Resolution 73/28  
"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 23 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, as well as during three sessions of the Preparatory Committee of the 2020 NPT Review Conference. Moreover, given the current volatile situation in this region, Ukraine considers the establishment of such a nuclear-weapon-free zone as a matter of priority.

Resolution 73/32 "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 Act of Ukraine № 549-IV of 2003 "On State Control of International Transfers of Military 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.

Resolution 73/37 "Relationship between disarmament and development"

Ukraine understands the importance of redirecting the expenditures from military to civil purposes. We fully support 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 Middle East.

Under such conditions, Ukraine is forced to increase financing on military purposes in order to defend its territorial integrity and sovereignty. Currently, the invader state makes it impossible to seek for economic and social development through the implementation of 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, primarily by Russia, with the UN Charter for Ukraine could create indispensable preconditions to achieve economic and social development in the sense of the UN GA resolution 73/37 "Relationship between disarmament and development".

**Resolution 73/39 "Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control"**

Ukraine takes 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 typ, as well as the "Agreement between Ukraine and the United States of America on assistance to Ukraine in elimination of strategic nuclear arms and prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction".

Production activity of SE RIC PCP is carried out in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian and international law. It is certified to meet the requirements of the international standard ISO 14001: 2015 "Environmental Management System".

The afore-mentioned system enabled to fulfill the following measures:
- introduce uniform requirements for environmental safety for all workers and subcontractors at the enterprise;
- periodically inform and maintain an open dialogue with all parties concerned on the activities of the enterprise in the field of environmental safety;
- inform on the assessment results of the impact of the enterprise's business activity on the natural environment;
- publicly report on its activities in the field of environmental management and maintain strong public relationships.

During disposal of solid rocket propellant (SRP) from ICBM SS-24 at the SE RIC PCP of all existing worldwide methods of disposal, the most environmentally friendly method of hydro-mechanical extraction of propellant by its processing and usage of propellant processing products for production of emulsion explosives is used. Such technology allows to use propellant products as secondary raw materials in emulsion explosives. This technology meets the international requirements. Emulsion explosives have all required certificate, which approve 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 being 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, which is generated during SRP disposal, the equipment designed by the German company EISENMANN, as well as manufactured and installed with the assistance of the United States of America, is also used.

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

73/40 "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 non-proliferation.

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. However, Russia’s military aggression against Ukraine in violation of the key principles of the NPT challenged the efficiency of its mechanisms. Under such circumstances, Ukraine’s unwavering believe in the need to support effective implementation, further strengthening and universalization of the NPT has only increased.

Immediate and compulsive elaboration of Nuclear Weapons Ban Treaty or any additional instrument alike without 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 attempted annexation by the Russian Federation of the integral part of Ukraine - the Autonomous Republic of Crimea - and the occupation of certain areas of Donetsk and Lugansk oblasts, Ukraine lost control over nuclear objects and materials located on these territories.

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

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

**Resolution 73/41 "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 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.

**Resolution 73/64 "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons"**

Ukraine is fully committed to the pursuit of nuclear disarmament in accordance with Article VI of the NPT. Ukraine recognizes the continued need for concrete progress towards the full implementation of Article VI, especially through negotiations on effective measures aimed at terminating nuclear arms race and making progress in nuclear disarmament in the nearest future.

Ukraine supports the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones worldwide, including in the Middle East.

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.

Ukraine follows the view that the IAEA’s system of safeguards is a fundamental component of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and plays an extremely valuable role in the implementation of the NPT.