NATO's Support to Ukraine

At their meeting in Warsaw on 9 July 2016, the Heads of State and Government of the NATO-Ukraine Commission endorsed a Comprehensive Assistance Package (CAP) for Ukraine. The CAP supports Ukraine so that it can better provide for its own security, and carry out essential reforms in the security and defence sector. This includes objectives set out in the 2016 Strategic Defence Bulletin (SDB) towards adopting NATO standards and achieving interoperability with NATO forces by 2020.

In July 2018, Ministers of Defence of the NATO-Ukraine Commission noted the second review of the CAP, aligning it further to Ukraine's reform objectives under the Annual National Programme (ANP). This fact sheet reflects the current state of NATO's support to Ukraine under the CAP.

NATO advisory effort

Allied experts, based at the NATO Representation to Ukraine (NRU), advise Ukraine on key issues related to the implementation of the SDB. They support the reform of Ukraine's logistics system, the development of a non-commissioned officers' corps and other issues. Advisers also provide support to Ukraine in developing national legislation reflecting key Euro-Atlantic principles and norms. Recently, advisory efforts have focused on the implementation of Ukraine's Law on National Security (notably, effective command and control arrangements, ensuring civilian control and democratic oversight of the security and defence sector and reform of the Security Service of Ukraine).

Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C4) Trust Fund

Through the C4 Trust Fund, led by Canada, Germany and the UK, and executed by the NATO Communications and Information Agency (NCIA), NATO assists Ukraine in re-organising and modernising its C4 structures and capabilities, as well as increasing interoperability with NATO. Under the C4 Trust Fund:

- The Regional Airspace Security Programme (RASP) aims to increase civil/ military air traffic coordination and enable real-time connectivity with neighbouring countries to provide early notification and coordination on airspace threats, security incidents and suspicious aircrafts. The implementation of the project is expected to start by the end 2018.

- The Secure Communications project will provide secure satellite communications and Blue Force Tracking Capabilities to the Ukrainian Armed Forces by the end of 2018.

- The Knowledge Sharing project provides Ukraine with information on NATO C4 standards and procedures. Various activities have already taken place, including workshops, expert visits and a hackathon. The project will be completed by the beginning of 2019.

Logistics and Standardisation Trust Fund

The Trust Fund, led by the Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Poland, supports the ongoing reform of Ukraine's logistics and standardisation systems. The project will be achieved through the implementation of three initiatives:

- National Codification Capability Enhancement: This project supports the transition to a NATO Codification System (NCS) by the end of 2018.

- Supply Chain Management Capability Improvement: This project enhances logistics performance by testing

improvements on a small scale, focusing on an improved Supply Chain Command and Control System (C2S), warehouse management, and materiel distribution and (re)supply, to be completed by summer 2019.

- Standardisation Management Capability Improvement: This project supports the implementation of a centralised standardisation management system, which is expected to become operational in Ukraine by summer 2019.

Cyber Defence Trust Fund

The Cyber Defence Trust Fund, led by Romania, and implemented by Rasirom, a Romanian state-owned company, supports Ukraine in developing defensive capabilities in the area of cyber security incident response. Assistance includes establishing two Incident Management Centres to monitor cyber security events, as well as laboratories to investigate and handle cyber security incidents. Ukraine also receives training in employing this technology and equipment. In June 2017, the equipment was successfully delivered at the Ukrainian beneficiary institutions.

Medical Rehabilitation Trust Fund

Through the Medical Rehabilitation Trust Fund, NATO is assisting Ukraine in raising the standards and long-term sustainability of its medical rehabilitation services for wounded servicemen and women. With Bulgaria as lead nation, and executed by the NATO Support Agency (NSPA), the Medical Rehabilitation Trust Fund focuses on direct medical support for servicemen and women to facilitate their rapid access to medical and psychological rehabilitation services, as well as capability development for Ukraine's medical rehabilitation institutions.

To date, support has been provided to 1,500 medical rehabilitation experts, 500 servicemen, 90 families, 4 medical rehabilitation units, and to the Invictus Games Team Ukraine. In addition, the Trust Fund has provided capacity-building support to the Presidential Administration, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Education, and established long-term educational programs for different categories of care providers.

Military Career Transition Trust Fund

The MCT Trust Fund supports Ukraine in developing a sustainable and effective military career transition system for military personnel returning to civilian careers. The Trust Fund, led by Norway and executed by NATO's Political Affairs and Security Policy Division, also supports specific psychological rehabilitation activities. From 2014 to 2018, the programme delivered 187 three-day seminars dedicated to the psychological rehabilitation of 7,486 military servicemen from the Armed Forces, the National Guard and State Border Guard Service, previously deployed in active operations in eastern Ukraine.

Resettlement Programme

This programme aims to facilitate the reintegration process from military to civilian careers for military personnel. Through vocational training, beneficiaries are provided with opportunities to obtain additional qualifications relevant to the civilian labour market. As of mid-2018, more than 10,000 former military servicemen benefited from the programme in 65 locations all across Ukraine, with overall re-employment rate at 75%. The total number of beneficiaries in 2018 is expected to be 850.

"Demilitarisation" Trust Fund

Initiatives under the Trust Fund on the Destruction of Conventional Ammunition, Small Arms and Light Weapons and Anti-personnel Mines of PfM-1 type in Ukraine, led by the United States and executed by NSPA, have resulted in:

- Destruction of 27,853 tons of conventional ammunition (of a 44,231 tons target)
- Destruction of 2,128,068 PfM-1 anti-personnel land mines (of a 5,766,768 units target).
- Destruction of 130,100 pieces of Small Arms and Light Weapons.

Following a request from Ukraine, the Trust Fund is currently working on a proposal to enhance Ammunition Storage Safety Management in the country.

Radioactive Waste Disposal Trust Fund

This Trust Fund, led by Germany and executed by the NSPA, aims to tackle radioactive waste buried by the former Soviet Army and currently under the control of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine. The remediation of a site in Tsybuleve, Kirovohrad region follows the successful completion in 2017 of a first project at the site of Vakulenchuk, Zhytomyr region.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Counter-Improvised Explosive Devices (EOD/ C-IED) Trust Fund

The project assists the transformation of EOD and development of C-IED capabilities through three initiatives:

- Doctrine: Development of common EOD and C-IED terminology, the publication of a Ukrainian C-IED doctrine, and the identification of capability requirements for the future.

- Interoperability: Training to foster interoperability between national actors.

- Civil support: Search training for use in urban areas.

NATO-Ukraine Platform on Countering Hybrid Warfare

NATO and Ukraine established a joint Platform on Countering Hybrid Warfare to facilitate cooperation in identifying hybrid threats, to build capacity and to strengthen resilience against hybrid threats High-level seminars were held on crisis management in Warsaw, Poland, in October 2017, and strategic communications in Vilnius, Lithuania, in April 2018 and in Kyiv, Ukraine, in November 2018. Further projects are being prepared.

Roadmap on NATO-Ukraine Defence Technical Cooperation

In September 2015, the Chairman of the Interagency Commission for Policy on Military-Technical Cooperation and Exports Control and NATO's Deputy Assistant Secretary General for Defence Investment signed a Joint Declaration on strengthening defence-technical cooperation between Ukraine and NATO. A Roadmap supports a number of activities including those related to C4, ammunition safety, codification, life cycle management and assurance, as well as defence industry reform.

Strategic Communications Partnership Roadmap

The Strategic Communications Partnership Roadmap was signed by the NATO Secretary General and the Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine in September 2015. It advises the Ukrainian authorities in developing, managing and responding to security challenges by placing strategic communications at the core of a national strategy. It helps civilian and military staff to be effective strategic communicators. In 2017/18 the NATO Information and Documentation Centre organised 19 training activities, and advised national academies in Ukraine in the area of strategic communications.

Planning and Review Process (PARP)

In 2018, forty-two PARP Partnership Goals were agreed between NATO and Ukraine that aim to help Ukraine modernise and reform its defence forces. Twenty-six Partnership Goals are addressed to the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine, with an emphasis on reforming current structures towards western defence principles and practices. A total of 15 Partnership Goals are also addressed to the Ministry of Interior and its security organisations (State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, National Guard of Ukraine, State Emergency Service of Ukraine), and one to the SSU.

Defence Education Enhancement Programme (DEEP)

DEEP assists Ukraine in improving and restructuring its military education and professional training systems. It focuses on eight defence education institutions and five training centres for Non-Commissioned Officers. Since 2017, DEEP focuses on curriculum development in the areas of civilian and democratic control, personnel management, strategic communication, leadership, quality management and operational planning. The programme has been extended until 2020.

Building Integrity (BI)

NATO BI provides institutional and individual tailored assistance to strengthen integrity and reduce corruption in the defence and security institutions. Ukraine joined NATO BI in 2007. Since 2014, Ukraine is the biggest recipient of NATO BI assistance. The Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Border Guards Service, National Guards, Security Service, National Police as well as National Anti-Corruption Bureau, National Agency for Corruption Prevention and NGOs are benefiting from NATO BI expertise. BI support mainly focuses on the management of personnel and financial resources. Specific educational programmes are also offered to military and security academies. This tailored assistance is supported through contributions to the BI Trust Fund.

Professional Development Programme (PDP)

Launched in 2005, NATO's Professional Development Programme (a Trust Fund led by the UK) trains key civilian security and defence officials on effective democratic management and building local capacity. In 2011-2016 alone, the PDP delivered various forms of training to some 9,000 civil servants in Ukraine. In 2016-2017, the Programme underwent a major transformation to better align it to the strategic situation in Ukraine. Key activities in 2018 aim to provide training to Euro-Atlantic integration specialists, support defence and security sector reform efforts, and focus on management and leadership skills.

Science for Peace and Security Programme (SPS)

Ukraine has been the largest beneficiary of the NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme since 2014. There are currently 42 ongoing SPS activities with Ukraine. Leading areas of cooperation include defence against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) agents, security-related advanced technology, and unexploded ordnance and mine detection and clearance. Flagship SPS projects in Ukraine include building capacity in the field of telemedicine, support to humanitarian demining in Ukraine, and the development of a 3D landmine detection radar. Ukraine is actively involved in cutting-edge research to develop a system capable of detecting explosives and weapons, in real time, in a mass transit environment. Looking ahead, the SPS is supporting the hybrid platform through a new project on early warning signals for hybrid attacks.