

1. Military Policy: Ukraine's Military Doctrine

10.12.10. The President of Ukraine, Viktor Yanukovich, issued Decree №1119/2010 instructing the Ukrainian Defence Ministry to draft a new version of Ukraine's Military Doctrine.

Comment: *The President also entrusted the Cabinet with the following tasks: within a month after approval of the new Military Doctrine of Ukraine, submit, in accordance with the established procedure, drafts of the Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine and the State Integrated Programme of the Ukrainian Armed Forces Reform and Development for 2011-2015; in drafting the Law "On Ukraine's State Budget for 2011" incorporate adequate financial appropriations for the Ukrainian Armed Forces that meet substantiated defence potential requirements; within three months, approve the State Programme of the UAF Armaments and Equipment Development for 2011-2015; develop and introduce the Single Automated Command and Control System for the UAF; ensure transition of UAF communication systems to digital equipment.*

In addition, the President ordered that by 1 January 2011, the Defence Ministry be relieved of extraneous functions concerning alienation of surplus military property; besides, measures must be taken to increase UAF servicemen's pay in 2011.

The President also instructed the National Institute for Strategic Studies to finalize preparations and submit, within three weeks' time and in accordance with the established procedure, the draft of a new version of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine.

Moreover, within a month, the Cabinet is to identify propriety areas for Ukraine-NATO cooperation and provide for proper financing of relevant activities.

The aforementioned decisions were approved based on an integrated analysis of challenges and threats to Ukraine's national security in 2011.

2. Ukraine-NATO: Meeting of the Joint Working Group

14.12.10. The 2010 concluding meeting of the Ukraine-NATO Joint working Group on Defence Reform was held in Brussels.

Comment: *The Ukrainian part of the JWG was headed by the First Deputy Secretary of the NSDC, Stepan Gavrysh, who briefed attendees on the national security sector reform, provisional outcome of the Strategic Defence Review, the UAF development plans and proprieties of future cooperation with the Alliance.*

Other issues discussed at the meeting included Ukraine's enlarged contribution to NATO operations in Kosovo, Afghanistan, and the Mediterranean (30 personnel instead of 17 in Afghanistan – predominantly medical officers, EOD experts and other specialists).

Annual National Programmes will remain the key element of the bilateral cooperation between Ukraine and the Alliance.

3. Peacekeeping: Reimbursement for Peacekeeping

15.12.10. According to Ukraine's Permanent Representative to the UN, Yurii Sergeiev, Ukraine broaches before the UN the issue of increasing the peacekeeping reimbursement rates.

Comment: *A working group consisting of UN member states has been formed to look into the possibility of increasing reimbursement for military peacekeeping.*

Besides, according to Mr. Sergeiev, the pay of a military peacekeeper is three times lower than that of business corporations' staff taking part in such operations. This inequity discriminates and demotivates the military.

Over the past ten years, monetary reimbursement for Ukrainian peacekeepers has been one of the lowest among troops contributing nations and equated to the pay of servicemen in the third world countries. For instance, an officer gets \$800-1200, an NCO – up to \$750, a private and sergeant – up to \$600. At the same time, a US officer get 10-12 times more for performing the same tasks, the Italians, the British and the French get 5-7 times more, the Polish get 3-4 times more. Ukraine gets from the UN some \$1100 for one serviceman depending on his qualifications.

Last May, the UN transferred 130,9 million UAH to Ukraine's State Budget for Ukrainian military contribution to peacekeeping operations in 2009 which is 27% more than in 2008 (103 million UAH).

See Annex to IAR DN 50/2010 for more information on UN reimbursement for peacekeeping in 2005-2009.

4. Peacekeeping: NATO Training Mission in Iraq

Five officers that operated as part of the NATO Training Mission in Iraq returned to Ukraine.

Comment: *Ukrainian officers operated as part of the NATO Training Mission in Iraq from December 2009 till December 2010.*

Their mission was to provide expert advice and consultations to the Joint Operations Centre at the Iraqi Defence Ministry; train Iraqi personnel in generating an operational situation database; develop materials, scenarios and conduct command-post exercises for personnel of national security, defence and law enforcement structures; train personnel of local law and order structures.

Ukrainian peacekeeping personnel have been operating as part of the NATO Training Mission in Iraq since 19 February 2006. The total strength of the Mission is approximately 300 servicemen. The Ukrainian peacekeeping personnel within the NATO Training Mission in Iraq are 8 servicemen. The NTM HQ is located in Baghdad.

5. International Cooperation: Level II Self-Evaluation

A delegation of the British Military Advisory and Training Team (in Central and Eastern Europe) accomplished their mission in the Crimea where they worked in several military units of the Ukrainian Navy Coastal Defence Centre.

Comment: *The overarching aim of the visit was to work out a Plan of a Ukrainian Marine Unit's Preparation Course for Level II Self-Evaluation in the framework of the Planning and Review Process.*

It is planned that prior to the beginning of this course, a few marine officers will take some basic training at the BMATT Centre in Vyškov (the Czech Republic).

6. International Cooperation: Ukrainian-Latvian Relations

15.12.10. Ukraine and Latvia agreed to activate defence cooperation.

Comment: *A Framework Agreement between the Defence Ministries of Ukraine and Latvia was signed in the course of President Viktor Yanukovich's official visit to Latvia.*

The document enshrines the signatories' interest in maintaining and developing cooperation between the military agencies of the two countries as well as consolidation of mutual trust, in particular, through more active cooperation between the Ukrainian and Latvian Armed Forces (cooperation in such areas as military training and education, development of military potential, logistics and acquisitions, humanitarian and peacekeeping operations, crisis management operations, etc.)

7. Military Equipment and Defence Industry: Funding in 2011

As established in the Draft State Budget for 2011, the Cabinet plans to earmark 571,225 million UAH from the State Budget for procurement of armaments and military equipment for the Ukrainian Armed Forces.

Comment: *270 million UAH from this sum will come from the State Budget General Fund and 301,225 million UAH from the Stabilization Fund.*

In addition, 173,729 million UAH is to be appropriated for applied research in the military defence area (80 million UAH from the General Fund and 93,729 million UAH from the Stabilization Fund).

The Government also plans to earmark 405,202 million UAH for reconstitution of combat potential, maintenance and repair of armaments and military equipment (150 million UAH from the General Fund and 255,202 million UAH from the Stabilization Fund).

8. Development of Military Equipment and Defence Industry: ПТПК «Skif»

15.12.10. Ukrainian manufacturers are negotiating delivery of the antitank missile launcher "Skif" with foreign countries.

Comment: *According to the mass media, orders for "Skif" were placed by Azerbaijan and Belarus.*

The antitank missile launcher "Skif" was designed by the Kiev Design Bureau "Luch". The launcher is intended for use against stationary and moving armoured targets with either composite or rolled homogenous armour including explosive reactive armour as well as small targets such as pillboxes, lightly armoured targets and helicopters.

One peculiarity of "Skif" is that it can be fired from indirect laying positions and shelters.

"Luch" also offers a high-explosive warhead for the missile. In the future, it plans to design a thermobaric warhead. The launcher uses laser-beam guidance with automatic target tracker. The effective range is 100-5000 m and time of flight to maximum range is 23 seconds.

Another peculiarity of the system is the missile trajectory (antitank missile launcher "Skif-M"). Having been launched, the missile flies at the altitude of 10 metres and levels with the target only at the final phase of its flight. Designers claim that the probability of hitting a target with one missile is 0,7-0,85.

The Design Bureau "Skif" is the primary contractor for manufacturing of "Skif".

9. UAF and Society: Housing

11.12.10. The first 17 families of servicemen of the 61st MoD Arsenal received keys to their new flats in Lozova.

Comment: *114 families in total are to be moved out of the arsenal premises. They will be resettled in Lozova (88 flats) and PISOCHYN Village (23 flats) at the outskirts of Kharkv. The remaining 10 flats will be purchased within a week.*

It will be recalled that in August 2008 a fire broke out at the arsenal which triggered explosion of ammunitions stored therein. Whole pieces of ammunition and fragments were flying within a radius of 5km. As a result of the closing down of the 61st Arsenal, a decision was made to re-house servicemen who used to live on the Arsenal premises.

UN Reimbursement for Peacekeeping in 2005-2009

Year	UN reimbursements transferred to the State Budget (millions \$)	Anticipated transfers from the UN Secretariat, the OSCE, or another regional organization for participation of Ukrainian contingents and personnel in peacekeeping operations (the Act "On the State Budget" for the relevant year), million UAH		
		Total	General Fund	Special Fund
2005	21,0	161,5	152,2	9,3
2006	21,0	130,4	123,5	6,9
2007	20,5	97,6	89,3	8,3
2008	13,0	95,3	81,1	14,2
2009	16,3	175,8	120,4	55,4
2010	16,0*	157,9	136,9	21,0

* - according to the MoD's prognostication, the UN reimbursement in 2010 will amount to some \$6 million