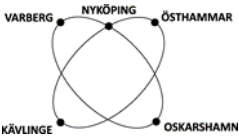


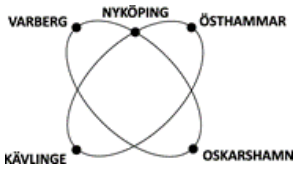
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Presentation by Mayor Mrs. Pia Almström, KSO,
at GMF seminar October 6 th 2020



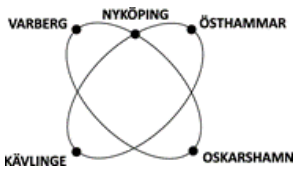
Energy politics in Sweden

- Proposal from a Parliamentary Commission on Energy (2014-2017): The Government's aim is to create a long-term sustainable energy agreement due to national uncertainty about future energy politics
- June 2016 National framework agreement on energy/energy policy between Social Democrats, Moderates/Conservatives, the Greens, Centre Party and Christian Democrats. Parliamentary decision: *“The goal for 2040: 100 per cent renewable electricity production. This is a goal, not a deadline for banning nuclear power, nor does it mean closing nuclear power plants through political decisions.”*
- Nuclear industry decisions due to economy, low profitability and low market prices.
 - State owned Vattenfall has decided to close down Ringhals NPP 1 and 2 (2019/2020).
 - UNIPER has decided to close down Oskarshamn NPP 1 and 2, (2015/2017)From a total of 10 reactors down to 6 reactors in production.
- In the future there is a need of more electricity in society and at the same time there is a lack of electricity power and problems with transmissions in the Swedish national grid. A challenge for the future.
- Pandemia/Covid -19: A need to stimulate industrial renewal “Restart Sweden”. Industry and Government together.

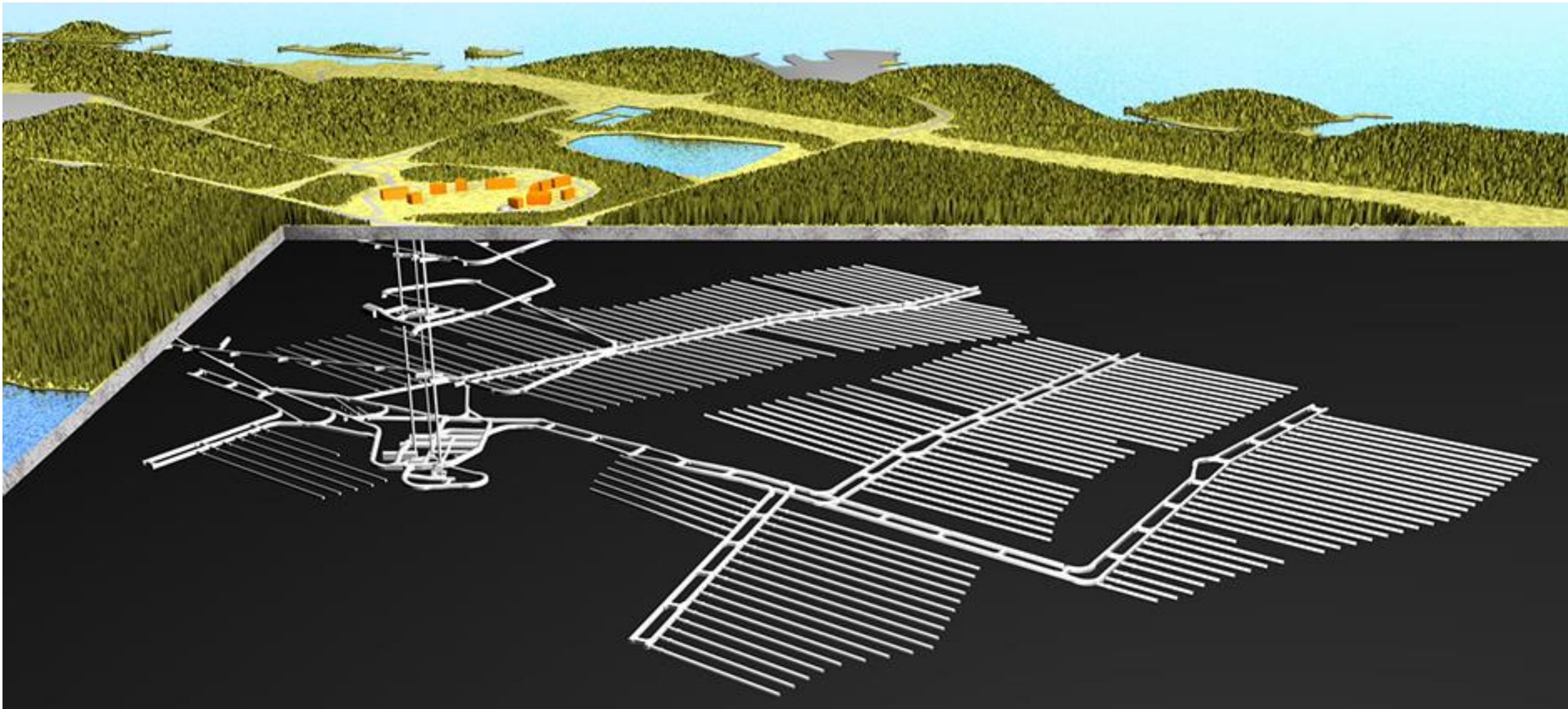


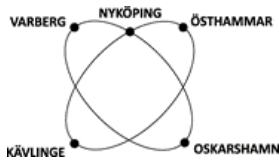
Process regarding a final repository for HLW in Sweden

- A process that has been going on for over 25 years. Application from industry regarding a final repository according to the KBS 3- method in Östhammar Municipality in March 2011. A legal process according to the Environmental Act and the Nuclear Act until 2020.
- A national Governmental decision is a priority issue for the two Municipalities concerned (Östhammar and Oskarshamn) and KSO
- A lot of experience and knowledge on the local level among politicians, civil servants and inhabitants
- A national responsibility has been taken on local level
- The Swedish model for Stakeholder involvement:
 - *Full openness, participation and influence!*
 - The regulatory authorities are our experts
 - Stretching the Nuclear Waste Management Co (SKB Co), and the regulators.
- Confirmed at the IAEA-Technical Meeting November 2018 in Vienna. “Learning from local stakeholders involved with RWM programmes.” Main topics: Openness and transparency + Value and benefits to communities hosting RWM facilities + Communication



KBS 3 Method in Forsmark, Östhammar

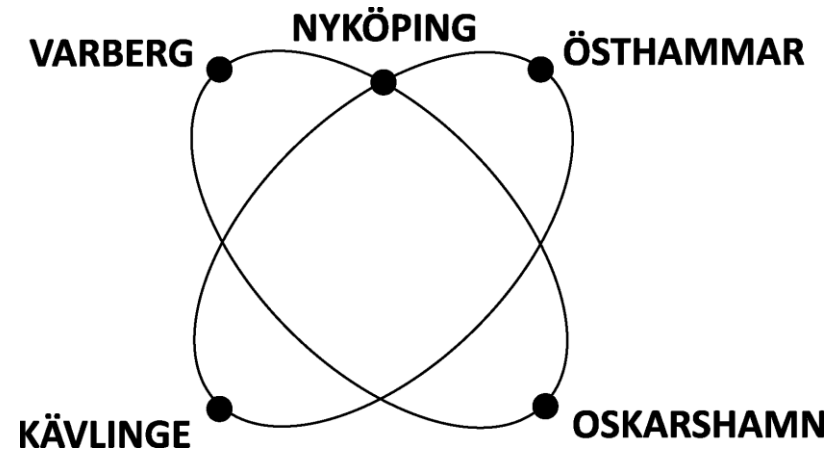




Östhammar-Nuclear industry's proposal as the site for a HLW repository

- Working Committee proposal September 19 th. 2020 to The Executive Committee. Unconditional proposal to The Government: *Recommends that SKB Co establish facilities for final disposal of spent nuclear fuel and nuclear waste from the Swedish nuclear power program according to the KBS-3 method at Forsmark in Östhammar municipality.*
- The Municipality will not exercise its right of a veto. Municipal approval is required.
- Final municipal decision in Council on an extra meeting October 13 th. 2020
- Some priority issues for the municipality:
 - Long-term responsibility for the final repository facility. On June 10 2020, the Parliament decided on amendments to the laws which clarifies the state's responsibility for certain nuclear facilities.
 - Local environmental impact. Measures to protect human health and the environment.
 - Transport and noise.
 - Fully financed so that the Municipality can be an active part.
 - Openness and participation on local level.
 - Infrastructure regarding all types of traffic types/modes.
 - Competence building and long time skills supply.
- Oskarshamn is also affected of the process/decision. Central interim storage CLAB have to be expanded + Encapsulation Plant at CLAB for the HLW is to be built

Thank you for your attention!



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