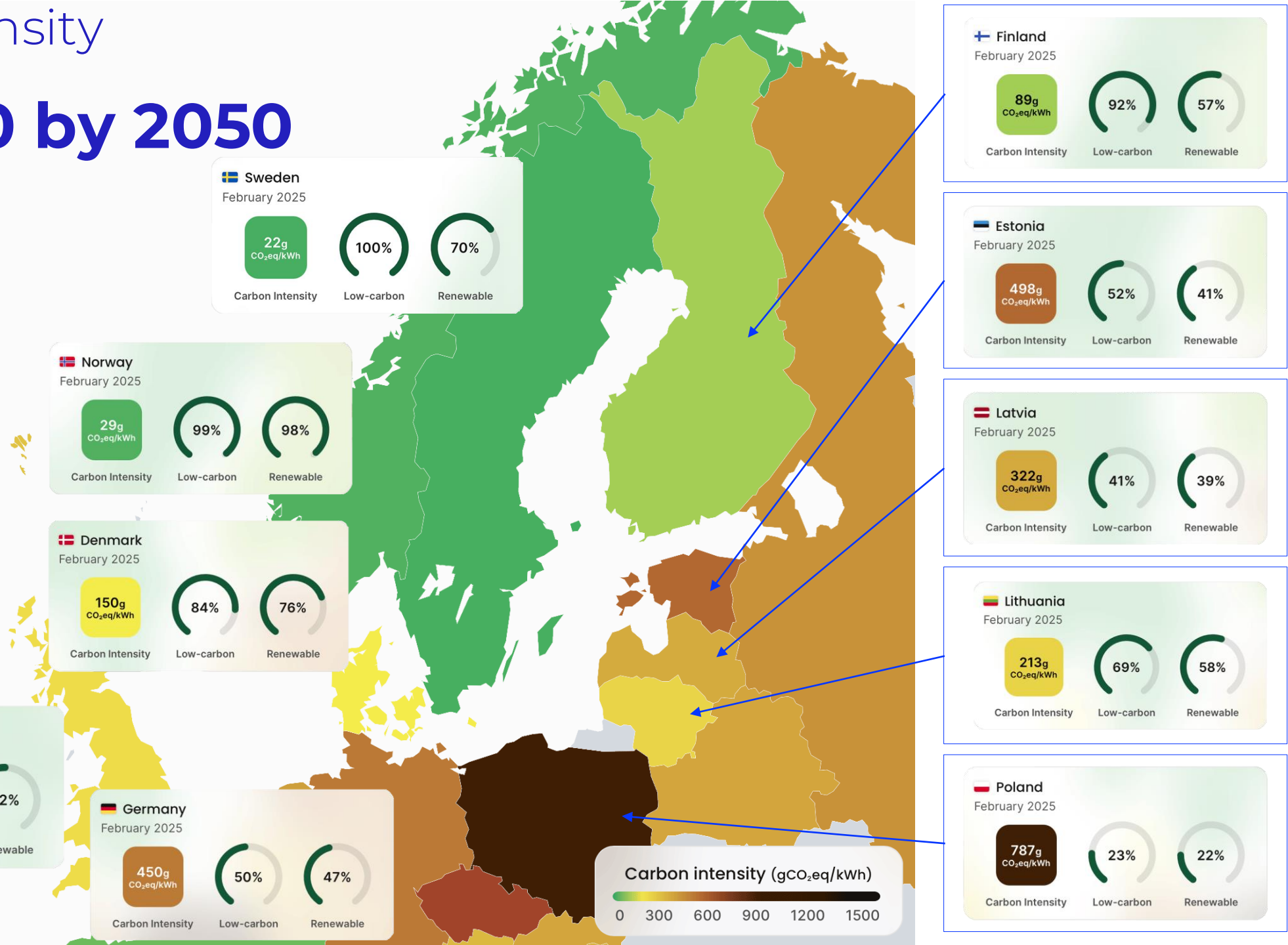


# What works and what does not in nuclear deployment in Baltics?

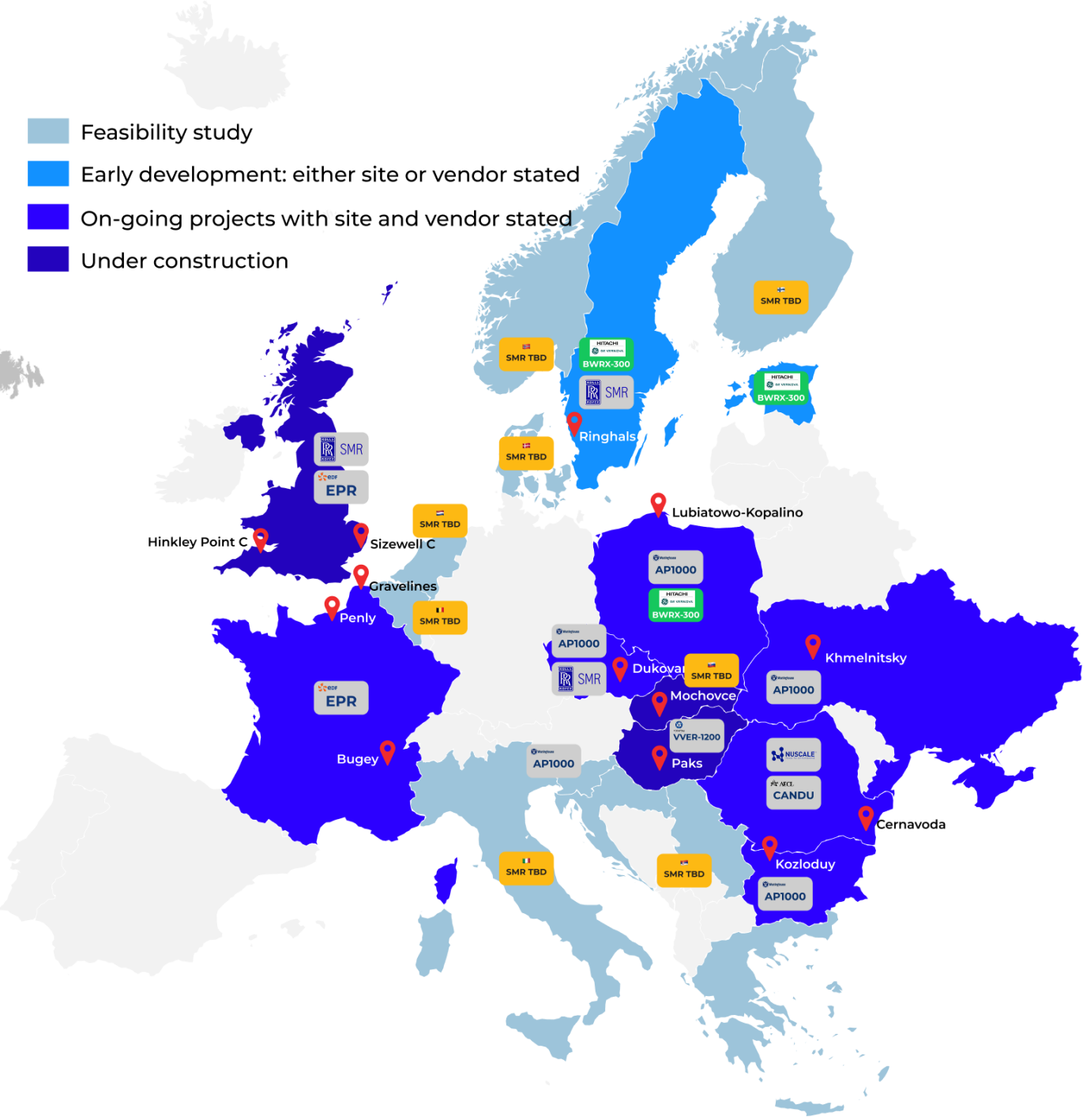
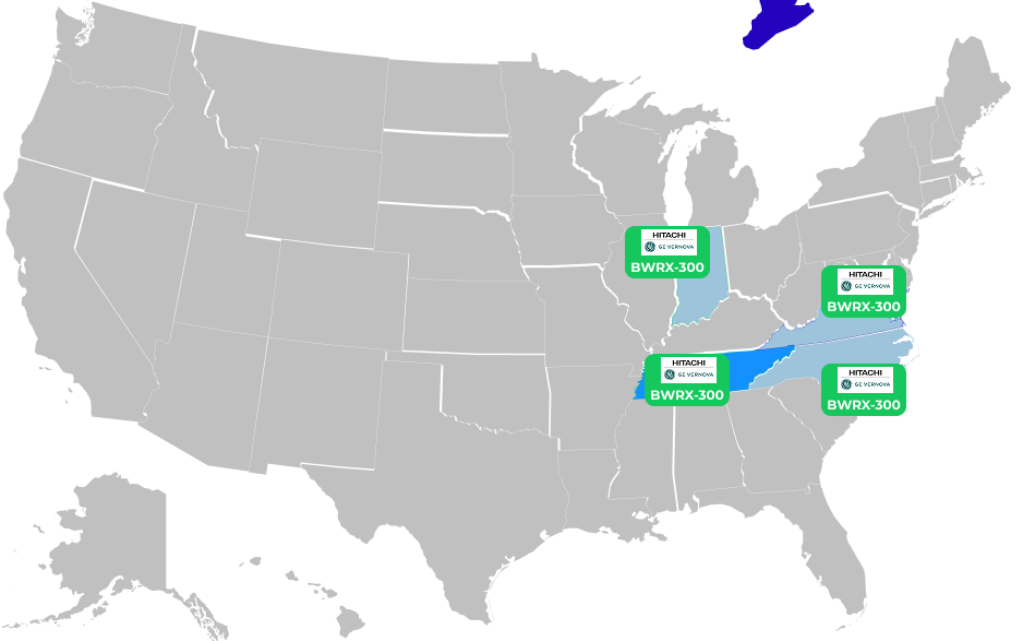
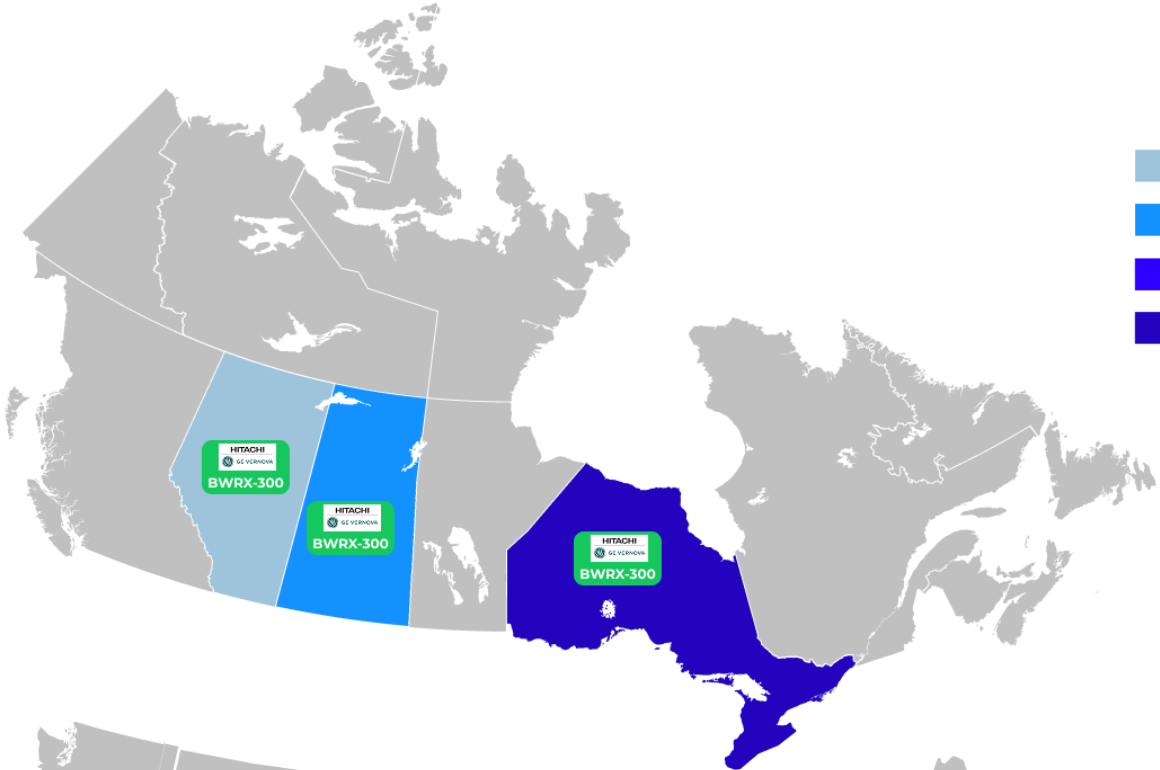
Kalev Kallemets, Ph.D. | Co-founder, CEO | May 2026 |

# Carbon intensity gCO<sub>2</sub>eq/kWh EU goal 0 by 2050





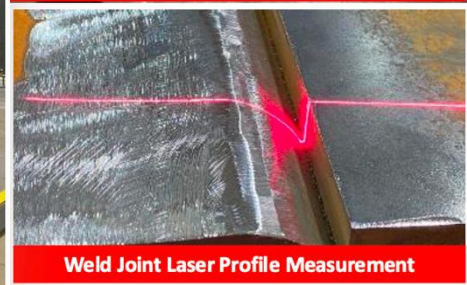
- Feasibility study
- Early development: either site or vendor stated
- On-going projects with site and vendor stated
- Under construction



## BWRX-300 construction & manufacturing



Weld Process Development



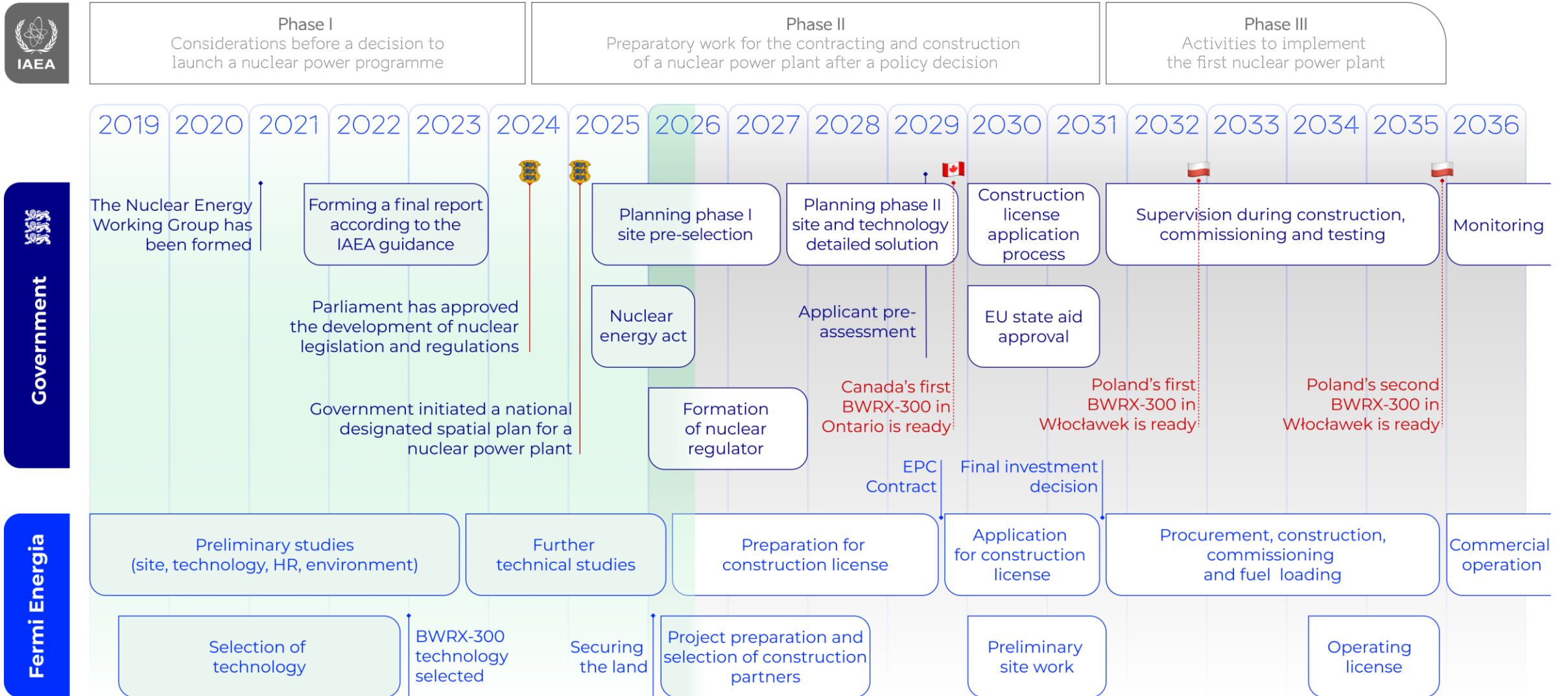
Weld Joint Laser Profile Measurement

## Why choose BWRX-300?

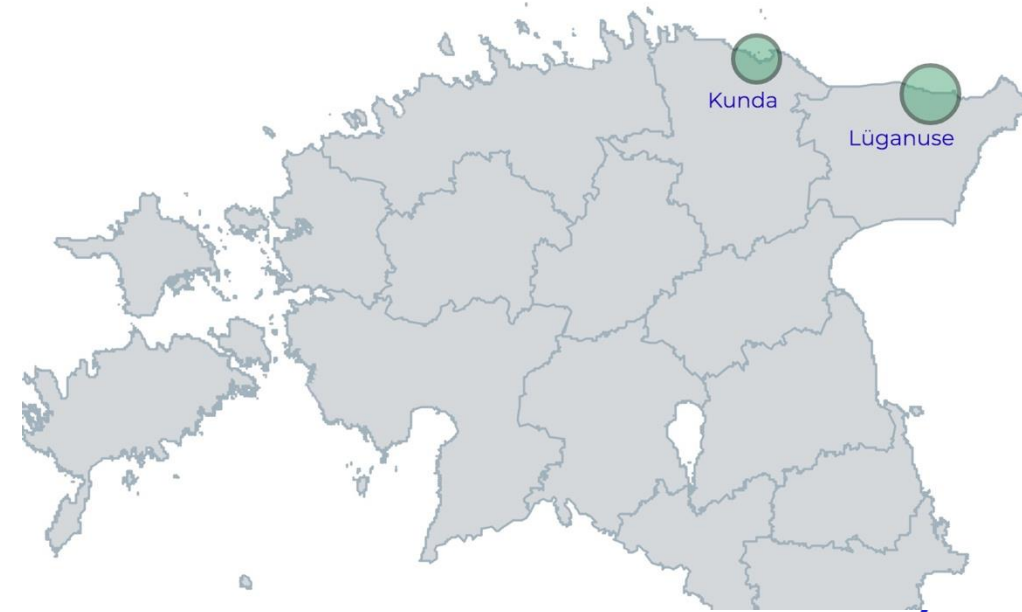
**ONTARIO** **POWER**  
GENERATION

1. Strong FOAK customer, that can support NOAK customers in operational readiness.
2. Canada is excellent in licensing, business culture, decarbonization commitment, tech focus.
3. Real team work on Darlington refurb and BWRX-300 FOAK by OPG, **AECOM** AtkinsRealis. Solid design development.
4. Samsung CT is excellent nuclear EPC.

# Project timeline with 2035 COD target



# Developments in Estonia



- Parliament decision June 2024
- NDSP planning application Jan 2025
- NDSP decision in Gov, May 2025
- Prime site area acquisition contract - May 2026
- Nuclear law passed in Parliament - June 2026 (no referendum demand)
- Formation of regulator – January 2027
- Site decision - October 2027
- Investment model development – 2027 - 2028

# 2025 Public meetings summary

**23**

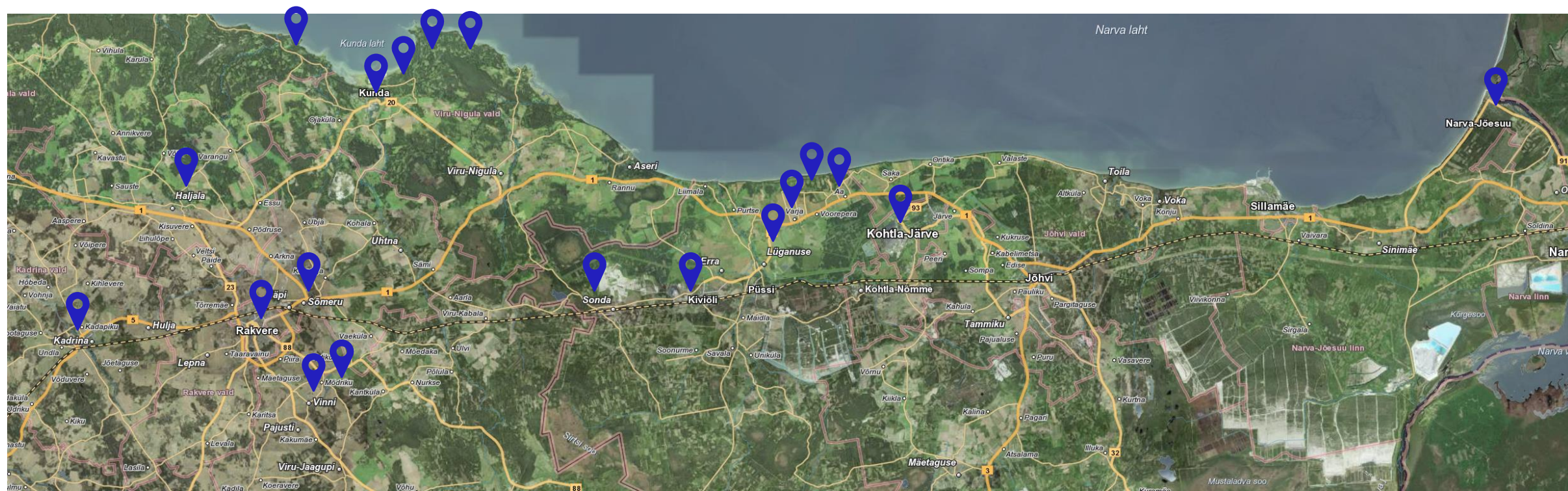
meetings

**277**

participants

**19**

locations



Asukohad: Lontova, Varja, Moldova, Haljala, Mahu, Kadrina, Kiviõli, Lügänuse, Letipea, Kunda, AA, Kohtla-Järve, Sonda, Karepa, Sõmeru, Vinni, Narva-Jõesuu, Rakvere, Mödriku

Lithuania has held two major, non-binding referendums regarding nuclear energy, both related to the decommissioning of the Soviet-era Ignalina plant and plans for new construction. In 2008, a referendum to extend Ignalina's operation failed due to low turnout, and in 2012, 65% of voters rejected the construction of a new "Visaginas" nuclear plant. [Wikipedia +2](#)

### Key Referendum History & Outcomes

- **2008 Referendum (October 12):** Proposed extending the operation of the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) beyond the EU-mandated closure date. The proposal failed, with only 48.43% turnout, falling short of the 50% requirement.
- **2012 Referendum (October 14):** An advisory (non-binding) referendum was held alongside parliamentary elections regarding the construction of the new Visaginas nuclear power plant. Approximately 65% of voters voted against it, fueled by cost concerns and post-Fukushima safety sentiment. [Wikipedia +3](#)

### Post-Referendum Context

Following the 2012 "no" vote, the newly elected government effectively shelved the Visaginas project, focusing instead on energy independence through other means, such as LNG terminals and increased interconnectivity with European grids, rather than new domestic nuclear construction. [World Nuclear Association +4](#)

	Lithuania	Latvia	Estonia
Winter	Like Denmark	Some snow & cold	Sea freezes over
Energy strategy	100% renewables	100% renewables + gas	100% renewables, but it doesn't work
Security of supply	Swedish import + gas	Daugava + gas	Finnish import + declining oil shale
National utility	100% renewables	Renewables, but let's see	Renewables, but oil shale is not a future
Public support of nuclear	Around 50%?	Around 50%?	68%
Nuclear energy support/developers	Kaunas academic + Ignalina decom: Altra	Some academics and civil society	Fermi Energia founders, 1050 shareholders
Political stability	Binary switch of governments	Complicated and interesting	Some stability in some issues
RailBaltica	On schedule	Who knows?	On schedule
Connection to Finland and Sweden	Some, but GER orientation	Some, but are they in Jurmala?	Yes, Estonia is Nordic

# Necessary success elements

- A company with freedom of action, competence, fully motivated and able to change public opinion, policy, connect with the outside world over the years
- A state-owned company does not have the long-term freedom to actively shape policy.
- A grid operator, a state-owned energy company and private companies inclined towards renewable energy always influence politicians, media and officials **not to make the necessary decisions**, because it would be against their commercial interests.
- Politicians always want "energy now", instead of developing a 10-15 year project with associated risks, complications.
- A completely organic aversion to wind energy in rural areas has developed in Estonia over 2023-2026. 0 wind turbines were built in 2025 and 0 in 2026, 0 plans adopted, many plans cancelled. Renewable energy 100% 2022 launched a race of 15 wind developers in many municipalities, which was met with a backlash. The next government will probably reverse the preferential development of renewable energy and 100% renewable energy goal.



**Lets do it!**

