

Information Note¹

Event	Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism Joint Nuclear Detection and Nuclear Forensics Workshop
Organisers	European Commission's Joint Research Centre, Institute for Transuranium Elements under the auspices of the Nuclear Detection Working Group of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), and the European Union
Date and Venue	5-7 May 2015, Karlsruhe, Germany
Participants	States: Albania, Argentina, Algeria, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States; Organizations: 1540 Committee, European Union External Action Service (EEAS), IAEA.

1. Objectives

- To make a presentation on how the obligations and implementation of resolution 1540(2004) and the work of the GICNT complement and support each other.
- To engage participants on the development of national plans to implement resolution 1540 (2004).

2. Background

The Chair of the Nuclear Detection Working Group of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), invited the Chair of the 1540 Committee or his designee to participate in the GICNT Workshop, which would focus on means to combat illicit trafficking of radioactive material.

3. Summary

The Director of JRC-ITU, Dr. Maria Betti welcomed participants (by video) followed by remarks from EEAS, describing, respectively, their GICINT links. EEAS provides support for the Iran nuclear negotiations; the IAEA nuclear security fund; and the establishment of regional CBRN centres of excellence. The Experts focused particularly on the overlap between the GICNT principles and resolution 1540 (2004) and identified potential opportunities where GICNT could support international efforts to assist States meet their obligations under resolution 1540 (2004).

The majority of the meeting was devoted to a table top exercise (TTX) and interactive group discussions designed to illuminate legal, procedural, institutional and technical issues that

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may arise in the event of the detection and recovery of nuclear material out of regulatory control.

The exercise was based on a realistic scenario that was initiated by the discovery of stolen nuclear material. As events unfolded, it highlighted the potential engagement of police, border control officials, other domestic agencies, and technical experts. It also examined cooperation between states and international organisations. Many elements of the exercise were relevant to the design and implementation of 1540 voluntary national implementation action plans, including identification of stakeholders and responsibilities; establishment of coordinating mechanisms; gap assessment; defining priorities; and exercising implementation plans.

4. Comments and Recommendations

There appears to be a good basis for further interaction between the 1540 Committee and GICNT to identify potential benefits for effective implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).
