



# NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT 2014

## NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT

### FINLAND

Finland ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in December 2009.

Finland is Party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. Finland has also completed the amendments to its legislation as required by the Amendment to the CPPNM and has deposited its ratification instrument in June 2011. Pending the entry into force of the Amendment, Finland is acting in accordance with its object and purpose.

Finland is committed to full implementation of the Security Council Resolution 1540 and has fulfilled her national reporting obligations in this regard. Finland has supported the Henry L. Stimson Center project promoting the implementation of Resolution 1540 in developing countries since 2006 and continues to do so. The Finnish-funded Stimson Center initiative works in close cooperation with the 1540 Committee in promoting universal adherence to the Resolution.

Finland has a well established and strong nuclear security regulatory framework. Finland has extensive legislation in place concerning criminal acts in the field of nuclear security, including the authority to prosecute cases of illicit nuclear trafficking and nuclear terrorism. The National Counter Terrorism Strategy and Cyber Security Strategy include elements relevant to nuclear security.

Finland stands ready to provide assistance, as appropriate, in response to specific requests, to the States lacking the legal and regulatory infrastructure, implementation experience and/or resources for fulfilling the provisions of Security Council resolution 1540.

The responsibility for nuclear safety, radiation safety and nuclear security regulatory control, as well as the accounting for and control of nuclear material in Finland, have been vested in the Finnish Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK), which is effectively independent in its decision making. Having nuclear security, safety and safeguards issues within the same regulatory authority is considered beneficial for the synergy of these three areas.

The nuclear security regulatory requirements are periodically reviewed, and in 2013 STUK has completed a comprehensive revision of its regulatory guides governing the use of nuclear energy (nuclear facilities, nuclear material, nuclear technology, and transports). The framework of international references was taken into account, including the latest developments of IAEA recommendations and experiences from Fukushima. A new regulatory guide on information security (including cyber security) entered into force in 2013 as part of the comprehensive revision of STUK guides, covering information security management (including cyber security) in nuclear facilities in Finland.

In support of the STUK regulatory control activities on nuclear security, a Standing Nuclear Security Commission, composed of 12 senior experts from various government bodies and main nuclear industry operators, has been established by the Finnish Nuclear Energy Act. Its main functions are the provision of support in threat assessment and promotion of coordination and cooperation in nuclear security issues.

Finland continues to provide financial and in-kind support to the IAEA's Nuclear Security Programme. In addition to the collective EU contribution, Finland has over many years provided a national contribution to the Nuclear Security



Fund. Finland has also actively participated in the process of developing documents in the IAEA's Nuclear Security Series, inter alia, by participating in the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee (NSGC). Finland is participating in the IAEA Incident and Trafficking Database (ITDB) Programme.

Finland has successfully made use of the IAEA advisory and peer review services. At request of the Government of Finland, IAEA team of experts conducted an IPPAS mission in Finland in 2009. A follow-up IPPAS mission was conducted in 2012. Its final report was issued in 2013. In addition, Finland has provided experts for IPPAS missions in other States.

With expert support from the IAEA, a national DBT workshop was conducted in Finland in 2009. The results of the DBT workshop and the IAEA Implementing Guide on the Development, Use and Maintenance of the Design Basis Threat were made use of in the national DBT process. The new DBT entered into force in 2013. The related threat assessment is maintained by the responsible authorities through regular reviews.

A national Nuclear Security Culture Workshop was conducted in Finland in 2011, in cooperation with the IAEA, for top management of relevant stakeholders, including the nuclear operators. Finland hosted an IAEA International Workshop on Nuclear Security Culture in 2013. Within its inspection programmes, the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority has started to address how the processes of nuclear security (physical and information security) are linked to the integrated management system of nuclear facilities and how security issues are included in their organizational culture, together with safety issues.

Finland provides assistance also through the G-8 Global Partnership Program, to which it joined in 2003. Nuclear safety and security projects have been implemented in the Russian Federation and since 2009 Finland has contributed to the US State Department's Nuclear Smuggling Outreach Initiative (NSOI), which has implemented border security related projects in Eastern European and Central Asian countries. Finland intends to continue its support to the Global Partnership Program also in the future.

Combating Nuclear Terrorism is part of Finland's National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2014-2017.

Finland is a Partner Nation to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT). Finland will host the next GICNT Plenary Meeting as well as an Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) Meeting in Helsinki in June 2015.

The Finnish Customs and Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority run an ongoing joint programme to update and enhance the radiation monitoring system at the borders and the related operational procedures. Over the years, several training courses and workshops have been organized jointly with neighboring countries, in particular with the Russian Federation and Baltic States. In 2014 Finland will host a Baltic Sea Region States' (BSRBCC) Seminar on Maritime Transports of Nuclear and Other Radioactive Materials in the Baltic Sea Region and an IAEA Regional Workshop on Effective Border Control Coordination.

The Finnish authorities - the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority, the police and other first responders - have developed an operational concept, based on mobile units, for in-field radionuclide detection, identification, on-line data transmission and expert support (reach-back). Finnish authorities have also jointly developed a concept for national nuclear security detection architecture for nuclear and other radioactive materials out of regulatory control. The Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority is developing novel methods for crime scene management of alpha radiation sources in a European Union FP7-GIFT project (2014-2017).

Finland is actively cooperating with the IAEA in the information security/cyber security domain. Finland hosted in 2012 an IAEA Consultancy Meeting on the development of a guidance document in Industrial Control System (ICS) Security. Finland participates in the development of IAEA guidelines on Conducting Computer Security Advisory/Assessment Missions. Finnish experts participate in the development and conduct of IAEA training courses on nuclear security. Finland is also participating in the development of academic educational programs in nuclear security in cooperation with the IAEA.