

Ukraine

1. Location and Capability of Nuclear Facilities

Nuclear Electricity Generation 2003- 76700 GWh(e)

Uranium required 2003 for nuclear power reactors- 1492 tons

Research Reactors:

Operational - 1 (WWR-M Kiev)

Shut Down – 2 (SNI IR-100 and Sph IR-100)

Decommissioned – 0

Under Construction – 0

Planned - 0

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

Nuclear Power Reactors

Operational –13 (Khmelnitski-1; Rovno 1, 2 and 3; South Ukraine 1, 2 and 3; Zaporozhe 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)

Shut Down – 4 (Chernobyl 1, 2, 3 and 4)

Under Construction – 4 (Khmelnitski 2, 3, and 4; Rovno-4)

<http://www.iaea.org/programmes/a2/index.html>

Uranium Mines : All uranium is milled at the Zheltiye Vody mill: Ingul'skii mine, Vatutinskii mine, and Severinskoye deposit.

<http://www.antenna.nl/wise/uranium/uoer.html>

2. Fissile material holdings

Cumulative Plutonium Discharges From Civilian Power Reactors: 32 tons

<http://www.isis-online.org>

Waste Disposal

Most spent fuel is stored on site. At Zaporozhe, a long-term dry storage facility for spent fuel has operated since 2001, but other VVER-1000 spent fuel is sent to Russia for storage.

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 HLW and ILW, 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

Sevastopol Institute of Nuclear Energy and Industry

Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology

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

http://www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/ukraine/reactors/ff_ukrea.htm

4. International Non-Proliferation Efforts

Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit

APM Convention, signed 24 February 1999 (not ratified)

Biological Weapons Convention, 26 March 1975

Certain Conventional Weapons Convention, 23 June 1982

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, 23 February 2001

Chemical Weapons Convention, 16 October 1998

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 5 December 1994

Open Skies Treaty, 20 April 2000

Outer Space Treaty, 31 October 1967

Partial Test Ban Treaty, 30 December 1963

Sea Bed Treaty, 3 September 1971

START I, signed 31 July 1991

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

Ukraine signed the Additional Protocol, 15 August 2000.

Multilateral Groups

Conference on Disarmament

Hague Code of Conduct

Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

Nuclear Suppliers Group

Wassenaar Arrangement

Zangger Committee

5. Positions Taken in International Fora on Various Issues of Nuclear Disarmament

Non-proliferation: " Ukraine unreservedly stands for comprehensive strengthening of the system of universal international treaties aimed at preventing nuclear threat."- **Leonid D. Kuchma, President of Ukraine, addressing the 58th Session of the GA, September 24, 2003.**

Nuclear Disarmament: "In this context I would like to remind that Ukraine has made a tangible contribution towards a peaceful and safe world in the 21st century by

renouncing its nuclear arsenal, one of the most powerful on the planet, and by decommissioning the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.”- **Leonid D. Kuchma, President of Ukraine, addressing the 58th Session of the GA, September 24, 2003.**

Multilateralism and disarmament: “Alarming signs currently observed in the field of nuclear non-proliferation dictate an urgent necessity of strengthening the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as the bedrock of the global non-proliferation efforts.”- **Mr. Anatoly Scherba, Deputy Head of Policy and Security Directorate, Head of Arms Control and Military and Technical Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, First Committee on Disarmament and International Security, October 9, 2003.**

CTBT: “As a full-fledged party to the CTBT Ukraine urges the states that still remain outside the Treaty to ratify or accede to it at an early date. We commend utmost restraint in conducting nuclear test explosions, exercised by the nuclear weapons states parties and non-parties to the CTBT. We hope that they will further keep in line with their commitment to maintain the global nuclear weapons test moratorium.” - **Mr. Anatoly Scherba, Deputy Head of Policy and Security Directorate, Head of Arms Control and Military and Technical Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, First Committee on Disarmament and International Security, October 9, 2003.**