



NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT 2014

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT

SWEDEN

1. SUPPORT THE UNIVERSALITY OF THE CPPNM AND ICSANT

Sweden on 22 March 2013 ratified the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM).

Sweden signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) in 2005. Preparations are ongoing to complete the ratification process, which is expected to conclude in 2014.

2. CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS THE IAEA NUCLEAR SECURITY RELATED ACTIVITIES

Sweden has regularly contributed to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund. Between 2003 and 2012, Sweden's contribution to the Nuclear Security Fund amounted to SEK 3.3 million. Sweden will continue to provide additional funds to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund to the extent possible. Sweden participates in the Agency's INSEN, International Nuclear Security Educational Network, and carries out training activities in Ukraine and in three regions of Russia (Tomsk/Siberia, Ekaterinburg/Urals and St. Petersburg). During 2012 and 2013 this support amounted to 256 000 euros.

Sweden together with Norway has supported Russia with measures relating to physical security for a vessel that transports spent nuclear fuel from Russian submarines.

3. SUPPORT NUCLEAR SECURITY RELATED INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

Sweden is participating in the international efforts to promote nuclear security. Sweden is a partner country in the G8 Global Partnership as well as in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. The Swedish Government supports a number of projects carried out by the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority in cooperation with counterparts in Russia, Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova. In 2012 - 2013 the allocation amounted to SEK 100 million. The projects aim at improving nuclear security and nuclear safety and promoting non-proliferation with reference to the objectives of the Global Partnership and the UNSCR 1540.

The efforts have in the period since 2012 focused on improving the combatting infrastructures and capabilities concerning illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials at regional levels in Russia. Moreover, physical protection installations have been planned and built at several sites in the states with whom Sweden cooperates.

4. CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS EFFORTS ON HEU SECURITY AND MINIMIZATION

There are no HEU-fueled research reactors in Sweden. Sweden converted its HEU-fueled research reactors to LEU in the 1990s. Today, Sweden does not have any research reactors in operation. Sweden contributes to the international efforts to find means to minimize the use of HEU.

In a joint effort with the United States, in 2012 Sweden transferred separated plutonium from historical Swedish nuclear research and development activities to the USA. The shipment was carried out under the US Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI).



5. ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE AND SUPPORT

As a Member of the European Union, Sweden funds and supports the CBRN Centres of Excellence established by the Instrument for Stability of the EU.

6. ENHANCE NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY CAPACITY

The Swedish Government in 2010 tasked the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority, in cooperation with other relevant authorities, to review the protection of nuclear facilities and transports from antagonistic threats aiming at clarifying and possibly strengthening the national nuclear security framework. The authority reported its findings in January 2012 to the Government for review and implementation. A number of measures have subsequently been implemented including a threat analysis that will be updated annually. Other measures include a strategy for physical protection. Revised guidelines regarding information security including IT-security is being developed during 2014.

7. ENHANCED EFFORTS IN COMBATING ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Sweden has taken part in international information sharing on the illicit trafficking of nuclear materials through participation in the IAEA ITDB, IAEA NUSEC, GICNT IAG and the Nuclear Forensics International Working Group (ITWG).

Sweden hosted the Second INTERPOL Radiological and Nuclear Trafficking and Terrorism Analysis Conference on 25 – 26 April 2012. The conference was attended by 27 representatives from 12 countries and international organizations. In November 2013, Sweden, together with the United Kingdom and Norway, organized a regional conference in Moldova regarding illicit trafficking for the states of the Black Sea region.

8. STRENGTHEN NATIONAL NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL MATERIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

Sweden requested the IAEA to carry out an International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS mission) in Sweden, which was done in May 2011. The IPPAS reviewers submitted a number of recommendations concerning the application of threat analyses, information security and other protective measure at facility and authority levels. An action plan to implement the IPPAS recommendations has been developed and, as applicable, is under development and implementation with a view to strengthening the national nuclear security regime.

Swedish nuclear power plant operators are required by law to maintain and promote a strong security culture. Sweden was one of the first countries to establish a regulatory expertise for analyzing and reviewing nuclear safety and security culture.

9. STRENGTHENED COOPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

In Sweden, the nuclear licensees/operators have, by law, the full responsibility for nuclear security and safety of their activities. In order to strengthen the role of industry in the national nuclear security regime, the nuclear regulatory authority together with other relevant authorities e.g. the Police and Security Service have formed a national physical protection coordination group together with the licensees, in order to share information about the current threat level, experiences and best practices at regular intervals.