EU CBRN Action Plan - implementation

Promoting Detection Standards in Nuclear and Radiological Security
Brussels, 2015/11/30

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2009 - EU CBRN Action Plan
- 124 actions
- all hazards approach
- Prevention, Detection, Preparedness & Response

2012 – 1st Progress Reports
"uneven implementation"

2012 – Council Conclusions
"...the need [...] to focus on and prioritise further common efforts to enhance the security of production, storage, handling and transportation of high-risk CBRN and E materials..."

"...to use the EU Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Action Plan, and the Action Plan on Enhancing the Security of Explosives, as a foundation for creating a revised policy..."

2014 - Communication on a new EU approach to the detection and mitigation of CBRN-E risks

2016 – 2nd Progress Report + Communication
Enhance the **security of and control over** high risk CBRN materials and facilities (incl. security requirements for facilities; vetting procedures; source registers; orphan sources; tracking system)

Enhance the **security of transport** (incl. electronic system for the control of cross-border transfers of high-risk radioactive sources)

Improve **information exchange** (incl. support for ITDB) & international information flows regarding CBRN emergencies

Strengthen the **import/export regime**

Strengthen cooperation on the security of nuclear materials (ratification of the amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials)

Identify good practices related to the **detection** of CBRN materials, **awareness raising and training**

Strengthen and prioritise **research** / Develop improved modelling tools and strengthen decontamination and remediation capacity
Examples of projects – in RN area

- Setting up of an EU Radiological-Nuclear Training Centre for Law Enforcement Community (EUSECTRA) at JRC Ispra and Karlsruhe (RN. 20 and RN. 24)

- Training for law enforcement in EUSECTRA (RN.20)

- Evaluation and comparison of performance of detection equipment of RN materials for law enforcement (ITRAP+10) (RN. 25)

- Assessment of influence of weather conditions on vehicle portal monitors to detect RN materials (RN. 25)

- Assessing IAEA’s Illicit Trafficking Database regarding its scope & needs of user community, incl law enforcement (RN. 13 & RN. 14)

- Assessment and validation of modelling tools and decision support systems addressing CBRN releases
Feasibility study of drawing up common EU criteria for authorising imports and exports from and for thirds countries - Radioactive sources IAEA Guidance (lot 5) (RN.11, RN.16 & RN.17)

Study on successful strategies concerning the detection and recovery of orphan sources (art 9 HASS directive) (lot 6) (RN.8 and RN.9)

-> Basic Safety Standards Directive
Training on the **tria}ge, monitoring and treatment** of Mass Casualties resulting from a Terrorist Attack involving Ionising Radiation

**Organized by the Commission in cooperation with:**
- Belgian Nuclear Research Centre (SCK-CEN)
- Federal Agency for Nuclear Control (FANC)
- Federal Public Service Health, Food chain Safety and Environment
- University Hospital Ghent
- Campus Vesta
- Public Health England

**Target audience:**
- first responders (police, fire/rescue and paramedics)
- incident commanders
- hospital medical staff (ER).
Course based on the **TMT Handbook** developed within a research project co-funded by the European Commission.

**Lectures:**
- radiation protection
- actions at the scene
- incident command
- radiological triage at the scene/hospital
- scoop and run vs. stay and play
- radiation monitoring
- transport to hospital
- Decontamination
- use of personal protective gear
- medical treatment
- psycho-social effects
Action RN.20
The Member States together with the Commission should **develop an adequate and sustainable training programme at EU level** to ensure a minimum level of training for front line officers.

Action H.55
The Member States, together with the Commission, **should develop and conduct, on the basis of risk assessment, regular training at European and international level.**
The Member States should develop and conduct, on the basis of risk assessment, regular training at local, regional, and national level.
This training should **involve and test cooperation of all relevant national agencies, particularly of health, first responders, security and judicial authorities; where appropriate, involvement of private sector stakeholders in such training should be foreseen.** Existing Training for CBRN responders should be further developed to enhance interoperability.
Training sessions:

- October 2015 (BE, NL, LU) – pilot
- December (LT, LV, EE, PL, SE, FI)
- February (DE, CZ, SK, AT, HR, HU)
- April (IT, MT, RO, EL, CY, SI, BG)
- June (FR, ES, PT, UK, IT, DK)
• Thank you!!!

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