



NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT 2014

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT

DENMARK

FEBRUARY 2014

1. SUPPORT FOR CPPNM AND ICSANT

Denmark has ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) on 6 September 1991, approved its 2005 Amendment on 19 May 2010, and ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) on 20 March 2007.

Although the 2005 Amendment has not yet entered into force, legislation, regulations and policies of Denmark have been developed in accordance with the amended CPPNM.

At the IAEA Nuclear Security Conference in July 2013, the Danish Foreign Minister stressed the need for a strong nuclear security system and urged the IAEA and all states to promote the CPPNM and its 2005 Amendment.

2. STRENGTHENED NATIONAL NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL MATERIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

Since 1953 Denmark has had a strong system in place to secure all nuclear and radioactive materials.

In the 2012 Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) Nuclear Materials Security Index developed with the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) and assessing nuclear materials security conditions around the world, Denmark ranked first on the overall score in the group of countries with less than one kilogram of weapons-usable nuclear materials or none at all. In the following NTI index, published on 9 January 2014, Denmark again ranked first in this group of now 151 states.

According to national legislation, all companies and institutions need a license from the Danish Health and Medicines Authority to use and possess radioactive materials. The system has been the subject of continuous scrutiny and improvement in accordance with international standards – most importantly the EU council directive 2003/122/Euratom and the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources with the related Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources.

Denmark manages a comprehensive database containing information about both historical and existing radioactive sources and related information about licensees, responsible persons, source type, uses, storage and end-transfer. A new database system has been introduced in 2013 and is now in the process of being further upgraded to run an automatically up-date with the latest information in the Central Business Register (CVR) and the Central Person Register (CPR) every night. The Central Business Register is the central register containing primary data on all businesses in Denmark, regardless of economic and organizational structure. CVR also covers both public and private businesses. The Central Person Register is the central register containing primary data on all persons in Denmark. This daily up-date of the database on radioactive sources will ensure prompt knowledge for the Danish Health and Medicines Authority about companies in suspension of payments or bankruptcy as well as the death or emigration of responsible persons.



3. CONTRIBUTION TO THE IAEA'S NUCLEAR SECURITY-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Denmark is represented in the IAEA Nuclear Security Guidance Committee as a corresponding member.

Denmark is an active contributor to IAEA's Nuclear Security Fund. This is reflected by a contribution in 2007 of 7 million DKK followed in 2010 by an additional contribution of 3 million DKK primarily aimed at activities in Asia. In 2012 Denmark renewed its support with a further contribution of 8 million DKK to the Nuclear Security Fund aimed at activities in the Greater Middle East and North Africa. This donation has been granted for the period 2012-2017 and approximately 2.6 million DKK remain. So far, the funds have for instance supported procurement of radiation detection equipment and related training courses aimed at enhancing Pakistan's detection and response capabilities and a regional training course in North Africa focusing on radioactive sources.

4. SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY-RELATED INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES, INCLUDING IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DANISH PRESIDENCY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2012

In the first half 2012, Denmark chaired the work of the EU Council's Ad Hoc Group on Nuclear Security (AHGNS) dealing with security for nuclear power plants in the EU in relation to theft, sabotage, unauthorized access and other hostile acts. The Working Group was initiated mid-2011 and delivered its final report in June 2012 by the end of the Danish EU Presidency.

The 27 EU Member States agreed on the following recommendations:

- 1) All EU Member States are urged to ratify the 2005 Amendment to the CPPNM (five EU Member States have ratified after June 2012).
- 2) All EU Member States are encouraged to use the IAEA's services and implement the IAEA's publications of the Nuclear Security Series in the Member States' national practices.
- 3) All EU Member States with nuclear power plants are encouraged to use IAEA's IPPAS missions on a regular basis.
- 4) The Member States encourage the IAEA to share, at an international level, best practices identified through the different IPPAS missions.
- 5) The EU Member States are encouraged to have regular cooperation between them and EU's neighbouring countries.
- 6) The EU Member States are encouraged to continue the work on nuclear security among EU Member States using existing forums at the EU level.

Denmark is a partner country in the Global Initiative to Counter Nuclear Terrorism as well as supporting the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction.

5. CONTRIBUTION TO MINIMIZATION OF HEU

Denmark has no nuclear power plants and has by parliamentary resolution decided not to include nuclear power in the country's energy mix.

Denmark closed down the last remaining national research reactor (Risø) in 2001. The facilities are now being decommissioned. In 1990 the last reactor was converted from using HEU to LEU, and afterwards no HEU was used in the Danish research reactors. Denmark has signed and ratified the IAEA's Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. Since 2003, Denmark has transmitted national reports to the IAEA and participated in the related review meetings.

Denmark supports the HEU-Free Joint Statement issued at The Hague Nuclear Security Summit. The statement aims at promoting collective achievements in working together to eliminate HEU within many countries' borders and encourage all countries to support HEU minimization in general and eliminate HEU from their territories, if and when they are in a position to do so.



6. ENHANCED EFFORTS IN COMBATING ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Danish authorities cooperate closely and regularly exchange information related to combating illicit trafficking in nuclear and radiological materials. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the Danish Customs and Tax Administration and the Danish Health and Medicines Authority. This MOU includes alarm procedures that ensures that information about identified nuclear and radioactive materials out of control or contaminated goods in the international supply chain and in international transport are conveyed to a 24-7 surveillance service and onwards to operative units under Danish Customs and Tax Administration and to the 24/7 radiation protection expert on duty at the National Institute of Radiation Protection for further investigations and preventive actions.

Further, information about customs risk assessments is regularly exchanged among EU Member States in the secure risk information system RIF. Danish Customs and Tax Administration maintain online access to information exchanged in four international control regimes within Dual-use and export control.

In April 2012 Danish Customs and Tax Administration introduced Man-portable Radiation Detection Systems – "RadEye PRD- Personal Radiation Detector" – that have been allocated to inspection units across the country for use in inspections of imports and exports of goods, including vehicles.