

FINLAND

1. LOCATION AND CAPABILITY OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES

About 26 % of the total electricity supply in Finland is produced by nuclear power. The Loviisa Power Plant units are owned by Fortum Power and Heat Oy (Fortum) and started commercial operation in 1981. The Olkiluoto Power Plant units are owned by Teollisuuden Voima Oy (TVO) and started commercial operation in 1979 and 1982. The Loviisa power plant has two Russian (Soviet) VVER (PWR) reactors and the Olkiluoto power plant has two Swedish BWRs reactors.

In 2002, the Finnish government approved expanding the power production capacities of the Loviisa and Olkiluoto plants. There is also an application for a new nuclear power plant unit to be located at one of the existing nuclear plant sites.

<http://www.iaea.org/programmes/a2/index.html>; <http://www.foratom.org/Content/Default.asp?PageID=706>

Power Reactors

Operational: 4

Shut down: 0

Decommissioned: 0

Planned: 1

<http://www.iaea.or.at/programmes/a2/>

Research Reactors

Operational: 1

Shut down: 0

Decommissioned: 0

Planned: 0

<http://www.iaea.or.at/worldatom/trrd/b/>

Uranium Enrichment and Reprocessing

Finland stopped sending spent nuclear fuel to Russia for reprocessing in 1996. Fuel fabrication continues in Russia, Germany, Sweden and Spain.

<http://www.ocrwm.doe.gov/factsheets/doeymp0410.shtml>; <http://www.uic.com.au/nip76.htm>

Finland intends to place its fuel in a dry storage, awaiting the final repository currently under construction. http://www.bellona.no/en/international/russia/nuke_industry/waste_imports/22414.html

Uranium Mines

Paukkajanvaara- restored

2. FISSILE MATERIAL HOLDINGS

Unirradiated Civil Plutonium- 0

Irradiated Civil Plutonium- 11 tons (end of 2003)

http://www.isis-online.org/global_stocks/plutonium_watch2004.html

Radioactive waste disposal

Low- and intermediate- level waste: In Finland, low- and intermediate-level waste is disposed of in excavated repositories, constructed at both the Olkiluoto and Loviisa site. At Olkiluoto this kind of disposal facility has been in use since 1992. At Loviisa the repository was commissioned in 1998.

http://www.stuk.fi/english/nuclear_materials/can_be_done.html

High-level waste: Finland was one of the first countries to begin constructing an underground repository for high-level waste in 2001. Construction of the actual repository will start in 2010 and last for approximately ten years. <http://www.yuccamountain.org/international.htm>

3. NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES

Research Centers

FEI - Finnish Environment Institute
HUT - Helsinki University of Technology
VTT - Valtion Teknillinen Tutkimuskeskus
<http://www.radwaste.org/research.htm>

Nuclear Cooperation

Russia: In the context of the Finnish Bilateral Co-operation Programme with Neighboring Areas in North-West Russia and the Baltic countries, Finland started an assistance program with the Kola and Leningrad nuclear power plants in 1992, in order to improve their safety.

Eastern Europe: Finland also took part in an evaluation report (1992-96) on RBMK reactors (old reactors of Soviet design) under an EU initiative to develop nuclear safety programs directed at Central European and former Soviet Union states.

IAEA: Finnish experts have also taken part in IAEA initiatives to support and cooperate with the nuclear safety authorities of member countries in Central and Eastern Europe since 1992.
http://www.stuk.fi/english/npp/int_coop.html

4. INTERNATIONAL NON-PROLIFERATION EFFORTS

Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit

Biological Weapons Convention, 4 February 1974
Certain Conventional Weapons Convention, 8 May 1982
Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 15 January 1999
Chemical Weapons Convention, 7 February 1995
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, 5 February 1969
Open Skies Treaty, 12 December 2002
Outer Space Treaty, 12 July 1967
Sea Bed treaty, 8 June 1971

Finland ratified the IAEA Additional Protocol 30 April 2004.

Multilateral Groups

Conference on Disarmament
Missile Technology Control Regime
Nuclear Suppliers Group
Wassenaar Arrangement
Zangger Committee

5. POSITIONS TAKEN IN INTERNATIONAL FORA ON VARIOUS ISSUES OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

Vertical Proliferation: "However, we must also recognize that the long-term success of our present and future efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation regime will also depend on the willingness of the nuclear-weapon states to refrain from developing new kinds of nuclear arms and reduce their own stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their reliance on them in their military doctrines." - Statement by Mr. Erkki Tuomioja, Minister of Foreign Affairs to the CD Plenary Meeting, 15 March 2005.
<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/speeches05/Mar15Finland.pdf>

Universality: “The Review Conference in May should directly recognize that the NPT is and must remain the cornerstone of international security and stability and be observed by non-nuclear and nuclear-weapon states alike.

“At the same time, we cannot close our eyes to worrisome developments. At least three states with acknowledged or unacknowledged nuclear weapons remain outside the NPT despite insistent requests to join the Treaty by the international community over the years.” - **Statement by Mr. Erkki Tuomioja, Minister of Foreign Affairs to the CD Plenary Meeting, 15 March 2005.** <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/speeches05/Mar15Finland.pdf>