Nuclear Forencics in Norway

Inger Margrethe Eikelmann
Head of section

NKS Seminar on Nuclear
Forensics

Oslo, 5-6 October 2015

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 initative 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
  - Fundamentals for Establishing and Maintaining a Nuclear Security Response Framework: A GINCT Best Practice Guide

- 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