

# NORWAY

## 1. LOCATION AND CAPABILITY OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES

Norway's abundant water resources allow the country to generate nearly all of its electricity from hydropower facilities. Thermal and other renewable sources of energy, mainly wind, accounts for the remainder of total electricity generated. Norway is not a nuclear power state, but keeps a nuclear research program with two reactors. <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/norway.html>

### Research Reactors

Power Reactors- 0

Operational: 2

Shut down: 0

Decommissioned: 0

Planned: 0

<http://www.iaea.or.at/worldatom/rrdb/>

## 2. FISSILE MATERIAL HOLDINGS

### Radioactive waste disposal

*Low- and Intermediate-level waste:* Himdalen storage facility for low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste has operated since 1998 under the ownership of the Directorate of Public Construction and Property (Statsbygg) and the operation of Institute for Energy Technology (IFE). Spent fuel from the Halden and Kjeller research reactors is stored on-site; no long-term storage and disposal plans have been made. <http://www.nea.fr/html/rwm/bulletin/bulletin14.pdf>

## 3. NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES

### Research Programs

#### Universities

Bergen University, Department of Physics

Oslo University, Department of Physics

Rogaland University, Stavanger

#### Nuclear Research Laboratories

Institutt for Energiteknikk, Kjeller

Scandpower A/S, Kjeller

Norwegian Geotechnical Inst., Oslo

OECD Halden Reactor Project

National Inst. of Radiation Hygiene, Oesteraas

IFE - Institute for Energy Technology

[http://www.iaea.org/inis/ws/research\\_institutes/norway.html](http://www.iaea.org/inis/ws/research_institutes/norway.html); <http://www.radwaste.org/research.htm>

### Nuclear Cooperation

*Russia:* In 1999, the Norwegian Institute for Energy Technology reportedly purchased and imported at least 500 kg of Russian uranium for Norwegian research reactors.

[http://www.bellona.no/en/international/russia/nuke\\_industry/co-operation/24171.html](http://www.bellona.no/en/international/russia/nuke_industry/co-operation/24171.html)

In May 1998, Norway and Russia signed an agreement to jointly clean up the nuclear storage in Andreeva Bay. Norway will also play a major role in establishing a more permanent solution.

[http://www.thebulletin.org/article.php?art\\_ofn-ma03reistad](http://www.thebulletin.org/article.php?art_ofn-ma03reistad)

*Russia and USA:* Trilateral cooperation on projects aimed at improving environmental monitoring in Russia, including:

- Developing interim solutions for transporting and storing spent fuel from decommissioned

Russian submarines.

- Mobile treatment of liquid radioactive waste from submarine decommissioning.
- Reviewing and implementing technology for solid radioactive waste volume reduction and its interim storage.
- Cooperating in radiation monitoring and control

[http://www.ife.no/english/aktuelt/aktuelt\\_display.jsp?docId=1438](http://www.ife.no/english/aktuelt/aktuelt_display.jsp?docId=1438)

#### **4. INTERNATIONAL NON-PROLIFERATION EFFORTS**

**Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit**

Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, 15 July 1999

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 5 February 1969

Outer Space Treaty, 1 July 1969

Sea Bed Treaty, 29 June 1971

Norway ratified the IAEA Additional Protocol 16 May 2000.

**Multilateral Groups**

Conference on Disarmament

Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

Missile Technology Control Regime

Nuclear Suppliers Group

Proliferation Security Initiative

Wassenaar Arrangement

Zangger Committee

#### **5. POSITIONS TAKEN IN INTERNATIONAL FORA ON VARIOUS ISSUES OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT**

*Disarmament:* “In addition to a range of resolutions from the UN General Assembly and clear messages from governments and civil society, the UN Secretary General’s high-level panel on Threats, Challenges and Change recently delivered a report that places great emphasis on disarmament matters. Norway was happy to see a number of clear recommendations from the Panel to restart nuclear disarmament, and to prevent further proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. One of the recommendations from the Panel was for this Conference to move without further delay to negotiate a verifiable fissile material cut-off treaty.” - **Statement by Ambassador Wegger Chr. Strømme to the Conference on Disarmament, 15 February 2005**

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/speeches05/15FebNorway.pdf>

*Universality:* “The lack of universality of the NPT continues to be of great concern, and we call for renewed efforts by all states to achieve universal adherence to the Treaty. It is crucial to engage states that are not parties to the NPT in constructive non-proliferation efforts. Security Council resolution 1540 reaffirms that proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is a threat to international peace and security and instructs Member States to do more to halt the spread of such weapons. Multilateral cooperation must be strengthened in order to support the implementation of the resolution.”

- **Statement to the 59th session of the General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security, 18 October 2004.**

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/lcom/lcom04/thematic/Norway.PDF>

*Negative Security Assurances:* “Negative security assurances by the five nuclear-weapons states to the non-nuclear weapon states can further strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime. This issue must be addressed in the process leading up to the Review Conference, as we all agreed in 2000.”

- **Statement by Ambassador Johan L. Lovald to the Third Preparatory Committee of the 2005 Review Conference, 27 April 2004.** <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/legal/npt/prepcom04/norway27.pdf>