

A Government decision-in-principle issued on 17 January 2002 on Posiva Oy's application for the construction of a disposal facility for spent nuclear fuel generated in Finland regarding the unresolved part of the application, postponed by the Government to be considered in conjunction with the processing of Teollisuuden Voima Oy's application for a decision-in-principle on the construction of a new nuclear power plant unit, submitted to the Government on 15 November 2000.

## Application

In its application, dated 26 May 1999, Posiva Oy applied for a Government decision-in-principle as referred to in section 11 of the Nuclear Energy Act (990/1987) on the issue of whether the construction of a disposal facility for the spent nuclear fuel generated in Finland in Olkiluoto in the municipality of Eurajoki is in line with the overall good of society. In addition, Posiva Oy further specified its application in a letter on 23 November 2000.

Posiva Oy is a company jointly established in 1995 by Teollisuuden Voima Oy and Fortum Power and Heat Oy and owned by them, with the measures following the intermediate onsite storage of the spent nuclear fuel generated by the nuclear power plants of its owners as its main area of operation.

In its letter of 23 November 2000, Posiva Oy further specified the application for the construction of a disposal facility for the spent nuclear fuel generated by the four nuclear power plant units currently operational in Finland as well as the spent fuel that would be generated by the new nuclear power plant unit planned by Teollisuuden Voima Oy. In the same letter, the company limited the scope of the application, which had originally included the final disposal capacity for spent nuclear fuel needed by the four existing power plants and, potentially, two new nuclear power plant units to be built in Finland. Thereby, the scope of the application applied only to the final disposal capacity needed by the five nuclear power plant units mentioned above.

Through the decision-in-principle made on 21 December 2000, the Government reached a decision on Posiva Oy's application insofar as it regards the construction of a final disposal facility for the spent nuclear fuel generated by the four nuclear power plant units currently operational in Finland.

The application remains unresolved for the part regarding the construction of the final disposal capacity needed for the spent nuclear fuel – a maximum of 2,500 tonnes – of a power plant unit to be constructed in accordance with Teollisuuden Voima Oy's pending application for a decision-in-principle on the construction of a new nuclear power plant unit. When making the decision-in-principle on the construction of a disposal facility, upon the applicant's request this part of the decision was postponed by the Government to be resolved in conjunction with the said Teollisuuden Voima Oy's application for a decision-in-principle.

The already-valid decision-in-principle on the construction of a disposal facility concerns a facility with treatment and final disposal capacity for the spent fuel generated by the four nuclear power plant units currently operational in Finland, an amount comparable to a maximum of approximately 4,000 tonnes of uranium. Consequently, if the above-mentioned facility is used for the final disposal

of the spent fuel of the nuclear power plant unit planned by Teollisuuden Voima Oy, the maximum amount of uranium that needs to be disposed of is approximately 6,500 tonnes. The said amount of spent nuclear fuel will be generated if the operation time of the nuclear power plant units is 60 years.

The planned final disposal facility would consist of an encapsulation facility with auxiliary and peripheral premises above ground as well as a final disposal repository to be excavated in the bedrock to a depth of approx. 400–700 metres. The intention is to emplace the spent nuclear fuel in the final disposal repository, encapsulated in copper canisters.

In accordance with the application, the encapsulation facility would treat 100–250 tonnes of uranium annually. The application shows that the treatment and final disposal of the spent fuel from the nuclear power plant unit planned by Teollisuuden Voima Oy would not create the need to increase the annual capacity of the planned encapsulation facility.

The construction of the final disposal facility would begin after 2010 and its operational phase in 2020. The facility would have an operational life of a few decades, the length of this operational life depending on the total amount, and the time of accumulation, of spent nuclear fuel in need of final disposal, which, on the other hand, would depend on the total periods of operation of the nuclear power plant units.

The justifications presented by Posiva Oy in its application cover the final disposal facility, including the construction of an underground final disposal repository regarding the part of the application that remains unresolved. In other words, the justifications for the construction of an extended facility also facilitating the treatment and final disposal of the spent fuel generated by the new nuclear power plant unit proposed in Teollisuuden Voima Oy's application for the decision-in-principle are included in the justifications that Posiva Oy has presented in its application for the construction of a final disposal facility.

As justifications for the necessity of the final disposal of spent nuclear fuel and the construction of a final disposal facility, Posiva Oy has presented, for instance, the following:

- Pursuant to Section 6 a of the Nuclear Energy Act, nuclear waste generated in connection with or as a result of the use of nuclear energy in Finland shall be handled, stored and permanently disposed of in Finland.
- Responsibility for the implementation of the management of nuclear waste belongs to the producers of the waste, who, in accordance with the Nuclear Energy Act, are under a waste management obligation. The management of spent nuclear fuel is one of the management responsibilities which section 9 of the Nuclear Energy Act bestows on the licence holder of a nuclear power plant. The applicant company Posiva Oy, owned by Teollisuuden Voima Oy and Fortum Power and Heat Oy, is tasked with the final disposal of the spent nuclear fuel of the companies, i.e. its permanent disposal in Finnish bedrock, including the research and development required for final disposal.
- Considering the long-term safety issues, in principle, the only remaining option is final disposal in bedrock.

- In principle, spent nuclear fuel could also be reprocessed. In such a case the responsibility for final disposal would concern nuclear waste generated through reprocessing, some of which is highly radioactive and comparable to spent nuclear fuel.
- It has been estimated that the methods currently being researched with the aim of transforming nuclear waste into less harmful forms will not, within the next few decades, lead to technologies that would eliminate all nuclear waste and the need for final disposal.
- The management of radioactive waste generated as a result of the production of nuclear energy must be organised in a way that does not constitute any danger to human beings or living nature, and in a way that it does not create excessive burdens for future generations, and such that the predicted effects on the health of future generations do not become greater than those currently deemed acceptable.

In its application, Posiva Oy has also presented justifications for the safety, acceptability and feasibility of the final disposal solution it is planning, as well as justifications for the selection of the site for the final disposal facility. The Government has taken these justifications into consideration when making its decision-in-principle on whether the construction of a final disposal facility is in line with the overall good of society.

Reports in accordance with section 24 of the Nuclear Energy Act have been annexed to the application.

## Processing of the application

### **The decision-in-principle made by the Government on 21 December 2000 and adopted by the decision of Parliament on 18 May 2001 on the construction of a final disposal facility for spent nuclear fuel generated in Finland**

On 21 December 2000, the Government made a decision-in-principle on Posiva Oy's application regarding final disposal of spent nuclear fuel generated by the nuclear power plants currently operational in Finland. On 18 May 2001 Parliament decided to adopt the decision-in-principle. In accordance with the decision-in-principle, the construction of a final disposal facility for spent nuclear fuel generated by nuclear power plants currently operational in Finland, in the form presented in the facility description of the application as regards the key principles of operation and ensuring safety in Olkiluoto in the municipality of Eurajoki, is in line with the overall good of society.

By virtue of the said decision-in-principle, final disposal capacity can be constructed for the maximum amount of spent nuclear fuel, as required by the need for final disposal capacity estimated on the basis of the operating licences of the existing nuclear power plants in Finland valid at any given time, so that the maximum total amount of nuclear fuel to be disposed of does not exceed approximately 4,000 tonnes.

### **The postponed part of the application for a decision-in-principle**

When making its decision-in-principle, the Government postponed its decision regarding the part of the application concerning the construction of final disposal capacity for the spent nuclear fuel that would be generated by the new nuclear power plant unit planned by Teollisuuden Voima Oy. The

Government decided that this part of the application would be resolved in conjunction with the processing of Teollisuuden Voima Oy's application for a decision-in-principle on the construction of a new nuclear power plant unit.

The postponed, unresolved part of the application for a decision-in-principle concerns only the extension of the final disposal repository. The application shows that the planned treatment capacity of the encapsulation facility included in the disposal facility, 100-250 tonnes of uranium/annum, is sufficient to cover the treatment of the spent nuclear fuel generated by the new nuclear power plant unit.

## **Reports**

In order to ensure that the prerequisites for resolving the application are met, the Ministry of Trade and Industry acquired the reports pursuant to the Nuclear Energy Act and Decree before making the decision-in-principle on the construction of a final disposal facility, which the Government made on 21 December 2000. The reports concern a disposal facility with a capacity facilitating the disposal of the spent nuclear fuel generated by the nuclear power plants currently operational in Finland and two new potential nuclear power plant units.

In other words, the reports cover the amount of nuclear fuel in need of disposal and the implementation plan for final disposal, including the construction of the final disposal capacity required by the plans concerning the nuclear power plant unit presented in Teollisuuden Voima Oy's application for a decision-in-principle. The reports in question are part of the official documentation of the decision-in-principle concerning the construction of a final disposal facility made by the Government on 21 December 2000 and are presented in the said decision-in-principle.

The preliminary safety assessment of the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority of Finland on the application for a decision-in-principle concerning the construction of a final disposal facility for spent nuclear fuel is also annexed to this decision-in-principle concerning the final disposal of the spent nuclear fuel generated by the new nuclear power plant unit, in accordance with Teollisuuden Voima Oy's application for a decision-in-principle.

Annexed to the application for a decision-in-principle, Posiva Oy provided the Ministry of Trade and Industry with an assessment report pursuant to the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (468/1994), on which the Ministry of Trade and Industry gave the contact authority's statement. In corresponding fashion, as the reports concerning the application for a decision-in-principle described above, the EIA report and the contact authority's statement given on it also cover the extended final disposal facility project facilitating the treatment and final disposal of the spent nuclear fuel generated by the nuclear power plants currently operating in Finland and, potentially, two new nuclear power plant units.

In the reports concerning the construction of a final disposal facility and during the course of the EIA procedure, no facts have arisen indicating a lack of sufficient prerequisites for constructing a final disposal facility to the total extent described in the application, according to which the facility is also capable of the treatment and disposal of the spent fuel generated by the potential new nuclear power plant unit planned by Teollisuuden Voima Oy, in a safe manner and without causing harmful effects to people or damage to the environment or property. Neither have any such facts arisen on the basis of which no decision-in-principle on the construction of a final disposal facility to the total extent described above, in line with the overall good of society, could be made.

In its preliminary safety assessment on 7 February 2001 on Teollisuuden Voima Oy's nuclear power plant project, the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority has stated that, as concerns nuclear waste management, no technical facts have arisen that would prevent the safe treatment or final disposal of the spent nuclear fuel generated by the use of the new nuclear power plant unit in the same manner as planned for the spent fuel from the existing power plants.

In addition, in its statement on 8 February 2001 concerning Teollisuuden Voima Oy's application for a decision-in-principle, the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority has concluded that, in principle, it would be possible to extend the final disposal facility for spent nuclear fuel so that it would facilitate the disposal of the spent fuel generated by the new nuclear power plant unit but, when doing this, it must be ensured that the extension is implemented within a geologically solid bedrock area.

## Paragraphs applied to the decision

It is laid down in section 14(1) of the Nuclear Energy Act that, when making a decision-in-principle referred to under section 11, the Government shall ascertain that:

- the municipality where it is planned that the nuclear facility will be located as per its statement referred to in section 12, is in favour of the facility and that
- no facts indicating a lack of sufficient prerequisites for constructing a nuclear facility, as required in section 6, have arisen. According to the said section 6, the use of nuclear energy must be safe and must not cause harmful effects to people, or damage to the environment or property.

It is laid down in section 14(2) that should the Government find that the prerequisites laid down in subsection 1 have been met, it shall, in reaching its decision-in-principle, consider the issue from the perspective of the overall good of society, and take account of the benefits and drawbacks arising from the nuclear facility, paying particular attention to: 1) the need for the nuclear facility project with respect to the country's energy supply; 2) the suitability of the intended site of the nuclear facility and its effects on the environment; and 3) arrangements for the nuclear fuel and waste management.

## Meeting the prerequisites for the decision-in-principle

### Statement by the municipality of Eurajoki

The municipal council of Eurajoki has given a statement on the project in favour of constructing the final disposal facility, as proposed in the application, in Olkiluoto in Eurajoki. The municipal council decision on the statement of the municipality of Eurajoki in favour of the project became legally valid on 17 November 2000. The statement concerns the project plan, where the extent of the project covers the treatment and disposal of spent nuclear fuel generated by the four nuclear power plant units currently operational in Finland as well as two potential new nuclear power plant units in the facility in question.

### Prerequisites for constructing the facility pursuant to section 6 of the Nuclear Energy Act

No facts have arisen in the reports regarding the construction of the final disposal facility in its entirety, indicating a lack of sufficient prerequisites for constructing the facility project, in a safe manner and not causing harmful effects to people, or damage to the environment or property, to the extent that the project covers the treatment and disposal of the spent fuel generated by both nuclear power plants currently operational in Finland and the prospective new nuclear power plant unit, in accordance with Teollisuuden Voima Oy's application for a decision-in-principle.

No facts have arisen, in the statements concerning the nuclear power plant project proposed in Teollisuuden Voima Oy's application for a decision-in-principle, in the preliminary safety assessments by the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority, or other reports, indicating a lack of sufficient prerequisites for the disposal of the spent fuel generated by the prospective new nuclear power plant unit in a facility to be constructed in accordance with the valid decision-in-principle concerning a final disposal facility. Correspondingly, no such facts have arisen with respect to the expansion of the final disposal repository to the extent required, in a safe manner without causing injury to people, or damage to the environment or property.

Referring to the reports mentioned above and the reports pursuant to section 24 of the Nuclear Energy Decree annexed to the application for the construction of a final disposal facility by the applicant, the Government finds that no facts have arisen indicating a lack of sufficient prerequisites for the construction of the planned final disposal facility as laid down in section 6 of the Nuclear Energy Act and with capacity enabling the facility to treat and dispose of the spent fuel generated by nuclear power plants currently operational in Finland as well as the new nuclear power plant unit to be constructed in accordance with Teollisuuden Voima Oy's application for a decision-in-principle.

## Consideration of the decision-in-principle

The Government has found that Eurajoki, the municipality comprising the planned location of the nuclear facility, is in favour of the construction of the facility and that Eurajoki's statement in favour of the construction concerns the project to an extent also facilitating the construction of final disposal capacity and allowing the final disposal of the spent nuclear fuel that would be generated by the new nuclear power plant unit proposed by Teollisuuden Voima Oy. In addition, the Government has found that no facts have arisen indicating a lack of sufficient prerequisites for the construction of the extended facility as required in section 6 of the Nuclear Energy Act, the extension involving the construction of final disposal capacity for the spent fuel generated by the said new nuclear power plant unit and the final disposal of the said fuel in the facility.

Having found the above-mentioned prerequisites for making the decision-in-principle to have been met, the Government has considered the issue from the perspective of the overall good of society, taking into account the benefits and drawbacks arising from the project, and has decided to make a decision-in-principle pursuant to section 11 of the Nuclear Energy Act (990/1987) issued on 11 December 1987 on the construction of the planned nuclear facility extended such that the extension covers the part of the application postponed for later consideration under the decision-in-principle made by the Government on 21 December 2000 regarding the construction of a final disposal facility.

## Decision-in-principle

The construction of an extended final disposal facility for the spent nuclear fuel produced in Finland in Olkiluoto in the municipality of Eurajoki referred to in the Government's decision-in-principle made on 21 December 2000, facilitating the treatment and disposal of the spent nuclear fuel generated by the nuclear power plant unit proposed in Teollisuuden Voima Oy's application for a decision-in-principle, submitted on 15 November 2000, is in line with the overall good of society.

By virtue of this decision-in-principle, final disposal capacity can be constructed for the maximum amount of spent nuclear fuel as the need for final disposal capacity estimated on the basis of the operating licence of the said new nuclear power plant unit valid at any given time requires, so that the maximum total amount of nuclear fuel for which the final disposal can be constructed does not exceed an amount comparable to approximately 2,500 tonnes of uranium.

## Period of validity of the decision-in-principle

This decision-in-principle is valid until 19 May 2016 under the same preconditions as the decision-in-principle on the construction of a final disposal facility for spent nuclear fuel made by the Government on 21 December 2000, but it will expire should the decision-in-principle on the construction of a new nuclear power plant unit proposed by Teollisuuden Voima Oy expire.

## Effects of the decision-in-principle

The effects presented in the decision-in-principle regarding the construction of a final disposal facility for spent nuclear fuel made by the Government on 21 December 2000

- on the implementation of the project;
- on the mode of implementation and the licences required by the implementation and their processing;
- on the safety requirements of the project and the demonstration of compliance with safety requirements by the party responsible for the project; and
- on the fact that new decisions concerning reversibility and final disposal

are also applicable as such to the construction of the final disposal facility extended in accordance with this decision-in-principle.

After this decision-in-principle is made, the application for a decision-in-principle further defined by Posiva Oy's letter of 23 November 2000 will be regarded as fully resolved.

In accordance with the already valid decision-in-principle on the construction of a final disposal facility made by the Government on 21 December 2000, the facility can treat and dispose of a maximum amount of spent nuclear fuel comparable to approximately 4,000 tonnes of uranium. By

virtue of the earlier decision-in-principle mentioned above and the current decision-in-principle, the maximum amount of spent nuclear fuel that can be treated and disposed of in the said facility may not exceed approximately 6,500 tonnes.

## Justifications for the decision-in-principle

In the decision-in-principle on the construction of a final disposal facility issued on 21 December 2000, the Government has presented the justifications for

- the need for final disposal;
- the acceptability of the final disposal solution presented by Posiva Oy;
- the preconditions for the implementation of the project; and
- the right timing of the decision-in-principle in relation to the obligations of the parties bound by the nuclear waste management obligation.

The management of spent nuclear fuel generated by the new nuclear power plant unit planned by Teollisuuden Voima Oy is covered by the requirements and obligations of the Nuclear Energy Act, which the Government has found to constitute justifications for reaching a decision-in-principle in favour of constructing a final disposal facility. As concerns these requirements and obligations, the Government states the following:

The use of nuclear energy requires a licence pursuant to the Nuclear Energy Act and, according to the Act, a licensee whose operations generate or have generated nuclear waste shall be responsible for all nuclear waste management measures regarding the nuclear waste generated as a result of its operations, and their appropriate preparation, as well as for their costs. From the above-mentioned obligation it follows that companies producing nuclear energy have also the responsibility to organise the management of the spent nuclear fuel generated by their plants. On the other hand, section 6 a of the Nuclear Energy Act stipulates that nuclear waste generated in connection with, or as a result of, the use of nuclear energy in Finland shall be handled, stored and permanently disposed of in Finland.

Accordingly, the Government states that the need for final disposal, concluded and justified in the valid decision-in-principle on the construction of a final disposal facility, and the need to construct final disposal capacity accordingly, also concern the spent fuel generated by the new nuclear power plant unit and the final management of said fuel.

The Government finds that no facts have arisen indicating that, due to the quality or quantity of the fuel, or from safety or some other viewpoints, the final disposal of the spent fuel of the new nuclear power plant unit planned by Teollisuuden Voima Oy should be implemented in any other way than by disposing of it in the disposal facility planned by Posiva Oy.

In its application for a decision-in-principle, Teollisuuden Voima Oy has proposed that the new nuclear power plant unit be built on the same plant site as the existing nuclear power plant units, either in Olkiluoto of Eurajoki or Håstholmen of Loviisa. The Government finds that, for financial reasons and with a view to measures preceding the final disposal of spent nuclear fuel, such as the



implementation of the transport of spent nuclear fuel in particular, it is appropriate that the disposal of nuclear fuel be organised in the same facility as the disposal of the spent fuel generated by the existing nuclear power plant units.

In its application for a decision-in-principle for the construction of a final disposal facility, of which the Ministry of Trade and Industry has acquired the reports pursuant to the Nuclear Energy Act and Decree, Posiva Oy has proposed that the final disposal repository be extended in a manner facilitating the disposal of the spent fuel generated by two new nuclear power plant units, as well as the spent fuel generated by the existing nuclear power plants. Furthermore, the company has announced that final disposal capacity will be constructed in stages as needed. No facts have arisen in the reports regarding the application, which indicate a lack of sufficient prerequisites for extending the final disposal facility in a safe manner, or in a manner due to which the functionality of the extended premises for the purpose of final disposal would differ from the functionality of the premises whose construction is already covered by the valid decision-in-principle. Accordingly, the Government considers the construction of an extended final disposal facility, in turn facilitating the construction of a final disposal repository for the spent nuclear fuel generated by the new nuclear power plant unit proposed by Teollisuuden Voima Oy, to be acceptable and appropriate.

The applicant company, Posiva Oy, will collect the management costs incurred after the intermediate storage of spent nuclear fuel from the nuclear power plants of its owner companies, including the cost of the design, implementation and use of final disposal, from the said companies. The above-mentioned owner companies under a nuclear waste management obligation – i.e. including Teollisuuden Voima Oy – collect assets in order to cover the future costs of nuclear waste management into the National Nuclear Waste Management Fund, complying with the principles defined in the Nuclear Energy Act. The above-mentioned financial arrangements and procedures will also concern the management and costs arising from the spent nuclear fuel generated by the potential new nuclear power plant unit to be constructed in Finland.

Taking into consideration the above-mentioned waste management responsibilities and obligations as well as the requirements of the Nuclear Energy Act and other stipulations on final disposal, and the Government's valid decision-in-principle on the construction of a final disposal facility for spent nuclear fuel generated in Finland, the Government is of the view that, with respect to safety, the prevailing financial conditions and technical implementation, it would be both appropriate and acceptable to dispose of the spent fuel generated by the potential new nuclear power plant unit in the same manner and in the same disposal facility as the spent nuclear fuel generated by the nuclear power plants currently operational in Finland. This would mean constructing an extended final disposal facility with an underground disposal repository also facilitating the disposal of the spent nuclear fuel from the new nuclear power plant unit. Accordingly, the Government finds it justified that a decision-in-principle be reached in favour of constructing a disposal facility, as presented in Posiva Oy's specified application regarding the part of the application the Government had postponed for resolution in conjunction with the processing of Teollisuuden Voima Oy's application for a decision-in-principle on the construction of a nuclear power plant unit.

Pursuant to section 6 b of the Nuclear Energy Act, no nuclear waste generated in connection with, or as a result of, the use of nuclear energy elsewhere than in Finland can be handled, stored or permanently disposed of in Finland. Therefore, the Government is of the view that, when extending the final disposal facility in accordance with this decision-in-principle, it would be appropriate with a view to national legislation for the final disposal repository not to be constructed in advance for a larger amount of spent nuclear fuel than is generated according to an estimate based on the operating licence of a prospective new nuclear power plant unit valid at any given time, since even

in the case that the operation time of the nuclear power plant unit were periodically extended after the expiry of the original operating licence, final disposal would still be preceded by a sufficiently long intermediate storage period to facilitate the necessary extension of the final disposal facility.

On the basis of the consideration described above, the Government judges, taking consideration of

- the position of final disposal in nuclear waste management as part of the safe use of nuclear energy;
- social responsibility with respect to a comprehensive solution for nuclear fuel management;
- the fact that the final disposal solution described above meets the obligations imposed on the party under a waste management obligation under the Act and by virtue of the Act;
- the information that no facts have arisen indicating that the implementation of the final disposal of the spent nuclear fuel generated by Teollisuuden Voima Oy's planned new nuclear power plant unit would cause functional safety risks or other disadvantages or risks to the operation of the planned final disposal facility;
- the information that no facts have arisen indicating that, due to its quality, final disposal of the spent nuclear fuel generated by Teollisuuden Voima Oy's planned new nuclear power plant unit in the planned final disposal facility could constitute the kind of risks or environmental effects that in some way could put the appropriateness or acceptability of the final disposal of the said fuel into question;
- the advantages of the project;
- the fact that no other technically feasible solutions are in sight for the final disposal of spent nuclear fuel or high-level nuclear waste pursuant to the Nuclear Energy Act;
- the limitation laid down in the Nuclear Energy Act that no nuclear waste other than that generated in connection with, or as a result of, the use of nuclear energy in Finland can be permanently disposed of in Finland, and for this reason it has been deemed appropriate under the Government's decision-in-principle on the construction of a final disposal facility to construct final disposal capacity stage by stage, to accommodate the need arising from the amount of spent nuclear fuel generated in Finland at any given time,

that constructing an extended final disposal facility for spent nuclear fuel generated in Finland in Olkiluoto in the municipality of Eurajoki, referred to in the valid decision-in-principle made by the Government on 21 December 2000, in order to facilitate the treatment and final disposal of the spent nuclear fuel generated by the nuclear power plant unit proposed in Teollisuuden Voima Oy's application for a decision-in-principle on 15 November 2000, is in line with the overall good of society in such a manner that the final disposal repository would be constructed for the maximum amount of spent nuclear fuel as the need for final disposal capacity estimated on the basis of the operating licence of the said nuclear power plant unit, valid at any given time, required.

Fee

This decision-in-principle concerns the part of Posiva Oy's application for a decision-in-principle on the construction of a final disposal facility that, upon the applicant's request, was postponed for later consideration by the Government when it made the decision-in-principle regarding the original application on 21 December 2000. The fee for this decision-in-principle and the preparation of the decision is included in the fee of FIM 220,000 levied from Posiva Oy upon the submission of the application for a decision-in-principle, laid down in the Decree on Fees for Control of Nuclear Energy (195/1988).

## Parliamentary handling

Pursuant to section 15 of the Nuclear Energy Act, this decision shall be forwarded to Parliament for its perusal.

Adopted in Helsinki on 17 January 2002

Minister of Trade and Industry

Sinikka Mönkäre

Senior Adviser

Anne Väättäinen

## APPENDICES

- 1 Preliminary safety assessment of the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority of Finland
- 2 Summary of statements and opinions presented in a public hearing
- 3 Management of spent nuclear fuel; a review