

UKRAINE: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

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CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT (CD)

6/17/96: UKRAINE ADMITTED TO CD AS A FULL MEMBER

Ukraine is among 23 countries admitted to the CD as full members. These countries were approved for membership at the UN Conference On Disarmament on 9/21/95. Ukraine was one of five states invited to participate in the conference as non-members in early 1995.

Sources:

- [1] Doug Clarke, "Belarus, Ukraine to Join UN Disarmament Body," OMRI DAILY DIGEST, vol. 1, no. 185, 9/22/95, p. 7.
- [2] "Expansion Of C.D.," *Disarmament Times*, 10/11/95, p. 4.
- [3] CISNP Correspondence with Rebecca Johnson, 6/17/96. {Entered 8/5/96 GN}

COUNCIL OF EUROPE (CE)

Ukraine was officially granted full membership to the CE as the 37th member state on 11/9/95. Ukraine's application had been unanimously approved on 9/26/95 by the CE's Parliamentary Assembly in Strasbourg. Ukraine was formally accepted to the CE on 10/18/95, the day after it struck the death penalty from its penal code to fulfill CE norms. The Verkhovna Rada voted to join the CE Charter on 10/31/95.

Sources:

- [1] "Ukraina-Rada Evropi," *Politika i Chas*, 12/95, pp. 78-81.
- [2] "Ukraine Granted Full Membership In Council Of Europe," UPRESA DAILY REPORT, 11/9/95.
- [3] "Ukraine Joins Council Of Europe," OMRI DAILY DIGEST, No. 204, 10/19/95.
- [4] "Ukraine To Enter Council Of Europe; EU Next," COUNCIL OF ADVISORS TO THE PARLIAMENT OF UKRAINE. UPDATE ON UKRAINE, 9/95, p. 1.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Ukraine has been a member of the IAEA since 7/31/57.

Ukraine's IAEA Safeguards Agreement entered into force on 1/13/95. This "in sui generis" comprehensive safeguards agreement, signed by Ukrainian and IAEA officials on 9/28/94, will remain in force until superseded by a safeguards agreement to be concluded pursuant to the NPT.

This provides for IAEA inspections on all Ukrainian peaceful nuclear activities. Ukraine has a legal obligation to ensure that all nuclear exports are placed under IAEA safeguards in the recipient country. In order for the safeguards agreement to be completely in effect, the IAEA must do a complete inventory of all nuclear facilities and install the proper equipment. Inspections began in 2/95. Ukraine's NPT status requires it to adopt a new safeguards agreement to cover Ukrainian nuclear activities. In 8/95, a draft safeguards agreement in accordance with the NPT was approved by the Ukrainian government. In 9/95, it was approved by the IAEA Board of Governors. On 9/21/95, Yuriy Kostenko, the Minister of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety, and Hans Blix, the IAEA General Director, signed an accord on the application of IAEA safeguards. This formal safeguards agreement has not yet entered into force, as it has not been ratified by the Verkhovna Rada. Once it has been ratified, it will supersede the temporary safeguards agreement that entered into force on 1/95. Necessary arrangements for the transmittal of the agreement to the Rada were prepared, and the issue made the Rada agenda in fall 1996. Lengthy discussions about the agreement caused the Rada to postpone the decision until the next session.

Sources: [1] Correspondence with IAEA Division of External Relations, July 7, 1995.

[2] CISNP interview with Ukrainian official, 6/19/95.

[3] CISNP Correspondence with Ukrainian official, 9/29/94.

[4] KYIV RADIO UKRAINE, 9/21/95, in "Kyiv, IAEA Sign NPT Safeguards Accords," FBIS-TAC-95-005, 10/13/95, p. 129.

[5] CISNP Communications With IAEA Division Of External Relations, 7/7/95.

[6] CISNP Communications With Ukrainian official, 5/30/96.

[7] NISNP Communications with Ukrainian official, Kiev, 6/13/97. {Updated 7/7/97 TR}

9/23/2000: UKRAINE TO BE IN IAEA LEADERSHIP COUNCIL FOR 2000-2002

Ukraine's [Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) announced on 23 September 2000 that Ukraine has been selected to be in the IAEA Leadership Council for 2000-2002. The decision was made at the 44th session of the IAEA General Conference held from 18 to 22 September 2000. The Ministry stated that Ukraine regards this as a significant step towards cooperation with the IAEA in matters of nuclear energy safety and development. This will also create an opportunity for Ukraine to obtain expert help with technical questions regarding the scheduled Chornobyl NPP shutdown in December, according to the Ministry. ["Ukraina izbrana v sostav Soveta rukovoditeley MAGATE na period 2000-2002 godov," Interfax, No. 1, 23 September 2000.]{Entered 10/12/2000 RG}

8/28/2000: UKRAINE MEETS WITH IAEA, EXPECTS TO RECEIVE IAEA ASSISTANCE TO ENSURE CONTINUED NPP SAFETY MEASURES

Ukrainian television reported on 28 August 2000 that Ukrainian [Fuel and Energy Minister](#) Serhiy Yermilov met with an IAEA delegation to discuss Ukrainian nuclear power issues.[1] Thirteen reactors will remain in operation after the closure of the [Chornobyl NPP](#). Ukraine expects to receive IAEA assistance to ensure continued safety measures at these nuclear reactors. Ukrainian [Prime Minister](#) Viktor Yushchenko had announced on 10 August 2000 that Ukraine would follow IAEA nuclear energy safety standards. Yushchenko said the Cabinet of Ministers would correct the national nuclear energy safety program to accord with IAEA standards and review all nuclear safety programs introduced since 1994.[2]

Sources:

[1] Novyy Kanal television, 28 August 2000; in "Ukrainian energy minister holds talks with IAEA delegation in Kiev," FBIS document CEP20000828000236.

[2] "Pravitelstvo Ukrainy namereno skorrektirovat programmu natsionalnoy energeticheskoy yadernoy bezopasnosti v sootvetstviy so standartami MAGATE," Interfax, 10 August 2000. {entered 9/15/2000 RG}

9/16-20/96: KOSTENKO SPEAKS AT 40TH SESSION OF IAEA GENERAL CONFERENCE

During his speech at the 40th session of the IAEA General Conference, Ukrainian Minister for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety Yuriy Kostenko stated that the 9/21/95 agreement between Ukraine and the IAEA on the application of nuclear safeguards in connection with the NPT will be ratified in the near future by the Ukrainian parliament. Kostenko mentioned that the agreement between the IAEA and Ukraine on applying safeguards to all Ukrainian nuclear materials used for peaceful purposes is being successfully implemented. The Ukrainian delegation to the IAEA General Conference session expressed satisfaction with the expansion of technical cooperation between the IAEA and Ukraine, including cooperation in the fields of nuclear security and safety. Kostenko emphasized that there are currently nine joint IAEA-Ukrainian projects being implemented in Ukrainian nuclear power sector. Kostenko also mentioned that Ukraine fully supports the 1997 Budget of the IAEA. Ukraine paid \$4.9 million to the IAEA, which covered Ukraine's debts to the Agency's budget for 1993 and 1994, and partially covered 1995 fees.

[STATEMENT BY Y. I. KOSTENKO, MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND NUCLEAR SAFETY, HEAD OF THE UKRAINIAN DELEGATION AT THE 40TH SESSION OF THE IAEA GENERAL CONFERENCE, SEPTEMBER 16-20, 1996.] {Entered 11/26/96 GN}

6/7/96: UKRAINIAN PERMANENT MISSION TO THE IAEA PRESENTS NOTE VERBALE ANNOUNCING NUCLEAR WEAPONS WITHDRAWAL

The Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the IAEA transmitted the Statement of the Ukrainian President, officially made on 6/1/96, to the IAEA Director General announcing the transfer of all strategic nuclear weapons from Ukrainian territory to Russia. In the Statement, the Ukrainian President stressed that Ukraine has fulfilled its obligations in compliance with the 1/14/96 Trilateral Statement of the presidents of Ukraine, the United States and Russia.

["Communication of 7 June 1996 Received from the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the International Atomic Energy Agency," IAEA-INFIRC/516, 7/29/96.]{Entered 10/3/96 GN}

9/21/95: ACCORD SIGNED ON APPLICATION OF IAEA SAFEGUARDS

Yuriy Kostenko and IAEA Director General Hans Blix signed an accord on applying IAEA safeguards to Ukrainian nuclear facilities at the 39th session of the IAEA General Conference.

[KYIV RADIO UKRAINE, 9/21/95, in "Ukraine," FBIS-TAC-95-005, 9/21/95.]

9/12/95: SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENT BETWEEN UKRAINE AND IAEA

The IAEA board of Governors approved the safeguards agreement between Ukraine and IAEA in compliance with the non-proliferation treaty.

["IAEA Finally Remembers Kyiv," NEWS FROM UKRAINE, 9/95, p. 4.]

8/10/95: UKRAINE ACCEPTS DRAFT SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENT

The Ukrainian government informed the IAEA of its acceptance of the draft safeguards agreement in connection with Article III of the NPT and stated that, subject to approval by the Board of Governors of the Draft Safeguards Agreement, Ukraine is willing to sign the agreement at the 39th session of the IAEA general conference. The draft agreement is in line with INFCIRC/153 (Corrected).
["Safeguards," Item 5A, GOV/2820, INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY BOARD OF GOVERNORS, 8/23/95.]

1/17/95: UKRAINIAN CABINET ADOPTS RESOLUTION

The Ukrainian cabinet of ministers has decided to adopt the resolution "On ratification of the agreement between Ukraine and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of safeguards to all nuclear material in all peaceful activities by Ukraine."
[UKRINFORM, (Kiev), 1/17/95, in "Agreement With Atomic Energy Agency Approved," FBIS-SOV-95-015, 1/17/95.]

1/13/95: SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENT BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE IAEA ENTERS INTO FORCE

The comprehensive safeguards agreement between Ukraine and the IAEA entered into force. Article 25 provides that it shall stay in force until superseded by an agreement between Ukraine and the IAEA for safeguards in connection with Article III of the NPT.
["Safeguards," Item 5A, GOV/2820, INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY BOARD OF GOVERNORS, 8/23/95.]

9/28/94: UKRAINE SIGNS SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENT WITH IAEA

Ukraine signed a safeguards agreement (INFCIRC/462) with the IAEA. This agreement ensures the exclusively peaceful use of nuclear materials by Ukraine and requires the IAEA to install monitoring equipment at all nuclear facilities and provide inspections. It will facilitate the delivery of nuclear fuel and special equipment to Ukraine. IAEA Director General Hans Blix and Chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Nuclear and Radiation Safety Nikolai Steinberg signed the agreement.
[Personal correspondence with Ukrainian official, 9/29/94, and ITAR-TASS, 9/30/94, in "Government Signs Agreement on Nuclear Material," FBIS-SOV-94-191, 10/3/94, p. 34.]

9/12/94: IAEA BOARD APPROVES TEXT OF SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENT

At the IAEA Board of Governors meeting, the Board approved the text of a safeguards agreement with Ukraine.
["Inventory Update," *The Nonproliferation Review*, Fall 1994, p. 209.]

6/94: UKRAINE AGREES IN PRINCIPLE TO SUBMIT ITS NUCLEAR FACILITIES TO IAEA SAFEGUARDS

["Ukraine Agrees To Nuclear Safeguards Accord," REUTER, 6/29/94.]

10/93: UKRAINE AND IAEA BEGIN TO DISCUSS BILATERAL SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENT

[Mark Hibbs, "Ukraine, IAEA Commence Safeguards Negotiations," *Nucleonics Week*, Vol. 34, No. 40, 12/7/93, pp. 11-12.] {Entered 9/21/96 GN}

MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME (MTCR)

5/98: UKRAINE BECOMES MEMBER OF MTCR

Ukraine formally became a member of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) at a meeting of the MTCR's contact group in Paris.
[DINAU News Agency, 29 May 1998; in BBC Summary of World Broadcasts.] {Entered 1/28/99 SP}

For more information on Ukraine's position with respect to accession to the MTCR please see the overview [Ukraine, Bushehr, and the MTCR](#).

Ukraine signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the United States on 5/13/94 in which it pledged to adhere to MTCR guidelines. Ukraine has put forward three conditions for its membership in the MTCR. First, it insists on maintaining the right to manufacture any missile system which is able to carry a 500 kg payload at least 300 km. Second, the MTCR must not be used to protect special status for a particular group of countries or to extend privileges to national corporations. Finally, Ukraine should be allowed to participate in international programs of space exploration for peaceful purposes and should be allowed continued access to the world market in space services.

[Yevhen Sharov, "Ukraine and the MTCR," *The Monitor*, vol. 1, No. 2, p. 21; Spector and Potter, *Nuclear Successor States of the Soviet Union*, 12/94, p. 36.]

NUCLEAR SUPPLIERS GROUP (NSG)

4/20/96: UKRAINE BECOMES MEMBER OF THE NSG

Ukraine formally became a member of the NSG at the plenary meeting in Buenos Aires.
[CISNP Discussions with Volodymyr Chumak, 5/95; "Ukraina Priniata v Gruppu Yadernykh Postavschikov," *Ekonomika i Politika*, 4/25/96, p. 4.]{Updated on 4/25/96 GN}

3/95: UKRAINE REAFFIRMS INTENTIONS TO BECOME MEMBER OF THE NSG

Ukraine reaffirmed its intentions to become a member of the NSG and sent papers to that effect to the Secretariat of the IAEA. The IAEA invited Ukraine to attend the Helsinki meetings as an observer; Anatoly Scherba from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs represented Ukraine at the Helsinki plenary. The Ukrainian government is currently working to conform Ukraine's legislation with NSG guidelines.
[Leonard Spector and William Potter, *Nuclear Successor States of the Soviet Union*, 5/95, p. 53.]

6/92: UKRAINE HONORS AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION IN PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

Prior to becoming a full member of the NSG, Ukraine honored a provision of the "Agreement on the basic principles of cooperation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy" from 6/26/92 between the members of the CIS.

3/92: UKRAINE OBSERVES NSG MEETINGS IN WARSAW

Andriy Glukhov, Head of the Safeguards and Safe Transportation Department, UkrSCNRS, was an observer to the NSG meetings in Warsaw. Ukraine requested similar observer status for the 1994 meeting in Madrid but was denied such status.
[Leonard Spector and William Potter, *Nuclear Successor States of the Soviet Union*, 12/94, p. 36.]

ZANGGER COMMITTEE

5/97: UKRAINE BECOMES A MEMBER OF THE ZANGGER COMMITTEE

Ukraine became a member of the Zangger Committee in May 1997.
[William J. Clinton, "Report Concerning the Proposed Agreement For Cooperation Between the United States Of America and Ukraine Concerning Peaceful Uses Of Nuclear Energy -- Message From the President -- PM 122," 6 May 1998, Congressional Record, online version, <http://www.gpo/ucop.edu>.
{Entered 12/11/98 SK}

PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE (PFP)

Ukraine was formally welcomed into the PFP program by NATO on 8/14/95. For more information on Ukraine's participation in the Partnership for Peace program, please see the NATO website at <http://www.nato.int/pfp/ua/ukraine.htm>.

[COUNCIL OF ADVISORS TO THE PARLIAMENT OF UKRAINE, 9/95, pp. 3-4.]

WASSENAAR ARRANGEMENT/COCOM SUCCESSOR

The Wassenaar Arrangement is a new international regime which is being created on the basis of the now-defunct Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM). The regime will facilitate the development of coordinated export control policy for weapons and dual-use goods and technologies.

7/11/96: UKRAINE ADMITTED TO WASSENAAR ARRANGEMENT

Ukraine was admitted to the Wassenaar arrangement as a founding member-state at a constituent meeting in Vienna
[RADIO UKRAINE WORLD SERVICE (Kiev), 7/13/96; in "Kyiv Becomes Member of 'Wassenaar Arrangement'," FBIS-SOV-96-136, 7/13/96.]
