



**A national coordinator for the expansion of
nuclear power**

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**Interim report 3: Report on the National Nuclear New-build
Coordinator's mission regarding the expansion of nuclear power
in Sweden – November 2025**

Summary

This interim report from the National Nuclear New-build Coordinator summarises the efforts taken by the government so far to enable new nuclear power in Sweden. The coordinator also reports on the ongoing analysis that will result in new recommendations to the government at a later stage. The coordinator also provides an assessment of the current situation regarding the development of new nuclear power in Sweden.

Finally, the National Nuclear New-build Coordinator highlights the need for further positions at the political level, which is relevant when the measures under the current political Tidö-agreement regarding nuclear power in general have been initiated or implemented. Such overall positions, as well as the continued way forward for new nuclear power, can be described in a national nuclear energy strategy.

1. Introduction

This interim report aims mainly to summarize the preparations made so far for new nuclear power and the ongoing work of the National Nuclear New-build Coordinator (section 2). The report describes the areas of work that are now being analysed before recommendations are communicated at a later stage (section 3). An overall assessment of the objective of the roadmap for new nuclear power is described (section 4). The report also provides examples of overarching issues that the government may need to clarify before the next steps in the development of new nuclear power in Sweden (section 5).

The report summarises the work up to and including October 2025. The assignment to the National Nuclear New-build Coordinator will continue until the end of December 2026.

The *Nuclear New-build Coordination Office* refers to the inquiry with its secretariat, led by the National Nuclear New-build Coordinator.¹

2. Summary of ongoing activities and measures taken of importance for the expansion of nuclear power

In this section, the main active areas of work within the Nuclear New-build Coordination Office are presented without reproducing in detail what has already been reported in previous interim reports^{2,3}

2.1 Skills supply and industry collaboration

Skills supply is a central aspect in the expansion of nuclear power in Sweden. It involves a wide range of competencies — from concrete workers and welders to engineers and project managers. As highlighted in Interim Report 1, the nuclear industries in France and the United Kingdom have estimated the total skills demand for nuclear expansion over the coming decades to be around 100,000 professionals per country. A corresponding analysis is needed for the Swedish expansion to understand which competencies may be required, to what extent, and when they will be needed. Such a skills

¹ <https://karnkraftssamordningen.se>

² Nuclear Power Coordination (2024): Interim report: The nuclear new-build coordinator's recommendations regarding the expansion of new nuclear power in Sweden – June 2024, Komm2024/00450/KN 2024:01-1/

³ Nuclear Power Coordination (2025): Interim report 2: Report on the National Nuclear New-build Coordinator's mission regarding the expansion of nuclear power in Sweden – January 2025, Komm2025/00099

demand analysis is crucial for educational institutions to plan and scale their activities accordingly.

In its report *Kompetens för samhällets elektrifiering (Skills for the Electrification of Society)*, the Swedish Energy Agency proposed a specific government mission to develop a detailed analysis for nuclear power⁴. As of now, no such mission has been issued, but it is urgent that such an analysis is conducted to provide stakeholders with a foundation for planning.

Against this background, the National Nuclear New-build Coordinator has initiated own internal work related to skills provision. To understand the conditions various educational sectors need to meet demand, discussions have taken place with, among others, the Swedish National Agency for Higher Vocational Education and the management of major technical universities and higher education. The coordinator has also commissioned the research institute RISE (Research Institutes of Sweden) to conduct an initial study on potential structural models and forms of collaboration within the industry to enable the educational initiatives that may be required for new nuclear power development in Sweden.

In the study, RISE has among other things interviewed key stakeholders to analyse skills needs, highlighted similar efforts in other countries, and reviewed existing educational initiatives and actors involved in nuclear-related education. The report of the study provides a range of recommendations that the Nuclear New-build Coordination Office now is analysing further and discussing with relevant stakeholders⁵.

Work is also underway at the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority, which runs a government mission to strengthen competencies related to nuclear power. According to the mission directive, the authority is to enhance its expertise to review and develop regulations and licensing processes for nuclear power based on both existing and new technologies. The Swedish Radiation Safety Authority is also tasked with strengthening national skills provision in the field of radiation safety, which is essential for both existing and new nuclear power. The final report is due on December 20, 2025.

⁴ [Kompetens för samhällets elektrifiering - Slutrapportering av regeringsuppdrag att samordna en nationell kraftsamling.](#)

⁵ [Rise \(2025\): Kompetensförsörjning för ny kärnkraft i Sverige - mot ett svenskt Kärnkraftscollege](#)

The coordinator's assessment is that extensive measures are needed to ensure skills provision for the expansion of new nuclear power. During the autumn, potential initiatives will be identified as a first step, based on the input and materials collected so far, as well as further dialogue with stakeholders. At present, the following observations can be made:

- There is a lack of clear ownership of skills provision for new nuclear power, resulting in poor coordination between the few initiatives underway and those that need to be launched.
- Financing large, capital-intensive educational facilities is difficult. This is a general issue, not limited to energy supply and nuclear power. Specifically for nuclear power, this could involve facilities for training reactor maintenance operations et cetera. In a broader context related to education and research, it could involve a future training or research reactor.
- Security clearance procedures for personnel will need to be expanded. Several stakeholders point out that current routines are inefficient and that clearances can take a long time.
- There is a clearly expressed need for a communication platform to raise awareness of the career opportunities offered by nuclear power.
- Coordination may be needed with other expanding sectors, such as defence, to avoid competition for unique competencies.

These observations form the basis for upcoming recommendations regarding skills provision.

2.2 Local collaboration platform

To strengthen cooperation between municipalities and regions that want to develop the possibility of hosting new nuclear power, the Nuclear New-build Coordinator initiated a forum for knowledge building and knowledge transfer in the autumn of 2024. A first meeting took place in Jönköping in November 2024 with around 50 participants from, among others, 14 municipalities and several government agencies.

In 2025, the work on local collaboration has been coordinated with the Nuclear Power Municipalities' Cooperation Body (KSO) and the Swedish

Environmental Protection Agency's government assignment on municipal pilot projects to develop effective working methods for new nuclear power. There are 13 municipalities that have been granted funding by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency to analyse and map the conditions for new nuclear power. Municipalities have, in general, a need for more knowledge about the various processes required in the establishment of new nuclear power. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency therefore hosted a digital conference in March where several government agencies participated to provide information about regulations and practical conditions for new nuclear power. The various pilot municipalities also presented their ongoing projects to enable the municipalities to identify points of contact between the projects for a continued exchange of experience and knowledge between them. Since June, Oskarshamn municipality hosted a meeting for the 13 municipalities and the relevant authorities. The meeting was part of Oskarshamn municipality's own pilot project for which they have been granted funding.

The municipalities reported their results to the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency in September 2025. On 15 October, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Nuclear New-build Coordination Office hosted a final conference where the municipalities presented and discussed their results and experiences from the pilot projects on location, work processes and citizen dialogue. The municipalities' investigations indicate potential sites for new nuclear power in several places in Sweden. In the continuation, the Nuclear New-build Coordination Office will further investigate how the work with local cooperation and collaboration between authorities at different levels can be appropriately taken forward. In the Budget Bill for 2026, the government has proposed continued financial support for municipalities from 2026 until 2030.

The municipality where new nuclear power is planned has an important role partly as a representative of public interests within the municipality in the permit process, e.g. in the form of developing a new detailed land-use plan and processing building permits that enable the operation, and partly by forming its position in relation to the government's permit decision. In accordance with the current proposal for an alternative permitting process, the municipality's right to approve or reject the establishment of a nuclear facility will take place significantly earlier in the process. This further strengthens the need for the municipality to get involved at an early stage.

2.3 Development of the supply chain for new nuclear power

In interim report 1, the Nuclear New-build Coordinator proposed Business Sweden to be commissioned to analyse the Swedish supply chain for new nuclear power and its relationship to the regional supply chain. The work has been completed and has been published by Business Sweden⁶.

The report shows that Sweden has a good starting position with many active companies in the existing national and global nuclear power supply chain. However, there are still dependencies that go outside Sweden and the region. These may be completely legitimate, but the long-term development of the future supply chain should be based on an informed strategy covering construction, operation and the industrial capabilities the plants should have close access to over time. Fundamentally, the establishment of a supply chain is a market issue, so its planning and management is therefore a matter for market participants. For government interventions to be justified, some form of market failure or system deficiency is required. At present, there is no indication of market failures, but the coordinator experiences a low level of awareness of the industrial opportunities the expansion may bring and how individual companies can contribute to the expansion can be improved. Therefore, work is now underway within the Nuclear New-build Coordination Office to better understand whether there may be a need for some form of effort to make it easier for companies to contribute to the construction of new nuclear power in Sweden and potentially in other countries. The office is following what other countries are doing in the area and is investigating whether similar measures may be relevant for Sweden.

A specific activity with the purpose to improve the conditions for the Swedish and regional supply chain was the execution of the Nordic-Baltic Nuclear Investment Summit on 7 October 2025 in Stockholm. The Swedish and Finnish governments co-hosted the summit and the Nuclear New-build Coordinator led the practical implementation of the meeting. The participation consisted of more than 200 representatives from the financial and nuclear sectors globally. In total, people from twenty countries and four continents participated. A purpose of the conference was to bring together the financial sector with companies in the nuclear power supply chain to highlight potential investments opportunities.

⁶ [Business Sweden \(2025\): Powering the future – Analysis of Sweden's Nuclear New Build Value Chain](#)

2.4 A new website

During 2025, the Nuclear New-build Coordination Office has launched a website, karnkraftssamordningen.se. There is information about the work of the office but also more general information about nuclear power. There is also information on the ongoing initiatives to implement the government's roadmap on new nuclear power. There are links to the websites of other authorities for those who needs further information. The website was created in response to requests for more detailed information about the development of new nuclear power in Sweden, including clarity on the roles and responsibilities of those involved in the processes.

2.5 Overview of completed and ongoing activities (government)

Promotional measures		
Activity	Type of event	Date
New energy policy goal of 100 % fossil-free energy by 2040	Parliament decision	2023-06-20
Bill on the long-term direction of energy policy ⁷	Parliament decision	2024-05-29
Assignment to review the tasks and responsibilities of government agencies in the energy sector	Inquiry within the Ministry of Climate and Enterprise	2024-03-29
	Government decision on new instructions for Svenska kraftnät and the Swedish Energy Agency	2025-06-30
	Government decision on new instruction for the Swedish Energy Markets Inspectorate	2025-07-10
Development of financing model for new nuclear power	Inquiry within the Ministry of Finance	2024-08-12 ⁸
Bill to the Parliament New regulation on application for state aid for investments in new nuclear power	Parliament decision	2025-05-21
	Government decision	2025-06-27
Assignment on 1. A mapping of areas with potential for fossil-free energy production and distribution 2. Review national interest claims for fossil-free electricity production and distribution	Report on government assignments to the Swedish Energy Agency	2024-10-25
		2025-10-25

⁷ [Government Bill 2023/24:105](#)

⁸ [Finansiering och riskdelning vid investeringar i ny kärnkraft \(Fi. 2023:F\)](#)

Investments in nuclear power research in the 2025 Budget Bill, Research Bill and Energy Research Bill, among others	Parliament decision	Multiple dates
Assignment to coordinate skills supply for electrification.	Report on government assignments to the Swedish Energy Agency	2024-12-02 ⁹
Financing of pilot and demonstration projects in nuclear power development	Government assignment to the Swedish Energy Agency	2026-02-22 (Annual Report)
Planning for increased electricity use, making locations for connection visible	Report on government assignment to Svenska kraftnät	2025-02-22 ¹⁰
The Electricity Market Inquiry	Report on the Government Public Inquiry (SOU) under the Ministry of Climate and Enterprise	2025-04-24 ¹¹
Assignment on how the central government can reduce programme risk in the decommissioning phase	Report on government assignments to the Swedish National Debt Office	2025-02-25 2025-08-29
A national coordinator for the expansion of nuclear power ¹²	Interim reports Final report of SOU under the Ministry of Climate and Enterprise	Continuous 2026-12-31
Compensation for the decommissioning of nuclear reactors as a result of political decisions	Interim report of the report under the Ministry of Climate and Enterprise. Final report	2026-06-29 2026-12-01
Assignment to the Swedish Energy Agency on preparation for so called IPCEI on nuclear power ¹³	Interim report Final report	2026-02-28 2027-01-30

Regulatory efforts		
Measure	Type of event	Date
Assignment for preliminary testing of reactors	Report on government assignments to the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority	2024-06-11
The Nuclear Power Permitting Inquiry ^{14 15}	Report of SOU under the Ministry of Climate and Enterprise	2024-01-15 ¹⁶ 2025-09-30 ¹⁷ 2026-02-27

⁹ [Kompetens för samhällets elektrifiering \(ER 2024:28\)](#)

¹⁰ [Planering för ökad elanvändning](#)

¹¹ [SOU 2025:47](#)

¹² [Kommittédirektiv 2024:1: En nationell samordnare för utbyggnad av kärnkraft](#)

¹³ [Uppdrag till Statens energimyndighet om förberedande arbete för ett viktigt projekt av gemensamt europeiskt intresse med inriktning kärnkraft \(KN2025/01813\)](#)

¹⁴ [Kommittédirektiv 2023:155: Ny kärnkraft i Sverige – ett andra steg](#)

¹⁵ [Supplementary directive to Kärnkraftsprövningsutredningen \(KN 2023:04\)](#)

¹⁶ [Ny kärnkraft i Sverige – effektivare tillståndsprövning och ändamålsenliga avgifter \(SOU 2025:7\)](#)

¹⁷ [Ny kärnkraft i Sverige - ett samlat system för omhändertagande av radioaktivt avfall. SOU 2025:104](#)

Organisation of technical support for nuclear safety and radiation protection	Report on government assignments to the State Treasury	2025-01-15 ¹⁸
Environmental permit investigation ¹⁹	Report of SOU under the Ministry of Climate and Enterprise	2025-01-21 ²⁰ 2025-07-11 ²¹ 2025-12-31 2026-03-31
Assignment to review the need to develop the county administrative boards' planning and permit processes for new nuclear power	Report on government assignments to the County Administrative Boards of Halland, Kalmar and, for the first part, Uppsala counties	2025-03-28 2026-02-27
Assignment on the financing of the disposal of nuclear residues in the establishment of new nuclear reactors.	Report on government assignments to the Swedish National Debt Office	2025-02-28 2025-09-30
Mapping of regulations for the testing and construction of new nuclear power plants	Report on government assignments to the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning	2025-06-27 ²²
Mapping of regulations for the testing and construction of new nuclear power plants	Report on government assignments to the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority	2025-06-27
New Nuclear Technologies Act	Report on the letter investigation within the Ministry of Climate and Enterprise	-
Assignment for an inventory of the laws and other regulations on the work environment that are relevant to the design of a nuclear power plant's physical construction	Report on government assignments to the Swedish Work Environment Authority	2025-10-31
Strengthened expertise for radiation safety	Report on government assignments to the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority	2025-02-28 2025-12-20
Assignment on knowledge-enhancing dialogue for new nuclear power	Government assignment to the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority	-
Develop planning conditions and working procedures for new nuclear power permitting process	Report on government assignments to the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	2025-11-30
Guidance to an efficient permitting process for new nuclear energy plants under the Environmental Code	Report on government assignments to the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	2027-05-31

¹⁸ [Utvecklat stöd för kärnsäkerhet och strålskydd – En ny teknisk stödorganisation på Strålsäkerhetsmyndigheten](#)

¹⁹ [Kommittédirektiv 2023:78: Förenklade och förkortade tillståndprocesser enligt miljöbalken](#)

²⁰ [En ny samordnad miljöbedömnings- och tillståndsprövningsprocess \(SOU 2024:98\)](#)

²¹ [Tidigt besked om lämplig användning av mark och vatten, SOU 2025:88](#)

²² [Kartläggning av regelverk vid prövning och uppförande av nya kärnkraftverk](#)

New nuclear power in Sweden – more possible coastal sites ²³	Report on inquiry within the Ministry of Climate and Enterprise	2025-10-07
Financial support programme, coordination and package of measures for efficient permit processes for new nuclear power in the budget bill for 2026	Parliament decision	2025-12-18

2.6 Follow-up of other previously proposed measures

The table below summarises how previous recommendations from the Nuclear New-build Coordinator have been taken forward by the Government Offices.

Recommendation	Current status
Establishing a Programme Organisation	Not started
System study highlighting the system benefits of nuclear power and contribution to a more efficient electricity market	The analysis is carried out in a collaboration between the Swedish Energy Agency and the OECD-NEA. Completed Dec 2025.
Clarification of building requirement regime	Final report of government assignment by the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning ²⁴ and the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority ²⁵ . Additional assignments may be needed to cover the intention of the recommendation.
Establishing a national value chain	Assignment reported by Business Sweden ²⁶ . The next steps to strengthen national industrial capacity are further analysed.
Investigation of labour safety requirements	Final report by the Swedish Work Environment Authority ²⁷ .
Strengthened local planning	Collaboration platform established through the Nuclear New-build Coordination Office. The government has stimulated municipalities to develop their preparation for new nuclear power through pilot projects funded by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency. ²⁸ Continued grants to municipalities will be available for 2026–2030 to further establish conditions for efficient local processes.

²³ [Klimat- och Näringslivsdepartementet \(2025\): Promemoria - Ny kärnkraft i Sverige – fler möjliga platser vid kusten, KN2025/01872](#)

²⁴ [Boverket \(2025\): Kartläggning av regelverk vid prövning och uppförande av nya kärnkraftverk, Rapport 2025:14.](#)

²⁵ Strålsäkerhetsmyndigheten (2025): Kartläggning av regelverk vid prövning och uppförande av nya kärnkraftverk (slutredovisning), SSM2024-15168-4

²⁶ [Business Sweden \(2025\): Powering the future – Analysis of Sweden's Nuclear New Build Value Chain](#)

²⁷ Arbetsmiljöverket (2025): Återrapportering av regeringsuppdrag, 2025/003210

²⁸ <https://www.regeringen.se/pressmeddelanden/2024/08/naturvardsverket-far-i-uppdrag-att-underlatta-kommuners-planering-och-arbetsatt-med-tillstandsprocesser-for-effektivare-etablering-av-ny-karnkraft/>

Mapping of skills needs	The Swedish Energy Agency has made an initial overall analysis ²⁹ . An in-depth analysis in accordance with the recommendation has not yet been assigned to the Swedish Energy Agency.
External review of Sweden's preparations for new nuclear power	Review completed. See further in the next section.
Review of the tasks and responsibilities of government agencies in the energy sector	New instructions for the Swedish Energy Agency, Svenska kraftnät and the Energy Market Inspectorate have been implemented.
Developed regional cooperation with neighbouring countries	The implementation of the Nordic-Baltic Nuclear Investment Summit can be seen as a first step in line with this recommendation. Efforts remain to establish regional cooperation in supply chains and skills supply.
Need for new nuclear sites	Amendments to the Swedish Environmental Code that will permit new nuclear power plants on more coastal sites are subject to a consultation until 15 December 2025).

3. Self-assessment of Sweden's preparedness for new nuclear power

In interim report 1, the nuclear new-build coordinator described the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) *Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review* (INIR)³⁰ as a possible tool for working in a structured way with preparations for new nuclear power. An INIR is preceded by a so-called self-assessment, which aims to provide a comprehensive picture of a country's preparedness for new nuclear power. This is done through an assessment based on 19 infrastructure areas with underlying conditions defined by the IAEA. A full-fledged INIR process would extend in time beyond the end date of the Nuclear New-build Coordinator's mission, but in the spring of 2025, a general self-assessment was carried out by the consulting company AFRY on behalf of the Nuclear New-build Coordination Office³¹.

The report provides a picture of the current situation (April 2025) in terms of how Sweden is performing in relation to the IAEA's infrastructure areas and in which specific areas further work or measures are deemed necessary. Many of the conditions defined by the IAEA relate to activities that, in the

²⁹ [Kompetens för samhällets elektrifiering - Slutrapportering av regeringsuppdrag att samordna en nationell kraftsamling](#)

³⁰ [Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review \(INIR\) | IAEA](#)

³¹ [AFRY \(2025\): Självutvärdering av aktuell status inom svensk kärnkraftinfrastruktur för utveckling av ny kärnkraft.](#)

Swedish strategy, are handled by the nuclear power industry, such as the choice of supplier, while for some conditions there is a role for both the state and the industry, and for still some other conditions it is primarily a state responsibility. An example is the infrastructure area of environmental protection, where it is the state's responsibility to ensure that an adequate framework for environmental protection is in place (one condition), while it is the applicant who must assess the environmental impact of the proposed nuclear power plant and produce an environmental report (another condition). In addition, the IAEA's model is primarily designed for countries that do not already have nuclear power. For this reason, AFRY had to take into account Swedish conditions to be able to make an assessment.

3.1 The results of the self-assessment

Sweden has a good starting position given a long nuclear power tradition and many activities are already underway, for instance reviewing the current regulations and establishing a financing model. The report concludes that most of the conditions within phase 1 (preparatory phase before a decision on a new nuclear power programme) are met, a smaller number are assessed to have fewer remaining measures, and two areas are assessed to have larger remaining measures: national position and skills supply. In what the IAEA calls phase 2 (preparations to procure and build a nuclear power plant), the conditions are considered to have a lower degree of compliance, and for several conditions, less and larger measures are deemed necessary to achieve full compliance. One infrastructure area, regulations, is deemed to be fully met. The IAEA's conditions for phase 3 (activities to implement the project) have not been evaluated as there is no Swedish project in that phase.

A schematic representation of the self-assessment is shown in Figure 1. Some areas are considered to require more extensive efforts:

- National strategy: There is a lack of a coherent description of how the expansion will proceed. This makes it difficult for authorities and other actors to find the information that makes it easy to understand their own organisation's role in the nuclear power expansion as a whole. This is also something that the Nuclear New-build Coordinator has put forward in the first interim report.
- HR development: There is currently no plan to develop the right skills, at the right time in the right place to ensure that the reactors

can be built efficiently. Efforts are being made, but they are not sufficient and not sufficiently coordinated.

- Nuclear waste management: There is uncertainty about how waste from new nuclear power is to be financed and how the waste management is to be organized. However, an investigation proposal³² has been presented since the self-assessment report was published. According to the proposal, new laws and organizations need to be established.
- Emergency planning: New needs for preparation for potential accidents arise mainly when nuclear power is planned at new sites.

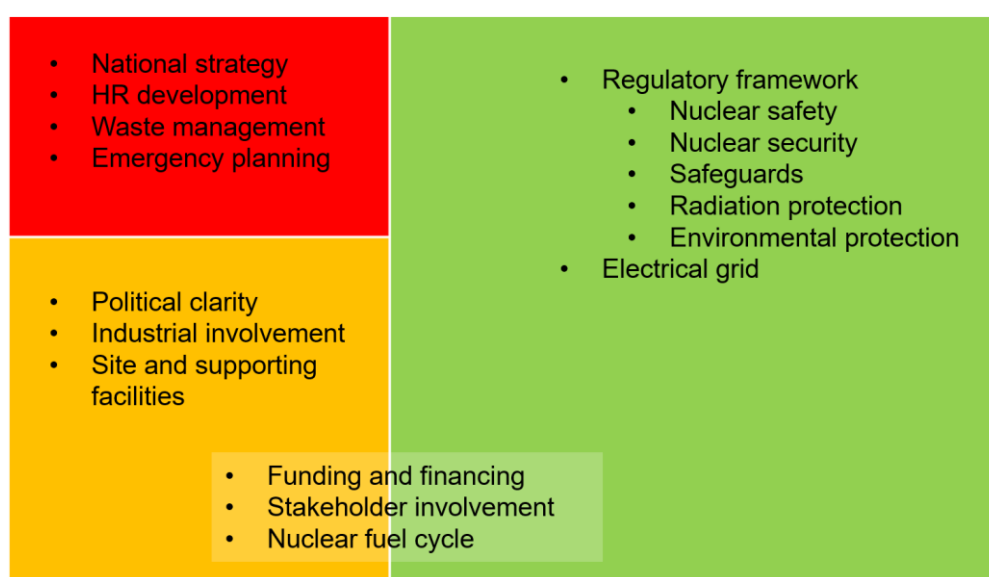


Figure 1. Schematic description of the public sector’s preparedness to handle new nuclear power in Sweden. The figure illustrates the two-thirds of the requirements in the self-assessment that concern the public sector. The requirements relating to the industry have been stripped down for greater clarity. Green (62%) means the area meets the requirements, yellow (23%) means minor measures are required for compliance, while red (15%) means greater efforts are required for compliance. Some areas are between yellow and green. The figure is based on AFRY’s report and the Nuclear New-build Coordinator’s assessment.

3.2 Resolving the remarks of the self-assessment

The self-assessment report forms a basis for the Nuclear New-build Coordinator’s work to follow up and analyse how the work on the expansion of nuclear power is progressing and the task of identifying the need for complementary measures to drive the expansion forward. The work of the Nuclear New-build Coordination Office to take care of the results of the

³² [Ny kärnkraft i Sverige - ett samlat system för omhändertagande av radioaktivt avfall. SOU 2025:104](#)

assessment is limited to those areas where there is a role or responsibility for the state to take action. It should be noted that, according to AFRY's assessment, the areas where further measures are needed are very much related to issues that the Nuclear New-build Coordination Office already is working on. These include:

- National position/strategy, which includes the issue of a clear and cohesive national strategy that is long-term and well-established, as well as the government's coordinating function in building necessary infrastructure.
- Legal frameworks. The IAEA lists different types of legislation that can affect a nuclear power program.³³ Most of them are, or have already been, subject to review in Sweden, see the table in section 2.5.
- Skills supply. The conditions include identification of gaps in current capacity that must be assessed and plans for the long-term supply of skills. See a description of the Nuclear new-build Coordinator's work so far in section 2.1.
- Stakeholder participation. According to the IAEA, stakeholders include the public, authorities, decision-makers, NGOs, municipalities and neighbouring countries. According to the IAEA, there should be plans for how to involve stakeholders in the process.

The Nuclear New-build Coordination Office arranged a hearing with representatives of the industry and relevant authorities on June 5, 2025. The purpose of the hearing was partly to reconcile the report's conclusions and partly to get input on which areas and what type of additional activities are primarily needed. It was also possible to submit written comments.

The Nuclear New-build Coordination Office will, in continued dialogue with relevant actors, assess what type of measures may be needed to be taken and, if necessary, make recommendations to the government in the upcoming interim report. This includes, among other things:

³³ AFRY's report pages 41 and 44.

- Assess the need for a national strategy for the expansion of nuclear power and possible content. Several actors are asking for both a political long-term perspective and greater clarity in terms of, for example, goals, direction and role in the energy mix for new nuclear power.
- Proposals on what the coordination function, referred to as NEPIO³⁴ by the IAEA, might look like after the Nuclear New-build Coordinator's assignment is completed in December 2026.
- Proposals for measures linked to skills supply and industry collaboration.
- In terms of stakeholder participation, a plan for continued work on local collaboration and other measures that can facilitate transparency, dialogue and knowledge exchange in the establishment of new nuclear power with a focus on the local level.
- An assessment of the need for government measures in terms of developing the national value chain, based on Business Sweden's reporting, among other things.

Given the self-assessment did not result in any surprising conclusions, the Nuclear New-build Coordinator assesses there is currently no need to initiate a formal INIR process that includes an assessment by the IAEA. The methodology developed in the report from AFRY can be used as basis to continue evaluating the preparations for new nuclear power in Sweden.

4. Assessment of the current status of the nuclear programme

The government's efforts are largely in accordance with the roadmap for new nuclear power. Since 1 August 2025, a financing model is in place, and it is thus possible for actors to apply for financial support for investments in new nuclear power. This is a key prerequisite for the expansion to get started. Another basic prerequisite is to have an effective permitting process in place. Developing a new law with an alternative permitting process for new nuclear power, with early approval by the government, has taken longer than first estimated. Currently, the new law is scheduled to enter into force

³⁴ [Responsibilities and Functions of a Nuclear Energy Programme Implementing Organization \(NEPIO\).](#)

on 1 July 2026. However, actors can choose to submit applications to the government before then. The current permitting process will also continue to be possible to use, so the impact on the timetable for the total expansion of new nuclear power should therefore be marginal.

Recently, the Nuclear Power Permitting Inquiry presented its second interim report, in which a nuclear waste system for new nuclear power was presented. During the course of work by the Nuclear Power Review Inquiry, it has become clear that there is a need for a completely new system for waste from new nuclear power, rather than creating openings for new nuclear power in the existing waste system. Thus, the proposal is more extensive than initially expected. Since a completely new system may need to be developed, there is a risk that the implementation of the regulations and the system's actual establishment will not match the level of detail and confidence that investors, municipalities and other relevant stakeholders may expect in early decision-making steps. The government should therefore prioritise rapid processing of the inquiry's conclusions and incoming comments through the stakeholder consultation process.

The government has adopted a target of 2,500 MW of new nuclear power capacity by 2035 and thereafter a continued expansion of up to 10,000 MW by 2045. The first intermediate target for 2035 has been a dimensioning factor for the government's efforts, primarily for the permitting process, financing model, increased resources to authorities and support to municipalities. In the 2026 budget, the financial framework for an expansion roughly corresponding to the 2035 target has been presented. Through stakeholder dialogues, the Nuclear New-build Coordinator has noted an overall interest in taking part in this financing that exceeds 2,500 MW. The proportion of this that will be put into operation by 2035 depends on several aspects, such as the effectiveness of the regulatory framework and the authorities, but also on things that are beyond the government's control:

- market participants' choice of reactor technology, timing of investment and pace of investment,
- the industry's capability to deliver,
- other countries' timetables for the expansion of nuclear power, depending on the chosen reactor type.

5. Need for a clarified political direction

Preparations for new nuclear power in Sweden are approaching a point where the main prerequisites will be in place: a financing model, an alternative permitting process and, in the somewhat longer term, a framework for the disposal of nuclear waste. Other important measures have been implemented, such as more appropriate instructions to the authorities and increased resources of the authorities. Overall, most of the items according to the political Tidö agreement relating to nuclear power have been taken care of, although the expansion of nuclear power will require more efforts – as described in section 3.

During the past work, questions have repeatedly arisen that are linked to the ambition of the expansion, which concerns issues of a political nature. For the continued work of preparing for new nuclear power and as Sweden approaches a construction phase, it will become increasingly important to establish a clear vision and ambition for various areas. Below are some examples:

- What goals should Sweden have for its industrial supply chain?
Sweden is not currently able to build reactors based solely on today's national industrial capacity. But should there be a long-term ambition to establish some additional capacity nationally? Such an ambition is linked to national security, the future availability of the reactors and affects how a skills supply plan should be designed.
- What goals should Sweden have for international cooperation?
Sweden has signed cooperation agreements linked to nuclear power with several countries (Canada³⁵, Finland³⁶, France³⁷, Japan³⁸, Poland³⁹, Ukraine⁴⁰, the United Kingdom⁴¹ and the United States⁴²). How should these collaborations be developed? Today, they are

³⁵ <https://www.government.se/swedish-treaty-series/2025/11/strategic-partnership-between-canada-and-sweden/>

³⁶ <https://www.regeringen.se/pressmeddelanden/2024/09/starkt-samarbete-mellan-sverige-och-finland/>

³⁷ <https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/sveriges-internationella-overenskommelser/2024/01/fornyat-strategiskt-innovationspartnerskap-mellan-sverige-och-frankrike-for-hallbara-digitala-och-motstandskraftiga-samhallen/>

³⁸ <https://www.regeringen.se/pressmeddelanden/2024/12/sverige-och-japan-ingar-nytt-strategiskt-partnerskap/>

³⁹ <https://www.regeringen.se/informationsmaterial/2024/11/strategic-partnership-between-sweden-and-poland/>

⁴⁰ <https://www.regeringen.se/regeringens-politik/energi/samforstandsavtalet-inom-energi-och-gron-omstallning-mellan-sverige-och-ukraina-mou/>

⁴¹ <https://www.regeringen.se/artiklar/2023/10/starkt-partnerskap-mellan-storbritannien-och-sverige/>

⁴² <https://www.regeringen.se/pressmeddelanden/2024/08/sverige-och-usa-inleder-nytt-karnkraftsamarbete/>

mainly used for information exchange, but are there other ambitions for the future?

- What goals should Sweden have for nuclear research? Should there be many small projects or few larger ones? Should a research effort also include a research reactor? An ambitious research programme facilitates the supply of skills and the development of new nuclear technology but may set new demands on nuclear waste management. A research reactor would be a significant national investment with benefits also outside the nuclear power area, such as healthcare and space technology.
- Should Sweden get further involved internationally regarding nuclear fuel supply? Sweden has recently chosen to once again enable the extraction of uranium, and there is since long time a nuclear fuel manufacturing facility established in Sweden. Should Sweden develop other parts of the nuclear fuel supply, such as conversion and enrichment? Should Sweden, which is a well-developed nuclear power country, and now is to expand its use of nuclear fuel, in the future contribute to international responsibility for the supply of nuclear fuel? There are currently international initiatives in the Western world that Sweden is not involved in, but with increased use of nuclear fuel, it may be necessary from an energy security point of view to take a stand on international cooperation. Linked to this is also the question of closed fuel cycle and the development of Gen IV reactor technology and reprocessing: What is the national goal? What international forms of cooperation may be relevant?
- The government has announced its intention to become a partner in Vattenfall's nuclear power project at Ringhals. How can such ownership be useful for the continued expansion? In addition to providing financial stability to the project, the government can use its ownership to build its own expertise through the experience gained. This will be an important factor in reducing costs for future projects, which has been highlighted in previous interim reports.
- How should the municipality's risk be managed? Hosting a large infrastructure project of national interest represents a significant burden for a single, sometimes quite small, municipality. A

reasonable risk allocation with the state will probably be needed. This type of issue is covered by the mission of the Acceleration Office⁴³ and not by the Nuclear New-build Coordinator but will be of large importance for future nuclear power projects.

A complete view of political positions and a more detailed way forward should be formulated by the government in a national nuclear power strategy, in accordance with what has emerged in the self-assessment in section 3 and in previous interim reports by the Nuclear New-build Coordinator. It is the intention of the Nuclear New-build Coordinator to contribute to the development of such a strategy.

⁴³ <https://accelerationskontoret.se/>