



SWEDISH  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION  
AGENCY

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**Answers from Sweden to the consultation in accordance with Article 4 and 5 of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a transboundary context /Espoo convention) regarding the possibility of extending the service of life of the nuclear power plant Olkiluoto 1 and 2 Finland, SYKE/2023/1899**

Sweden was invited by Finland to take part in consultation regarding the possibility of extending the service life of the Olkiluoto 1 and Olkiluoto 2 plant units and upgrading their thermal power at the Olkiluoto nuclear power plant in Finland.

The consultation carried out by the Swedish EPA have been conducted as follows. The documentation has been circulated to organizations and authorities and published on the website.

**Comments received**

SEPA has received comments from two authorities, *The Swedish Board of Agriculture* and the *Swedish Radiation Safety Authority* and from one organization *Miljövänner för kärnkraft*. The statements are summarised below by SEPA but have to be read in full text.

*The Swedish Board of Agriculture* would have liked to see an accident modelling and impact assessment of an INES-7 event in the EIA. Radioactive fallout in Sweden following such an event can be expected to have mainly negative effects on public health, but also significant negative effect on Swedish food production, trade and exports. See further details in the statement.

*Swedish Radiation Safety Authority* comments that the postulated accident included in the environmental impact assessment results in a limited radiological impact in Sweden. A more severe accident (i.e. beyond design basis accident<sup>1</sup>), although extremely unlikely, would possibly lead to higher radiological consequences in Sweden. Such an event is not presented in the EIA. However,

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<sup>1</sup> As described by United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in *Guidance on the applicability of the Convention to the lifetime extension of nuclear power plants* (2021)

SSM finds the approach in the EIA acceptable. See the full statement for further details.

*Miljövänner för kärnkraft (MFK)* analyse the situation which can be read in the full statement. However, their conclusion is that they support the option of an extension to 2058 and a 10% increase in power output, taking into account, among other things, the control over which STUK is given control and the environmental considerations referred to in the Espoo consultation documents. See further information in their attached statement.

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*The decision has been made electronically and there is no need for signatures.*

For the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Nanna Wikholm

Head of Unit

Åsa Blomster

Point of Contact for the Espoo  
Convention and the protocol

**Attachment with comments from:**

The Swedish Board of Agriculture

Swedish Radiation Safety Authority

Miljövänner för kärnkraft (MFK)

**Copy**

Bastian Ljunggren and Eleonora Rönström Ministry of Climate and Enterprise

Ulla Helminen and Wilma Poutanen, Finnish Environmental Institute