

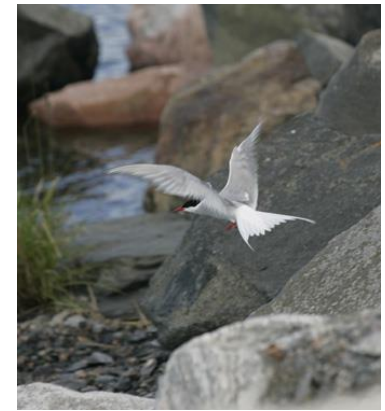
# Gaining acceptance for nuclear waste management among local stakeholders

Oskarshamn Municipality  
Sweden



# Historic milestones

## Oskarshamn



1992	Chosen as the site for encapsulation
1995-1999	Pre studies in 8 municipalities for safe bedrock
2002-2009	Site studies in Oskarshamn and Östhammar
2009	Decision – Forsmark chosen as site for repository
2011	SKB applies for licensing
2017	Court proceedings Environmental court
2018	Environmental Court and Swedish Radiation Safety Authority gave statements to government
2018	Oskarshamn accepts construction of Clink
2021-2022	Licensing by Government

# Municipal standpoint in search for a solution for the waste problem

- We are a municipality with extensive experience of the nuclear industry
- We do not accept that the temporary solution for waste storage CLAB becomes permanent/semi permanent solution
- We have strong support from our inhabitants to participate in the discussion
- With our strong position we will safeguard the local perspective in the decision-making process

# During the licensing process, municipal view

## Auditing SKB's application

- Long term safety
- Environmental impact
- Health effects
- Socio-economical effects

As good terms for Clink as possible

Dissemination of knowledge



Safety



Environment



Society

# Municipal view



All Swedish used fuel is right in our back yard

We must support finding the solutions

We can only succeed if we cooperate with our inhabitants

We also cooperate with organisations and authorities who can support our process

# The Oskarshamn Model

*well informed citizens and politicians*



- Full openness, participation and influence
- The Municipal Council is the local client
- The citizens are a resource
- The environmental groups a resource
- The authorities are our experts

# Conclusions:

It takes a long time to build trust

Communicate – participate

The process is as important as the facts

Realistic timetable

Predictable and transparent process is essential

