

UKRAINE

1. LOCATION AND CAPABILITY OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES

A large share of the primary energy supply in Ukraine comes from the country's uranium and coal resources. The remainder is oil and gas, mostly imported from Russia. In 2003, some 51% of the country's energy came from nuclear power, with a uranium requirement of 1,512 tons.

<http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/reactors.htm>

<http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/inf46.htm>

On April 25th -26th, 1986 an out-of-control chain reaction at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, located 80 miles north of Kiev, created explosions and a fireball which blew off the reactor's heavy steel and concrete lid. The meltdown of the Chernobyl plant was the worst accident in the history of "peaceful" nuclear technology.

31 people died and 209 on-site were treated for acute radiation poisoning and large areas of Belarus, Ukraine, Russia and to some extent Scandinavia and other parts of Europe were contaminated in varying degrees.

In 1999, an opinion poll demonstrated that only 9% of the Ukrainian population was in favor of the completion of additional nuclear reactors. A large percentage (23.6%) of people favored the construction of a gas power plant after the closure of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

<http://www.antenna.nl/wise/index.html>?<http://www.antenna.nl/wise/512/brief.html>

Power Reactors

Operational: 15

Shut down: 4

Decommissioned: 2

Planned: 1

<http://www.iaea.or.at/programmes/a2/>

Research Reactors

Operational: 1

Shut down: 2

Decommissioned: 0

Planned: 0

<http://www.iaea.or.at/worldatom/rpdb/>

Uranium Mines

| Mine | Location | Status |
|----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Ingul'skii | Kirovgrad | operating |
| Novaya | Kirovgrad | closed |
| Olkhovskaya | Kirovgrad | reclamation complete |
| Severinskoye | Kirovgrad | operating |
| Vatutinskii | Kirovgrad | operating |
| Zhel'tiye Vody | Kirovgrad | operating |

2. FISSILE MATERIAL HOLDINGS

Separated Civil Plutonium

end 2002: 51 tons

http://www.isis-online.org/global_stocks/civil_pu.html#table7

Radioactive waste disposal

Intermediate- and high-level waste: At Zaporozhe, a long-term dry storage facility for spent fuel has operated since 2001, but other spent fuel is sent to Russia for storage. From 2011, high-level wastes from reprocessing Ukrainian fuel will be returned from Russia to Ukraine. Spent fuel from decommissioned reactors at Chernobyl is stored on-site, and a new dry storage facility is under construction there. Preliminary investigations have indicated sites for a deep geological repository for high-level waste

and intermediate-level waste, including all those arising from Chernobyl decommissioning and clean-up.

http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/printable_information_papers/inf46print.htm

3. NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES

Research Centers

Kiev Institute for Nuclear Research

Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology

Sevastopol Institute of Nuclear Energy and Industry

Chernobyl Center on Problems of Nuclear Safety, Radioactive Waste, and Radioecology

http://www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/ukraine/reactors/ff_ukrea.htm; <http://www.radwaste.org/research.htm>

Nuclear Cooperation

US: In October 2004, a Memorandum of Understanding on safety and security of radiation sources in Ukraine was signed. The US will provide finances to help Ukraine develop an existing register to track radioactive materials throughout the country in order to prevent terrorists from acquiring dangerous materials for possible use in so-called dirty bombs.

<http://www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/ukraine/reactors/power/wastedev.htm>

Russia, Kazakhstan: In 2002, the government of Ukraine approved a trilateral agreement with Russia and Kazakhstan to start development of a joint venture to manufacture nuclear fuel. Approximately 90% of nuclear fuel resources are supplied by the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan.

http://www.bellona.no/en/international/russia/nuke_industry/co-operation/channel15203n25s25.html

<http://www.world-nuclear.org/sym/1998/chernov.htm>

G7: In 1995, Ukraine signed an agreement with the G7 countries to close the last reactor in Chernobyl in 2000. In exchange, Ukraine would receive financial and technical support for completing two nuclear generating units, Khmelnytskyi 2 and Rovno 4, to provide replacement electricity. Both reactors were completed by 2004, financed by Ukraine rather than international grants as expected on the basis of Chernobyl's closure. <http://www.nei.org/index.asp?catnum=3&catid=627>

<http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/chernobyl/inf07.htm>

4. INTERNATIONAL NON-PROLIFERATION EFFORTS

Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit

ABM Treaty, MoU on Successor States to the ABM Treaty, 11 January 2001

APM Convention, signed 24 February 1999 (not ratified)

Biological Weapons Convention, 26 March 1975

Certain Conventional Weapons Convention, 23 June 1982

Chemical Weapons Convention, 16 October 1998

Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, 23 February 2001

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 5 December 1994

Open Skies Treaty, 20 April 2000

Outer Space Treaty, 31 October 1967

Sea Bed Treaty, 3 September 1971

START I, signed 31 July 1991

Ukraine signed the IAEA Additional Protocol 15 August 2000 but as of yet has not ratified.

Multilateral Groups

Conference on Disarmament

Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

Missile Technology Control Regime
Nuclear Suppliers Group
Wassenaar Arrangement
Zangger Committee

5. POSITIONS TAKEN IN INTERNATIONAL FORA ON VARIOUS ISSUES OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

Disarmament: “The role of the UN in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament should be also strengthened. This year Ukraine will mark the 10th anniversary of its accession to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). The landmark decision to eliminate the third largest nuclear arsenal and relinquish nuclear capability has significantly enhanced international non-proliferation regime and global security. We hope that this positive example will be followed by countries, which entertain ideas of protecting their security through the access to nuclear weapons.” - **Statement by H.E. Mr. Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the General Debate of the 59th session of the UN General Assembly, 27 September 2004.**

<http://www.un.org/webcast/ga/59/statements/ukreng040927.pdf>

Universality: “Ukraine has repeatedly stated that the NPT is the cornerstone of the global non-proliferation regime and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament under Article VI of the Treaty. We continue to attach great importance to achieving the universality of and universal compliance with the NPT.” - **Statement by H.E. Mr. Borys Tarasyuk, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Conference on Disarmament, 15 March 2005.**

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/speeches05/Mar15Ukraine.pdf>

Negative Security Assurances: “Ukraine believes that legally binding security assurances by the Nuclear Weapon States to the Non-Nuclear Weapon States parties to the NPT will significantly strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime by eliminating plausible incentives for pursuing nuclear capabilities. In this connection encouraging also is the reaffirmation by many states of their support for the commencement of FMCT negotiations.” - **Statement by Mr. Anatoliy Scherba, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the First Committee of the 59th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, 8 October 2004** <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/1com/1com04/statements/ukraine.pdf>