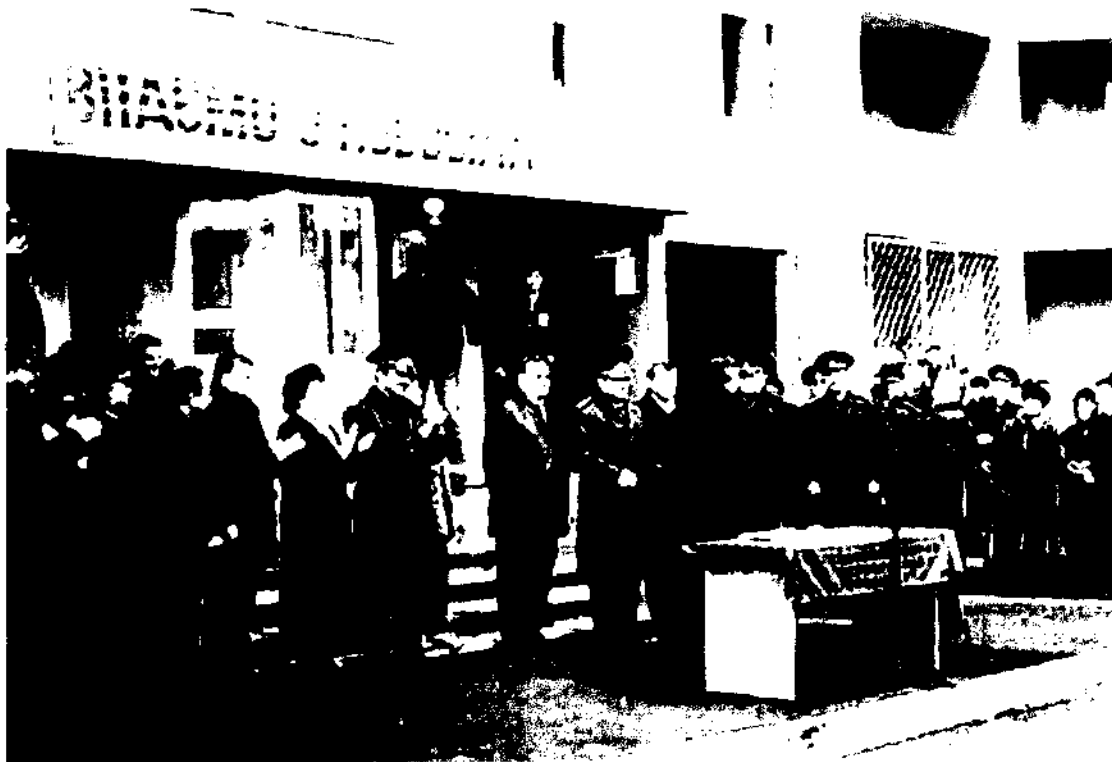
The persons, who have less than 1 year before recognition as veterans of the military service or obtaining the right on pension, will be given the right to be out the organic list with monthly pecuniary aid according to the former position;

The price of being transported together with goods to the new residence place will be repaid only for those servicemen and their families who change the residence place while the leaving the service;

The redundant persons can use the services of health protection institutions of the MOD of Ukraine;

In a case of disbandment of high military educational institutes and military departments of high military educational institutes or decreasing the level of government work, the cadets and students will be enlisted to high educational institutions according to their specialty. The education will continue to be given at the expense of the State budget of Ukraine within the limits of budgetary assignments for corresponding year.

Out of 80,800 military personnel to be discharged during 2004-2015, approximately 30,040 officers and 18,420 warrant officers and ensigns, who will be discharged without the right to a pension, will be offered



possibilities for retraining. They will have the following guarantees:

right to free social and professional adaptation at the expense of the State Budget. It is also planned to engage international structures in financing projects for retraining and job placement of the military personnel;

Monthly pecuniary aid is planned to be paid at the rate of the official salary and rank at the moment of job placement, but not longer than 6 months.

Possibilities of the structural units of the National Coordination Centre for Adaptation of the Military Personnel Transferred to the Reserve and Conversion of the Former Military Objects as well as

other governmental and non-governmental organisations employed in the area of social adaptation will provide free retraining and job placement to redundant military personnel who have no right to a pension. Ukrainian MOD also cooperates with international structures in the area of organising and funding these projects.

All persons requiring retraining (about 53,900) will be offered either a 500 hour course of retraining (about 18,000) or a 100-120 hour course of retraining (about 36,000). The total cost of retraining military servicemen in 2004-2015 will make up UAH 59,214,900 in 2004 prices (**Figure 43**). These resources will be allocated by the State, outside the MOD budget.

Figure 43

Expected expenditures for retraining of officers and warrant officers, who will be retired from the UAF during 2004-2015

Retraining courses				Total number of the retrained personnel	Total expenditures (thous. hrn)
500-hour		100-120-hour			
Number of the retrained personnel	Expenditures (thous. hrn)	Number of the retrained personnel	Expenditures (thous. hrn)		
18 000	48 435,3	36 000	10 779,6	54 000	59 214,9



The National Employment Service carries out a range of measures on using the potential of redundant military personnel without right to pension and those who addressed it for help in job placing.

It is planned to secure:

privileges for all kinds of enterprises, organizations and institutions, as well as for employers who provide job placing of all former military personnel who left the service at the end of their contracts; granting interest-free loans to the personnel, who retired from military service at the end of their contracts and have not less than 20 calendar years of service for organising their private enterprise.

25,800 commissioned officers, warrant officers and ensigns to be retired in 2004-2015 should be provided with their own accommodation. Under the current legislation, the person who is retired from military service should be provided within three years after retirement with accommodation or single long-term loan for buying or constructing individual accommodation. Repayment of the loan will be carried out at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine, if their term of service is at least 15 calendar years, and term of staying at accommodation registration is over 10 years.

In the whole, it is planned to allocate UAN 3056070,4000 for support of the commissioned officers, warrant officers and ensigns to be retired during 2004-2015. Annual expenses for accommodation support of the commissioned officers, warrant officers and ensigns to be retired during 2004-2015 may comprise up to UAN 254672,5000 (in the prices of January 2004).

#### **Improvement of the social protection of military personnel**

The activities on increasing official salary of military personnel will be implemented. The basic official salary will be raised up to appropriate parameters of State employees' salary. It is planned to abandon granting address privileges (tenancy payments, vacation tickets etc), replacing them by the appropriate money compensation.

Reduction in strength of the Armed forces of Ukraine will allow improving significantly in 2006 cash security of the military personnel without annual increasing of budget investments. In comparison with 2004 it will be increased by 1,4 times, in 2009 - by 3,2 times, in 2015 - by 5,2 times. Current system of accommodation support for military personnel will be cardinally changed. First of all, it will allow forming the Service Accommodation Fund, which will provide at the end of 2009 100% of the needs; the service accommodation will meet the present day standards according to the comfort parameters.

In order to speed-up solving of accommodation problems, there must be used beside the state-run funds on accommodation building internal reserves of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. It is also planned to effectively use the existing military constructing complex.

With the aim of cardinally solving accommodation problem, there will be taken measures on increasing funds aimed at accommodation building investments, and there will also be conducted up to 2006 transition to accumulation system of military personnel accommodation support. At the same time the MOD of Ukraine will initiate the adoption of the State Accommodation Certificates Program for 2005-2015 first of all for military personnel to be discharged during this period.

The program on forming accumulation system for personnel accommodation support is aimed at creating mechanism of guaranteed accommodation support of the military personnel. The program will provide for accumulation of funds on individual bank accounts of the military personnel (as a result of the goal-oriented financing of the Ukrainian MOD, as well as personal contributions of military personnel upon their own wish) so that after 20 years of calendar servicing, the military personnel could purchase their own accommodation in sizes corresponding to social norms in any region of Ukraine, chosen by them for permanent residence.



In case of continuing the service after 20, the funds on the account of the military personnel will be increased, which will enable them to purchase accommodation, size of which will surpass the social norm.

The functioning of the accumulating system will provide improvement of moral and psychological environment of military groups and their families; forming confidence of military personnel in accommodation support of their families; compensation of restrictions related to military service as a special type of state service connected with life risking; social justice; providing the status of military personnel as a citizen under special protection of the State.

There will continue to be carried out full compensation of the tax sums on cash security gratuities and other payments received by the military personnel; improvement of pension support taking into account new realities of the cash support system of the military personnel.

Social support of the military personnel, employees of the Armed Forces and their families will be given on the basis of establishing of Social Support Service in the army, which will be responsible for social insurance; various privileges support; service accommodation support; transportation of the military personnel's luggage to the new duty station; children distribution of the military personnel among the infant and secondary schools; employment assistance to the families of military personnel and employees of the Armed Forces of Ukraine; re-educating of the military personnel, whose term of contract finishes, for civil professions and providing them with employment assistance; permanent accommodation support for military personnel, whose term of service is over 20 years.

In order to stimulate professional carrier there will be developed appropriate requirements to nominees for every position in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, there will also be introduced system for objective candidate selection for promotion, which will depend on professional training level

and traits of character, as well as established equivalence of ranks and categories of the military personnel to the appropriate degree of civilian employees.

Special attention will be paid to creation of mechanism for stimulating career of the sergeants and soldiers, who serve by contract. It will concern first of all introducing money allowance that will exceed average statistic salary in the state civil sector, gradually increasing it depending on the term of service and priority of contracts' prolongation; establishing significant difference in money allowance of the soldiers (sailors); guaranteed job placement after transferring to the reserve; free higher education of various degrees; creating conditions for contract accommodation purchasing by military personnel, whose term of service is over 20 years.

The executive authorities will be responsible for building permanent accommodation for military personnel, whose term of service makes up 20 calendar years, in the regions mentioned in individual contracts of military service. When having worked for 20 calendar years, the military personnel will become an owner of accommodation built by the State, but they will have the right during their staying in the army to keep the accommodation without a right of its privatizing.

The State will take measures on:

Raising pension levels for persons, who retired from military service and receive pensions, according to raising money allowance level of the military personnel, who stay in the army on equivalent positions;

Free medical treatment for military pensioners in medical institutions of the MOD of Ukraine, as well as payment for treatment of the military pensioners in civilian medical intuitions according to their residence.

To the main measures on improving the image of the Motherland's defender belong elaboration and implementation of the national program on military and patriotic education, wide use of the mass media for



influence on the social opinion of the State, widening relations with public organizations, civil establishments and institutions, stirring-up patronage activities, strict adherence to humanism, honor and dignity of the military personnel, orientating on generally acknowledged principles of International Law.

#### **Social support of reservists**

Staying in reserve of the military trained mobilized resources (regular and volunteer) will provide the reservists with right, when reaching the age limits for staying in reserve, to social guarantees and privileges envisaged for military pensioners. The State will provide the persons, who served in reserve, with right to pension according to their money allowance, thereby the pension will be paid independently from other pension payments.

Regular reservists, even if they already get military pension (have at least 20-year term of service), will have the right to receive money allowance for military service in reserve together with salary at the place of regular work at any enterprises, organizations and institutions, as well as from employers at the expense of the MOD of Ukraine.

The State will guarantee the right of reservists (regular and volunteer) to free medical treatment in medical institutions of the MOD of Ukraine.

During mobilization, emergency situations or when training and re-training reservists, as well as performing of peacekeeping operations, the reservists will not lose their place of constant work at any enterprises, organizations and institutions and also by employers. The aforementioned is to be secured through adoption of the corresponding legislative acts, as well in the result of the compensation mechanisms functioning: the state will grant privileges in tax payment and repayment of losses that occurred due to the absence of drafted reservist

to any enterprises, organizations, institutions and employers. During mobilization, emergency situations or when training and re-training reservists, as well as

performing of peacekeeping operations, the reservists (regular and voluntary) will be paid cash security and an average monthly salary at the principal place of work.

#### **3.1.10. Development of the military science**

The perspectives for development of the military and scientific researches system in the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be determined by strategy of efforts concentration on solving urgent scientific problems. According to it, the Central scientific and research institute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (CSRIAFU) will be the main scientific institution in the military and theoretical area. On the basis of the Scientific center for the Air Force combat employment, Scientific center of the Air Defense and Military scientific center for space researches there will be formed the United scientific and research institute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The scientific metrological center for the military standards will become in 2005 a part of this institute.

The Scientific center of the Air Force and the National scientific and research center for the defense technologies and military security of Ukraine will become integrate into the CSRIAFU by 2005 and 2009 correspondingly. During 2004-2009 a large number of the scientific institutes will continue to be gradually reduced and some of them, for example the Scientific center for missile troops and artillery, Scientific center for the military education, will be disbanded. As a result, by the end of 2005, the number of scientific institutions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be reduced from 18 to 11, and its general staff number will be reduced by 42%.

Taking into account gradual reducing of the scientific institutions and centers during 2006-2010, their general staff number will be reduced up to 1000 posts, namely more than by three times in comparison with the beginning of 2004.

It is planned to transform by 2015 the Derzhavny Okeonarium Scientific and Research Center of the Armed Forces of Ukraine into State enterprise of the Ministry



of Defense of Ukraine, to include a range of the other scientific institutes in military educational institutions as separate scientific and research structures or scientific and research laboratories

It is also planned to have by the end of 2015 a single scientific institution within the system of the military education - the CSRIAFU with a branch office in the city of Kharkiv, which will be formed on the basis of the United scientific and research institute of Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Implementation of the abovementioned measures for reforming the military science will allow preserving within the radical general reduction of the Armed Forces of Ukraine main science schools and securing appropriate scientific support of the measures for reforming and developing the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

### **3.2. Euro-Atlantic aspects of reforming the Armed Forces of Ukraine**

All efforts for achieving interoperability with NATO will be concentrated on the next directions: command and control, harmonization of the logistics system with NATO standards, modernization of

armament, language training, gradual transition of the military command authorities and military units to the level of the organization and staff structure used in the Armed Forces of NATO nations.

Within the framework of these activities there will be introduced NATO terminology and adopted NATO standards for interaction of communication systems, information systems, armament and equipment, as well as logistic support system. With the purpose of contributing to this process, the ratification and implementation of the international agreements concerning military NATO standardization, especially STANAG (Standardization Agreement) and AP (Allied Publication) documentation, will become the priority tasks.

Continuing active participation in the process of planning and forces evaluation within the Partnership for Peace Program will become an important factor in settling the issue of interoperability between units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and NATO military units. The main task till 2009 will be to achieve complete interoperability with Joint Rapid Reaction Force of Armed Forces of Ukraine.





Preparation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for implementation of common tasks in multinational operations will be conducted within the limits of programs for combat training of the military units, their participation in the PfP programs and programs and plans of bilateral cooperation with NATO nations, and multinational military training in the first place. The changes will be introduced into the program for combat training of the determined military units, in the first place of those from the joint rapid reaction forces (JRRF). Issues connected with creation and development of a flexible logistic support control system will take an important place with the aim of significantly increasing the possibility of its use beyond the national territory.

The participation of command authorities and military units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in international trainings will be aimed at achieving two interrelated aims: strengthening general trust and understanding between the Armed Forces of different nations and thus contributing to strengthening of the national security; acquiring by the representatives of the Armed Forces of Ukraine experience concerning usage, forms and methods of work of the command authorities during preparation and conduction of the operations (combat actions), mastering procedures and terminology use by the Alliance member countries. There will continue to be developed special means and capabilities; corresponding infrastructure in the context of the Ukrainian support to the military contingents of the other nations during their dislocation for performing functions concerning crisis settlement, means of quick transportation (military and transport aviation), NBC protection, systems of early detection and warning, mobile elements of logistic support for the peacekeeping contingents and special task forces.

### **3.3. Peacekeeping activities**

Participation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in international peacemaking operations will be our priority task in future. Its successful implementation will positively influence



strengthening of the Ukraine's authority on the world arena, contribute to development of cooperation with Euro-Atlantic and regional security structures and that is why it has important meaning for the interests of our state.

Analyzing participation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in international operations during last 12 years allows forecasting that cooperation of Ukraine and its Armed Forces with international organizations in the sphere of peacekeeping activity will constantly extend and deepen.

Training of the peacekeeping contingents and personnel is one of the most important aspects in development of the peacekeeping activity theory and practice of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Modern conditions demand that personnel, beside skills necessary for winning victory on the battle field, also have special training for actions in the peacekeeping operations. Training of the peacekeeping contingents (personnel) will continue to be aimed at providing their readiness within short time limits for implementation of the peacekeeping tasks during peacemaking operations, as well as for creating reserve of the highly qualified military personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.



### 3.4. Defence planning system

To keep our plans up-to-date in a transparent, coherent and coordinated way we will introduce a new Defence Planning System (DPS). This system will also enhance democratic civilian control over the military sector of the State and provide the transparency needed to ensure rational development and implementation of the defence budget.

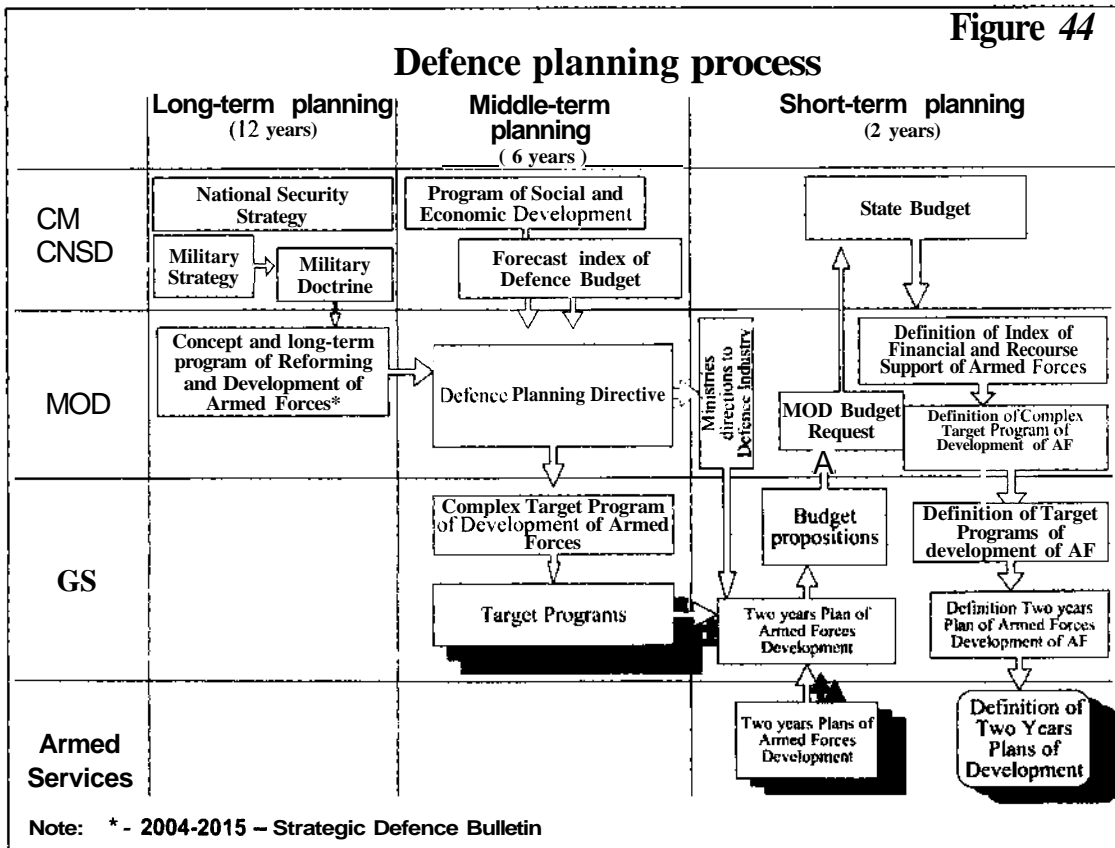
The defence planning procedure envisages the development of a set of organisational and technical arrangements aimed at achieving the necessary level of the national defence potential through the substantiation for the prospects of development of national military formations - taking into account the most effective response to direct and potential threats to national military security as well as maximal optimisation of defence expenses of the nation. Therefore, DPS will be adjusted to the respective NATO and EU procedures and this will facilitate its adaptation to the collective defence planning.

Organisationally, Ukraine's DPS will be multi-level, inter-branch, centralised enough and hierarchically structured according to the responsibilities of the central executive authorities.

The national defence planning will be cyclical and systematic. This will include long-, mid- and short-term stages.

The general outline for the defence planning is shown at **Figure 44**.

The long-term defence planning envisages 12-year period and determines foundations for the national defence policy and establishes the legal basis for the mid- and short term defence planning. According to the National Security Strategy, the National Security and Defence Council defines the military security strategy, clarifies the Military Doctrine, defence tasks the Armed Forces, and submits draft concepts for their development for approval by the President. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine elaborates macroeconomic indexes of the state and development of national







economy, including defence industry, and also determines the defence budget projections, approximate indexes of the national defence procurement, approves draft concepts of military formations' development and submits them for consideration by the National Security and Defence Council.

The central executive authorities responsible for defence issues develop the relevant draft concepts of development and submit them for consideration by the Cabinet of Ministers.

The mid-term defence planning envisages 6-year period and determines a set of organisational and social-economic arrangements ensuring maintenance of the necessary national defence potential.

The short-term defence planning envisages 2-year period and details implementation of complex target programs for development of the Armed Forces and other military formations through the elaboration and adjustment of the respective development plans.

The National Security and Defence Council is responsible for coordination and control of defence planning.

The Cabinet of Ministers organises and conducts the control over implementation of the complex target programs for development of the Armed Forces and other military formations.

The central executive authorities controlling military formations report annually to the Cabinet of Ministers on the status of defence planning, implementation of defence budget and realisation of complex target programs for development of the respective military formations.

### **3.5. The Armed Forces' reform and development management system.**

A management system for monitoring the reform and development of the Armed Forces will be established in order to ensure consistent monitoring and supervision of the process of Armed Forces' reform and development, as well as to ensure its timely implementation.





**On the national level, these functions will be performed by:**

- The Presidential Administration's Main Directorate of Judicial Reforms, Military Formations and Law-Enforcement Agencies;
- The National Security and Defence Council, which will coordinate issues related to the process of Armed Forces' reform and development, set timelines and have oversight on the implementation of planned measures. Its decisions will be implemented by the appropriate decrees of the President of Ukraine;
- The National Commission on Reform and Development of the Armed Forces and Other Military Formations, Armaments and Equipment. The main tasks of this Commission will be:
  - Elaboration of recommendations (for consideration at sessions of the Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine) regarding the development, correction and implementation of governmental programs related to the reform and development of the Armed Forces, armaments and military equipment;
  - Providing quarterly information to the President of Ukraine about the results of program execution, requirements of the law on the Armed Forces, and the reform and development of armaments and equipment;
  - Working out recommendations for changes in legal and other regulatory acts regarding the transfer or sale of military property, to be in force during the period of reform and development of the Armed Forces, as well as determining allocations from the Government budget of Ukraine on financing the military reform.

**On departmental level:**

With the aim of reforming planning and development in the Armed Forces and ensuring implementation of those plans developed by MOD and the General Staff of the Armed Forces, special management subsections will be created. In order to improve MOD capabilities for planning and control, in the first half of the year 2004 a Strategic Planning Department will be created. For implementation of established reform plans a temporarily position of the

Deputy Minister of Defence responsible for reform issues will be introduced - that is, the Chief of the MOD General Inspectorate. He will be supported by a staff for day-to-day coordination of implementation with the relevant authorities. He will carry personal responsibility for implementation of the full range of tasks related to reform and development of the Armed Forces.

The temporary position of First Deputy Chief of the General Staff for Reforming Forces will be created temporarily, with personal responsibility for managing the high-quality implementation of planned measures for restructuring Ukraine's Armed Forces.

The following institutions have been established for the comprehensive solution of questions of social protection of serving and retired military personnel;

At the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine - Humanitarian and Social Development Department;

At the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine - Humanitarian and Social Development Main Directorate;

Proper structures throughout the chain of command will also be created in units at all levels of the Armed Forces' command and control.

**3.6. Financial and economic grounds of the reformation and development of Armed Forces until 2015**

The cornerstone of attaining the model of the Armed Forces planned for 2015 is the full financial and resource support for this process.

To address this issue, a comprehensive analysis of Ukraine's economic development during the last decade and its prospects for the future has been conducted. The analysis demonstrated the positive results that have been achieved by our nation in a few last years, and the likelihood of continued positive macroeconomic development for the period till 2015, including the further increases likely in gross domestic product (GDP) within the limits 6-8% from 2004 to 2009 and 5-6% from 2010 to 2015.

Thus, currently, the preconditions for the transition from an extensive economic



Figure 45

MOD Budget Projections until 2015

(UAH, millions)

Years											
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
4137,4	6077,5	7140,0	7824,0	8722,0	9764,0	10708,0	11678,0	12660,0	13786,0	15064,0	16446,0

growth to an intensive growth have been created in the Ukrainian economy.

In calculating baseline costs for maintenance and reforming of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, investment in armament and equipment, and training for forces, a number of factors have been taken into account: the projected macroeconomic inflation rate; increases in the cost of armaments; increase in the costs for goods and services, rapidly increasing personnel costs for servicemen and salaries for civilian Armed Forces personnel.

The newest methods and techniques were used to develop the basis for our financial and economic assessment. To ensure the automation of the defence review process, Ukraine developed the 'RESURS' defence planning data processing system, worked out standardised methods and mechanisms for conducting calculations and established appropriate centres for processing information. In the future, this system will support mid-term and short-term planning by the General Staff, as well as national defence planning.

The 'RESURS' system is a unique product; there are no any analogues in Ukraine and the former Soviet countries. This system permits to create the database about every military formation and compare the current condition of Armed Forces in short term. It is an effective product for management decisions. With the help of this system the optimal structure of Armed Forces of 2015 year model was created.

One of the main objectives for developing the financial and economic basis for reform and development of Ukraine's Armed Forces until 2015 was to maximise the efficient

application of resources to meet the costs foreseen for Ukraine's defence needs. The mistakes and errors in planning of money expenses for defence can lead us not only to breakdown of reformation plans, but also to discredit of idea of defence planning in Ukraine and calls the ability of the nation to conduct these task effectively in question.

The Ukrainian Government has worked out projected levels of funding available from the general fund of the State budget for defence needs until 2015 (Figure 45).

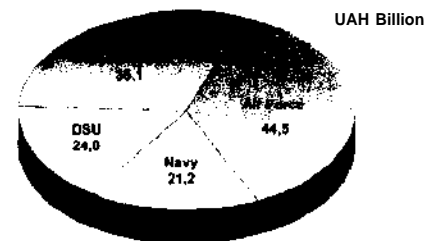
The mentioned indexes cover the 12-year period (2004-2015) and permit us to conduct not only the long-term planning (12 years), but also the medium-term (6 years) and short-term (2 years) planning. It is foreseen that the annual specification of the levels of financial needs of Armed Forces and correspondingly the implementation plans for reformation and development of the Armed Forces.

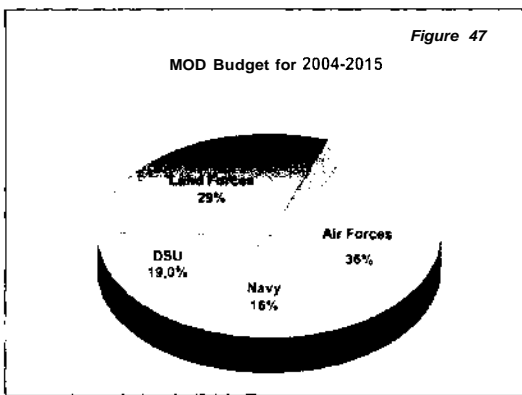
The Armed Forces budget is based on the program and task basis in the framework of 'Planning - Programming - Budgeting' system with clear division of the priorities. (Figures 46, 47, 48).

The problem for effective money

Figure 46

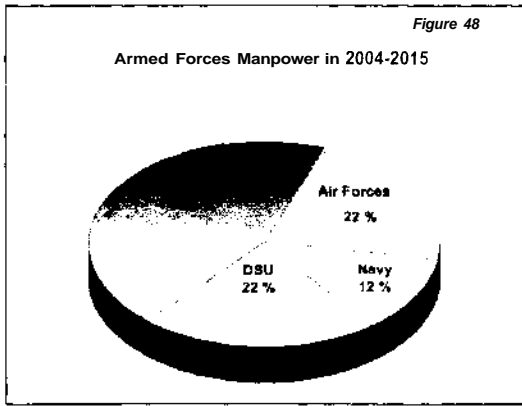
Armed Services and Direct Subordination Units (DSU) Expenses Division for 2004-2015





distribution will be solved in complex according to the strong subordination and clear and approved of criteria system (one of the main criteria is 'effectiveness - time - price').

In plan of task implementation, which stands before MOD of Ukraine, foremost the main efforts will be focused on the reform of the Armed Forces of Ukraine



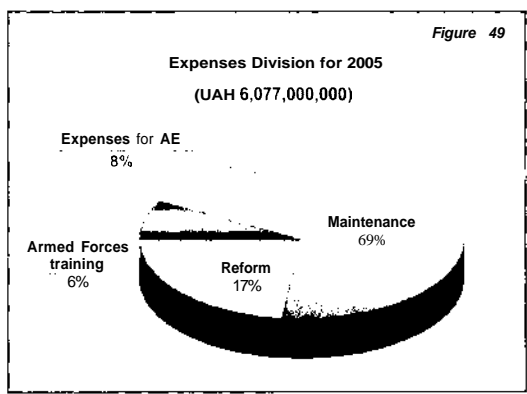
(until 2009), than its development (till 2015).

During the whole period, the round sum of money will be directed to professionalisation of the Armed Forces (about UAH 1.5 billion - 1.2% from general level of expenses in 2004-2015) and to the Euro-Atlantic integration (about UAH 3.4 billion - 2.7%).

In plans for reform and development of the individual Services, priority will be given to the Air Forces and the Navy. This can be seen by comparing the proportion of the total MOD budget applied to each service with the percentage of total Armed Forces personnel in each service.

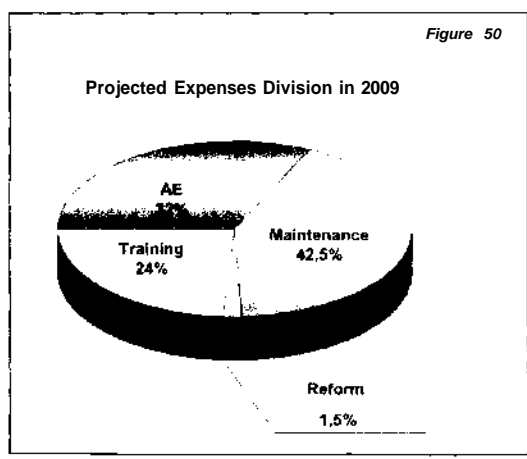
The general structure of indexes using at the period till 2015 is given in the appendix 2. Taking into account the financing of Armed Forces at the period from 2004 to 2015 it is expected to receive more than UAH 124,794 billion.

At the beginning of the first phase of Armed Forces reformation, the state must spend round sum of money for forces support, reduction of the combat and numerical strength, conversion of military infrastructure, missiles and ammunition utilisation. Typical condition for this phase is the money distribution of MOD of Ukraine in 2005 (Figure 49).



As time progresses, the overall ratio will gradually shift in favour of armaments and equipment (AE) development, personnel training, improvement of the command and control system for forces, and operational and logistical support of forces.

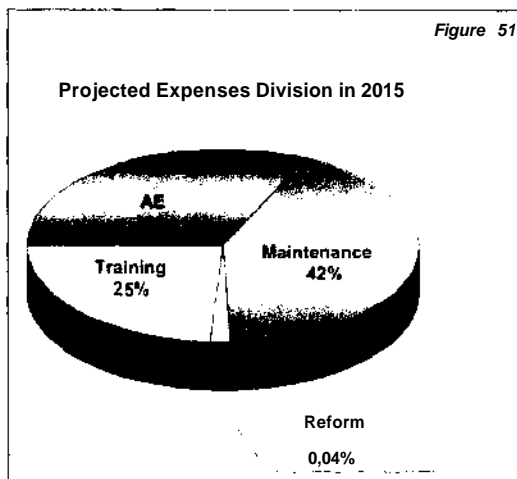
Thus, in 2009, we plan to divide the expected financial resources - about UAH 9,764,000,000 - as it is shown on Figure 50.





A simple comparison of the change in distribution of expenses in 2005 and 2009 (keeping in mind the modest increase in the overall budget) shows the clear progress that will be made: while the overall budget for Ukraine's MoD will increase by a factor of 1.6 during this period, the percentage of funding used for investment in AE development will increase by a factor of 6.5 and funding for Armed Forces training will increase by a factor of 6. In contrast, expenses for the restructuring of forces will be reduced by a factor of 8.6

A similar trend will be maintained in the future. Thus, in 2015, the projected costs, about UAH 16.4 billion, are planned to be distributed as follows (**Figure 51**).



Thus, the investments for AE development in 2015 will increase in 1,7 time comparing with 2009. Taking into consideration steady increase in funding for maintenance and operation of AE from UAH 174 billion in 2005 to UAH 2,022 billion in 2015 (almost by factor of 11.6), one can clearly see the possibilities for ensuring the gradual renewal of equipment and armaments while maintaining that equipment at a high level of technical readiness (Appendix 3).

Constant increases in funding for the combat training of the Ukrainian Armed Forces - from UAH 60,000,000 in 2005 to UAH 2,100,000,000 in 2015 (by a factor of 35) - and for logistical support - from UAH 30,000,000 in 2005 to UAH 1,160,000,000

in 2015 (by a factor of 30.8) - will allow bringing intensity and quality of field, air, and naval training up to the level of the developed countries' armies (Appendix 4). Thus, in 2009 total flying hours of the pilots will make up 60-80 hours, as compared to 8-12 hours in 2003; in the JRRF pilots will fly 180-200 hours as compared to 60 hours in 2003. By 2015, total flying hours will reach 140-180 hours a year. A similar situation will be observed in other branches of the armed Forces. In the Navy, time at sea for ships will increase from 5-10 days in 2003 to 80-120 days in 2015. Land Forces combat training will also achieve the level required for full mission readiness and combat effectiveness.

Considering roles and missions of the branches of the Armed Forces in the future, their costs for maintenance, operations, modernisation and purchase of equipment and armament, as well as construction of infrastructure, there has been made distribution of costs between them in the following proportion: Air Force - 45%; Land Forces and Navy - 20% each; formations, military units and bodies of central subordination - 15%.

Investment distribution for support, exploitation and development of the equipment, armament and infrastructure between Armed services is given in the Appendix 5.

The structure of the MOD budget for the period till 2015 takes into account funding needs for the creation of a new type of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, as well as investment in restructuring, destructing armaments, equipment, and ammunition, constructing or purchasing accommodation for the military personnel, and developing the infrastructure. Implementation of these and other tasks will be included into a program for the transitional period. Structure of the mentioned expenses is given in the **Figure 52**. Social factor, ensuring the rights, privileges, guarantees and compensations for military and civilian personnel, including those to be dismissed from the Armed Forces and those who will continue their service will be in the centre of attention during reforming the Armed Forces of Ukraine.



Figure 52

The financing the transitional period programs

(thousands hrm)

Years	Total sum	AFU reformation	Utilization of AE	Building and purchasing of accommodation	Development of infrastructure
2004	622319,4	226870,0	20000,0	304452,5	70996,9
2005	1560940,0	1035940,0	20000,0	500000,0	5000,0
2006	1638170,0	637695,0	400000,0	540000,0	<b>60475,0</b>
2007	1700080,0	510080,0	540000,0	560000,0	90000,0
2008	1420760,0	222260,0	600000,0	<b>504000,0</b>	94500,0
2009	1206085,0	119410,0	600000,0	378000,0	108675,0
2010	982310,0	37235,0	600000,0	226000,0	119075,0
2011	892865,0	15965,0	550000,0	212000,0	114900,0
2012	464630,0	10730,0	200000,0	139000,0	114900,0
2013	335505,0	8095,0	100000,0	124000,0	103410,0
2014	<b>273300,0</b>	2730,0	56500,0	121000,0	93070,0
2015	241460,0	6775,0	30000,0	121000,0	83685,0
Total sum	11338424,4	2833785,0	3716500,0	3729452,5	1058686,9

Special expenses are foreseen and given in the **Figure 53** with the aim of achieving this goal. The analysis shows that about 60% of the officers and warrant officers to be discharged would not yet have acquired pension rights. Such military personnel will receive priority for retraining and guaranteed employment; corresponding funding is planned for this purpose (**Figure 54**).

Moreover, the National Employment Service will carry out comprehensive measures to help the military personnel discharged with no pension rights and seeking for assistance in finding employment.

At the same time Ukraine is planning to employ about 20 thousand former military personnel in enterprises that are subordinated to the MOD.

The budget of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine provides for to finance the international liabilities of our state and military cooperation. More than 3.4 billion hryvnias (about 3% of the total budget) were allocated for these purposes.

Thus, analysis of the projected funding levels for the period till 2015 makes it possible to conclude that, is the present trend of annual GDP growth is preserved, sharp inflation is absent, consumer and manufacturer price indices are stable, the planned funding of the Ukrainian Armed Forces will ensure their reformation, development and achievement of the model planned for 2015.

At the same time, the minimizing of amount of financing, because of different reasons, can negatively influence the terms and quality of plans of creation of a new type Army. For example, the minimizing of amount of expenses by 0.1% of the GDP for needs of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine will result in closing programs of constructing accommodations for servicemen and for those who leave the service.

The minimizing of amount of expenses by 0.2% will practically make it impossible to implement programs of combat training of



Figure 53

Social Protection Expenses

(UAH, thousands)

Expenses structure Years	Allowance	Construction and procurement of dwelling	Renting of dwelling	Medical and sanatorium support	Career shift	Offset expenses	Housing of retiring personnel	Total
2004	2378673,3	304452,5	0,0	124059,4	9145,0	41000,0	0,0	2857330,2
2005	2573000,0	500000,0	4500,0	45645,0	18800,0	80300,0	678300,0	3900545,0
2006	2209000,0	540000,0	4000,0	45590,0	9500,0	55800,0	447600,0	3311490,0
2007	2265000,0	560000,0	4000,0	46465,0	11670,0	39000,0	348700,0	3274835,0
2008	2329000,0	504000,0	3500,0	45540,0	7185,0	26705,0	109000,0	3024930,0
2009	2674000,0	378000,0	3000,0	45000,0	5830,0	18800,0	54500,0	3179130,0
2010	3143000,0	226000,0	3000,0	47100,0	3400,0	6355,0	11000,0	3439855,0
2011	3255000,0	212000,0	2700,0	48400,0	2130,0	3785,0	0,0	3524015,0
2012	3371000,0	139000,0	2700,0	50980,0	2075,0	3530,0	0,0	3569285,0
2013	3468000,0	124000,0	2500,0	53275,0	1660,0	1410,0	0,0	3650845,0
2014	3686000,0	121000,0	2500,0	55815,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3865315,0
2015	3922000,0	121000,0	2000,0	58120,0	4010,0	160,0	0,0	4107290,0
Total	<b>35273673,3</b>	3729452,5	34400,0	<b>665989,4</b>	75405,0	276845,0	1649100,0	41704865,2

the Forces (13.541 billion hryvnias are needed). The minimizing of amount of expenses by 0.2% will provide only financing, supporting and exploitation of weapons and materiel (8.185 billion hryvnias are needed) and almost by 60% of investments in weapons and materiel (30.086 billion hryvnias are needed), which will not provide the necessary rates of rearmament of Armed Forces of Ukraine.

In other words, the minimizing of the amount of expenses of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine even by 0,1-0,3% can be the reason of non-implementation of the plans of reformation and development of the Armed

Forces of Ukraine, changing the implementation terms of main programs, such as the development of weapons and materiel, the construction of accommodation, the training of the Forces, etc.

Taking into account all mentioned, the main task of the state is permanent support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine financing within the limits of probable indices of expenses on defense needs. This process will be under control of the Ministry of Finance, the Budgetary Committee of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine, the Accounting Chamber of Ukraine, the Treasury, and the General Control and

Figure 54

Expenses on job placement (retraining) of servicemen

(thousands hrv)

	Years										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total sum	9650,0	5550,0	5370,0	2590,0	1850,0	370,0	470,0	445,0	345,0	0,0	200,0



Auditing Administration of Ukraine and other state structures having relation to the defense sphere.

**Summary**

**By implementing the means and measures defined in this Chapter, Ukraine has the opportunity to bring its Armed Forces to a level that will correspond with the requirements set for the Armed Forces of the most advanced democracies.**

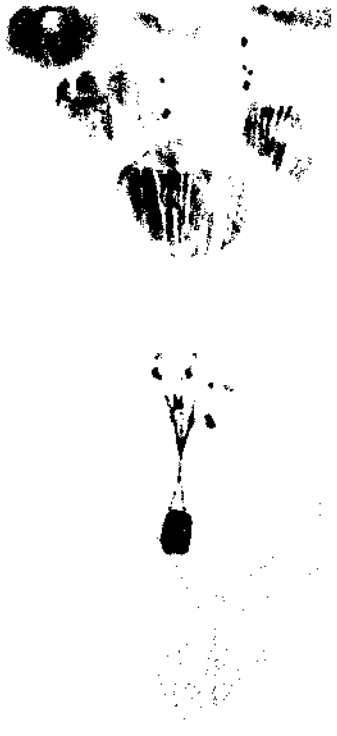
## FINAL SUMMARY

The increasing number and geographic scope of armed conflicts, both around Ukraine and worldwide, demonstrates that the global security environment is not safer than it was 5-10 years ago. Under these conditions, the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations will remain an important instrument for ensuring national security. But to ensure national defence, these forces must be able to adequately

react to existing challenges and threats. In addition, Ukraine has chosen course toward Euro-Atlantic integration and intends to take an active part in the European policy of security and defence. Given these national security goals, the need to invest in new technologies for command and control of forces, and the need to provide updated armaments and equipment to the Armed Forces of Ukraine, an honest assessment of current realities in the defence sphere clearly shows that Ukraine must rapidly reform its Armed Forces and other military formations.

We must succeed, by 2015, in creating efficient twenty-first century Armed Forces - properly equipped, trained, supplied, and able to effectively perform across the whole spectrum of possible tasks.

The quality of implementation of the plans of the Strategic Defense Bulletin, and the successful fulfillment of medium-term and short-term programs developed on the basis of the Bulletin, will ensure the achievement of the main goal, i. e. the creation of a new type of Armed Forces.







## Appendix 1

### **The essence and general features of the military conflict emergence**

The following are the prerequisites for the emergence of a military conflict:

Antagonistic contradictions among the parties to the conflict, which are determined by interests of the parties and serve as a basis for the conflict;

Sufficient military power at least of one of the parties to a conflict, which may be considered as a capability for resolving the contradictions with the use of arms;

Potential aggressiveness at least of one of the parties to a conflict, which may be considered as a readiness or a tendency to using military power.

The military conflict emergence process may consist of several phases:

The first - is the origination of contradictions, which is characterised by the absence of fundamental contradictions among the parties. Some current contradictions are resolved with non-military (political, economic, etc.) measures, as a rule, by negotiations based on compromise;

The second - is the emergence of

fundamental contradictions, which require particularly end-to-end resolution. The contradictions, as a rule, are resolved by non-military measures. The sides can regard the intentions and actions of each other as potential danger for their own interests and start direct military preparations;

The third - is the emergence of antagonistic contradictions, which are the consequences of fundamental contradictions. The character of contradictions still allows their resolution by the non-military means. The parties can regard the intentions and actions of each other as real danger for their own interests or threat and intensify military preparations;

The fourth - is the intensification of antagonistic contradictions, following which the contradictions take an irreversible character. The effectiveness of political, economic and other non-military measures is abruptly decreased. There comes a crisis between the States (or coalitions). The use of military power becomes unavoidable and the military conflict emerges.

As a rule, non-resolving of contradictions at the early phase results in growing into the next phase.



## Appendix 2

General structure of projected expenditures  
for the period until 2015

Expenditure balance of the Ukrainian MoD									
(thousand UAH)									
Year	Funding per year	Funding according to area of expenditure (percentage of total amount)							
		ARMED FORCES maintenance		ARMED FORCES training		Investments in AE		ARMED FORCES reform and development	
2004	4924933,3	3911737,9	79%	295528,5	6%	490796,9	10%	226870,0	5%
2005	6077500,0	4199070,0	69%	355990,0	6%	486500,0	8%	1035940,0	17%
2006	7140000,0	3979055,0	56%	1063920,0	15%	1459330,0	20%	637695,0	9%
2007	7824000,0	3969230,0	51%	1153360,0	15%	2191330,0	28%	510080,0	7%
2008	8722000,0	3864390,0	44%	1814770,0	21%	2820580,0	32%	222260,0	3%
2009	9764000,0	4087190,0	42,5%	2388435,0	24%	3168965,0	32%	119410,0	1,5%
2010	10708000,0	4479960,0	42%	2667240,0	25%	3523565,0	33%	37235,0	0,3%
2011	11678000,0	4915960,0	42%	2924515,0	25%	3821560,0	33%	15965,0	0,1%
2012	12660000,0	5262715,0	42%	3182670,0	25%	4203885,0	33%	10730,0	0,08%
2013	13786000,0	5706525,0	41%	3478205,0	25%	4593175,0	33%	8095,0	0,06%
2014	15064000,0	6287065,0	42%	3732430,0	25%	5041775,0	33%	2730,0	0,02%
2015	16446000,0	6852860,0	42%	4099740,0	25%	5486625,0	33%	6775,0	0,04%
<b>Total</b>	<b>124794433,3</b>	<b>57515757,9</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>27156803,5</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>37288086,9</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>2833785,0</b>	<b>2%</b>

## Appendix 3

Funding for maintenance and operation of AE												
(thousand UAH.)												
Year											Total	
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2004-2015
121699,8	174000,0	184000,0	207000,0	232000,0	260000,0	322000,0	672000,0	975000,0	1328000,0	1688000,0	2022000,0	8185699,8

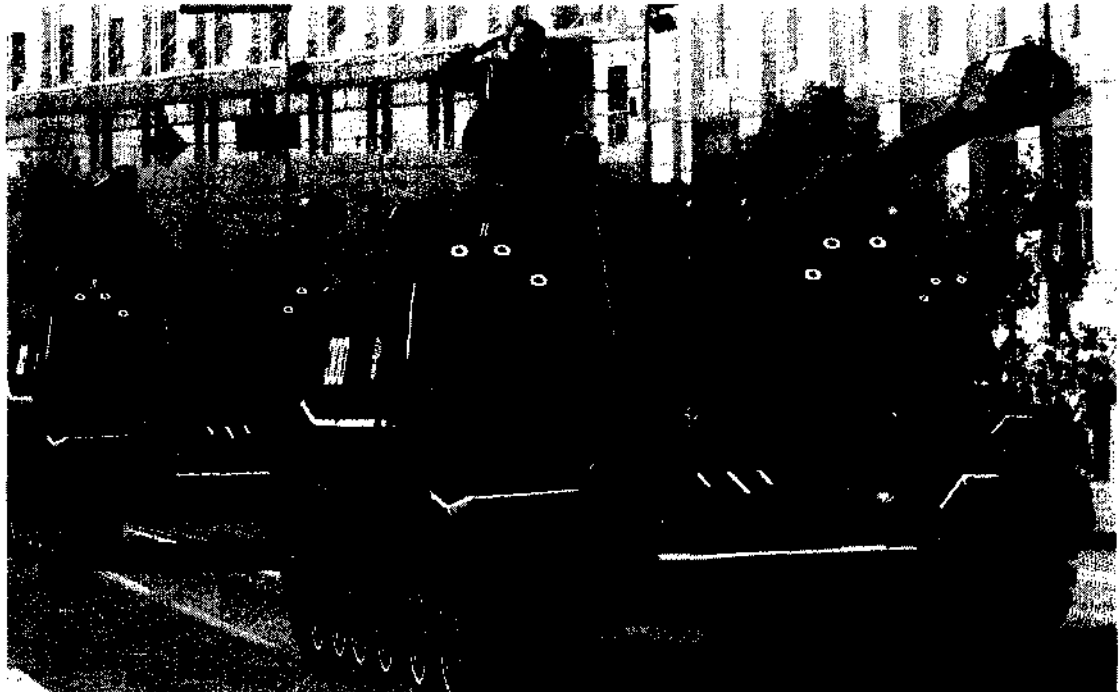


## Appendix 4

### Funding for combat training and logistical support

(thousand UAH)

Year	Combat training	Logistical support of combat training
2005	60 000,0	30 000,0
2006	400 000,0	300 000,0
2007	486 000,0	300 000,0
2008	1 100 000,0	350 000,0
2009	1 275 000,0	750 000,0
2010	1 400 000,0	900 560,0
2011	1 501 000,0	1 000 315,0
2012	1 550 000,0	1 155 000,0
2013	1 738 850,0	1 160 000,0
2014	1 850 000,0	1 160 000,0
2015	2 100 690,0	1 160 000,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 541 540,0</b>	<b>8 297 524,7</b>



## Appendix 5

Investment in <b>maintenance</b> , operation and development of AE, and infrastructure of the Ukrainian Armed Forces for transitional years (UAH thousand)													
Charges	Year												
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	In total
<b>Land Forces</b>													
Maintenance and operation of AE	24339.96	34800.0	36800.0	<b>41400.0</b>	46400.0	52000.0	64400.0	<b>134400.0</b>	195000.0	265600.0	337600.0	404400.0	<b>1637139.96</b>
Development of AE	73882.02	20022.0	<b>170671.0</b>	270072.0	<b>376124.0</b>	444058.2	<b>512898.0</b>	583332.0	731797.0	837953.0	942441.0	<b>1053988.0</b>	6017238.02
Construction of objects	6077.98	4000.0	<b>29100.0</b>	<b>42194.0</b>	49092.0	48000.0	48000.0	48000.0	46000.0	40000.0	36000.0	20600.0	417063.98
<b>Total for Army</b>	<b>104299.96</b>	58822.0	<b>236571.0</b>	<b>353666.0</b>	<b>471616.0</b>	544058.0	625298.0	765732.0	972797.0	<b>1143553.0</b>	<b>1316041.0</b>	1478988.0	<b>8071441.96</b>
<b>Air Forces</b>													
Maintenance and operation of AE	54764.91	78300.0	82800.0	<b>93150.0</b>	<b>104400.0</b>	<b>117000.0</b>	<b>144900.0</b>	302400.0	438750.0	597600.0	759600.0	909900.0	3683564.91
Development of AE	<b>166234.54</b>	45049.5	<b>384009.75</b>	607662.0	846279.0	999130.5	<b>1154020.5</b>	<b>1312497.0</b>	<b>1646543.25</b>	1885394.25	<b>2120492.25</b>	2371473.0	<b>13538785.55</b>
Construction of objects	13675.455	9000.0	65475.0	94936.5	<b>110457.0</b>	<b>108000.0</b>	108000.0	108000.0	<b>103500.0</b>	90000.0	81000.0	46350.0	938393.955
<b>Total for Air Forces</b>	<b>234674.91</b>	132349.5	532284.75	795748.5	<b>1061136.0</b>	1224130.5	<b>1406920.5</b>	1722897.0	2188793.25	2572994.25	2961092.25	3327723.0	<b>18160744.41</b>
<b>Navy</b>													
Maintenance and operation of AE	24339.96	34800.0	36800.0	<b>41400.0</b>	46400.0	52000.0	64400.0	<b>134400.0</b>	195000.0	265600.0	337600.0	404400.0	<b>1637139.96</b>
Development of AE	73882.02	20022.0	170671.0	270072.0	<b>376124.0</b>	444058.2	512898.0	583332.0	<b>731797.0</b>	837953.0	942441.0	1053988.0	6017238.02
Construction of objects	6077.98	4000.0	29100.0	42194.0	49092.0	<b>48000.0</b>	48000.0	<b>48000.0</b>	46000.0	40000.0	36000.0	20600.0	417063.98
<b>Total for Navy</b>	<b>104299.96</b>	58822.0	236571.0	353666.0	<b>471616.0</b>	544058.0	625298.0	765732.0	972797.0	<b>1143553.0</b>	<b>1316041.0</b>	<b>1478988.0</b>	<b>8071441.96</b>
<b>Combined arms units, military units and bodies of central subordination</b>													
Maintenance and operation of AE	18254.97	<b>26100.0</b>	<b>27600.0</b>	<b>31050.0</b>	34800.0	39000.0	48300.0	100800.0	<b>146250.0</b>	199200.0	253200.0	303300.0	1227854.97
Development of AE	<b>55411.515</b>	<b>15016.5</b>	<b>128003.25</b>	202554.0	282093.0	333043.5	384673.5	<b>437499.0</b>	548847.75	628464.75	706830.75	790491.0	<b>4512928.515</b>
Construction of objects	4558.485	3000.0	21825.0	31645.5	36819.0	36000.0	36000.0	36000.0	34500.0	3000.0	27000.0	15450.0	312797.985
<b>Total for UCS</b>	78224.97	<b>44116.5</b>	177428.25	265249.5	<b>353712.0</b>	408043.5	468973.5	574299.0	729597.75	857664.75	987030.75	<b>1109241.0</b>	6664872.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	521499.8	<b>294110.0</b>	1182855.0	1768330.0	2358080.0	2720290.0	3126490.0	3828660.0	4863985.0	5717765.0	6580205.0	7394940.0	40968500.53



## CONTENTS

<b>OPENING ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>OPENING ADDRESS BY DEFENCE MINISTER OF UKRAINE</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1. Fundamental requirements for the reform of Ukraine's Armed Forces and other military structures</b> .....	<b>9</b>
1.1. Ukrainian national interests, goals, tasks and principles of state policy for security and defence. ....	10
1.2 Arms control and disarmament .....	11
1.3 Current trends in the development of the security situation around Ukraine and in the world as a whole. ....	11
1.4 Potential threats to Ukraine's military security. ....	14
1.4.1 Threats to Ukraine's sovereignty or territorial integrity. ....	14
1.4.2. Military or political conflicts and instability close to Ukraine's borders. ....	14
1.4.3. Probability of Ukraine's involvement into regional armed conflicts or military confrontation among other nations. ....	15
1.4.4. Uncontrolled proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and dual-use technologies. ....	15
1.4.5. International terrorism. ....	15
1.4.6. Information security and threats in the information area. ....	16
1.4.7. Failure of supply with vital resources. ....	17
1.4.8. Threats to life and security of Ukrainian citizens. ....	17
1.4.9. Emergence of military conflicts. ....	17
1.5. National system for managing security and defence issues. ....	18
1.5.1. National security and defence policy formation mechanism. ....	18
1.5.2. Democratic civilian control over the military organisation and law enforcement agencies. ....	19
1.5.3. Public information issues. ....	20
1.6. Analysis and conclusions concerning the actual status of Ukrainian Armed Forces and other military formations. ....	21
1.6.1. Legislative and legal basis in the defence area. ....	22
1.6.2. Command and control system. ....	22
1.6.3. Organisational structure and manpower of Ukraine's Armed Forces and other military formations. ....	23
1.6.4. Recruitment, training and reserve accumulation system of the Armed Forces and other military formations. ....	24
1.6.5. The Armed Forces and other military formations' personnel training system .	26



1.6.6. Armaments, military and special equipment of Armed Forces and other military formations. . . . .	26
1.6.7. Logistic and medical support system. . . . .	26
1.6.8. Military infrastructure. . . . .	27
1.6.9. Military science. . . . .	27
1.6.10. International cooperation. . . . .	27
1.6.11. Peacekeeping activity. . . . .	28
1.6.12. Financial policy. . . . .	29
1.6.13. Moral and psychological state of military and civilian personnel of the Armed Forces and other military structures of Ukraine. . . . .	30
<b>CHAPTER 2. The Profile of Ukraine's Armed Forces and other military formations in 2015. . . . .</b>	<b>31</b>
2.1. Functions, tasks and goals of the Armed Forces and other military formations of Ukraine. . . . .	32
2.2. Transformation of the status and tasks of the other Ukrainian military units . . .	34
2.3. General shape of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. . . . .	35
2.4. The Command and Control system for the Armed Forces of Ukraine. . . . .	36
2.5. The functional structures of the Ukrainian Armed Forces. . . . .	39
2.6. Organizational structures of the Ukrainian Armed Forces. . . . .	40
2.6.1 The Land Forces. . . . .	40
2.6.2. The Air Forces. . . . .	42
2.6.3. The Navy of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. . . . .	43
2.6.4. Support and maintenance forces command. . . . .	45
2.7. System of recruitment and accumulating resources. . . . .	45
2.8. Systems for training and education, humanitarian and social development . . .	46
2.9. Reservists. . . . .	49
2.10. Comprehensive logistic support system. . . . .	49
2.11. Infrastructure. . . . .	50
2.12. Medical support system. . . . .	50
2.13. Military science. . . . .	51
<b>CHAPTER 3. Means and methods for achieving the future shape of Ukraine's Armed Forces. . . . .</b>	<b>53</b>
3.1. Main ways of achieving future structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. . . .	55
3.1.1. The stages of the reformation and development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. . . . .	56
3.1.2. Improvement of legislative and normative-and-legal basis for defense and international cooperation. . . . .	57



3.1.3. Improvement of command and control system. . . . .	58
3.1.4. Balancing of the forces structure. . . . .	60
3.1.5. Personnel policy, educational system improvement and troops training. . . . .	65
3.1.6. Improving recruiting and training mobilization reserves of the Ukrainian Armed Forces. . . . .	69
3.1.7. Procurement of new equipment and armament for the Armed Forces of Ukraine. . . . .	69
3.1.8. Logistic support system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. . . . .	70
3.1.9. Social and legal support of military personnel and their families. . . . .	72
3.1.10. Development of the military science. . . . .	76
3.2. Euro-Atlantic aspects of reforming the Armed Forces of Ukraine. . . . .	77
3.3. Peacekeeping activities. . . . .	78
3.4. Defence planning system. . . . .	79
3.5. The Armed Forces' reform and development management system. . . . .	80
3.6. Financial and economic grounds of the reformation and development of Armed Forces until 2015. . . . .	81
<b>Final summary. . . . .</b>	<b>87</b>
Appendix 1. . . . .	88
Appendix 2. . . . .	89
Appendix 3. . . . .	89
Appendix 4. . . . .	90
Appendix 5. . . . .	91