

## Norway

### 1. Location and Capability of Nuclear Facilities

Norway relies primarily on hydropower in meeting its energy needs; nearly 98.5% of energy generated in 2002 was hydro, 1.1% thermal and 0.4% wind. Norway is part to agreements encouraging nuclear safety, regulation and monitoring.

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/norway.html>

**Power Reactors - 0**

#### **Research Reactors**

Operational - 2: HBWR; JEEP II

Shut Down - 0

Decommissioned - 0

Under Construction - 0

Planned - 0

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

### 2. Fissile Material Holdings

#### **Waste Disposal**

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).

<http://www.antenna.nl/wise/547/5265.html>

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>

Recently, an environmental foundation, Bellona, has reported violations of license by the Institute for Energy Technology which operates the research reactors. Bellona also reported that throughout the 1990's low-level liquid radioactive waste from the research reactors was wrongly sent to a sewage plant for treatment and the resulting sludge was subsequently sold to local farmers as fertilizer.

<http://www.antenna.nl/wise/547/5265.html>

### 3. Nuclear Activities

#### **Nuclear Research Centers**

*Universities*

Bergen Univ. (Norway). Dept. of Physics

Oslo Univ. (Norway). Fysisk Inst.

Rogaland Univ., Stavanger (Norway)

### *Nuclear Research Laboratories*

Institutt for Energiteknikk, Kjeller (Norway)  
Scandpower A/S, Kjeller (Norway)  
Norwegian Geotechnical Inst., Oslo (Norway)  
OECD Halden Reactor Project, P.O. Box 173, N-1751 Halden (Norway)  
National Inst. of Radiation Hygiene, Oesteraas (Norway)  
[http://www.iaea.org/inis/ws/research\\_institutes/norway.html](http://www.iaea.org/inis/ws/research_institutes/norway.html)

IFE - Institute for Energy Technology  
<http://www.radwaste.org/research.htm>

### **Nuclear Cooperation**

*Russia:* Norway and Russia signed an agreement that would increase their cooperation in the area of nuclear safety.  
<http://www.antenna.nl/wise/547/5265.html>

In 1999, the Norwegian Institute for Energy Technology has 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)

*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 Nonproliferation 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  
Partial Test Ban Treaty, 21 November 1963  
Seabed Arms Control Treaty, 29 June 1971

Norway signed the Additional Protocol on 29 September 1999.

### **Multilateral Groups:**

Conference on Disarmament  
Hague Code of Conduct  
Missile Technology Control Regime  
Nuclear Suppliers Group

## 5. Positions Taken in International Fora on Various Issues of Nuclear Disarmament

*Disarmament:* "Norway is convinced that close international co-operation and a multilateral approach to non-proliferation and disarmament are essential if we wish to reduce the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction and the terrorist threat to international peace and security. We already have a broad framework to build on, which consists of multilateral and bilateral arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation regimes. Effective implementation and continued strengthening of these regimes must form an integral part of any future strategy. We need to make a fresh effort to achieve universal membership on key existing treaties, such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)." - **Statement by H.E. Mr. Jan Petersen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry Into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty, 11 November 2001.**

*FMCT:* "The last NPT Review Conference called for a commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Materials Cut-off Treaty (FMCT). Norway shares the broad international agreement that the FMCT is the next logical step on our multilateral disarmament agenda. We welcome the existing moratoria declared by some nuclear weapons states. But a legally binding prohibition provides the best guarantee against the future production of fissile materials for weapon purposes." - **Statement by Counselor Merete Lundermo, at the 58th Session of First Committee of General Assembly, 20 October 2003.**

*CTBT:* "We sincerely regret that the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) has not yet entered into force, even though this is an obligation under the NPT. We welcome the self-imposed test moratoria. Such moratoria cannot, however, replace multilateral, legally binding, verifiable commitments. [...] We must preserve the integrity of the norms set by the CTBT. We are concerned that the development of new weapons may result in the resumption of tests. The nuclear threshold must be retained." - **Statement by Ambassador Johan L. Løvald during the 58th Session of First Committee of General Assembly, 9 October 2003.**

*Disarmament:* "The Norwegian government continues to see the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as the cornerstone for international non-proliferation and disarmament efforts. The action plan and 13 practical steps for the systematic and progressive achievement of nuclear disarmament identified in the Document from the NPT 2000 Review Conference are key reference points here. Regrettably, there is still slow progress in the implementation of some of the 13 steps." - **Statement by Ambassador Leif A. Ulland, Special Adviser on Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to the First Committee, 2 October 2002.**

*Safeguards:* "We should aim for a balanced outcome of the current Review Cycle. It is important that the 2005 Conference further reinforces the non-proliferation norm through strengthened safeguards. Any nation seeking nuclear technology for peaceful programs must be obliged to implement the IAEA Additional Protocol to the Comprehensive Safeguards. Safeguards and compliance are closely inter-linked." - **Statement by Counselor Merete Lundermo, at the 58th Session of First Committee of General Assembly, 20 October 2003.**