

Status and beyond from the NKS B programme

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The NKS-B programme currently comprises 4 activity areas:

- *Emergency preparedness*
- *Measurement strategies, technologies and quality assurance*
- *Radioecological assessments*
- *Waste and discharges*

Annual Call for Proposals for new R&D activities opens in September each year, and has deadline in mid-October. Activities start early in the following year.

In later years ~ 3.5 MDKK in the pot for NKS-B

All information needed to apply for and run NKS activities available on www.nks.org, where you can also find all final reports of NKS activities.

A total of 92 NKS-B activities have been run over the latest 10 years

NKS-B activities from 2014 and 2015 that you will **not** hear specific presentations on at this seminar:



- EFMARE / COSEMA (Activity leaders: Mikhail Iosjpe, NRPA / Vesa Suolanen, VTT): Consequences of severe radioactive releases to Nordic marine environment.
- NORCOP-COAST (Activity leaders: Inger M. Eikermann / Anna Nalbandyan, NRPA): Nordic nuclear icebreaker traffic and transport of radioactive materials.
- NUFORNOR (Activity leader: Ole C. Lind, NMBU/CERAD): Strengthening the Nordic competence in nuclear forensics.
- NOVE (Activity leader: Kari Peräjärvi, STUK): Novel neutron detection methods for nuclear security.
- GAMMAUSER (Activity leader: Óskar Halldórsson, IRSA): Workshop for users of gamma spectrometry.
- STANDMETHOD (Activity leader: Xiaolin Hou, DTU): establishing new Nordic standard radiochemistry methods for important radionuclides in NPP waste.
- NORMIN (Activity leader: Dina Solatie, STUK): NORM-related mining in Nordic countries.
- CONCORE (Activity leader: Charlotte Nielsen, NIRP): Characterisation of NORM Contaminated Objects.
- THYROIDSEM/IDEA (Activity leaders: Asser Poulsen/Henrik Roed, NIRP / Mats Isaksson, Gothenburg U.): Internal dosimetry assessments.

Examples of future needs in the field of emergency preparedness:

- Focus in emergency preparedness in Europe and Nordic areas has so far been on optimising decision support. Lack of information on how to *optimise the practical work* through dedicated in situ measurement strategies once the decisions have been made on which countermeasures to implement.
- Measurement strategies to support decisions on intervention need to give information on the *future* (long term) environmental migration of contaminants. For this purpose also non-radiological assessments are needed (e.g. physico-chemical characteristics).
- Optimised communication with the public on related issues remains a challenge to, e.g., authorities.

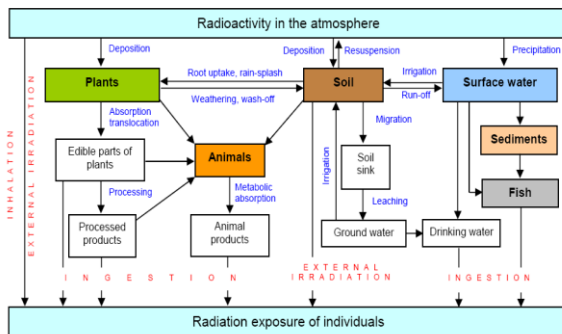


Emergency preparedness



Waste and discharges

Thank You !



Radioecology



Measurement techniques