



NPP Programme, Regulatory Framework and Licensing Process for NPPs in Finland

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- STUK = Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority of Finland

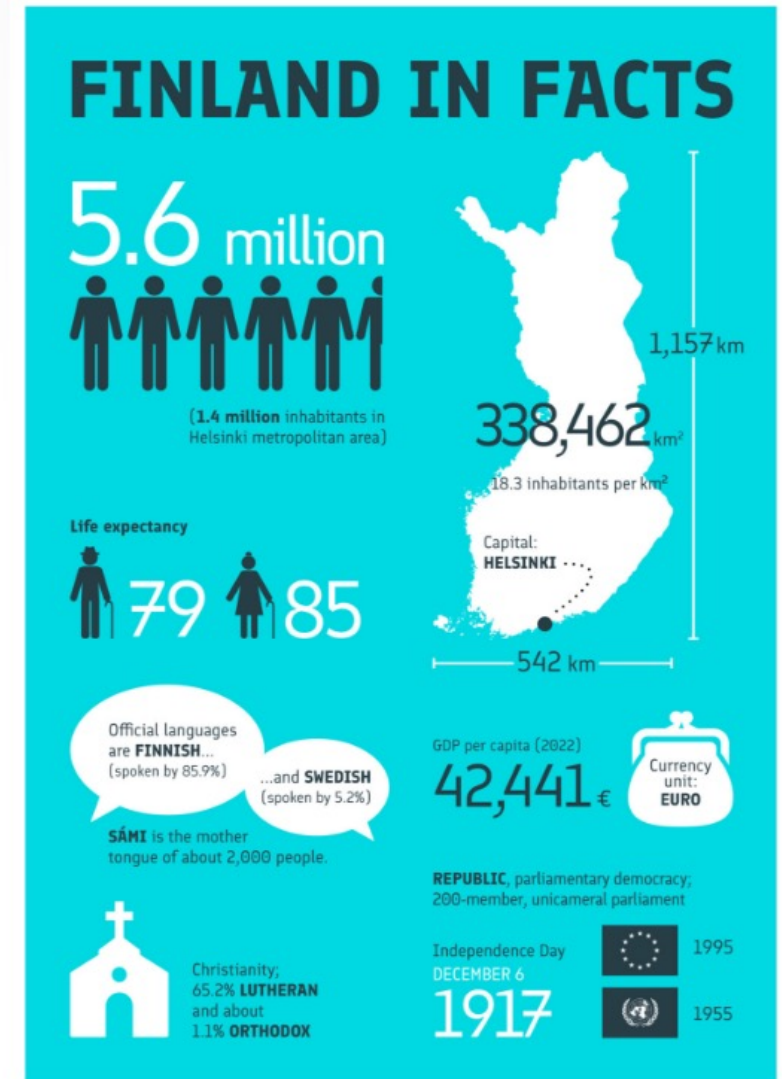


SÄTEILYTURVAKESKUS
STRÅLSÄKERHETSCENTRALEN
RADIATION AND NUCLEAR SAFETY AUTHORITY

How Finland's public administration works

- Finland's system of government comprises the highest state bodies, courts, state administration, and other public administration
 - The regions, municipalities and the authorities operating as part of local government cooperate closely with regional and local state authorities
- Finland's highest state bodies are
 - Parliament
 - the President of the Republic and
 - The Government, which comprises the ministries and the national agencies operating in their administrative branches
- The courts exercise judicial power independently. They decide in each case what is in accordance with the law

<https://www.suomi.fi/citizen/rights-and-obligations/fundamental-rights-and-civic-activity/guide/how-finlands-public-administration-works>



Updated in May 2023

Government, Ministries and Central Government Agencies



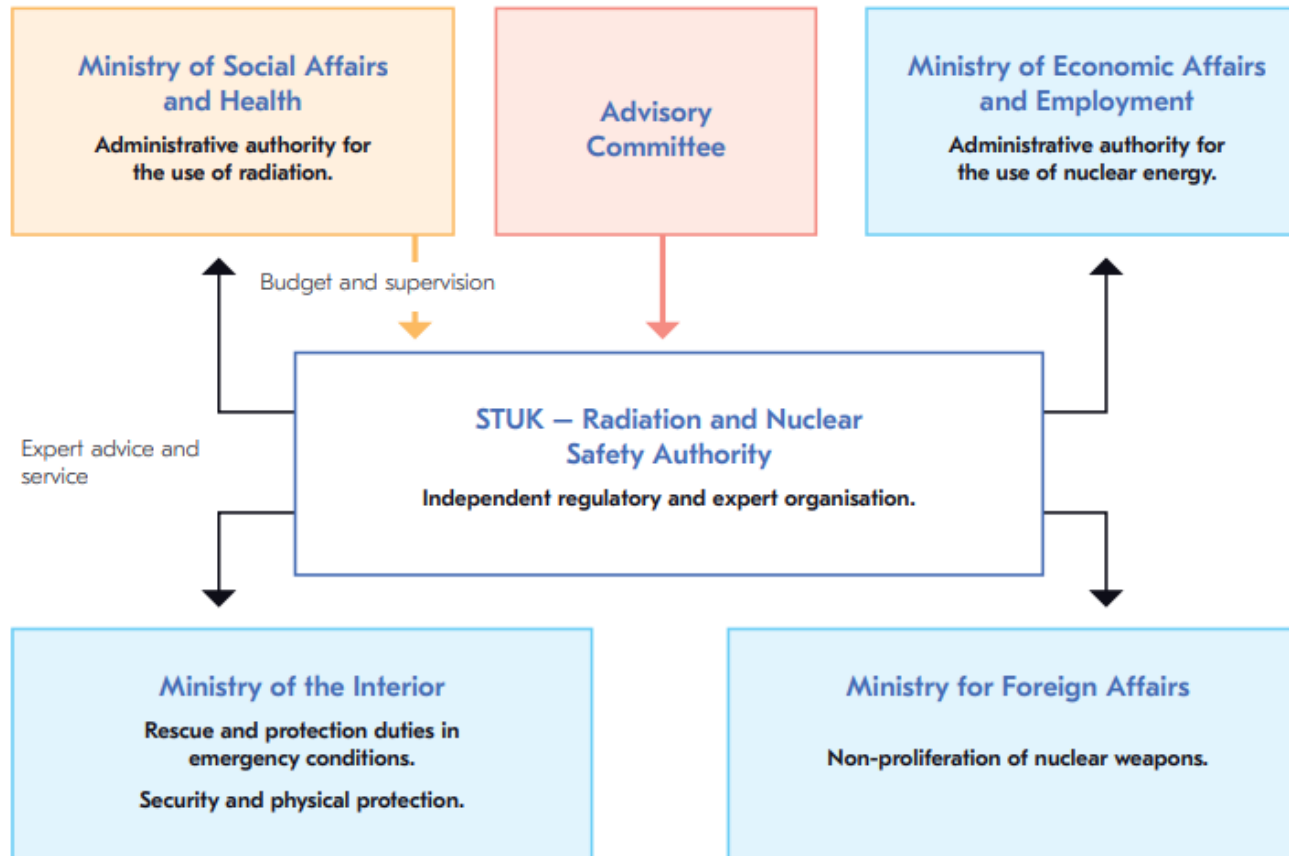
<https://valtioneuvosto.fi/en/frontpage>

- Central government agencies
 - There are central government agencies in the administrative branch of each ministry.
 - Central government agencies are responsible for administrative, supervisory, permit, development and research tasks.
 - Central government agencies may also have extensive information management and registry duties.
 - Many of the central government agencies are responsible for developing specific sectors and for making the information produced by the sectors publicly available.

Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority

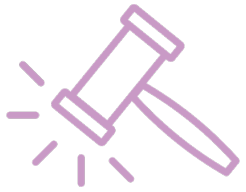
STUK is a safety authority. The purpose of STUK's operations is to protect people, society, the environment and future generations from the harmful effects of radiation.

STUK as a Central Government Agency



- STUK is a central government agency under the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (MSAH)
 - Annual budgeting, reporting, oversight
- STUK has interactions with many other ministries
 - Most relevant in the figure, in addition
 - Ministry of Environment (Radon, Environmental surveillance)
 - Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (EPR)
 - Ministry of Transport and Communications (Electromagnetic Fields)
 - Ministry of Education and Culture (education, research)

What does STUK do?



Develops and
issues
regulations

Regulator



Oversees
Safety,
Security and
Safeguards



Conducts
research

Researcher



Measures
radiation



Communicates,
Provides expert
services, training
and guidance

Expert organisation



Prepares for
radiation emergencies
and
takes actions if
needed

Radiation safe Finland



**The happiest
civil servants**



**The best
government agency**



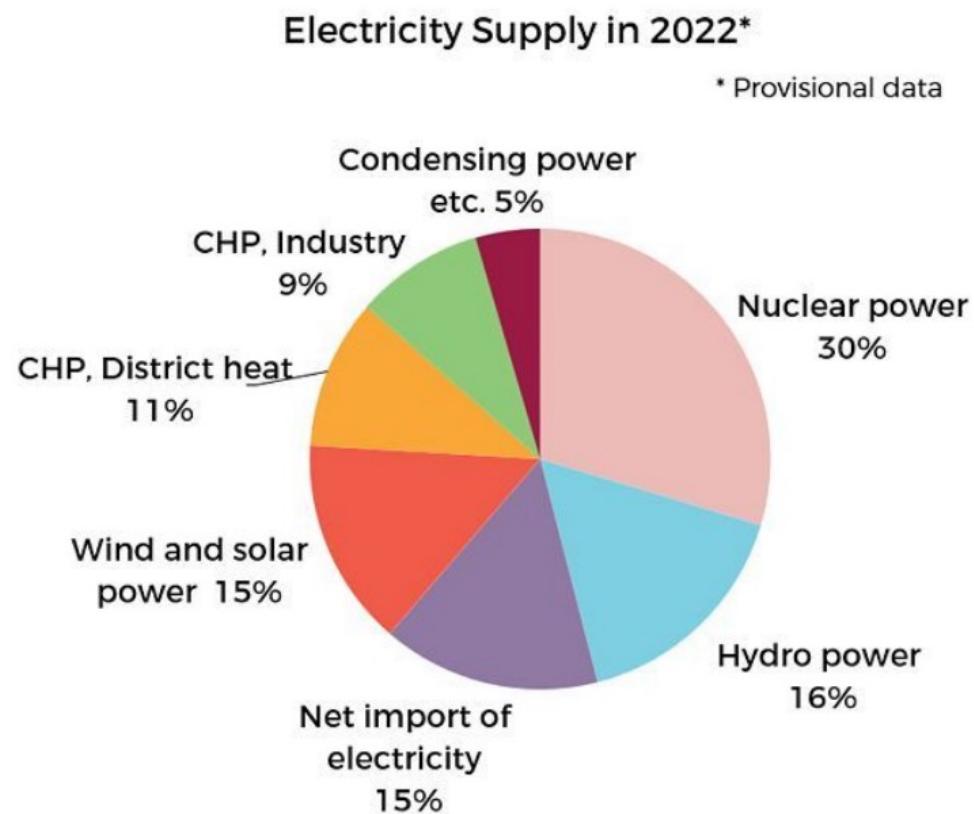
**The most satisfied
customers
in the world**

2. NPP Programme of Finland

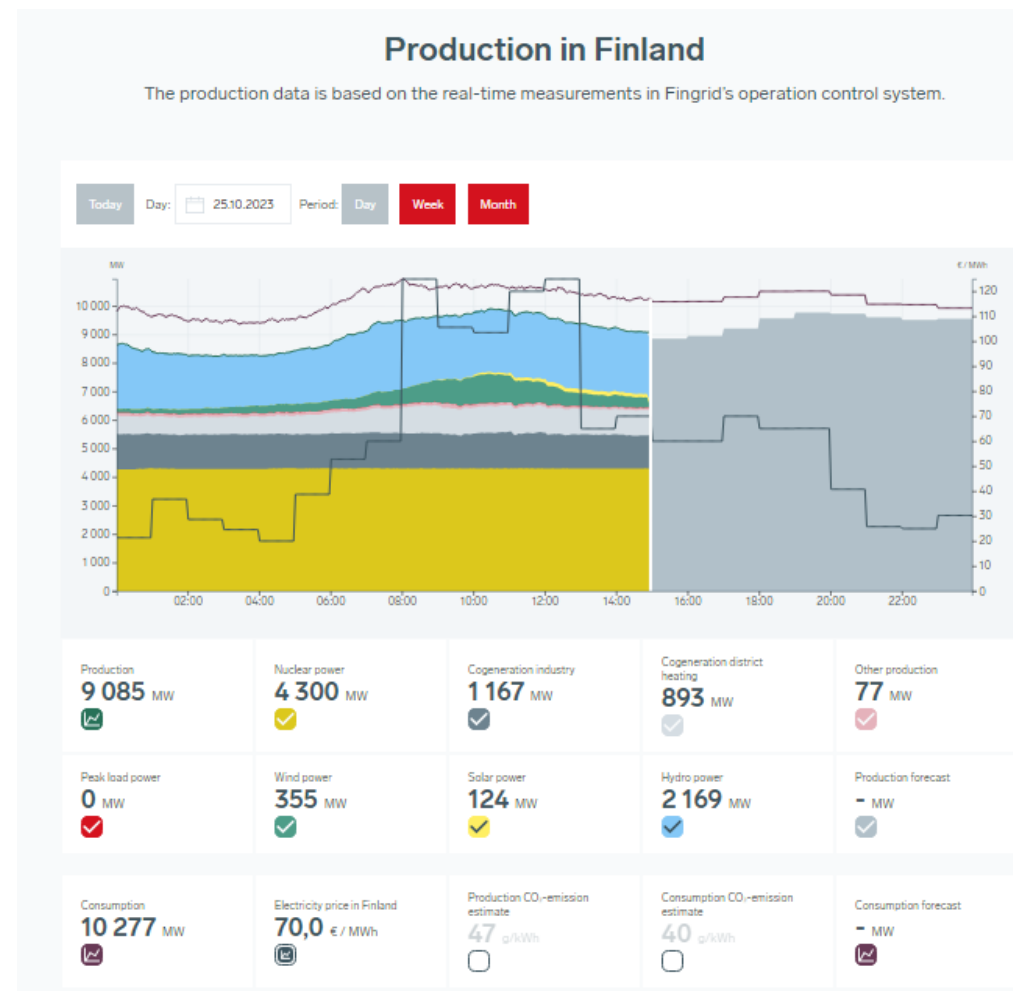
- Electricity supply and production
- Nuclear power plants
- Large oversight projects at nuclear facilities
- Ongoing projects
- Nuclear waste management and disposal



Electricity supply and production in Finland



Picture 1. Electricity Supply in Finland in 2022.



Nuclear power plants in Finland

- 5 operating power reactors (2 VVERs, 2 BWRs, 1 EPR)
- 1 reactor in construction license phase – terminated 6/2022 (AES-2006)
- 1 research reactor in decommissioning license phase

Fennovoima Ltd

- New site
- Construction license phase, termination AES-2006

Olkiluoto site (utility:TVO)

- 2 operating BWRs
- OL3 (EPR) regular operation started 4/2023
- Interim Spent Fuel Storage
- Final repository of spent fuel under construction



FiR research reactor



Loviisa site (utility:Fortum)

- 2 operating VVERs
- Interim Spent Fuel Storage

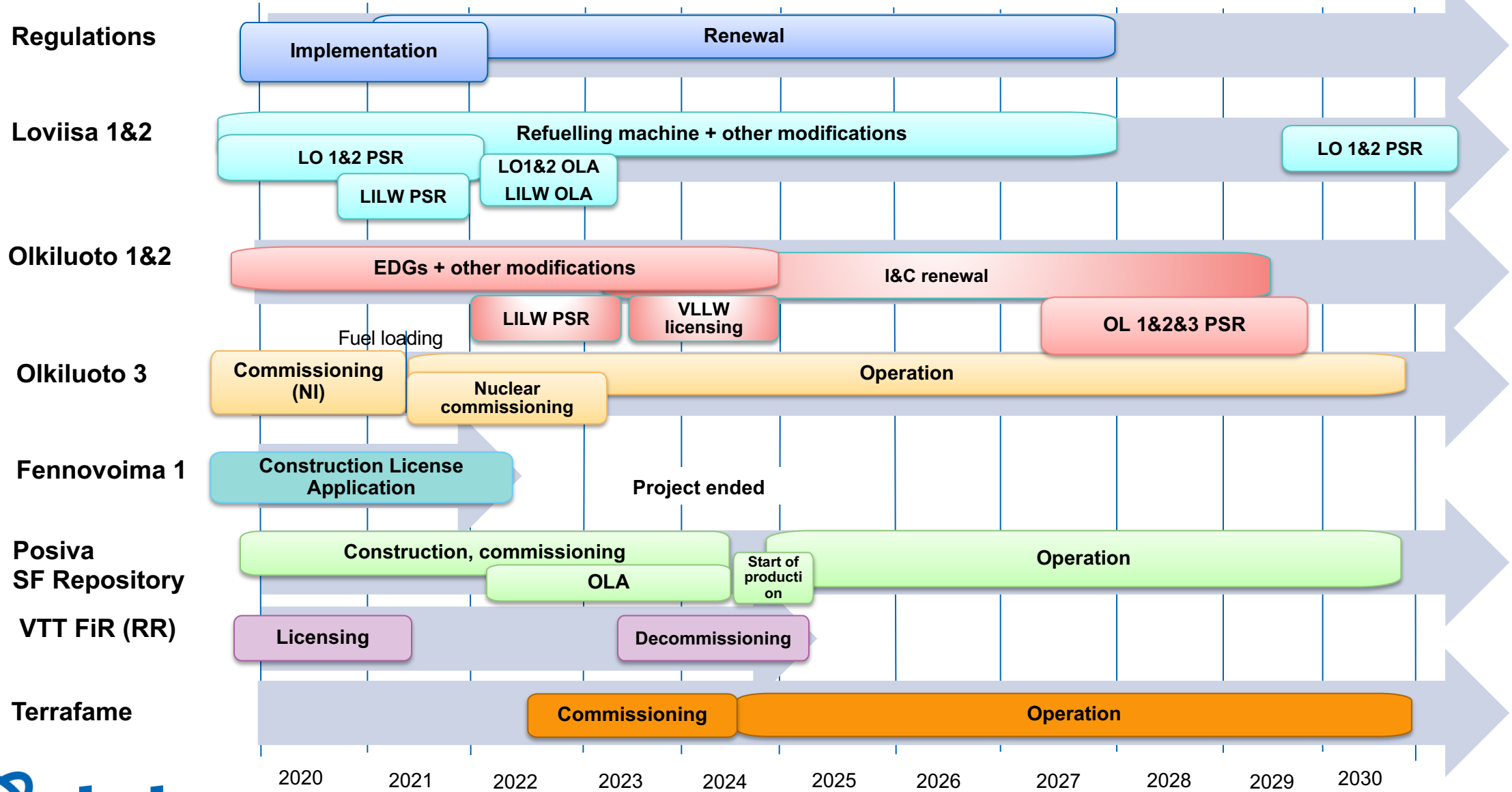


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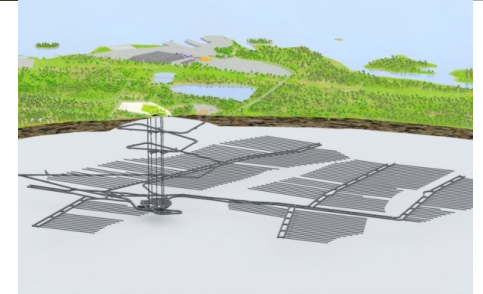
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Large oversight projects at nuclear facilities in Finland

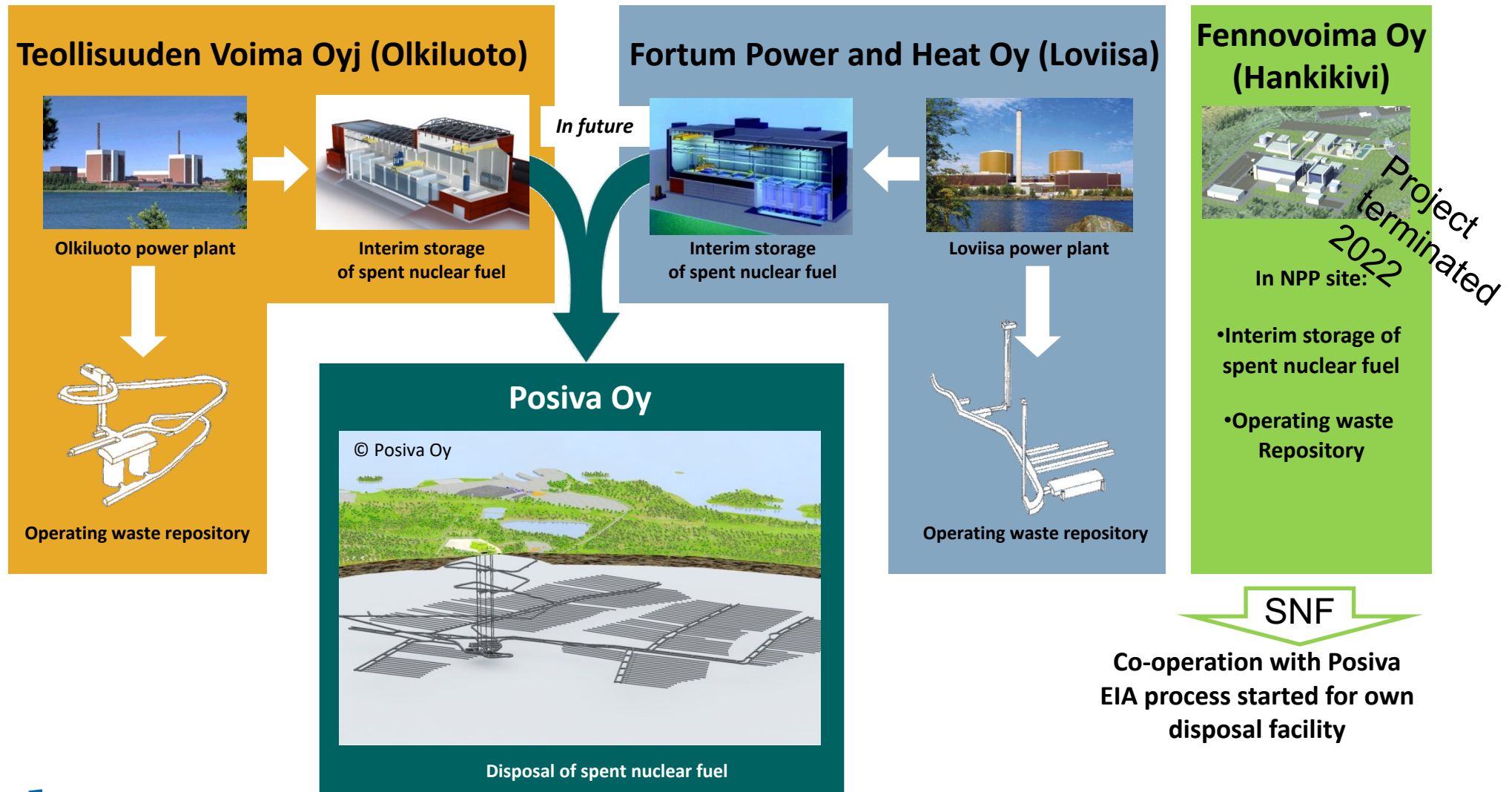


Ongoing projects in Finland

- TVO's OL3
 - Regular electricity production started
 - the unit will be monitored as part of the supervision of the Olkiluoto NPP
- The encapsulation and final disposal facility of spent nuclear fuel
 - Construction license for encapsulation plant and disposal facility granted
 - The processing of the operating permit application material and the preparation of the safety assessment are ongoing at STUK.
- Research reactor (FiR1)
 - The dismantling of the FiR 1 research reactor has started



Nuclear waste management and disposal in Finland



3. Main Legislations

- Nuclear legislation and safety requirements in Finland
- STUK regulations
- Regulatory Guides
- Principles of preparation of Regulations and Guides
- Renewal of the nuclear safety regulation

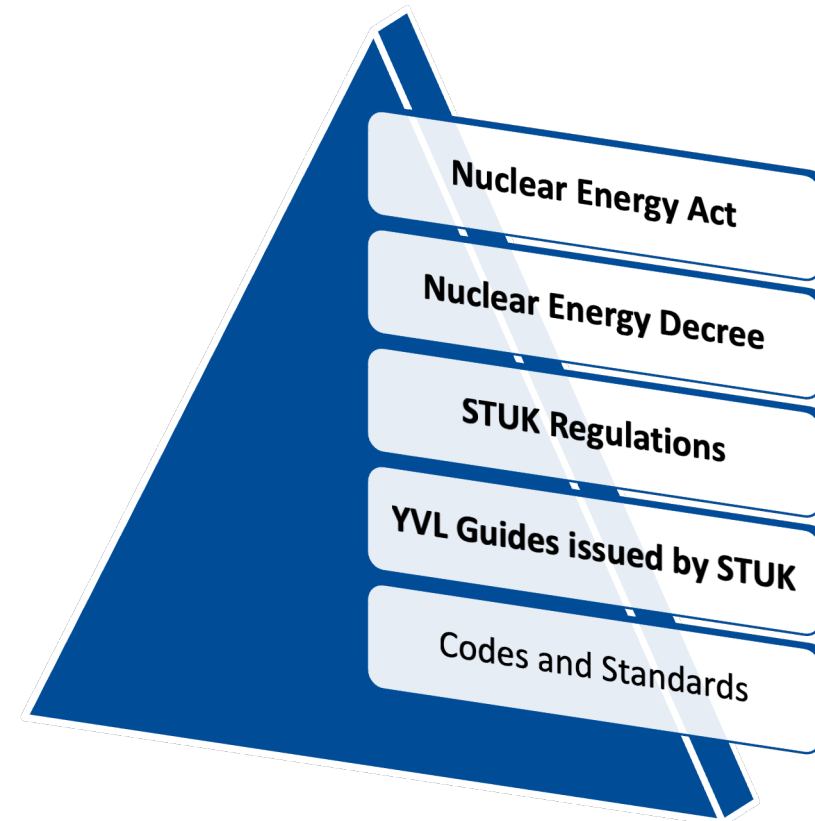


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Nuclear legislation and safety requirements in Finland

- Nuclear Energy Act
 - Fundamental principles like “nuclear energy utilisation shall be safe”; “licensee is responsible for safety”;
 - Covers safety, security and safeguards
 - Obligation to apply a license
 - STUK’s mandate and duties
- Nuclear Energy Decree
 - Administrative details for licensing and regulatory oversight
- STUK Regulations
 - Mandatory requirements for safety, emergency preparedness, security, nuclear waste management and safety of mining and milling
 - General principles, fundamental technical requirements
- YVL Guides
 - Detailed technical requirements, acceptable practices, guidance for licensee-STUK interaction, STUK’s oversight.



STUK regulations

- Five STUK regulations
 - Regulation on the Safety of Nuclear Power Plants, STUK Y/1/2018
 - Regulation on Emergency Preparedness, STUK Y/2/2018
 - Regulation on the Security in the Use of Nuclear Energy, STUK Y/3/2020
 - Regulation on the Safety of Disposal of Nuclear Waste, STUK Y/4/2018
 - Regulation on the Safety Of Mining and Enrichment Operations Aimed at Producing Uranium or Thorium, STUK Y/5/2016

Regulatory Guides

- There are 47 YVL Guides under five topics:
 - A Safety management of a nuclear facility
 - B Plant and system design
 - C Radiation safety of a nuclear facility and environment
 - D Nuclear materials and waste
 - E Structures and equipment of a nuclear facility

YVL Guides are available in English at STUK website

<https://stuk.fi/en/yvl-guides>



Safety, security and safeguards in the same set of YVL Guides

YVL=**Y**din**V**oima**L**aitos – meaning Nuclear Power Plant

Structure of the YVL guides				
A Safety management of a nuclear facility	B Plant and system design	C Radiation safety of a nuclear facility and environment	D Nuclear materials and waste	E Structures and equipment of a nuclear facility
A.1 Regulatory oversight of safety in the use of nuclear energy A.2 Site for a nuclear facility A.3 Management system for a nuclear facility A.4 Organisation and personnel of a nuclear facility A.5 Construction and commissioning of a nuclear facility A.6 Conduct of operations at a nuclear power plant A.7 Probabilistic risk assessment and risk management of a nuclear power plant A.8 Ageing management of a nuclear facility A.9 Regular reporting on the operation of a nuclear facility A.10 Operating experience feedback of a nuclear facility A.11 Security of a nuclear facility A.12 Information security management of a nuclear facility	B.1 Safety design of a nuclear power plant B.2 Classification of systems, structures and components of a nuclear facility B.3 Deterministic safety analyses for a nuclear power plant B.4 Nuclear fuel and reactor B.5 Reactor coolant circuit of a nuclear power plant B.6 Containment of a nuclear power plant B.7 Provisions for internal and external hazards at a nuclear facility B.8 Fire protection at a nuclear facility	C.1 Structural radiation safety at a nuclear facility C.2 Radiation protection and exposure monitoring of nuclear facility workers C.3 Limitation and monitoring of radioactive releases from a nuclear facility C.4 Assessment of radiation doses to the public in the vicinity of a nuclear facility C.5 Emergency arrangements of a nuclear power plant C.6 Radiation monitoring at a nuclear facility C.7 Radiological monitoring of the environment of a nuclear facility	D.1 Regulatory control of nuclear safeguards D.2 Transport of nuclear materials and nuclear waste D.3 Handling and storage of nuclear fuel D.4 Predisposal management of low and intermediate level nuclear waste and decommissioning of a nuclear facility D.5 Disposal of nuclear waste D.6 Production of uranium and thorium D.7 Release barriers of spent nuclear fuel disposal facility	E.1 Authorised inspection body and the licensee's in-house inspection organisation E.2 Procurement and operation of nuclear fuel E.3 Pressure vessels and piping of a nuclear facility E.4 Strength analyses of nuclear power plant pressure equipment E.5 In-service inspection of nuclear facility pressure equipment with non-destructive testing methods E.6 Buildings and structures of a nuclear facility E.7 Electrical and I&C equipment of a nuclear facility E.8 Valves of a nuclear facility E.9 Pumps of a nuclear facility E.10 Emergency power supplies of a nuclear facility E.11 Hoisting and transfer equipment of a nuclear facility E.12 Testing organisations for mechanical components and structures of a nuclear facility E.13 Ventilation and air conditioning equipment of a nuclear facility
Collected definitions of YVL-guides: same data is shown both as the collection and within the guides.				

Principles of preparation of Regulations and Guides

- Transparency
 - The requirements and their justification, as well as related STUK's oversight actions are available both for the licensees and for the society in general.
 - Planned modification to the regulations and guides are communicated openly already in early phase.
- Being up-to-date
 - Recent research results, development of technology and operating experiences are taken into account.
 - Annual plan for the needs to update the guides.
 - Each individual guide is evaluated at least every 5 years.
- Expertise
 - STUK's experts of the subject in question participate in the preparation
 - When needed, outside experts can be contracted for the work too
 - Advisory committee is asked to make a statement of the draft

Renewal of the nuclear safety regulation

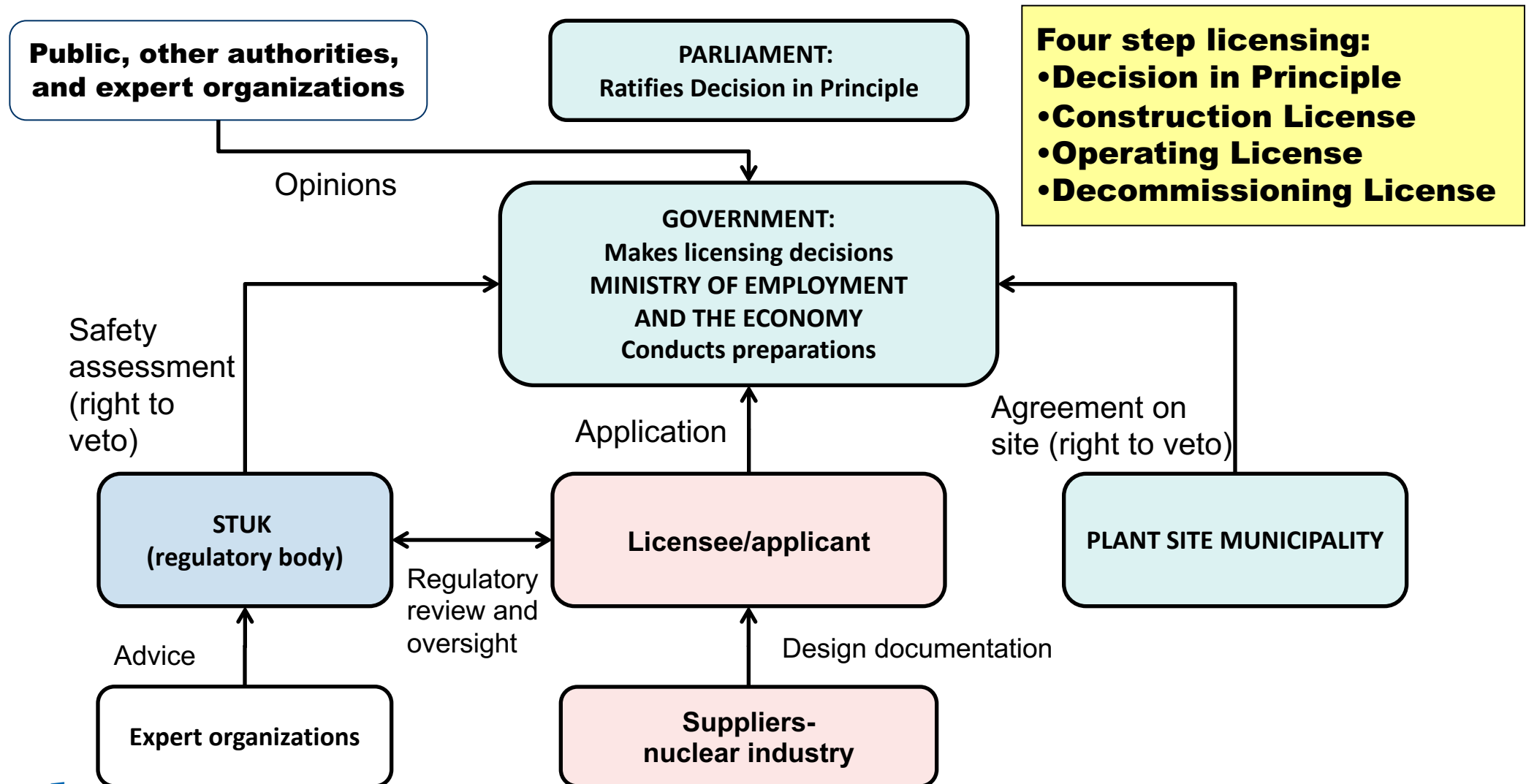
- STUK's nuclear safety regulation is revised.
- The aim of the renewal is to make the regulations and regulatory guides issued under the Nuclear Energy Act (990/1987) more goal-oriented and risk-conscious and to enable different plant solutions.
 - 2021: preparations for the renewal
 - 2022: the overall renewal of the regulation was started
- The main objectives are to emphasize the responsibility of the operators, to correctly measure the requirements in terms of safety significance and to enable effective targeting of supervision on the basis of risk characterization.
- clearer distinction will be made between the mandatory requirements and the normative material, such as recommendations and justifications
- the required safety level and the top-level principles remain unchanged
- the safety requirements are expected to be technology-neutral and less detailed

4. Regulatory Infrastructure



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The Finnish Government grants the license, not STUK



5. Main Functions, Responsibilities and Legal powers of STUK

- Mission
- Roles of STUK
- Advisory Committees
- STUK's legal powers



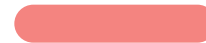
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STUK – Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority



Mission:

Protecting people, society, environment, and future generations from harmful effects of radiation



Three roles of STUK:

1. Regulatory Body

- use of nuclear reactors
- nuclear waste and materials
- use of radiation
- monitoring environment
- mining
- non ionising radiation



Role of STUK as the national nuclear regulatory body

Licenses for nuclear facilities in Finland are issued by the Government. Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment provides administrative support for processing license applications.



STUK's duties

- preparation of national nuclear safety regulations
- safety evaluation (necessary prerequisite for issuing a license)
- inspections needed to verify the safety state of the facility and the compliance with license conditions over the plant lifetime
- inspections on nuclear waste management and nuclear material safeguards
- binding orders to the licensees as needed to ensure nuclear safety

Three roles of STUK:

2. Expert organisation

- national preparedness for radiation accidents
- training of users of radiation
- information and advice to public and other authorities
- contracted expert and radiation measuring services



STUK's tasks during nuclear or radiological incidents and emergencies

- Receive the alerts through 24-hour duty system and take necessary actions - if needed activate national emergency response
- Collect and assess information concerning emergency situation and its consequences
- Give recommendations for protective measures to the domestic co-operation partners, and also give advice for trade and commerce
- Provide information to the general public
- Serve as the national warning point (NWP) and the competent authority (NCA) in Finland for receiving and sending notifications



Three roles of STUK: 3. Research



- Radiation safety research produces experts, tools and information for the needs of oversight and emergency preparedness.
- Through co-operation with universities we seek to exercise influence on making radiation safety research one of the focus areas for universities and research institutes.

Advisory Committees

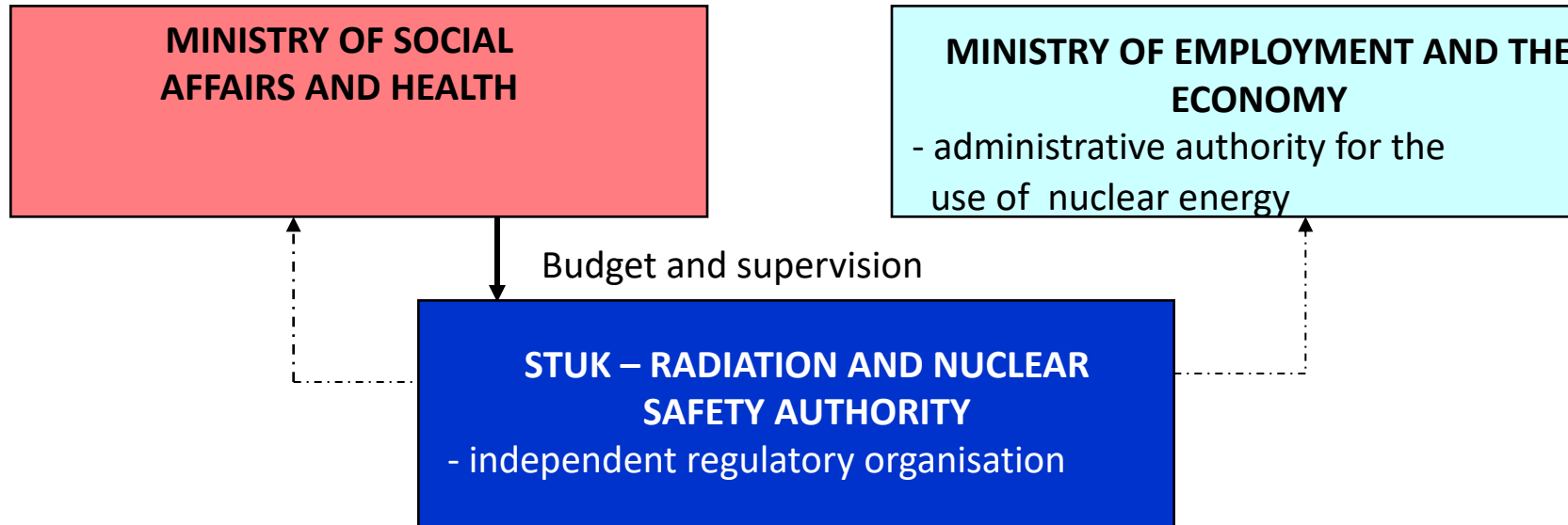
- Defined in Nuclear Energy Act
 - In the handling of matters concerning safety during the use of nuclear energy, an advisory committee appointed by the Government works in conjunction with the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK).
 - In the handling of matters concerning security during the use of nuclear energy, an advisory committee appointed by the Government works in conjunction with the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK).
- Tasks of advisory committee include e.g.
 - Make statements concerning main license applications
 - Make statements concerning new or modified regulations and guides
 - Follow related research and advancements in nuclear safety
 - Make suggestions to the regulators for actions to improve nuclear safety

STUK's legal powers

- Nuclear Energy Act and Decree give STUK broad authorities to ensure that nuclear energy is produced in a safe manner
 - *The various phases in the construction/commissioning of a nuclear facility cannot be commenced until the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK) has... ascertained for each phase that all safety-related factors and safety regulations have been given sufficient consideration.*
 - *The Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK) controls the operation of a nuclear facility.*
 - *Having consulted the licensee, the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK) may interrupt the operation or limit it...*
- The management and the staff of STUK are expected to have the knowledge and other professional competences needed for in-depth discussion.
- In preparing and making STUK's decisions, thorough understanding of relevant nuclear safety issues and their balanced consideration is underlined.

6. Location of STUK in the Governmental Infrastructure, Financial Resources

STUK's location in the Governmental Infrastructure



- STUK is administrated by a ministry that has no tasks in energy policy or industrial development. Administration involves:
 - annual agreement on STUK's budget and performance goals
 - reporting on results
 - nomination of Director General for appointment by Government.
- Ministry is not involved in any of STUK's decisions as a regulatory body.
- STUK's Director General decides on STUK's organization, use of financial resources, and appointment of new staff.

Funding for the regulatory oversight

- Actual costs of regulatory oversight are directly and fully charged on a monthly basis from the licensed users of nuclear energy
 - possible cuts in public funding do not influence the regulatory activities considered necessary by STUK
 - staff can be recruited as needed to provide adequate regulatory resources, and the salaries can be kept competitive with the utilities and the industry
 - expert support for independent safety analysis and testing can be purchased from competent TSO's and consultants as need arises
 - there are no restrictions in travel costs that would limit inspections at the project parties or subcontractors / manufacturers.

7. STUK's Organization and Staffing

- STUK position and responsibilities
- Organisation



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STUK in figures

353
employees

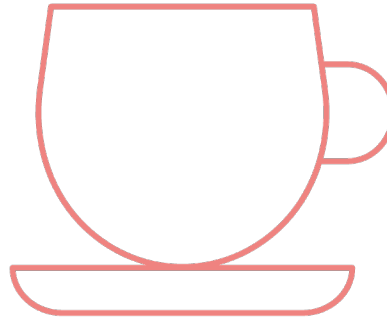
57.7 %
men



42.3 %
women



13 000
cups of
coffee
a month



255 external radiation
monitoring stations



3266 onsite and at
component manu-
facturers' premises
inspection days

Average duration of
employment relationships **13.9 years**



Employee satisfaction 3.82/5

Opportunities for learning
and development at work

4.03/5

Reputation
rating



According to the Act on STUK (1164/2022)

- Act and decree (1359/2022) was updated 30.12.2022 (a technical reform)
- STUK's independent position (oversight and statements) in the Act
- Responsibilities in the Act includes
 - Regulatory control of the use of nuclear energy
 - Regulatory control of the use of radiation
 - Monitoring of the radiation situation, and maintaining of emergency preparedness
 - Maintaining national metrological standards in the field of its activity
 - Research and development for enhancing safety
 - Communication on radiation and nuclear safety issues
 - Producing expert services, and participating in training activities
 - Management system and training of staff for effective implementation of STUK's responsibilities
 - Participation in development of the legislation and issuing regulations
 - role in assessing national preparedness for emergencies

The number of employees
in the end of 2021 (2020):

336 (349)

Director General

**Nuclear Reactor
Regulation**

**Nuclear Waste
Regulation and
Safeguards**

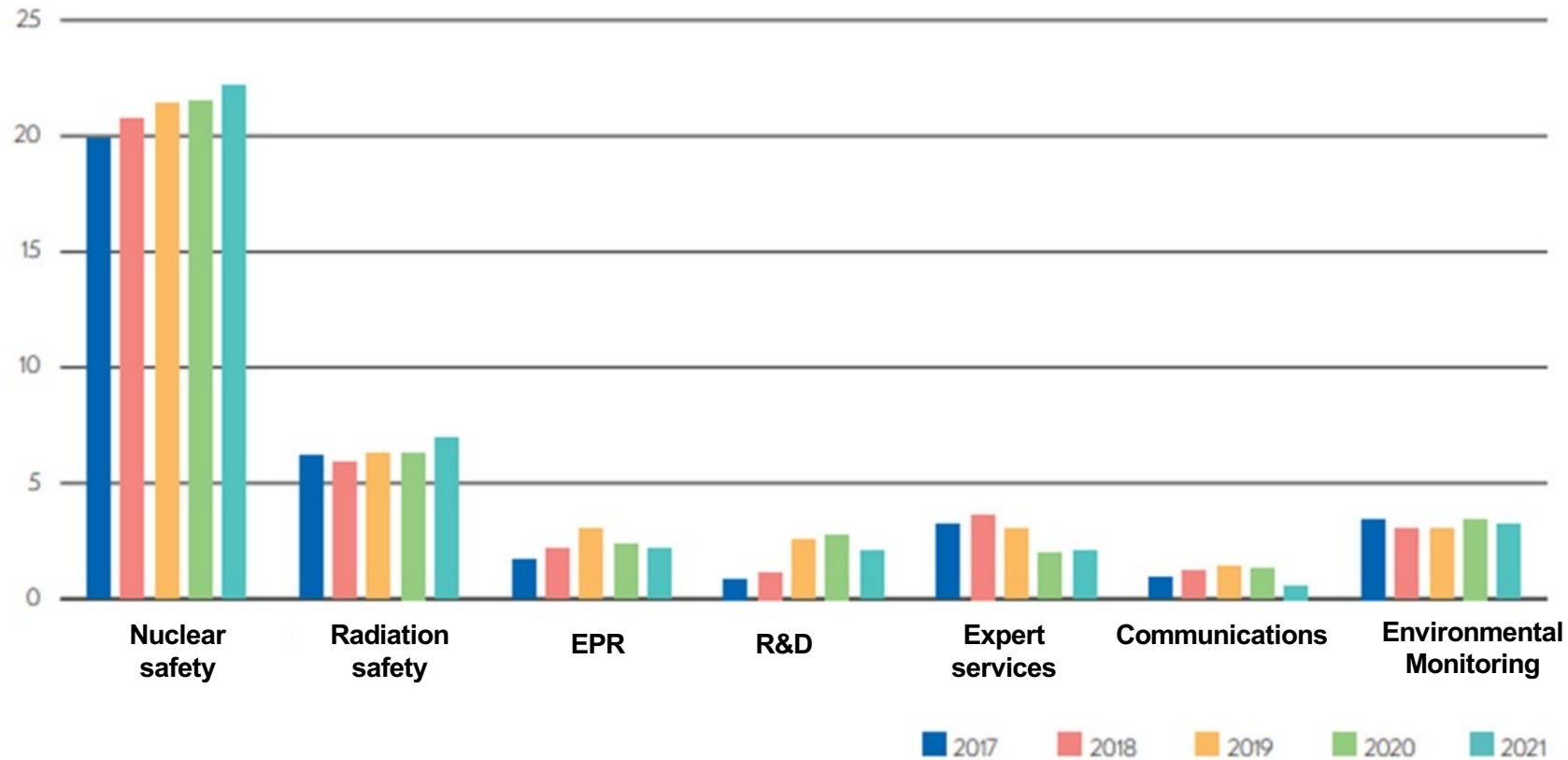
**Radiation
Practices
Regulation**

**Environmental
Radiation
Surveillance**

**Coordinated
Expert Services**

Administration

Use of resources (m€)



Expenditure and Financing 2019-2021

	2019 M€	2019 %	2020 M€	2020 %	2021M€	2021 %
Expenditure	41,5		38,9		38,0	
Financing						
- State budget	16,4	40 %	15,9	41 %	15,0	40 %
- Fees from safety surveillance	19,1	46 %	20,5	53 %	20,5	54 %
* Use of nuclear energy	18,4	44 %	19,6	50 %	19,7	52 %
* Use of radiation	0,75	2 %	0,9	2 %	0,8	2 %
- Expert services	4,4	11 %	2,1	5 %	2	5 %
- External funding for cost-shared projects	1,4	3 %	0,4	1 %	0,3	1 %

STUK's planning

- Strategic and operative planning
 - Strategy and operations
 - STUK moved over to an evolving strategy without predefined strategy period at the beginning of 2023
 - Every four years a more comprehensive evaluation will be carried out
 - department level implementation plans
 - annual result planning (operative).
 - Annual planning
 - a result agreement is made between STUK and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
 - the Director-General and the departments/directors make result agreements => section result agreements => personal result objectives.
- Resource planning
 - HR-plans (long-term, annual)
 - Long-term plan updated annually – statistical data on personnel, predictable retirements, needs for new resources (competence areas). Detailed action plan based on resource needs on next annual plan and long-term HR-plan. Result - new resources at unit level (competence area & level of expertise).



Enabling regulations
provide safety and latitude



Well-functioning
digital services free
up resources



Proactiveness builds trust
and sense of safety



Cost efficiency enables
development



Knowledge-based
management creates
effectiveness

**Responsible
operators and well-
functioning regulatory
services**

**Society's
comprehensive
security and sense of
safety**

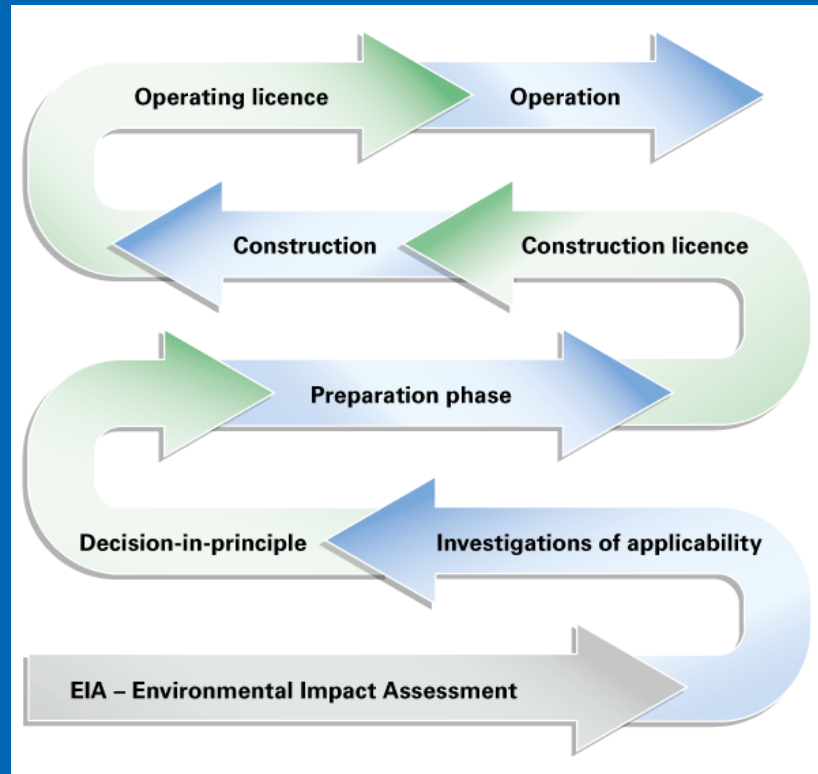
Need for systematic Competence management

- Rapid relative increase of staff – newcomers without previous nuclear experience
- Only few experts on each technical area
- Heavy workload of more experienced inspectors and managers
- Experienced experts reaching retirement age causes more challenges in knowledge management including management of tacit knowledge and maintaining competencies

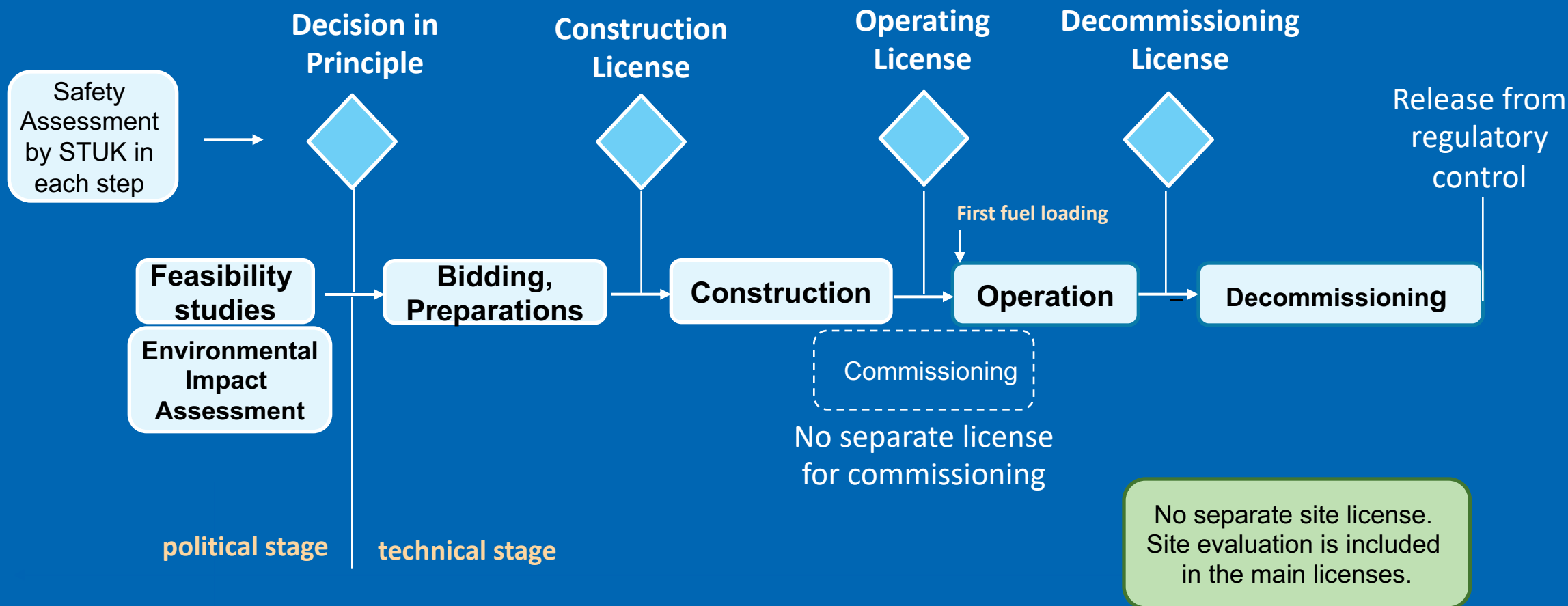
Inspector qualification process in STUK

- Inspector qualification
 - aims to improve and harmonize the basic knowledge and skills of the inspectors
 - provides a structured framework for qualification and introduction actions
 - is monitored and all of its elements are developed continuously
- Qualification consists of two main paths:
 - On-the-job learning/training
 - Training (and other development elements)
 - *Trainings are categorized in General introduction, Basic Training in Nuclear Safety Regulation and Discipline specific qualification training.*
- The process produces formal qualifications as an output
 - Qualification is a requirement to carry out inspections independently
- Each new inspector have a personalized program (development plan) for their qualification.
- **One aim is to maintain consistency and stability of regulatory control and to prevent subjectivity in decision making by individual staff members.**

8. Licencing process in Finland



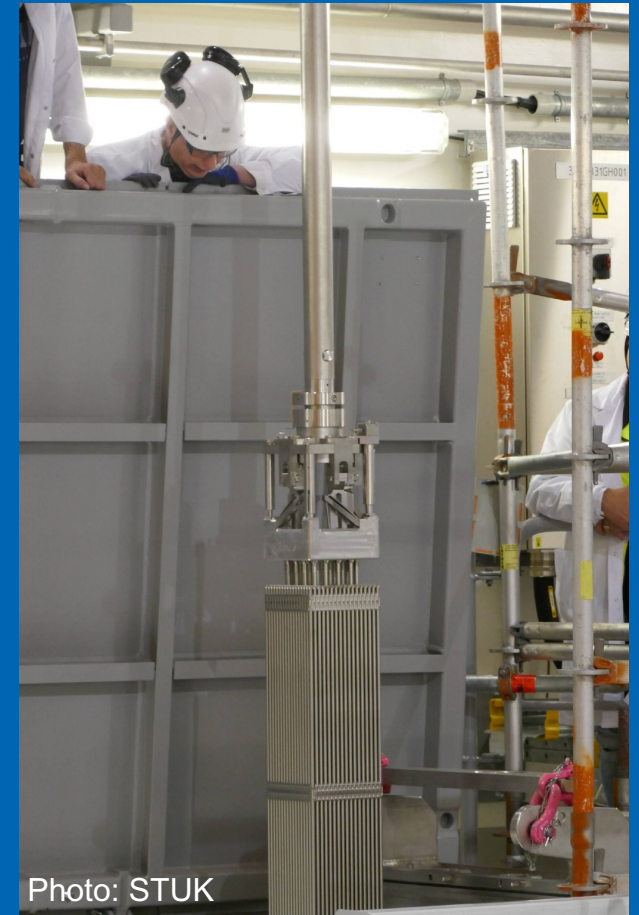
Licensing process – Main licenses



Licensing process – Commissioning

No separate license for commissioning

- Non-nuclear commissioning is done under construction license
- Nuclear commissioning is done under operating license
- Authorizations for certain commissioning activities are, however, needed.



Licensing Process - Main License terms

- Decision-in-Principle, Construction License and Decommissioning License are non-recurring
 - Typically DiP and Construction License include a limit for the validity of the license (2-5 years) during which the licensee must proceed (submit CL application, start construction) or the license ceases to be valid.
- Operating license is for fixed term
 - The license must be renewed before the end of the term.
 - The term is not defined in the legislation, but is proposed by the applicant.
 - If the term is longer than 10 years, a PSR must be performed within 10 years.

Licensing Process - Roles and responsibilities

- Licenses for nuclear facilities in Finland are issued by the Government
 - ✓ Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment provides administrative support for processing license applications
 - ✓ The government and the ministry are obliged by the law to take into account STUK's conclusions on safety
- STUK is responsible for
 - ✓ safety assessment of the license applications
 - ✓ inspections and other oversight needed to verify the compliance with safety requirements and license conditions over the plant lifetime

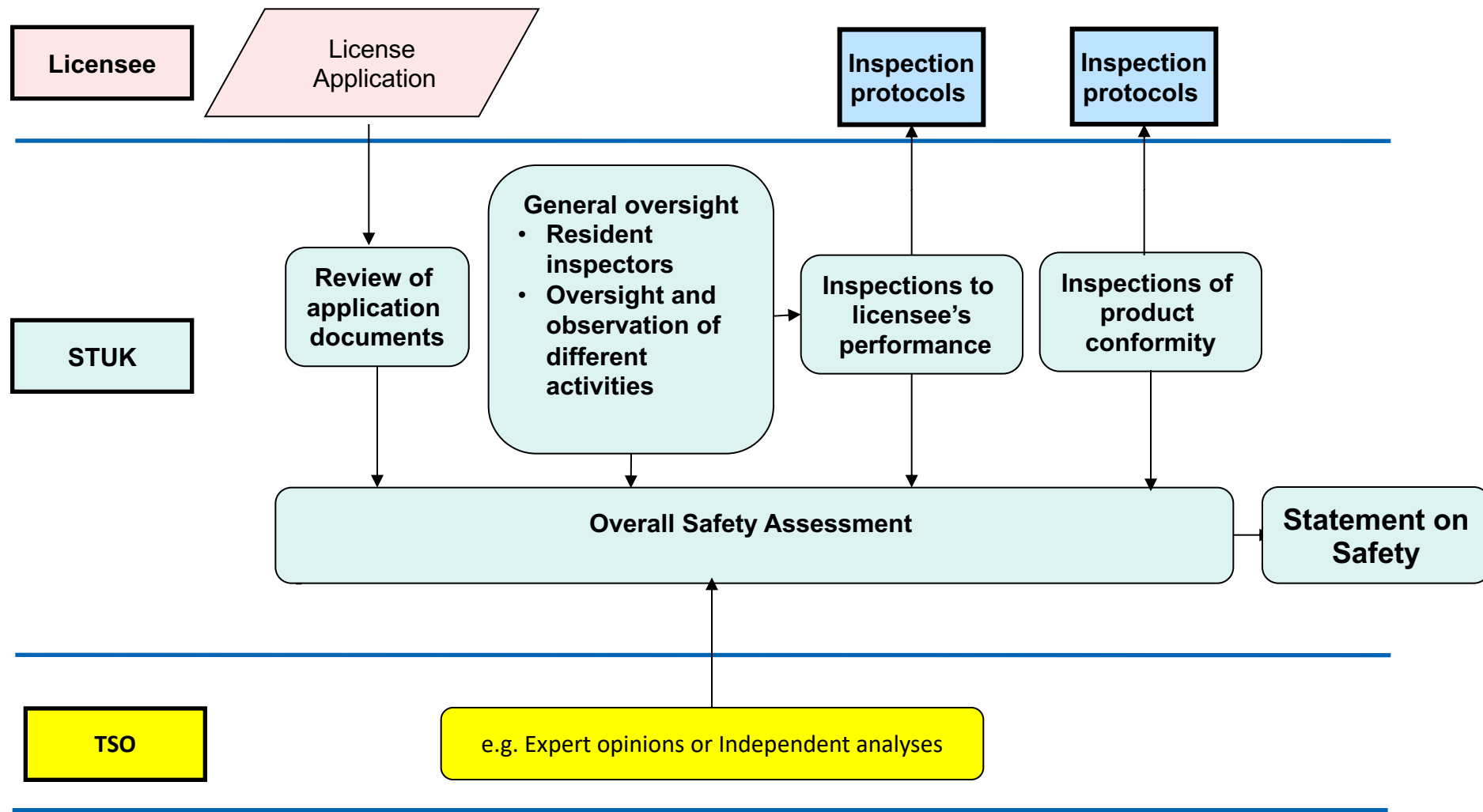
Licensing Process - Roles and responsibilities

- The license applicant shall
 - ✓ Be responsible for safety.
 - ✓ Ensure compliance with safety requirements.
 - ✓ Ensure that all contractors are familiar with the safety requirements.
 - ✓ Demonstrate the fulfillment of safety requirements to the regulatory body. All documents submitted to the regulatory must be reviewed and approved first by the license applicant.
 - ✓ Arrange for the regulatory body the opportunity to oversee manufacturing, whether in Finland or abroad.
 - ✓ Inform the regulatory body immediately in case a need of significant changes to already submitted application appears.

The licensee has many other obligations too, e.g. related to waste management, nuclear liability etc. On this slide, only those related to the practicalities of licensing of a new NPP are mentioned.

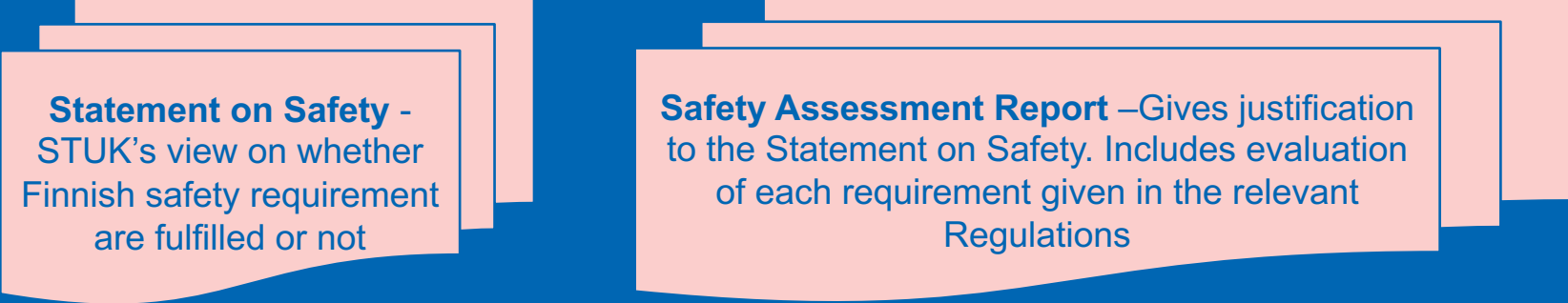
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Licensing Process - Safety assessment by STUK



Documents produced by STUK in the main licensing steps

- STUK does not make decisions about the main licenses (Decision-in-Principle, Construction, Operating and Decommissioning Licenses) – the main licenses are Government decisions
- STUK prepares for the Government



Statement on Safety -
STUK's view on whether
Finnish safety requirement
are fulfilled or not

Safety Assessment Report –Gives justification
to the Statement on Safety. Includes evaluation
of each requirement given in the relevant
Regulations

- Example: Olkiluoto 3 operating licence granted on 7 March 2019
 - [STUK's statement](#)
 - [STUK's safety assessment](#)

Licensing Process - License conditions

- Nuclear Energy Act:

The licence shall include the conditions that are necessary in order to implement the general principles referred to in chapter 2.

When amending the licence conditions, the same procedure shall be complied with, where applicable, as when granting a licence.

Examples of Principles in Chapter 2:

The use of nuclear energy must be safe and it shall not cause harm to people or damage to the environment or property.

Nuclear waste generated in connection with or as a result of the use of nuclear energy elsewhere than in Finland, shall be handled, stored or permanently disposed of in Finland.

The safety of nuclear energy use shall be maintained at as high a level as practically possible.

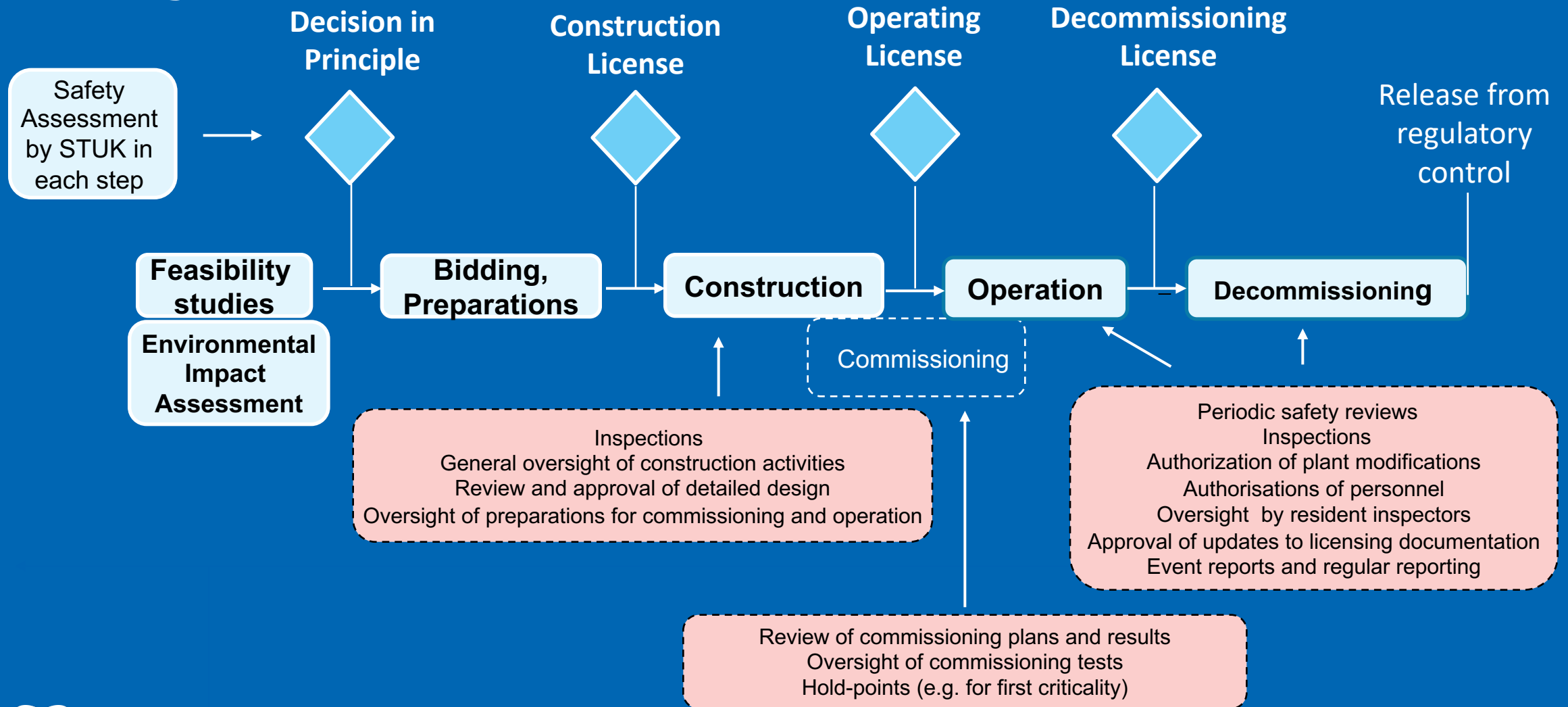
Use of license conditions in Finland

- Requirements already laid out in the legislation are not repeated as license conditions.
- In Finland, use of license conditions is rather limited and mainly concerns:
 - ✓ Deadline for submitting the results of the next Periodic Safety Review
 - ✓ Maximum allowed amount of spent fuel or other radioactive waste on the unit/storage/site
 - ✓ Maximum thermal power of a reactor

Licensing of a nuclear facility - communication with the public

- The license applicant is obliged to publish general description of the facility and the safety principles so that they are available to the public.
- Public hearings in Environmental Impact Assessment and decision in principle phase
 - the ministry coordinates, the license applicant and STUK participate
 - STUK participates as an expert organisation – explains it's duties and Finnish safety requirements, answers questions etc.
- Regular meetings with the public living nearby the site and the local media
 - Annually or when needed
 - STUK gives presentation on status of the regulatory reviews and results of it's safety evaluations, answers questions etc.
- STUK offers expert support when needed / asked
 - municipal board meetings
 - non-governmental organizations etc.
- Results of oversight are published at STUK's website
 - Every four months: report of oversight activities, performed inspections and their results
 - Most important regulatory decisions

Authorizations and oversight during the lifetime of the facility



Licensing Basis and Maintaining Licensing Basis

Licensing basis is evaluated and approved with the main licenses.
Changes to the licensing basis need approval from STUK.
The licensee is obliged to maintain the licensing basis throughout the lifetime of the facility.



Photo: STUK

Files of Olkiluoto 3 Operating license documentation (a paper copy of documents—system descriptions, layout drawings, PI-diagrams etc.). Documents are also saved in STUK's electronic system.

During commissioning, need for design changes may appear.
Procedure for managing the changes (licensee's own process and informing the regulator, regulatory review etc.) must be in place and suitable for the dynamic commissioning phase.

Licensing Bases - Documentation for Construction License

- Preliminary Safety Analysis Report
- Probabilistic Risk Analysis
- A proposal for a classification document
- Description of quality management during construction
- Preliminary plans for security arrangements, emergency arrangements and safeguards control
- Conceptual plans for in-service inspections, aging management and decommissioning
- Programme for determining the baseline environmental conditions
- License applicant's assessment of compliance with safety requirements

Licensing Bases - Documentation for Operating License

- Final Safety Analysis Report
- Probabilistic Risk Analysis
- Classification document
- Quality Management programme for operation and administrative rules of the facility
- Operational Limits and Conditions
- Summary programme for in-service inspections
- Plans for security arrangements, emergency arrangements and safeguards control
- Decommissioning plan
- Programme for radiation monitoring in the environment
- Programme for ageing management
- License applicant's assessment of compliance with safety requirements

Example: FSAR review report prepared by STUK as part of Olkiluoto 3 operating license safety assessment

Other documentation

STUK does not require all documents important to safety to be submitted for review. For example, the operating procedures for normal operation are not submitted to the regulator for review. However, it is required that such operating procedures exist and are kept up-to-date. STUK verifies this by inspections, and the procedures are available for STUK even if STUK does not approve them.



[Esitys, Esittäjän nimi]

13/11/2023





Third party liability system in Finland in case of an nuclear accident

Support slides

Third party liability system in Finland, recent changes

- The financial provisions to cover the possible damages to third parties caused by a nuclear accident have been arranged in Finland according to the Paris and Brussels Conventions.
 - Related to the revision of the Paris and Brussels Conventions in 2004, Finland has decided to enact **unlimited licensee's liability** in Finland by law
 - The **claiming period is also extended up to 30 years** for victims of nuclear accidents.
- As the international ratification of the 2004 Protocols has been delayed, Finland made a temporary amendment in the Finnish Nuclear Liability Act in 2012, implementing the provision on unlimited liability and requirement of **insurance coverage for a minimum amount of EUR 700 million**.
 - The temporary law came into force in January 2012 and will be repealed when the 2005 law amendment takes effect after the international ratification of the Paris and Brussels Conventions.

Responsibilities

- In Finland, the Financial Supervisory Authority is responsible for ascertaining the contents and conditions of the licensee's insurance arrangements.
 - The Financial Supervisory Authority has approved both Fortum Power and Heat Oy's and Teollisuuden Voima Oy's liability insurance, and
 - STUK has verified the existence of the policies as required by the Nuclear Energy Act.

