Revised forms for the submission of the Confidence-Building Measures

At the Third Review Conference it was agreed that all States Parties present the following declaration, later amended by the Seventh Review Conference:

Declaration form on Nothing to Declare or Nothing New to Declare for use in the information exchange

Measure	Nothing to declare	Nothing new to declare	Year of last declaration if nothing new to declare
A, part 1	X		
A, part 2 (i)		X	2020
A, part 2 (ii)		X	2017
A, part 2 (iii)		X	2020
B	X		
C		X	2018
E		X	2017
F		X	2017
G		X	2017

(Please mark the appropriate box(es) for each measure with a tick, and fill in the year of last declaration in the last column where applicable.)

Date: ***14 April 2023***

State Party to the Convention: ***Norway***

Date of ratification/accession to the Convention: ***1 August 1973***

National point of contact: ***Maria Hunskaar (maria.hunskaar@mfa.no)***

Active promotion of contacts

The Third Review Conference agreed that States parties continue to implement the following:

"Active promotion of contacts between scientists, other experts and facilities engaged in biological research directly related to the Convention, including exchanges and visits for joint research on a mutually agreed basis."

In order to actively promote professional contacts between scientists, joint research projects and other activities aimed at preventing or reducing the occurrence of ambiguities, doubts and suspicions and at improving international cooperation in the field of peaceful bacteriological (biological) activities, the Seventh Review Conference encouraged States parties to share forward looking information, to the extent possible,

- on planned international conferences, seminars, symposia and similar events dealing with biological research directly related to the Convention, and

- on other opportunities for exchange of scientists, joint research or other measures to promote contacts between scientists engaged in biological research directly related to the Convention, including through the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) within the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs.

Confidence-Building Measure "A"

Part 1 Exchange of data on research centres and laboratories

At the Third Review Conference it was agreed that States Parties continue to implement the following:

"Exchange of data, including name, location, scope and general description of activities, on research centres and laboratories that meet very high national or international safety standards established for handling, for permitted purposes, biological materials that pose a high individual and community risk or specialize in permitted biological activities directly related to the Convention."

Modalities

The Third Review Conference agreed on the following, later amended by the Seventh Review Conference:

Data should be provided by States Parties on each facility, within their territory or under their jurisdiction or control anywhere, which has any maximum containment laboratories meeting those criteria for such maximum containment laboratories as specified in the latest edition of the WHO[1] Laboratory Biosafety Manual and/or OIE[2] Terrestrial Manual or other equivalent guidelines adopted by relevant international organisations, such as those designated as biosafety level 4 (BL4, BSL4 or P4) or equivalent standards.

States Parties that do not possess a facility meeting criteria for such maximum containment should continue to Form A, part 1 (ii).

Form A, part 1 (i)

Exchange of data on research centres and laboratories[3]

1. Name(s) of facility[4] ***N/A***
2. Responsible public or private organization or company
3. Location and postal address
4. Source(s) of financing of the reported activity, including indication if the activity is wholly or partly financed by the Ministry of Defence

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[1] World Health Organization
[2] World Organization for Animal Health
[3] The containment units which are fixed patient treatment modules, integrated with laboratories, should be identified separately.
[4] For facilities with maximum containment units participating in the national biological defence research and development programme, please fill in name of facility and mark "Declared in accordance with Form A, part 2 (iii)".

5. Number of maximum containment units[5] within the research centre and/or laboratory, with an indication of their respective size (m^2)

_____

6. Scope and general description of activities, including type(s) of micro-organisms and/or toxins as appropriate

_____

_____

_____

Form A, part 1 (ii)

If no BSL4 facility is declared in Form A, part 1 (i), indicate the highest biosafety level implemented in facilities handling biological agents[6] on a State Party's territory:

Biosafety level 3[7]	***yes***
Biosafety level 2[8] (if applicable)	***yes***

Any additional relevant information as appropriate:

_____

Part 2 Exchange of information on national biological defence research and development programmes

At the Third Review Conference it was agreed that States Parties are to implement the following:

In the interest of increasing the transparency of national research and development programmes on biological defence, the States Parties will declare whether or not they conduct such programmes. States Parties agreed to provide, annually, detailed information on their biological defence research and development programmes including summaries of the objectives and costs of effort performed by contractors and in other facilities. If no biological defence research and development programme is being conducted, a null report will be provided.

States Parties will make declarations in accordance with the attached forms, which require the following information:

[5] In accordance with the latest edition of the WHO Laboratory Biosafety Manual, or equivalent.
[6] Microorganisms pathogenic to humans and/or animals
[7] In accordance with the latest edition of the WHO Laboratory Biosafety Manual and/or the OIE Terrestrial Manual or other equivalent internationally accepted guidelines.
[8] In accordance with the latest edition of the WHO Laboratory Biosafety Manual and/or the OIE Terrestrial Manual or other equivalent internationally accepted guidelines.

(1) The objective and summary of the research and development activities under way indicating whether work is conducted in the following areas: prophylaxis, studies on pathogenicity and virulence, diagnostic techniques, aerobiology, detection, treatment, toxinology, physical protection, decontamination and other related research;

(2) Whether contractor or other non-defence facilities are utilized and the total funding provided to that portion of the programme;

(3) The organizational structure of the programme and its reporting relationships; and

(4) The following information concerning the defence and other governmental facilities in which the biological defence research and development programme is concentrated;

(a) location;

(b) the floor areas (sqM) of the facilities including that dedicated to each of BL2, BL3 and BL4 level laboratories;

(c) the total number of staff employed, including those contracted full time for more than six months;

(d) numbers of staff reported in (c) by the following categories: civilian, military, scientists, technicians, engineers, support and administrative staff;

(e) a list of the scientific disciplines of the scientific/engineering staff;

(f) the source and funding levels in the following three areas: research, development, and test and evaluation; and

(g) the policy regarding publication and a list of publicly-available papers and reports.

Form A, part 2 (i)

National biological defence research and development programmes Declaration

Are there any national programmes to conduct biological defence research and development within the territory of the State Party, under its jurisdiction or control anywhere? Activities of such programmes would include prophylaxis, studies on pathogenicity and virulence, diagnostic techniques, aerobiology, detection, treatment, toxinology, physical protection, decontamination and other related research.

a) The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI): YES
b) Institute of Microbiology (FML): YES
c) Norwegian Institute of Public Health (FHI): YES

If the answer is Yes, complete Form A, part 2 (ii) which will provide a description of each programme.

Form A, part 2 (ii)

National biological defence research and development programmes

Description

1. State the objectives and funding of each programme and summarize the principal research and development activities conducted in the programme. Areas to be addressed shall include: prophylaxis, studies on pathogenicity and virulence, diagnostic techniques, aerobiology, detection, treatment, toxinology, physical protection, decontamination and other related research.

a) The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI)

Current and past RDT&E activities include: hazard prediction, consequence management, diagnostics, aerobiology, detection, identification, sampling, decontamination, physical protection, medical countermeasures, and modelling & simulation.

National and International collaboration: The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI) participates in biodefense RDT&E collaborations together with National civilian research organizations as well as international civilian and military research organizations from Allied Nations. The RDT&E collaborations are arranged within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Defence Agency (EDA), the European Union (EU)/European Commission (EC), as well as through bilateral arrangements. FFI participates in biosecurity-related RDT&E collaborations together with National civilian research organizations as well as international civilian and military research organizations through the research and innovation framework of the EU as executed by the EC. FFI supports the Government of the Kingdom of Norway with expertise in biodefense and biosecurity, to ensure the highest standard in societal and military security concerning prevention, preparedness and protection against all biological hazards.

b)Institute of Microbiology (FML), Norwegian Armed Forces Joint Medical Services

Current RDT&E activities include: hazard prediction, epidemiology, diagnostic techniques, detection, identification, sampling and toxicology.

National and International collaboration: Institute of microbiology (FML) participates in biodefense RDT&E collaborations together with National civilian organizations and civilian and military research organizations from Allied Nations. The RDT&E collaborations are arranged within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization NATO) and through bilateral agreements.

c) Norwegian Institute of Public Health (FHI)

FHI is the national focal point for IHR (international health regulations), WHO.

FHI is the primary contact for the European Centre for Disease Control (ECDC.

Research is related to development of methods for rapid identification of highly pathogenic microbes. Part of the research is done in collaboration with Public Health Institutions in Europe as part of the EU funded projects JA SHARP and JA TERROR.

FHI supports the Ministry of Health with expertise in biosafety and biosecurity management, to prevent intended or accidental release of biological hazards.

2. State the total funding for each programme and its source.

a) The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI)
Total funding per year: € 1 000 000.-. Funding sources: 80% Norwegian Ministry of Defence/Armed Forces, 20% European Union (EU)/private sector/other.

b) Institute of Microbiology (FML)
Total laboratory funding per year approximately: NOK 4 million (approx. € 400 000)
Annual budget the Ministry of Defence

c) Norwegian Institute of Public Health (FHI)
Governmental funding.

3. Are aspects of these programmes conducted under contract with industry, academic institutions, or in other non-defence facilities?

a) FFI: No

b) FML: No

c) FHI: No

4. If yes, what proportion of the total funds for each programme is expended in these contracted or other facilities?

5. Summarize the objectives and research areas of each programme performed by contractors and in other facilities with the funds identified under paragraph 4.

6. Provide a diagram of the organizational structure of each programme and the reporting relationships (include individual facilities participating in the programme).

7. Provide a declaration in accordance with Form A, part 2 (iii) for each facility, both governmental and non-governmental, which has a substantial proportion of its resources devoted to each national biological defence research and development programme, within the territory of the reporting State, or under its jurisdiction or control anywhere.

Form A, part 2 (iii)

National biological defence research and development programmes

Facilities

Complete a form for each facility declared in accordance with paragraph 7 in Form A, part 2 (ii).

In shared facilities, provide the following information for the biological defence research and development portion only.

1. What is the name of the facility?

   a) Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI)

   b) Institute of Microbiology (FML), Norwegian Armed Forces Joint Medical Services

c) Norwegian Institute of Public Health (FHI)

2. Where is it located (include both address and geographical location)?

a) FFI: Instituttveien 20, NO-2007 Kjeller, Norway

Website: www.ffi.no

Geographical location: 59.974643,11.049177

b) FML: Insituttveien 20, NO-2007 Kjeller, Norway

Geographical location: 59.974643,11.049177

Co-located with Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI).

All research and development activities ongoing on this site.

b) FHI: Lovisenberggata 6, NO-0456 Oslo

Website: www.fhi.no

Geographical location: 59.974643, 11.049177

3. Floor area of laboratory areas by containment level:

a) FFI

BL2	***65 (sqM)***
BL3	***15 (sqM)***
Total laboratory floor area:	***100 (sqM) (includes non-BL laboratories)***

b) FML

BL2	***65 (sqM)***
BL3	***15 (sqM)***
Total laboratory floor area.	***100 (sqM)***

c) FHI:

BL2	***120 (sqM)***
BL3	***96 (sqM)***
Total laboratory floor area.	***216 (sqM)***

4. The organizational structure of each facility.

(i) Total number of personnel	***a) FFI: 12***	***b) FML: 4***	***c) FHI: 18***
(ii) Division of personnel:			
Military	***a) FFI: 0***	***b) FML: 4***	***c) FHI: 0***
Civilian	***a) FFI: 12***	***b) FML: 0***	***c) FHI: 18***

(iii) Division of personnel by category:

Scientists	***a) FFI: 4***	***b) FML: 3***	***c) FHI: 9***
Engineers	***a) FFI: 5***	***b) FML:***	***c) FHI: 8***
Technicians	***a) FFI: 3***	***b) FML:***	***c) FHI: 0***
Administrative and support staff	***a) FFI: 0***	***b) FML: 1***	***c) FHI: 1***

(iv) List the scientific disciplines represented in the scientific/engineering staff.

a) FFI: Molecular biology, Biotechnology, Synthetic Biology, Microbiology, Aerobiology, Aerosol Science, Biochemistry, and Bioinformatics

b) FML: Medical microbiology, internal medicine, human and veterinary medicine.

c) FHI: Clinical microbiology, medical microbiology, molecular biology.

(v) Are contractor staff working in the facility? If so, provide an approximate number.

None for all three organizations

(vi) What is (are) the source(s) of funding for the work conducted in the facility, including indication if activity is wholly or partly financed by the Ministry of Defence?

a) FFI: Total funding per year: € 1 000 000.-. Funding sources: 80% Norwegian Ministry of Defence/Armed Forces, 20% European Union (EU)/private sector/other.

b) FML: approx. € 400 000 Governmental funding by the Ministry of Defence

c) ***FHI: Governmental funding, Ministry of Health***

(vii) What are the funding levels for the following programme areas:

a) FFI:

Research	***€ 500 000.-***
Development	***€ 250 000.-***
Test and evaluation	***€ 250 000.-***

b) FML:

Research	***€ 200 000.-***
Development	***€ 100 000.-***
Test and evaluation	***€ 100 000.-***

c) FHI: N/A

(viii) Briefly describe the publication policy of the facility:

a) FFI: Publication in open reports and peer-reviewed scientific journals.

b) FML: Publication in open reports and peer-reviewed scientific journals.

c) FHI: Publication in open reports and peer-reviewed scientific journals.

(ix) Provide a list of publicly-available papers and reports resulting from the work published during the previous 12 months. (To include authors, titles and full references.)

a) FFI:

b) FML: SARS-CoV-2 in the Air Surrounding Patients during Nebulizer Therapy; Jostein Gohli , Arne Broch Brantsæter, Kari Oline Bøifot, Carola Grub, Beathe Kiland Granerud, Jan Cato Holter, Anne Margarita Dyrhol Riise, Madelen Foss Smedholen, and Marius Dybwad. Canadian Journal of Infectious Diseases and Medical Microbiology Volume 2022, Article ID 9297974, https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/9297974

c) FHI: Tscherne A. et al, Adaptation of Brucella melitensis Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing to the ISO 20776 Standard and Validation of the Method. Microorganisms. 2022 Jul; 10(7): 1470.

5. Briefly describe the biological defence work carried out at the facility, including type(s) of micro-organisms[9] and/or toxins studied, as well as outdoor studies of biological aerosols.

a)

FFI: Current RDT&E activities include: hazard prediction, consequence management, diagnostics, aerobiology, detection, identification, sampling, decontamination, physical protection, medical countermeasures, and modelling & simulation.

Type(s) of micro-organisms and/or toxins studied: Category A and B biological agents as defined by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

FML: N/A

FHI: Current activities include epidemiology/ surveillance, diagnostics, detection, identification

Type(s) of micro-organisms studied: Category A and B biological agents as defined by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[9] Including viruses and prions.

Confidence-Building Measure "B"

Exchange of information on outbreaks of infectious diseases and similar occurrences caused by toxins

At the Third Review Conference it was agreed that States Parties continue to implement the following:

> Exchange of information on outbreaks of infectious diseases and similar occurrences caused by toxins, and on all such events that seem to deviate from the normal pattern as regards type, development, place, or time of occurrence. The information provided on events that deviate from the norm will include, as soon as it is available, data on the type of disease, approximate area affected, and number of cases.

The Seventh Review Conference agreed the following:

> No universal standards exist for what might constitute a deviation from the normal pattern.

Modalities

The Third Review Conference agreed on the following, later amended by the Seventh Review Conference:

1. Exchange of data on outbreaks that seem to deviate from the normal pattern is considered particularly important in the following cases:

- When the cause of the outbreak cannot be readily determined or the causative agent[10] is difficult to diagnose,

- When the disease may be caused by organisms which meet the criteria for risk groups III or IV, according to the classification in the latest edition of the WHO Laboratory Biosafety Manual,

- When the causative agent is exotic to a given geographical region,

- When the disease follows an unusual pattern of development,

- When the disease occurs in the vicinity of research centres and laboratories subject to exchange of data under item A,

- When suspicions arise of the possible occurrence of a new disease.

2. In order to enhance confidence, an initial report of an outbreak of an infectious disease or a similar occurrence that seems to deviate from the normal pattern should be given promptly after cognizance of the outbreak and should be followed up by annual reports. To enable States Parties to follow a standardized procedure, the Conference has agreed that Form B should be used, to the extent information is known and/or applicable, for the exchange of annual information.

3. The declaration of electronic links to national websites or to websites of international, regional or other organizations which provide information on disease outbreaks (notably outbreaks of infectious diseases and similar occurrences caused by toxins that seem to deviate from the normal pattern) may also satisfy the declaration requirement under Form B.

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[10] It is understood that this may include organisms made pathogenic by molecular biology techniques, such as genetic engineering.

4. In order to improve international cooperation in the field of peaceful bacteriological (biological) activities and in order to prevent or reduce the occurrence of ambiguities, doubts and suspicions, States Parties are encouraged to invite experts from other States Parties to assist in the handling of an outbreak, and to respond favourably to such invitations, respecting applicable national legislation and relevant international instruments.

Form B

Information on outbreaks of infectious diseases and similar occurrences, that seem to deviate from the normal pattern[11]

<u>Norway:</u> There have been no unusual outbreaks in the past years, including human, animal and plant diseases (see table below detailing registered diseases in the past years).

1. Time of cognizance of the outbreak _____
2. Location and approximate area affected _____
3. Type of disease/intoxication _____
4. Suspected source of disease/intoxication _____
5. Possible causative agent(s) _____
6. Main characteristics of systems _____
7. Detailed symptoms, when applicable _____
- respiratory _____
- circulatory _____
- neurological/behavioural _____
- intestinal _____
- dermatological _____
- nephrological _____
- other _____
8. Deviation(s) from the normal pattern as regards
- type _____
- development _____
- place of occurrence _____
- time of occurrence _____
- symptoms _____
- virulence pattern _____
- drug resistance pattern _____
- agent(s) difficult to diagnose _____
- presence of unusual vectors _____
- other _____
9. Approximate number of primary cases _____
10. Approximate number of total cases _____
11. Number of deaths _____
12. Development of the outbreak _____
13. Measures taken _____

[11] See paragraph 2 of the chapeau to Confidence-Building Measure B.

Confidence-Building Measure "C"

Encouragement of publication of results and promotion of use of knowledge

At the Third Review Conference it was agreed that States parties continue to implement the following:

> Encouragement of publication of results of biological research directly related to the Convention, in scientific journals generally available to States parties, as well as promotion of use for permitted purposes of knowledge gained in this research.

Research results are generally published in open peer-reviewed scientific journals. Also see list of publications and website mentioned in Form A, part 2 (iii)

Modalities

The Third Review Conference agreed on the following:

1. It is recommended that basic research in biosciences, and particularly that directly related to the Convention should generally be unclassified and that applied research to the extent possible, without infringing on national and commercial interests, should also be unclassified.

2. States parties are encouraged to provide information on their policy as regards publication of results of biological research, indicating, *inter alia*, their policies as regards publication of results of research carried out in research centres and laboratories subject to exchange of information under item A and publication of research on outbreaks of diseases covered by item B, and to provide information on relevant scientific journals and other relevant scientific publications generally available to States parties.

3. The Third Review Conference discussed the question of cooperation and assistance as regards the safe handling of biological material covered by the Convention. It concluded that other international forums were engaged in this field and expressed its support for efforts aimed at enhancing such cooperation.

Confidence-Building Measure "D"

(Deleted)

Confidence-Building Measure "E"

Declaration of legislation, regulations and other measures

At the Third Review Conference the States parties agreed to implement the following, later amended by the Seventh Review Conference:

As an indication of the measures which they have taken to implement the Convention, States parties shall declare whether they have legislation, regulations or other measures:

- To prohibit and prevent the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition or retention of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery

specified in Article I of the Convention, within their territory or anywhere under their jurisdiction or under their control anywhere;

a) The Norwegian Penal Code (LOV-2005-05-20-28, as amended 2016; English translation not available). Section 142 prohibits the acquisition, possession, transport, transfer, production, use, or other illegal involvement with biological weapons and any equipment meant for their production/use or delivery. Sections 107-108 make it a war crime to use or conspire to use biological weapons in armed conflicts. Sections 131-136 prohibit terrorist use of biological weapons, acting as an accomplice to acts of terrorism, participation in or recruitment to terrorist organisations, training and incitement to acts of terrorism, and the financing of terrorism. Sections 237-240 prohibit the spread of disease, the use of poison, and the pollution of air, water or the ground with a view to endangering life and the environment. Sections 355-357 make it illegal to expose or conspire to expose the public to any serious danger that could easily lead to the loss of human life.

- In relation to the export or import of micro-organisms pathogenic to man, animals and plants or of toxins in accordance with the Convention;

b) Act relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc., (Export Control Act) (LOV-1987-12-18-93, as amended 2015).

c) Act relating to the regulation of imports and exports (LOV-1997-06-06-32, as amended 2015). Under this Act, a special licence is required to import or export certain goods.

d) Act on Customs Duties and Movement of Goods (Customs Act) (LOV-2007-12-21-119, as amended 2016).

e) Act relating to food production and food safety etc. (Food Act) (LOV-2003-12-19-124, as amended 2015; updated English translation not available). Under the Food Act, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority is responsible for ensuring compliance and may make the necessary decisions to ensure the implementation of the Act. This includes prohibiting imports, exports and trade in plants/animals/food, or ordering the withdrawal of such products from the market, the closure of premises, isolation, killing of animals, destruction, disinfecting, labelling/stamping or other special measures.

f) Regulations to the Act on Customs Duties and Movement of Goods (Customs Regulations) (FOR-2008-12-17-1502, as amended 2016), regulating the powers of the customs authorities to seize, destroy or dispose of any illegally imported substances and impose sanctions in connection with attempted illegal export; and Export Control Regulations (FOR-2013-06-19-718, as amended 2016) and legislation relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services and technology.

g) Regulations relating to the export of defence-related products, dual-use items, technology and services – Implementing legislation. Laid down by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 19 June 2013 (FOR-2013-06-19-718).

h) Regulations on the notification of, and measures to be taken in the event of, serious events of significance for international public health (the IHR Regulations) (FOR-2007-12-21-1573, as amended 2015).

i) Regulations on the import, transport and other handling of materials that are infectious to humans (FOR-1996-09-12- 903, as amended 2013).

j) Regulations amending the regulations on plant health (FOR-2016-03-29-327), which impose restrictions on the production, transport, packaging, import and export of plants.

k) Regulations relating to trade in animals (FOR-2004-02-20-464, as amended 2016).

l) Regulations on the veterinary control of products at border stations (FOR-2005-11-30-1347, as amended 2014, and FOR-2008-06-26-726, as amended 2015); and Regulations on the inspection and control of animal products in transit or for import (FOR-1999-10-27-1166, as amended 2015).

The implementing agencies are Norwegian Customs Authorities, the Norwegian Food Safety Authority, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Police Security Service.

- In relation to biosafety and biosecurity

a) Act relating to the control of communicable diseases (LOV-1994-08-05-55, as amended 2015; updated English translation not available). This Act sets out measures to prevent communicable diseases from being brought into the country or spread to other countries (quarantine measures), including measures in respect of persons, animals, means of transport, goods and objects that may conceivably transmit communicable diseases. The Act also contains provisions on measures such as compulsory medical examinations and disinfection, as well as documentation requirements in connection with entry into and departure from Norway and in connection with the import and export of goods.

<u>Authorities:</u>
Directorate for Customs and Excise
Norwegian Police Security Service
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Export Control)
Food Control Agency
State Plant Inspection Office

(All Acts and Regulations are available in Norwegian at www.lovdata.no An English version of many Norwegian acts and regulations is available at https://lovdata.no/info/information in_english, but these are not official translations, and in many cases they have not been updated to include the latest amendments.)

States parties shall complete the attached form (Form E) and shall be prepared to submit copies of the legislation or regulations, or written details of other measures on request to the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) within the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs or to an individual State party. On an annual basis States parties shall indicate, also on the attached form, whether or not there has been any amendment to their legislation, regulations or other measures.

Form E

Declaration of legislation, regulations and other measures

Relating to	Legislation	Regulations	Other measures[12]	Amended since last year
(a) Development, production stockpiling, acquisition or retention of microbial or other biological agents, or toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery specified in Article I	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**	**No**
(b) Exports of micro-organisms[13] and toxins	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes** export/import lists are regularly updated
(c) Imports of micro-organisms[11] and toxins	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes** export/import lists are regularly updated
(d) Biosafety[14] and biosecurity[15]	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**

[12] Including guidelines.
[13] Micro-organisms pathogenic to man, animals and plants in accordance with the Convention.
[14] In accordance with the latest version of the WHO Laboratory Biosafety Manual or equivalent national or international guidance.
[15] In accordance with the latest version of the WHO Laboratory Biosecurity Guidance or equivalent national or international guidance.

Confidence-Building Measure "F"

Declaration of past activities in offensive and/or defensive biological research and development programmes

In the interest of increasing transparency and openness, States parties shall declare whether or not they conducted any offensive and/or defensive biological research and development programmes since 1 January 1946.

If so, States parties shall provide information on such programmes, in accordance with Form F.

Form F

Declaration of past activities in offensive and/or defensive biological research and development programmes

1. Date of entry into force of the Convention for the State Party.

   1 August 1973

2. Past offensive biological research and development programmes:

   No

- Period(s) of activities

- Summary of the research and development activities indicating whether work was performed concerning production, test and evaluation, weaponization, stockpiling of biological agents, the destruction programme of such agents and weapons, and other related research.

3. Past defensive biological research and development programmes:

   Yes

   Period(s) of activities; ***Ongoing***

   Work on human and animal diseases, but nothing bearing on what is understood as a biological programme related to defence activities. All BTWC-related work that has been performed in Norway by military, public health, university, or other official facilities, is published in open international scientific papers.

- Summary of the research and development activities indicating whether or not work was conducted in the following areas: prophylaxis, studies on pathogenicity and virulence, diagnostic techniques, aerobiology, detection, treatment, toxinology, physical protection, decontamination, and other related research, with location if possible.

The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI) – see activities described in form A (military)

The Institute of Microbiology (FML) – see activities described in form A (military)

Norwegian Institute of Public Health (FHI) – fully civilian institution

Confidence-Building Measure "G"

Declaration of vaccine production facilities

To further increase the transparency of biological research and development related to the Convention and to broaden scientific and technical knowledge as agreed in Article X, each State party will declare all facilities, both governmental and non-governmental, within its territory or under its jurisdiction or control anywhere, producing vaccines licensed by the State party for the protection of humans. Information shall be provided on Form G attached.

Form G

Declaration of vaccine production facilities

1. Name of facility:
2. Location (mailing address):
3. General description of the types of diseases covered:

Pharmaq
Located at Industrivegen 50, N-7863 Overhalla.
-Produces large amounts of various fish vaccines.

The National Veterinary Institute
Ullevålsveien 68, N-0454 Oslo
-Small-scale production of autogenous vaccines against various infections in animals.

The Norwegian Institute of Public Health
Postboks 4404 Nydalen, N-0403
-Have ready vaccine production facilities. Possible future areas of production is influenza vaccine, and vaccine against Neisseria meningitidis group B infection.