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1. Military Policy: Defence Review in Ukraine

06.10.10. The Cabinet of Ministers held a meeting of the Interagency Defence Review Commission chaired by the Vice Premier, V.Sivkovych.

Comment: *The Commission resolved that Defence Review materials should be finalized during October and submitted to the Cabinet for consideration in November.*

The Defence Review is a procedure of assessing the state and readiness of the Ukrainian Armed Forces and other military formations for performance of defence-related tasks. Results of the Defence Review are used to produce the Strategic Defence Bulletin and identify steps to enhance national defence capacity. The first Defence Review in Ukraine was carried out in 2003-2004; subsequently, in 2004 and 2005, it served as the basis for development and approval of the Strategic Defence Bulletin till 2015 and the State Programme of the UAF Development in 2006-2011 respectively. Results of the second (ongoing) Defence Review are to be used for production of the Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine till 2025.

2. Military Policy: Relations between Ukraine and Russia

04.10.10. The President of Ukraine, Viktor Yanukovich, said that Ukraine was willing to make its bases available for repair and maintenance of ships of the Russian Black Sea Fleet.

Comment: *According to the Russian Navy, after the Soviet Black Sea Fleet had been divided between Russia and Ukraine in 1997, the Russian share numbered some 100 ships and 25 000 personnel. Admittedly, the Russian BSF currently has some 50 vessels including less than 40 combat ships and boats, namely 13 large ships (the flagship, the missile cruiser "Moskva", 2 large antisubmarine warfare ships, 3 escort ships and 7 large amphibious warfare ships). In addition, there are 13 smaller ships (missile, antisubmarine ships and minesweepers), 2 submarines and 6 missile boats.*

Experts estimate that the Russian BSF facilities in the Crimea have already used up at least 80% of their service life. At the same time, according to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy, Admiral V. Vysotskyi, the Russian Black Sea Fleet will be reinforced by 15 new surface ships (Project 22350 frigates) and diesel submarines (Project 677 "Lada") by 2020.

3. Military Policy: State Programmes of Military Equipment Development

07.10.10. The Vice Premier, V.Sivkovych, entrusted the Defence Ministry and the Ministry of Industrial Policy with a task to amend State Targeted Programmes of Military Equipment Development.

Comment: *V.Sivkovych ordered a minute and thorough revision of equipment development programmes and concepts, in particular those regarding a corvette for the Navy, a multipurpose missile system, and An-70 aircraft.*

He also put a stop to funding of programmes which have not undergone the prescribed development procedure, have neither the Cabinet's approval nor detailed calculations, but continue to be subsidized from the State Budget.

Since 1993, the financial plug has been pulled for approximately 600 military equipment development programmes recognized as erroneous and obsolete after they consumed billions of hryvnias.

An-70 enables transportation of virtually all items on the Army inventory weighing up to 35-47 tons over the distance of 3000-5100km

According to the MoD estimates, the anticipated price of the first ship will be around €250 million. The batch-produced ship will cost approximately €210 million (in Europe, similar ships cost around €300 million).

For detailed information on the Tactical and technical characteristics of the ship type "corvette" and An-70 aircraft see Annex to IAR DN 40/2010.

4. Military Policy: Governmental Assignment

07.10.10. At a meeting of the Interagency Defence Review Committee, the Vice Premier, V.Sivkovych, told the Defence Ministry to review standards applied to classification and storing of supplies in the Ukrainian Armed Forces. The Security Service of Ukraine was tasked with identifying culprits of technical failure of military aircraft.

Comment: *According to the Vice Premier, two thirds of the MoD's aircraft are technically unserviceable. One third of those are part of the strategic reserve.*

The Ukrainian Air Force have combat aircraft Su-27, MiG-29, Su-24M, Su-24MR, Su-25; transport and special aircraft Il-76MD, An-24, An-26 and An-30; training aircraft L-39 and An-26Sh; various modifications of the transport and special helicopters Mi-8 and Mi-9; training helicopters Mi-2 as well as unmanned systems "Reis" and "Stryzh". As of 2010, the Ukrainian Air Force had about 46000 personnel, 208 combat aircraft and 39 transport aircraft.

Furthermore, in June 2010, the Defence Ministry announced its plans to have repaired 14 military aircraft by 2011.

5. Force Training: Working Trip of the Chief of Defence

05.10.10. The Chief of the General Staff, Colonel-General G.Pedchenko, went to Odessa with a working visit.

Comment: *The aim of the working trip was for the CGS to familiarize himself with the situation in military units of the Air Command "South", the readiness of equipment and weapons, and the situation with material supplies.*

In the course of his trip, on 5 October 2010, G.Pedchenko held a meeting with senior leaders of the Odessa Garrison and the Air Command "South".

At the meeting, General Pedchenko was briefed on the situation in subordinated structures after which he gave a briefing on priority directions of the MoD's efforts to develop military aviation and restore readiness of equipment.

6. International Cooperation: Norwegian Delegation Visiting Ukraine

05-10.10.10. A delegation of the Norwegian Military Air Force Academy visited the Kharkiv Air Force University named after Ivan Kozhedub.

Comment: *The overarching aim of the visit was to establish a contact between military cadets of the two nations. The Norwegian students were familiarized with training conditions of Ukrainian cadets and compared the Norwegian higher military education system with the Ukrainian one.*

Besides, the foreign delegation saw the Mi-8MTV helicopter simulator used to train helicopter pilots.

7. International Cooperation: Personnel Policy

05-08.10.10. The Ukrainian Navy Personnel Centre (Sevastopol) was visited by a Management Team established to coordinate implementation of the Programme of the UAF Personnel Policy Concept Implementation.

Comment: *The aim of the visit was to learn more about the actual ongoing development of the personnel management system, practical steps taken to manage servicemen careers. The team also intended to discuss the outcome of manning after the new personnel management system as well as exchange experience in the aforementioned areas. The team is composed of one French, one German and one US officers.*

In the course of their visit, the foreign experts familiarized themselves with functioning of the Ukrainian Navy Personnel Centre. Such centres were set up for all the three Services of the Ukrainian Armed Forces in 2008.

An expert team works in one of these Centres each year. Personnel Centres are designed to change the Personnel Policy Concept in the Services.

8. International Cooperation: NORTHERN FALCON 2011

04-07.10.10. A Danish military delegation paid an official visit to the Transport Aviation Brigade stationed in Melitopol (Zaporizhia region).

Comment: *The aim of the visit was to discuss preparation and conduct of the operation NORTHERN FALCON 2011 to transfer fuel to the island of Greenland.*

In the course of the visit the two parties discussed general procedures required for the operation NORTHERN FALCON next year. They also coordinated issues of technical, logistic and airfield engineer support at temporary home airfields during preparation for and conduct of the operation.

The operation is scheduled for the spring of 2001. Ukrainian military pilots on an Il-76MD military transport aircraft of the Ukrainian Air Force are to deliver some 500000 litres of fuel from "Thule" Air Base to "Nord" Station in Greenland.

Apart from an aircraft Il-76 of Ukrainian Air Force, the Danish Air Force will assign aircrafts C-130 to the operation NORTHERN FALCON 2011.

AN-70 Main Performance Data

Airfield conditions:	Conventional takeoff/landing. Concrete/unpaved	Short takeoff/landing. Unpaved
Maximum cargo capacity, t	47	20
Required runway length, m	1 550 - 1 800	600 - 700
Service range, km:		
with 47 t cargo	3 000	
with 35 t cargo	5 100	
with 20 t cargo	6 600	3 000
ferry flight	8 000	6 700
Speed, km/h		
cruising	700 - 750	700 - 750
maximum	780	780
Cruising altitude, m	9 000 - 12 000	9 000 - 12 000
Engines:		
type	D-27	D-27
Crew, pers.	3 - 5	3 - 5

Tactical and technical characteristics of the ship type "corvette" project 58250

№	Characteristic	Parameter
1	Displacement, tons	2500
2	Speed, knots	32
3	Length, m	112
4	Draught, m	5,6
5	Propulsion	Turbines
6	endurance	30
7	Range	4000 NM (14 knots.)
8	Crew, pers.	110
9	Armament	anti-ship missile system EXOCET MM40 Block3, anti-aircraft missile systems ASTER 15, artillery systems 76/62 Super Rapid, artillery systems (2) Millennium, 35 mm Naval Gun System (GDM-008), torpedo tube (2) NH90 NFH (NATO Frigate Helicopter)