

Press release from [the Ministry of Climate and Enterprise](#)

# The government wants to allow the extraction of uranium

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Today, the Government has decided on a bill with proposals for amendments to the Environmental Code and the Minerals Act that aim to enable the extraction of uranium in Sweden.

"It must be legal to take care of the Swedish uranium that is already up the hill, it is completely incomprehensible that the mining operators have had to treat it as waste.

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The Swedish mining and mineral industry is crucial for Sweden, Europe and for the climate," says Minister for Climate and Environment Romina Pourmokhtari.

"Sweden has unique conditions for being a major mining nation, it has built Swedish prosperity for generations. In order to seriously take up the fight against the dominance that non-democratic countries have, the possibility of uranium extraction is central," says Camilla Brodin, group leader in the Christian Democrats.

"The ban on uranium mining was wrong already when it was introduced, and the fact that we are now removing it is positive for Sweden as an industrial and mining nation. The ban has made it more difficult for us to mine other critical and strategic minerals that are often found together with uranium. With this decision, we can improve Sweden's and Europe's energy dependence and secure our self-sufficiency in critical minerals," says Mats Green, group leader in the Business Committee for the Moderate Party.

"The Sweden Democrats opposed the ideologically motivated ban on uranium mining in Sweden and have since the ban was put in place to work to return to the

previous order. It is about time that we do it now, which is a prerequisite for coping with the increased need for uranium in the wake of the nuclear power renaissance," says Tobias Andersson, chairman of the Business Committee for the Sweden Democrats.

The Government proposes that the prohibition in the Environmental Code against granting permits for mining operations or mining facilities relating to uranium-containing material be removed and that uranium shall be a concession mineral under the Minerals Act.

The changes mean that it will be possible to extract uranium in Sweden and that a complete investigation of the bedrock can be carried out during exploration. The amendments will also make it possible to apply for and, under certain conditions, obtain an exploration permit and a processing concession for uranium. The proposals are therefore important for Sweden's and the rest of the EU's access to important metals and minerals.

The bill also proposes an amendment to the Environmental Code which means that the Government's mandatory admissibility assessment will be limited to

such nuclear facilities that are currently examined by the Government under the Nuclear Activities Act.

This means that activities where small amounts of uranium are handled will no longer be covered by the government's mandatory admissibility assessment. Instead, they will be examined under the nuclear legislation by the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority or are completely exempt from the licensing requirement. The examination of such limited activities will also no longer be covered by the so-called municipal veto.

The legislative amendments are proposed to enter into force on 1 January 2026.

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