

**“NATO-Belarus: Better Awareness for
Confidence and Stability”**

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Ukraine-NATO: Long Path to Effective Cooperation



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First Decade in UA-NATO Cooperation

- 1992 - Ukraine joined **North Atlantic Cooperation Council** (replaced in 1997 by the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council) - along with all CIS countries.
- 1994 - Ukraine joined **Partnership for Peace (PfP)**, becoming the first of Commonwealth of Independent States to do so.
- **1997 - Charter on a Distinctive Partnership** between NATO and Ukraine signed, and **NATO-Ukraine Commission (NUC)** established;
NATO Information and Documentation Centre opened in Kyiv;
Ukraine's **Diplomatic Mission to NATO** established.
- 1999 - **NATO Liaison Office** opened in Kyiv.

First Assistance to Ukraine (examples):

- 1995 - NATO helped Ukraine to mitigate consequences of the **Kharkiv Drinking Water Collector disaster caused by flood**.
- 1997 - **Joint Working Group Civil Emergency Planning** established.
- 1998 - **Joint Working Group on Defence Reform** established.

Second Decade in UA-NATO Cooperation

- 2002 - President's Decree "Ukraine's Strategy on NATO": **Membership goal**.
- 2002 - **NATO-Ukraine Action Plan** adopted at the NUC meeting "reflecting Ukraine's Strategy on Relations with NATO".
- 2003 - **NATO-Ukraine Civic League** established with 26 NGOs as members.
- 2005 - '**Intensified Dialogue**' on Ukraine's aspirations to membership.
- 2008 - At **Bucharest Summit**, Allies agreed that Ukraine to become a NATO member in future, but refused to provide Membership Action Plan.
- 2009 - **Declaration to Complement Charter on Distinctive Partnership** gave NATO-Ukraine Commission central role in "underpinning Ukraine's efforts to take forward its political, economic, and defence-related reforms pertaining to its **Euro-Atlantic aspirations for membership in NATO**";
"In order to help advance Ukraine's reforms ... **Annual National Programmes** will be developed by Ukraine under the NATO-Ukraine Commission".
- 2010 – "**Non-block status**" by **President Yanukovich** (cancelled in 2014).

Second Decade in UA-NATO cooperation

A number of [Technical Agreements](#) signed to enable cooperation, including:

- 2000 - Ukrainian parliament ratified the **Partnership for Peace (PfP) Status of Forces Agreement** that facilitated participation in PfP military exercises.
- 2004 - Ukrainian parliament ratified the **Host Nation Support Agreement** with NATO that addressed issues related to the provision of civil and military assistance to Allied forces located on, or in transit through, Ukrainian territory.
- 2004 - Ukraine signed (and ratified in 2006) a **Strategic Airlift Agreement** with NATO what enabled Ukraine to make a substantial contribution to NATO's capability to move outsized cargo by leasing Antonov aircraft to Allied armed forces.
- 2006 - Ukraine joined the **Air Situation Data Exchange (ASDE)** programme, aimed to minimise potential cross-border incidents and optimise responses to terrorist attacks.
- 2008 - 1st **ASDE connection** between Air Command Post in **Lviv** and NATO Command and Reporting Centre in Veszprem, **Hungary** became operational.
- 2012 - 2nd **ASDE connection** between Air Command Post in **Odesa** and the NATO Command and Reporting Centre in Erzurum, **Turkey** became operational.

Third Decade in UA-NATO cooperation

- 2014 - At **Wales Summit**, NATO decided to launch **five new Trust Funds** to assist Ukraine in critical areas: Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C4); Logistics and Standardization; Cyber Defence; Military Career Transition; and Medical Rehabilitation.
- 2014 - Ukrainian parliament **renounced Ukraine's non-aligned status**.
- 2015 - new **National Security Strategy** of Ukraine: goals of implementation of **NATO standards and interoperability with NATO till 2020**.
- 2015 - **Annual National Programme** of NATO-Ukraine cooperation set NATO membership as Ukraine's strategic goal.
- 2016 - at **Warsaw Summit**, NATO adopted **Comprehensive Assistance Package** aimed at consolidating and enhancing support to Ukraine, including 40 tailored support capacity building measures.
- 2016 - Status of **NATO Representation to Ukraine** entered into force.
- 2017 - **NATO Membership officially set as a goal** in Ukraine's Laws "On principles of domestic and foreign policy" and "On National security".

NATO-Ukraine Action Plan 2002

Purpose: “to identify clearly Ukraine’s strategic objectives and priorities in pursuit of its **aspirations towards full integration** into Euro-Atlantic security structures”.

- **Section I. Political and economic issues:** democracy and rule of law, human rights, administrative reform, fighting corruption, market economy, economic growth, rise in living standards, freedom of speech and press.
- **Section II. Security, defence and military issues:** defence and security sector reforms, civil control of the Armed Forces and other security forces, adopting NATO standards and practices, enhancing interoperability, transparency in defence planning and budgeting procedures.
- **Section III. Information protection and security:** harmonising national system of protection of classified information to NATO standards.
- **Section IV. Legal issues:** reviewing domestic legislation and regulations with a view to determining compatibility with NATO rules and regulations.
- **Section V. Mechanisms of implementation:** Ukraine will present annually its draft Annual Target Plan (ATP) for achieving objectives of the Action Plan.

Annual National Programmes 2009-2017

Provisions of ANPs in 2009-2017 were rather **similar to Action Plan** of 2002.

- **Section I. Political and economic issues** (about 45% of ANPs text): democracy and rule of law, decentralisation, fighting corruption, judicial reform, freedom of speech, budget and tax reforms, energy reform, civil control of the Armed Forces and other security forces, ecological security.
- **Section II. Security and military issues** (about 45%): defence and security sector reforms including reforming of the Armed Forces, Interior Affairs Ministry, National Guard, Border Service, Security Service, and others.
- **Section III. Resources issues** (about 5%): reforms of defence budget, planning, and logistics.
- **Section IV. Security issues** (about 5%): implementation of agreements with NATO on protection of sensitive information, cyber security.
- **Section V. Legal issues** (1 page): improving legal basis for cooperation with NATO.

Effectiveness of ANPs

Actually Annual National Programmes cover **the same issues as Membership Action Plans**: political, economic, defence, resource, security, and legal. **But:**

- Ukraine's ANPs suffered from **Poor preparation**: many copy-pasting of the unimplemented previous year's provisions + including not relevant plans.
- **Poor implementation**: none ANP was fully implemented.
- **Obscure wordings** ("to continue studying experience", "to extend opportunities", "to establish the proper conditions for effective cooperation") instead of clear verifiable annual indicators of fulfillment.
- **Late adoption**: often ANPs were adopted in spring or summer of the year of implementation = no time for proper implementation.

ANP-2018 is based on Membership Action Plans fulfilled by Estonia during preparation for NATO membership – says Ukraine's Deputy Prime Minister for European Integration Ivanna Klympush-Tsintsadze. (ANP-2018 was approved by Ukrainian Government on February 14, 2018; to enter into force after respective Presidential Decree.)

UA in NATO Peacekeeping Missions

- 1996 - Ukrainian soldiers deployed as part of the NATO-led peacekeeping force in **Bosnia and Herzegovina**.
- 1999 - **Polish-Ukrainian Battalion** deployed as part of the NATO-led peacekeeping force in **Kosovo**. UA still continues to contribute to KFOR.
- 2005-2011 - Ukraine contributed officers to NATO Training Mission in **Iraq**.
- 2007 - Ukraine sent medical personnel to support a Provincial Reconstruction Team and instructors to the NATO Training Mission in **Afghanistan**. Now Ukraine supports NATO-led Resolute Support mission.
- 2007 - Ukraine deployed a ship in support of **Operation Active Endeavour**, NATO's maritime counter-terrorist operation in the Mediterranean.
- 2013 - Ukraine became the first partner country to contribute to NATO's counter-piracy operation off the coast of Somalia **Operation Ocean Shield**.
- 2016 – Ukraine provides information in support of NATO's maritime situational awareness under operation **Sea Guardian** (the Black Sea).

*Besides, Ukraine was the first partner country that participated in **NATO Response Force**, contributing a platoon specialised in nuclear, biological and chemical threats, and strategic airlift capabilities in 2011.*

Military Trainings & Assistance in Reforms

Military Trainings with NATO countries

- Just during the last four years - over 9,000 Ukrainian military personnel participated in 37 international exercises with NATO member states - **both in Ukraine and abroad.**
- Annual “**Sea Breeze**” military trainings on Ukrainian Black Sea coast involves thousands of troops, dozens of warships, aircrafts, other military vehicles.
- Annual “**Rapid Trident**” military trainings in Lviv region.

Joint Working Groups on Reforms

- Joint Working Group on **Defence Reform** (JWGDR)
- Joint Working Group on **Defence Technical Cooperation** (JWGDTTC)
- Joint Working Group on **Civil Emergency Planning** (JWGCEP)
- Joint Working Group on **Economic Security** (JWGES)
- JWG on **Scientific and Environmental Cooperation** (JWGSEC)

Planning and Review Process (PARP)

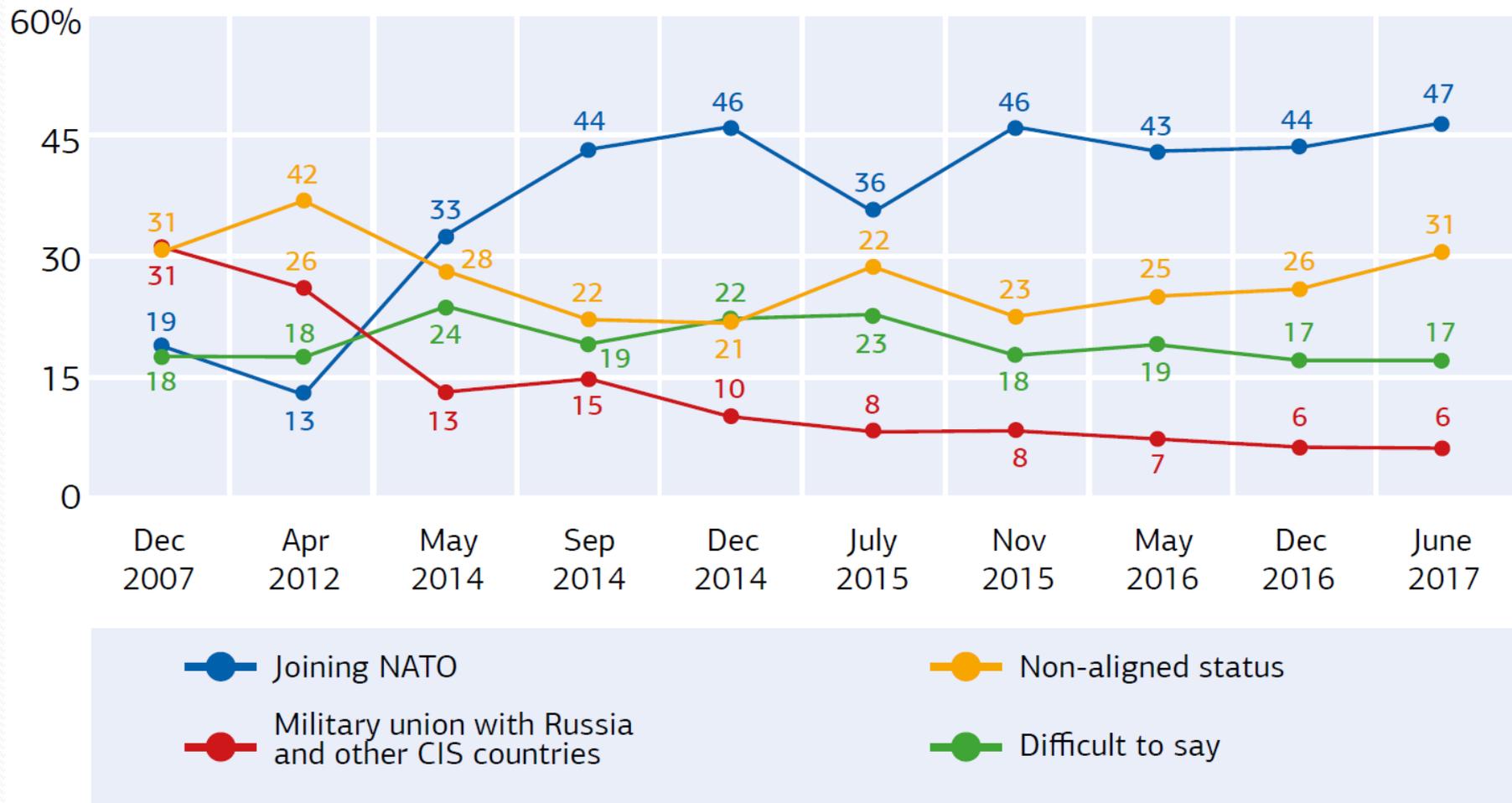
NATO Programs to Assist Ukraine

- **Science for Peace and Security** (SPS) Programme since 1991 – promoting security-related cooperation between experts and scientists from NATO and partner countries.
- **Resettling of Former Military Personnel** Programme since 2000 – additional professional qualification for former servicemen and those close to retirement.
- **Professional Development** Programme (PDP) since 2005 – strengthening civil and democratic control over security and defence structures, enhancing skills of civilians working in Ukraine's defence and security institutions.
- **Building Integrity** (BI) Programme since 2007 – good governance and anti-corruption in the defence and related security sector.
- **Defence Education Enhancement** Programme (DEEP) since 2012 – to improve military education and professional training systems.

Trust Funds for Ukraine

- Trust Fund on **Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C4)** since 2014 – enhancing C4 capacities and interoperability with NATO.
- Trust Fund on **Cyber Defence** since 2014 – developing capabilities to counter hybrid threats.
- Trust Fund on **Logistics and Standardization** since 2015 – supporting ongoing reform of logistic and standardization systems in Armed Forces, National Guard, State Border Security Service.
- Trust Fund on **Military Career Transition** since 2015 – developing professional skills for social adaptation.
- **Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) and Counter-Improvised Explosive Devices (C-IED)** Trust Fund since 2015 – enhancing EOD and C-IED capabilities.
- Trust Fund on **Medical Rehabilitation** since 2016 – medical rehabilitation abroad and equipment for medical rehabilitation in Ukraine.

Public Opinion 2007-2017



Source: Ilko Kucheriv Democratic Initiatives Foundation (DIF)

Public Opinion 2017: Regional Gap

If you participated in a referendum on accession to NATO, how would you vote?

	West	Center	South	East	Ukraine
I would vote in favor of accession	71,3	52,3	24,7	31,9	48,1
I would vote against accession	11,5	30,3	42,6	53,1	33,4
Difficult to say	17,3	17,4	32,7	15,0	18,6

Source: Ilko Kucheriv Democratic Initiatives Foundation (DIF)

Public Opinion: Incentives

Russian military aggression of 2014 – turning point in Ukraine’s public opinion: from **13%** support for NATO membership in 2012, to **46%** in 2016.

Main reasons to support NATO membership in 2017:

Providing guarantees of security for Ukraine – 86%

Strengthening and modernizing Ukrainian army – 33%

Growing Ukraine’s authority in the international arena – 25%

Reasons against NATO membership in 2017:

This may draw Ukraine into the military actions of NATO – 44%

This will provoke Russia to direct military aggression – 28%

Ukraine in principle should be a non-aligned state – 27%

This requires significant additional funds – 26%

NATO is an aggressive imperialistic bloc – 25% (48% in 2001)

Foreigners and foreign capital will take control of Ukraine – 22%

Sources: DIF for 2017; Razumkov Centre for 2001.

Conclusions

- **Inconsistency, ineffective use** of existing opportunities, and **weak information policy** – the main shortcomings on Ukraine’s Euro-Atlantic integration path.
- **More effective application of existing mechanisms is needed**, including the Annual National Programmes of Ukraine-NATO-Cooperation, NATO Trust Funds and Programmes.
- State Concept on **Improving Informing the Public on Euro-Atlantic Integration of Ukraine** for 2017-2020 (adopted in 2017), has to be implemented more effectively:

Post-Soviet myths still influence Ukrainian public opinion;

In 2017, 55% wanted to get more information about NATO, and only 21% knew about the consensus principle in approving decisions in NATO.

(Source: DIF, 2017)

Thank You for Your Time!



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