

RUSSIA-UKRAINE INVASION

NUCLEAR TRANSGRESSIONS

A TIMELINE OF THE TRANSGRESSIONS AGAINST INTERNATIONAL NORMS AND STATE PRACTICE IN REGARDS TO THE TREATMENT OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS DURING ARMED CONFLICT

MARCH 4, 2022

Russian forces seize control of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, the largest in Ukraine and all of Europe. Some of the plant's facilities were damaged by Russian shelling.

APRIL 28, 2022

The IAEA probed a Ukrainian report that a missile had flown directly over the South Ukraine Nuclear Power Plant near Yuzhnoukrainsk. Ukraine's government has regularly accused Russia of sending rockets directly over Ukrainian nuclear plants.

MAY 20, 2022

Russia's deputy prime minister, Marat Khusnullin, stated that Russia would seek to integrate the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant with Russia's energy system if Ukraine refused to pay for the plant's electricity. Russian occupying forces later told heads of the plant's subdivisions that Russia wanted to put the power plant under Rosatom control by September 1.

JUNE 2, 2022

Following the Russian withdrawal from the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone, the plant's staff reported that more than \$135 million worth of equipment was missing from the power plant, with nearby nuclear labs also ransacked by Russian forces.

JUNE 29, 2022

Russian occupying forces planned to drain the cooling pools at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant in order to search for alleged weapons belonging to workers. According to Ukraine, several plant workers were detained and tortured to coerce weapons that they had dropped some weapons, explosives, or shells into the concrete basins of the cooling pools. In July 2022, Enerhodar's mayor alleged that Russian occupiers tortured the power plant's diver to death

SEPTEMBER 5, 2022

Ukrainian energy minister Herman Halushchenko stated that a fire resulting from ongoing shelling around the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant severed the plant's last connection to the reserve line that provided its only source of outside power.

SEPTEMBER 16, 2022

The IAEA Board of Governors adopted a resolution calling on Russia to cease all actions against the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, deploring Russia's persistent violent actions against nuclear facilities in Ukraine.

OCTOBER 3, 2022

The head of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, Ihor Murashov, was released after being arrested by Russian forces. Murashov was allegedly blindfolded and detained in an undisclosed location by the Russian occupiers.

FEBRUARY 24, 2022

Russian troops take control of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Russia would eventually transfer control back to Ukraine a month later. The IAEA added that they were not able to confirm reports of Russian forces receiving high doses of radiation while in the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone. Radiation detectors would only return online in June 2022.

MARCH 26, 2022

Russian troops fired on the nuclear research subcritical facility in Kharkiv. Further damage would be inflicted on the facility the following June.

APRIL 30, 2022

The IAEA confirmed that a group of eight Rosatom specialists had been sent to the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant to demand daily reports on confidential issues from its management.

MAY 27, 2022

The State Regulatory Inspectorate of Ukraine (SNRIU) claimed that the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant and the nearby city of Enerhodar contain Russian military forces and weapons, along with active fighting taking place nearby.

JUNE 23, 2022

According to reports, Russian forces have fortified the outside of the plant with trenches and heavy artillery. This raised concerns about the security of nuclear material at the site. Later reports were that Russia garrisoned the plant with tanks, rocket launchers, and armored personnel carriers.

JULY 1, 2022

Energatom announced that it re-established its connection to surveillance systems at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant. This was the second time communications had been lost with the plant due to the cutting off of all Ukrainian mobile operators by Russian occupation

SEPTEMBER 11, 2022

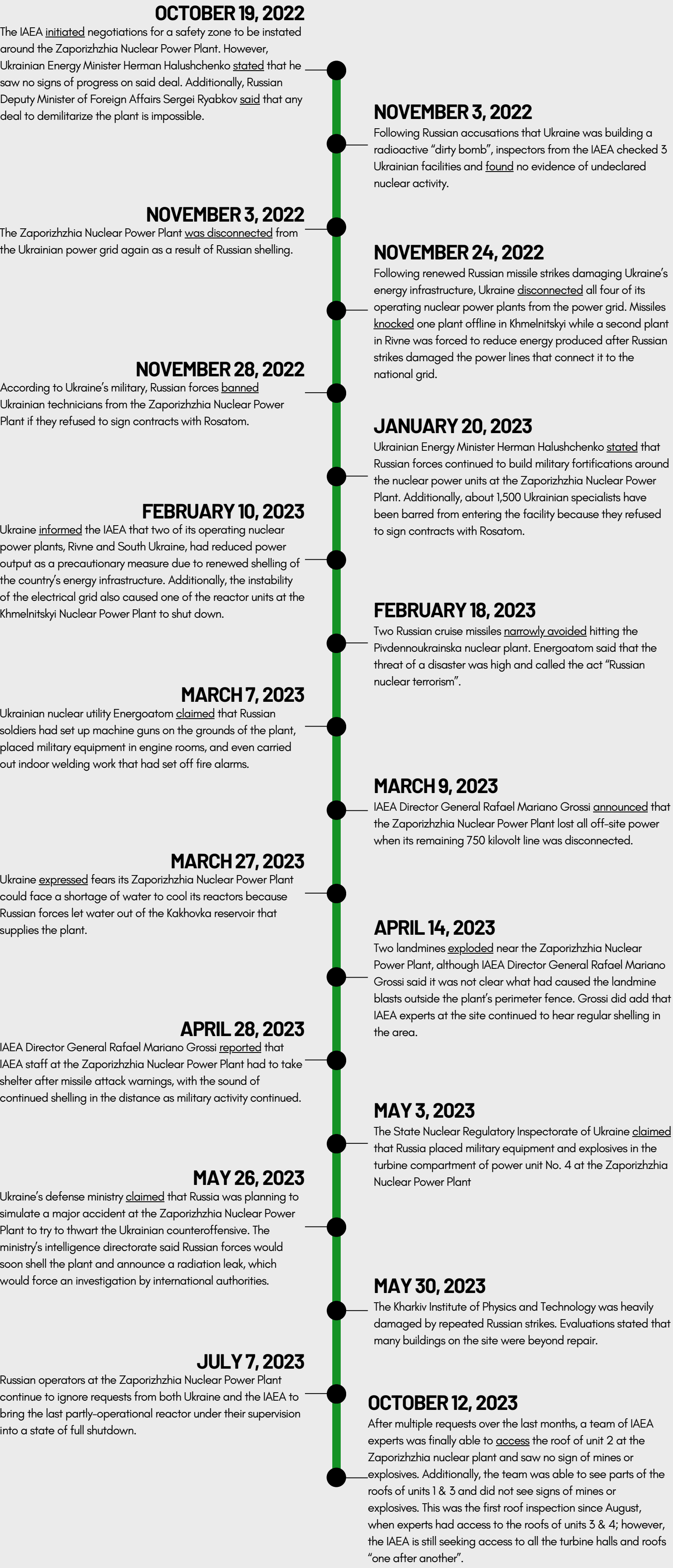
Ukraine announced they would power down the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant's sixth and final working reactor following weeks of shelling around the area.

SEPTEMBER 19, 2022

According to Ukrainian officials, a powerful Russian missile exploded less than 900 feet from the reactors of the South Ukraine Nuclear Power Plant. While there was no damage to essential safety equipment, the blast forced a shutdown of one of the plant's hydraulic units.

OCTOBER 5, 2022

Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered his government to take control of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant. Russia's move to seize complete control of the power plant came as Russia sought to formally annex the Zaporizhzhia region as Russian territory.



OCTOBER 25, 2023

Blasts near the Khmelnytskyi nuclear site damaged windows at the facility overnight. The IAEA stated that, although this did not affect operation of the plant, it did knock out power temporarily for some off-site radiation monitoring stations.

NOVEMBER 27, 2023

On the same day that the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant lost its main off-site power line, IAEA staff reported that they heard what sounded like rockets fired from a Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) nearby.

FEBRUARY 22, 2024

IAEA Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi stated that the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant lost connection to its last back-up external power line. The disconnection leaves the plant solely reliant on its 750 kV line, with no immediate back-up options available.

NOVEMBER 9, 2023

U.S. cybersecurity firm Mandiant reported that Russian cyber spies were behind a hack in late 2022 that disrupted part of Ukraine’s power grid. The group behind the attack, known by the moniker “Sandworm” has been previously identified as a cyberwarfare unit of Russia’s GRU military intelligence agency. The attack, carried out simultaneously with Russian missile strikes, caused a power cut by tripping circuit breakers at an electrical substation.

JANUARY 4, 2024

The IAEA reported that Russia was obstructing access to specific areas of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant. Russia’s denial of IAEA inspectors’ access to reactors 1, 2, and 6, coupled with the lack of provision of 2024 maintenance plans for the facility, raised concerns about the safety and security of the plant.