15 NEWLY-INDEPENDENT STATES

ARMENIA

Internal Developments

12/92

First Deputy National Security Advisor Eduard Simonyants states that "no weapons of mass destruction have been or are being built in Armenia." The statement is in response to accusations that Armenia is using spent fuel from its nuclear power plant to make radioactive weapons. Simonyants adds that the fuel is not enriched enough to be used in a nuclear weapon.
Gagik Karapetyan, Trud (Moscow), 12/29/92, p. 2; in JPRS-TND-93-002, 1/15/93, pp. 23-24 ***(8682)***.

4/93

The government of Armenia decides to allow the beginning of repair work on the Armenian nuclear power plant. Armenian officials have felt intense public pressure to reopen the plant in light of the country's severe energy shortage.
Interfax (Moscow), 4/13/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-071, 4/15/93, p. 77 ***(9229)***. *Tigran Liloyan, ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 1/27/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-017, 1/28/93, p. 49* ***(9522)***.

Armenia with Azerbaijan

2/93

Azerbaijan is notified of Armenia's plans to reopen the Armenian nuclear power plant. Armenia says it needs the nuclear power plant in operation since Azerbaijan is maintaining an economic blockade of the country. Azerbaijan protests that the plant could cause a catastrophe, and cites an IAEA report that says the plant needs to be modernized and provided with new staff and safety personnel.
Karen Topychan, Rossiyskaya Gazeta, 2/9/93, p. 7; in FBIS-SOV-93-029, 2/16/93, p. 63 ***(9149)***.
Daniel Snelder, The Christian Science Monitor, 2/19/93, pp. 1,4 ***(8685)***. *Foreign Report, 3/18/93, p. 17* ***(9202)***.

Armenia with France, European Community and Russia

1/93

Reports disclosed that Armenia has recently contracted France's Framatome to evaluate the feasibility of restarting the Armenian nuclear power plant. Framatome's study is being financed by the European Community, but Russia will supply much of the equipment and expertise for recommended hardware improvements.
Nuclear News, 1/93, pp. 13-14 ***(9147)***. *Nuclear News, 2/93, p. 3* ***(9201)***.

2/93

Framatome reports that at least one and a half years will be needed to complete safety upgrades at Armenia's nuclear power plant before the plant can be reopened.
Daniel Snelder, Christian Science Monitor, 2/19/93, pp. 1, 4 ***(8685)***.

Armenia with IAEA and United Nations

4/93

Ministers from Armenia and the other former Soviet republics are invited by the IAEA and United Nations Development Program to attend a forum on a new project to improve radiation protection systems and nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union.
ENS NucNet, 4/28/93 ***(9768)***.

Armenia with Russia

4/93

Armenia and Russia collaborate on an agreement under which the Kurchatov Institute, Atomteploenergoproyekt, and Gidrapress would resume work on the Armenian nuclear power plant and assume responsibility for project management, design and construction. Russia may provide financ ing, atomic fuel and waste disposal when the plant becomes operational.
Interfax (Moscow), 4/14/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-071, 4/15/93, pp. 77-78 ***(9228)***.

AZERBAIJAN

Azerbaijan with Armenia

2/93

Azerbaijan is notified of Armenia's plans to reopen the Armenian nuclear power plant. Armenia says it needs the nuclear power plant in operation since Azerbaijan is maintaining an economic blockade of the country. Azerbaijan protests that the plant could cause a catastrophe, and cites an IAEA report that says the plant needs to be modernized and provided with new staff and safety personnel.
Karen Topychan, Rossiyskaya Gazeta, 2/9/93, p. 7; in FBIS-SOV-93-029, 2/16/93, p. 63 ***(9149)***.
Daniel Snelder, The Christian Science Monitor, 2/19/93, pp. 1,4 ***(8685)***. *Foreign Report, 3/18/93, p. 17* ***(9202)***.

Azerbaijan with IAEA and United Nations

4/93

Ministers from Azerbaijan and the other former Soviet republics are invited by the IAEA and United Nations Development Program to attend a forum on a new project to improve radiation protection systems and nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union.
ENS NucNet, 4/28/93 ***(9768)***.

Azerbaijan with Iran and Russia

12/92

Reports disclose that uranium stolen from Russia's Chepetsk Mechanical Plant was purchased by buyers from Azerbaijan for

280 million rubles. The Azeri buyers were reportedly going to sell the uranium to Iran for $15 million.
AFP (Paris), 12/13/92; in JPRS-TND-93-001, 1/7/93, p. 25 ***(8960)***.

BELARUS

Internal Developments

2/4/93
The Parliament of Belarus ratifies START I and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.
ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 2/4/93; in JPRS-TND-93-005, 2/12/93, p. 27 ***(9237)***. *Trust and Verify, 1-2/93, p. 1* ***(9813)***.

Belarus with Commonwealth of Independent States

1/22/93
CIS leaders meet in Minsk to seek a solution for the dispute over control of former Soviet nuclear arms.
Mark Trevelyan, Reuter, 1/22/93; in Executive News Service, 1/22/93 ***(9120)***.

2/93
Kazakh Foreign Minister Tuleitai Suleimenov states that the country's strategic nuclear weapons are under Russian control, but that Russia cannot use them without the agreement of the leaders of Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Ukraine.
Abd-al-Malik Khalil, Al-Ahram (Cairo), 2/13/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-031, 2/18/93, p. 60 ***(9788)***.

Belarus with IAEA and United Nations

4/93
Ministers from Belarus and the other former Soviet republics are invited by the IAEA and United Nations Development Program to attend a forum on a new project to improve radiation protection systems and nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union.
ENS NucNet, 4/28/93 ***(9768)***.

Belarus with Japan

4/93
Japan announces that it will grant $9 million to Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine to cover some of the expenses of joining the NPT.
United Press International, 4/11/93; in Executive News Service, 4/11/93 ***(9272)***.

Belarus with Lithuania, Poland, Russia, and Ukraine

12/92
KGB officers in Ukraine break up an international smuggling ring made up of citizens from Russia, Belarus, Lithuania and Poland. The group had been stealing uranium from the Chepetsk Mechanical Plant in Glazovo in the Udmurtia Autonomous Republic; dealers from Belarus and Lithuania were to transport the material to Poland.
AFP (Paris), 12/13/92; in JPRS-TND-93-001, 1/7/93, p. 25 ***(8960)***. *Olga Kiyenko, Kommersant Daily, 2/23/93, p. 14; in JPRS-TND-93-008, 3/22/93, p. 46* ***(9961)***.

Belarus with Russia

4/93
A Russian dealer in radioactive materials describes transporting containers of uranium via Belarus to Eastern Europe.
Kirim Belyaninov, Literaturnaya Gazeta (Moscow), 1/20/93, p. 13; in JPRS-TND-93-007, 3/5/93, p. 21. Russian Television Network (Moscow), 10/20/92 ***(9972)***.

Belarus with Russia, Ukraine and United States

3/93
U.S. companies and the governments of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine meet to discuss a $100 million, 30-year cooperative project to environmentally and economically restore the areas affected by the Chernobyl disaster. Headed by Los Alamos Technical Associates, the project involves 10 private U.S. companies and 30 U.S. research institutions and universities. Construction plans include a new sarcophagus for Chernobyl-4 and storage containers for radioactive waste.
ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 4/12/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-069, 4/13/93, p. 13 ***(9956)***.

Belarus with Russia, United Kingdom and United States

4/93
The U.K., U.S. and Russia offer Belarus additional security guarantees in response to Belarus' accession to the NPT and signature of the START I treaty.
Radio Minsk Network, 4/6/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-065, 4/7/93, p. 74 ***(9141)***.

Belarus with United States

3/93
Officials from the University of Pittsburgh and the Belarusian Science Research Institute of Radiation Medicine sign an agreement to cooperate in the exchange of specialists for joint scientific programs concerning assistance to Chernobyl victims.
Belaruskaje Television Network (Minsk), 3/11/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-047, 3/12/93, p. 61 ***(9210)***.

ESTONIA

Estonia with IAEA and United Nations

4/93
Ministers from Estonia and the other former Soviet republics are invited by the IAEA and United Nations Development Program to attend a forum on a new project to improve radiation protection systems and nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union.
ENS NucNet, 4/28/93 ***(9768)***.

Estonia with Russia

1992
An American-owned jewelry firm report-

edly tries to ship four tons of zirconium from Russia to Estonia, but the shipment is blocked when Russian export control officials are unable to secure guarantees that the material will not be re-exported.
William C. Potter, Arms Control Today, 1-2/93, pp. 3-10 ***(9971)***.

5/92-9/92

Forty-five thousand tons of nonferrous metals are exported from Russia to Scandinavia by way of Estonia.
Viktor Alekseyev, Rossiyskiye Vesti, 3/6/93, p. 8; in JPRS-TND-93-008, 3/22/93, p. 48 ***(9649)***.

1/93

As part of the withdrawal of the Russian military presence from the Baltic states, Russia pledges to dismantle two reactors at a submarine training center in Estonia, possibly as early as 2/93
Reuter, 1/18/93; in Executive News Service, 1/18/93 ***(9217)***.

4/93

Estonia calls for international pressure on Russia to allow Estonian environmental experts to assess nuclear damage at military bases located in Estonia. Russian guards at the Paldiski nuclear power plant have prevented Estonian officials from inspecting environmental conditions at the site.
Reuter, 4/27/93 ***(9929)***.

Estonia with Sweden

1/93

Swedish customs officials arrest two Estonians in possession of 300 grams of Scandium.
S. Asenov, Sovietskaya Rossiya, 2/13/93, p. 4; in JPRS-TND-93-006, 3/5/93, p. 27. Aleksey Boldinuk, Pravda, 1/29/93, p. 3; in JPRS-TND-93-005, 2/12/93, p. 20 ***(9974)***.

GEORGIA

Georgia with IAEA and United Nations

4/93

Ministers from Georgia and the other former Soviet republics are invited by the IAEA and United Nations Development Program to attend a forum on a new project to improve radiation protection systems and nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union.
ENS NucNet, 4/28/93 ***(9768)***.

Georgia with Iran

1/93

Georgian head of state Eduard Shevardnadze and Iranian President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani sign a treaty in which both nations agree to support the eventual elimination of weapons of mass destruction. Both nations also state their wish to declare the Persian Gulf and Black Sea a nuclear and chemical weapons-free zone.
Sakartvelos Respublika (Tbilisi), 1/21/93, pp. 1-2; in FBIS-SOV-93-016, 1/27/93, pp. 60-63 ***(9146)***.

KAZAKHSTAN

Internal Developments

1/93

The chairman of Kazakhstan's national security committee, Bulat Bayekenov, states that working groups have been formed to check the legality of, and basis for, licenses issued by state organizations for the export of raw and other materials.
Interfax (Moscow), 1/10/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-007, 1/11/93, p. 62 ***(9199)***.

2/93

Kazakhstan closes the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site. Kazakhstan Government Spokesman Usian Guleymanov says that people had been pushing for the plant's closure for ten years because of the radiation's adverse effect on the environment and human health.
AFP (Hong Kong), 2/9/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-025, 2/9/93, p. 46 ***(9158)***.

2/93

Nursultan Nazerbayev states that intermediate-range missiles have been removed from Kazakhstan and that the country is the first and only country to ratify the START I treaty on strategic nuclear weapons. All strategic weapons are now under a common and unified command, with the commanders-in-chief in possession of the operational code.
Otto Hoermann, ORF (Vienna), 2/3/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-022, p. 49 ***(9175)***.

Kazakhstan with Australia and United States

2/93

Energy Resources of Australia tries to stop rumors that it is buying uranium from Kazakhstan and selling it in the U.S. for higher prices. Sources say that the first shipment of uranium from Kazakhstan has already arrived in the U.S.
Michael Knapik, Nuclear Fuel, 2/1/93, pp. 1, 13-14 ***(9192)***.

Kazakhstan with Commonwealth of Independent States

2/93

Kazakh Foreign Minister Tuleitai Suleimenov states that the country's strategic nuclear weapons are under Russian control, but that Russia cannot use them without the agreement of the leaders of Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Ukraine.
Abd-al-Malik Khalil, Al-Ahram (Cairo), 2/13/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-031, 2/18/93, p. 60 ***(9788)***.

Kazakhstan with IAEA

1/93

Kazakh Prime Minister Sergey Tershchenko sends a letter to the IAEA requesting mem-

KAZAKHSTAN

bership for Kazakhstan. The vice president of the Kazakh Atomic Energy Industry (KATEP), Valeriyan Shimanskiy, states that Kazakhstan will be accepted into the IAEA under the following terms: Kazakhstan will pay a nearly $1 million entrance fee; the IAEA will send Kazakhstan an accident notification system; and Kazakhstan will promise not to produce nuclear weapons.
Andrey Pershin and Andrey Petrovsk, Interfax (Moscow), 1/15/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-014, 1/25/93, p. 57 ***(9200)****. Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishkin, ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 1/13/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-009, 1/14/93* ***(9786)****.*

KAZAKHSTAN WITH IAEA AND OECD

2/93

For the first time, Kazakhstan reports its uranium resources, production, and demand to the "Red Book" published jointly by the IAEA and the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency.
Nuclear News, 2/93, pp. 72-73 ***(9193)****.*

KAZAKHSTAN WITH IAEA AND UNITED NATIONS

4/93

Ministers from Kazakhstan and the other former Soviet republics are invited by the IAEA and United Nations Development Program to attend a forum on a new project to improve radiation protection systems and nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union.
ENS NucNet, 4/28/93 ***(9768)****.*

KAZAKHSTAN WITH IRAN

12/92

A Western intelligence wiretap of a 12/92 phone conversation between two Iranian diplomats reveals that Iran has purchased four nuclear warheads from Kazakhstan, an accusation which Iran denies. The transcripts reveal that one of Iranian Defense Minister Torkan's contacts arranged for the purchase, but a "technical problem" had prevented the export of the warheads to Iran.
Shlomo Papirblatt, Yedi'ot Aharonot (Tel Aviv), 1/15/93; in JPRS-TND-93-007, 3/5/93, pp. 14-16 ***(9561)****.*

4/93

Intelligence sources say that Iran may have purchased beryllium and 100 tons of uranium, which may include pellets of uranium dioxide, from a nuclear weapons factory north of Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan.
Frontline, Show #1116, 4/13/93, pp. 1-8 ***(9700).***

KAZAKHSTAN WITH ISRAEL

3/93

An Israeli newspaper reports that Israel's Ambassador to Kazakhstan received a "commitment" that Kazakhstan had not sold nuclear warheads to Iran and does not intend to do so in the future because it wishes to strengthen ties with Israel and western countries.
Qol Yisra (Jerusalem), 3/30/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-060, 3/3/1/93, p. 71 ***(9197).***

KAZAKHSTAN WITH JAPAN

4/93

The Japanese government pledges $9 million to Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Belarus to help cover the costs of joining the NPT.
United Press International, 4/11/93; in Executive News Service, 4/11/93 ***(9272)****.*

KAZAKHSTAN WITH PRC

1/93

Reports allege that China has attempted to illegally import high grade steel, copper and strategic metals from Kazakhstan.
Interfax (Moscow), 1/10/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-007, 1/11/93, p. 62 ***(9199)****.*

KAZAKHSTAN WITH RUSSIA

1/93

Russia allocates an estimated 190 billion rubles to be spent on rehabilitation of areas contaminated by Soviet military nuclear activity, such as the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan, Russia's Mayak complex, and the Novaya Zemlya islands.
ENS NucNet, 1/4/93 ***(9941)****.*

KAZAKHSTAN WITH RUSSIA AND UNITED STATES

3/93

An agreement on Russia's sale of 500 tons of HEU to the U.S. is impeded by the U.S. demand that Russia pledge to share proceeds from the sale with Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Belarus. Russia is reluctant to make such a pledge.
Moscow News, 3/19/93, p. 5 ***(9501)****. Dunbar Lockwood, Arms Control Today, 3/93, pp. 22, 26* ***(9568)****.*

KAZAKHSTAN WITH UKRAINE

2/93

G.A. Kopchinski, first deputy chair of the State Committee of Ukraine for Nuclear and Radiation Safety (GANU), states that beginning in 1993, Ukraine "will supply its own uranium for enrichment in Russia and fuel fabrication in Kazakhstan."
Mark Hibbs, Nuclear Fuel, 2/1/93, pp. 9-10 ***(8609)****.*

KAZAKHSTAN WITH THE UNITED STATES

2/93

President Bill Clinton sends a letter to Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev expressing hope that Kazakhstan will continue to support the elimination of nuclear weapons on its territory. Nazarbayev
has indicated that the elimination of nuclear weapons in Kazakhstan must be contingent upon U.S. financial aid, and is interested in using nuclear fuel from missiles for peaceful purposes such as domestic energy production.
Andrey Pershin and A. Petrovskiy, Interfax (Moscow), 2/1/9/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-033, 2/22/93, p. 38 ***(9252)****.*

3/93

In a report to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Kazakhstan's attorneys state that the republic "has no involvement in the sales of uranium of non-Kazakh origin by companies active in the U.S. market."
Michael Knapik, Nuclear Fuel, 3/15/93, pp. 3-4 ***(9189)****.*

4/93
U.S. Undersecretary of State Michael Newlin meets with Kazakh officials to discuss the creation of an export control system.
Interfax (Moscow), 4/24/93; in JPRS-TND-93-012, 5/4/93, p. 36 ***(10091)***.

KYRGYZSTAN

Internal Developments

4/93
The Kyrgyz government creates a commission to maintain strict control over imports and exports of raw materials which could be used in the production of weapons of mass destruction. The commission will be administered as part of the state customs department and is expected to begin operation by 6/93.
Albert Bogdanov, ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 4/22/93; in JPRS-TND-93-012, 5/4/93, p. 37 ***(9512)***.

Kyrgyzstan with IAEA and United Nations

4/93
Ministers from Kyrgyzstan and the other former Soviet republics are invited by the IAEA and United Nations Development Program to attend a forum on a new project intended to improve radiation protection systems and nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union.
ENS NucNet, 4/28/93 ***(9768)***.

LATVIA

Latvia with IAEA and United Nations

4/93
Ministers from Latvia and the other former Soviet republics have been invited by the IAEA and United Nations Development Program to attend a forum on a new project intended to improve radiation protection systems and nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union.
ENS NucNet, 4/28/93 ***(9768)***.

Latvia with United States

2/93
DOE gives Westinghouse Electric Corp. permission to transfer its civilian technology in the design, manufacture, construction, operation, maintenance, and service of PWRs and PWR fuel to Latvia and Lithuania.
Nuclear Fuel, 2/15/93, p. 13 ***(9145)***.

LITHUANIA

Lithuania with Belarus, Poland, Russia, and Ukraine

12/92
KGB officers in Ukraine break up an international smuggling ring made up of citizens from Russia, Belarus, Lithuania and Poland. The group had been stealing uranium from the Chepetsk Mechanical Plant in Glazovo in the Udmurtia Autonomous Republic; dealers from Belarus and Lithuania were to transport the material to Poland.
AFP (Paris), 12/13/92; in JPRS-TND-93-001, 1/7/93, p. 25 ***(8960)***. *Olga Kiyenko, Kommersant Daily, 2/23/93, p. 14; in JPRS-TND-93-008, 3/22/93, p. 46* ***(9961)***.

Lithuania with IAEA and United Nations

1/93-3/93
The Assessment of Safety Significant Events Team (ASSET) program of the IAEA sends missions to the Ignalina reactors in Lithuania. The ASSET teams review performance at Ignalina from 1989-1992 and follow up on recommendations made during a 1989 ASSET visit.
IAEA Bulletin, 2/93 ***(9692)***.

4/93
Ministers from Lithuania and the other former Soviet republics are invited by the IAEA and United Nations Development Program to attend a forum on a new project intended to improve radiation protection systems and nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union. The project reviews RBMK safety in the areas of core monitoring and control, pressure boundary integrity, accident mitigation, and electric power supply. Lithuanian, Russian, and Ukrainian experts had originally met in 11/92 and agreed that safety modifications would need to be made in these areas.
ENS NucNet, 4/28/93 ***(9768)***. *IAEA Newsbriefs, 1-2/93* ***(8695)***.

Lithuania with Denmark

3/16/93
Lithuanian Energy Minister Leonas Ashmantas and Danish Interior Minister Birtte Weiss sign an agreement between their respective countries on "the exchange of information and cooperation in the field of nuclear safety and protection against radiation" in Copenhagen.
Saulius Girnius, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, 3/15-3/19/93 ***(9514)***.

Lithuania with France

1/93
Customs officials in La Ferrier-sous-Jougne, France, stop a car and discover 4 kg (8.8 lbs) of cesium-133 worth 2 million francs. The three men in the car tell police that they are working for a Lithuanian supplier who has told them to look for potential clients in Western Europe. The men are also in possession of an analysis document from a laboratory in Lausanne, Switzerland and a $500,000 check.
AFP (Paris), 1/20/93; in JPRS-TND-93-003, 1/27/93, p. 27. AFP (Paris), 1/20/93; in JPRS-TND-93-003, 1/27/93, p. 27 ***(9230)***.

LITHUANIA-RUSSIA

Lithuania with Russia

1/93

Lithuanian police search for two uranium rods which were dropped into the Nevezis River by a local businessman who had bought 10 kg of the material to sell abroad for at least $1 million. The uranium was stolen from the Udmurtia plant in Russia.

Reuter, 1/13/93; in Executive News Service, 1/13/93 ***(9153)***.

1/93

A Russian dealer in radioactive materials describes transporting containers of uranium, via Lithuania, to Germany.

Kirim Belyaninov, Literaturnaya Gazeta, 1/20/93, p. 13; in JPRS-TND-93-007, 3/5/93, p. 21 ***(9972)***.

2/93

Russia submits a proposal to build additional spent fuel storage facilities at Lithuania's Ignalina nuclear power plant.

Ariane Sains, Nuclear Fuel, 2/1/93, p. 12 ***(8952)***.

Lithuania with Sweden

2/93

The Swedish firms of ABB Atom and Vattenfall plan to begin improving fire and safety protection at Ignalina in Lithuania by the summer of 1993 if liability problems can be solved. The Swedish Nuclear Power Inspectorate will channel the $5 million in funding needed for the projects.

Ariane Sains, Nucleonics Week, 2/18/93, pp. 13-14 ***(9150)***.

2/93

Sweden's National Institute for Radiation Protection (SSI) and the Swedish Nuclear Fuel and Waste Management Co. (SKB) plan to build a storage facility with the Energy Ministry and Ignalina personnel. The Swedish government will fund half the project. Lithuanian Minister of Energy Leonas Ashmantas says that SKB will play a large role in spent fuel dry storage projects. Russia has not removed any spent fuel since 1984 despite a prior agreement.

Ariane Sains, Nuclear Fuel, 2/1/93, p. 12. Ariane Sains and Mark Hibbs, Nuclear Fuel, 2/15/93, pp. 9-10 ***(8952)***. *ENS NucNet, 4/15/93, p. 32* ***(9231)***.

Lithuania with United States

2/93

DOE gives Westinghouse Electric Corp. permission to transfer its civilian technology in the design, manufacture, construction, operation, maintenance, and service of PWRs and PWR fuel to Latvia and Lithuania.

Nuclear Fuel, 2/15/93, p. 13 ***(9145)***.

MOLDOVA

Moldova with IAEA and United Nations

4/93

Ministers from Moldova and the other former Soviet republics are invited by the IAEA and United Nations Development Program to attend a forum on a new project intended to improve radiation protection systems and nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union.

ENS NucNet, 4/28/93 ***(9768)***.

RUSSIA

Internal Developments

1/93

Minatom completes a draft program for managing spent fuel and radioactive waste up to the year 2005, placing an emphasis on reprocessing, safe storage and final disposal in geological formations of radioactive waste.

ENS NucNet, 1/4/93 ***(9941)***.

1/93

Russia's exports of nuclear fuel and nuclear technology are expected to earn as much as $1 billion in 1993, up from $600 million in 1991 and 1992. The Russian government promises to control its exports in order to keep other states from acquiring nuclear weapons. Russia has $800 million in uranium export contracts for 1993.

Janet Guttsman, Reuter, 1/3/93; in Executive News Service, 1/3/93 ***(8688)***.

2/18/93

Russian President Boris Yeltsin issues a decree formulating procedures for imposing embargoes on sales of dual-use technology to "any foreign country, including CIS countries."

Interfax (Moscow), 2/19/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-034, 2/23/93, pp. 24-25 ***(9858)***.

3/93

A group of scientists, geologists and seismologists support an initiative to "organize international expertise" at the Russian Army laboratory at Esheri, Abkhazia. Experts fear that research has been conducted here on geotectonic weapons, which use targeted nuclear charges to simulate an earthquake in enemy territory. The scientists fear an ecological catastrophe should the lab, which is located in a war zone, be damaged by military action. The Russian government denies developing such a weapon.

Roman Zadunaiskiy, ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 3/10/93; in JPRS-TND-93-008, 3/22/93, p. 48 ***(9905)***. *Radio Tbilisi, 4/21/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-075, 4/21/93, p. 59* ***(9238)***.

3/93

Russian Vice Minister of Atomic Energy Nikolai N. Egorov urges Parliament to adopt a bill allowing import and export of radioactive waste. Due to a law enacted in 1992 prohibiting import of waste, many local authorities have refused to let reprocessing facilities accept shipment, sometimes in violation of existing contracts. Egorov warns of a "social explosion" should the facilities have to close.

Ann MacLachlan, Nuclear Fuel, 3/15/93, pp. 10-11 ***(9946)***.

3/93

Eleven kilograms of uranium-238 are stolen from Arzamas-16. Arzamas authorities are reportedly investigating "dozens" of similar cases.

A. Fortunatov, Komsomolskaya Pravda (Moscow), 3/5/92, p. 1; in JPRS-TND-93-008, 3/22/93, p. 47 ***(9961)***.

4/29/93

Russia passes a law restricting the exports of nuclear and chemical weapons material with punishments including up to eight years in prison and substantial fines.

Reuter, 4/29/93; in Executive News Service, 4/29/93 ***(9575)***.

Russia with Armenia

4/93

Armenia and Russia collaborate on an agreement under which the Kurchatov Institute, Atomteploenergoproyekt, and Gidrapress would resume work on the Armenian nuclear power plant and assume responsibility for project management, design and construction. Russia may provide financing, atomic fuel and waste disposal when the plant becomes operational.

Interfax (Moscow), 4/14/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-071, 4/15/93, pp. 77-78 ***(9228)***.

Russia with Azerbaijan and Iran

1992

Reports disclose that uranium stolen from Russia's Chepetsk Mechanical Plant was purchased by buyers from Azerbaijan for 280 million rubles. The Azeri buyers were reportedly going to sell the uranium to Iran for $15 million.

AFP (Paris), 12/13/92; in JPRS-TND-93-001, 1/7/93, p. 25 ***(8960)***.

Russia with Belarus

4/93

A Russian dealer in radioactive materials describes transporting containers of uranium via Belarus to Eastern Europe.

Kirim Belyaninov, Literaturnaya Gazeta (Moscow), 1/20/93, p. 13; in JPRS-TND-93-007, 3/5/93, p. 21. Russian Television Network (Moscow), 10/20/92 ***(9972)***.

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12/92

KGB officers in Ukraine break up an international smuggling ring made up of citizens from Russia, Belarus, Lithuania and Poland. The group had been stealing uranium from the Chepetsk Mechanical Plant in Glazovo in the Udmurtia Autonomous Republic; dealers from Belarus and Lithuania were to transport the material to Poland.

AFP (Paris), 12/13/92; in JPRS-TND-93-001, 1/7/93, p. 25 ***(8960)***. *Olga Kiyenko, Kommersant Daily, 2/23/93, p. 14; in JPRS-TND-93-008, 3/22/93, p. 46* ***(9961)***.

Russia with Belarus, Ukraine and United States

3/93

U.S. companies and the governments of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine meet to discuss a $100 million, 30-year cooperative project to environmentally and economically restore the areas affected by the Chernobyl disaster. Headed by Los Alamos Technical Associates, the project involves 10 private U.S. companies and 30 U.S. research institutions and universities. Construction plans include a new sarcophagus for Chernobyl-4 and storage containers for radioactive waste.

ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 4/12/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-069, 4/13/93, p. 13 ***(9956)***.

Russia with Belarus, United Kingdom and United States

4/93

The U.K., U.S. and Russia offer Belarus additional security guarantees in response to Belarus' accession to the NPT and signature of the START I treaty.

Radio Minsk Network, 4/6/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-065, 4/7/93, p. 74 ***(9141)***.

Russia with Bulgaria

1/93

Russia concludes an agreement to supply the Bulgarian National Power Company with fuel for the four VVER-400 reactors at Kozloduy over a five-year period.

Nuclear News, 2/93, p. 78 ***(9213)***.

Russia with Bulgaria, Libya and Ukraine

4/15/93

Ukrainian customs officials at the port of Ilichevsk discover an undocumented shipment of 80 tons of nuclear fuel. The fuel allegedly was of Russian origin and was intended to go to Libya after making a port call in Bulgaria. V. Klinkov, deputy chief of Ilichevsk customs, denies having seen the shipment. In a possible explanation for the conflicting reports, A. Savelyev of the Ukrainian Security Service reported that four railroad cars containing rocket fuel, not nuclear fuel, had arrived at the Odessa-Sortirovochnaya railroad station bound for Bulgaria.

Leonid Kapelyushnyy, Izvestiya (Moscow), 4/15/93, p. 1; in JPRS-TND-93-011, 4/23/93, p. 24 ***(9769)***. *Nina Perstneva, Izvestia (Moscow), 4/16/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-075, 4/21/93, p. 52* ***(9967)***.

Russia with Commonwealth of Independent States

1/22/93

CIS leaders meet in Minsk to seek a solution for the dispute over control of the former Soviet nuclear arms.

Mark Trevelyan, Reuter, 1/22/93; in Executive News Service, 1/22/93 ***(9120)***.

2/93

Kazakh Foreign Minister Tuleitai Suleimenov states that the country's strategic nuclear weapons are under Russian control, but that Russia cannot use them without the agreement of the leaders of Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Ukraine.

Abd-al-Malik Khalil, Al-Ahram (Cairo), 2/13/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-031, 2/18/93, p. 60 ***(9788)***.

Russia with Czech Republic

4/93

Russia and the Czech Republic draft a protocol due to be signed in 5/93 or 6/93 under which Russia will deliver equipment to the Czech Republic nuclear power station in exchange for food and petroleum products.

Interfax (Moscow), 4/12/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-069, 4/13/93, p. 13 ***(9793)***.

RUSSIA

RUSSIA WITH DENMARK AND SWEDEN

1/93

The presidents of the Swedish and Danish Nuclear Societies participate in an "exchange of information" visit to the Sosnovy Bor nuclear power plant near St. Petersburg.
Peter B. Fynbo, Nuclear Europe Worldscan, 1-2/93, p. 52 ***(9172)***.

RUSSIA WITH ESTONIA

1992

An American-owned jewelry firm reportedly tries to ship four tons of zirconium from Russia to Estonia, but the shipment is blocked when Russian export control officials are unable to secure guarantees that the material will not be re-exported.
William C. Potter, Arms Control Today, 1-2/93, pp. 3-10 ***(9971)***.

5/92-9/92

Forty-five thousand tons of nonferrous metals are exported from Russia to Scandinavia by way of Estonia.
Viktor Alekseyev, Rossiyskiye Vesti, 3/6/93, p. 8; in JPRS-TND-93-008, 3/22/93, p. 48 ***(9649)***.

1/93

As part of the withdrawal of the Russian military presence from the Baltic states, Russia pledges to dismantle two reactors at a submarine training center in Estonia, possibly as early as 2/93.
Reuter, 1/18/93 ***(9217)***.

4/93

Estonia calls for international pressure on Russia to allow Estonian environmental experts to assess nuclear damage at military bases located in Estonia. Russian guards at the Paldiski nuclear power plant have prevented Estonian officials from inspecting environmental conditions at the site.
Reuter, 4/27/93 ***(9929)***.

RUSSIA WITH EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

2/93

The Commission of the European Community receives tenders for approximately $33.7 million to be administered by the Program for Technical Assistance to the CIS (TACIS) for safety upgrades at VVER reactors in Russia.
Pearl Marshall, Nucleonics Week, 2/18/93, pp. 14-15 ***(9362)***.

2/93

The EC plans to carry out 400 small-scale technical projects to modernize and increase the safety of former Soviet reactors. A budget of over $10.5 million is allocated to Russian upgrades.
Victor Petrenko, ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 2/12/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-029, 2/16/93, p. 4 ***(9795)***.

3/93

Russian nuclear experts join their European counterparts in the first meeting of the EC-sponsored safety analysis of the Rovno nuclear power plant in Ukraine. Rovno has two Model 213 VVER-440s.
Ann MacLachlan, Nucleonics Week, 4/15/93, pp. 14-15 ***(9766)***.

4/93

EC officials state that Russia is attempting to sell its nuclear fuel at prices 25%-50% below what the Euratom Supply Agency (ESA) believes to be the normal market price.
Charles Goldsmith, Wall Street Journal, 4/5/93 ***(9581)***.

RUSSIA WITH FRANCE AND UKRAINE

1/93

An organization called Shelter Universal, made up of Russian and Ukrainian research institutes and the French firms Bouygeus and SGN, is formed to study the problem of fixing the Chernobyl sarcophagus.
Nuclear Europe Worldscan, 1-2/93, p. 59 ***(9325)***.

RUSSIA WITH GERMANY

1/93

The German firm Nukem and its subsidiaries are slated to supply radwaste treatment units to Russia's Balakovo nuclear power plant for DM 23 million. The work will be carried out over the course of the next two years.
Nuclear Europe Worldscan, 1-2/93, p. 59 ***(9173)***.

2/93

Russian intelligence head Yevgeny Primakov meets with German authorities to discuss ways to combat international smuggling of nuclear technologies. Primakov pushes for increased cooperation with Western intelligence services.
Reuter, 2/15/93; in Executive News Service, 2/16/93 ***(9966)***.

3/93

Babcox & Wilson Naval Nuclear Fuel Division and Nukem of Germany create a team to assist the U.S. Department of Energy in bringing highly-enriched uranium from Russia to the U.S. The HEU will be converted to low-enriched uranium for use in commercial reactors. B&W will buy the fuel as a DOE agent; Nukem will provide financing and transportation.
Wilson Dizard III, Nuclear Fuel, 3/15/93, pp. 2-3 ***(8629)***.

3/93

Reports state that Russia is competing for business connected with the spent fuel from Germany's Greifswald VVER reactors.
Ann MacLachlan, Nuclear Fuel, 3/15/93, pp. 10-11.

4/93

Germany's Nukem collaborates with Russia's Atomenergoproyekt to upgrade radioactive waste handling at the Kola nuclear power plant.
ENS-NucNet, 4/16/93 ***(9250)***.

RUSSIA WITH HUNGARY

1992

Hungary's Mecsek Uran Ltd. Liability Co. ships 426 metric tons of U308 to Russia, where it is processed and returned to Hungary as fuel for the Paks nuclear power plant.
Karoly Ravasz, Nuclear Fuel, 1/4/93, pp. 10-11 ***(9195)***.

RUSSIA WITH IAEA

4/14/93

The IAEA announces that it will send a team

of three experts to Russia's Tomsk-7 reprocessing facility to determine the amount of fissile product emissions which may have occurred as a result of an explosion at the site.
Naoaki Usui and Gamini Seneviratne, Nucleonics Week, 4/16/93, p. 13 ***(9850)***.

RUSSIA WITH IAEA AND UNITED NATIONS

4/93

Ministers from Russia and the other former Soviet republics are invited by the IAEA and United Nations Development Program to attend a forum on a new project to improve radiation protection systems and nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union.
ENS NucNet, 4/28/93 ***(9768)***.

RUSSIA WITH INDIA

1/93

The Russian Federation and the Republic of India sign the "Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Russian Federation and the Republic of India." Under Article Four of the treaty, the two parties agree that the process of nuclear and conventional disarmament, including the reduction and ultimate liquidation of weapons of mass destruction, should be accelerated.
Itar-Tass, (Moscow), 1/28/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-018, 1/29/93, p. 5 ***(9827).***

3/93

Under an agreement inherited from the former Soviet Union, India and Russia hold talks on building a nuclear power plant in India. The plant would consist of two pressurized water reactors.
Executive News Service, 3/31/93 ***(9607).***

RUSSIA WITH IRAN

2/93

U.S. intelligence chief James Woolsey says that Iran is developing nuclear weapons with the assistance of the PRC and Russia.
Jim Wolf, Reuter, 2/24/93; in Executive News Service, 2/25/93 ***(9167).***

3/93

Russia agrees to build a nuclear power plant in Iran which will have two modernized pressurized water reactors. The plant is expected to take 7-8 years to construct.
Reuter, 3/31/93; in Executive News Service, 3/31/93 ***(9607).***

RUSSIA WITH IRAQ AND IAEA

4/93

Russia wins a $20 million contract from the IAEA to reprocess 80 lbs of fuel retrieved from destroyed Iraqi nuclear reactors. Russia agrees to take responsibility for the reprocessing and the resulting nuclear waste. Russia may reprocess the fuel at a military plant near Tomsk.
Roger Highfield, Daily Telegraph, 4/20/93 ***(9586)***.

RUSSIA WITH ISRAEL

4/93

Designers at the Kurchatov Institute sign an initial contract to provide Israel with a turn-key, floating, nuclear-powered desalinization plant. Russian personnel may be used to run the plant.
Moscow News, 4/2/93, p. 5 ***(9132)***.

RUSSIA WITH JAPAN

2/93

Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe states that Japan would consider buying highly enriched uranium from Russia to fuel Japan's breeder reactor, but adds that assistance is contingent on Russia's return of the Kuril islands.
Defence News, 2/15/93, p. 2 ***(9845)***.

3/93

Japan begins courses in nuclear power plant safety for staff of Russian and other former Soviet plants.
Nuclear Europe Worldscan, 3-4/93, p. 36 ***(9836)***.

4/93

Japan's Foreign Minister Kabun Muto asks Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev to control Russia's dumping of radioactive waste into the Sea of Japan.
Reuter, 1/13/93; in Executive News Service, 1/13/93 ***(9153)***.

4/93

Japan urges the G-7 members to agree on building nuclear waste facilities in Russia to help store radioactive waste which might otherwise be dumped into the sea.
United Press International, 4/11/93; in Executive News Service, 4/11/93 ***(9272)***.

4/93

Japan offers Russia $1.8 billion in loans and grants to upgrade nuclear facilities.
Washington Times, 4/16/93, p. A11 ***(9835)***.

RUSSIA WITH KAZAKHSTAN

1/93

Russia allocates an estimated 190 billion rubles for the rehabilitation of areas contaminated by Soviet military nuclear activity, such as the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan, Russia's Mayak complex, and the Novaya Zemlya islands.
ENS NucNet, 1/4/93 ***(9941)***.

RUSSIA WITH LITHUANIA

1/93

Lithuanian police search for two uranium rods which were dropped into the Nevezis River by a local businessman who had bought 10 kg of the material to sell abroad for at least $1 million. The uranium was stolen from the Udmurtia plant in Russia.
Reuter, 1/13/93; in Executive News Service, 1/13/93 ***(9153)***.

1/93

A Russian dealer in radioactive materials describes transporting containers of uranium, via Lithuania, to Germany.
Kirim Belyaninov, Literaturnaya Gazeta, 1/20/93, p. 13; in JPRS-TND-93-007, 3/5/93, p. 21 ***(9972)***.

2/93

Russia submits a proposal to build additional spent fuel storage facilities at Lithuania's Ignalina nuclear power plant.
Ariane Sains, Nuclear Fuel, 2/1/93, p. 12 ***(8952)***.

RUSSIA

RUSSIA WITH MULTI-COUNTRY GROUP

1993

The Director of the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service, Yevgeniy Primakov, states that "red mercury" from the former USSR is exported through Eastern European countries, Scandinavia, Germany, Austria and Switzerland to major corporations involved in nuclear weapons production in South Africa, Libya, Iran, Iraq, Israel and other Middle East countries. Primakov states that "red mercury," a black market substance alleged to have nuclear weapons applications, does not exist in nature, but could be a code word used by mafia organizations involved in the illegal sale of precious metals, including osmium, uranium, indium and plutonium. All contraband samples of "red mercury" seized thus far have been regular mercury, lead or some other substance.
Pravda (Moscow), 4/17/93, pp. 1-2; in JPRS-TND-93-012, 5/4/93, pp. 21-28 ***(9649)***.

2/93

The Twinning Engineering Group (TPEG) draws up specifications for safety upgrades at VVER PWRs in Russia and Ukraine. The projects are part of a program, called Tacis, of technical assistance by the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). They cover safety systems upgrade work, waste management, emergency procedures, measurement technology and training. Members of the TPEG include: Electricité de Frame, Tractebel of Belgium, Nuclear Electric of the U.K., Enel of Italy, Germany's VGB, GKN of the Netherlands, and Unesa of Spain.
Pearl Marshall, Nucleonics Week, 2/18/93, pp. 14-15 ***(9362)***.

RUSSIA WITH NETHERLANDS AND NORWAY

1/93

The Dutch firm Smit Tak offers its services to help Russia raise the sunken Komsomolets submarine from the bottom of the Barents Sea**.** Concerns exist that radiation leaking from the nuclear sub could cause environmental damage. Norway objects to raising the sub, saying the danger of radiation release should the sub break apart while being raised far outweighs the danger of leaks at sea-floor level. Russia later abandons the plan to raise the sub, focusing instead on recovering two of the Komsomolets' nuclear-tipped torpedoes.
Reuter, 1/9/93; in Executive News Service, 1/11/93. Stella Bugge, Reuter, 1/19/93; in Executive News Service, 1/19/93 ***(8578)***.

RUSSIA WITH NORTH KOREA

1992

According to Germany's *Stern* magazine, North Korea acquires 56 kilograms of plutonium from Russia.
New York Times, 2/25/93, p. A5 ***(9737)***.

2/16/93

Diplomatic sources in New York say that IAEA Director General Hans Blix is facing obstacles from China and Russia on the issue of holding a special inspection in North Korea.
Mark Hibbs, Nucleonics Week, 2/18/93, pp. 16-17 ***(9431).*** *Mark Hibbs and Naoaki Usui, Nucleonics Week, 2/4/93, p. 18* ***(9631).***

4/93

The Golos, a weekly newspaper, reports that between 1960 and 1969, Russia turned down a North Korean request for help in launching a nuclear weapons program.
Yonhap (Seoul), 4/13/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-069, 4/13/93, pp. 27-28 ***(9826)***.

RUSSIA WITH NORWAY

1992

A Norwegian firm receives a fax from an unknown enterprise in Volgograd, Russia, offering 6-8 metric tons of heavy water for $440 per kilogram, 300 kilograms of red phosphorous for $2,000 per kilogram and 10 kilograms of red mercury for $240,000 per kilogram. The seller offers to provide export licensing and to transport the material from Murmansk to Norway through Finland or Austria.
Kirim Belyaninov, Literaturnaya Gazeta (Moscow), 1/20/93, p. 13; in JPRS-TND-93-007, 3/5/93, p. 21 ***(9972)***.

1/93

Norway makes $3 million available to assist in upgrading the four VVER-440 units at the Kola nuclear power plant.
Nuclear Engineering International, 1/93, p. 5 ***(9129)***.

RUSSIA WITH PAKISTAN

4/93

A Russian delegation headed by Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev holds talks with the Chair of Pakistan's Atomic Energy Commission on the possible sale of nuclear power plants to Pakistan.
Nucleonics Week, 4/22/93, p. 17 ***(9830)***.

RUSSIA WITH POLAND

4/29/93

Police in Braniewo, Poland, discover 25 kilograms of cesium-137 buried within five kilometers of the Russian border. The substance is found in a ceramic canister with Cyrillic writing.
PAP (Warsaw), 4/30/93; JPRS-TND-93-012, 5/4/93, p. 9 ***(9963)***.

RUSSIA WITH PRC

1/93

The Russian Academy of Sciences denies the claim by the Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri* that hundreds of former Soviet experts have gone to work in Chinese military plants.
Veronika Romanenkova, ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 12/30/92; in JPRS-TND-93-002, 1/15/93, p.23 ***(9597)***.

4/93

China and Russia hold a symposium on peaceful nuclear research that results in plans for future cooperation. Russian scientists are to work in the PRC on the conceptual design of a fusion-fission hybrid reactor.
Reuter, 4/19/93; in Executive News Service, 4/19/93 ***(9240)***.

RUSSIA WITH SOUTH AFRICA

2/93

Russia states that it will supply the South

African Atomic Energy Commission with fuel for the Pelindaba enrichment plant at a price below the world-market level of $68 per SWU.
Johannesburg Sunday Times, 2/21/93; in The Arms Control Reporter, 3/93 ***(9870)***.

Russia with South Korea

1/93

Russia offers South Korea plutonium reprocessing services for its spent fuel in exchange for South Korean financial aid for the completion of Russia's RT-2 reprocessing center.
Mark Hibbs, Nuclear Fuel, 1/4/93, pp. 5-6 ***(9139)***.

2/93

According to Li Din-ke, spokesperson for the South Korean Ministry of Science and Technology, Russia is prepared to sell South Korea nuclear technology. However, Sergey Yermakov, director of the Minattom Press Center, said that he had heard of no such plan and that "this cannot be the case." At a recent meeting with South Korean representatives, the only nuclear business discussed concerned Russian reprocessing of South Korean waste, Yermakov said.
Izvestiya, 2/19/93, pp. 1, 3; in FBIS-SOV-93-035, 2/24/93, p. 12 ***(10090)***.

3/93

Reports allege that South Korean businessmen have contacted Minatom about storing South Korean radioactive waste at Krasnoyarsk-26.
Ann MacLachlan, Nuclear Fuel, 3/15/93, pp. 10-11.

Russia with Ukraine

2/93

Russia continues to supply Ukraine with nuclear fuel, although this practice may be stopped if Ukraine remains outside the NPT past an "informal 'grace period ' of about one year" granted in 1992 by the Nuclear Suppliers Group. Sources claim that in 1993 Ukraine will begin supplying its own uranium for enrichment in Russia. G.A. Kopchinski, first deputy chair of the State Committee of Ukraine for Nuclear Radiation Safety (GANU) states that, beginning in 1993, Ukraine "will supply its own uranium for enrichment in Russia and fuel fabrication in Kazakhstan." Ukraine is also pursuing a countertrade agreement with Minatom to get technology for centrifuge enrichment and fuel fabrication.
Mark Hibbs, Nuclear Fuel, 2/1/93, pp. 9-10 ***(8609)***.

2/93

Ukraine and Russia sign an agreement under which Russia will provide Ukraine with enriched uranium fuel and take back spent fuel, and Ukraine will provide Russia with uranium and zirconium. Ukraine will buy the enriched uranium at 40-50 percent below the world market price.
ENS NucNet, 2/19/93 ***(9093)***. *ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 2/18/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-032, p. 46* ***(9093)***.

3/93

Russian nuclear experts join their European counterparts in the first meeting of the EC-sponsored safety analysis of the Rovno nuclear power plant in Ukraine. Rovno has two Model 213 VVER-440s.
Ann MacLachlan, Nucleonics Week, 4/15/93, pp. 14-15 ***(9766)***.

3/93

As a result of a 2/92 Environmental Protection Law prohibiting import of radioactive materials for disposal, Russia's Krasnoyarsk-26 is no longer allowed to accept fuel from Ukraine.
Ann MacLachlan, Nuclear Fuel, 3/15/93, pp. 10-11 ***(9946)***.

4/93

Evgeny Kudriavtsev, an official from the Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy states that both Russia and Ukraine must develop fast breeder reactors to meet energy demands.
Nucleonics Week, 4/1/93, pp. 16-17 ***(9848)***.

Russia with Ukraine and United States

2/93

Issues holding up the finalization of the deal between the U.S. and Russia regarding the import of HEU from dismantled Soviet warheads include U.S. insistence that Russia reimburse Ukraine for material from Ukrainian weapons.
Wilson Dizard III, Nuclear Fuel, 2/1/93, pp. 3-4 ***(9125)***.

4/93

G.A. Kopchinsky, the First Deputy Director of the Ukrainian State Committee for Radiation and Nuclear Safety (GANU), states that the U.S., Russia, and Ukraine have agreed to "cooperate in upgrading nuclear plant safety and strengthening regulatory action" in the former Soviet Union. Russia, Ukraine, and the U.S. also agree that the Joint Coordinating Committee for Nuclear Reactor Safety will take on overall operations of the U.S. Multilateral Nuclear Safety Initiative (the Lisbon Initiative).
Nucleonics Week, 4/22/93, pp. 15-16 ***(9897)***.

Russia with Unidentified Countries

1/93

Sources claim that the Islamic Jihad sent a letter to Arzamas-16 requesting the sale of a nuclear weapon.
Kirim Belyaninov, Literaturnaya Gazeta (Moscow), 1/20/93, p. 13; in JPRS-TND-93-007, 3/5/93, p. 21 ***(9972)***.

Russia with United States

1992

The Strategic Defense Initiative Organization buys two Topaz space nuclear reactors for $13 million from Intertek, a consortium of Russian agencies.
Vincent Kiernan, Space News, 1/11-17/93, pp. 4, 21 (9216).

1/93

The Strategic Defense Initiative Organization prepares to buy the last four Topaz-2 thermionic nuclear reactors from Russia's Kurchatov Institute.
Tim Furniss, Flight International, 1/26/93, p. 24 ***(8604)***.

1/93

The $25 million allocated by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) for safety improvements to nuclear plants in Russia and Ukraine will be used

RUSSIA-TURKMENISTAN

to pay U.S. firms to do the work. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission will receive $3 million, and the Department of Energy $22 million. DOE has begun contracting through Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York, which is soliciting reactor design services to improve VVER and RBMK safety.
Wilson Dizard III, Nucleonics Week, 1/28/93, p. 13 ***(8608)***.

1/93

The U.S. begins participation in a joint venture with Russia's Zvezda Shipyard to dismantle nuclear submarines.
Leonid Vinogradov, ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 1/19/93; in JPRS-TND-93-003, 1/27/93, p. 24 ***(9781)***.

1/3/93

Presidents Yeltsin and Bush sign the second Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START II).
Trust and Verify, 1-2/93, p. 1 ***(9813)***.

2/93

Viktor Mikhailov of Minatom and Gen. William Burns sign an agreement under which Russia will sell the U.S. 500 tons of highly-enriched uranium for $200 million per year. The material is to be delivered by 10/1/93.
Aleksey Portanskiy, Izvestiya (Moscow), 2/26/93, p. 3; in FBIS-SOV-93-038, 3/1/92, pp. 9-10 ***(8951)***.

2/93

Defence News reports that the Institute of Physics and Power Engineering in Obninsk, Russia, has been approved as a subcontractor to provide technological support to Rockwell International's Rocketdyne Division for the design of an orbiting nuclear reactor based on the Topaz design. Space News contradicts this report, saying that Rocketdyne is paired with a Russian firm called Krasnaya Zvezda. Space News also adds that a second team of Space Power Inc. of the U.S. and the Russian consortium Intertek is working on a competing design.
Defence News, 2/1-7/93, p. 2. Vincent Kiernan, Space News, 4/19-25/93, p. 10 ***(9324)***.

3/93

Babcox & Wilson Naval Nuclear Fuel Division and Nukem of Germany create a team to assist the U.S. Department of Energy in bringing highly-enriched uranium from Russia to the U.S. The HEU will be converted to low-enriched uranium for use in commercial reactors. B&W will buy the fuel as a DOE agent; Nukem will provide financing and transportation.
Wilson Dizard III, Nuclear Fuel, 3/15/93, pp. 2-3 ***(8629)***.

4/93

General Atomics and Minatom enter into a 50-50 joint venture to develop and build a plutonium-burning modular high-temperature gas reactor (MHTGR). The project, designed to burn plutonium from dismantled warheads, would require $20 million in U.S. government funding per year for five years. The Russian newswire Interfax describes the reactor as a helium-cooled thermal reactor with a gas turbine generator.
Wilson Dizard III, Nucleonics Week, 4/8/93, pp. 12-13 ***(8618)***. *Interfax (Moscow), 4/9/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-067, 4/9/93, p. 9* ***(9277)***.

4/93

U.S. State Department officials announce that liability concerns may prevent U.S. companies from providing Russian reactors with much-needed safety upgrades.
Ed Lane, The Energy Daily, 4/13/93, p. 4 ***(9890)***.

4/93

Russia takes over the USSR's obligations under the 4/88 U.S.-USSR Memorandum of Cooperation in the Field of Civilian Nuclear Safety, under which the U.S., Ukraine and Russia agree to cooperate in upgrading nuclear plant safety and strengthening regulatory action.
Nucleonics Week, 4/22/93, pp. 15-16 ***(9897)***.

TADJIKISTAN

TADJIKISTAN WITH IAEA AND UNITED NATIONS

4/93

Ministers from Tadjikistan and the other former Soviet republics are invited by the IAEA and United Nations Development Program to attend a forum on a new project intended to improve radiation protection systems and nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union.
ENS NucNet, 4/28/93 ***(9768)***.

TADJIKISTAN WITH IRAN

3/93

Sources claim that U.S. officials and others have alleged that Iran is importing nuclear materials or weapons from Tadjikistan.
David Watts, Times (London), 3/15/93 ***(9557)***.

TADJIKISTAN WITH UNITED STATES

4/93

Reports allege that Tadjikistan may have terminated the uranium suspension agreement with the U.S. Tadjikistan's representatives, named as Mr. Nesterov and Mr. Karimov, apparently notified the Department of Commerce of the country's intent to terminate, but DOC replied that it did not recognize Nesterov and Karimov as official representatives of Tadjikistan. This has "mystified" Tadjikistan's U.S. law firm, as Nesterov and Karimov are the officials who originally signed the suspension agreement for Tadjikistan.
Michael Knapik, Nuclear Fuel, 4/26/93, pp. 1, 13-15 ***(9960)***.

TURKMENISTAN

TURKMENISTAN WITH IAEA AND UNITED NATIONS

4/93

Ministers from Turkmenistan and the other former Soviet republics are invited by the IAEA and United Nations Development Program to attend a forum on a new project intended to improve radiation protection

systems and nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union.
ENS NucNet, 4/28/93 ***(9768)***.

TURKMENISTAN WITH IRAN

12/91

Reports allege that by 12/91, Iran had imported four nuclear weapons from the former Soviet Union, including a nuclear artillery shell, two nuclear warheads that could be launched on Scud missiles, and one nuclear weapon deliverable by a MiG-27 aircraft. The fissile material was exported from Kazakhstan and the rest of the components were exported from other former Soviet republics through Turkmenistan to Iran.
Arms Control Reporter, 3/93 ***(9707)***.

UKRAINE

INTERNAL DEVELOPMENTS

1/3/93

President Leonid Kravchuk creates the Committee for Nuclear Policy to be the national expert on nuclear power and waste management, and to advise him on nuclear policy.
Nucleonics Week, 4/15/93, p. 14 (9954). Nuclear News, 2/93, pp. 77-78 ***(9127)***.

2/93

The Congress of Ukraine's National Democratic Forces faction states that Ukraine should consider its nuclear weapons as a strategic deterrent. The faction considers nuclear weapons on Ukrainian territory as Ukrainian property and has said that Ukraine should have political and technical control over the weapons.
Radio Rossii Network (Moscow), 2/6/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-024, 2/8/93, p. 30 ***(9126)***.

2/26/93

Ivan Pluish, Speaker of the Ukrainian Parliament, says that Ukraine wishes to create a nuclear-free-zone among Black Sea nations. Pluish says Ukraine would retain its nuclear arsenal until it receives security assurances from the permanent members of the Security Council. Pluish also says Ukraine is ready to sign international agreements on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and the limitation of strategic arms.
Reuters, 2/26/93; in Executive News Service, 2/26/93 ***(9161)***

2/20/93

The newspaper Moskovskii Komsomolets reports that 11 lead containers of weapons-grade plutonium-210 from Arzamas-16 were seized by authorities in Belgorod, Ukraine. An Arzamas-16 newspaper, Gorodskoy Kurier, denies the report, stating that the "Avangard" plant from which the material was said to be stolen produces and exports polonium radioisotopes used in space technology.
Olga Kiyenko, Kommersant Daily (Moscow), 2/23/93, p. 14; in JPRS-TND-93-008, 3/22/93, p. 46 ***(9961)***.

3/93

The Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers endorses a comprehensive list of possible military-use materials (including metals and minerals, machine tools, and power equipment) that may only be exported after 3/93 by special permission from certain state agencies.
ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 3/10/93; FBIS-SOV-93-045, 3/10/93, p. 55
(9575).

4/93

Sources state that Ukrainian authorities are cataloging radioactive material in an effort to stem illegal exports. During a visit to Sweden to study customs methods, First Secretary of the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Anatoli Scherba, acknowledged that his country may have an insufficient number of experts to deal with export controls of these materials. Scherba further stated that the Ukrainian government is considering draft export control legislation.
Ariane Sains, Nucleonics Week, 4/15/93, p. 15 ***(9962)***.

4/93

Ukraine's Committee for Nuclear Policy holds its first meeting and recommends safety upgrades, adherence to the NPT and IAEA safeguards, and the quick development of a supportive legal and scientific infrastructure. Ukrainian military officials demand that CIS soldiers currently guarding Ukrainian nuclear weapons take an oath of allegiance to Ukraine.
Nucleonics Week, 4/15/93, p. 14 ***(9954)***.

UKRAINE WITH BELARUS, LITHUANIA, POLAND, AND RUSSIA

12/92

KGB officers in Ukraine break up an international smuggling ring made up of citizens from Russia, Belarus, Lithuania and Poland. The group had been stealing uranium from the Chepetsk Mechanical Plant in Glazovo in the Udmurtia Autonomous Republic; dealers from Belarus and Lithuania were to transport the material to Poland.
AFP (Paris), 12/13/92; in JPRS-TND-93-001, 1/7/93, p. 25 ***(8960)***. *Olga Kiyenko, Kommersant Daily, 2/23/93, p. 14; in JPRS-TND-93-008, 3/22/93, p. 46* ***(9961)***.

UKRAINE WITH BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS

1/93

Reports allege that a facility at Dneprodzerzhinsk, Ukraine, which produces heavy water, ion exchange resins used in chemical enrichment, zirconium, and hafnium, has shipped 45 tons of hafnium and zirconium to Belgium and the Netherlands, presumably for export to a third party. Dneprodzerzhinsk is the primary enterprise involved in exporting dual-use items.
William C. Potter, Arms Control Today, 1-2/93, pp. 3-10 ***(9971)***.

UKRAINE WITH BULGARIA, LIBYA AND RUSSIA

4/15/93

Ukrainian customs officials at the port of Ilichevsk discover an undocumented shipment of 80 tons of nuclear fuel. The fuel was allegedly of Russian origin and was intended to go to Libya after making a port

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call in Bulgaria. V. Klinkov, deputy chief of Ilichevsk customs, denies having seen the shipment. In a possible explanation for the conflicting reports, A. Savelyev of the Ukrainian Security Service reported that four railroad cars containing rocket fuel, not nuclear fuel, had arrived at the Odessa-Sortirovochnaya railroad station bound for Bulgaria.
Leonid Kapelyushnyy, Izvestiya (Moscow), 4/15/93, p. 1; in JPRS-TND-93-011, 4/23/93, p. 24 ***(9769)***.
Nina Perstneva, Izvestia (Moscow), 4/16/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-075, 4/21/93, p. 52 ***(9967)***.

UKRAINE WITH COCOM

1/93

Ukrainian Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, B. Tarasyuk, attends the COCOM session in Paris and states that Ukraine regards "the ban on strategic materials trade with Ukraine as discrimination."
N. Vasylyuk, Kyyivsky Pravda (Kiev), 12/8/92, p. 1; in FBIS-SOV-93-010, 1/15/93, pp. 53-54 ***(9880)***.

UKRAINE WITH COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

1/22/93

CIS leaders meet in Minsk to seek a solution for the dispute over control of the former Soviet nuclear arms.
Mark Trevelyan, Reuter, 1/22/93; in Executive News Service, 1/22/93 ***(9120)***.

2/93

Kazakh Foreign Minister Tuleitai Suleimenov states that the country's strategic nuclear weapons are under Russian control, but that Russia cannot use them without the agreement of the leaders of Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Ukraine.
Abd-al-Malik Khalil, Al-Ahram (Cairo), 2/13/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-031, 2/18/93, p. 60 ***(9788)***.

UKRAINE WITH EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

3/93

The Commission of the European Communities (CEC) receives tenders for approximately $33.7 million for safety upgrades at VVER PWRs in Russia and Ukraine. The VVER projects cover safety systems upgrade work, waste management, emergency procedures, measurement technology, and training.
Pearl Marshall, Nucleonics Week, 2/18/93, p. 14-15 ***(9362)***.

3/15-3/24/93

The first meeting for the EC sponsored safety analysis of the Rovno nuclear power plant in Ukraine takes place. Rovno has two VVER 440s (Model 213) and one VVER-1000 (Model 320).
Ann MacLachlan, Nucleonics Week, 4/15/93, pp. 14-15 ***(9766)***.

UKRAINE WITH FRANCE AND RUSSIA

1/93

Shelter Universal, an organization composed of Russian and Ukrainian research institutes and the French firms Bouygeus and SGN, is formed to study the problem of fixing the Chernobyl sarcophagus.
Nuclear Europe Worldscan, 1-2/93, p. 59 ***(9325)***.

UKRAINE WITH IAEA

1/93

The Assessment of Safety Significant Events Team (ASSET) program of the IAEA begins sending missions to the Khmelnitsky reactors in Ukraine and the Ignalina reactors in Lithuania. At Khmelnitsky, ASSET encourages upgrades to the plant surveillance program. Missions will continue through 3/93.
IAEA Bulletin, 2/93 ***(9692)***.

1-2/93

The IAEA completes a review of RBMK safety in the former Soviet Union in the areas of core monitoring and control, pressure boundary integrity, accident mitigation, and electric power supply. Specialists from Russia, Ukraine, and Lithuania met in 11/92 and agreed that safety would be improved by modifications in these areas.
IAEA Newsbriefs, vol. 8, no. 1, 1-2/93 ***(8695)***.

2/1/93

The information center of the Khmelnitskiy atomic electric power station in Ukraine reports that an IAEA inspection team had visited the station to study the possibility of placing nuclear materials there under IAEA safeguards. IAEA specialists are to make their recommendations later in 1993.
Vladimir Shevchenko, Ukrinform (Kiev), 2/1/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-022, 2/4/93, p. 36 ***(9953)***.

UKRAINE WITH IAEA AND OECD

2/93

For the first time, Ukraine reports its uranium resources production and demand to the "Red Book" published jointly by the IAEA and the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency.
Nuclear News, 2/93, pp. 72-73 ***(9193)***.

UKRAINE WITH IAEA AND UNITED NATIONS

4/93

Ministers from Ukraine and the other former Soviet republics are invited by the IAEA and United Nations Development Program to attend a forum on a new project intended to improve radiation protection systems and nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union.
ENS NucNet, 4/28/93 ***(9768)***.

UKRAINE WITH ISRAEL

2/93

A shipment to Israel of technical specifications for "unique fault detector and casting machine prototypes" is blocked by Ukrainian customs.
Kyyivska Pravda (Kiev), 2/4/93, p.1; in FBIS-SOV-93-011, 2/18/93, p. 47 ***(9952)***.

UKRAINE WITH JAPAN

3/93

Japan starts nuclear power plant safety courses for nuclear power plant staff from Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and China. Personnel from Ukraine will join participants from other countries in taking the two-week courses offered by Japan.
Nuclear Europe Worldscan, 3-4/93, p. 36 ***(9836)***.

4/93

The Japanese government pledges $9 million to Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Belarus to help cover the costs of joining the NPT.
United Press International, 4/11/93; in Executive News Service, 4/11/93 ***(9272)***.

UKRAINE WITH KAZAKHSTAN

2/93

G.A. Kopchinski, first deputy chair of the State Committee of Ukraine for Nuclear Radiation Safety (GANU) states that, beginning in 1993, Ukraine "will supply its own uranium for enrichment in Russia and fuel fabrication in Kazakhstan."
Nuclear Fuel, 2/1/93, pp. 9-10 ***(8609)***.

UKRAINE WITH MULTI-COUNTRY GROUP

2/93

The Twinning Engineering Group (TPEG) draws up specifications for safety upgrades at VVER PWRs in Russia and Ukraine. The projects are part of a program, called Tacis, of technical assistance by the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). They cover safety systems upgrade work, waste management, emergency procedures, measurement technology and training. Members of the TPEG include: Electricité de France, Tractebel of Belgium, Nuclear Electric of the U.K., Enel of Italy, Germany's VGB, GKN of the Netherlands, and Unesa of Spain.
Pearl Marshall, Nucleonics Week, 2/18/93, pp. 14-15 ***(9362)***.

3/93

The U.S. insists that Russia conclude an agreement with Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan about sharing the proceeds from the sale of HEU to the U.S. Russia is reluctant to do so. The transfer of 500 metric tons of HEU from Russia to the U.S. will not begin until the four nations determine how the revenue will be divided among them.
Moscow News *3/19/93, p. 5* ***(9501)***. *Dunbar Lockwood,* ***Arms Control Today****, 3/93, pp. 22-26* ***(9568)***.

3/93

U.S. companies and the governments of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine meet to discuss a $100 million, 30-year cooperative project to environmentally and economically restore the areas affected by the Chernobyl disaster. Headed by Los Alamos Technical Associates, the project involves 10 private U.S. companies and 30 U.S. research institutions and universities. Construction plans include a new sarcophagus for Chernobyl-4 and storage containers for radioactive waste.
ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 4/12/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-069, 4/13/93, p. 13 ***(9956)***.

4/93

A group of Western experts begins a European Community-sponsored safety analysis of VVER designs at Ukraine's Rovno nuclear plant.
Ann MacLachlan, Nucleonics Week, 4/15/93, pp. 14-15 ***(9766)***.

4/26/93

The international competition to bid on the construction of a second sarcophagus around Ukraine's Chernobyl-4 unit ends; 400 bids were submitted. In 4/93, Ukrainian and German officials report that as the sarcophagus is not horizontally secured, it could easily be destroyed by an earthquake, and that the resulting radioactive discharge could be greater than that of the 1986 explosion. Ukraine officials also state that "the groundwater is already getting contaminated." The seven-firm German Chernobyl consortium submits a $312 million bid. The first involved are Gesellscaft fuer Nuclear-Service mbH (GNS), Hochtief AG, Kraftwerk und Anlagenbau AG (KAB), Kraftanlagen Heidelberg AG (KAH), Noell GnbH, Nukem GmbH, and Siemens AG's KWU power engineering division. The German consortium and a French team of SGN, Bouygues, Andra, Cogema and Electricite de France (EDF) "have agreed to work together," in the financing and/or implementation of the project if either are chosen by Ukraine. The French bid is for $190 million. In 1993, a British-Ukraine consortium composed of AEA Technology, Design Group Partnership (DGP), and Ntts Koro, submitted a bid for the Chernobyl sarcophagus project.
Mark Hibbs, Nucleonics Week, 4/29/93, pp. 1, 8-9 ***(9958)***.

UKRAINE WITH RUSSIA

2/93

Russia continues to supply Ukraine with nuclear fuel, although this practice may be stopped if Ukraine remains outside the NPT past an "informal 'grace period' of about one year" granted in 1992 by the Nuclear Suppliers Group. Sources claim that in 1993 Ukraine will begin supplying its own uranium for enrichment in Russia. G.A. Kopchinski, first deputy chair of the State Committee of Ukraine for Nuclear Radiation Safety (GANU) states that, beginning in 1993, Ukraine "will supply its own uranium for enrichment in Russia and fuel fabrication in Kazakhstan." Ukraine is also pursuing a countertrade agreement with Minatom to get technology for centrifuge enrichment and fuel fabrication.
Mark Hibbs, Nuclear Fuel, 2/1/93, pp. 9-10 ***(8609)***.

2/93

Ukraine and Russia sign an agreement under which Russia will provide Ukraine with enriched uranium fuel and take back spent fuel, and Ukraine will provide Russia with uranium and zirconium. Ukraine will buy the enriched uranium at 40-50 percent below the world market price.
ENS NucNet, 2/19/93 ***(9093)***. *ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 2/18/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-032, p. 46* ***(9093)***.

3/93

Russian nuclear experts join their European counterparts in the first meeting of the EC-sponsored safety analysis of the Rovno nuclear power plant in Ukraine. Rovno has two Model 213 VVER-440s.
Ann MacLachlan, Nucleonics Week, 4/15/93, pp. 14-15 ***(9766)***.

3/93

As a result of a 2/92 Environmental Protection Law prohibiting import of radioactive materials for disposal, Russia's

Krasnoyarsk-26 is no longer allowed to accept fuel from Ukraine.
Ann MacLachlan, Nuclear Fuel, 3/15/93, pp. 10-11 ***(9946)***.

4/93

Evgeny Kudriavtsev, an official from the Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy states that both Russia and Ukraine must develop fast breeder reactors to meet energy demands.
Nucleonics Week, 4/1/93, pp. 16-17 ***(9848)***.

Ukraine with Russia and the United States

2/93

Issues holding up the finalization of the deal between the U.S. and Russia regarding the import of HEU from dismantled Soviet warheads include U.S. insistence that Russia reimburse Ukraine for material from Ukrainian weapons.
Wilson Dizard III, Nuclear Fuel, 2/1/93, pp. 3-4 ***(9125)***.

4/93

G.A. Kopchinsky, the First Deputy Director of the Ukrainian State Committee for Radiation and Nuclear Safety (GANU), states that the U.S., Russia, and Ukraine have agreed to "cooperate in upgrading nuclear plant safety and strengthening regulatory action" in the former Soviet Union. Russia, Ukraine, and the U.S. also agree that the Joint Coordinating Committee for Nuclear Reactor Safety will take on overall operations of the U.S. Multilateral Nuclear Safety Initiative (the Lisbon Initiative).
Nucleonics Week, 4/22/93, pp. 15-16 ***(9897)***.

Ukraine with United Kingdom

2/93

U.K. officials inform the Ukrainian president that the United Kingdom would guarantee Ukraine's security in an effort to speed Ukraine's accession to the NPT.
Viktor Demidenko, ITAR-TASS (Moscow), 2/12/93; in FBIS-SOV-93-029, p. 42 ***(9133)***.

Ukraine with United States

1/93

Of the $25 million allocated for safety improvements at former USSR reactors by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), $22 million has been given to DOE. The DOE solicits funds for "reactor design services to reduce the risk of operating VVERs and RBMKs in Russia and Ukraine", and has begun contracting through Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York.
Wilson Dizzard III, Nucleonics Week, 1/28/93, p. 13 ***(8608)***.

2/93

U.S. Commerce officials state that Ukraine may be terminating its suspension agreement and that the International Trade Administration will be establishing dumping duties on Ukrainian uranium.
Michael Knapik, Nuclear Fuel, 2/1/93, pp. 1,13,14 ***(9192)***.

4/93

Ukraine terminates its suspension agreement with the U.S. Department of Commerce in the antidumping case brought by U.S. uranium companies and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union. DOC is forced to resume its investigation into whether Ukraine did indeed violate U.S. trade law. A final determination must be submitted within 75 days of 4/12/93.
Michael Knapik, Nuclear Fuel, 4/26/93, p. 1, 13-15 ***(9960)***.

UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan with European Community

4/93

Uzbekistan is among the CIS uranium producers affected by conflict among EC countries over the price being paid for uranium exported to the EC. Prices for uranium from CIS countries are estimated at being 25%-50% below the level that the Euratom Supply Agency (ESA) considers correct.
Wilson Dizzard III, Nuclear Fuel, 5/24/93, p. 13 ***(9581)***.

Uzbekistan with IAEA

2/93

Uzbekistan reports its uranium resources, production and demand to the "Red Book," published by the IAEA and the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency. It is the first time that Uzbekistan has reported this data since it acquired independence.
Nuclear News, 2/93, pp. 72-73 ***(9193)***.

Uzbekistan with IAEA and United Nations

4/93

Ministers from Uzbekistan and the other former Soviet republics are invited by the IAEA and United Nations Development Program to attend a forum on a new project intended to improve radiation protection systems and nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union.
ENS NucNet, 4/28/93 ***(9768)***.