

UN GA resolution 71/56
"Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control"

Pursuant to the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of December 27, 2006 № 1834 "On approval of the State Program for ensuring gender equality in Ukrainian society" in order to implement the principle of equal rights and opportunities for men and women, relevant state bodies of Ukraine strictly adhere to equal distribution when making the appointments to the civil service.

As of today, the gender balance of the office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine is the following: women – 48.9% and men – 51%.

More than 5,000 women do military service in the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, 90% of whom serve in the units of the state border control.

All women working in relevant state institutions actively participate in diverse training courses, seminars and conferences on disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control which are held both on national and international level.

For instance, the course "Democratic civil control over security sector", which includes lectures on gender policy in the field of security and defense, is provided at the National Academy of the Security Service of Ukraine.

UN GA resolution 71/57
"United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education"

As a result of the blatant violation by Russia of its obligations under the Budapest Memorandum, namely the occupation by this country of Crimea and the ongoing hostilities of the Russian-terrorist forces in Donbass clearly illustrated the need for rapid and deep changes in the national armed forces, including comprehensive revision of the military education programs.

Ukraine has been carrying out the work to implement new military education programs which, inter alia, include NATO program "Defence Education Enhancement Program". In order to train specialists in the military sphere, Ukraine has been establishing a system which embraces universities, training centers, military units and military installations. This system is based on a comprehensive and innovative approach and requires constant efforts from the State.

Therefore, being fully committed to elaborating and supporting UN education programs and studies on disarmament and non-proliferation and understanding its undeniable importance in a long-term perspective, Ukraine's system of military education is currently mainly aimed at countering armed aggression of Russia.

Nevertheless, Ukraine makes all possible efforts to enhance knowledge in the aforementioned spheres and even contributes to their advancement. In 2016-2017 representatives of relevant state institutions of Ukraine participated in a wide range of international training courses.

**UN GA resolution 71/70 "Effects of the use of armaments and
ammunitions containing depleted uranium"**

The weapons and ammunition containing depleted uranium have not been used in Ukraine.

At the same time, low-enriched nuclear fuel (containing less than 20% of uranium-235) is used only in the research nuclear reactor of the Institute for Nuclear Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. Its application is also provided at the Neutron Source Facility at the National Science Center "Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology" which is, however, not fully operative yet. The handling of this fuel is consistent with national legislation, as well as international requirements, including those of the IAEA.

**UN GA resolution 72/24
"Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of Middle East"**

Ukraine is a member of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons since 1994 as a non-nuclear state. During 24 years of NPT membership, Ukraine has been fulfilling its obligations in accordance with the provisions of this international legal instrument. Furthermore, Ukraine keeps undertaking and efficiently implementing additional obligations in the framework of nuclear security summits. In particular, Ukraine refused to use highly enriched uranium and removed all of its stocks from its territory. In the course of the Washington Nuclear Security Summit in March-April 2016, Ukraine on the highest political level reconfirmed its commitment to the principles of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons as a leading state in this process.

Ukraine supports the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of Middle East. This position was confirmed by Ukraine on a high political level at the NPT Review Conference 2015. We consider convening a conference on this issue as one of important tasks; its successful implementation would increase the level of regional and international security and strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

**UN GA resolution 72/28 "Role of science and technology in the context of
international security and disarmament"**

Ukraine as a member of all multilateral export control regimes implements their decisions into the national legislation including amendments to the control lists of goods developed to keep pace with international and regional security developments, advances in technology and market trends.

On 11 January 2018, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the Single List of dual-use goods.

According to the Law of Ukraine № 549-IV of 2003 "On State Control of International Transfers of Goods Designated for Military Purposes and Dual-Use

Goods", Ukraine controls intangible technology transfers as release of technology which takes the form of technical data or technical assistance. It is considered that such release could take place by any electronic means (e-mail, fax, tel. etc.).

Controls do not apply to technology in the public domain, to basic scientific research or to the minimum necessary information for patent applications.

UN GA resolution 72/36
"Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices"

In order to ensure the integrity of conventional weapons stockpiles and reduce the risk of their acquisition for illicit usage, the Security Service of Ukraine monitors on a permanent basis the trafficking of explosive devices of military, industrial, civil use, as well as materials and components which could be used for improvised explosive devices.

In 2018, 171 weapons, 13667 rounds of ammunition (mines, grenades), 7 improvised explosive devices, as well as buried explosive devices totaling roughly 12 kilograms were collected by the Security Service of Ukraine from the illicit trafficking.

The Ministry of Defense of Ukraine developed a military standard 03.106.001 "Organization of counteraction to improvised explosive devices in the Armed Forces of Ukraine", approved by the Order of the Head of the Department of Standardization, Codification and Cataloging of Ukraine of 26 April 2017 № 2.

During 2017, the pyrotechnic units of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine during the humanitarian demining of the territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions carried out 6,767 interventions, checked and cleared 46,742 units of explosive devices, installed by terrorists.

In order to prevent injury and death of the population, special attention is paid to informing the population on the threat posed by mines and on the rules of conduct in case of detection of explosive devices.

Information is provided to adults and children, including with the assistance of mobile groups in cooperation with international organizations, such as the OSCE, UNICEF, the Danish Demining Group, the ICRC and other organizations through:

- Informative and explanatory lessons in preschool, school and higher education institutions;
- Competitions, quizzes among children of pre-school and school age;
- Dissemination of information materials through television and other media sources;
- Informative and explanatory discussions with the population living close to the areas contaminated with explosive devices as well as areas of humanitarian mine clearance operations;
- Distribution of postcards, booklets, voice messages among the population and in crowded places.

The National Police of Ukraine has established the Department of Explosives Ordnance Disposal Service which is governed by a number of laws and regulations of Ukraine.

Providing of training on treating explosive materials, their destroying, transporting and disengagement is imposed on the "Training Center of the Explosives Ordnance Service of the National Police of Ukraine".

In 2017, the officers of the Department of Explosives Ordnance Disposal Service disengaged 101 improvised explosive devices and 16504 items of ammunition and their parts.

UN GA resolution 72/46 "Relationship between disarmament and development"

Ukraine understands the importance of redirecting the expenditures from military to civil purposes. It fully supports the endeavors of States and diverse international governmental and non-governmental organisations to undertake measures in this regard.

However, since 2014 Ukraine has been facing severe military aggression from Russia. The Russian-terrorist forces continue to conduct offensives in the East of Ukraine. The aggressor State builds up its military capacities in the occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol impeding the security not only in the Black Sea area, but in the whole South Europe as well as in the North Africa and the Middle East.

Under such conditions Ukraine is forced to increase financing for military purposes in order to defend its territorial integrity and sovereignty. Currently, the invader state makes it impossible to pursue for economic and social development by implementing the disarmament and arms limitation measures. Our efforts are directed towards the restoration of peace and security in the country, reinstatement of the control over internationally recognized borders.

Therefore, only the full compliance by all UN Member States, first and foremost for Ukraine by Russia, with the UN Charter could create indispensable preconditions to achieve economic and social development in the sense of the UN GA resolution 72/46 "Relationship between disarmament and development".

UN GA resolution 72/47 "Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control"

Ukraine is taking actions in accordance with the "Implementation Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the NATO Maintenance and Supply Organization (NAMSO) on the disposal of small arms, light weapons, conventional ammunition and anti-personnel landmines of the PFM-1 type" and the "Agreement between Ukraine and the United States of America about assistance to Ukraine in elimination of strategic nuclear arms and prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction".

The production activities of the enterprise that is the main contractor for the elimination of PFM-1 landmines and SS-24 missile solid rocket motor propellant is certified under international standards, including ISO 14001: 2015 (environmental management system). This system enabled it to: introduce unified requirements for all workers and subcontractors to ensure environmental safety in the enterprise; periodically inform and maintain an open dialogue with all stakeholders on the activities of the enterprise in the field of environmental safety; provide information on the results of the assessment of the impact of the economic activities of the enterprise on environmental objects; and publicly report on the activities of the enterprise in the field of environmental management and maintain strong public relations.

During disposal of solid rocket propellant (SRP) from ICBM SS-24 the most environmentally friendly method of hydro mechanical extraction of propellant by its processing and using of propellant processing products for production of emulsion explosives is used. Such technology allows using propellant products as secondary raw materials in emulsion explosives. This technology meets the international requirements. Emulsion explosives have all required certificates approving their use, including those from state inspection sanitary and environmental authorities. At the same time, emulsion explosives allow to replace environmentally hazardous TNT-contained explosives during blasting operations at mining facilities.

PFM-1 anti-personnel mines and wastes generated during SRP disposal are destructed at a specially equipped plant by high-temperature treatment with the use of multi-stage combustion products cleaning system. The mentioned plant has special equipment for afterburning of combustion products in advanced way, filtration and neutralization thereof in order to prevent harmful substances from release to the environment. For the elimination of waste generated during SRP disposal, the equipment designed by the German company EISENMANN, manufactured and installed with the assistance of the United States is also used.

Hazard class of solid substances formed at the end of disposal of SRP and PFM-1 anti-personnel mines allows to use these substances in construction of industrial facilities and maintenance of highways.

UN GA resolution 72/48 "Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation"

Multilateral international cooperation in the area of arms control and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is the efficient instrument to prevent and eliminate the threats posed by the spread of arms and proliferation of WMD.

For this reason, Ukraine is a party to a number of international treaties and conventions: the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, the Treaty on the Non-

Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other international instruments aiming at contributing to international security and global peace.

Ukraine also participates in the Proliferation Security Initiative and all the international export control regimes; the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australia Group, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Zangger Committee, as well as the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies.

To comply with the obligations arising from its membership in the international treaties and organizations, Ukraine has developed the relevant legal basis and established state control over international transfers of goods intended for military purpose, as well as goods and technologies that could be used for the creation of WMD.

Due to the participation in the outlined international institutions, Ukraine has the possibility to anticipate risks of non-authorized use of goods intended for international transfers and prevent them by consulting with Member States of the export control regimes and exchanging information on risks related to transfers.

UN GA resolution 72/58

"Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons"

Ukraine as a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and member of the IAEA, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Zangger Committee, and has been exercising control over international transfers of goods that could be used for the creation of WMD and means of their delivery. Ukraine has also taken measures for the establishment of the responsibility and penalties for violation of national legislation in this area in order to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices.

In 2004, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has adopted the Decree № 86 which sets the procedures for the international transfers of the dual-use goods, including nuclear. The lists of the dual-use goods, which are subjects to the above-mentioned procedures, are attached as the annexes 1-5 to the said Decree. The structure and the content of the lists correspond to the control lists of the international regimes of export control (such as WA, MTCR, NSG and AG).

In order to ensure transparency in transfers and pursuant to the national legislation, Ukraine submits to the IAEA reports on international transfers specified equipment and non-nuclear material listed in Annex II to the Additional Protocol to the Agreement between Ukraine and the IAEA for the application of safeguards. Pursuant to paragraph 7.8 of the Zangger Committee Memorandum of Understanding, Ukraine submits every year to the Secretariat reports on the issued licenses to transfer of goods specified in the Trigger List to non-nuclear weapon states which are not parties to the NPT intended for peaceful purposes.

UN GA resolution 72/251 "Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament"

We are convinced that disarmament and non-proliferation regime can be effectively strengthened through proper and timely implementation and faithful promoting of the international legal framework, namely: the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as a main legally-binding document in the sphere of nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation.

Even being affected by the Russian military aggression and occupation of our territories in violation of the key principles of the NPT, as well as the 1994 Budapest Memorandum, Ukraine continues to regard the Non-Proliferation Treaty as a cornerstone of the global non-proliferation regime and an essential basis for achieving the objectives of nuclear disarmament. Elaboration of the Nuclear Weapons Ban Treaty or any additional instruments alike without the participation of nuclear states as well as many other powerful states could not only harm the international efforts aimed at enhancing existing international legal bases but also weaken the NPT regime.

After the occupation by the Russian Federation of the integral parts of Ukraine – the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions – Ukraine lost control over nuclear facilities and materials located on these territories.

Moreover, implementation of the ideas proclaimed in the statements of officials of the Russian Federation of its right to deploy nuclear weapons on the territory of Ukraine, i.e. the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, infringes the non-nuclear status of Ukraine and endangers the regime of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

Taken into account the abovementioned, Ukraine calls on the international community and the UN to exert all possible efforts to maintain and strengthen the non-proliferation and disarmament regime. Ukraine supports all legal mechanisms in effect to fulfill this purpose, inter alia the Conference on Disarmament and the UN Disarmament Commission.