Nuclear Forensics in Norway

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NKS Seminar on Nuclear Forensics
Oslo, 5-6 October 2015

www.nrpa.no
Status in Norway

• Border control to Russia

• Cooperation with customs services

• National group to prevent illicit trafficking («the smuggler group»)
  – Police and custom services, the national radiation protection authority
The National CBRNe Strategy

- The Ministry of Justice and Public Security

- Working group
  - NRPA, the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection, the Health Directorate, the Police, the Norwegian Institute of Public Health, the Defence ABC school, and the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment

- Delivered 1 September 2015

- Frame for future CBRNe work in Norway
Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)

The Expert Group on Nuclear Radiation and Safety (EGNRS)
Members:

- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- Germany
- Iceland
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Norway
- Poland
- Russia
- Sweden
- European Commission
Russian Chairmanship 2015-2017

New Programme for cooperation – Priority areas:

- Nuclear forensics
- Emergency preparedness
- Environmental Monitoring
- Cooperation between gamma-spectrometric laboratories
- Public awareness on nuclear and radiation safety
2015 activities on nuclear forensics:

• A questionnaire sent to all members to collect basic information on the status of Nuclear Forensics in CBSS countries: laws, national strategy, coordination – under progress.

• A suggestion is under discussion to establish a Baltic Sea Certified Analytical Centre for Nuclear Investigations (Nuclear Forensics) based on Khlopin Radium Institute in St. Petersburg.

• 3 November 2015, Warsaw, Poland - Topical Day on Nuclear Forensics.

Host: The Polish Atomic Energy Agency
Topical Day on Nuclear Forensics

- Nuclear forensics – concept, principles, techniques, real incident (illicit trafficking) examples
- Nuclear forensics – Maintaining chain of evidence (practical and legal aspects), ITU Karlsruhe
- IAEA's initiatives to support the Member States in developing and enhancing nuclear forensic capabilities
- Poland’s non-proliferation policy and its response to new threats for international security
- Nuclear Forensics: capabilities and experiences of ROSATOM
- Presentations from the Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection and/or National Centre for Nuclear Research (NCBJ) on their current capabilities in Nuclear Forensics.
Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism

• Established in 2006

• 86 partner states and 5 international organisations are members

• Three working groups (established in 2010)
  – IAG Nuclear Forensics Working Group
  – IAG Reponse & Mitigation Working Group
  – IAG Nuclear Detection Working Group

• Plenary Meetings every second year, with representatives from all member parts and nations
  – Review the key outcomes of the activities the past two years
  – Provide guidance on the direction and activities of the initiative 2015-2017
GICNT IAG Nuclear Forensics Working Group

- Objectives
  - raise awareness of nuclear forensics among policymakers
  - assist with the development and sustainment of nuclear forensics capabilities
  - foster intra- and intergovernmental relationships
  - promote the exchange of best practices

- Has developed two guidance documents for partner nation use
  - the Nuclear Forensics Fundamentals for Policy Makers and Decision Makers
  - the Exchanging Nuclear Forensics Information: Benefits, Challenges, and Resources

- Path Forward
  - utilize the Global Initiative Information Portal to uplift nuclear forensics capabilities self-assessment tools
  - exercise mechanisms and procedures for seeking or providing international nuclear forensics assistance
  - promote the inclusion of nuclear forensics elements into national response plans
GICNT IAG Response & Mitigation Working Group

• Objectives
  – examine best practices related to crises or emergencies involving radiological/nuclear terrorist threats or incidents
  – Identify these best practices and produce appropriate response recommendations

• Activities and Products
  – exercises (since 2013), workshop in Paris

• Path Forward
  – uplift the fundamentals of developing and sustaining a national response framework
  – promote preparedness measures that improve interagency coordination in support of response operations
  – exercise the principles and mechanisms in place that support international communication and requests for assistance
GICNT IAG Nuclear Detection Working Group

• Objectives
  – enhance partners’ national nuclear detection capabilities, in particular by developing practical guidance; raising awareness of detection challenges and mitigating strategies; promoting the transfer of knowledge and experience between detection experts and other key stakeholders; and holding activities that promote partners’ practical implementation of nuclear detection best practices

• Activities and Products
  – workshops in Athens and Garmisch-Partenkirchen: finalizing Guidelines for Detection Within a State’s Interior
  – Exercise Playbook – 15 fictional but realistic detection scenarios focusing on detection of nuclear and other radioactive material out of regulatory control (MORC)
  – February 2014: Workshop and Field Training exercise (Mexico)

• Path Forward
  – organize series of regional exercises, promote regional cooperation and identify common best practices
  – Implement a coordinated government approach to detecting illicit trafficking of MORC within a State’s interior
  – utilize the Exercise Playbook and organize future activities that focus on key fundamentals of exercise design, implementation, and self-assessment
Future work in Norway

- IAEA
- NATO
- GICNT, take part in the working groups
- Council of Baltic Sea States (CBSS), NKS
- Follow-up the national CBRNe Strategy
- Re-establish the national group to prevent illicit trafficking
- International projects on border security and control