

### **Abstracts**

The paper analyzes peculiarities of the NATO standardization process in the Ukrainian defence sector. The authors emphasize key priorities while the NATO standards implementation in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The major decrees as well as documents are mentioned as a legislation bases for further reformation period. The standardization is determined as a process of the Concepts coordination, doctrines, procedures, and measurements in the operative, administrative and financial sectors.

*Key word:* the NATO standardization, implementation, interoperability, military doctrine, Armed Forces, collaboration, standards.

## **CONCEPTUAL PRINCIPALS OF MILITARY-POLITICAL UKRAINE-NATO COOPERATION**

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The national interests of Ukraine require its integration into international security systems, its economic, military and military-technical bodies. Currently, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) turns out to be the most authoritative organism of this sort. Integration into Euro-Atlantic security systems, including the prospect of membership in NATO, is a priority and a strategic goal of the Ukrainian foreign policy that is to be achieved through the implementation of the NATO standards and practice as well as enhancement of interoperability between the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the NATO.

In order to reach the interoperability of multinational forces, coordination of doctrines and procedures, noncompliance with primary terminology, operational integrity of both signal and information systems, military tactics and compliance, as well as a balance of combat and tangible supply.

The solution of an issue is facilitated by the standardization, which is determined as a process of the concepts coordination, doctrines, procedures, and measurements to obtain and maintain the most effective level, interoperability, interconnection and coordination in the operative, administrative and financial sectors.

The fundamental objective of the NATO standardization is to ensure the safety of the Alliance forces, to augment the efficiency of available exploitation resources, to reach the tightest collaboration among the armed forces of the NATO members, obstacles that occur while joint military exercises are generated by logistics differences of supply systems and procedures to conduct combat operations.

The transition to the NATO Standards for the Ukrainian Armed Forces is a primary shift to the new professional level as well as an ultimate collapse of the so-called post-soviet heritage. It is the new philosophy of military structure, the efficiency of which has been already proved by experience of leading world countries.

The fundamental goal of the NATO-Ukraine cooperation in the frames of standardization is the study and gradual implementation of the Alliance's

standards. The solution of issues are to be facilitated by the standardization as far as it is defined within the NATO as an adoption of coherent conceptions, doctrines, procedures in the operational, administrative and financial realms. Implementation of the NATO standards provides the achievement of an essential level of interoperability of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (the Armed Forces of Ukraine) in the process of planning and assessing the forces pertaining to the NATO Program "Partnership for Peace". Subsequently, the results of the implementation are analyzed thoroughly while military units and subdivisions which are allocated as assets of joint operative forces and capabilities, are being evaluated. All this contributes to realization of the strategic goal of Ukraine concerning the Euro-Atlantic integration by gradual adoption of the NATO standards and procedures, as well as enhancement of interoperability between the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the NATO in the course of the joint peace-support operations, specifically the accomplishment of objectives regarding the partnership and participation in the NATO-led crisis management missions. The pace of transition to the NATO standards in the Armed Forces of Ukraine indicates the existence of certain issues while the realization process, that confirms the actuality of the NATO standards implementation in daily life of the Armed Forces of Ukraine [1].

The NATO standardization is a common process that may be applied to any kind of the Alliance's activity, thus the NATO standards of defence system of the member states are classified according to three realms, although some standards can be relevant to more than one realm[2, p.6-9]:

- operational standards - standards on tactical concepts, doctrines, tactical measures, training methods of personnel, management issues, maps and other matters related to military exercises, processes, procedures, organization and all classes of supply;

- administrative standards are the terminology standards, including rules and regulations of the Armed Forces daily life (for example: protocols, administrative procedures, statistical reports, documents);

- materiel standards- documents related to the material properties altogether with processing and information distribution. They cover development of manuals and technical specifications for contemporary equipment, taking into consideration systems, subsystems, blocks, nodes, components, as well as spare parts, resources and other supply items of the daily life cycle.

In the world's practice, the operational and the administrative standardizations are combined under the term "military standardization", and the material one - under the term "standardization of military equipment".

The standardization documents of military equipment on the basis of the procedure and nomenclature are the military equivalents of the civilian industrial standards. The standardization process is targeted at the initiation of a coherent system of logistic supply for the forces of the Alliance as well as forces in the frames of "Partnership for Peace".

The military standardization is under responsibility of the national ministries of defence, however, the process itself is carried out by industrial establishments (institutes, firms, associations) at a request of the armed forces and

other operating agencies. The specific measures of civilian standards, including international ones are applied at full swing in order to economize funds.

The Military Agency for Standardization (MAS) is in charge of the NATO standardization, while the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) is liable for the standardization of military equipment [3].

It should be noted that the military standardization together with the standardization of military equipment appear to be interrelated. Standardization of basic operating procedures such as concepts, programs, methodology influence on the dissemination of prospects for the standardization of military equipment. Additionally, the contemporary equipment is likely to revise the doctrines and may almost always entail transformations in the operating procedures.

Analyses of the documents on NATO standardization in the Ukraine testifies that the principal portion of them are interstate agreements on standardization, which relate to issues of the military standardization, namely operating and administrative questions [4]. In the NATO, these documents are grouped into two series in compliance with common aspects, they are:

“STANAG” (Standardization Agreement) - an official treaty between a few or all NATO members on acceptance or implementation of the same or analogous type of armament, military equipment, ammunition, infrastructure as well as operative, logistic and administrative procedures. STANAG is not valid without being implemented by a country-member, actually, it must be scribed in the official documents. The NATO member states ratify and execute STANAG on their own behalf.

“AP” (Allied Publication) - documents that contain the agreed principles of action or standardization methods, which should be applied by the armed forces of all or some NATO members. In contrast to STANAG, AP do not have to be noted in national normative document, it is employed “directly”.

Adoption or review of the NATO standardization accords is directed at the realization of the declared standardization principles in order to reach consensus, enhance integrity of the Alliance and efficiency of its defence system [4].

To summarize the above mentioned data, the NATO standards are considered as a system of established rules for intergovernmental documents, that is aimed at achieving the maximum strength in the course of operation of the NATO members' armed forces. In fact, the NATO standards are the bloc agreements.

Ultimately, it's very time to analyze conditions of the Ukrainian process of the NATO standardization in the military and military-technical sphere.

The Ukrainian state together with other partner countries takes part in the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD). It should also be admitted that every NATO member has its own national system of standardization. Within each country there are its own national standards, furthermore, all of them are different [5].

For instance, the USA, Great Britain, other states apply their own exercise planning process. However, while the NATO-led operations, they are guided by

common standards. That is why, the issue of interoperability appears to be a vital one.

In order to ensure the implementation of the military reform, in 2015, the Ministry of Defence developed and approved the National Security Strategy of Ukraine, subsequently, after having conducted an evaluation of defence capabilities, the New Military Ukrainian doctrine was adopted.

In early 2016 the Ukrainian Parliament was considering a following list of decrees “Concept of Development of the Security and Defence Sector of Ukraine”, “The Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine”, “The State Program for the Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine until 2020”.

In May 2016, the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine approved the Strategic Defence Bulletin, which recognized the fundamental tasks and reformation courses in the defence system of Ukraine. The document, elaborated in tight cooperation with advisors of the NATO countries, anticipates the development of Ukrainian defence capabilities in the period up to 2020, reforming the Armed Forces control system in compliance with the NATO standards and augmentation of democratic civilian control in the defence realm [6, p.8].

All of these documents are based on priorities of the national security of Ukraine in the military sphere with the maximum adjustment of the defence capabilities to the NATO standards.

Taking into account the experience of the Joint Forces Operation (Antiterrorist Operation) in the East of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Armed Forces were allocated a new training system, close to the NATO standards.

On June 21, 2018, the Verkhovna Rada adopted the President’s Decree “On the National Security of Ukraine” in the second reading and in the full course of 248 votes, which is based on the principles of national security as well as state policy in order to guarantee protection against threats to the society and every single citizen.

The document not only highlights the state security sector reformation directions, but also has to approach it to the NATO standards. It is not surprising that while the development and amendment of the document Ukrainian parliamentaries cooperated jointly with Ukrainian partners, in particular from the Allies and the European Union. The decree covers the reformation issues of the Ukrainian troops, implements the standards of the world’s leading countries related to the Nations Special agencies and Law enforcement bodies operation, strengthens Ukrainian combat and defense capabilities, reinforces civilian control over the Armed Forces, transparency of the defence budget. On July 5, President Petro Poroshenko signed the decree. From now on, instead of two decrees directly concerned the issues of the defence sector of the state, – “On the basics of National Security of Ukraine”, “On the Democratic Civilian Control over the Military Establishment and State Law Enforcement Bodies” and “On the Defence Planning Process” Ukraine has received the legislative basis for the reform of national security together with defence in the wake of the best experience of the NATO countries.

According to the Commander in Chief, the law on the national security is an essential element for the state, especially - the defence and security sector [7].

– The fact is that we strongly emphasize the course of Ukraine on the European and Euro-Atlantic integration with this decree. We confirm that our state, the Ukrainians themselves, have definitely confirmed our future – this is the future in the family of free peoples, - claimed Petro Poroshenko [48].

The law enforcement structures, in accordance with the new law, must primarily safeguard the state sovereignty, the territorial integrity, the independence of our state, the democratic constitutional government and prevent interference in the internal affairs of Ukraine.

– Profound changes are occurring in the defence and security sector of Ukraine. The decree defines the fundamental interests of Ukraine – actually, that the vital mission of the Armed Forces of Ukraine along with other Law Enforcement bodies is to defend, – emphasized the Commander in Chief [8].

Therefore, the authorities of each subjects of the national security and defence system are precisely established in the law – The President, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Armed Forces, the General Staff, the Security Service, State Border Guard , State Special Transport Service, State Service of Special Communication and Information Protection, etc. A democratic control over the Armed Forces and other military organizations will be executed not only by civilian elements - the President, the Government and Parliament, but the Public Social sector.

Citizens are able to control through public associations, parliamentaries or personally or to appeal to the Authorized Representative of Ukraine for Human Rights in the Verkhovna Rada or state agencies of the executive power. Public control can be limited only for reasons of the state secret. In the framework of democratic civilian control, the public has the right to study the state of law and order in the security and defence sector, its equipment and armament, the supply of the material, combat readiness of the military forces to accomplish tasks in the peaceful time as well as in the special period. The effective usage of budget funds is supervised by the Control.

In the decree, there is a full disclosure of the financial information pertaining the security and defence sector, in addition, the budget expenditures are estimated at 5% of GDP annually, of which not less than 3% goes to the financing the defence forces.

The Law on National Security anticipates new principles for the formation of the leadership of the defence sector of Ukraine [9]. Now, on posts of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine and his deputies are to be assigned only civilian people. This rule of law has been in force since January 1, 2019. From now on in the Command of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, there are three occupations in the Chief of General Staff instead of one.

The Commander of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is in charge of military command and control of the Armed Forces, including combat readiness of detachments which are under his command. His authority is approved by the President of Ukraine. He submits himself to the President as the Commander in

Chief, and also to the Minister of Defence, who is to assign a candidate to the position. Specified military branches and arms of the Armed Forces are subordinated to the Commander in Chief. Moreover, while the martial law, the National Guard of Ukraine and the State Special Transport Service will not be subordinated to the Ministry of Defence, but to the Commander of the Armed Forces. Considering the fact that both the President and the Minister of Defence are civilians, The Commander of the Ukrainian Armed Forces appears to be the highest military post in the state.

Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine heads the main body of the military control of the state defence planning, strategic employment of the Army and designated forces including elements of the defence strength. In a special period, the General Staff executes the functions of the strategic leadership of the Armed Forces as well as other components of the Ukrainian Defence Forces. The competence of the Chief of the General Staff includes requirements for the defence forces capabilities, requirements for resources, which are essential to execute tasks properly by the Armed Forces along with other components of the defence forces, strategic planning, employment and development of the Armed Forces, the training, equipment and comprehensive supply. He is also appointed by the President on submission of the Minister of Defence. The positions between the Chief of the General Staff and the Commander of the Ukrainian Armed Forces are divided in compliance with the European standards regarding structure and function of the National Security and Defence sector. Thus, in the leading countries of the world it is considered that it is difficult for one person to command the Armed Forces, components of the Ukrainian Defence Forces and administer army issues simultaneously.

Briefly about the Commanding chain of the Joint Forces. They are headed by the Commander, who subordinates to the Commander of Armed Forces of Ukraine, however he is authorized to report concerning situation, training, missions of the Joint Forces straightly the President as far as the President determines an intention of the Joint Forces employment. The Commander manages all subordinate forces, through the Joint Operational Headquarters. The combat forces and resources are provided by arms commanders to the Commander of JFO, consequently the Commander controls their combat readiness and employs them in diverse operations [10].

Consequently, henceforth, the main vertical of the command in the sector of the national security and defence of Ukraine is of the following kind. First of all, it is the President who, as the Commander in Chief, takes key decisions of the national security, for instance, the employment of the Armed Forces, the announcement of mobilization or the introduction of the martial law. The Minister of Defence is a leading figure in the political and administrative issues pertaining leadership of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, as well as on the defence development and distribution of resources in the Army. The Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is responsible for the combat readiness of the armed forces and defence forces, but it is realized by the leadership of the Armed Forces. A Chief of General Staff defines the sort of resources to accomplish the assigned tasks by

troops, conduct the strategic planning of the army employment and logistics, equipment as well.

It should be noted that in order to approach the NATO standards, a meticulous list of threats to national security has been liquidated at the legislative level, an effective dissemination at different levels including a clear separation of functions and interactions between all forces of the defence forces have been achieved. Furthermore, the terms and procedure for the preparation of documents according to which the army, the police and special services should develop, are established.

A new decree contains principles on the points of the civilian protection of Ukraine, the strategy of which should be developed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs as well as the development of defence industry applying the public-private partnership mechanisms, involving the international consulting, financial, material-technical assistance.

It is also vital that there is a separate report on the cyber-security of the state and critical infrastructure, which will be implemented in the framework of the cyber security strategies.

Among the priorities of the national interests of the state, the Ukrainian authorities see the integration of Ukraine into a European political, economic, security, law and prospect membership in the European Union and the NATO. A fundamental principle of security should be to establish a stable image of the national economics, national and social society and the state itself in order to ensure the life and wealthy levels of the population.

The main result of the implementation of the new law “On National Security of Ukraine” will be that the Armed Forces and the entire security sector will follow the criteria for membership of Ukraine in the NATO.

On December 18, 2018, the Parliament of Ukraine, in its first reading, approved a draft project of the decree “On Making Amendments to Certain Decrees of Ukraine pertaining to the Military Standards” which should ensure the settlement of issues related to the application of military standards, including ones, which have been developed on the basis of the NATO standards.

The document introduces a certain terminology in the Ukrainian legislation, such as “military standardization”, “NATO standard” and “military standard”, additionally, the Minister of Defence is imposed duties regarding development and updating of the normative and substantive bases in the military sphere from the point of view of the NATO standards.

According to the explanatory memorandum, the decree provides for the settlement of issues concerning the development, cancellation, reinstatement, approval, allocation and implementation of military standards, including ones which are based on the NATO standards as well as standards in the defence field of the NATO members in order to promote the implementation of the NATO polic in the area of the military standardization.

One of the priorities of the national interests of Ukraine is the integration into the Euro-Atlantic security area, consequently, the future membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. That aspect was reflected in the law approved

by the Verkhovna Rada “On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (regarding the strategic course of the state on gaining full membership of Ukraine in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization)” initiated and signed by the President, Petro Poroshenko [14].

The document introduces amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine, which establish the irreversibility of the strategic course of the state to gain full membership in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

At the same time, the paragraph that anticipates the exploitation of regular military bases in Ukraine for the temporary deployment of foreign military units under lease terms of the international accords, is excluded from the transitional statements of the Constitution. What is more, a formulation related to the European identity of the Ukrainian people and the European and Euro-Atlantic course of Ukraine are scribed in the preamble of the Constitution.

It is also appended by the Law to Article 102 of the Constitution that : “The President of Ukraine is a guarantor of the implementation of the strategic course of the state to gain full membership of Ukraine in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.”

On one hand, the Verkhovna Rada will determine the principles of implementation, on the other hand, the government will ensure the implementation of the strategic course of Ukraine for full membership in the EU and NATO.

The issue of Ukraine’s joining the EU and NATO is the future of the country, its survival, subsequently, the course has to be specified in the Constitution in order not to be altered regardless of political influences. In addition, such an unwavering step will demonstrate to Western partners the seriousness of our intentions pertaining to the Euro-Atlantic integration. This fact emphasizes that no Ukrainian leadership will be able to change the direction enshrined in the Constitution.

### **Conclusions**

The NATO standardization is a long-term process that can be applied to any kind of activity of the Alliance, therefore, the standards are implemented in the defence sector of the NATO members. Besides, they are clustered in three main areas, certain standards can relate to more than one area: operative, administrative and materiel standards. They cover the development of practical manuals and technical specifications for contemporary equipment, including systems, subsystems, blocs, nodes, components and spare parts, consumable supply items to provide efficient operation cycle. One of the national priorities of Ukraine is the integration into the Euro-Atlantic security sector to become a future member in the North Atlantic Treaty Cooperation.

In the context of the Ukraine-NATO development of relations at the highest level the decisions on abandonment of Ukraine from the bloc-free neutral policy; the new Strategy of National Security of Ukraine and the Military Doctrine of Ukraine, amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine concerning the strategic course of the state on gaining full membership of Ukraine in the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

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