

1. Military Policy: Ukrainian-Russian Relations

10.11.10. According to the Ukrainian Defence Minister, M.Yezhel, in 2011 Ukraine intends to raise the charge for the usage of the Ukrainian Research and Development Aircraft Simulator NYTKA (Saky, Crimea) by Russian shipborne aviation pilots.

Comment: Besides, the Defence Ministry plans to upgrade the simulator's status from military unit to MoD's state-run enterprise.

The ground-based shipborne aviation testing simulator (NYTKA) is special training facilities reproducing an aircraft carrier's deck designed to practise aircraft takeoff and landing procedures.

NYTKA Training Area is used by Russia under the Agreement between the Ukrainian and Russian Governments of 07.02.97 ratified by the Ukrainian Law in 2004. Russia pays Ukraine \$500000 annually for the use of these training facilities. Part of the payment was made in kind – by spare parts for the Ukrainian Air Force and Navy.

2. UAF Development: Operability of Ukrainian Military Aircraft

11.11.10. A meeting was held in Kiev between the Ukrainian Air Force Commander, Lieutenant-General Sergiy Onyschenko, and the Head of the state-run enterprise "Antonov", Dmytro Kiva.

Comment: The overarching topic of the negotiations was to identify possible solutions to the problem associated with maintenance of the Ukrainian Air Force aircraft An-24, An-26 and An-30 as well as the possibility of rearmament with new aircraft equipment.

The two officials also considered the plans to design a new promising multi-purpose transport aircraft. This new aircraft is to occupy the niche currently taken by An-12 (C-130) which has by now become obsolete. It can be an upgrade of An-158 aircraft.

The Air Force Commander also briefed his interlocutor on future requirements of the Ukrainian Air Force with regard to adopting new types of military transport aircraft. The Ukrainian Air Force needs light tactical aircraft of the An-26 type which can be used for both administrative and special purposes.

3. International Exercises: ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR

11.11.10. The Ukrainian Navy corvette "Ternopil" arrived at the NATO Naval Base Souda Bay (Crete).

Comment: On 7 November 2010, the corvette "Ternopil" left Sevastopol to go on patrolling duty as part of the counterterrorist operation ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR in the Mediterranean.

The duration of the corvette's operational tour is provisionally estimated at 45 days.

The practical phase of the counterterrorist operation commenced on 6 October 2001. The aim of the operation is to prevent smuggling of arms and narcotics, terrorist acts, human trafficking, and monitoring of shipping.

Key tasks of the operation are: patrolling and control of shipping in the area of operations.

Ukraine was the second (after Russia) non-NATO nation to join Operation ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR.

Since 2001, the Ukrainian Navy contributed the frigate "Hetman Sagaidachny", the corvette "Lutsk" and the corvette "Ternopil" to Operation ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR.

4. Peacekeeping: Reconnaissance of Buake Airfield

An Operational Group composed of officers of the 56th Separate Helicopter Detachment operating as part of the UN Mission in Liberia conducted a reconnaissance of Buake Airfield, in particular facilities and infrastructure of the future base for the part of the Ukrainian contingent that is to be dispatched to provide operational support to the UN Mission in Côte d'Ivoire.

Comment: A decision was made during the reconnaissance to accommodate the Ukrainian personnel within the quarters of the Ghana Air Unit at the Buake Airfield.

Two Ukrainian Mi-8MT helicopters will be stationed at Buake Airfield in Côte d'Ivoire. The UN Mission Command also considers the possibility of air support by the 56th Separate Helicopter Detachment on request from the Rapid Reaction Force in Côte d'Ivoire. In order to do that, two Mi-24 and two Mi-8MT are to be stationed on the border at Gbarnga-Kari Airfield or Zvedru Airfield in Liberia.

5. International Cooperation: NATO Delegation Visiting Ukraine

09.11.10. A NATO delegation headed by the Deputy Director General of the International Military Staff on Cooperation and Regional Security, Major-General Carlos Branco.

Comment: Issues discussed during the negotiations included the status of the Ukraine-NATO Military Committee Implementation Programme for 2010-2011, Ukrainian military units' participation in the Planning and Review Process, the Operational Capabilities Concept, peace support operations and multinational UN- EU- and NATO-led forces.

Other issues included cooperation between the Ukrainian Armed Forces and the NATO International Military Staff as well as preparation for the meeting of the Ukraine-NATO Military Committee at the defence chiefs' level scheduled for January 2011.

6. International Cooperation: Ukraine-UK Relations

10.11.10. The UK confirmed its willingness to facilitate Ukraine's security and defence reform efforts. This statement was made by the UK Minister for International Security Strategy, Gerald Howarth at his meeting with the Ukrainian Ambassador in the UK, Volodymyr Handogiy.

Comment: This includes, first of all, training of MoD and UAF personnel in the framework of the bilateral defence cooperation programme for 2010-2011 signed in Kiev in June 2010.

The two officials also discussed cooperation in the framework of international organizations, in particular the EU maritime counter piracy operation ATALANTA and the Multinational Helicopter Initiative.

Ukraine joined the Multinational Helicopter Initiative (designed to enhance the EU and NATO helicopter capabilities) after receiving a formal invitation from the MHI founding nations (the UK and France) in 2008. On 28 September 2009, the President of Ukraine signed Decree №775/2009 "On Ukraine's Participation in the Multinational Helicopter Initiative". Ukraine joined the MHI by assigning helicopters to the MHI Pool; carrying out overhaul and modernization of helicopters at Ukrainian aircraft repair plants; training (retraining) of helicopter crews at Ukrainian training facilities; providing in-theatre maintenance of helicopters by Ukrainian mobile teams; research and development in the MHI framework.

7. Verification: Inspection in Italy

A UAF inspection team completed a regular verification of Italy's observing the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and the Open Skies Treaty.

Comment: The UAF Inspection Team examined two declared military sites, namely the 9th Mountain Infantry Regiment in Lakvila and the mechanized brigade "Sardinian Grenadiers" stationed in Rome.

Results of the verification by the inspection team at the aforementioned military units reveal that Italy meets its international commitments in full.

8. Military Equipment and Defence Industry: APC for Thailand

08.11.10. According to the spokesman of the state-run company "Ukrspetsexport", Ukraine is preparing the next batch of armoured vehicles to be delivered to Thailand by the end of 2010.

Comment: The first batch of Ukrainian armoured vehicles was delivered to Thailand in September 2010. Delivery of the second batch of BTR-3E1 APCs to Thailand is scheduled for December 2010.

The contract for delivery of BTR-3E1 APCs as well as the associated maintenance and servicing equipment was signed by Ukraine and Thailand in 2007.

Under the contract, Ukraine is to train Thai specialists in maintenance, servicing and repair of the BTR-3E1 family.

According to the Thai mass media, the total value of the contract is some \$130 million. The contract stipulates that 112 Ukrainian armoured vehicles must be delivered for the Thai Armed Forces during 2010-2012.

BTR-3E1 is a new upgraded version of BTR-3E. The vehicle is equipped with the combat module "Shturm" including a 30mm gun, a machine gun, a grenade launcher, a "Bars" antimissile, a German engine and an automatic gear box "Allison" (USA). The new model was designed by the Morozov Design Bureau in Kharkiv.

9. Development of Military Equipment and Defence Industry: Ukrainian-Belorussian Products

The Belorussian research and development privately owned unitary venture "Tetraedr" conducted a demonstration firing from the modernized fighting vehicle T38 "Stilet" in Domanove Training Area last October.

Comment: The self-contained mobile T38 STILET Air Defense Missile System (ADMS) is designed to defend Army units, industrial and military installations from the strikes of all types of modern and advanced aerial attack assets flying nap-of-the-earth, at low and medium altitudes. The STILET ADMS provides acquisition and identification of targets on the move and at halts, as well as engagement of target with one or two missiles from a short halt or from a stationary position. The system was designed on the basis of the self-contained mobile air defence system 9K33-1T "OSA-1T" (on the MZKT-69222 chassis) and the new two-stage rocket T382 designed by "Luch".

The first demonstration firing with the new two-stage rocket and T381 fighting vehicle is scheduled for the middle of 2012.

"Tetraedr" was founded on 26 April 2001. The enterprise specializes in development and manufacture of advanced radio-electronic weapon systems, development and manufacture of hardware and software used in radar and radio electronic control assets, upgrading of Air Defense Missile Systems.

For characteristics of T38 "Stilet" see Annex to IAR DN 45/2010.

10. Conversion Challenges: Control over Ammunition Disposal

05.11.10. The President of Ukraine, Viktor Yanukovich, issued Decree №1106/2010-rp appointing the Head of Main Supervising Directorate of the Presidential Administration, Oleksandr Nefiodov, Chairman of the Commission for Monitoring of Disposal of Conventional Ammunition Unfit for Further Use and Storing.

Comment: In addition, the President ordered a complex inspection of how the Defence Ministry, the Ministry of Industrial Policy and the National Space Agency of Ukraine dispose of conventional ammunition unfit for further use and storing as well as liquid rocket fuel components. A commission is to be established and the inspection is to be conducted from the 8th till the 25th of November 2010.

Characteristics of T38 «Stilet»

№		Параметри
1	Maximum range (km)	20
2	Maximum altitude (km)	0,025 – 10
3	Maximum cross range (km)	10
4	Maximum speed of target (mps)	900
5	Hit probability with one AGM	0,90
6	Emplacement/displacement time (min)	5
7	Total service life (years)	25

T38 STILET SAM system comprises combat and technical support assets.

Combat assets composition:

T381 Combat Vehicle (CV)

T382 Surface-to-Air Missiles (SAM)

Technical support assets composition:

T383 Transportation and Loading Vehicle (TLV)

T384 Alignment Vehicle (AV)

T385 Maintenance Vehicle (MV)

T386 Automated Mobile Check-up and Testing Station (AKIPS)

T387 Ground Equipment Kit (GEK)