

Building trust takes time

Mr Jacob Spangenberg

Former Mayor, (retired), Östhammar Municipality 2006-2022



Östhammar municipality



Source: Wikipedia



Nuclear facilities in Östhammar municipality

Nuclear power plant

- three reactors commissioned 1980 - 1983

Final repository for short-lived radioactive waste

- commissioned 1986
- applied for extension in 2014
- application approved in 2021
- construction starting 2025

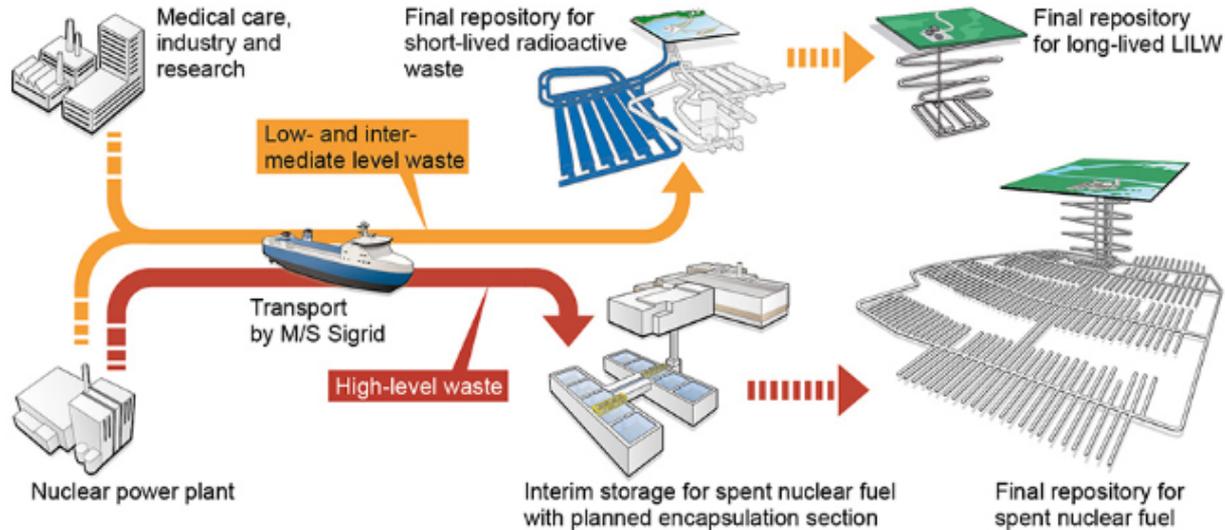
Final repository for spent nuclear fuel

- site selected in 2009
- applied in 2011
- application approved in 2022
- construction starting before 2030



Source: SKB

The system for dealing with Sweden's radioactive waste



Source: SKB

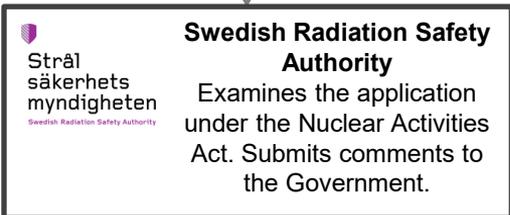
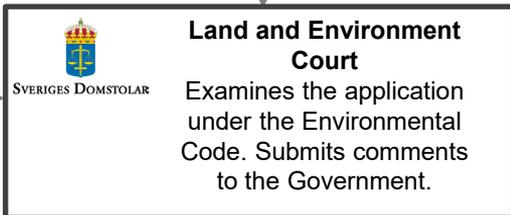
Important milestones for the municipality

- 1970** **Östhammar Municipality agrees to host nuclear facilities and construction starts**
- 1982** The municipality agrees to the establishment of a final repository for short-lived radioactive waste in Forsmark.
- 1995** The municipality accept feasibility studies for a final repository for spent nuclear fuel. Consultative committee established. First application to nuclear waste fund.
- 2001** The municipality accept site investigations for a final repository for spent nuclear fuel.
- 2009** SKB select Forsmark as the site for application for a final repository for spent nuclear fuel. New organisation within the municipality, concerning review and information about the applications and implications of the same. Establishment of the EIA-, long term safety- and consultative committees.
- 2011** SKB hand in the application to construct a final repository for spent nuclear fuel.
- 2014** SKB hand in the application to extend the final repository for short-lived radioactive waste.
- 2020** The municipality agree to the establishment of a final repository for spent nuclear fuel.
- 2021** The municipality agree to an extension of the final repository for short-lived radioactive waste. The government approve the application to extend the final repository for short-lived radioactive waste.
- 2022** The government approve the application to construct a final repository for spent fuel.

The legal process in Sweden



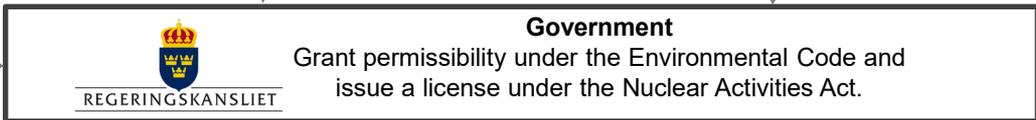
Application circulated for comments to for example the municipalities of Östhammar and Oskarshamn, non-governmental organizations, universities and authorities.



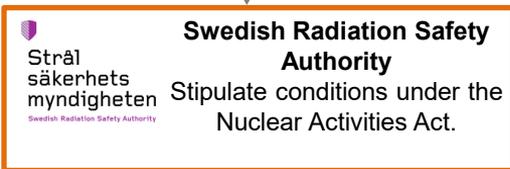
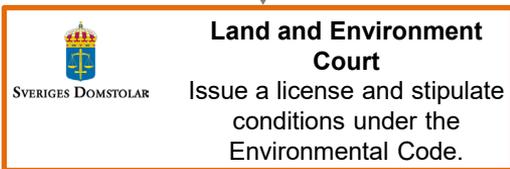
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Östhammar municipality
The municipality can say yes or no to the repository for spent fuel.



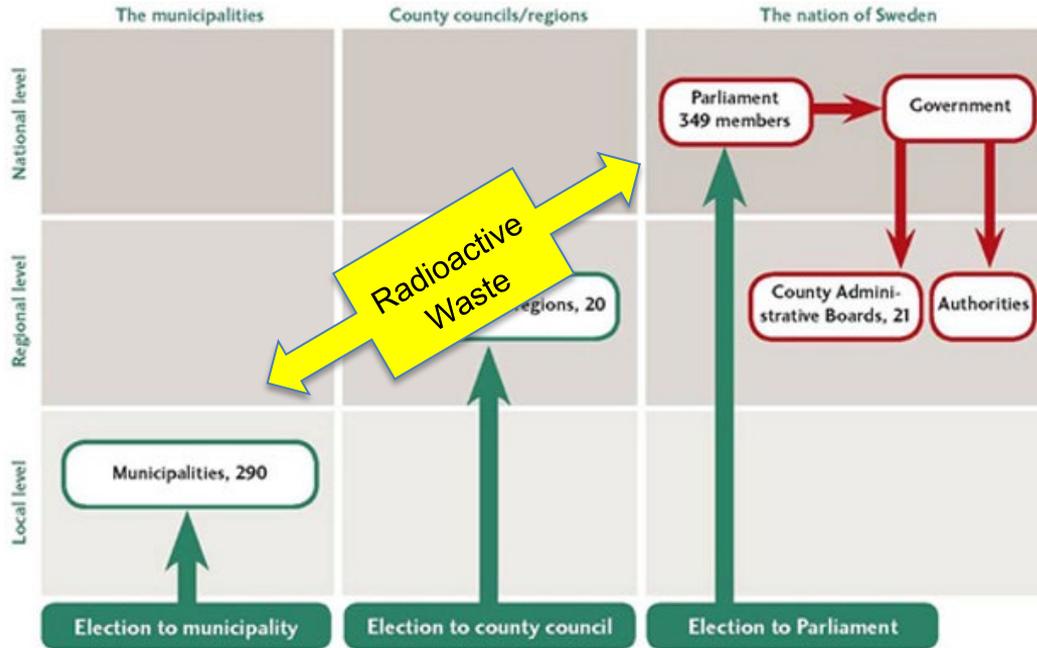
Oskarshamn municipality
The municipality can say yes or no to the encapsulation plant.



What is special about Sweden?

- Sparsely populated
- High degree of self-governance
- High degree of openness and transparency
- High level of trust in the authorities

The Swedish administrative system



Municipal review and competence building

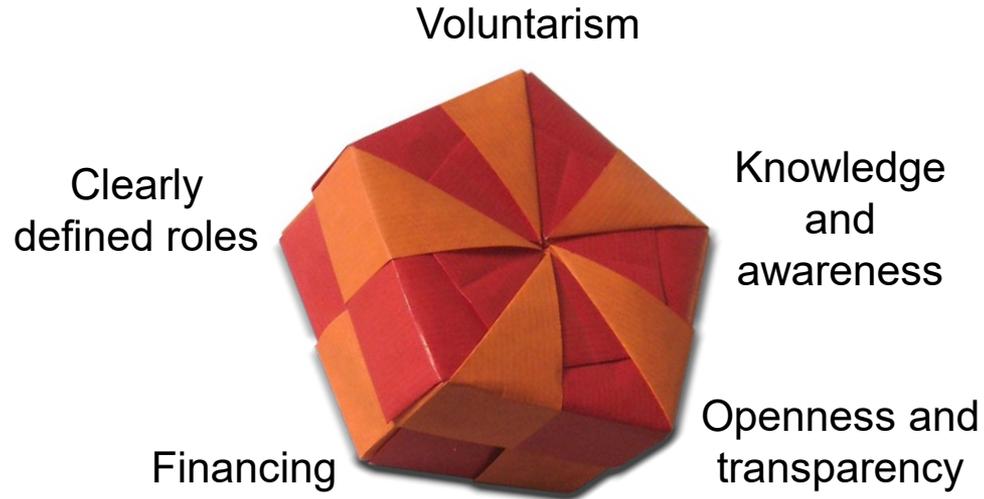
All activities has been financed by the National Swedish Nuclear Waste fund

- Municipal executive board has full responsibility on behalf of the council
- A desk is formed with public servants designated for the repository
- Three committees with staffed with all parties represented:
 - Environmental assesment committee
 - Long term safety committee
 - Reference committee responsible for dissemination of information to the public including bordering municipalities



ÖSTHAMMARS
KOMMUN
- EN DEL AV ROSLAGEN

Predictable work in progress



Added Values Programme

In 2009 an agreement was signed between the industry and the two municipalities involved in the siting process. The programme supports activities such as:

- *Building of competence*
- *Small business activities*
- *Culture and sports*
- *Infrastructure development*
- *Job creation within the nuclear industry*
- *"Place branding"*

Our statements

The municipality – an active part

We want to participate and be an active part in the whole process of decision making, from start to a final closure. We are an asset.

The conditions for permission

We want the conditions stated clearly before we make a decision within the municipality.

Openness and transparency in the authorities' decision making

We want to understand what assessments the authorities do when making decisions and writing statements to the government.

Activities

 ÖSTHAMMARS
KOMMUN
- EN DEL AV ROSLAGEN

 MODERN

Slutförvarsorganisationens referensgrupp och forskningsprojektet MoDeFin bjuder in till

Öppet möte om övervakning av slutförvar för radioaktivt avfall

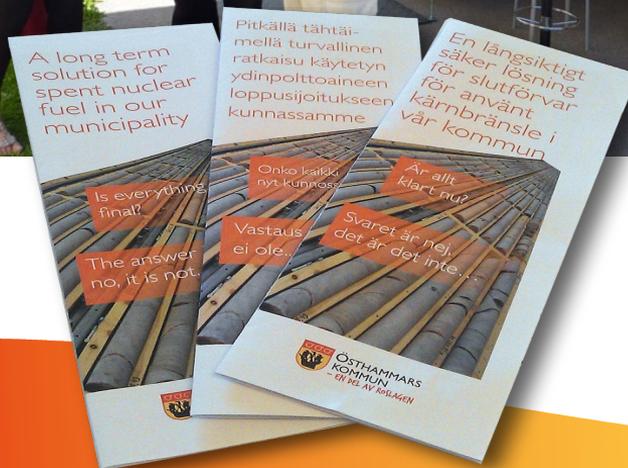


Onsdagen den 29 februari, kl 13.00-18.00
i Gimo herrgård

En byggprocess av ett eventuellt slutförvar för använt kärnbränsle i Forsmark är noga övervakad. Men kan ett slutförvar övervakas? Vad finns det för tekniker för övervakning? Under hur lång tid ska ett eventuellt slutförvar övervakas? Och vem ska ha ansvar för det? Dessa och fler frågor kommer vi att presentera och diskutera i mindre grupper. Vi bjuder på något lättare att äta.

För mer information och anmälan, gå in på:

www.osthammar/slutforvar



Slutförvaring av använt kärnbränsle i Forsmark

EN NATIONELL FRÅGA PÅ LOKAL NIVÅ



**ENWD**

European local Network of Radioactive Waste Dialogue

 ÖSTHAMMARS
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Lessons learned (1)

- BUILDING TRUST TAKES A LONG TIME
- Persistence (the process takes long time)
- Financing is necessary, both for the waste management and involved/engaged parts
- Important with participation from the NGO's (on all levels)
- Defined roles; rely on the expertise for technical questions, self reliance when informing the citizens
- Voluntarism
- Openness and transparency

Lessons learned (2)

- Close Cooperation with Oskarshamn Municipality has been paramount
- Close cooperation with the implementor (SKB) in terms of openness, transparency and understanding
- Readiness to share our experience with the international community

Welcome to visit the municipality of Östhammar

