



SN Nuclearelectrica SA
ESG POLICY
ENVIRONMENT/SOCIAL/GOVERNANCE

2022



MESSAGE FROM THE CEO



In the paradigm of decarbonization and sustainable investments, the importance that companies pay to the environment, human resources and corporate governance translates into their long-term role and development. As to international organizations, investors, ESG has become the standard term for responsible financing, responsibility for reducing the environmental footprint and care for all categories of company stakeholders. Whether the requirements are legislative (EU Directives, EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan, EU Taxonomy) in nature, or simply document a firm interest in investing or a desire to boost the society, ESG has become a key assessment criterion in any decision-making process. Nuclearelectrica, in its turn, is part of the response to ensuring sustainability with the projects we run, by giving priority to ESG risk management. SNN is included in the utility category, and for us, as to the production activity, ESG is a critical component.

As to the impact on the environment, SNN has developed exhaustive environmental management system, with complex rules, procedures, periodical assessments and reports. For a nuclear producer, the environmental management system is a safeguard for continued operation. As to the environmental footprint, SNN avoids the release of 10 million tons of CO₂ every year; 205 million tons were avoided since commissioning until 2022

(included), i.e., 33% of the national clean energy consumption. SNN implements investment projects with a vital role in decarbonization, amounting to approximately EUR 12 billion by 2031. While the production activity of SNN does not release any CO₂ emissions, we still invest in projects that reduce even more the footprint on environment.

From a social perspective, we rely on the value of the Company and our care for employees which also covers other categories of stakeholders, and we continue to constantly improve the working conditions, and our operations, occupational health&safety, and employees' rights and protection.

The human resource is a driving engine of the nuclear industry, and the safeguard for nuclear safety. SNN makes a priority of corporate governance, a responsible management, independent internal structures to enhance and render governance more efficient, transparency in everything we do, and the anti-bribery system and certification.

Cosmin Ghita
General Director

Nuclearelectrica is the only producer of nuclear energy at the national level, with a significant impact in reducing the carbon footprint.

We address technological innovation through the latest generation nuclear technology, we invest in increasing installed capacities and in environmental protection because we set out to re-energize Romania through clean energy, the development of a new generation of specialists, the cultivation of talents and responsibility towards our company, employees, collaborators and stakeholders.

2,500 employees

2 branches

3 subsidiaries

**OUR COMMITMENT
TO ROMANIA**

**WE REENERGIZE
ROMANIA THROUGH
CO₂ EMISSIONS - FREE
ENERGY**

OUR VISION

We are building a sustainable future for tomorrow's generation

OUR MISSION

We generate clean energy at standards of excellence

5 VALUES THAT SUPPORT OUR MISSION EVERY DAY

Safety and sustainability

Care for employees

Professional excellence

Empathy and responsibility

Sustainable development

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WHAT MATTERS TO US AND OUR STAKEHOLDERS?

Given the critical role of nuclear energy both in both the transition process and in attaining the decarbonization targets assumed by Romania, the outlooks of 2050 lay ahead for Nuclearelectrica the following priorities, which are also the pillars of our current operation, development and contribution to a clean and sustainable economy:

Safe, environmentally-friendly and employee protective sensitive operation of Units 1 and 2 of the Nuclear Fuel Plant and of Feldioara Branch

Maintaining and developing the management system, including the environmental system, to cope with the future challenges raised by the major investment projects

Protection of the environment, staff and population

Development of SNN's investment projects in the defined timeline

Expanding the nuclear production facilities that do not generate CO₂ emissions, which will contribute to reaching Romania's environment targets

Development of corporate governance as a coagulation and efficient integration process for all processes in SNN

Care for employees, collaborators and the population, by responsibly managing all operating and development activities

SNN stakeholder involvement in development of the Company and communicating of the SNN relevant aspects of governance, ethics and integrity to them

Development of a new generation of nuclear specialists to continue operation and development of nuclear projects and, implicitly development of multiple staff attraction, retention and training programmes

Ensuring supply security for the Romanian energy system, source availability in SEN, and backup provision for renewable sources, by and beyond 2050

In an era of decarbonization and the attempts to mitigate climate change, nuclear energy has become a basic source of energy security, energy efficiency, social and economic development, innovation and talent fostering, which all also addresses the ESG challenges. We develop internally and the national level, and we are actively involved in the international efforts to support energy transition, and identifying and implementing innovative technical solutions.

OUR ESG PRIORITIES



ENVIRONMENT

Since commissioning of Units 1 and 2 of Cernavodă NPP, we have avoided 205 million tons of CO₂, until and including 2022

We supply 33% of Romania's clean energy

We invest in projects to reduce our environmental footprint even more - Refurbishment of Unit 1, Tritium Removal Plant, Units 3 and 4 Project, SMR Project

We constantly act to protect the environment with an exhaustive environmental management system, external environmental audits, and reporting

TARGETS

To avoid 10 million tons of CO₂ every year by current operation

To double, after 2031, the percentage of clean energy delivered into the SEN, with investment projects with a reduced CO₂ footprint, from 33% now to 66%

To implement out the Tritium Removal Plant Project before the shutdown of Unit 1 for refurbishment in order to minimize the environmental impact

To maintain and constantly develop the environmental management system, including implementation of ISO 9001

To continue and develop new programmes and internal measures to render energy consumption more efficient and digitized, implicitly the CO₂ emissions - Scope 3



SOCIAL

We constantly invest in identification, attraction, retention and mentoring for the growth of a new generation of specialists (we hired 500 people in 2021, approximately 400 in 2022, and we target a similar figure in 2023), and we thus are one of the most active recruiters in Romania

We constantly develop the HR strategy and policies to ensure full respect for human rights, equality, inclusion, diversity and a motivating work environment; to these add the continuous development of nuclear safety and application of the international principles specific to a nuclear operator

We are concerned about protection of our employees and collaborators, the development of an ethical, principle-based business, with zero tolerance for corruption practices

We are actively involved in community development through a structured CSR programme based on the needs of the Romanian society

TARGETS

To increase the number of employees, and implicitly train of a new generation of specialists and cultivate talents by attracting more than 100 young people in difference training programmes: dual school, internship, scholarships, visits and participating in trainings

To maintain and constantly develop the rights, protection and motivational factor of our employees

To develop communities by investing at least RON 10 million every year in social projects

To keep the diversity rate at 81%

To apply the internal and external code of ethics in order to support cultivation of a principle-based, fair and transparent culture in all work relations



GOVERNANCE

Pursuant to the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 109/2011, we observe and develop the corporate governance principles: responsibility of management in all Company's processes and activities, anti-fraud policy, risk management, and digitization

We rank the operating and production procedure and protection of infrastructure and assets based on priorities

TARGETS

To increase diversity in the administrative and executive management in compliance with the provisions of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 109/2011

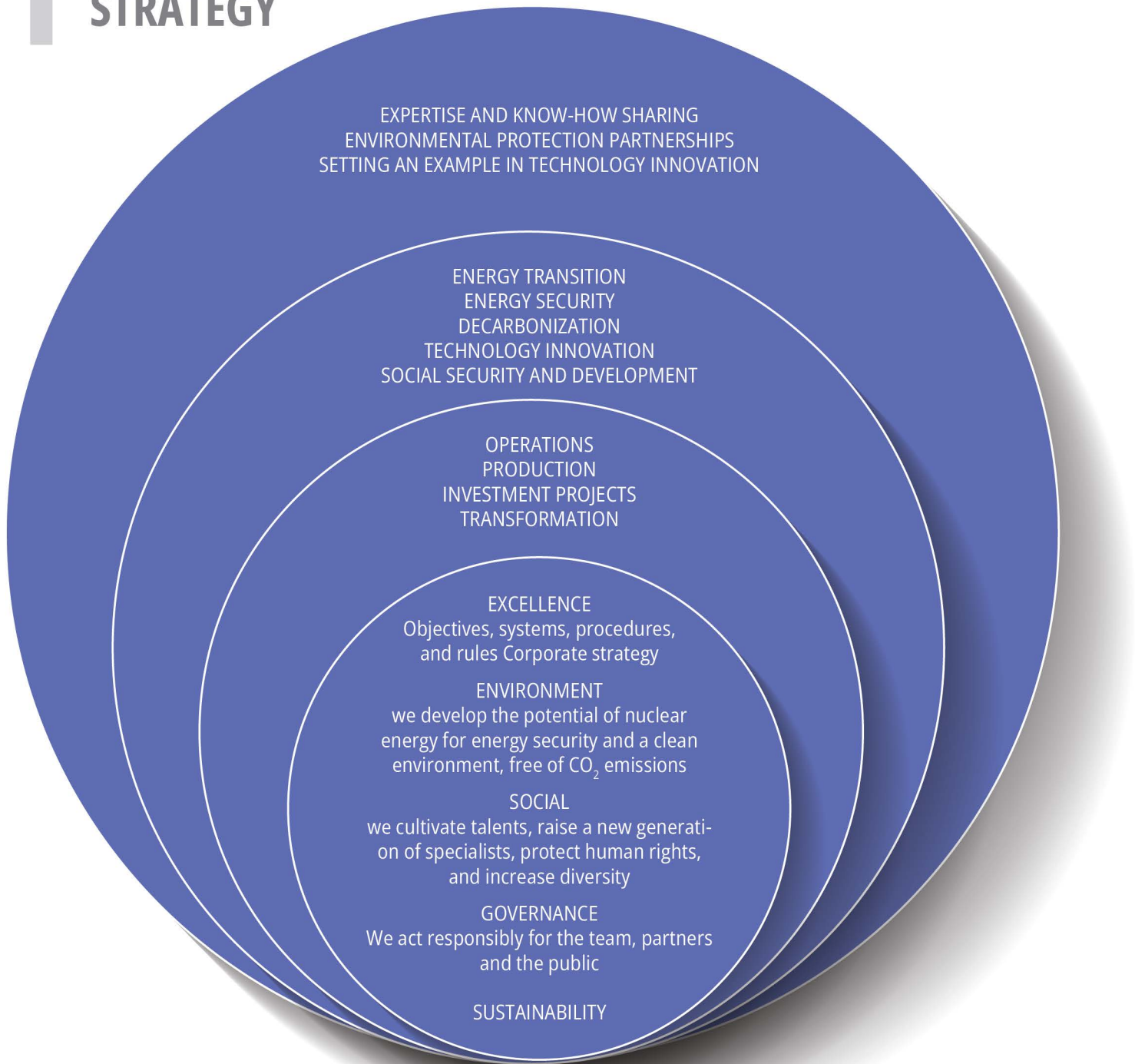
To maintain and develop the risk system by reference to the Company's development trend

To maintain and develop anti-corruption policies, based on good international practices

To increase stakeholder engagement and interaction with local communities

To permanently ensure the nuclear safety of the nuclear assets as a safeguard for all processes and activities in the Company

ESG IN THE CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



SNN management have a holistic approach to inclusion of the ESG criteria into the Company's strategy and development plans. This holistic approach is broken down across the entire Company and SNN collaborators into established processes and procedures, and particularly into objectives and targets cascaded from the fundamental objectives of SNN, down to individual level, through KPIs.

One of our values is „safety and sustainability“; this is also a strategic action line. In everything we do: operation, internal development, investment projects, environmental management programmes, operation, production, assets, HR, code of ethics and anti-corruption policy, the goal is to bring added value and develop the Company and its employees, translated into provision of clean energy and energy security for the Romanian power system.



MATERIALITY MATRIX: WE TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE INTERESTS OF OUR STAKEHOLDERS AND LINK THEM WITH OUR INTERESTS

We consider the environmental, social and governance indicators to be material when these, by reference to different categories of stakeholders, have the ability to impact the Company's contribution at internal, external-societal and environmental level.

We consult our stakeholders in order to assess, quantify and introduce ESG indicators that give value and reflect the Company's activities and projects, but simultaneously support the stakeholders' interest in short, medium and long-term development.



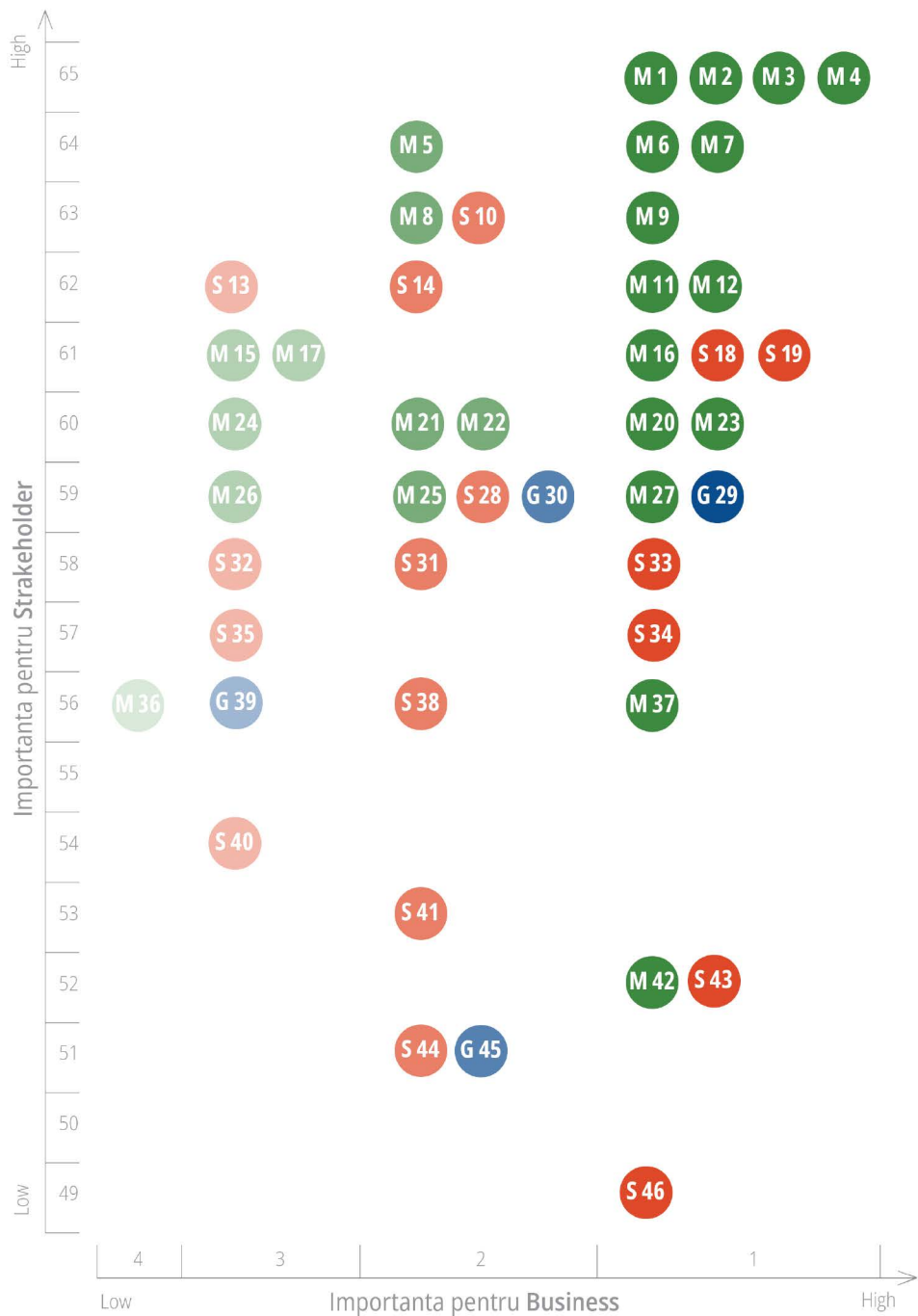
ENVIRONMENT



SOCIAL



GOVERNANCE



INDICATORI

	M1 Angajament fata de protectia mediului		M23 Impactul asupra biodiversitatii
	M2 Monitorizarea si controlul emisiilor aferente unui producator nuclear		M24 Proiecte de CSR cu impact benefic asupra mediului
	M3 Securitate nucleara		M25 Programe de mediu
	M4 Dezvoltarea de proiecte de investitii cu impact de mediu prin reducerea emisiilor de CO2: re tehnologizarea Unitatii 1 CNE Cernavoda, Proiectul Unitatilor 3 si 4, Proiectul Reactoarelor Modulare Mici, Instalatia de detritiere		M26 Pregatirea personalului pentru constientizarea problemelor de mediu
	M5 Reducerea emisiilor de CO2		M27 Dezafectare
	M6 Angajament pentru utilizarea eficienta a resurselor de mediu		S28 Pregatirea continua
	M7 Emisiile si poluarea aerului		G29 Responsabilitatea si transparenta actului managerial
	M8 Riscurile aferente schimbarilor climatice (conditii meteo severe) asupra operatiunilor		G30 Management-ul riscurilor aferent operatiunilor curente, proiectelor de investitii si factorilor ESG
	M9 Management-ul si depozitarea deseurilor		S31 Non-discriminare
	S10 Angajamentul de a reduce si elimina practicile anti-mita si coruptia		S32 Mecanisme de consultare a comunitatii
	M11 Reducerea emisiilor non-GHG		S33 Drepturile angajatilor si dezvoltarea continua a acestora
	M12 Identificarea produselor, activitatilor si serviciilor care au impact asupra mediului		S34 Drepturile omului
	S13 Sistemul de avertizor de integritate		S35 Diversitatea, recrutarea talentelor, dezvoltarea initiativelor de crestere a gradului de diversitate
	S14 Securitatea digitala		M36 Audit intern si extern de mediu
	M15 Initiative de adaptare si control al riscurilor privind schimbarile climatice		M37 Lantul de aprovizionare cu materie prima
	M16 Monitorizarea si controlul utilizarii surselor de apa		S38 Egalitatea de gen
	M17 Economie circulara si inovatie		G39 Cresterea procentului din cifra de afaceri, apex si opex dedicate activitatilor sustenabile
	S18 Sanatatea si securitatea in munca prin angajament, proceduri, pregatire, monitorizare, masuri corective si de imbunatire		S40 Salariul minim pe economie
	S19 Riscurile aferente drepturilor omului, drepturilor de munca, riscurilor de mediu si riscului anti-coruptie		M42 Programe de mentinere a activelor
	M20 Utilizarea responsabila a resurselor de apa		S43 Libertatea de asociere si negocierile colective
	M21 Stabilirea de obiective, tinte si termene limita de control al impactului		S44 Drepturile populatiei indigene si refugiatilor si imigrantilor
	M22 Actiuni corective si stimulare a imbunatatirii continue		G45 Principiile de afaceri si codul de etica
			S46 Munca fortata

I. ENVIRONMENT OBJECTIVES

BACKGROUND: NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY FOR CLEAN ENERGY, ENERGY SECURITY AND ACHIEVING DECARBONATION TARGETS

Romania, through Nuclearelectrica, is planning the development of 3 major, complementary investment projects, the Refurbishment of Cernavodă NPP Unit 1, the CANDU units project and the development of small modular reactors in cooperation with American partners.

The first two provide clean energy, in-band, implicitly security in the provision and availability of the energetic system, and the SMRs provide flexibility, the opportunity to protect economically and socially the areas with coal-fired power stations decommissioned, local development, workplaces. A SMR can make what a high

capacity reactor couldn't, and thus, an essential balance has been established between them in production and response to decarbonization and energetic system or zonal needs.

Romania has 26 years of expertise in nuclear operation, the Cernavodă plant being one of the most efficient and safest at the global level. But attention to the development and correct positioning of nuclear energy has been a major concern at the global level for several years, with unprecedented support at governmental and institutional level.

Why has nuclear energy become such an important pillar in reaching global environmental targets? Why the strong emphasis on last-generation nuclear technologies? The main arguments of independent international bodies claim that nuclear energy:

Has the lowest CO₂ emissions among all energy sources, including renewables, 4 times less than solar energy, 40 times less than coal, 70 times less than gas. Globally, nuclear energy prevents the release of 2 billion tons of CO₂ annually, equivalent to the production of 400 million cars.

Is constant and controllable

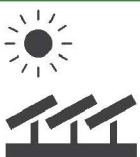
Is competitive: nuclear energy is one of the cheapest forms of energy.

Is essential to the decarbonation mix! Renewable sources can have an effective impact only in conjunction with nuclear energy due to their intermittent nature.

Is essential for the energy mix of the future: in 2050, due to demographic growth and economic development in emerging countries, we will need twice as much electricity, while we reach our climate neutrality targets. The energy sector is the main source of CO₂ emissions, and climate change experts recommend increasing sources with low CO₂ emissions from 30% to over 80% in 2050.

Nuclear energy saves raw materials: By recycling fuel, primary resources are effectively managed, and by recycling uranium and MOX fuel, a 30% saving in raw material can be achieved.

Nuclear energy protects health. There are no emissions of fine particles, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrates or phosphates in the atmosphere! Air pollution is another major global problem.



CO₂ emissions
4 times less than solar
energy



CO₂ emissions
40 times less than coal



CO₂ emissions
70 times less than gas



Globally, nuclear energy
prevents the release of
2 billion tons of CO₂ annually



Is constant and controllable



Is essential to the
decarbonation mix



Is essential for the energy
mix of the future



Nuclear energy saves
raw materials



30% saving in
raw material



Protects health



International studies and reports have concluded:

1. The JRC report (Joint Research Center, the scientific branch of the European Commission), published in March 2021 and later validated by two groups of independent experts (the Committee for Health, Environment and Emerging Risks - SCHEER of DG Sante/COM and the group of experts established under Article 31 of the EURATOM Treaty), concluded that "there are no scientific arguments to indicate that nuclear energy would affect human health and the environment more than other sources of power generation".

Grounds for including nuclear power in the Taxonomy:

- Lack of CO2 emissions;
- 24/7 availability, no dependence on weather conditions;
- Ensuring stability and availability of energy systems;
- Ensuring a back-up for renewable sources, which are intermittent.

2. The Technical Expert Group on Sustainable Development (TEG), appointed by the European Commission (COM), produced in March 2020 a Technical Report that assesses and classifies the human activities, including energy, against the principles of sustainable development and access to sustainable financing: On the nuclear energy, the TEG Report highlights its substantial contribution to reducing the effects on climate. TEG states that, while nuclear power remains a contributor, an in-depth analysis of the nuclear lifecycle technologies and existing and potential environmental impacts must be done on all facilities, which JRC later did at the request of COM (see paragraph 1 of the JRC Report).

3. On 6 July 2022, the Complementary Delegated Act (CDA) was adopted by the European Parliament to include nuclear energy and in the scope of the EU's Sustainable Financing Taxonomy. It came into force from on 1 January 2023.

CDA sets out a number of technical criteria for nuclear power and gas for access to private sustainable financing, and establishes a legal framework that provides long-term stability and predictability for the investments made in these strategic fields.

4. Globally, according to the data published in the McKinsey analysis, published in January 2022, USD 275 trillion, or approximately USD 9.2 trillion/year, are the funds needed for physical assets during the transition period by 2050. Without investments in nuclear industry, the cost of transition to a sustainable economy increases by USD 1.6 trillion, according to the report of the International Energy Agency (IEA), published in May 2019.

5. According to the report of the International Energy Agency (IEA), in cooperation with the Nuclear Energy Agency (OECD-NEA) of 2020 regarding the costs of electricity, the refurbishment of the nuclear units has the lowest electricity cost among all power sources - on average USD 32/MWh (compared to USD 50/MWh for wind power; USD 56/MWh for solar panels; USD 91/MWh for coal-fired power stations). The cost of power generated by new, large nuclear capacities is USD 69/MWh, while the cost of power generated by NuScale Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) is USD 64/MWh, at US labour costs.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/file/210329-jrc-report-nuclear-energy-assessment_en

² https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_4349

³ <https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/sustainability/our-insights/the-economic-transformation-what-would-change-in-the-net-zero-transition>

⁴ <https://www.iea.org/reports/nuclear-power-in-a-clean-energy-system>

⁵ <https://www.iea.org/reports/projected-costs-of-generating-electricity-2020>

6. The conclusions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)/UN , "Global Warming of 1.50 C", October 2018, show that nuclear power is essential to keep global warming below 1.50 C.

7. The MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) study of 2018 proves that the decarbonization targets cannot be reached without nuclear energy.

8. The UNECE (The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) report published in August 2021 states that the use of nuclear energy has prevented emission of 74 gigatons of carbon dioxide over the past 50 years, the equivalent of the total global emissions related of the energy sector during a two-year period. The CO2 emission reduction targets cannot be attained unless nuclear energy is included in the energy portfolio intended at putting an end to climate change.

9. Nuclear energy is an important component also of the Sustainable Recovery Plan produced by the International Energy Agency and the International Monetary Fund and launched in July 2020, both in terms of lifetime extension programmes and the new constructions particularly in the field of small modular reactors, with nuclear power qualified as irreplaceable for reaching the growth target in the aftermath of the economic crisis of 1.1% in the following years, providing economic support with creation of nine million new jobs and reduction of the CO2 emissions by 4.5 billion tons by 2030 compared to the base year 2019.

10. NuclearEurope , Pathways to 2050 Report, published in November 2021, shows that if the share of renewable energy increases by 190% and the nuclear capacities installed across the EU remain unchanged by 2050, Europe will end up being 26% dependent on gas and 12% coal, both sources with CO2 emissions.

11. During COP 27, which took place in November 2022, in the official UNFCCC Side Bar event, NuclearEurope launched the joint declaration of the global nuclear industry emphasizing the essential role of nuclear energy in the current geopolitical context. Thus, NuclearEurope argues:

- Nuclear power is a safe, affordable and clean energy source, available 24/7, with an extensive operational experience which has been contributing to the decarbonization of our economies for more than half a

- century and currently supplies over 10% of global electricity consumed.
- Nuclear energy has the lowest lifecycle CO2 emissions per kWh of all energy sources (6 g/kWh) and uranium is abundant and well distributed around the world. The cost of fuel represents only a small fraction of the cost of the electricity generated, so nuclear energy can enable a stable cost of electricity for citizens, public administration, industry, agriculture and all other human activities which depend on electricity.
- Under the current energy crisis and during the global pandemic, nuclear has proven its ability to generate electricity reliably and around the clock, ensuring the continuous resilient operation of critical services. Electricity produced from the existing fleet of nuclear power plants is extremely competitive and remains the option with the lowest levelized cost of electricity not only among low carbon sources, but among all energy sources. Nuclear new build projects are also cost competitive and the Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) currently under development will bring the additional benefit of lower upfront costs and shorter construction periods. Furthermore, large reactors, SMRs and Advanced Modular Reactors can provide a wide variety of non-electric applications such as clean hydrogen production, thermal power for district heating, desalination, industrial heat as well as complementing the variable nature of renewable technologies.
- Our global commitment to increase energy production from renewable energy sources will require additional dispatchable low-carbon capacities in order to balance our electricity grids. Global expertise and innovation in the nuclear field should be fully utilized in securing our current and future energy needs. The energy transition is not possible without maintaining and expanding the role of nuclear power.

⁶ https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/2/2019/06/SR15_Full_Report_High_Res.pdf

⁷ <https://energy.mit.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/The-Future-of-Nuclear-Energy-in-a-Carbon-Constrained-World.pdf>

⁸ <https://unece.org/sustainable-energy/cleaner-electricity-systems/nuclear-power>

⁹ https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/c3de5e13-26e8-4e52-8a67-b97aba17f0a2/Sustainable_Recovery.pdf

¹⁰ <https://www.nucleareurope.eu/press-release/role-of-nuclear-in-a-low-carbon-europe-updated-study-published/>

¹¹ <https://www.nucleareurope.eu/press-release/joint-statement-cop27/>

b) DEVELOPMENT OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS WHICH WILL DOUBLE THE PRODUCTION OF CLEAN ENERGY BY 2030/2031

i) Project Units 3 & 4 (CANDU)

The strategy of continuation of CANDU Units (3&4) Project of Cernavodă Nuclear Power Plant, approved by SNN shareholders in 2021, shall be implemented in three phases, in compliance with the international experience in the construction of the nuclear power plant.

Phase 1, started at the end of the year 2021, represents the preparatory phase, initiated by capitalization and operationalization of the project company, Energonuclear S.A. This phase shall last up to 24 months, during which a set of engineering and safety documentation will be prepared/updated, being needed for the start of the Project (update of the basic licensing documents, of the safety guidelines, of the projects variations related to nuclear safety, reassessment of the existing civil structures etc.), needed for the substantiation of a preliminary investment decision.

Within such phase, on 25 November 2021, Energonuclear S.A., the project company, signed the first agreement with Candu Energy, Member of SNC-Lavalin Group and the Design Authority and OEM Candu (the Original Manufacturer of Candu Technology) for the Project. Under the agreement, CANDU Energy shall provide engineering services for the preparation and update of the documentation needed for the start of the Project of CANDU Units 3 and 4. The completion deadline of such phase is Q2 2023.

Phase 2 of the project (Preliminary Works) consists in the execution of the preliminary works and it is expected to last up to 30 months. This phase shall consist in the preparation of critical engineering ("Limited Notice to

Proceed - LNTP") for defining the project, the structuring and contracting the financing and agreeing an adequate contractual architecture for the Project implementation, obtaining the Nuclear Safety License for the construction, the reassessment of the Project feasibility based on certain technical and economic indicators updated and the adoption of the Final Investment Decision (FID), for passing to Phase III (Construction).

Phase 3 of the Project, expected to last 69-78 months, consists in mobilizing the construction site, start of the construction works, putting into service and commercial operation of Unit 3 in 2030 and of Unit 4 in 2031. The intent of the Romanian State and of SNN, in compliance with the new strategy, is to perform such project in an Euro Atlantic consortium according to the Agreement of the Romanian Government and of the Government of the United States of America regarding cooperation in relation to the nuclear and energetic projects from Cernavodă and in the civil nuclear energy field from Romania. Furthermore, within the new development strategy, according to the data obtained from the analyses related to phase 1 and partially to phase 2, the financing structure shall also be established.



ii) Refurbishment of Unit 1

CANDU reactors have an initial lifecycle of 30 years. Following a refurbishment process, this lifecycle may be extended by another 30 years, which Nuclearelectrica is doing at present within Unit 1, which was put into commercial operation in 1996.

Phase 1 U1 refurbishment, started in 2017, with the first phase completed, during which the activities needed for U1 refurbishment were identified and defined, so that it operates another 30-year life cycle. The final output of this phase was preparation and approval of the feasibility study.

Phase 2 continued in July 2022 by signing the first agreement with Candu Energy, Member of SNC-Lavalin Group and the Unit 1 Design Authority and OEM (Manufacturer of original equipment) for CANDU technology in the 2nd phase of the project. As part of the contract, Candu Energy will offer engineering services for the development of the technical documentation for the purchase of the components with a long manufacturing cycle of the reactor, which will be

iii) SMR (Small Modular Reactors)

Development of a NuScale power plant with 6 x 462 Mwe modules this decade. The NuScale base load, safe, affordable, and CO2 free nuclear technology will mainly be developed on the sites of former coal-fired power plants.

replaced during the Refurbishment of Unit 1, within the process called "reactor retubing" (Replacement of Fuel Channels, Calandria Tubes and Fideri - ICCTCF). Also, Candu Energy will offer engineering services to assess the condition of the set of specialized tools that will be used to replace the reactor components and to prepare the documentation for the acquisition of the components that require replacement/modification.

Phase 3 of the project starts upon shutdown of Unit 1 and consists in the effective development of the works within U1 Refurbishment Project in the unit plants, as well as its return to operation, for the purpose of commercial operation for a new operating cycle of 30 years, following year 2028.



Since execution of the MOU with NuScale back in 2019, Nuclearelectrica has constantly worked to develop this project:

March 2019, Nuclearelectrica and NuScale signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in order to assess the development, authorization and construction of a small modular reactor (SMR) in Romania.

9 October 2020, Romania signed an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the United States of America in the field of nuclear energy, which was also ratified by the Romanian Parliament according to Law no. 199/2021, enjoying broad support and being adopted by a majority of votes.

Moreover, in **October 2020**, US Exim Bank expressed, through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Energy of Romania, its interest in financing major energy investment projects in Romania, including the nuclear field, with a total value of USD 7 billion.

4 November 2021, NuScale and Nuclearelectrica entered into a cooperation agreement during at COP26 (UN Conference on Climate Change) to advance implementation of the first small modular reactor in Europe, in the presence of the Romanian Minister of Energy, Mr. Virgil Popescu. The importance of the strategic partnership between the US and Romania and the role of SMRs were highlighted in their speeches delivered at COP26 by the US Secretary for Energy Jennifer M. Granholm, the US Secretary of the Department of Energy, the Special Envoy of the US President for Climate John Kerry, the President of Romania Klaus Iohannis, and the US President Joe Biden.

At the beginning of 2021, Nuclearelectrica received USD 1.2 million from USTDA to identify and assess potential sites for small modular reactors. In May 2022, following the completion of the study, several potential suitable sites were identified. The site of the former thermal power plant of Doicești, County of Dâmbovița, Romania, was selected as a candidate site for further in-depth surveys and developments.

24 May 2022, Nuclearelectrica, NuScale and Nova Power & Gas (the owner of the site) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to analyse the development of the first small modular reactor (SMR) in Romania on the site of the former thermal power plant in Doicești, Dâmbovița county.

June 2022, the US President Joe Biden announced allocation of grant of USD 14 million for the next development stage of the Romanian NuScale small modular reactors - the preliminary Front-End Engineering

Design (FEED) for the Romanian SMR project. FEED study consists in a series of engineering and design activities and studies, technical analyses of the site, as well as licensing and authorization activities to be carried out on the site of the former power plant from Doicești, in compliance with all international and national standards. Furthermore, within FEED study, AIEA recommendations shall be applied, as a result of the AIEA Site and External Events Design (SEED) assignment, carried out in August 2022, upon request of Nuclearelectrica.

September 2022, Nuclearelectrica SA and Nova Power & Gas SRL launched RoPower Nuclear SA, the project company for development of small modular reactors in Romania, on the site of the former coal-fired power plant of Doicești, Dâmbovița county.

October 2022, the US Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) extended a grant of USD 14 million to RoPower Nuclear SA (RoPower), the project company recently established by Nuclearelectrica and Nova Power & Gas for development of small modular reactors. The grant shall be used for the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) in order to advance the project for the development of the first SMR nuclear plant in Romania.

January 2023, NuScale and the Romanian company RoPower Nuclear SA (RoPower), owned in equal shares by SN Nuclearelectrica SA and Nova Power & Gas SA, announced the signing of the contract for the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) works.



The FEED works that NuScale will start kick off define the main and specific site characteristics for a VOYGR-6 SMR plant that could be developed on the site of Doicești power plant, Romania. The 8-month project covers environmental impact assessment and subsoil geotechnical analyses, site assessment and an assessment of the specific site requirements for the standard design of the NuScale power plant and estimation of the project-specific costs.

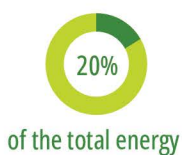
c)
ESTIMATED RESULTS FOR 2030/2031: ESG DERIVED FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS

Nuclear energy is not only a safe, clean, resilient source of energy at affordable prices, but also a very efficient method of increasing Romania's energy security. Through the development of the Romanian nuclear program (refurbishment of Unit 1, Units 3 and 4 and the

development of small modular reactors), Romania will double the amount of energy from nuclear energy sources, from 18-20% at present, to 36% by 2030- 2031 (taking into account an increase of 2.1% in usage estimated by the IEA).

Currently, Nuclearelectrica plays a strategic part at the national level, with 2 nuclear units operating at the highest safety and productivity standards for 26 years, and covering:

Approximately 20% of the total energy demand and 33% of the total CO₂-free clean energy production.



of the total energy



of the total CO₂-free clean energy production

205 million tons of CO₂ avoided from commissioning, 10 million tons of CO₂ avoided every year,



10 million tons of CO₂ avoided every year

More than 2,500 direct jobs, and more than 11,000 jobs generated by the industry



After completion of the strategic projects (Refurbishment of Unit 1, Units 3 and 4, development of small modular reactors), this contribution will increase significantly, helping the national energy system attain energy stability and security by clean energy:

36% clean energy of the total domestic production, 66% clean energy contribution



clean energy contribution

24 million tons of CO₂ avoided every year



24 million tons of CO₂ avoided every year

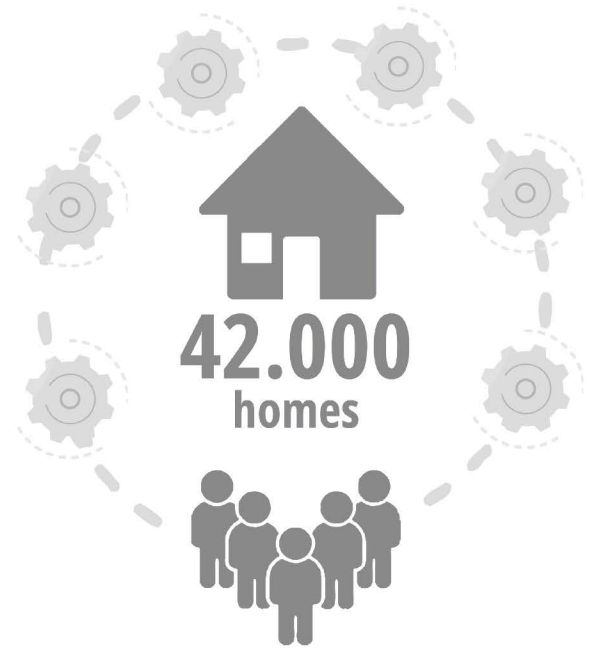
More than 20,000 jobs.



EUR 5.7 billion contributed to the industry's GDP, an amount that could keep all Romanian hospitals operating at excellence standards for one full year.



EUR 5.7 BILLION



The NuScale plant will have 6 modules, a power of 462 MWe which will be able to supply approx. 42,000 homes, and will bring multiple socio-economic benefits:

Jobs:

Will generate 193 permanent jobs, 1500 jobs during the construction period, 2300 jobs in manufacturing.

In addition, being built on the site of a former thermal power plant, the power plant from Doicești will be able to revitalize the area and create new local jobs in the energy industry

Tax revenue for local communities

Projects for the local economy and industry

Environment:

Like large reactors, small modular reactors are a clean source of energy, without CO₂ emissions

A NuScale power plant with 6 modules will avoid the release of 4 million tons CO₂ per year into the atmosphere.

Being built on the sites of former coal-fired power plants, they have a reduced footprint on the ground and a minor impact on the environment.

They have low water usage

They produce clean hydrogen

Education:

The new, innovative technology will attract a new generation to the nuclear industry and develop the education system in the long term. It has already been announced that the Polytechnic University will benefit from a control room simulator of a NuScale SMR - the only one in Europe. The NuScale simulator for the ("SMR") technology will be installed at the Politehnica University of Bucharest to support the development of the workforce capacity of the next generation of experts, technologists and nuclear operators in Romania. Being the first simulator of a control room of a small modular reactor in Europe and the fourth in the world, this collaboration underlines the interest that Romanian universities, in partnership with us, have in training the workforce for the clean energy solutions of the future.





d)
HOW WE ACT EVERY DAY FOR A CLEANER WORLD

i) Reduction of the energy use

Cernavodă NPP and NFP Pitești carry out the WoL project for *Reducing energy waste*, by applying technical solutions with the aim of reducing unnecessary energy usage for IT infrastructure equipment.

- Creating OUs on servers for equipment management;
- Creation of policies and connections on servers, for ordering equipment;
- Equipment configuration by category:
Workstation | Desktop | AIO
- Development of a WoL packet messaging server for the data network;
- Generating WoL messages to the stations in the OU;
- Configuration of Safety equipment for VPN traffic management;
- Effectiveness: out of 24 hours, the stations will only be on for 8 hours + work requests via VPN; After 30 minutes of inactivity, the workstation will enter Sleep mode, waiting for the WoL message to switch to PowerOn.

ii) Commitment to management for monitoring the environmental footprint

SNN supports the rational use of energy and natural resources, striking a balance between environment, energy and economy. The environmental management process is developed and applied by Cernavodă NPP to ensure protection and control of the environment during activities with a potential direct or indirect environmental impact.

Management demonstrates leadership and commitment regarding the integrated management system, by:

Assuming responsibility for the development, implementation and effectiveness of the management system;

Establishing and maintaining the policy and objectives related to nuclear safety, quality, environment, health and safety at work in accordance with the context and strategic direction of SNN SA;
 Increasing the awareness, motivation and involvement of the entire staff to contribute to the effectiveness of the management system;

Promoting process-based approach and risk-based thinking;

Ensuring that the necessary resources are available;

Communicating the importance of effective management and compliance with the requirements of the management system;

Periodic analysis of the integrated management system and the establishment of measures to promote continuous improvement.

SNN has devised and put in place specific requirements to support minimization/elimination of any potential adverse impact on the environment resulting from the nuclear plant's and fuel plant's activities.

The technologies used and the products and equipment purchased meet the acceptability criteria for the minimum reasonable technological impact on the environment, falling, given the limitation stemming from the requirement to maintain the design setup of the nuclear units, in the category of environmentally-friendly products and materials with low energy impact throughout the entire lifecycle.

The impact on the environment is prevented and this refers both to our own operating activities and those of our business partners.

This commitment translates into:

Integration of the sustainable development concept into projects and investments;

Compliance with the domestic and Community legislation, permits and environmental protocols and agreements;

Continuous improvement of environmental performance.

iii) Consultation with the categories of stakeholders on environmental matters

The nuclear field is regulated and controlled and always under the careful supervision of NGOs, control authorities, governmental organizations and the public. For this reason, SNN has always been motivated and committed to adopt the latest industry standards, and prove its care for the environment and the public.

The most important stakeholders are:

- The Government, the Parliament, the Ministries, the Central Authorities, the Local Authorities, and the Regulatory and Control Authorities. SNN complies with the legal requirements (i.e. compliance obligations under permits, protocols, clearances, etc. or further to the incidental requirements of the authorities) and operates its branches and subsidiaries in observance of the limits and conditions imposed under permits or the duly executed protocols. The company further safely and securely delivers the amount of energy projected to be delivered, in order to help ensure Romania's energy security.
- Business partners (energy users, energy transmitters, consumers). SNN produces electricity and heat in compliance with all legal requirements applicable to environmental protection and voluntarily implements, in its own work system, the latest environmental and OHS standards. All agreements signed with them concerning environmental protection (e.g. environmental agreements with contractors, protocols, etc.) become mandatory to be observed.
- NGOs, the Public, the Local Community, External Organizations (WANO, INPO, etc.). SNN carries out its activity showing care for the environment and the population and provides these stakeholders with relevant information about the activity carried out, in compliance with all legal environmental protection requirements. The expectations listed above are compliance duties towards these entities for SNN. These stakeholders are also regularly informed about the environmental performance, are consulted about future projects, and are consulted in the permitting process, in accordance with the rights acquired under the Aarhus Convention and the legislative framework regulated at national level. We provide answers to requests for information and concerns made known via the communication channels with SNN/NPP/NFP through the information centers, public relations departments, and the local advisory committee organized locally within Cernavodă NPP.
- NPP employees and contractors. Work is recognized and rewarded according to the expectations of the required performance, and we build a healthy and safe work environment. All agreements signed with contractors of services or products concerning environmental protection (e.g. environmental agreements) become mandatory to be observed.

iv) Carbon emissions and their intensity

Considering the main characteristic of a nuclear power plant operator, the lack of CO₂ emissions, at Cernavodă NPP, the production of electricity through nuclear technologies generates low amounts of CO₂, coming from short-term periodic testing (approx. 2 hours/equipment/month) for checking the availability of the combustion installations (diesel-type generators and boilers of the starting thermal plant) used only for the energy supply of the nuclear-electric units in case of class IV and III loss, as described in the GES Authorization of Cernavodă NPP.

The gaseous non-radioactive pollutants generated from the activities taking place in the premises of Cernavodă NPP are represented by:

The CO₂ emissions coming from testing the backup and emergency Diesel generators, including other smaller-capacity generators located on site and from testing of the boilers of the Start-up Thermal Plant

Car emissions from fuels used by means of transport for people, goods, etc.

Car emissions from fuels used by machinery used on site for various works (cranes, excavators, trucks, etc.)

Both the Diesel generators and the Start-Up Thermal Plant are pieces of equipment that are regularly tested, and only operate where the electricity supply is lost so as to ensure the power source needed to maintain the functions of the safety systems. In the normal operation/functioning setup of the nuclear units, these pieces of equipment are in stand-by. For this reason, the amount of CO₂ emissions is reduced in the premises of Cernavodă NPP down to approximately 1,000 tons of CO₂ per year. For example, in 2020, 885 tons of CO₂ were generated, as compared to 1121 tons of CO₂ in 2021.



v) Radioactive waste

Our management policies and principles comply with domestic and international requirements for radioactive waste. We hold the necessary facilities for intermediate storage of radioactive waste, in plants that are safe for staff, population and environment. These are collected and sorted by skilled staff, according to rules and criteria laid down under procedures. The sorting activity applies to all types of radioactive waste.

The volumes of waste produced can be reduced by compaction (using a hydraulic press), applying treatment methods that use incineration of the combustible radioactive solid waste and melting of radioactive metal waste, at

external authorized operators, and by unconditional release of waste under the authorization regime of NCNAC.

Solid or solidified radioactive waste is stored over the entire plant's operation period, under optimal safety and storage conditions. The final storage of this waste is only done after conditioning into solid safe matrices, which guarantee that no adverse impact on the environment occurs for at least 300 years.



e) AFILIERI INTERNAZIONALE PENTRU DEZVOLTARE CONTINUA

Maintaining SNN's membership status in national and international organizations identified as relevant and useful for SNN's activity, both from the point of view of exchanging information and experience and access to data in the nuclear field, as well as from the point of view of reducing the costs of carrying out a series of works and analyses on our own is a necessity for maintaining and improving the operating results, safety and efficiency of the company.

The ESG component is essential, that's why we constantly capitalize on it by joining the United Nations Global Compact and 24/7 Carbon-free Energy Compact, the goal being to contribute significantly to the reduction of the carbon footprint through operation, investments and partnerships.



II. SOCIAL OBJECTIVES

Human resources are the driving engine of the nuclear industry. For decades, the industry has developed practices and work models to protect, value and cultivate human talent. We are part of the international structure of nuclear operators and we are constantly cultivating our human resources since commissioning. We continue to develop to attract top talents in the long term as we will continue to invest in clean energy.

WE PRIORITIZE

1. Human rights

Human resources strategies and policies, the action lines of the administrative and executive management aim at respecting human rights in accordance with international and domestic legislation. For this purpose, Nuclearelectrica, through its policies and strategies, focuses on: the principle of equal rights and equal opportunities, the right to life, to health protection and the right to a healthy environment, the right to defence and non-discriminatory access to justice, individual freedom and the right to free movement, freedom of expression, freedom of information, the right to elect and be elected, the right to work and the right to strike, the right to association, the protection of people

with disabilities, the right to petition, the right to legislative initiatives, the protection of children and young people.

Through the SNN Collective Labour Agreement, the Internal Rules of SNN SA and the specific procedures developed at the level of the Company, the company manages all aspects related to respect for human rights, including respect for freedom of association, prevention of human trafficking for all forms of exploitation, forced labour or obligations related to child labour, work in precarious and unsafe conditions.

2. The constant investment and development of talents - the Nucleus of Excellence Platform

We are developing dual education

We attract, train, mentor

We offer internship, traineeship, scholarships

We develop partnerships with universities in the country and abroad

We ensure continuous excellence through succession plans

3. Occupational health and safety

For all workplaces within SNN, dangers are identified and risks are assessed for each component of the work system, i.e., operator, work task, work tools/work equipment and the work environment.

Based on the OHS risk assessment, Prevention and Protection Plans are established, and resources are allocated for carrying out the actions included in the prevention and protection plan.

The OHS training of SNN employees is carried out upon employment, periodically and additionally, based on programs and subjects established at the company level.

The health of SNN workers is monitored through specialized occupational medicine services provided contractually, each worker is medically examined by occupational medicine doctors at least annually in accordance with the occupational risks identified for the activity carried out at their place of work, and employees are kept informed.

4. We invest in social responsibility projects - The "Nucleus of care" platform

We launched the social responsibility platform the "Nucleus of Care", which follows the strategic directives and the vision of the company to build a sustainable future for the future generation, both by clean power production at excellence standards, and by the social and economic impact which it has in Romania.

With over 200 million MWh clean power produced in 26 years, 205 million tons of CO₂ avoided in 25 years, over Lei 40 million invested in CSR projects in the last 4 years, and more than 15 million people supported under the social responsibility campaigns, Nuclearelectrica extends its positive impact in the society, complying with the strategic directive - "empathy and responsibility".

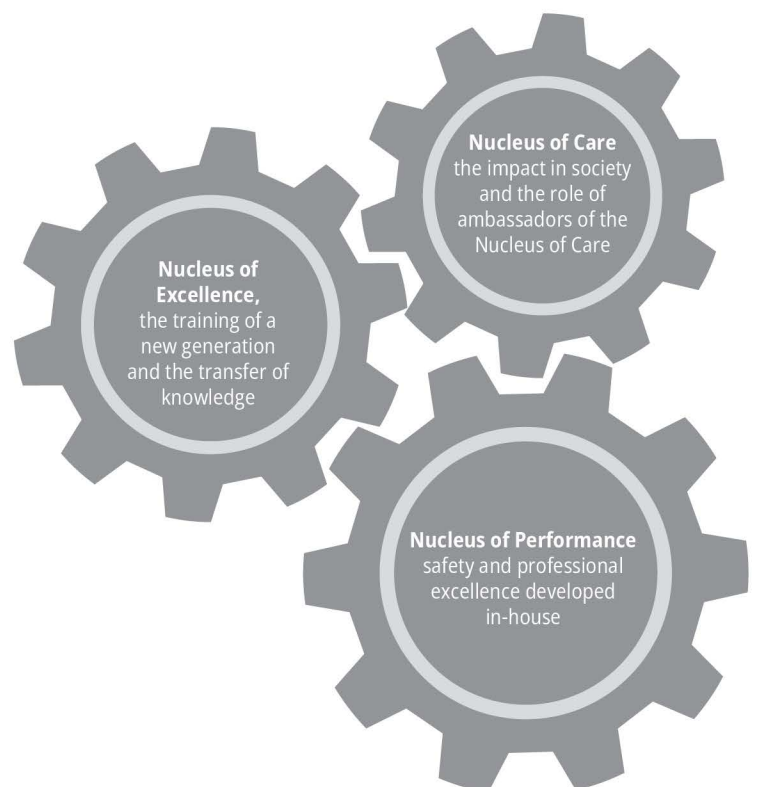
The "Nucleus of Care" platform includes both social responsibility initiatives of the company, and projects that the company selects to sponsor, in the "Nucleus of Care" project selection.

5.5. Diversity, inclusion, equality, gender and age differences through policies and procedures

We recruit young people for a new generation, ensure equity, provide mentoring for the transfer of knowledge, develop communities through three strategic directions: education, health and environmental protection.

6.6. We converge these measures on internal and external platforms to cultivate a solid, responsible, attractive corporation.

We set out to become a hub for recruitment, talent development, a hub for volunteers who give forward for the societal good by acting simultaneously on three platforms created for this purpose: **Nucleus of Excellence, Nucleus of Performance, Nucleus of Care.**





III.

GOVERNANCE OBJECTIVES .

WE ACT TRANSPARENTLY FOR TRUST

We have developed, based on the Government Emergency Ordinance 109/2011, a robust organizational structure, able to ensure the implementation of the long-term strategy, the efficiency of processes and procedures, to operationalize the action lines, to implement the investment projects in correlation with the approved development stages, to evaluate correctly through the risk management system, to act transparently, ethically with the inclusion of the interests of all stakeholders.

1. Company management - GUARANTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

The members of the Board of Directors have committed to exercise their mandate with the prudence and diligence of a good director, with loyalty, in the interest of the Company, its stakeholders and society at large.

We act with:

Responsibility in ensuring the protection of people, goods and the environment

The essential element of the activity is the observance of all the necessary requirements for ensuring nuclear safety and environmental protection.

Integrity and responsibility in making decisions .

All the activities carried out and the decisions taken must be in accordance with the fundamental principles represented by honesty, sincerity and transparency.

Seriousness, ambition, involvement, perseverance in achieving the company's objectives.

Active contribution to the efficiency and optimization of the

activity carried out, through efforts appropriate to the goals in order to achieve the company's objectives.

Collaboration

Teamwork is essential for obtaining exceptional collective results. In parallel, through cooperation, individual strengths and abilities can be properly capitalized upon. Responsibility towards the operation of SEN, towards the population and the environment

Respect

The correct attitude towards all SNN stakeholders: employees, customers, suppliers, investors and other people who have a direct/indirect connection with the company's activity is essential for promoting the company's image and business development.

Innovation

Encouraging individual and collective initiative in order to improve company processes and adopt new technical solutions

Taking into account the particular specificity in which we carry out our activity, the members of the Board of Directors apply a series of universally valid principles in the nuclear industry and in the management of the company, adapted and suited to the fundamental objectives, defined as the Nuclear Safety Culture, respectively:

1. Personal responsibility for nuclear safety
2. Interrogative attitude
3. Analysing, evaluating and taking appropriate measures when communicating safety issues
4. Leaders are responsible to promote nuclear safety
5. Making decisions while giving priority to nuclear safety
6. Principle-based work environment: respect, trust and assumption of responsibility
7. Permanent learning
8. Identifying and solving problems
9. An open environment that encourages raising issues
10. Compliance with work processes and approved procedures

2. Advisory committees

According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company and in accordance with Government Emergency Ordinance no. 109/2011, the Board of Directors of SNN established 4 advisory committees, formed by at least 2 members of the Board of Directors.

The Advisory Committees are tasked with performance of analyses and making recommendations for the Board of Directors, in specific fields, and are under obligation to regularly submit activity reports to the members of the Board of Directors.

The Advisory Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Advisory Audit Committee

Advisory Nuclear Safety Committee

Advisory Committee for Strategy, Development and Large Investment Projects



3. The code of ethics

Whatever our place and role within the company, through the activity we carry out every day, we all contribute to the company's image and results. The way we work, behave and interact with other people is decisive in creating a healthy, responsible and productive work environment. For this purpose, a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct was established, which is applicable to all members of the management, employees, consultants, staff of partners who carry out their activity within our company, to present the fundamental values that must be respected and to promote the adoption of a correct attitude, so that by complying with these criteria we can build a prosperous business, based on healthy, integral and transparent principles. The fundamental values that guide our activity represent universally valid principles within the company, which must be known and applied unconditionally by all employees. They have the role of supporting and promoting the vision and culture of our organization.

4. Risks management.

Risk assessment within SNN is carried out periodically (quarterly), according to MR-00-01 – Risk management procedure within S.N. Nuclearelectrica S.A., and results are described in the Risk Management Report, with a focus on the main risks which the Company faces.

The main categories of risks presented on a quarterly basis in the Risk Management report are:

Risks related to nuclear safety (Nuclear Safety);

The information safety risks, guarantee control and physical protection risks (protection of nuclear material and of the radioactive materials);

The compliance risks, divided into 3 subcategories

- fraud risks
- compliance risks (ethics integrity, conflict of interests)
- other compliance risks (risks regarding the compliance with the external regulation framework - for example: laws, ordinances, rules, and with the internal regulation framework - for example internal policies, processes, procedures).

We emphasized the implementation of the risk management culture within the entire company, specialized advice was given to those responsible for departmental risks, trainings were organized on risk management topics, so that the employees who deal with risk management understood and started to correctly apply the risk management methodology, avoiding the risk of over- or under-estimation of risks.

5. Compliance function.

In order to promote and strengthen integrity in the performance of corporate activities, we have developed a compliance program including policies and principles aimed at encouraging and facilitating the activity of preventing, detecting and combating acts of corruption, in order to achieve the objectives established by joining the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. Nuclearelectrica's management and its staff comply with and maintain the concept of zero tolerance to corruption, taking and giving bribes, being firmly committed to complying with national legislation and the applicable regulatory framework. The company provides access to all necessary information resources and counselling to prevent violations of the law or company regulations.

Openness and transparency create credibility and trust between partners in commercial negotiations. We protect the interests of investors and society through a careful selection of our suppliers and partners. We consider that compliance standards are a special factor in promoting our business relationships and we insist, including through contractual clauses, that partners comply with the rules and regulations in force.

The activity of the Compliance Office is an extremely complex and laborious one, carried out in the following areas: Communication | Procedures | Awareness raising and training | Consultancy | Control and investigations | Other corruption risks

6. Nuclear safety

The permanent maintenance of a high level of nuclear safety in all phases of performance and operation of nuclear objectives and facilities is of vital importance and constitutes the first priority for SNN.

SNN has developed and respects a nuclear safety policy that was approved by NCNAC, in order to maintain a high and constant level of nuclear safety in all phases of the commissioning and exploitation process of nuclear installations. The nuclear safety policy provides guarantees of good execution for all important activities regarding nuclear safety, in all phases of implementation and exploitation of nuclear installations. This document confirms that nuclear safety has the highest priority.

Nuclear safety as a field is a set of technical and organizational measures intended to:

Ensure the safe operation of nuclear facilities and assets;

To prevent and limit their deterioration;

To ensure the protection of the staff, the population and the environment against radiation or radioactive contamination.

The high level of nuclear safety is ensured by the way in which nuclear facilities are designed, built and operated. The risk generated by the nuclear fuel from the reactors on the population and the external environment is minimal, due to the fact that:

- The power of the reactor is under control;
- The fuel is cooled down;
- The radioactivity is retained, all performed continuously.

7. Relations with the community and our stakeholders

Corelat cu domeniul de activitate, ne dezvoltam permanent relațiile cu toate categoriile de stakeholderi, punând la dispoziția acestora informație relevantă, în funcție de interes și care raspunde constant preocupărilor acestora. Cele mai relevante categorii de stakeholderi sunt : autoritățile centrale și locale, acționarii, investitorii, organizații non-guvernamentale naționale și internaționale, mass media, comunități locale și populația.

Aplicam prevederile convenției Aarhus și Espoo privind organizarea consultărilor publice cu privire la proiecte de infrastructură cu impact radiologic. În acest sens, punem la dispoziția tuturor categoriilor de stakeholderi informații complete despre proiectul aflat în dezbatere publică prin crearea unei pagini dedicate de net, informări, organizare de consultări publice, anunțuri de informare în presă, cu respectarea prevederilor legale.

Toate acestea, se extind și în respectul față de acționari, investitori și, simultan, și responsabilitatea actului managerial derivat din statutul SNN de companie listată, asociat și funcției de Relații cu Investitorii.

Este de fapt un complex de funcții care include comunicare, finanțe, aspecte de legislație, de piața de capital, piața de energie, management-ul riscului și guvernanta corporativă, ESG, complex de funcții al cărui scop este coordonarea și controlul fluxului de informații între companie și investitorii și acționarii acesteia. Scopul major este stabilirea unor relații bazate pe încredere și respect între companie și investitori și acționari, reflectarea corectă a valorilor fundamentale ale companiei, a rolului companiei, furnizarea către comunitatea de investitori de informații financiare, despre investiții, proiecte, piața de energie, la timp și total transparent, în așa fel încât decizia de a investi sau de a evalua compania să se bazeze pe date corecte, relevante. Scopul nostru este să dezvoltăm nivelul de încredere în companie, să creștem nivelul de receptivitate al pieței față de companie și să adăugăm valoare pentru acționari și investitori. Acționăm întotdeauna din perspectiva necesităților de informare ale investitorilor și, astfel, dorim să dam siguranță și încredere deciziei de a investi în SNN.



NUCLEARELECTRICA



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Societatea Nationala Nuclearelectrica SA



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