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Ukraine's Security of Information Agreements

Every agreement in force on the mutual protection of classified information: who it covers, which article governs contracts with industry, visit lead times, and where no agreement exists yet.

REFERENCE **Updated October 31, 2026** Author: Anna Tsirat

RECENT CHANGES

Jun 24, 2026 Denmark: the Government approved a draft agreement on the exchange and mutual protection of restricted information and authorized the SBU to sign it (Order No. 629-r)

Apr 7, 2026 Canada: agreement entered into force

Feb 26, 2026 Canada: agreement ratified (Law No. 4801-IX)

Jun 21, 2025 Japan: Agreement on Security of Information entered into force

Apr 17, 2025 Japan: Agreement on Security of Information ratified (Law No. 4368-IX)

When a foreign partner, licensee or investor needs access to classified Ukrainian technology, Ukrainian law allows it only in exceptional cases: under an international treaty to which the Verkhovna Rada has given its consent, or by written order of the President (Article 27(7) of the Law of Ukraine on State Secrets). The same rule governs transfers of classified information to a foreign state (Article 32). The treaties in question are security of information agreements, called in Ukrainian law agreements on the mutual protection of restricted information.

Ukraine has them with NATO, the EU and 47 states (as of October 2026). This page collects them in one place and shows what matters to counsel structuring a transaction: whether an agreement covers contracts with industry, how visits are arranged and how much lead time they need. A consolidated list is also available on the website of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), the competent authority on the Ukrainian side.

Elsewhere these instruments go by other names: a General Security of Information Agreement (GSOIA) or Security of Information Agreement (SOIA) in US and NATO practice, often supplemented by an Industrial Security Annex covering contractors. Ukraine's 2024 security agreement with Belgium itself uses the term GSOIA for the agreement the parties intend to conclude.

Before relying on an agreement

Ratification is required, and almost every agreement has it, even though most were concluded by governments rather than by states.

Not every "security agreement" qualifies. The bilateral security agreements Ukraine signed with partner states in 2024 record, on classified information, at most an intention to conclude a separate agreement, and in some cases only an undertaking to explore one. In our view, memoranda between ministries and arrangements between security authorities are not, on their own, a basis for access by foreigners either.

Access is arranged between states, not companies. Your client and its staff need clearances from their own state, the security requirements are written into the contract, and each visit involving access is approved in advance by the security authorities of both states. Visit requests are due 10 to 30 days ahead (business days under some agreements), and many agreements allow lists of recurring visitors.

The agreements are not uniform. Several older agreements have no separate article on contracts with industry. Under the agreement with Japan, visits involving access are foreseen only for officials of government bodies, and contractors receive information through their own government. In our view, agreements without a contracts article are a weaker basis for an industrial joint venture, and the agreement with Japan does not provide for direct access by a Japanese company's engineers.

No agreement guarantees access. None obliges a state to share information, and information received may be passed to third parties only with the written consent of the state that provided it. In our view, this means that your client's affiliate in a third country does not obtain access automatically.

Where there is no agreement, access requires a written order of the President. In our view, this currently applies to Denmark, despite the scale of Danish–Ukrainian co-production.

An agreement is not an export licence. Transferring military or dual-use goods, technology or services to a foreign partner requires a separate permit from the State Export Control Service under the Law on State Control over International Transfers of Military and Dual-Use Goods, whether or not a security of information agreement is in place. The agreement governs how information is protected, not whether it may be transferred.

NATO, the EU, EU and NATO member states and other partners

"Contracts with industry" gives the article governing contracts with companies. "Visits" gives the article on visits and, where the agreement sets one, the lead time for a visit request. Article numbers refer to the Ukrainian texts of the agreements. For the agreements of recent years, the "Ratification" column also gives the date of entry into force, taken from the partner state's official publication: the gap between ratification and the exchange of notifications has ranged from five weeks to more than a year and a half.

Party	Agreement, date signed	Ratification	Contracts with industry	Visits
NATO	Security Agreement, Mar 13, 1995; Administrative Arrangements, Sep 28, 2016	Law No. 160-IV of Sep 12, 2002; Law No. 2068-VIII of May 24, 2017	— (exchange with NATO as an organization)	—
European Union	Agreement on security procedures, Jun 13, 2005	Law No. 499-V of Dec 20, 2006	— (exchange with EU institutions)	—
Albania	Feb 5, 2008	Law No. 638-VI of Oct 30, 2008	Art. 6(2)–(4), within "Security measures": classified contracts, security annex	Art. 8
Bulgaria	May 21, 2004	Law No. 2828-IV of Sep 7, 2005	Art. 10	Art. 11

Party	Agreement, date signed	Ratification	Contracts with industry	Visits
Canada	Dec 3, 2024	Law No. 4801-IX of Feb 26, 2026 in force since Apr 7, 2026	Arts. 9–11	Art. 14; 30 business days; recurring visits (Art. 14(2))
Croatia	Jul 14, 2005	Law No. 34-V of Jul 26, 2006	no separate article	Art. 6
Cyprus	Jul 4, 2011	Law No. 4098-VI of Dec 9, 2011	no separate article	Art. 8
Czech Republic	May 14, 2003	Law No. 1987-IV of Sep 8, 2004	Art. 5, within "Security measures": classified contracts and subcontracts, security annex	Art. 8; three weeks; recurring lists
Estonia	May 10, 2004; amended Dec 2, 2010	Law No. 2827-IV of Sep 7, 2005; amendments: Law No. 4424-VI of Feb 22, 2012	Art. 9	Art. 8; three weeks; recurring lists
Finland	Sep 12, 2019	Law No. 1824-IX of Oct 21, 2021 in force since Jun 1, 2023	Art. 6	Art. 9; 14 days; recurring lists
France	Dec 7, 1999	Law No. 2602-III of Jul 5, 2001	Art. 10, including subcontracts; preamble: tenders and contracts of organizations whatever their ownership	20 days; recurring lists up to 12 months
Germany	May 29, 1998	Law No. 2937-III of Jan 10, 2002	Arts. 4–5	Art. 8
Greece	Defense, Oct 6, 2011	Law No. 5436-VI of Oct 16, 2012	no separate article; para. 6.3: security obligations to be set out in the organizations' contracts	Art. 5; recurring lists
Hungary	Nov 15, 2006	Law No. 131-VI of Mar 6, 2008	Art. 9	Art. 8
Italy	Jun 6, 2001	Law No. 2941-III of Jan 10, 2002	Art. 7: security measures agreed case by case	Art. 10

Party	Agreement, date signed	Ratification	Contracts with industry	Visits
Japan	Security of information, Nov 16, 2024	Law No. 4368-IX of Apr 17, 2025 in force since Jun 21, 2025	Art. 16: through the receiving Party	Art. 8: officials of government bodies only
Korea, Republic of	Military classified information, Apr 11, 2003	Law No. 2826-IV of Sep 7, 2005	no separate article	Art. 11; three weeks; diplomatic or military channels; recurring visits up to 12 months
Latvia	Nov 7, 2003	Law No. 2126-IV of Oct 22, 2004	Art. 8	Art. 9
Lithuania	Jun 5, 2003	Law No. 1761-IV of Jun 4, 2004	Art. 5	Art. 8; 10 days; recurring lists
Netherlands	Feb 5, 2024	Law No. 3824-IX of Jun 19, 2024 in force since Mar 1, 2025	Art. 8	Art. 11; 10 days; recurring lists
North Macedonia	Jun 29, 2009	Law No. 2842-VI of Dec 22, 2010	Art. 5	Art. 8
Norway	Sep 12, 2006	Law No. 636-VI of Oct 30, 2008	Art. 8	Art. 7; three weeks
Poland	Aug 27, 2015	Law No. 1536-VIII of Sep 21, 2016	Art. 6; mutual recognition of clearances: Art. 5	Art. 10; 30 days; recurring lists
Portugal	May 22, 2017	Law No. 2283-VIII of Feb 8, 2018	Art. 11	Art. 12; 30 days (7 if urgent); recurring lists for 12 months
Romania	Oct 22, 2013	Law No. 565-VIII of Jul 1, 2015	Art. 8	Art. 7; 20 business days (5 if urgent)
Slovakia	Jun 22, 2006	Law No. 567-VI of Sep 19, 2008	Arts. 5(1), 5(3) and 8(3): clearance of the legal entity before transfer, security measures in contracts	Art. 7
Slovenia	Jun 4, 2008	Law No. 1217-VI of Apr 1, 2009	Art. 10	Art. 9; 20 days (5 if urgent); recurring lists
Spain	Feb 10, 2015	Law No. 941-VIII of Jan 27, 2016	Art. 8	Art. 7; 30 days

Party	Agreement, date signed	Ratification	Contracts with industry	Visits
Sweden	Jul 12, 2023	Law No. 3433-IX of Nov 8, 2023 in force since Dec 13, 2023	Art. 11	Art. 10, including contractors' staff
Turkey	Defense industry, Nov 23, 2000	Law No. 2604-III of Jul 5, 2001	yes, including subcontracts (Art. 10)	Art. 14; 25 days
United Kingdom	Memorandum of Understanding (defense), Sep 6, 2004; amending protocol	Law No. 686-VI of Dec 17, 2008; protocol: Law No. 1098-IX of Dec 16, 2020	Art. 8	Art. 9, through diplomatic channels; lists of recurring visitors up to 12 months
United States	Defense, Aug 4, 2003	Law No. 1760-IV of Jun 4, 2004	Art. 19 (contractors)	requests through defense attachés

Other states

Party	Agreement, date signed	Ratification
Algeria	Apr 7, 2008	Law No. 1004-VI of Feb 18, 2009
Armenia	Oct 10, 2002	Law No. 1007-IV of Jun 19, 2003
Azerbaijan	Apr 26, 2004	Law No. 2825-IV of Sep 7, 2005
China	Nov 20, 2000	Law No. 2603-III of Jul 5, 2001
Georgia	Jul 17, 2002	Law No. 625-IV of Mar 6, 2003
India	Aug 12, 2003	Law No. 1671-IV of Apr 7, 2004
Israel	Mutual protection of classified information, Sep 13, 1998 (text classified)	Law No. 2939-III of Jan 10, 2002
Jordan	Mar 14, 2011	Law No. 3815-VI of Oct 5, 2011
Kazakhstan	May 30, 2005	Law No. 635-VI of Oct 30, 2008
Moldova	Feb 19, 2004; amending protocol Nov 29, 2016	Law No. 2830-IV of Sep 7, 2005; protocol: Law No. 2282-VIII of Feb 8, 2018
Pakistan	Nov 2, 2006 (text not published)	Law No. 634-VI of Oct 30, 2008
Sri Lanka	Jun 30, 2010	Law No. 3197-VI of Apr 6, 2011
Tajikistan	Apr 9, 2003	Law No. 1762-IV of Jun 4, 2004
Turkmenistan	May 14, 2001	Law No. 2940-III of Jan 10, 2002

Party	Agreement, date signed	Ratification
United Arab Emirates	Nov 26, 2012 (text not published)	Law No. 776-VIII of Nov 11, 2015
Uzbekistan	Oct 7, 1999	Law No. 2800-III of Nov 15, 2001
Vietnam	Oct 21, 2005	Law No. 637-VI of Oct 30, 2008

States with no agreement in force

As of the date of this update, we have found no published agreement in force with the following states:

State	What is known
Denmark	The Cabinet of Ministers approved a draft Agreement on the exchange and mutual protection of restricted information in the field of defense and the defense industry and authorized the SBU to sign it (Order No. 629-r of June 24, 2026). The political Agreement on Enhanced Defence and Security Cooperation of July 7, 2026 (para. 50) refers the exchange of classified information to "the relevant agreements and arrangements" on its mutual protection.
Belgium	Authority to sign was granted by Presidential Order No. 41/2016-rp of February 23, 2016; the security agreement of May 28, 2024 (para. 37) records that the parties "will strive to conclude" a General Security of Information Agreement (GSOIA).
Iceland	The security agreement of May 31, 2024 (para. 36) records an intention to conclude a mutual protection agreement.
Luxembourg	The security agreement of July 10, 2024 (para. 30) goes no further than exploring the possibility of such an agreement.
Ireland	The Agreement on Support for Ukraine and Cooperation of September 4, 2024 provides only for exploring mechanisms for exchanging information.
Austria, Malta, Montenegro, Australia, Switzerland	No agreement found.

How we can help

We act as Ukrainian counsel alongside the client's lead firm in structuring access to classified Ukrainian technology, from identifying the applicable agreement to the security terms of the contract and the approvals. See our pages on dual-use technologies

and export control and defense technology and military procurement. How this plays out in practice is discussed in our note on joint ventures with Ukrainian defense companies.

If you know of an agreement that is not yet listed, let us know and we will update the page.

Related materials

- Who Owns Ukrainian Defense Technology? A Buyer's Guide to Chain of Title — who holds the rights to a state-funded development and what the new IP policy for the defense industry changes
- Building Ukrainian Military Technology Abroad: Which Door Is Actually Open? — the legal routes for producing Ukrainian military technology outside Ukraine
- Dual-use technologies and export control
- Defense technology and military procurement

This page is not legal advice. Information as of October 31, 2026; sources are the texts of the agreements and the ratification laws in Ukraine's official legislation databases.