

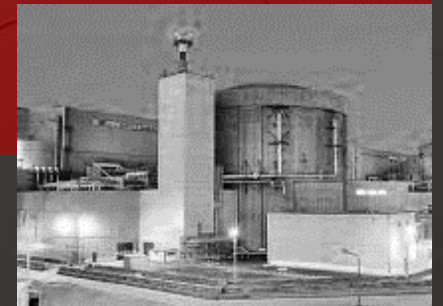
# Presentation for investors



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**

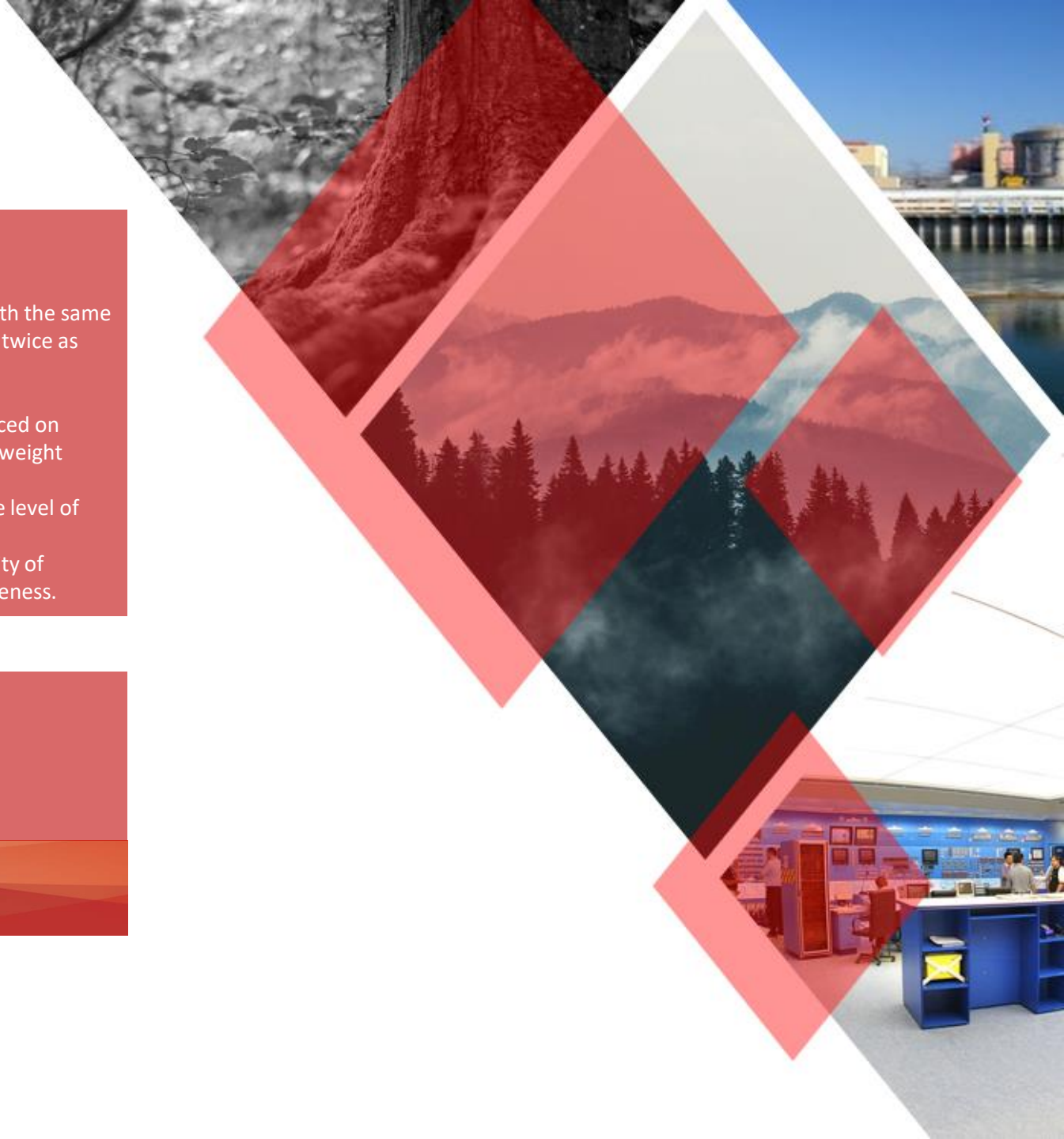
**Professional excellence,  
Care for employees,  
Safety and sustainability,  
Empathy and responsibility,  
Sustainable development.**

# Characteristics

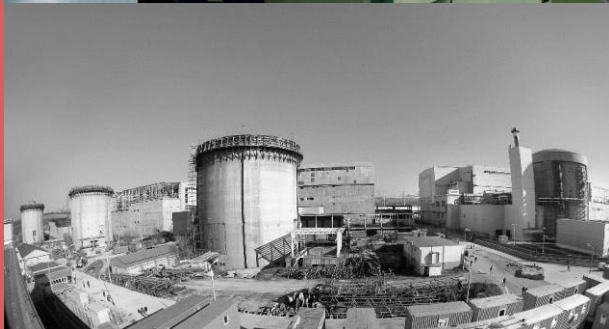
- high value of the installed capacity use factor; with the same installed power, a nuclear power plant produces twice as much energy as conventional ones;
- no greenhouse gas emissions;
- the low dependence of the cost of energy produced on variations in the price of uranium, due to its low weight compared 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.

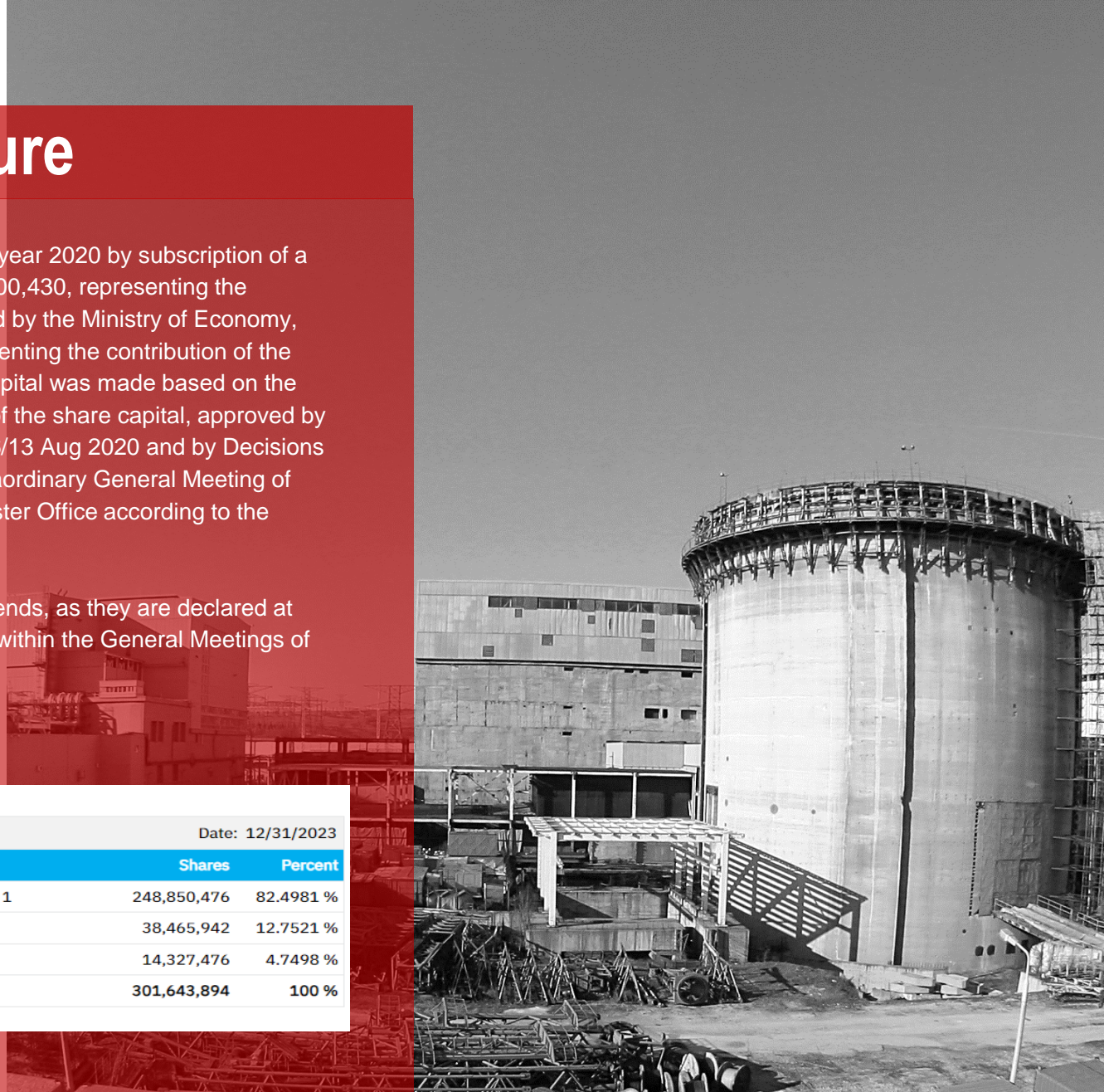
The shareholding structure is as follows:

## Shareholder structure

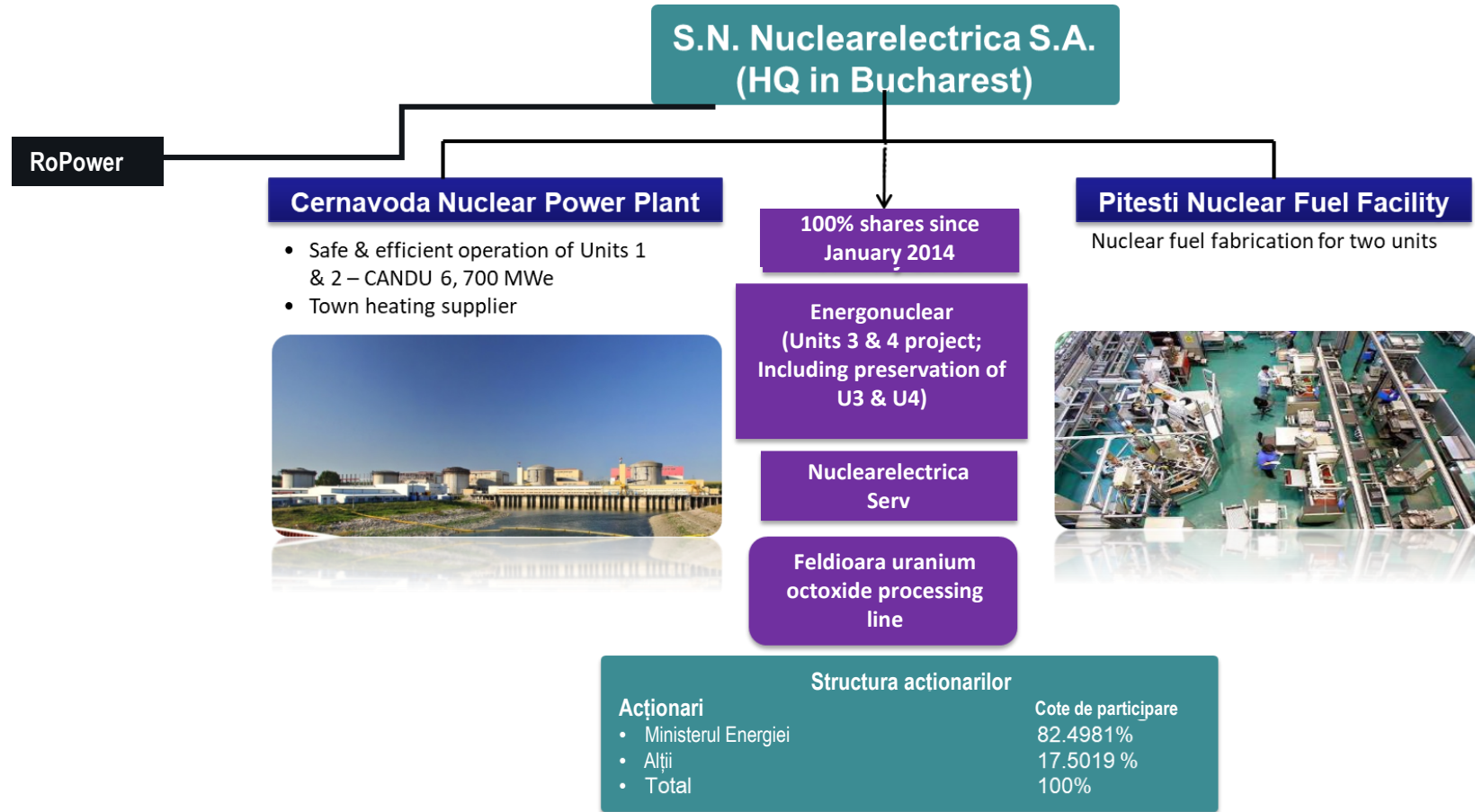
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Date: 12/31/2023

Shareholder	Shares	Percent
STATUL ROMAN PRIN MINISTERUL ENERGIEI loc. BUCURESTI jud. SECTOR 1	248,850,476	82.4981 %
Pers.Juridice	38,465,942	12.7521 %
Pers.Fizice	14,327,476	4.7498 %
<b>TOTAL</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



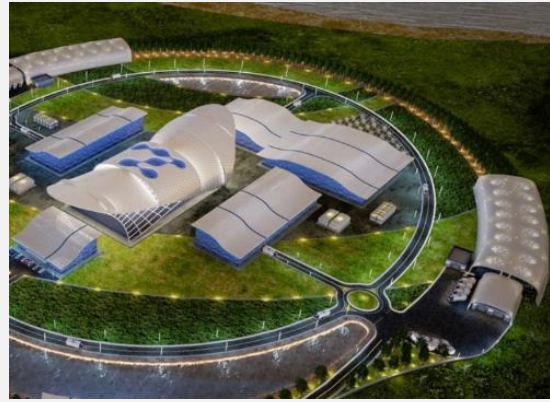
# SNN's Projects to Meet Romania's Decarbonation Targets



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

- The Unit 1 Upgrade project is in its second phase of implementation. This phase includes securing the financial resources to carry out the Unit 1 Refurbishment Project, preparing the execution of the activities identified and defined for the Unit 1 refurbishment in Phase I and obtaining all necessary approvals and endorsements required to carry out this project.
- Under Phase II, the project progressed through the conclusion of contracts mainly for engineering services. This means, in concrete terms, the development of a contract architecture aligned to the complexity of the activities required to deliver the project according to the established schedule.
- Last year, in November 2023, SNN entered into a CAD 781 million contract with Candu Enegy and Canadian Commercial Corporation ("CCC") for the supply of reactor tooling and components as well as engineering and technology services for the life extension of Cernavodă NPP Unit 1, a major contract for the project.
- On April 25, SNN's AGM approved the investment decision on the conclusion of the framework agreement for "Project management services, technical assistance, consultancy and staff training, necessary for the preparation and implementation of the Unit 1 Refurbishment Project at Cernavoda NPP" with a maximum value of 358,919,984.22 CAD (equivalent to 243,616,360.70 Euro), between SNN, as the Purchaser, and Canadian Nuclear Partners S.A., as the Provider.



# CANDU Units 3 & 4

According to the strategy approved by shareholders in 2021, Unit 3 is expected to be connected to the grid in 2030 and Unit 4 in 2031.

Phase I, which we are currently in, is the preparatory phase, with the main objectives being the re-operationalisation of EnergoNuclear, with the technically critical positions filled, the contracting of technical and legal support services and the contracting of engineering services to update the engineering and nuclear safety documentation required for the restart of the project. The Engineering Services Contract with Candu Energy for the re-assessment of the structures, incorporating project improvements from a nuclear safety perspective, was concluded.

Phase II - Preliminary Works, will be carried out in the period 2024-2026, with an estimated duration of 24-30 months, with the following main objectives: elaboration of critical engineering for the definition of the project, structuring and contracting of financing (through cost estimates and implementation schedule with a high degree of certainty), obtaining the favourable opinion of the European Commission following the notification of the Project under Art. 41 of the EURATOM Treaty, etc. At the end of this stage, the feasibility of the Project will be re-examined on the basis of the new techno-economic indicators and the Final Investment Decision will be taken, which will allow the Project to proceed to Stage III.

Phase III is the construction phase, which will take place between 2026-2031/2032. Translated with DeepL.com (free version)



# CANDU Units 3 & 4

- On 31 March 2023, Law no. 74 was adopted to approve the signing of the Support Agreement between the Romanian State and SN Nuclearelectrica S.A. on the Cernavoda NPP Units 3 and 4 Project.
- On 9 June 2023, the Support Agreement was signed between the Romanian State - Romanian Government, General Secretariat of the Government, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport - and the Company.
- The signing of the Support Agreement between the Romanian State and Nuclearelectrica for the development of the Cernavoda NPP Units 3 and 4 Project allows the start of the activities related to Phase II of the Project, namely: the conclusion of contracts for the development of the critical engineering necessary to update the Project; the updating of the Project budget; the structuring and contracting of the financing and the agreement of an appropriate contractual architecture for the implementation of the Project; the obtaining of the favourable opinion of the European Commission following the notification of the Project according to Art. 2 para. 41 of the EURATOM Treaty and a positive decision in accordance with the relevant European state aid provisions; obtaining the Nuclear Safety Authorisation for the Construction phase and taking the Final Investment Decision to proceed to Phase III (Construction).
- On 19 September 2023, Jonathan Wilkinson, Canadian Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, together with Sebastian Burduja, Romanian Minister of Energy, announced Canada's decision to support the development of Units 3 and 4 of the Cernavoda Nuclear Power Plant with C\$3 billion. The announcement reconfirms the strategic partnership between Canada and Romania in the field of nuclear energy, with a view to achieving Romania's climate and energy security objectives.



# Cernavoda Tritium Removal Facility (CTRF):

The tritium removal facility will increase the radiological safety of the Cernavodă nuclear power plant, further reduce the volume of radioactive waste, prioritise employee health and allow the reuse of coolant and moderator (heavy water) after tritium removal.

Successful completion of the project allows regular maintenance, refurbishment and eventual decommissioning to be undertaken more easily, safely and efficiently, so it has a multiple impact with major benefits.

The Tritium Removal Facility at Cernavodă is based on an innovative Romanian technology developed by the National Research and Development Institute for Cryogenic and Isotope Technologies - ICSI Rm. Vâlcea.

It will be the third largest debris facility in the world and the first in Europe and will give Romania the opportunity to become a European centre for the production and export of tritium - the candidate fuel for future fusion reactors.

The resulting tritium can then be used for future fusion reactors, such as ITER, and will be the first European source of fuel using Romanian technology.

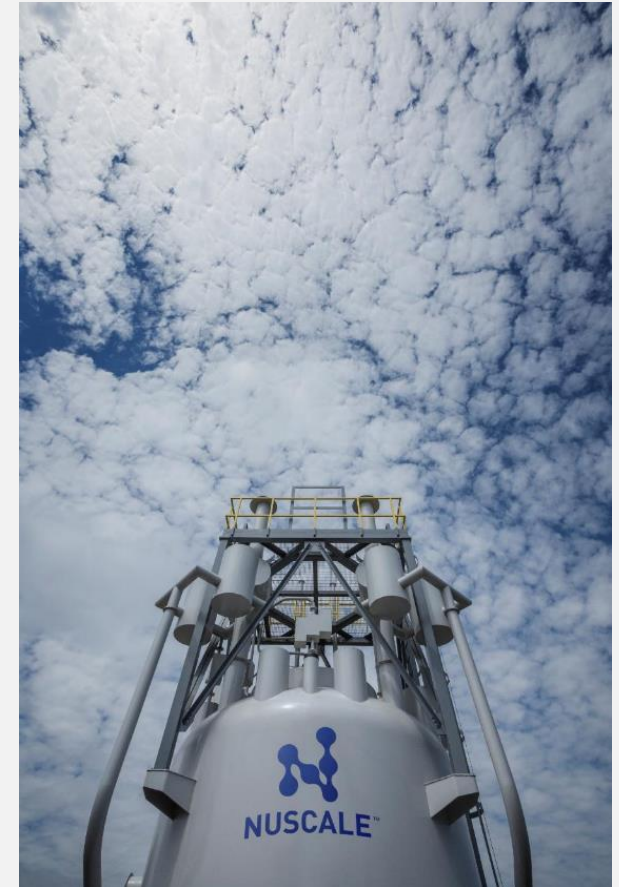
On 28 June 2023, SNN signed the €195 million engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contract to complete the first tritium disposal facility with Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP)

On 7 December 2023, and by AGM Resolution No. 8, SNN and the European Investment Bank (EIB) signed a loan agreement for EUR 145 million to support the completion of Europe's first tritium removal facility (CTRF).



# Deploying SMR Technology in Romania

- The Doicești SMR project is in the transition phase from FEED 1 to FEED 2. The first phase of the FEED study started in January 2023, looked in detail at the Doicești site, and was carried out with a \$14 million grant from the USTDA.
- Phase two of the FEED study consists of detailed site characterization activities, permitting activities, licensing and regulatory activities, detailed project schedule development, budget planning for project execution, and preparation for procurement of long-cycle manufacturing materials.
- We estimate that the first modular reactor of the Doicești SMR project will be commissioned and connected to the NES by the end of this decade, but the schedule will be developed in detail after the completion of the studies (FEED) by the project company - RoPower.
- Following a complex assessment, CNCAN issued the official approval letter in August 2023 as a confirmation of the compliance of the Basic Licensing Document (LBD) with the national regulatory requirements. The approval of the LBD is a key milestone of the Small Modular Reactors Project, which will facilitate the implementation of the licensing process for all stages of the plant in Romania.
- In April 2023, the IAEA SEED (Site and External Events Design) Follow-up Mission concluded that the Doicești site selection process complies with the IAEA recommended approach for site selection as set out in the IAEA Safety Standards.
- The SEED programme assists IAEA Member States at various stages of the development of a nuclear power programme, including site selection assessment, site evaluation and design of structures, systems and components, taking into account potential external and internal site-specific events.
- The SEED mission was requested by SN Nuclearelectrica to independently assess the site selection process in accordance with IAEA safety standards and, consequently, to start the next stage of site assessment, preliminary to the site licence application for an SMR project in Romania.



# 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 12-month period ended on 31 December 2023 (audited)	The 12-month period ended on 31 December 2022 (audited)	Variation
Production (GWh)*	10,294	10,200	0.9%
Operating revenues, of which:	7,586,912	6,534,010	16.1%
Revenues from the sale of electricity**	7,424,044	6,343,640	17.0%
Operating expenses, less depreciation and impairment and CETF	(1,850,718)	(1,857,584)	(0.4%)
Cost of contribution to the Energy Transition Fund/tax on additional income CETF	(2,623,619)	(1,085,014)	141.8%
EBITDA	3,112,575	3,591,412	(13.3%)
Depreciation and impairment	(631,370)	(605,405)	4.3%
EBIT	2,481,205	2,986,007	(16.9%)
Financial income	431,702	238,176	73.7%
Financial expenses	(34,774)	(31,687)	9.7%
Net financial result	378,928	206,489	83.5%
Net corporate income tax expenses	(353,614)	(428,073)	(17.4%)
Net profit	2,506,519	2,764,423	(9.3%)



\*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 2023:

Sales by type	Quantities in MWh	% of total sales	Average price [RON/MWh including Tg]	Sale revenues [RON]
Sales via MACEE	4,938,911	47.02%	450.00	2,222,509,995
Sales on the competitive market (bilateral agreements and sales on DAM and IDM), of which:	5,520,334	52.56%	944.01	5,211,276,928
- Sales under CMBC-EA Flex, CMBC- CN, CM-OTC, LCM-RCE contracts, directly negotiated contract and supply contracts	4,350,214	41.42%	1,059.01	4,606,927,731
- Sales on DAM and IDM	1,170,120	11.14%	516.48	604,349,197
Positive imbalances on PE*	43,892	0.42%	490.57	21,531,894
<b>Total sales during 2023</b>	<b>10,503,137</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>709.82</b>	<b>7,455,318,817</b>

\* Note: the values also include RON 3,317,384 of additional system balancing income, according to ANRE Order 213/2020.



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.

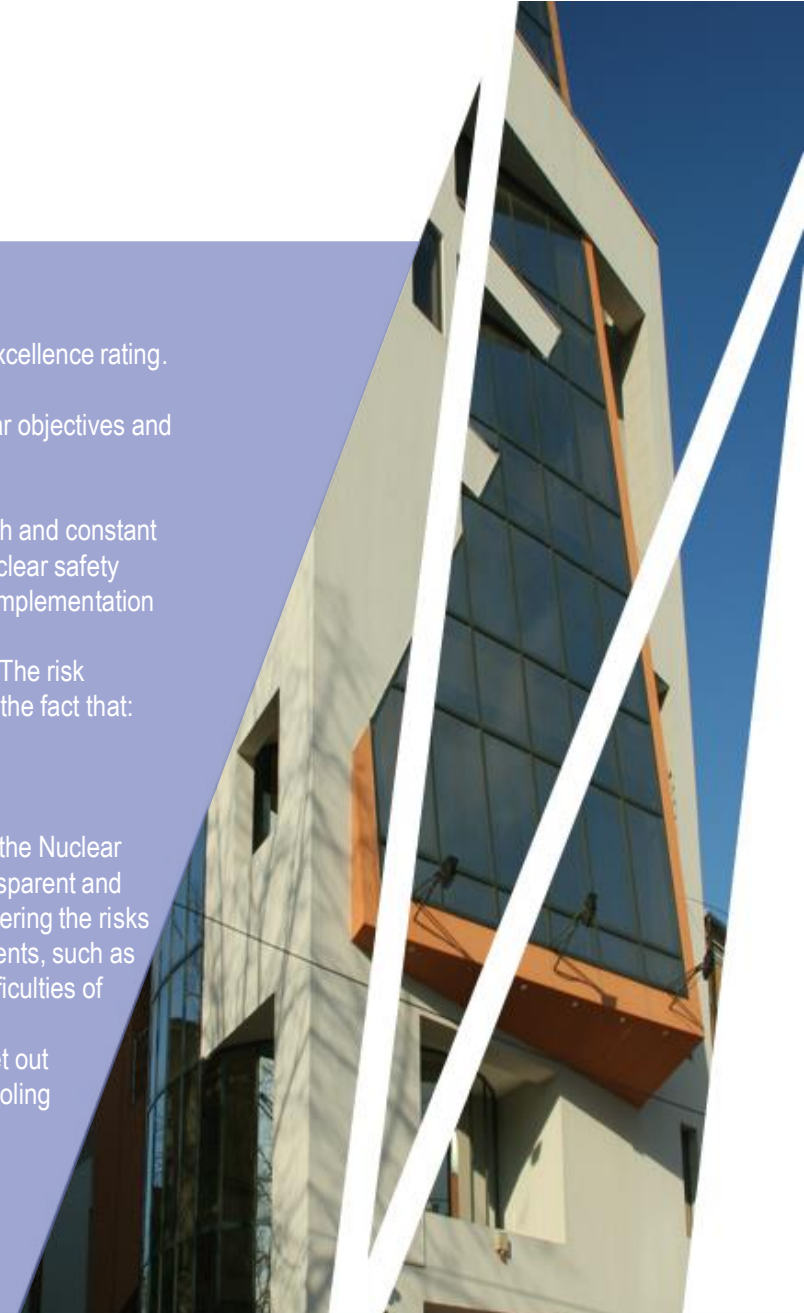
SNN has developed and respects a nuclear safety policy that was approved by NCNAC, in order to maintain a high and constant level of nuclear safety in all phases of the commissioning and exploitation process of nuclear installations. The nuclear safety policy provides guarantees of good execution for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

SNN share price evolution in 2023 (lei/share)





# 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

Srijinirea performantelor scolare

#### MEDICAL

Extinderea sectiilor din spitale

#### PROTECTIA MEDIULUI

Impaduriri





NUCLEARELECTRICA