

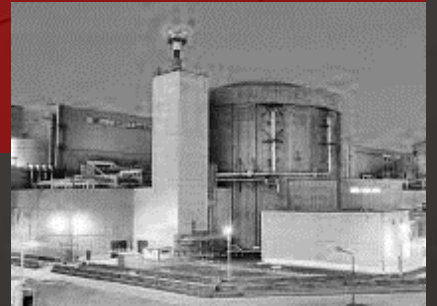
# Presentation for investors



NUCLEARELECTRICA



**Commitment to  
excellence.  
Action to get  
results.**







## **Our mission**

**We generate clean energy at standards of excellence**

## **Our vision**

**We are building a sustainable future for tomorrow's generation**

## **Our values**

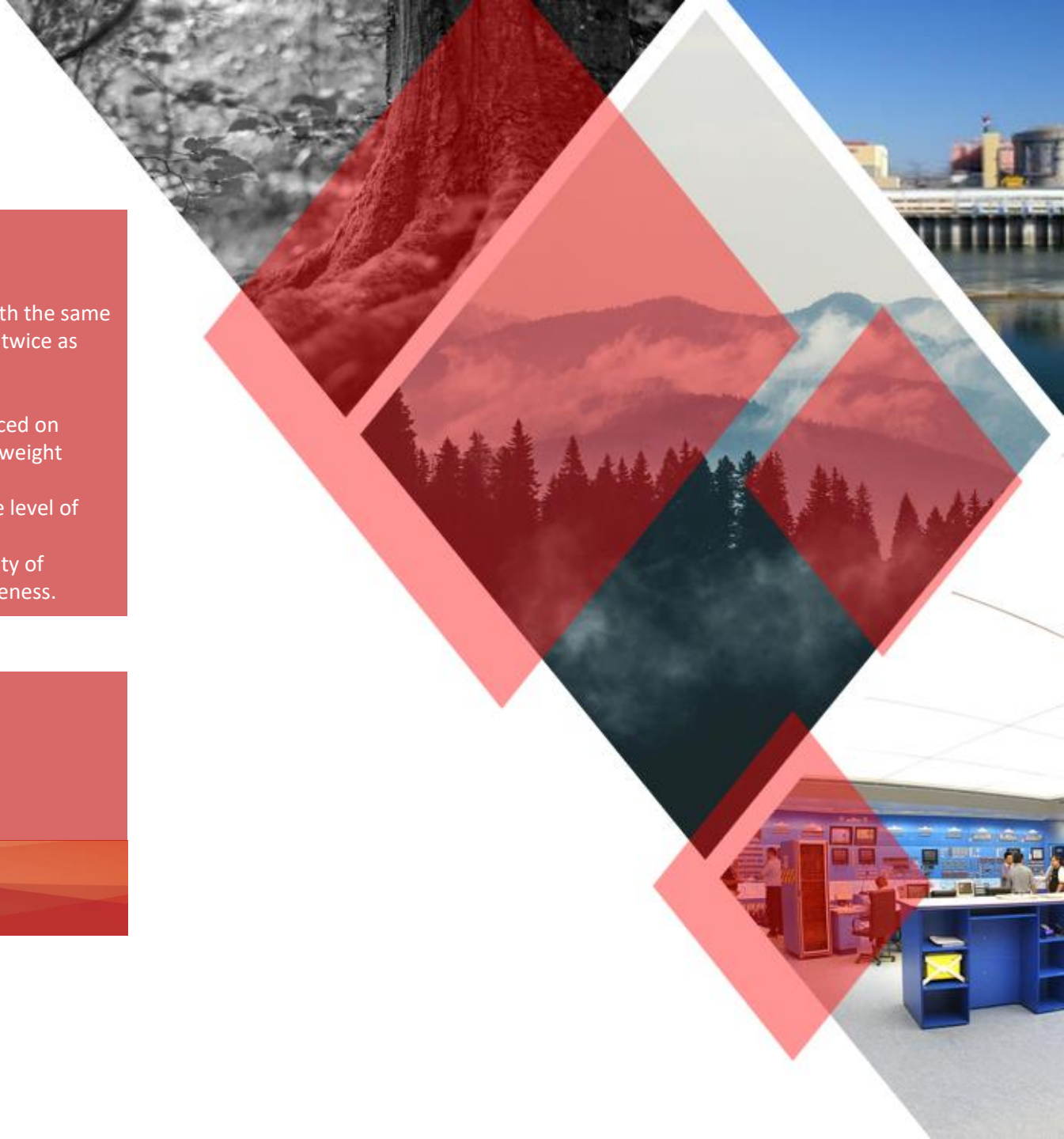
**Professional excellence,  
Care for employees,  
Safety and sustainability,  
Empathy and responsibility,  
Sustainable development.**

# Characteristics

- high value of the installed capacity use factor; with the same installed power, a nuclear power plant produces twice as much energy as conventional ones;
- no greenhouse gas emissions;
- the low dependence of the cost of energy produced on variations in the price of uranium, due to its low weight compared to other types of energy;
- high technical level of operating staff, reasonable level of generation costs;
- nuclear energy meets the requirements of security of supply, sustainable development and competitiveness.

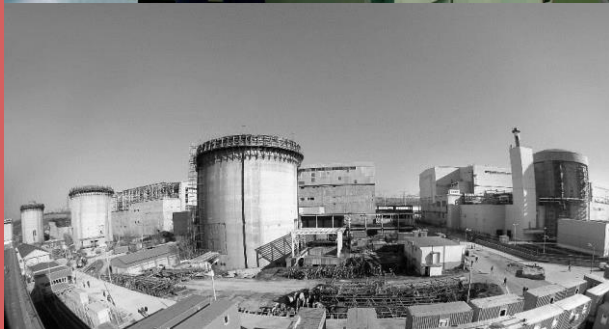
# Motto

Commitment to excellence.  
Action to get results.





# Company values



SAFETY AND SUSTAINABILITY

CARE FOR EMPLOYEES

PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE

EMPATHY AND RESPONSIBILITY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



VIZIUNEA SNN  
Construim un viitor  
durabil pentru  
generația de mâine

MISIUNEA SNN  
Generăm energie  
curată la standarde de  
exelență

SIGURANȚĂ ȘI SUSTENABILITATE



GRIJĂ FAȚĂ DE ANGAJAȚI



EXCELENȚĂ PROFESIONALĂ



EMPATIE ȘI RESPONSABILITATE



DEZVOLTARE DURABILĂ



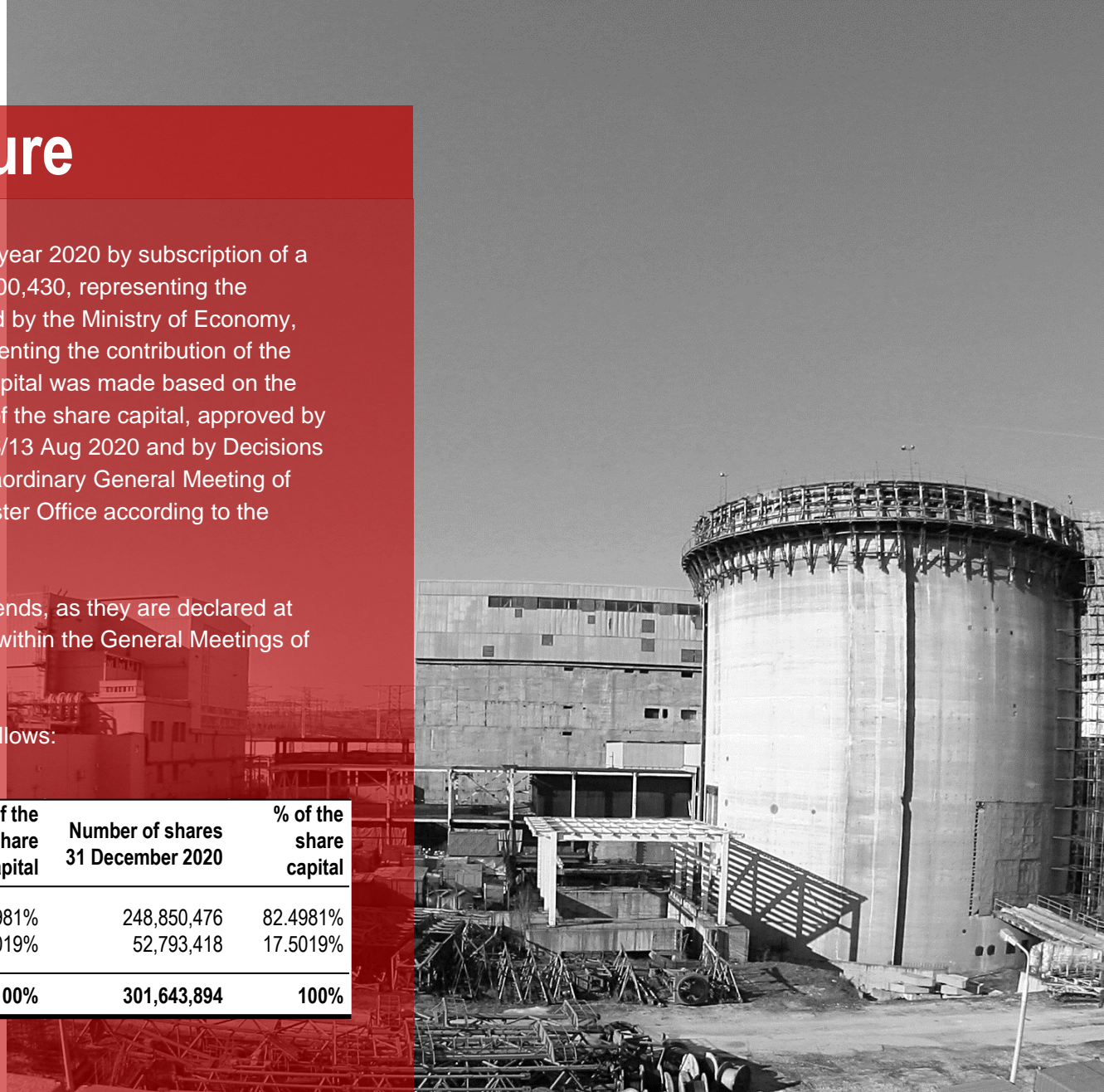
# Shareholding structure

The last increase in the share capital was made in the year 2020 by subscription of a number of 130,043 new shares, in amount of RON 1,300,430, representing the contribution in kind of the Romanian State, represented by the Ministry of Economy, Energy and Business Environment, and in cash representing the contribution of the Company's shareholders. The increase in the share capital was made based on the Proportioned offer Prospectus related to the increase of the share capital, approved by Decision of the Financial Supervisory Authority no. 976/13 Aug 2020 and by Decisions no. 2/04 Jan 2019 and no. 12/19 Dec 2019 of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, registered with the National Trade Register Office according to the Certificate of Amendments no. 484154/30 Sep 2020.

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends, as they are declared at certain timeframes, and the right to vote for one share within the General Meetings of Shareholders of the Company.

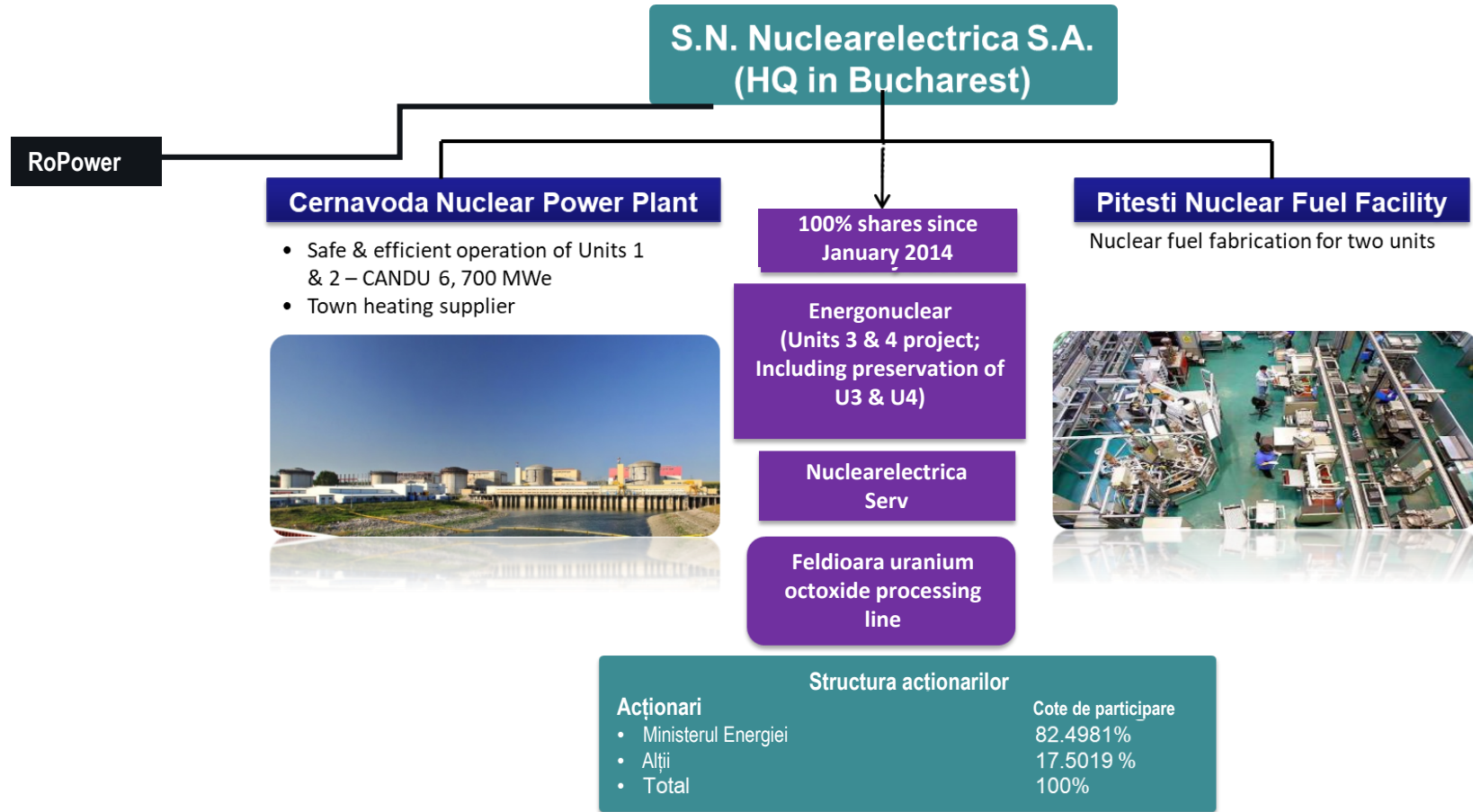
As at 30 June 2023, the shareholding structure is as follows:

Shareholders	Number of shares 31 December 2021	% of the share capital	Number of shares 31 December 2020	% of the share capital
Romanian State - Ministry of Energy	248,850,476	82.4981%	248,850,476	82.4981%
Other shareholders	52,793,418	17.5019%	52,793,418	17.5019%
<b>Total</b>	<b>301,643,894</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>301,643,894</b>	<b>100%</b>





# Nuclear Energy in Romania



# Romania's decarbonation targets

Reduce CO2 emissions by 55% until 2030

Reduce import dependency from 20.8% today to 17.8% in 2030



## Retiring coal capacities

Up to 4.59GWe of coal capacities will retire by 2032

2032



## Increase of nuclear capacity

Nuclear capacity will increase by 1.400 MW by 2031 with new CANDU UNITS and 465 MW with a 6 modules SMR

2031



## Hydrogen estimated demand

According to the EU Hydrogen roadmap, hydrogen in the energy mix will increase from 2% to 14% by 2050

2050



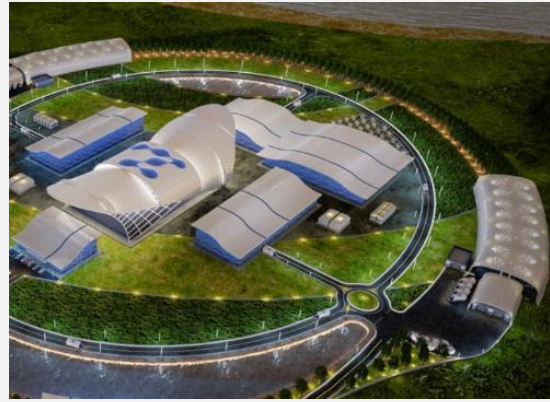
# SNN's Projects to Meet Romania's Decarbonation Targets



Refurbishment /  
Life Extension of  
Unit 1



Two new CANDU Units around  
2031



SMR Development



Integrated Nuclear Fuel  
Cycle



CTRF

# Refurbishment / Life Extension of Unit 1

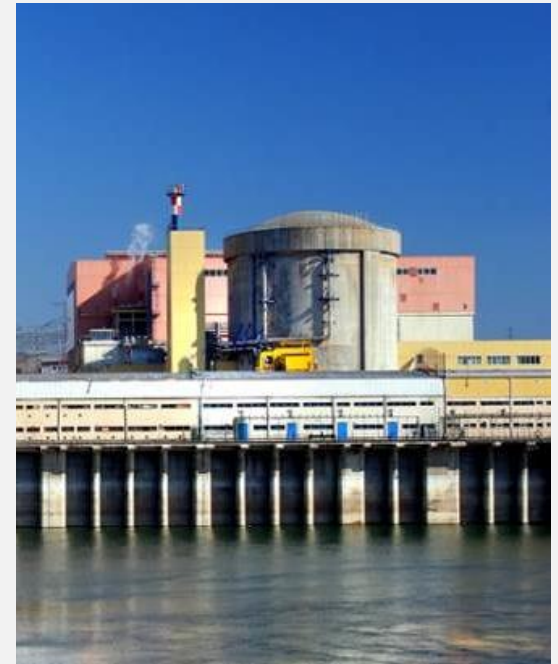
**Phase 1** — finalized

*Final Investment Decision approved on February 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2022*

**Phase 2** — Project implementation (engineering, procurement, EPC contract, licensing, COM Opinion, FID).

- In July 2022, it was signed the first contract with Candu Energy, SNC-Lavalin
- In February 2023, it was signed the first contract with Candu Energy, SNC-Lavalin, for engineering services

**Phase 3** — Effective development of the refurbishment project - end 2026 – beginning 2029.





# CANDU Units 3 & 4

## Preparatory Stage:

- Energonuclear S.A., the project company, signed the first contract with Candu Energy, SNC-Lavalin, Design Authority and CANDU Technology original equipment manufacturer (OEM)
- Candu Energy will provide engineering services - updating of technical reports, support for Project licensing and the Notification of the Cernavoda 3 & 4 investment project to the European Commission (e.g. licensing basis documents, updating the Safety Design Guides, updating the list of safety related design changes etc.).



# CANDU Units 3 & 4

## Preliminary investment decision adopted

- According with the Strategy, is expected as Unit 3 to be operational by 2030 and Unit 4 by 2031
- Unit 2 represents the reference project for Units 3 and 4, plus subsequent changes.
- The project will benefit from the experience of CANDU technology evolution
- Romanian engineering and industry will be part of this effort
- November 2022, at United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP27), US Exim Bank announced the issuance of two Letters of Interest for the financing of US sourced pre-project technical services in connection to the Cernavoda Units 3 & 4 Project of more than 3 billion dollars.
- **In March 2023, Romanian Parliament approved the Support Agreement for Units 3 & 4 Project**





# Cernavoda Tritium Removal Facility (CTRF):

Using LPCE – CD (Liquid Phase Catalytic Exchange – Cryogenic Distillation) technology is **aimed at extracting the tritium from the heavy water in the moderator** and thus ensuring a significant reduction of the radioactive emissions in the environment and of the professionally exposed personnel internal dose.

CTRF is beneficial during the Refurbishment as well as Decommissioning of CANDU Units, creating a safe environment for the involved work force

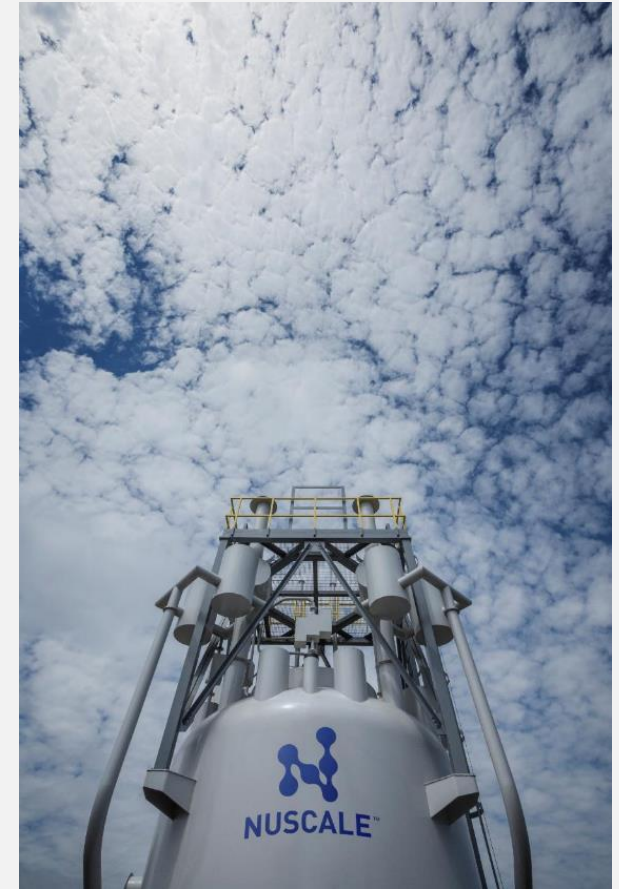
**It represents an opportunity for contribution to global tritium supply for fusion, mainly with respect to ITER (the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor) as well as to recover and use He3 resulted from tritium disintegration.**



# Deploying NuScale Technology in Romania

## Deploying NuScale technology in Romania

- In November, 2021, Nuclearelectrica & NuScale Power signed a Teaming Agreement to advance the deployment of NuScale's innovative small modular reactor (SMR) technology in Romania.
- In early 2021, Nuclearelectrica received \$ 1.2 million in USTDA grants to assess potential sites for small modular reactors.
- In May 2022, the results of the study identified the first potential site location on a former coal plant, in Doicești, Dambovită County.
- In May 2022, Nuclearelectrica, NuScale & E-Infra - signed Memorandum of Understanding to explore the deployment of NuScale's SMR technology on the former Doicești power plant, Dambovită County.
- In June 2022, President Biden announced the allocation of 14 mil dollars grant for the next stage of the development of small modular reactors in Romania by NuScale – The Preliminary Front-End Engineering and Design study for the SMR project in Romania.
- In September 2022, SNN shareholders approved the SMR Project Company RoPower
- In October 2022, USTDA awarded RoPower the 14 \$ million grant for FEED Study
- In November 2022, at COP27, RoPower and Donalamin SRL, part of AFV Beltrame Group, leading European steel producer, signed a MoU, to explore the cooperation for the SMR Project in Romania, which could have a great impact also in achieving the production of green steel in Romania
- In December 2022, RoPower and NuScale signed the contract for Phase 1 of Front-End Engineering and Design Work for First SMR in Romania
- In May 2023, during G7, US announced expressed financial support of \$275 mil from partners and an additional \$ 4 billion from US Exim and DFC for the future development of the SMR project





# Deploying NuScale Technology in Romania

The NuScale power plant will have 6 modules of 77 MWe each 462 MWe installed capacity

- 193 permanent jobs
- 1500 jobs during construction
- 2300 jobs in manufacturing
- 4 million tons of CO2 avoided every year

Project implementation will be compliant with the Romanian and European legislation

A six-module NuScale project is under development in US, at the Idaho National Laboratory (INL), Idaho Falls, Idaho, US



NuScale SMR is the first small modular reactor design approved by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), starting with August 2020.

# Long Term Vision

Romania has the potential to accommodate the first deployment of SMRs in Europe and become  
a catalyst for SMRs in the region  
a base for supporting production and assembly of components  
a hub for preparation and training of future operators and specialists

*On May 12th, Romania was the 2nd country in the world after the US to launch an Education Center, E2 Center, including a Control Room simulator, to be used for the training of the new generation of nuclear engineers.*



# General Assessment Items

Ratio [Thousand RON]	The 6-month period ending on 30 June 2023 (revised)	The 6-month period ending on 30 June 2022 (revised)	Variation
<b>Production (GWh)*</b>	4,920	4,779	3.0%
Operating revenues, of which:	3,779,647	3,140,335	20.4%
Revenues from the sale of electricity**	3,669,194	3,089,082	19.8%
Operating expenses, less depreciation and impairment	(690,808)	846,625	(18.4%)
Cost of contribution to the Energy Transition	(1,461,691)	(585,811)	149.5%
Fund/tax on additional income			
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>1,627,147</b>	<b>1,707,899</b>	<b>(4.7%)</b>
Depreciation and impairment	(316,003)	(302,619)	4.4%
<b>EBIT</b>	<b>1,311,144</b>	<b>1,405,280</b>	<b>(6.7%)</b>
Financial income	222,801	65,232	241.6%
Financial expenses	(13,253)	(14,939)	(11.3%)
<b>Net financial result</b>	<b>209,548</b>	<b>50,293</b>	<b>316.7%</b>
Net corporate income tax expenses	(231,911)	(234,781)	(1.2%)
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>1,288,781</b>	<b>1,220,792</b>	<b>5.6%</b>

\*Electricity produced and delivered by Cernavodă NPP in the National Energy System.

\*\*Including income from the sale of thermal energy, insignificant in total income.





# Income from the sale of electricity

Electricity sales (quantities, prices and values) in the first half of 2023:

Sales by type	Quantities in MWh	% of total sales	Average price [lei/MWh with Tg included]	Sale revenues [RON]
Sales via MACEE	2,107,985	42.52%	450.00	948,593,160
Sales on the competitive market (bilateral agreements and sales on DAM and IDM), of which:	2,832,703	57.14%	973.11	2,756,536,665
- Sales under CMBC-EA Flex, CMBC- CN, CM-OTC contracts, directly negotiated contract and supply contracts	2,148,018	43.33%	1,113.51	2,391,842,354
- Sales on DAM and IDM	684,685	13.81%	532.65	364,694,311
Positive imbalances on PE*	17,084	0.34%	323.86	5,532,772
<b>Total sales in the first half of 2023</b>	<b>4,957,772</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>748.45</b>	<b>3,710,662,597</b>



SNN management has 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.

Through our public ESG policy and commitments, we prioritise:

- Monitoring and reducing environmental footprint**
- Stakeholder consultation on environmental matters**
- Carbon emissions and their intensity**
- Management of radioactive waste**
- Human rights**
- Investment in social responsibility**
- Corporate governance efficiency increase**
- Anti-corruption**

# Nuclear safety

Romania ranks first in the world in terms of installed power utilization since the commissioning of Units 1 and 2. The Cernavoda NPP has been internationally assessed in terms of nuclear safety and has obtained the nuclear excellence rating.

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.

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:

- (i) The power of the reactor is under control;
- (ii) The fuel is cooled down;
- (iii) The radioactivity is retained, and all are performed continuously.

In the aftermath of the Fukushima accident, the European Commission and the Group of European Regulators of the Nuclear Society have decided that the nuclear safety of nuclear power plants in Europe should be reviewed based on transparent and extensive risk assessments, called "Stress Tests". The technical purpose of these stress tests was defined considering the risks that were highlighted by the events at Fukushima. Emphasis was placed on the following issues: the triggering events, such as earthquakes or floods, the consequences of the loss of the safety functions during these events, as well as the difficulties of managing severe accidents.

The assessment conducted proves that Units 1 and 2 of Cernavoda NPP meet the nuclear safety requirements set out under the design and can face severe earthquakes and floods, as well as the total loss of electricity supply and cooling water.







# Decommissioning

In accordance with the Government Decision no. 1080/2007, the Nuclear and Radioactive Waste Agency ("NRWA") is responsible for collection and management of the contributions paid by SNN for the decommissioning of the two units and for the final disposal of the radioactive waste generated from operation and decommissioning of the units.

Starting with 2007, following the Government Decision no. 1080/5 September 2007 regarding the safe management of radioactive waste and decommissioning of the nuclear plants, the Company is required to pay two types of contributions to NRWA:

- contribution for decommissioning each nuclear unit in amount of EUR 0.6/MWh net electricity produced and delivered in the system;
- contribution for the permanent storage of radioactive waste of EUR 1.4/MWh of net electricity produced and delivered in the system.

According to this legislative act, the annual contribution for decommissioning is paid during the designed lifetime of nuclear units, and the direct annual contribution for the final storage is paid during the operating period of nuclear units, and, therefore, NRWA is held responsible for the management of the entire decommissioning process, at the end of the useful lifetime of nuclear plants and storage of the resulting waste.

# International Relations

The nuclear industry's specific particularities come from the continuous flow of experience and information exchanges that takes place inside it. Each Nuclear Power Plant operator is part of an international network of approximately 440 Nuclear Units worldwide. At international level, the leader in the international cooperation in the nuclear field is the World Association of Nuclear Operators ("WANO"), and at the governmental level, this is International Atomic Energy Agency ("IAEA") based on Vienna.

The purpose of developing this international cooperation network is to analyze different categories of events disseminate the lessons learned in order to prevent recurrence, promote the experiences and best practices adopted and implemented at international level, benchmark and assess of implementation of standards at international level, control and monitor the performance indicators and update them in order to constantly maintain the high level of nuclear safety, organize peer review actions to ensure observance and adoption by each operator of Nuclear Power Plants of the best practices agreed at international level, that are assessed against their de facto performance.

Thus, across the nuclear industry, we see a so-called "inter-peer pressure", an element that supports maintenance of high standards of nuclear safety. In general, the international cooperation programmes, particularly those concerning technical and operating area, are divided into four distinct categories: international assessment engagements, operating experience, technical support and, implicitly, exchange of information and experience, and continuous technical and professional development.

All categories of information and data resulting from these programmes are disseminated to all members of the international system.

SNN pays a particular attention to safe operation of the nuclear sites it operates, reliability of its equipment, increase in its operating performance, exchange of experience with direct results on the employee performance, involvement in policy-making and deployment of support programmes related to the integrated development of the Company.

Thus, in accordance with international practice, SNN is an active member of a number of international bodies, with concerns, from nuclear safety, radiation protection or radioactive waste management to procurement, financial benchmarking or international legislation.

Depending on their particularities, these organizations can have a regulatory and control purpose for its members, in order to improve performance (e.g. World Association of Nuclear Operators - WANO) or an advisory, participatory, benchmarking and knowledge-sharing purposes, by participation in joint projects as an effective mechanism of cutting down the costs of research and equipment procurement.

SNN is affiliated to a number of European and international organizations and aims to benefit from the operating experience available therein, participate in decision-making processes that could affect the European or global policies, align with the nuclear safety standards imposed by NCNAC, or have its results recognized; of these, we list:





World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO): it is the association of all the owners of Nuclear Power Plants in the world, and was founded back in 1989. SNN has been a member of the Atlanta Regional Center since 1991 and of the London Coordination Center since 2011. The WANO membership secures: participation in assessment engagements, exchange of operating experience, technical support, technical and professional development. Membership of WANO facilitates the exchange of information in the field of Nuclear Power Plant operating experience; thus, WANO members work together to reach the highest standards of

operation of Nuclear Power Plants under high nuclear safety and reliability conditions. With the aid of WANO, all owners of Nuclear Power Plants can communicate and exchange information openly and cooperatively. This way of working allows each WANO member to benefit and learn from the experience of the other members and align with the best global practices, all with the ultimate goal of increasing the operating safety for the Nuclear Power Plants they own. Candu Owners Group (COG): is a private, international, not-for-profit organization that includes organizations from Canada (AECL, Ontario Power Generation, N.B. Power, Bruce Power Generation, Hydro

Quebec), Argentina, China, India, Korea, Pakistan and Romania. In COG, SNN participates in the Basic Information Exchange Programme (IE), Research - Development Programme (R&D), Nuclear Safety & Environmental Affairs Programme (NSEA) and the Joint Projects Programme (JP). The work of COG is generally organized under a programme of regulation, research, maintenance, development, technical assistance and exchange of information between members





International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): it serves as a worldwide intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical cooperation in the nuclear field. The IAEA fosters the use of atomic energy by the signatory states, providing them with the necessary technical assistance and with relevant experts and the necessary logistic facilities. Romania is a founding member of the IAEA.

NEA OECD: Romania joined the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) back in June 2017. NEA is the intergovernmental agency that facilitates cooperation between countries that use nuclear technology and that pursue attainment of the highest standard of nuclear safety, combined with performance in environmental protection, and technological and economic development.

European Nuclear Installations Standards (ENISS): it brings together decision-makers and specialists of from the nuclear industry, together with representatives of nuclear regulatory bodies to jointly set safety targets, regulations and measures, with the aim of ultimately reaching a common set of European safety standards for nuclear plants.

European Atomic Forum (affiliation to the Romanian Atomic Forum): it is a European non-for-profit organization the aims of which are: to support the role of nuclear energy at the European level through active involvement in the energy policy of the European Union, adoption of support positions granted to the Member States that operate Nuclear Power Plants and involvement of specialists in European task forces in order to centralize different points of view and measures.

The results of our active participation in different international bodies are directly reflected in the performance indicators related to: operation, radioprotection and radioactive waste management.

# SNN activity on the BSE

Evolution of SNN shares in 2023





# Policy on dividends

## Applicable legal provisions

SNN is a national company with majority State capital. Thus, the distribution of profit is made according to the provisions of Government Ordinance no. 64/2001 (“GO 64/2001”) on the profit distribution at national enterprises, national companies and companies with full or majority State capital, as well as at self-governed administrations, as subsequently amended and supplemented.

Thus, in accordance with the provisions of the Government Ordinance no. 64/2001, the minimum dividend distribution rate is 50% of the net profit after the distributions listed at Article 1(1)a) - (e) of the Government Ordinance no. 64/2001.

The legislative framework could be modified in the future by amending the current legislation so that the minimum dividend payout ratio is modified.

The provisions of O.G. 64/2001 establish a mandatory minimum dividend payout ratio. Thus, as long as the provisions of GO 64/2001 remain unchanged, the Company can propose to shareholders a dividend distribution percentage ranging between 50% and 100% of the distributable profit. The profit share to be distributed annually by the Company as dividends is subject to approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders. Thus, SNN books and pays dividends from the net profit, but this only after approval of the annual accounts and dividend distribution proposal by the General Meeting of Shareholders.




# The role of nuclear energy in the decarbonization paradigm

According to data of the International Energy Agency (IEA), the energy consumption worldwide increased by 2.3% only in 2018, almost twice than the average increase rate since 2010. Following the higher energy consumption, CO2 emissions related to energy have increased by 1.7%, reaching 33.1 Gt/Co2. Therefore, we are far from the 2C objective of the Paris Agreement. Since a significant share of CO2 emissions are related to energy, the pace of transition to non-polluting power sources should be accelerated. According to World Energy Outlook (WEO) magazine, it is estimated that USD 1.1 trillion shall be invested in nuclear energy until 2040, which means an increase by 46% of the nuclear power production. Although WEO estimates an increase in the nuclear power investments, worldwide, the nuclear power generation shall reach a level of less than 10% and much less than the needs for nuclear power production according to the sustainable development Scenario.

According to the EU directives within the Policies Framework on the climate and energy for the year 2030, it is necessary, at least at the European level, to attain the decarbonization objectives through neutral means from the technological point of view and common efforts for the application of certain efficient support mechanisms in areas where the market challenges prevent any major investment projects, such as the sustainable transition to non-polluting energy sources. We also strongly support the need to develop nuclear energy as an important factor that will contribute to the creation of a stable, clean energy mix, not only by building new nuclear power plants or refurbishing existing ones, but also by expanding innovation and research for the development of fourth generation nuclear reactors: lead-cooled fast reactors, as in the case of the ALFRED project developed in Romania, molten salt reactors, small modular reactors (SMR). This is why Romania gladly joined the NICE Future initiative (Nuclear Innovation: Clean Energy Future), as part of the Department of Energy's approach to clean energy, a global effort to recognise and benefit from the multiple uses of nuclear energy, with the highest standards of nuclear safety, and the reason we recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with NuScale to exchange information on the development of SMR technology.

Alongside the NICE initiative on the strategic role of nuclear industry development, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) study adds: nuclear power is a "firm" source, essential for achieving a largely decarbonised electricity sector. For many regions, including the EU, reaching the 2050 targets requires a combination of resources, mainly firm resources, which should be fully taken into account in decarbonisation and target achievement policies. Policies that exclude the role of nuclear power have a direct impact on investment in nuclear power and directly increase the cost of decarbonisation. Policies that support single-source decarbonisation have a direct impact not only on the cost and pace of decarbonisation of the energy system, but also on wholesale markets, generators, energy systems and end consumers.





# The role of nuclear energy in the decarbonization paradigm

At the European Union level, in order to reach the decarbonization objective of the economy until 2050, it is necessary that one third of the electric power produced in EU originate from nuclear sources. As regards the nuclear power perspectives in the Central and Eastern Europe with the target of the year 2050, Romania supports the idea of a balanced and efficient energetic mix, in which nuclear power has a significant rate and a major contribution to achieve the decarbonization goals and the strategic objectives assumed by Romania.

SNN, through the strategies and measures taken, shall continue to play an essential part in ensuring stability and security of the energetic system both by its current capacity, and on long-term by major investment projects. Romania 9 acknowledges the contribution of nuclear power, the production source in line, to the decarbonization of the energetic system and promoting nuclear power as the main clean source of power production. At the national level, by the energetic strategy with the perspective of the year 2050, the development of new nuclear capacities is provided for as an essential component for maintaining energetic

independence on middle and long-term and ensuring the achievement of the decarbonization goals. Nuclear power worldwide and at the European level is shaped as a firm and reliable option for providing the current and future needs for power, being supported by governments and also by population, being an industry in continuous development, with innovative projects and proved performances.

Romania is within this European development, by its firm commitment to development of the nuclear program and due to its role as a regional hub of research and innovation.



# CSR

SNN plays several strategic roles in relation to different social actors and by constantly mapping them and their interests tries to maximise the benefits they receive from the relationship with SNN. The company is aware of the contribution of nuclear energy to the national energy system, which translates into turning on one of the 5 light bulbs in our home, but also of the importance of nuclear safety and environmental protection, principles that underpin every decision the company makes. From the strict monitoring of environmental effluents to the safe management of nuclear waste, SNN meets its objectives, complies with national and international standards in the field and manages to occupy top positions among nuclear power plants worldwide every year.

SNN establishes annually a planned programme of CSR actions, including goals, objectives, focused on several identified social issues, together with the estimated budget needed to carry out CSR programmes. In choosing the programmes it will support, SNN analyzes the context and the communities in which it operates, with the aim of identifying the social aspects that support, or on the contrary, hinder its business development, and the CSR projects designed by SNN will be related to the nature of the Company's business, the well-being employees or other categories of stakeholders. SNN has adopted a proactive approach to identifying partners and potential beneficiaries of its CSR projects and follows a transparent decision-making process, based on clear criteria. The results of CSR campaigns will be made known to stakeholders such as investors, employees, partners and collaborators.



Through its entire CSR activity, SNN intends to support a sustainable business model, with responsible management and global policies adjusted to local issues and to initiate the desirable actual change in the Romanian society. SNN examines and conducts on a yearly basis an action plan planned and targeted by CSR and sponsorships, focused on several social issues identified. Social responsibility, regardless of the nature of its implementation, is an integral part of the company's vision and strategy, and SNN continues to support both the local community, and the initiatives that lead to innovation and continuous development, particularly those of the young people.

The main directions of CSR and sponsorship actions for the year 2023, in accordance with the specifics of SNN's activity and aiming to promote development and bring more value to the communities in which the company operates, have targeted actions in the following areas and sub-areas of interest:

#### EDUCATIONAL

Dotare scoli

Sprijinirea performantelor scolare

#### MEDICAL

Extinderea sectiilor din spitale

#### PROTECTIA MEDIULUI

Impaduriri





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