



UNIVERSITY  
OF TAMPERE



SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

**FINNISH AND SWEDISH SITE  
SELECTION PROGRAMMES –  
DIFFERENT DIALOGUE STYLES?**

*Ethical Perspectives on the Nuclear Fuel Cycle*

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# INVESTIGATIONS ARE ADVANCING IN SWEDEN AND FINLAND (POSIVA TUTKII 3/2004)



# OPEN MEETING FOR RESIDENTS IN EURAJOKI (SOURCE: POSIVA TUTKII 2/2008)



6/14/2016





# POLICE VS ACTIVISTS IN PYHÄJOKI (SOURCE: YLE 2016)



6/14/2016



# CLUSTER OF STATE POLICY TOOLS

(ALDRICH 2008, 56)

Type of policy tool	Goal	Mode of power	Examples
Coercion	Punish resistance	Hard	Police coercion, cutting grants
Hard social control	Block citizen mobilization, set agenda	Semi-hard	Closing licensing hearings, making NGO registration difficult
Incentives	Reward cooperation	Soft	Offering subsidies, side payments and grants
Soft social control	Change preferences	Soft	Education, award ceremonies

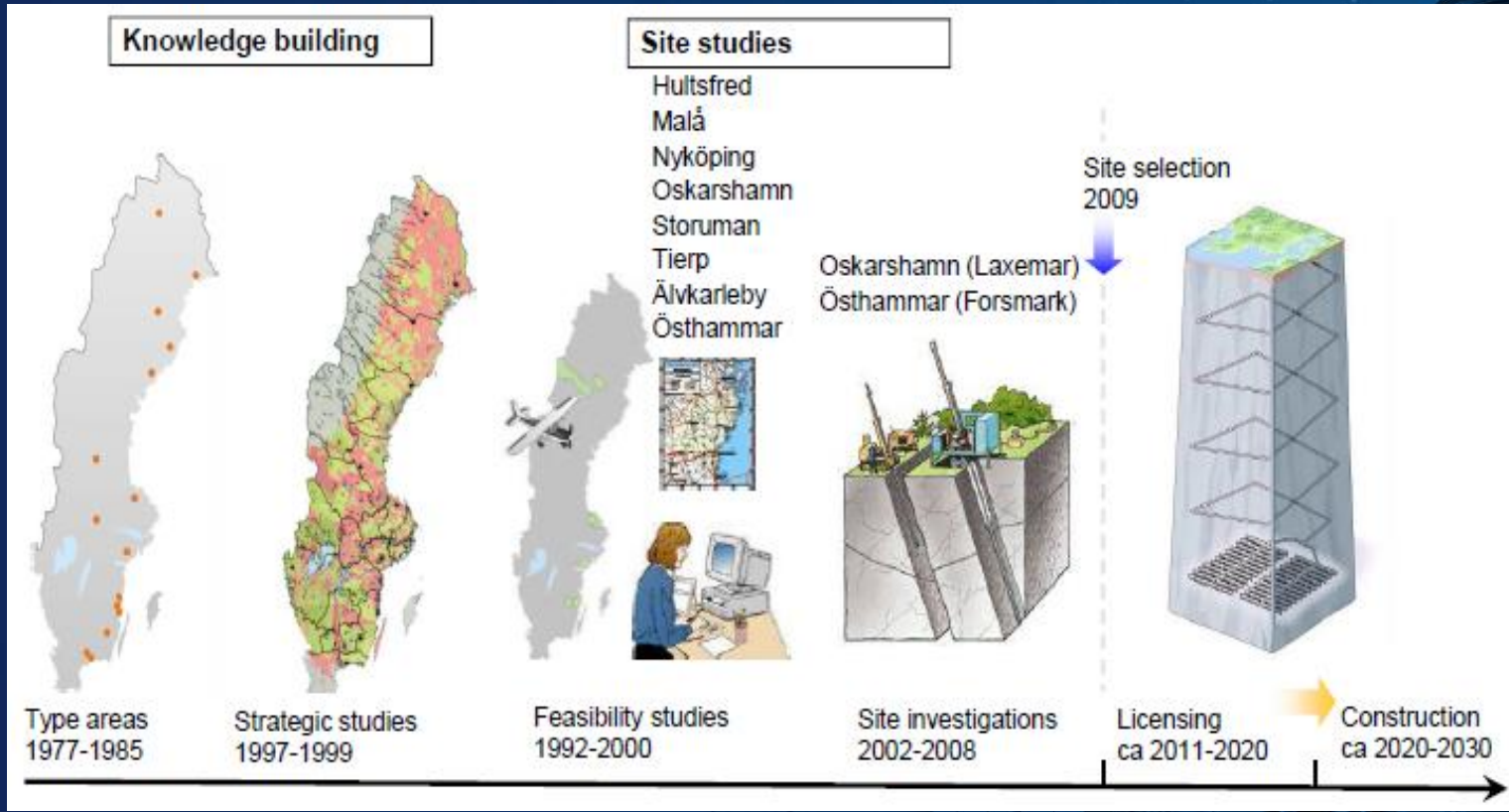


# NEED FOR A SITE SELECTION PROGRAMME: SWEDEN

- Reprocessing of SNF as an option in the 1960s and 1970s
- The Nuclear Power Stipulation Act of 1977
  - Absolute safety
- The Act on Nuclear Activities of 1984
  - Responsibility of owners of NPPs
- Prohibition of final storage of foreign SNF, 1993
- Final disposal in Sweden – no reprocessing  
(Source: Sundqvist 2002; Stendahl 2009)



# STAGES OF THE SITING PROCESS IN SWEDEN (SOURCE: SKB)





# EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DIALOGUE STYLES IN SWEDEN

1986	News leaflet "SKB-Nytt"	1997	RISCOM Model
1987	Information campaign in the candidate municipalities	2002	Consultations according to the Environmental Code incl. meetings with the Oskarshamn EIA Forum and the Forsmark Consultation and EIA Group
1987	Open House at the SFR facility in Forsmark		
1989	m/s Sigyn campaign	2007	Transparency Programme
1990	Advertising campaign in Swedish print media	2009	Added Value Programme
1990	Dialogue Project	2012	Remiss rounds
1992	Voluntarism		(Sources: Eriksson 2003; Elam et al. 2010; SKB)
1992	The Oskarshamn Model		



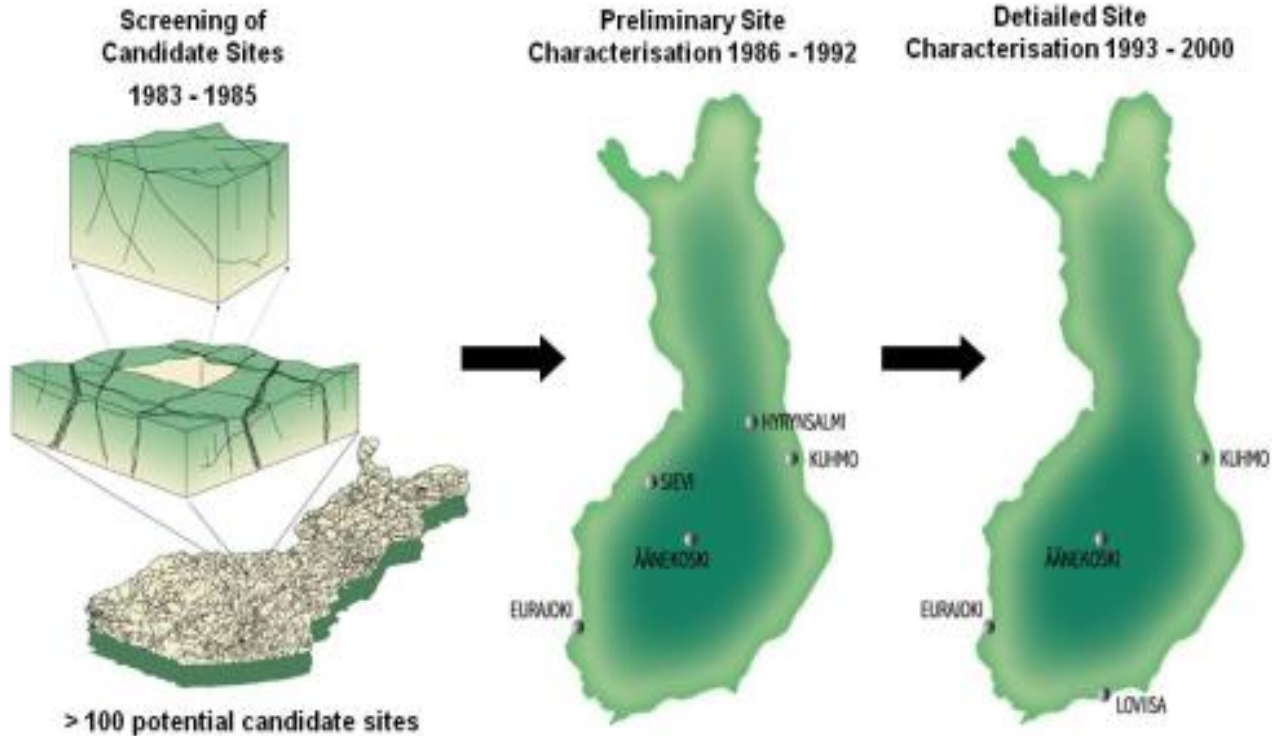


# NEED FOR A SITE SELECTION PROGRAMME: FINLAND

- Government decision of 1983 – final disposal in Finland a secondary plan
- Teollisuuden Voima started the site selection process for SNF from the Olkiluoto NPP in the early 1980s
- Amendment of Nuclear Energy Act in 1994
  - Prohibition of export or import of nuclear waste
  - SNF from the Loviisa NPP returned to the Soviet Union/Russia until 1996
- Decision-in-Principle of 2000, Eurajoki selected
- 2016: The second SNF repository for Fennovoima?  
Will Fennovoima start a site selection programme?



# STAGES OF THE SITE SELECTION PROGRAMME IN FINLAND (SOURCE: POSIVA)



# EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO DIALOGUE STYLES IN FINLAND

1984–1986	With permission of the landowner
1986–1987	Negotiations with the local authorities
1987–1992	Remedying the knowledge deficit of local public
1993–1996	Engaging two-way communication with local people
1996–1999	The EIA process and the compensation negotiations
1999–2000	DiP process of the repository
2008–2010	EIA and DiP procedures for expansion of the repository
2013	Public hearing of the construction licence application





# THE STYLE HAS CHANGED

From "Decide-Announce-Defend" (DAD)  
towards "Mitigate-Understand-Mediate" (MUM)  
but there are still challenges.

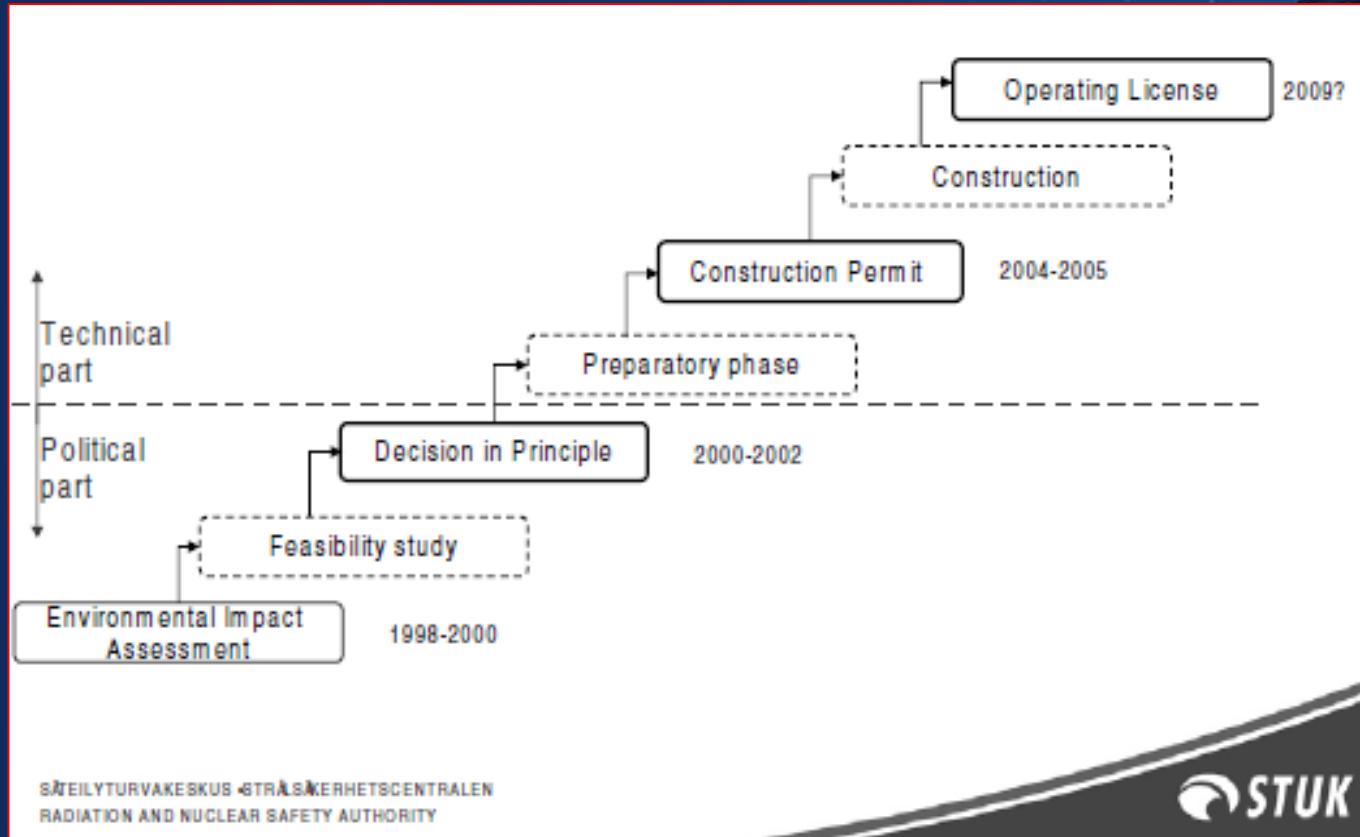


# PARTICIPATORY TURN

”... reflects widespread acknowledgement in the discourse of policy actors and implementing organisations of the importance of social aspects of radioactive waste management (RWM) and the need to involve citizens and their representatives in the process. This appears to be an important move towards democratisation of this particular field of technological decision-making but, despite these developments, technical aspects are still most often brought into the public arena only after technical experts have defined the ‘problem’ and decided upon a ‘solution’. This maintains a notional divide between the treatment of technical and social aspects of RWM and raises pressing questions about the kind of choice affected communities are given if they are not able to debate fully the technical options.” (Bergmans et



# TECHNO-POLITICAL DIVIDE IN LICENSING OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES IN FINLAND (ISAKSSON 2007)





# CONCLUSIONS: SWEDEN VS. FINLAND

## Similarities

- Gradual changes due to societal pressure
- The role of the host municipalities in local decision-making (veto right)
- Public engagement by the implementers
- Use of added value / local benefits / compensation

## Differences

- Other RWM actors have been more interested in developing and implementing public engagement projects in Sweden.
- Funding available for municipalities and NGOs in Sweden
- More participation possibilities in the Swedish licensing review process than in the Finnish process
- Strong techno-political divide in Finland



# THANK YOU

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*You can change the world  
only if you know how it works.*

6/14/2016



# ETHICAL ASPECTS AND THE SITE SELECTION PROGRAMME

- National responsibility
  - Producer responsibility
- Procedural justice
  - Local right of veto
  - Public participation
- Distributional justice
  - Costs – benefits
  - Added value

