



## Key Multilateral Events and Exercises

	ACTIVITY	KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS	PRINCIPLE SUPPORTED	HOST NATION	DATE
1	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Plenary Meeting</b>	Established GICNT as a voluntary partnership of nations dedicated to combating nuclear terrorism, and created the Statement of Principles encompassing the core nuclear security goals partner nations agree to implement upon becoming partners of the GICNT.	-	<b>Morocco</b>	Oct-06
2	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Plenary Meeting</b>	Reviewed GICNT progress and developed initial Plan of Work and developed outreach strategies to increase participation.	-	<b>Turkey</b>	Feb-07
3	<b>Seminar on the Promotion of Accession to the International Counter-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols</b>	Encouraged participating states to align domestic legislation with the 13 Counter-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols and engaged participants on compliance with universal legal instruments against terrorism.	6,8	<b>Japan</b>	Mar-07
4	<b>Asia-Pacific Seminar on Combating Nuclear Terrorism</b>	Gathered experts in nuclear and radiological security to assess threat of nuclear/ radiological terrorism and promote information sharing on risk mitigation, and identified key regional nonproliferation assistance programs for collaboration.	1,2,3,4,7	<b>Australia</b>	May-07
5	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Plenary Meeting</b>	Discussed key issues related to implementation gaps, planning/exercise scenarios, information sharing, and increasing public/private sector cooperation.	-	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Jun-07
6	<b>Global Initiative Law Enforcement Conference</b>	Examined law enforcement roles across the nuclear fuel cycle, and expert presentations and tabletop exercises addressed the full spectrum of nuclear activities from production of materials to theft, prosecution, and legislation.	7	<b>United States</b>	Jun-07
7	<b>Conference on Establishing a “Global Initiative Information Portal”</b>	Proposed content and set up working group to create a secure online portal to facilitate intra-GICNT information sharing.	8	<b>United States (held in Germany)</b>	Aug-07
8	<b>Conference on Cooperation of Intelligence, Security and Law Enforcement Services in the Field of Detection, Prevention and Investigation of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism</b>	Gathered national intelligence, security, and law enforcement personnel to brief GICNT on strategies for detection, prevention, and investigation of nuclear terrorist incidents.	3,7	<b>Russia</b>	Sep-07
9	<b>Workshop on Anti-Nuclear Smuggling Assistance</b>	Analyzed gaps in anti-smuggling capabilities and presented proposed solutions to garner international support, and identified key steps to increase interaction between potential donors and recipients on anti-smuggling assistance.	1,2,3,6	<b>United Kingdom</b>	Sep-07

10	<b>Workshop on Production of Medical Isotope Molybdenum-99 Using LEU</b>	Reviewed current and projected worldwide requirements for medical isotopes and discussed technical and economic requirements of converting HEU to LEU in isotope production.	1,2	<b>Australia</b>	Dec-07
11	<b>Workshop on Implementation of the Code of Conduct and EU Directive on the Safety and Security of Highly Active Radioactive Sources</b>	Engaged participants on how to operate and maintain national register on high-activity sealed and orphan radioactive sources.	1,3	<b>Germany</b>	Dec-07
12	<b>Radiological Search Procedures and Training Workshop</b>	Discussed processes used to search for radiological material, and identified training requirements for radiological search equipment.	4,7	<b>United States (held in China)</b>	Dec-07
13	<b>Emergency Response and Mitigation in Case of Malevolent Acts Involving the Use of Radioactive Materials</b>	Examined readiness to respond to and mitigate the effects of a radiological terrorist incident, and identified roles and responsibilities of responders and explored avenues for international cooperation.	7	<b>Morocco</b>	Feb-08
14	<b>Development of a Global Nuclear Detection Architecture Guidelines Document</b>	Worked to develop model detection guidelines to serve as a component of an integrated defense-in-depth strategy, and emphasized potential to build on existing international publications.	3	<b>United States</b>	Mar-08
15	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Exercise Planning Group Meeting</b>	Initiated meetings of exercise planners and policy developers to support and create exercise scenarios that enhance partner capability to combat nuclear terrorism.	All	<b>France</b>	Apr-08
16	<b>Radiological Dispersion Device Response- Table Top Exercise</b>	Exercised hypothetical scenario involving theft of radiological material and corresponding trigger of device.	All	<b>Spain</b>	May-08
17	<b>Securing Radioactive Sources</b>	Analyzed systems for physical protection and accounting of high-risk radioactive sources, and discussed implementation of IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources.	1,2,3	<b>Canada</b>	Jun-08
18	<b>Global Information Portal Advisory Committee Meeting</b>	Inaugurated the Global Initiative Information Portal Advisory Committee, and proposed content and layout of the portal and guidelines for managing the site.	8	<b>Estonia</b>	Jun-08
19	<b>“Atom Anti-Terror 2008” Exercises</b>	Exercised search and neutralization response to a hypothetical terrorist group aiming to seize nuclear materials, and practiced direct attack on facility seized by terrorists and rescue of hostages.	2,7	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Jun-08
20	<b>4<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting</b>	Strengthened partner commitments to detection, forensics, denial of safe haven and financing to terrorist organizations, and deterrence of terrorist intentions to acquire and use nuclear devices; and committed to increase involvement of local governments and private sector supporters in activities and broaden regional outreach.	-	<b>Spain</b>	Jun-08
21	<b>Strengthening MC&amp;A and Physical Protection Measures</b>	Determined best practices for material control and accounting, and proposed establishing technical working group on “insider” threat.	3	<b>United States</b>	Jul-08

22	<b>Workshop on the Best Practices to Ensure Security of Nuclear Materials</b>	Analyzed best practices to ensure security of nuclear materials within the framework of the International Center on Uranium Enrichment.	1	<b>Russia</b>	Aug-08
23	<b>“Design Basis Threat” Seminar</b>	Briefing on combining private and public sector contributions to material control, accounting, and physical security systems.	All	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Sep-08
24	<b>Conference on Legal Issues Related to Combating Trafficking of Materials for Development of Nuclear/Radiological Devices</b>	Discussed successful legal frameworks that address illicit trafficking, and identified ways to improve existing regulations.	6	<b>United States (held in Germany)</b>	Sep-08
25	<b>Radiological Dispersion Device Response - Field Training Exercise (FTX)</b>	Demonstrated how partners can identify, prepare for, and respond to an attack involving a radiological dispersion device.	All	<b>Spain</b>	Oct-08
26	<b>Engagement of Scientists, Engineers, and Technicians Working With Nuclear Materials</b>	Promoted awareness of the threat of nuclear terrorism to technical experts from government, industry, professional institutions, and academia.	1,2,8	<b>United Kingdom</b>	Oct-08
27	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Exercise Planning Group Meeting</b>	Identified strategies for development and execution of training events, workshops, tabletops, and field exercises, and introduced theme-based approach to exercise planning.	All	<b>United States</b>	Nov-08
28	<b>Workshop on Research and Development of New Means of Detection of Nuclear Materials and Radioactive Substances</b>	Convened first responders, police, customs officials, equipment manufacturers, and representatives from research and technology programs to brief participants on the European Union’s detection approaches.	3	<b>France</b>	Dec-08
29	<b>Workshop for Pacific Island Countries on Security and Safety of Radiological Sources</b>	Discussed control and life-cycle management of radioactive sources and practical source security issues in the Pacific, and identified possible national and regional follow-up responses.	1,2,3	<b>New Zealand (held in Vanuatu)</b>	Apr-09
30	<b>Workshop on Detecting and Responding to Illicit Transport and Trafficking of Nuclear and Radioactive Materials</b>	Utilized three technical meetings and a plenary session to evaluate progress on detection and response capabilities.	3	<b>Republic of Korea</b>	Apr-09
31	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Exercise Planning Group Meeting</b>	Discussed transition from Exercise Planning Group to Activity Coordination Group, and introduced new framework for planning and conducting workshops and exercises.	All	<b>Republic of Korea</b>	Apr-09
32	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Model Guidelines Document Workshop</b>	Finalized production of the Model Guidelines Document for Nuclear Detection Architectures.	3	<b>United States (held in Germany)</b>	Apr-09
33	<b>Discussion Exercise (DISCEX) “Blue Glow” on Securing Radiological Material</b>	Utilized scenarios involving radioactive materials to evaluate improvements in technical detection measures and identify opportunities for information sharing with international actors and assistance networks.	3,6,8	<b>Australia</b>	May-09
34	<b>Prevention of Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear/Radioactive Materials Seminar</b>	Identified the national infrastructure (customs forces, police, ports, airports, etc.) required to prevent illicit trafficking.	3	<b>Morocco</b>	Jun-09

35	<b>2009 Plenary Meeting</b>	Gathered 55 partner nations and three official observers (IAEA, EU, and INTERPOL) to evaluate GICNT progress and identify future goals, and began discussion on revised Terms of Reference document.	-	<b>Netherlands</b>	Jun-09
36	<b>Exercise COBALT on Information Sharing</b>	Exercised scenario in which players received information about a coordinated international terrorist effort involving radiological/nuclear material and identified gaps in current arrangements for joint threat assessments.	8	<b>Netherlands</b>	Nov-09
37	<b>4<sup>th</sup> Exercise Planning Group Meeting</b>	Discussed joint U.S.-Russian proposal to revise the GICNT Terms of Reference (TOR); partner feedback was incorporated into a revised proposal in preparation for vote at 2010 Plenary Meeting.	-	<b>Hungary</b>	Jan-10
38	<b>Nuclear Detection Architecture Workshop</b>	Determined key elements of nuclear detection architectures like risk assessment, performance evaluation, and law enforcement capacities.	3	<b>United States (held in Germany)</b>	Mar-10
39	<b>Advanced Detection Symposium</b>	Identified innovative technologies for stand-off detection of fissile material, and discussed active detection, passive detection, secondary signatures, modeling and simulation, and operational training, demonstrations, and exercises.	3	<b>United States / United Kingdom (held in United Kingdom)</b>	Mar-10
40	<b>Nuclear Forensics and Related Legal Frameworks Workshop</b>	Discussed key issues in international nuclear forensics cooperation, including national libraries, training of first responders, transfer of samples across international borders, and developing national response plans.	1, 3, 6	<b>Israel</b>	Jun-10
41	<b>2010 Plenary Meeting</b>	Gathered 52 nations and 3 official observers to adopt a revised Terms of Reference and activate the Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG), which will coordinate future GICNT activities, and selected the United States and Russia to continue serving as Co-Chairs and Spain to serve as the IAG Coordinator.	-	<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	Jun-10
42	<b>Exercise on Countering the Financing of Nuclear Terrorism</b>	Gathered law enforcement, financial, and nonproliferation experts to raise awareness of financial tools in a holistic approach to countering the financing of nuclear terrorism; exercised scenario in which terrorist organizations used illicit transactions to acquire highly enriched uranium with the goal of getting participants to identify existing international standards that, if properly implemented, could help prevent the fictional terrorist activity.	5,8	<b>Australia / United States / Kazakhstan</b>	Sep-10
43	<b>Inaugural Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) Meeting</b>	Discussed IAG vision, priorities and goals, and ways to align the IAG's work with other international efforts, and established IAG working groups in nuclear detection and nuclear forensics led by the Netherlands and Australia, respectively.	-	<b>Spain/Kazakhstan</b>	Sep-10

44	<b>Mid-Year Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) Meeting</b>	First IAG technical meetings which focused on the nuclear detection and nuclear forensics working groups led by the Netherlands and Australia; allowed technical experts to lay the groundwork for a comprehensive work program to begin developing practical products to equip partners to effectively combat the threat of nuclear terrorism.	-	<b>Spain</b>	Feb-11
45	<b>Exercise RABAT 2011</b>	Enhanced Moroccan and international capabilities to detect and respond to malicious acts involving radioactive material; included discussions on national and international operational and policy concepts, as well as demonstrations on capabilities and techniques for responding to a malevolent act.	4,7	<b>Morocco</b>	Mar-11
46	<b>Nuclear Forensics Seminar and Tabletop Exercise</b>	Developed and fostered a common understanding of nuclear forensics capabilities and principles, emphasized the importance of nuclear forensics to policy and decision-makers, and identified potential cooperative national and international information-sharing partnerships.	3,8	<b>Germany</b>	May-11
47	<b>Radiological Exercise Design &amp; Development Workshop</b>	Provided participants with the basic tools to design, develop and successfully evaluate nuclear and radiological emergency exercises; participants learned how to select the appropriate exercise, develop objectives, design/manage an emergency exercise, and develop appropriate methods to evaluate the exercise.	7	<b>United Kingdom</b>	May-11
48	<b>Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) Meeting</b>	Reviewed IAG activities and discussed progress on draft working group products.	-	<b>Republic of Korea</b>	Jun-11
49	<b>2011 Plenary Meeting</b>	Reviewed the Initiative's progress since the partnership adopted a revised Terms of Reference (TOR) at the 2010 Plenary, highlighted efforts of the newly-created IAG and informed partner nations of the progress the IAG working groups in nuclear forensics and nuclear detection have made in developing concrete, actionable documents for the GICNT community, and added response and mitigation as a third GICNT priority focus area, led by Morocco.	-	<b>Republic of Korea</b>	Jun-11
50	<b>Nuclear Detection Workshop</b>	Collaborated on an international best practices guide "Awareness, Training, & Exercise in Relation to Nuclear and Radiological Detection" to further strengthen the nuclear security and efforts to combat nuclear terrorism.	3,4	<b>Croatia</b>	Oct-11
51	<b>Seminar &amp; Public Messaging Tabletop Exercise</b>	Identified best practices for the management of public information and developed a checklist for the dissemination of information to policy levels and the public.	7,8	<b>Australia</b>	Nov-11
52	<b>Africa Outreach Event</b>	Conducted an outreach event for 24 prospective GICNT partner nations from Africa.	All	<b>Morocco</b>	Nov-11



53	<b>Mid-Year Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) Meeting</b>	Second IAG technical meetings which focused on the nuclear detection, nuclear forensics, response & mitigation working groups led by the Netherlands, Australia, and Morocco (respectively).	-	<b>Morocco</b>	Feb-12
54	<b>Tabletop Exercise IRON KOALA on Information Sharing During Nuclear Smuggling Events</b>	Focused on the international and domestic relationships that enable information sharing and the nuclear forensics capabilities necessary to deal with radioactive materials found outside regulatory control.	4, 7,8	<b>Australia</b>	May-12
55	<b>Joint Working Group Meeting</b>	Allowed the Nuclear Forensics Working Group and Response and Mitigation Working Group to meet separately, then come together to discuss the intersections of both groups in managing nuclear and radiological events.	7, 8	<b>Italy</b>	Oct-12
56	<b>2nd Symposium on Enhanced Detection of Special Nuclear Material</b>	Held under auspices of NDWG, the Symposium addressed the challenges of detecting special nuclear material and the following: advances in passive detection; research into active techniques; Muon based technologies; real world practical experiences; and standards, training and approaches to professional development.	3, 4	<b>United Kingdom</b>	Nov-12
57	<b>"Planning and Organization" Guidelines Development Workshop</b>	NDWG workshop held to review and develop "Guidelines for Planning and Organization," the third document in the "Developing an Nuclear Detection Architecture" series.	3, 4	<b>Ukraine</b>	Nov-12
58	<b>Mid-Year Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) Meeting</b>	IAG technical meetings which focused on the nuclear detection, nuclear forensics, response & mitigation working groups led by the Netherlands, Australia, and Morocco (respectively).	-	<b>Spain</b>	Feb-13
59	<b>Joint Spain-Morocco Response and Mitigation Exercise</b>	A joint Spain-Morocco TTX (also open to all partners as observers) that aimed to improve national and international response and mitigation capabilities in the event of a nuclear or radiological terrorist attack with major consequences to human health, property and the environment.	7, 8	<b>Spain</b>	Apr-13
60	<b>2013 Plenary Meeting</b>	This biennial meeting allowed the GICNT to highlight past activities; review and endorse products of the IAG Working Groups; recognize the leadership of Spain as the first IAG Coordinator; endorse the Republic of Korea as the new IAG Coordinator; and direct the future activities and products of the GICNT.	-	<b>Mexico</b>	May-13
61	<b>Nuclear Detection Working Group Workshop</b>	Participants gathered to refine the text of "Nuclear Detection Within a State's Interior," the final document in the NDWG series on developing a nuclear detection architecture. They also began work on a "Tabletop Exercise Playbook," a compendium of scenarios from detection-related exercises.	3, 4	<b>Greece</b>	Oct-13

62	<b>Nuclear Forensics Workshop and Exercise Blue Beagle</b>	This event presented good practices during the investigation and exploration of crime scenes contaminated with radioactive material, as aided by nuclear forensics technical support. The event touched on topics including chain of custody, national nuclear forensics libraries, national and regional capabilities, and international guidance in developing capabilities. A short exercise, Blue Beagle, was also included and it demonstrated the UK's plan and processes for managing a crime scene contaminated with radioactive material.	6,7,8	<b>United Kingdom</b>	Jan-14
63	<b>Tiger Reef: Cross-Disciplinary Training Workshop and Tabletop Exercise</b>	This was a joint working group activity that addressed overlapping concerns of both the Nuclear Forensics Working Group and Response and Mitigation Working Group. The workshop and exercise showed the importance of training crime scene managers and response experts in each other's fields so emergency response is not impeded and evidence collection is optimized.	7,8	<b>Malaysia</b>	Feb-14
64	<b>Nuclear Detection Working Group Workshop and Field Training Exercise</b>	The workshop and exercise focused on detection alarm adjudication at ports and the follow-on communications protocols. The workshop provided useful context for participants by highlighting the threat posed by nuclear and radiological terrorism and providing an overview of other key issues related to event. During the field training exercise, Mexico tested its radiation detection alarm adjudication process and communications protocols, and its radiological source recovery and emergency response capabilities.	3,4	<b>Mexico</b>	Feb-14
65	<b>Nuclear Detection Working Group Workshop</b>	Participants gathered to refine the text of "Nuclear Detection Within a State's Interior," the final document in the NDWG series on developing a nuclear detection architecture. They also continued work on a "Tabletop Exercise Playbook," a compendium of scenarios from detection-related exercises.	3, 4	<b>United States (held in Germany)</b>	Apr-14
66	<b>Nuclear Forensics Working Group Workshop</b>	The workshop included drafting sessions for Sharing Nuclear Forensics Information: Benefits, Resources, and Challenges document. It also allowed participants to review the outcomes of recent NFWG activities, prepare for the upcoming Implementation and Assessment Group Meeting, and identify potential topics for future NFWG activities.	7,8	<b>Lithuania</b>	Apr-14
67	<b>Response and Mitigation Working Group Workshop</b>	The workshop included drafting sessions for the Response and Mitigation Framework Document, a review of the outcomes of recent RMWG activities, a discussion of response fundamentals, preparation for the upcoming Implementation and Assessment Group Meeting, and identification of potential topics for future RMWG activities.	7	<b>France</b>	May-14

68	<b>Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) Meeting</b>	IAG technical meetings which focused on the nuclear detection, nuclear forensics, response & mitigation working groups led by the Netherlands, Australia, and Morocco (respectively)	-	<b>Republic of Korea</b>	Jul-14
69	<b>Paihuen: Radiological Emergency Management Exercise 2014</b>	Bilateral exercise between Argentina and Chile demonstrating best practices for interagency communication and coordination in responding effectively to nuclear and radiological terrorist attacks. International observers also took part in separate portion of the exercise.	7	<b>Argentina and Chile</b>	Aug-14
70	<b>Mystic Deer: Nuclear Forensics Fundamentals Tabletop Exercise</b>	The workshop and exercise showcased key concepts contained in the GICNT document, Nuclear Forensics Fundamentals for Policy Makers and Decision Makers, and promoted practical application of core forensics capabilities such as rules of evidence and the development and use of national level nuclear security tools.	7, 8	<b>Hungary</b>	Oct-14
71	<b>Northern Lights: Nuclear Detection Working Group Workshop and Tabletop Exercise</b>	The workshop and exercise focused on the application of traditional law enforcement techniques toward investigating illicit trafficking in nuclear and radioactive (RN) materials; how radiation detection capabilities can effectively support those investigations; and the importance of a whole-of-government effort to detect and respond to illicit trafficking activities involving RN materials.	3, 4, 7, 8	<b>Finland</b>	Jan-15
72	<b>Mid-Year Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) Meeting</b>	IAG technical meetings which focused on the nuclear detection, nuclear forensics, response & mitigation working groups led by the Netherlands, Australia, and Morocco (respectively).	-	<b>Morocco</b>	Feb-15
73	<b>Glowing Tulip: International Conference and Mock Trial on Nuclear Forensics</b>	The workshop and mock trial exercise underscored the utility of strong legal provisions criminalizing material out of regulatory control (consistent with international treaties), highlighted best practices for laboratory management of forensics evidence, and provided partner countries with tools and information to support the preparation of their national laboratories for expert testimony in court.	6, 7	<b>The Netherlands</b>	Mar-15
74	<b>Sugong Bagani: Public Messaging for Emergency Management Workshop</b>	Workshop focused on communication to a domestic audience during terrorist incidents involving nuclear or other radioactive materials. The workshop assisted partner nations in identifying communication challenges and developing or improving communication practices between government agencies, and between the government and the public.	7	<b>The Philippines</b>	Apr-15



75	<b>Radiant City: Nuclear Detection and Nuclear Forensics Workshop and Tabletop Exercise</b>	Workshop and exercise which built on key outcomes from the “Northern Lights” event, focusing on how both technical and non-technical nuclear detection capabilities can support an investigation into illicit trafficking of RN materials; as well as the application of nuclear forensic science in support of an ongoing investigation.	3, 4, 7, 8	<b>European Union</b>	May-15
76	<b>2015 Plenary Meeting</b>	This biennial meeting allowed the GICNT to highlight past activities; review and endorse products of the IAG Working Groups; endorse The Netherlands as the new IAG Coordinator; and direct the future activities and products of the GICNT.	-	<b>Finland</b>	Jun-15

- Activities (workshop, seminar, etc.)
- Exercises and Exercise Planning
- Plenary Meetings
- IAG Meetings