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	2015
A, part 2 (ii)		x	2015
A, part 2 (iii)		x	2015
B	x		
C		x	2015
E			
F		X	2015
G		x	2015

(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: _____**15 April 2016**_____

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

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

National point of contact: _ **Åshild Kjøk**_____**Ashild.Kjok@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.

The Norwegian Institute of Public Health has a Department for International Public Health and vast number of international cooperation projects. For more information, see the Institute website at www.fhi.no

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

[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:

_____

_____

_____

_____

[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.

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:

(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.

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) <u>The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI)</u>

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

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), as well as through bilateral agreements. 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 European Union (EU) as executed by the European Commission (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) <u>Institute of Microbiology</u>

Diagnostics, transmission studies, epidemiology, immunology

c) <u>Norwegian Institute of Public Health</u>

Research is related to the development of methods for rapid identification of highly pathogenic microbes in clinical microbiology. Quality assurance of methods for detection of highly pathogenic bacteria.

Researchers at the Norwegian Institute of Public Health played an important role in developing a promising Ebola vaccine.

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

a) The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI)

Total program funding per year: € 1 500 000.-. Funding sources: 80% Norwegian Ministry of Defence/Armed Forces, 20% European Union (EU)/private sector/other.

B) Institute of Microbiology
Total laboratory funding per year: NOK 4.5 million (approx. € 480 000) 100% by the Ministry of Defence

c) Norwegian Institute of Public Health
Total laboratory funding is € 600 000, mainly funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Health and Care Services. A small part, about 4% funding by EU programmes QUANDHIP and EMERGE.

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

a) No b) No c) Yes

The Norwegian Institute of Public health is a civilian institution under the Ministry of Health and Care Services. The activities of the Institute partly take place in collaboration with other public health institutions in Europe as part of EU funded projects QUANDHIP and EMERGE. A Norwegian and a Nordic network for Biopreparedness diagnostics have also been established

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

c) EU funding for travel related to project meetings and quality assurance program.

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

Quality assurance of methods for detection of highly pathogenic bacteria.

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

a) The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI) is placed directly under the Ministry of Defence.

b) The Institute of Microbiology forms part of the Norwegian Armed Forces Medical Service.

c) **The Norwegian Institute of Public health is placed directly under the Ministry of Health and Care Services.**

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

b) Institute of Microbiology

c) Norwegian Institute of Public Health

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

a) Instituttveien 20, NO-2007 Kjeller, Norway

Website: www.ffi.no

Geographical location: 59.974643,11.049177

b) Lovisenberggaten 8, NO-0456 Oslo

c) Lovisenberggaten 8, NO-0456 Oslo

Website: www.fhi.no

3. Floor area of laboratory areas by containment level:

a) BL2 65 (sqM)
BL3 15 (sqM)

Total laboratory floor area. 100 (sqM)

b) BL2 175 (sqM)
BL3 175 (sqM)
Total laboratory floor area. 350 (sqM)

c) BL2 80 (sqM)
BL3 40 (sqM)
Total laboratory floor area. 100 (sqM)

4. The organizational structure of each facility.

(i) Total number of personnel	**a) 12**	**b) 7**	**c) 5**
(ii) Division of personnel:			
Military	**a) 0**	**b) 1**	**c) 0**
Civilian	**a) 12**	**b) 6**	**c) 5**
(iii) Division of personnel by category:			
Scientists	**a) 4**	**b) 2**	**c) 2**
Engineers	**a) 4**	**b) 3**	**c) 3**
Technicians	**a) 3**	**b) 2**	**c) 0**
Administrative and support staff	**a) 1**	**b) 0**	**c) 0**

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

a) Molecular biology
Biotechnology
Microbiology
Aerobiology
Biochemistry

b) Human and veterinarian infection

c) Clinical microbiology and molecular biology

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

None (a, b and c)

(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) Total funding per year: € 1 500 000.-. Funding sources: 80% Norwegian Ministry of Defence/Armed Forces, 20% European Union (EU)/private

sector/other.

b) Governmental funding by the Ministry of Defence (100%)

c) **Total funding is € 600 000, mainly funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Health and Care Services. A small part, about 4% funding by EU programmes QUANDHIP and EMERGE.**

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

a) Research	**€ 750 000.-**
Development	**€ 375 000.-**
Test and evaluation	**€ 375 000.-**
b) Research	**Approx. € 70 000,-**
Routine tests	**Approx. € 410 000**
c) Research	**€ 100 000**
Development	**€ 250 000**
Test and evaluation	**€ 250 000**

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

A, b and c) Publication in open 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)

2015. Rønning, HT, Madslien, EH, Asp, TN, Granum, PE. **Identification and quantification of lichenysin - a possible source of food poisoning. Food Addit Contam Part A Chem Anal Control Expo Risk Assess.32 (12):2120-30. doi: 10.1080/19440049.2015.1096967.**

2015. Fykse, EM, T Tjärnhage, TT Humppi, VS Eggen, A Ingebretsen, G Skogan, G Olofsson, P Wästerby, P-Å Grandmark, A Larsson, M Dybwad, JM Blatny. Airborne bacterial communities at three different locations studied by MALDI-TOF MS, MIDI and 16S rRNA sequence analysis. Aerobiologia, DOI 10.11007/s10453-015-9363-9.

2014. Madslien EH, Granum PE, Blatny JM, Lindbäck T.L-alanine-induced germination in Bacillus licheniformis -the impact of native gerA sequences. BMC Microbiol. 14:101. doi: 10.1186/1471-2180-14-101.

2014. Fykse EM, Aarskaug TA, Blatny JM. Detection of *Legionella pneumophila* in a biological treatment plant by co-cultivation with *Acanthamoeba* *castellanii.* Curr. Environ. Engineering 1:91-99.

2014. Dybwad M, Skogan G, Blatny JM. Temporal Variability of the Bioaerosol Background at a Subway Station: Concentration Level, Size Distribution and Diversity of Airborne Bacteria. Applied and Environmental Microbiology 80(1):257-270

2014. Dybwad M, Skogan G, Blatny JM. Comparative Testing and Evaluation of Nine Different Air Samplers: End-to-End Sampling Efficiencies as Specific Performance Measurements for Bioaerosol Applications. Aerosol Science and Technology 48(3):281–294

b) N/A

c) For a list of Norwegian Institute of Public Health publications, see the Institute's website www.fhi.no

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) 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.

b) Diagnostic of infection due to chlamydia, francisella, hantavirus, legionella. Diagnostic of bacterial toxins from bacillus, clostridium, shigella, staphylococcus, yersinia.

c) Objectives of the programme is development of diagnostic methods for rapid detection of highly pathogenic microbes in clinical microbiology. Quality assurance of methods for detection of highly pathogenic bacteria.

[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

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

toxins that seem to deviate from the normal pattern) may also satisfy the declaration requirement under Form B.

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]

There was no unnatural outbreak in 2015. Year-to-year variations are accepted as normal values.

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.

Notification on incidence of human disease

Disease	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
Anthrax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AIDS	18	16	22	25	29	18	11
Botulism	0	0	1	0	8	4	13
Brucellosis	0	0	2	4	2	2	2
Campylobacteriosis	2876	2851	2673	2933	3291	3745	2320
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Creutzfeldt-Jacobs	6	10	12	0	14	11	17
Diphtheria	4	0	0	0	0	2	2
Enteropathogenic E. coli	157	477	366	373	281	971	631
Giardiasis, native and imported	270	307	262	179	227	264	248
Gonorrhoea	292	263	405	443	506	682	839
Hemorrhagic fever	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hepatitis A	50	40	46	40	51	75	33
Hepatitis B, disease	98	53	27	46	30	22	19
Hepatitis B, carrier	675	836	745	661	710	676	795
Hepatitis C, disease	3446	2351	1811	1526	1318	1213	1183
HIV infection	299	274	256	242	234	249	221
Legionellosis, native and imported	41	35	48	23	40	51	61
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lyme borreliosis	347	278	289	255	315	578	423
Malaria, imported	30	34	37	37	87	120	94
Measles	4	2	3	4	8	3	14
Meningitis, bacterial	36	44	39	24	27	17	19
Mumps	16	2	12	30	35	18	182
Nephropathia epidemica	50	21	21	13	19	42	11
Pertussis	3893	5562	3567	4248	2609	3032	1903
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumococcemia	856	802	747	626	620	569	522
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Relapsing fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rubella	1	0	0	1	3	3	0
Salmonella enteritis	1941	1235	1366	1372	1362	1138	828
Shigellosis	134	152	132	77	104	93	85
Streptococcus group A invasive disease	172	171	161	137	183	187	205
Streptococcus group B invasive disease	178	174	159	204	201	209	229
Syphilis	52	76	95	109	185	188	163

Tetanus	2	1	0	1	0	1	2
Tularemia	66	13	33	50	28	46	42
TBC	327	350	351	383	398	329	317
Typhoid fever	16	11	16	13	10	9	7
Yersiniosis	50	60	52	43	55	211	76
Echinococcosis	2	0	1	0	2	0	2
Encephalitis	134	139	171	270			234
Rickettsial spotted fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yellow fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Listeriosis	34	31	22	30	21	29	18
MRSA – staphylococcal infection	348	410	433	575	659	832	787
MRSA – carrier state	306	373	469	622	823	1034	1449
Paratyphoid fever	17	17	18	7	16	7	7
Sars	0	0	0	0			0
Haemophilus influenzae septicaemia	75	72	90	78	86	71	98
Trichinosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vancomycin-resistant entrococcal infection	6	6	50	166	118	109	81
Influenzae A (H1N1)		12490	103	0	0	0	0

<u>Norway:</u> There have been no unusual outbreaks for any of these years, including human, animal and plant disease.

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.

NORWAY'S ENGAGEMENT IN GLOBAL HEALTH

Norway plays a leading role in international efforts to promote global health, through considerable financial investments as well as political and technical work. The Norwegian Government has allocated approximately NOK 4.5 billion for global health efforts in 2016. These efforts will be in line with the UN's new Sustainable Development Goal on health. They include measures to improve maternal and child health, and to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other infectious diseases. Child mortality has been reduced by almost 50% in recent years, an important reason being significant progress made in fighting HIV, malaria and tuberculosis.

Gavi (the Vaccine Alliance), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Global Financing Facility for Every Women Every Child are key channels for the Norwegian Government's global health efforts. Over the next five-year period, Gavi will help to ensure that 300 million children are vaccinated. The Government has increased Norway's support for Gavi by NOK 6 250 million for the period 2016–20. This is in addition to NOK 190 million per year provided to Gavi for polio vaccination programmes and NOK 150 million per year provided to the International Finance Facility for Immunisation. The Norwegian Government also supports the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the Global Financing Facility for Every Woman Every Child, both at a level of NOK 600 million for 2016.

Norway is also amongst the main donors for the WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA and UNICEF. It has become increasingly clear that weaknesses in national health systems represent an important challenge to global health security. The ebola outbreak was an important wake up call, demonstrating major deficiencies in global preparedness and capacity to handle health crises. Norway contributed significantly to fight the outbreak with a NOK 500 million contribution. Norway also played a leading role in developing a promising ebola vaccine. Norway also sent 110 health workers to West Africa. In the aftermath of the outbreak, the Norwegian Prime Minister, together with colleagues from Germany and Ghana, advised UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon to establish a high-level panel to strengthen global response to health crises. The high-level panel's report was publish in January 2016, and Norway will actively support the implementation of the Panel's 26 recommendations.

Global health challenges demand increased international cooperation. Norway is in the lead in many relevant areas. This includes ongoing efforts to establish a new global framework to finance research and development of new vaccinations to prevent pandemics.

EBOLA RESPONSE

Project Title	**Ebola response**
Partner Country/Region	**Africa**
Implementing Country	**Norway**
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	**WHO, UN multi-partner trust funds, African Union, Norwegian Directorate of Health, Norwegian Research Council, Doctors without borders, International Red Cross and more**
Project Value	**>NOK 500 million**
Duration	**2014-15**
Description	**Ebola response. Concrete measures include:** **The Norwegian Institute of Publich Health played an important role in developing a promising ebola vaccination. Norway provided NOK 32.7 million to the Research Council of Norway and WHO to support their work to develop an Ebola vaccine.** **Norway staffed the Ebola Treatment Center (ETC) run by Medicos del Mundo (MdM) in Sierra Leone.** **Norway built up and ran a basecamp providing accommodation for international aid workers in Moyamba, Sierra Leone.** **Norway made a Hercules aircraft from the armed forces available for the transport of personnel and equipment to Sierra Leone. The aircraft has made a total of 24 flights.** **More than 300 Norwegian health workers volunteered to join the efforts in Sierra Leone, and 110 of them were recruited. The Bergen regional health authority was responsible for the recruitment process.** **Three Norwegian teams, each made up of 15 health workers (doctors, nurses and ambulance personnel), worked in Moyamba.**

DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (BIO)

Project Title	**Strengthening IHR-implementation**
Partner Country/Region	**Ghana, Malawi, Moldova, Palestine**

Implementing Country	**Norway**
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	**Norwegian Institute of Public Health Ghana Health Service, Public Health Division Public Health Institute of Malawi National Centre for Public Health, Moldova Palestinian National Institute of Public Health**
Project Value	**NOK 26 million (2015-2016)**
Duration	**2015-2019**
Description	**The International Health Regulations 2005 (IHR) were developed to detect, assess and respond to urgent health threats. Implementation of these regulations has been slow, with only 42 out of 194 countries fulfilling WHO requirements. The Norwegian Institute of Public Health has established a program on strenghtening IHR-implementation. The program is carried out in collaboration with partner institutions in other countries. The objective is to improve health preparedness and to build capacity in detecting and managing crises and disease outbreaks, on a daily basis as well as during emergencies.**

Project Title	**Peaceful Uses Initiative**
Partner Country/Region	**Africa**
Implementing Country	**Norway**
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	**IAEA**
Project Value	**NOK 2 mill**
Duration	**2015**
Description	**Strengthening Africa's regional capacity for the diagnosis of emerging or re-emerging zoonotic diseases, including Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) and establishing early warning systems.**

Project Title	**UNIDIR Framework Agreement for Multi-year Cooperation**
Partner Country/Region	**Global**
Implementing Country	**Norway**
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	**United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)**
Project Value	**NOK 12.5 mill**
Duration	**2014-2016**
Description	**Support strategic and structured disarmament and security building activities that strengthen the ability of developing countries to implement disarmament commitments, as well as UNIDIR capacity to advance disarmament and sustainable development.**

Project Title	**ILPI WMD Project - Development and Disarmament**
Partner Country/Region	**Global**
Implementing Country	**Norway**
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	**International Law and Policy Institute (ILPI)**
Project Value	**NOK 18.812.000**
Duration	**2014 - 2016**
Description	**To strengthen the capacity of developing countries, intergovernmental organisations and civil society to implement international obligations and participate in multilateral processes aimed at controlling and eliminating**

	weapons of mass destruction

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:

(a) 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;

Penal Code, as amended, Art. 153 a (makes it an offence to develop, produce, possess, stockpile and acquire bacteriological or other biological weapons, equipment or means of dissemination) and 147 a

Regulation No 903 of 12 September 1996 on import, transport and handling of materials infectious to humans.

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

Acts

Export Control Act No. 93 1987, as amended 2005
The Act on Customs Duties and Movement of Goods (Customs Act) 21 December 2007, No. 119
Plant Diseases Act of 1964, as amended
Food Act, No. 124 of 2003

Regulations

Export Control Regulations 2013, as amended 2015. Lists are regularly updated (AG, WA, NSG, ZC, MTCR)

Regulations to the Act on Customs Duties and Movement of Goods (Customs Regulations)

Regulation No 903 of 12 September 1996 on import, transport and handling of materials infectious to humans.

Regulations relating to import, transportation and handling of pathogens

Royal Decrees

Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967 on delegation of authority pursuant to the Act of 18 December 1987 No. 93 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc.

Decree No. 1347 of 2005 carrying into effect Commission Regulation (EC) No. 136/2004 laying down procedures for veterinary checks at Community border inspection posts on products imported from third countries.

Decree No. 1602 of 1983, as amended by Decree No. 291 of 1988 (prevention of imports of plant diseases).

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

(c) In relation to biosafety and biosecurity.

Acts

Act No 55 of 5 August 1994 on Protection against Infectious Diseases

Act No 124 of 19 December 2003 on Food Production and Food Safety (Food Act)

Act No 20 of 14 June 2002 on Protection against Fire, Explosions and Accidents involving Dangerous Materials and on the Tasks of the Fire Services

Act No 101 of 11 June 1993 on Air Transport

Act No 19 of 17 April 2009 on Harbours and Territorial Waters

Act No. 56 of 5 August 1994 on the Application of Biotechnology in Medicine

Act No 38 of 2 April 1993 on the Production and Use of Genetically Modified Organisms

Regulations

Regulation 903 of 12 September 1996 on import, transport and handling of materials infectious to humans.

Regulation 1356 of 6 December 2011 concerning the Design and Layout of Work Places and Premises

Regulation no. 384 of 1 April 2009 on Land Transport

Regulation no. 41 of 11 January 2003 on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.

Regulation No 488 of 30 May 2012 on Environmental Safety on Ships

Regulation No 1543 of 15 December 2009 on Loading, Unloading, Storage and Transport of Dangerous Goods in Harbours and Municipal Coastal Areas

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.

For a list of Norwegian laws and regulations, see www.lovdata.no

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 lists are regulary updated
(c) Imports of micro-organisms[11] and toxins	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes** export lists are regulary 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.

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

- 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 – see activities described in form A (military)

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

Norwegian Institute of Public Health – 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:

Alpharma
Located at N-7893 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.

This list of vaccine production facilities is unchanged for the last eight years.