UN General Assembly resolution titled “Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass Destruction”.

Executive Summary:
The spread of weapons of mass destruction to terrorist groups is a fundamental threat to international peace and security. All countries must deal with the serious danger of nuclear terrorism. It is a national responsibility to establish necessary legislation and safeguards for nuclear security. And, it is our collective responsibility to provide the necessary international framework to ensure the safe handling of nuclear material, and to prevent such materials from falling into the wrong hands. Hence, Norway fully supports the strengthening of relevant multilateral and legally binding instruments with a view to tackle the threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction.

Norway is party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the Biological and Toxins Weapons Convention (BTWC) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Universal adherence and compliance to these vital instruments and their control mechanisms provide a fundamental bulwark against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by terrorist groups. Norway calls for full universalisation and full compliance with the obligations set by these treaties.

Norway welcomed the adoption of Security Council resolution 1540 “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass Destruction”, and supports its full implementation.

Norway attaches great importance to the full implementation of relevant International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) instruments on nuclear security and safety. Norway has provided USD 5 million to the establishment of the IAEA’s fuel bank. Norway has also provided NOK 35 million (equivalent to USD 5.9 million) to the IAEA’s extra budgetary programme for strengthening nuclear safety in developing countries for the period 2010-15, as well as NOK 28 million (equivalent to USD 4.7 million) to the IAEA’s efforts to increase security at nuclear facilities in developing countries. Norway has also contributed 5 million NOK to the modernisation of IAEAs safeguards laboratories.

Norway supports IAEA’s assistance programmes and cooperation with developing countries on HEU minimisation, and, together with Austria and the Nuclear Threat Initiative and in cooperation with the IAEA, hosted the 2nd Symposium on HEU Minimisation in Vienna, Austria 23–25 January 2012.

Norway actively takes part in the Nuclear Security Summit process and has participated in the previous two Summits in Washington and Seoul. Norway emphasises that though nuclear security is a national responsibility, international and regional cooperation and a strong IAEA are important elements of strengthening nuclear security. Norway also underlines the clear connection between nuclear security, non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament.

Norway has since 1992 provided approximately NOK 1.7 billion (equivalent to USD 290 million) for nuclear safety and security in north-western Russia, the latest of which was an additional contribution of NOK 27.5 million (equivalent to USD 4.7 million) to the Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership in 2012.
Norway has worked in partnership with the governments of Kazakhstan and the United States on securing borders in Central Asia to prevent and detect nuclear smuggling.

Norway has signed and ratified the amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and Facilities (CPPNM); adopted the CoC on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources including its supplementary guidance document.

Norway has signed the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and completed the legislative groundwork necessary for prompt ratification. The ratification process is in progress.

Norway has signed the Hague Code of Conduct against the Proliferation of Ballistic Missiles (HCOC), and the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). Norway participates in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, as well as other international bodies such as the Interpol, to exchange experiences and knowledge.

Norway underlines the need for effective export controls in denying terrorists access to weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. Norway plays an active role in different export control regimes such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Zangger Committee, the Wasenaar Arrangement and the Australia Group. Norway encourages all UN Member States to follow the guidelines and recommendations from these regimes.