



YEARS OF RUSSIAN NUCLEAR INDUSTRY





TABLE OF CONTENTS

4	• Statement of the Director General
8	• Key Results in 2024
12	• Contribution to the Achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals
32	• Environment, Climate and Radiation Safety
46	• Social Aspect
58	• Corporate Governance

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

The sustainability agenda is an integral part of ROSATOM’s strategy. As part of an update to the Corporation’s strategy, in 2024, we defined confirming the green quality of our products and projects as one of our priorities and reflected it in the document. This involves producing evidence of green impacts, quantifying them and ensuring that they comply with the requirements of green regulation.

ROSATOM is a major high-technology company and a global leader in the nuclear industry. Today, this leadership is made possible by the green component, compliance of all our projects with the highest environmental and social responsibility standards, and the Corporation’s extensive footprint in Russia and on overseas markets in more than 60 countries globally. Environmental and social responsibility has invariably been part of ROSATOM’s DNA throughout the 80-year history of our industry.

A steady supply of clean energy is fundamental for people’s lives. The launch of an NPP in a region drives urban development, industrial growth, and an increase in the level of education of local residents and the overall standard of living. Nuclear power is currently the largest source of clean energy in Russia. In December 2024, the Government of the Russian Federation approved a new General Scheme for the Locations of Power Facilities until 2042. Nuclear power generation holds a prominent place in the scheme, as its share is expected to grow from the current 18.5% to 24% in 2042, with 38 nuclear power units to be commissioned during this time. The decision to develop nuclear power generation on such a large scale takes into account the overall environmental, social, economic and energy efficiency of our nuclear projects.

ROSATOM contributes to the achievement of the national goal of developing a circular economy. It is this logic that underlies the Corporation’s business model, whether it be the closure of the nuclear fuel cycle in the nuclear power industry or the development of new businesses, such as electric mobility.

We not only seek to promote this model domestically but also share our green experience with our foreign partners and help friendly countries make their economy greener by introducing state-of-the-art nuclear technologies. I am convinced that this international dialogue will help shape the green future of our planet.



Alexey Likhachev
Director General
of ROSATOM

ROSATOM’S SUSTAINABILITY IN FIGURES, 2024



49%
share in total low-carbon
electricity generation
in Russia



5.1 g
CO₂e/kWh average
carbon footprint
of ROSATOM’s NPPs



9
wind farms in Russia with
a total capacity of 1 GW



74 Mt
of CO₂e – net reduction
in greenhouse gas
emissions in Russia



31
nuclear towns and cities
with total population of
about 2.5 million people



6.2
water reuse ratio



32%
share of women among
employees



31%
share of employees
aged under 35

In the course of its operations, State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom (hereinafter referred to as ROSATOM or the Corporation) is committed to global sustainable development priorities and adheres to the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact. ROSATOM contributes to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through its product line, its financial and economic performance and its efforts to ensure the sustainability of internal environmental, social and governance processes.

Since 2020, ROSATOM has been a member of the UN Global Compact International Network. Organisations in the industry adhere to the Unified Industry Policy on Sustainable Development; the Policy is available on the website at <https://rosatom.ru/en> in the Sustainability section.

Sustainable
Development
Policy



Overall, ROSATOM’s operations contribute to the achievement of all 17 of the UN SDGs. Given the scale of its business and individual NPP construction projects, the following Goals are of key importance to the Corporation:



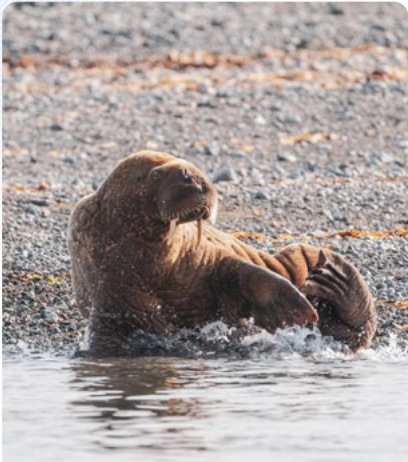
Given the nature of its operations, the nuclear industry also directly contributes to the achievement of the following SDGs:



ROSATOM attaches special importance to preventing the risk of any aspect of its operations having a negative impact on the following SDGs:



ROSATOM’s progress in the sphere of sustainable development in accordance with the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact is presented in the following sections:



ENVIRONMENT

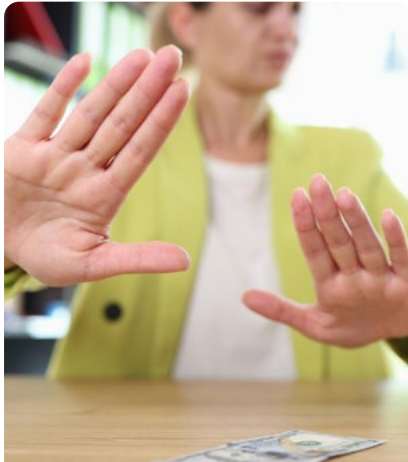
Environment and Safety

- Environmental policy
- Air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions
- Radiation safety
- Energy efficiency
- Water use and wastewater discharge
- Industrial and consumer waste management
- Biodiversity and land rehabilitation

HUMAN RIGHTS
LABOUR

Social Aspect

- Labour relations
- Talent development
- Occupational health and safety
- Human rights
- Employee health
- Developing the regions of operation
- Corporate volunteering



ANTI-CORRUPTION

Corporate Governance

- Public reporting
- Supply chain and procurement procedures
- Code of Ethics
- Anti-corruption policy
- Audit and internal control
- Data protection



1

KEY RESULTS IN 2024

ROSATOM aims to confirm the green quality of its product line at all levels and explicitly ensure compliance with the requirements of green regulation

>RUB 900 BILLION

TOTAL AMOUNT OF GREEN LOANS RAISED
BY ROSATOM BY YEAR-END 2024



KEY RESULTS IN 2024

- As part of an update to its Strategy until 2030, in 2024, ROSATOM defined the confirmed green quality of its products and projects as a necessary prerequisite for its operations: ‘In order to promote its competitive advantages, build the trust of its customers and enhance its brand, the Corporation aims to confirm the green quality of its product line at all levels and explicitly ensure compliance with the requirements of green regulation’ (approved pursuant to minutes No. 193 of the meeting of ROSATOM’s Supervisory Board dated 22 April 2024).
- The level of ROSATOM’s sustainability maturity is regularly confirmed by independent ESG ratings. In 2024, the Russian Analytical Credit Rating Agency (ACRA) confirmed ROSATOM’s rating at ESG-2 (AA+), which corresponds to ‘a very high score’. The ESG score given to the Corporation is informed by data on the performance of six of its key Divisions: the Mining, Engineering, Power Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Fuel, and Sales and Trading Divisions. In addition, ROSATOM achieves good scores in a number of other national ESG ratings and rankings.



ESG ratings



142 points
(No. 2 in the overall ranking)*



37.5 points
(ranked No. 2)



Level I



63 points
(ranked No. 17)



Platinum
Best Employer



Responsibility and Transparency **B+**
Sustainable Development Vector **B**

* For JSC Atomenergoprom

- Special emphasis is placed on increasing the share of green products in the Corporation’s product line. Accordingly, ROSATOM regularly conducts an internal ESG certification procedure. 31 product areas underwent certification in 2024, including onshore and floating small NPPs, wind farms, charging infrastructure for electric vehicles, etc.
- In 2024, the Corporation continued to apply green finance instruments. By year-end 2024, it had raised green loans totalling more than RUB 900 billion in the form of ESG loans and green bonds. Green finance raised by the Corporation was used to refinance the Akkuyu NPP project in Turkey, wind farm construction projects in Russia and environmental projects.
- As part of the development of a system of green instruments in Russia, in 2024, a Russian platform

for trading in certificates of origin of electricity (also known as green certificates) was launched at LLC Energy Certification Centre; its operation is governed by Federal Law No. 35-FZ of 26 March 2023 on the Electric Power Industry. These certificates are designed to support industrial consumers seeking to minimise the carbon footprint of their operations. It is important to note that certificates that can be purchased on this platform include not only certificates for renewable energy but also nuclear certificates.

For details, see section 1.2 ‘Sustainable Development Management’ (Chapter 1 ‘Strategic Report’) of ROSATOM’s public report for 2024.



2

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

One of the priorities of ROSATOM's business is to develop low-carbon energy solutions that support the climate agenda, including nuclear and wind power, energy storage systems, etc.

5.1 G OF CO₂E/KWH

CARBON FOOTPRINT OVER THE LIFE CYCLE
OF A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT



CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ROSATOM’s products and projects are aimed at improving the quality of people’s lives and contribute to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. When developing new businesses, ROSATOM focuses particularly on environmental and climate impacts, value creation for end users and assessment of product solutions in terms of their alignment with the UN SDG priorities.

One of the priorities of ROSATOM’s business is to develop low-carbon energy solutions that support the climate agenda, including nuclear and wind power, energy storage systems, etc.

Examples of ROSATOM’s products and their contribution to the achievement of the UN SDGs

Page 15		NPPS AND SMALL NPPS						
Page 24		WIND POWER						
Page 25		ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS AND ELECTRIC MOBILITY						
Page 26		ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION						
Page 27		INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS						
Page 29		NUCLEAR MEDICINE; ISOTOPES						
Page 30		MULTIPURPOSE IRRADIATION CENTRES						
Page 30		SMART CITY						
Page 31		WATER DESALINATION						

Nuclear power

Nuclear power is the largest source of green low-carbon energy in Russia. In 2024, ROSATOM’s NPPs generated 215.5 billion kWh of electricity, accounting for 18.5% of the total electricity output in the Unified Power System of Russia. In 2024, 34 NPP power units and two reactor units of a floating thermal nuclear power plant (FTNPP) with a total

installed capacity of 28.6 GW were in operation. ROSATOM is a global leader in NPP construction abroad. At year-end 2024, the overseas NPP construction project portfolio comprised 33 large power units and six small power units in 10 countries around the world.

Safety of nuclear power

The safety of people and the environment is ROSATOM’s top priority. Both national and international regulations on the use of nuclear energy set some of the strictest and most comprehensive safety requirements.

ROSATOM continuously improves its technological solutions and the safety of nuclear power plants at all stages of their life cycle. Russian-design reactors feature a combination of active and passive safety systems that minimise the likelihood of accidents and prevent the risk of damage from a hurricane, a flood, an earthquake and other disasters. The Corporation’s technological solution based on the VVER-1200 technology (in commercial operation since 2017) is the world’s most advanced reactor technology currently in commercial operation; it complies with all post-Fukushima safety requirements.

ROSATOM is working to improve materials and technologies used in the nuclear fuel cycle. The development of accident tolerant fuel is high on the agenda of the global nuclear community. The term ‘accident tolerant fuel’ refers to nuclear fuel that is resilient to accidents. This fuel is expected to maintain its performance not only under normal conditions but also in the event of loss-of-coolant accidents. The Corporation is developing accident tolerant fuel for light-water reactors; this includes new approaches to both fuel cladding materials and fuel matrices.

ROSATOM’s operations are underpinned by the principles of responsible use of natural resources in order to preserve them for future generations. The key principles underlying the management of radioactive materials include safe and responsible RAW management and waste minimisation.

PILOT AND DEMONSTRATION ENERGY FACILITY IN SEVERSK (TOMSK REGION)

The module producing mixed nitride uranium/plutonium fuel for the innovative BREST-OD-300 fast neutron reactor started pilot operation in 2024. This is the first of the three facilities forming part of the Generation IV Pilot and Demonstration Energy Facility (PDEF) that is being built as part of the strategic industry-wide Proryv Project. The PDEF is unique in the global nuclear industry. This nuclear technology hub of the future comprises three interconnected facilities that are unique in the world: a fuel fabrication/refabrication module (FRM) producing uranium/plutonium fuel; the BREST-OD-300 power unit and an irradiated fuel reprocessing module.



ROSATOM's organisations perform the full range of RAW management tasks, from processing to disposal, including removal, transportation and characterisation, RAW stabilisation for disposal (conditioning) and burial, as well as construction of RAW storage and disposal facilities.

The nuclear industry is also developing closed nuclear fuel cycle (CNFC) technologies. ROSATOM is implementing the Proryv ('Breakthrough') Project, which is focused on

developing a new technological platform for the nuclear power industry. It involves the widespread adoption of technologies for the recycling of nuclear materials. This will considerably increase the availability of feedstock for the nuclear power industry and will help to address the issue of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste accumulation by reusing SNF reprocessing products instead of storing them and by drastically reducing the volume and radioactivity of waste.

SMALL NPPs

To provide power supply in remote regions, ROSATOM is developing solutions for small-scale nuclear power generation, including onshore small nuclear power plants (SNPPs) and floating power units (FPUs).

Starting from May 2020, the Corporation operates the world's first floating thermal nuclear power plant (FTNPP), *Akademik Lomonosov*.

The Corporation continues to implement the project to build a pilot SNPP with a RITM-200N reactor unit in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia), which will provide uninterrupted supply of clean electricity to more than 1,500 residents in the village of Ust-Kuyga (taking into account projected population growth driven by the development of the region). It will also support the development of the Kyuchus deposit and create more than 1,000 new jobs, including for local residents.

2024 saw the conclusion of the world's first export contract for SNPP construction: the Corporation will build six small power units in Uzbekistan.



The Corporation has singled out the climate agenda as a priority both because it is an essential aspect of sustainable development and given the important

contribution of the nuclear power industry to reducing the carbon footprint in Russia and globally.

Green regulation of the nuclear power industry

In the context of sustainable development, it is important that the green quality of nuclear power should be recognised in official documents at the national level.

Systematic efforts are underway in Russia to ensure that projects in the nuclear power industry are covered by green regulation:

- In 2021, nuclear power was included in the Taxonomy of Green Projects (approved by Decree No. 1587 of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 21 September 2021);
- The development of nuclear technology and the implementation of projects focused on nuclear power have been prioritised in the Strategy of Socio-Economic Development of the Russian Federation with Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions until 2050 (approved by Order No. 3052-r of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 29 October 2021);
- In 2023, nuclear power was listed among low-carbon power generation sources in the new version of Federal Law No. 35-FZ of 26 March 2023 on the Electric Power Industry;
- In 2024, a national system for trading in green certificates of origin of electricity was launched in Russia; certificates available to Russian companies seeking to confirm the green quality of energy that they consume include nuclear certificates¹.

The inclusion of nuclear power in the scope of national green regulation along with renewable energy sources helps maximise its climate performance. To date, nuclear power has been labelled as green in official documents of more than 30 countries as they develop green and climate regulations.

Nuclear power is characterised by one of the lowest levels of greenhouse gas emissions among existing power generation options and plays a crucial role in combating climate change.

In Russia, nuclear power makes up almost half of all low-carbon energy generated in the country; in 2024, nuclear power generation accounted for 18.5% of the total electricity output. In late 2024, the General Scheme for the Locations of Power Facilities until 2042 was approved in Russia (by Order No. 4153-r of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 30 December 2024); it outlines plans to increase the share of NPPs in the structure of electricity generation to 24% by 2042.



In 2024, Balakovo, Kalinin and Leningrad NPPs, which have a combined installed capacity of 9,000 MW, were registered on the trading platform hosted by LLC Energy Certification Centre; this will make nuclear certificates available to large Russian industrial consumers seeking to offset Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions. In 2024, nuclear certificates were used to confirm the consumption of low-carbon energy by Russian companies totalling more than 100 million kWh.

¹. Similar green nuclear certificates are also applied in the UAE, Japan, France and the US.

Minimal greenhouse gas emissions

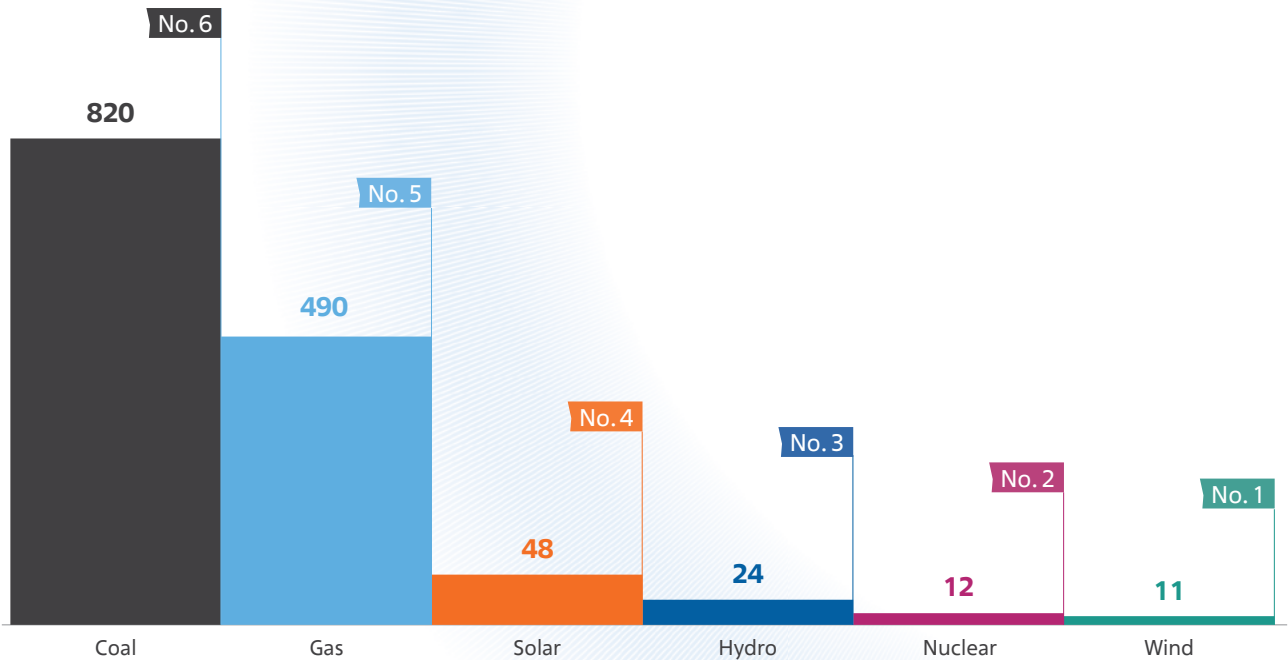
The nuclear power industry plays a vital role in the achievement of global climate targets as it ensures steady 24/7 power generation for 60 years, with a potential for service life extension.

Nuclear power generation is a source of low-carbon energy that meets base load power demand. Greenhouse gas emissions over the life cycle of an NPP are minimal, which puts nuclear power generation on a par with renewable energy sources, such as wind power. The low-carbon nature of nuclear power is confirmed by the findings of international studies. ROSATOM calculates the carbon footprint over the NPP life cycle in accordance with the current international and national standards of the Russian Federation; the calculations confirm that nuclear power is one of the cleanest power generation options.

In 2023, ROSATOM calculated the carbon footprint of a number of its product lines, including large NPPs, in accordance with the current international and national standards of the Russian Federation¹ for the first time. In 2024, the Corporation continued to calculate the carbon footprint of its NPPs; the carbon footprint of Russian NPPs totals 5.1 g of CO₂e/kWh, which is below the global average.

For the purposes of the calculation, the life cycle of Russian NPPs was divided into seven stages; the NPP construction and decommissioning stages are the most carbon-intensive.

Greenhouse gas emissions*

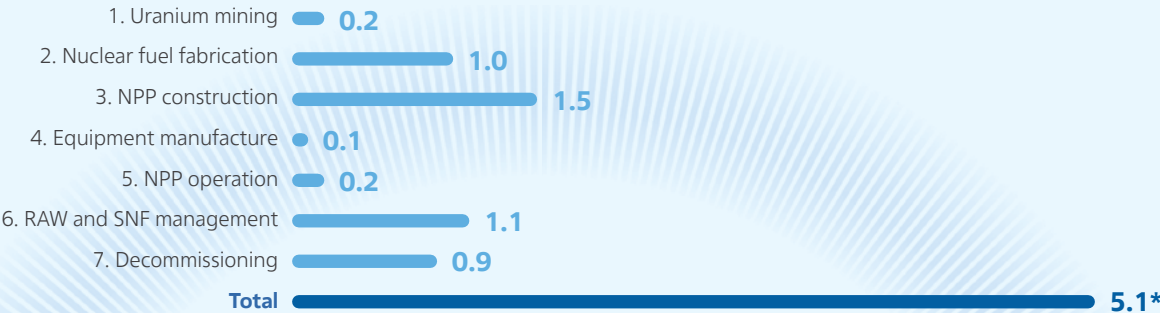


* Over the life cycle (g of CO₂e/kWh)

Source: IPCC

1. International standard: ISO 14067:2017 Greenhouse gases. Carbon footprint of products. Requirements and guidelines for quantification; national standard: GOST R ISO 14067-2021. Greenhouse gases. Carbon footprint of products. Requirements and guidelines for quantification.

Carbon footprint over the NPP life cycle



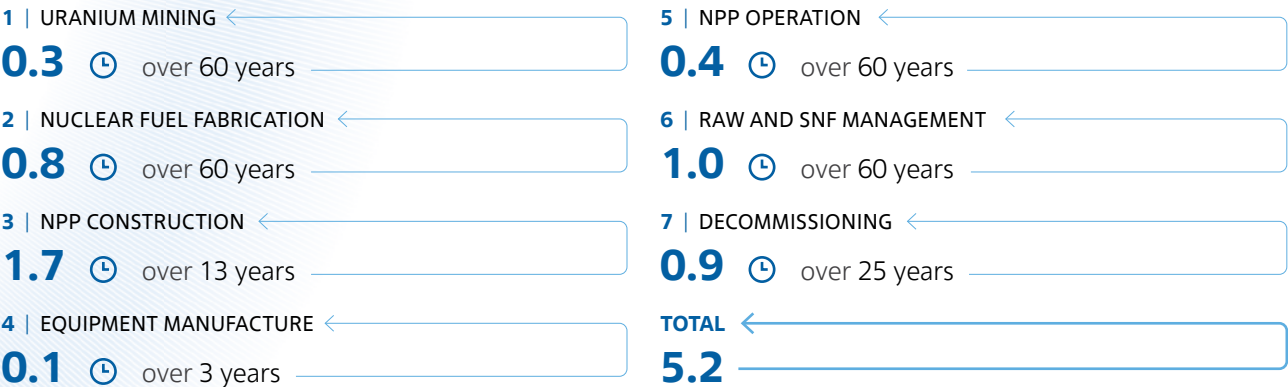
* Average over the life cycle of ROSATOM's NPPs in Russia, 2024, g of CO₂e/kWh

If these figures are extrapolated to the entire life cycle of one NPP comprising two power units, including the stages of equipment manufacture, NPP construction and operation, RAW and SNF management, and decommissioning, over the 60 years of its operation the NPP will help prevent greenhouse gas emissions totalling almost 500 million tonnes of CO₂e (or 7.6 million tonnes of CO₂e per year).

of greenhouse gas emissions, including by adopting and using energy-saving technologies and improving energy efficiency. Another priority in terms of ROSATOM's climate performance is to ensure long-term resilience to climate risks as part of NPP construction projects, adapt the current projects to climate change and incorporate the relevant measures into the strategic planning documents of ROSATOM and its organisations.

When managing greenhouse gas emissions, ROSATOM prioritises measures aimed at the physical reduction

GHG emissions over the life cycle (2 NPP units of 1200 MW), million tonnes of CO₂e



1,065 billion kWh of electricity

Generated by an NPP over 60 years of operation

455 million tonnes of CO₂e

The net effect of NPP on the climate

**ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE: UPGRADING COOLING TOWERS AT ROSTOV NPP
(POWER ENGINEERING DIVISION)**

The project to upgrade cooling towers at Rostov NPP won the 2nd Green Eurasia International Climate Competition in the Climate-Resilient Infrastructure category.

Rostov NPP is the southernmost nuclear power plant in Russia. It comprises four power units with VVER-1000 reactors with combined installed capacity totalling 4,071 MW. The NPP is situated in the Rostov Region, where the air temperature rises above 40 °C in summer, which poses weather and climate risks for the NPP. The high water temperature in the cooling pond makes it necessary to reduce the load on the NPP power units from time to time. To address this issue, a mechanical draft cooling tower has been built at Rostov NPP; it operates in tandem with the evaporative cooling tower of power unit No. 3. During hot weather, it additionally cools process water with air flows.

Over the first few years of operation, the project has proved to be efficient; it has helped eliminate the need to reduce the load on power unit No. 3 from 1,005 MW to 730 MW and has enabled additional electricity generation totalling 325 million kWh per year during the operation of the mechanical draft cooling tower between May and October. A decision has been made to build mechanical draft cooling towers at power unit No. 4 of Rostov NPP and power units No. 1 and 2 of Novovoronezh NPP-2.



Contribution of NPP construction projects to sustainable development

Each of ROSATOM's NPP construction projects contributes to the achievement of sustainable development goals. NPPs are a stable and safe low-carbon energy source. Economic benefits from NPP construction projects include GDP contribution totalling billions of US dollars, tax payments to the national budget of the customer country and orders

placed with local suppliers. For the country's population, benefits from a construction project include primarily jobs, social programmes and training provided to local specialists. The Corporation assesses the contribution of each NPP construction project to the sustainable development of the customer country.

NPP CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

-  The lowest level of CO₂ emissions
-  Uninterrupted electricity supply for 60+ years
-  A standard NPP comprising two power units provides electricity supply for 5 million to 7 million people
-  The area required to accommodate an NPP totals about 1 km²
-  Guaranteed jobs for 3,000 people (up to 15,000 to 20,000 people at the peak of construction)
-  Low level of dependence of electricity prices and the cost of fuel
-  A driver of development of science and local industry



In addition, NPP construction projects involve the implementation of multiple infrastructure programmes, such as building educational and healthcare facilities and upgrading transport infrastructure. The projects involve

numerous industries and make an overall contribution to improving the standard of living in the customer country.

Contribution of El Dabaa NPP to the achievement of the UN SDGs, Egypt



El Dabaa NPP is the first nuclear power plant in Egypt. It is being built near the town of El Dabaa (3.5 km from the Mediterranean Sea and 300 km from Cairo).

The power plant will comprise four Generation III+ VVER-1200 power units with a capacity of 1,200 MW each.

4.8 GW

NPP installed capacity

31.2 TWh per year

Output

1. GDP growth	More than \$5 billion ¹ (1.6% of the country's GDP ²) is the projected value added to Egypt's GDP during the El Dabaa NPP construction	
2. Share of locally hired employees	More than 70% of employees (over 30,000 people ³) will be hired from the local population of Egypt during NPP construction	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
3. Local suppliers	233 local companies are involved in the El Dabaa NPP construction project	
4. Energy supply	About 18 million people (17% of the country's population ⁴) will be provided with electricity by El Dabaa NPP	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
5. Increase in electricity output driven by nuclear power generation	About 12% of the country's total electricity output will be produced by the NPP (as a result, clean electricity output will almost double) ⁵	
6. Training of local residents	More than 48,000 people ⁶ will receive training with support from ROSATOM (including higher education)	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
7. Greenhouse gas emission reduction	About 12 million tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent – annual reduction in emissions following the construction of the NPP (5% of the current level ⁷)	13 CLIMATE ACTION

1. Contribution to GDP calculated based on a study by Oxford Economics, 'The economic benefit of improving the UK's nuclear supply chain capabilities' (not including induced impacts).
2. GDP according to the International Monetary Fund data for 2025.
3. At the peak of construction in 2025/2026.
4. Population according to data for 2024.
5. After the NPP reaches its design capacity, with the contribution of other energy sources to the country's energy balance remaining unchanged compared to 2023.
6. In March 2025.
7. Share in total greenhouse gas emissions from fuel combustion in the energy sector in Egypt.

ESG projects at the El Dabaa NPP site, Egypt



ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES



Environmental monitoring

- ✓ Environmental assessment



Environmental infrastructure

- Water intake facilities are equipped with fish screens
- ✓ Wastewater and storm water are treated



Safe NPP design

- The closed two-circuit cooling system eliminates the entry of pollutants into reservoirs
- Technologies are used for effective purification of radioactive areas



SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS



Educational infrastructure

- ✓ School, kindergarten and library
- ✓ Childcare centre
- Training centre for NPP personnel



Medical infrastructure

- ✓ 5 medical offices, including a paediatric one



Sports infrastructure

- ✓ Sports area with two gyms, a swimming pool, a soccer field and table tennis facilities
- ✓ Volleyball and basketball stadium, tennis court, area for passing Ready for Labour and Defence (GTO) standards
- ✓ Playground
- Workout area



Other infrastructure

- ✓ Cafe, bakery and takeout
- ✓ Two grocery stores and barbershop
- ✓ Prayer shelter



TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS



Road infrastructure

- ✓ The access road to the NPP site was constructed (the Alexandria–Marsa-Matruh highway and El Dabaa NPP)
- ✓ Roads, parking lots, bus stops at the NPP site



Marine infrastructure

- ✓ Seaport near the El Dabaa NPP site (launched in March 2023)

✓ completed projects – planned projects



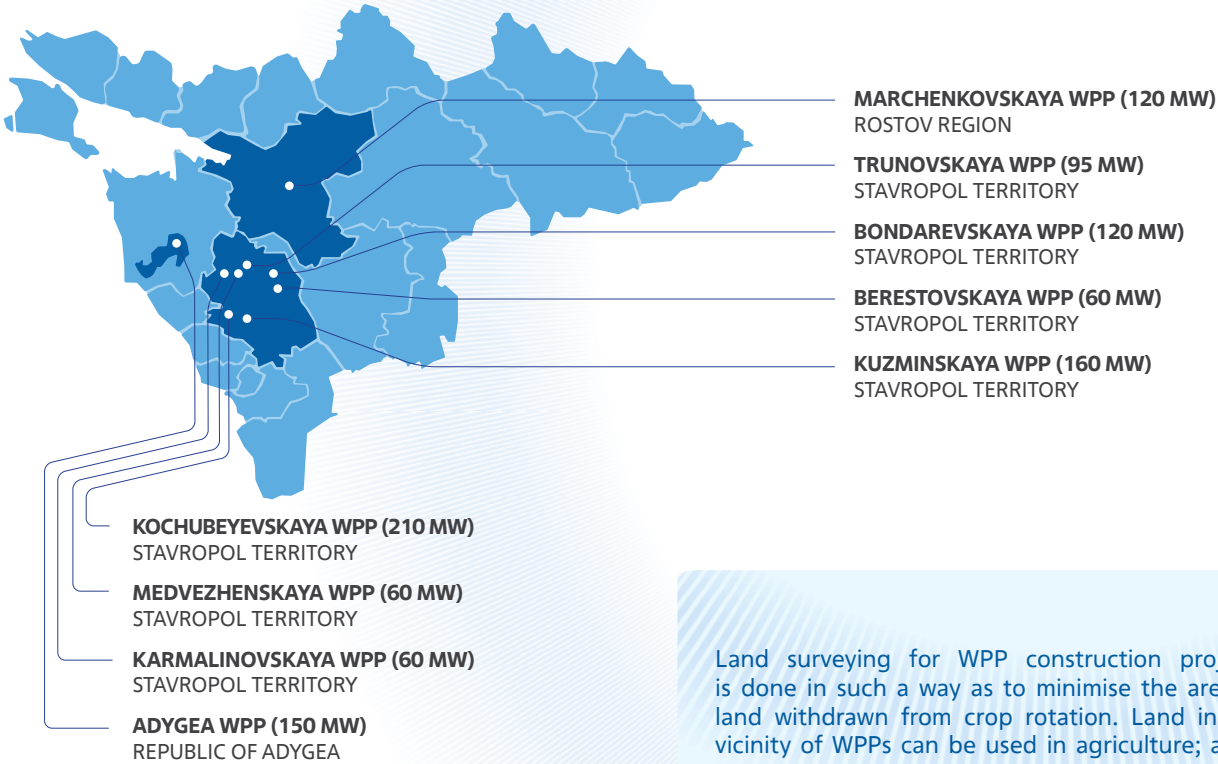
Wind power

In order to diversify its product solutions in the sphere of low-carbon power, ROSATOM has been developing the wind power business since 2017. ROSATOM’s share on the Russian wind power market totals about 40% of installed capacity of wind power plants. By year-end 2024, the Corporation had put nine wind farms with a total capacity of more than 1 GW into operation in Russia. The Corporation’s renewable energy solutions are also in demand in foreign markets.

ROSATOM produces 2.5 MW wind turbines in-house. At year-end 2024, local content in equipment produced by the Corporation stood at 68%.

In December 2024, the Composite Materials Division of ROSATOM launched the production of wind turbine blades in Ulyanovsk, which will enable an increase in the share of local content to 85% in 2025.

ROSATOM’s WPPs



Greenhouse gas emissions over the life cycle of ROSATOM’s WPPs are minimal and total 8.7 g of CO₂e/kWh, which is lower than average estimates based on the findings of international research (IPCC: 11 g of CO₂e/kWh).

Land surveying for WPP construction projects is done in such a way as to minimise the area of land withdrawn from crop rotation. Land in the vicinity of WPPs can be used in agriculture; all of the Corporation’s WPPs are currently surrounded by agricultural land.

In order to minimise environmental damage, environmental monitoring is performed at WPP construction sites on a regular basis.



Energy storage systems and electric mobility

ROSATOM is developing an end-to-end process cycle for energy storage systems based on lithium-ion cells which covers all stages, from input materials, components and R&D to the closure of the fully integrated production cycle, including processing and disposal solutions. The Corporation’s product line includes lithium-ion batteries for electric vehicles, as well as stationary energy storage systems for uninterruptible and emergency power supply, and energy storage systems for renewable energy.

The Corporation is involved in comprehensive development of solutions to promote electric mobility in the country. In order to achieve this, two factories that will produce lithium-ion cells for electricity storage systems are being built in the Kaliningrad Region and New Moscow; they are scheduled to be launched in 2025 and 2026 respectively.

The Corporation is a shareholder in a company that will produce Russian electric vehicles, ATOM; production is scheduled to start by the end of 2025.

The Corporation is developing EV charging infrastructure in Russia. To date, more than 160 charging stations have been built in Moscow and in the Kaliningrad, Kaluga and Leningrad Regions. By 2030, the Corporation plans to

install more than 11,000 charging stations in eight federal districts, which will ensure the availability of infrastructure for the development of electric transport.

All electricity consumed by charging stations will be covered by nuclear certificates, which will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from electricity consumption during the operation of electric vehicles.

In terms of reducing the risk of negative environmental impacts, ROSATOM seeks to close the lithium-ion battery production cycle to the fullest possible extent and reuse valuable materials recovered from spent batteries in the production chain in order to minimise the use of scarce natural resources. As part of the Environmental Well-Being National Project, the Corporation plans to launch a lithium-ion battery recycling plant in the Nizhny Novgorod Region, which will help make the end of the life cycle of lithium-ion batteries as safe as possible.





Environmental protection. Waste management

In 2024, ROSATOM completed the implementation of a number of initiatives forming part of the Ecology National Project, which was run between 2018 and 2024. As part of the Ecology National Project, the Corporation was responsible for the implementation of the Infrastructure for the Management of Hazard Class 1 and 2 Waste Federal Project and participated in the implementation of the Clean Country/General Cleanup, Preservation of Lake Baikal, and Clean Air Federal Projects. The initiatives have produced the following outcomes:

1. Infrastructure for the Management of Hazard Class 1 and 2 Waste Federal Project: basic infrastructure for the treatment and recycling of hazardous waste has been built and has started pilot operation; a federal state information system for the management of hazard class 1 and 2 waste has been established and functions as a 'one-stop shop'; a federal operator has been established, and government regulation has been introduced in the industry;
2. Clean Country/General Cleanup Federal Projects: a number of measures have been implemented at the sites of the defunct Usolyekhimprom enterprise and the Krasny Bor industrial waste landfill;

3. Preservation of Lake Baikal Federal Project: equipment for the treatment of waste from the Baykalsk Pulp and Paper Mill has been produced and delivered;
4. Clean Air Federal Project: the reclamation of the left-bank landfill in Magnitogorsk has been completed.

Pursuant to Decree No. 309 of the President of the Russian Federation dated 7 May 2024 on the National Development Goals of the Russian Federation until 2030 and for the Future until 2036, a decision has been made to continue to develop the system for the management of hazard class 1 and 2 waste as part of the Circular Economy Federal Project included in the Environmental Well-Being National Project.



RECLAMATION OF THE LANDFILL IN MAGNITOGORSK

The reclamation of the landfill in Magnitogorsk was completed in 2024; the site with an area of more than 59 hectares has been rendered safe. This initiative will help improve the quality of life for 500,000 people.

For details, see section 1.8 'Implementation of the Ecology National Project' (Chapter 1 'Strategic Report') of ROSATOM's public report for 2024.



Development of the Northern Sea Route. International logistics

In 2018, ROSATOM was assigned the functions of the infrastructure operator of the Northern Sea Route (NSR). Its responsibilities include managing navigation along the NSR, building infrastructure facilities, providing navigational and hydrographic support and ensuring the safety of navigation in the challenging Arctic environment.

One of ROSATOM's strategic goals is to transform the NSR into an effective transport corridor linking Europe, Russia and the Asia-Pacific Region.

ROSATOM operates the world's only nuclear-powered icebreaker fleet, which is a low-carbon type of marine transport, as it uses nuclear energy. The nuclear-powered fleet currently comprises eight nuclear icebreakers.

In 2024, nuclear icebreakers escorted 976 vessels along the NSR and to frozen ports in the Russian Federation (+28.6% year on year).

In 2024, cargo traffic along the NSR totalled 37.9 million tonnes, up by 4.5% year on year.

As part of a joint venture established by ROSATOM and an international partner, a project is ongoing to establish a regular container line along the NSR, which involves building core transport and logistics hubs in the Murmansk Region and the Primorsky Territory.

Starting from 2025, the NSR is being developed as part of a new federal project, Development of the Greater Northern Sea Route, as a single economic, transportation and logistics space extending from Russian ports on the Baltic Sea to the Primorsky Territory and covering internal waters and the territorial sea of the Russian Federation and adjacent land. The development of the Greater Northern Sea Route will provide links between areas in the north-west of the Russian Federation and the Far East.



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING ALONG THE NSR

In 2021, environmental monitoring along the NSR was launched jointly with the Marine Research Centre of Lomonosov Moscow State University with support from ROSATOM.

In 2024, comprehensive studies and environmental safety and environmental status monitoring continued along the NSR; these included expeditions focused on studying birds and sea mammals along the NSR, large-scale observations of the status and behaviour of marine wildlife during trips along near-coastal transportation routes from Murmansk to Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, and satellite monitoring of shipping activity and the environment during the active navigation period in 2024.



Nuclear medicine and isotope products

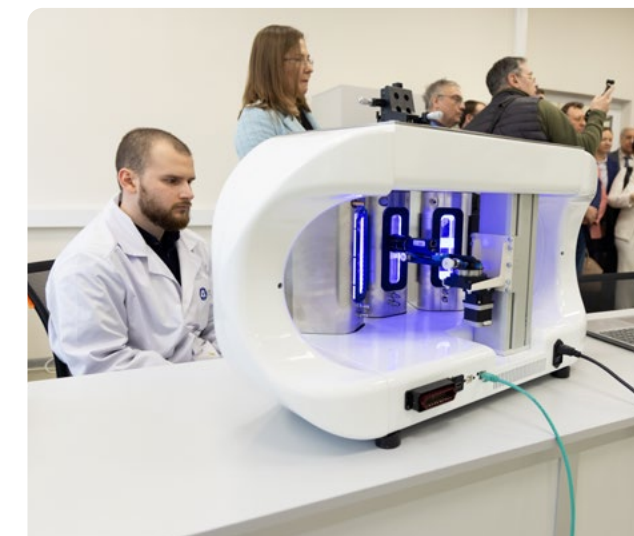
Business areas prioritised by ROSATOM include the development of nuclear medicine. Solutions for nuclear medicine offered by the Corporation include the manufacture of equipment for diagnostics and therapy, raw radioisotopes for medical applications, the production of radiopharmaceuticals from the radioisotopes, as well as design and construction of nuclear medicine centres.

ROSATOM is currently building healthcare infrastructure facilities in several regions of Russia simultaneously in order to improve the accessibility of high-technology medical care using nuclear medicine technology. CIS, Asian, African and Latin American countries express considerable interest in ROSATOM's technologies for the design and construction of healthcare infrastructure facilities.

ROSATOM is implementing projects focused on batch production of 16 types of medical equipment and products for medical applications.

ROSATOM is a global leader in the production of medical isotopes for the manufacture of radiopharmaceuticals. The sales geography includes 600 organisations across Russia, 100 companies in neighbouring countries, and more than 50 countries globally.

In 2025, the Corporation plans to launch a production facility that will produce more than 140,000 titanium implants per year and will meet at least 30% of demand of the Russian healthcare market for high-quality medical implants for traumatology and orthopaedics.



The construction of Europe's largest radiopharmaceuticals plant compliant with GMP standards is underway in Obninsk. The plant will produce a wide range of radiopharmaceuticals and active pharmaceutical ingredients. It is expected that the production line at the radiopharmaceuticals plant will produce about 20 types of isotope products for cancer diagnostics and treatment and for the diagnostics of cardiovascular and neurodegenerative diseases.





Multipurpose irradiation centres

ROSATOM builds multipurpose centres in Russia and abroad which specialise in the processing of products using ionising radiation. This technology is in demand in agriculture, where it is used for the treatment of seeds and food products in order to extend their shelf life, prevent spoilage and protect them against insect pests. In healthcare, the technology is widely used for the sterilisation of medical products.

The Corporation currently manages six processing centres. Another centre is scheduled to be launched in late 2025.



Irradiation treatment destroys pathogenic microorganisms and helps to extend product shelf life and increase the germination capacity of seeds without the use of chemicals (pesticides). The safety of this method for food product sterilisation has been confirmed by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the IAEA. Irradiation has been approved for use in more than 60 countries.



Smart City

ROSATOM develops solutions for the digitisation of the urban environment, municipal and regional administration. The Smart City platform is an integrated information system for a variety of user groups. The platform helps to streamline workflows in the sphere of municipal administration, urban infrastructure, housing and utilities, transport, public safety, and business development.

Projects have been implemented in more than 150 towns and cities in Russia and neighbouring countries, including Nizhny Novgorod, Sarov, Lipetsk, Sochi, Yekaterinburg, Khabarovsk, Astana (Kazakhstan), Tashkent (Uzbekistan), etc.



More than 110,000 consumers used digital services on the Smart City platform and more than 40,000 enquiries were handled in 2024.



Water desalination

In regions with an arid climate, water desalination plants may be installed at NPPs (both large and small ones) per day. This is sufficient to provide clean potable water to about 1 million people.

The Corporation has developed its own basic design of a desalination system with a capacity of 170,000 m³ of water

WATER DESALINATION AT AKKUYU NPP (TURKEY)

A seawater desalination plant with a capacity of 2,000 m³ of water per day built by ROSATOM has been put into operation at the Akkuyu NPP site in Turkey. It will provide the nuclear power plant with desalinated water for household needs and fire safety systems.

A special solution has been introduced to provide employees at Akkuyu NPP (4,000 people at the operation stage) with drinking water. Following the initial desalination process, water will be saturated with mineral salts in full compliance with requirements for high-quality drinking water. For this purpose, the desalination plant is equipped with a special mineralisation unit.



3

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND RADIATION SAFETY

ROSATOM seeks to align its operations with the 'Do No Significant Harm' principle, which involves minimising environmental pollution, the negative impact on ecosystems and risks to human health

74

MILLION TONNES OF CO₂E

NET REDUCTION IN GREENHOUSE
GAS EMISSIONS



ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND RADIATION SAFETY¹



ENVIRONMENT

- Principle 7.

Principle 8.

Principle 9.
- Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges.

Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility.

Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Environmental policy

ROSATOM seeks to align its operations with the ‘Do No Significant Harm’ principle, which involves minimising environmental pollution, the negative impact on ecosystems and risks to human health.

The **Uniform Industry-Wide Environmental Policy of ROSATOM and Its Organisations (2008²)** (hereinafter referred to as the Environmental Policy) is the main regulatory document in the sphere of environmental safety and environmental protection in the nuclear industry; it is regularly updated. The Environmental Policy sets out the goals and key focus areas in the sphere of environmental safety and environmental protection in the regions where nuclear facilities are located. ROSATOM regularly develops environmental policy implementation plans. A Comprehensive Environmental Policy Implementation Plan has been approved for the period from 2022 through 2024. It includes organisational, operational and technical measures to be implemented by the Corporation and its organisations in order to improve the environment and the standard of living.

Uniform Industry-Wide
Environmental Policy of ROSATOM
and Its Organisations



ROSATOM pursues a responsible environmental policy underpinned by the following principles:

- Giving priority to preserving natural ecosystems;
- Making use of the latest scientific achievements to ensure environmental safety as a mandatory requirement;
- Ensuring transparency and making information about the environmental aspects of operations of nuclear organisations publicly available.

ROSATOM’s organisations, including the holding companies of its key Divisions, have obtained certification confirming

compliance of their environmental management systems with the ISO 14001 international standard and regularly undergo recertification audits to confirm their compliance with this standard.

Environmentally relevant organisations of ROSATOM publish environmental safety reports on an annual basis. These reports provide information on their environmental performance, including emissions and discharges, industrial

and consumer waste and radioactive waste, progress in the implementation of the environmental policy, the development and implementation of management systems and industrial environmental control systems, as well as engagement with government agencies (including local governments), environmental non-governmental organisations, research and social institutions and local communities. The reports are publicly available.

Pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions

In 2024, pollutant emissions into the atmosphere totalled 51,000 tonnes; the pollutant capture rate reached 73.6%.

Pollutant emissions into the atmosphere,¹ ‘000 tonnes

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total, including:	37.0	39.1	50.6	51.0
Particulate emissions	13.5	11.7	11.4	10.4
NO _x emissions	7.4	10.0	20.2	26.0
SO ₂ emissions	9.8	10.7	10.6	5.4
CO emissions	3.8	4.3	6.4	7.2
Hydrocarbon emissions, including:	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.6
Methane emissions	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3
Volatile organic compounds	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.1
Other gases and liquids	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

1. The numbering of the principles referred to in the sections ‘Environment, Climate and Radiation Safety’, ‘Social Aspect’ and ‘Corporate Governance’ matches the order in which the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact are listed.
2. The years of approval of the first versions of the documents are indicated.

1. Pollutant emissions are reported by ROSATOM’s organisations using chemical analysis methods or automatic gas analysers.

Pollutant emissions into the atmosphere increased slightly compared to 2023 (by 400 tonnes).

The Corporation is taking steps to reduce pollutant emissions into the atmosphere from its organisations as part of an Action Plan to Minimise the Negative Impact of ROSATOM's Organisations on the Environment until 2025. Measures implemented by ROSATOM's organisations as part of the plan in 2024 included the following:

- An enterprise in the Power Engineering Division (Kola NPP) upgraded oil cleaning equipment at diesel oil and fuel oil storage facilities, which will prevent the risk of air

pollution and will help reduce emissions of petroleum products by 5%;

- An enterprise in the Power Engineering Division (Balakovo NPP) upgraded ventilation systems, which involved replacing FP-200 iodine filters with VUI-1500 charcoal adsorbers; this has made it possible to remove up to 99% of molecular iodine from ventilation air;
- An enterprise in the Infrastructure Solutions Division carried out a technical upgrade of the ash collector of boiler unit No. 13 at the CHPP, which will help improve the performance of gas scrubbers to 99%.

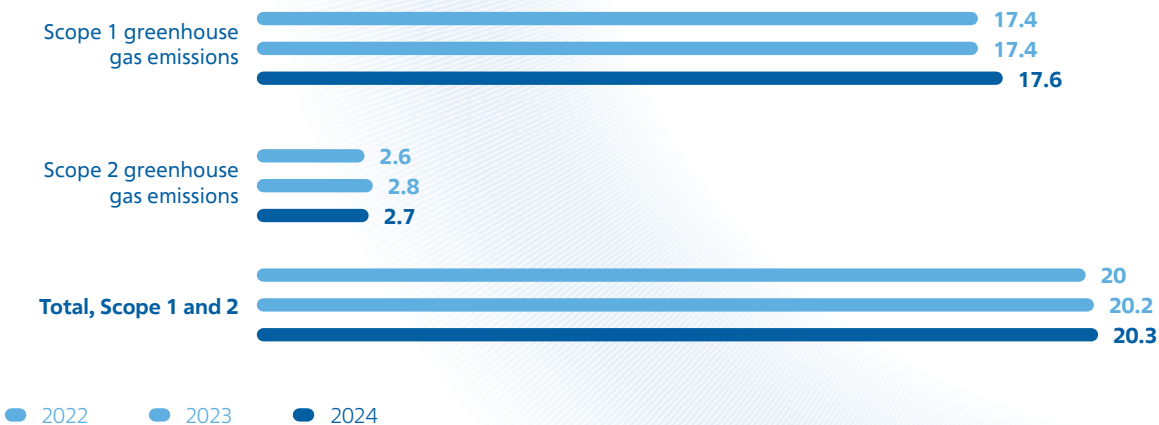
For details, see section 5.4 'Environmental Safety' (Chapter 5 'Safety Report') of ROSATOM's public report for 2024.

Greenhouse gas emissions

When calculating GHG emissions, the Corporation applies the Uniform Guidelines for the Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of ROSATOM and Its Organisations (Scope 1 and Scope 2), which are aligned with international standards (ISO 14064-1,¹ ISO 14067,² the GHG Protocol)

and approaches outlined in the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The Guidelines use global warming potential values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5); energy indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2) are calculated using a location-based method.

Greenhouse gas emissions in ROSATOM (million tonnes of CO₂e)



1. ISO 14064-1:2018 Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removal.
2. ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases – Carbon footprint of products – Requirements and guidelines for quantification.

131 nuclear organisations were included in the calculation in 2024.

In 2024, greenhouse gas emissions totalled 20.3 million tonnes of CO₂e, including direct emissions (Scope 1) totalling 17.6 million tonnes of CO₂e.

Breakdown of Scope 1 emissions by type of greenhouse gas

Name	Share, %
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	98.2
Refrigerants (PFCs, HFCs)	1.0
Methane (CH ₄)	0.5
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	0.2
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	0.1

Breakdown of Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions by source category

Name	Share, %
Stationary fuel combustion	94.1
Mobile fuel combustion	4.0
Air conditioning	0.9
Other	1

At the same time, there have been changes in specific direct greenhouse gas emissions amid an increase in revenue.

Specific direct greenhouse gas emissions in ROSATOM and its organisations ('000 tonnes of CO₂e per RUB 1 billion)



There were also no significant changes in the breakdown of GHG emissions by key Division in 2024. FESCO Transportation Group, which specialises in shipping and was included in the

scope of the Corporation in late 2023, ranked fifth among ROSATOM's Divisions in terms of GHG emissions in 2024.

Breakdown of ROSATOM's Scope 1 and 2 emissions (million tonnes of CO₂e, %)

Division	Scope 1 and 2 emissions, million tonnes of CO ₂ e	Share, %
Infrastructure Solutions	13.3	65
Mining Division	2.6	13
Fuel Division	1.5	7
Mechanical Engineering Division	0.6	3
FESCO	0.6	3
Other	1.8	9

Radiation safety

ROSATOM seeks to ensure that its operations are completely safe for people and the environment as a matter of priority; the Corporation is responsible for process safety across the production chain, from uranium mining to decommissioning and RAW and SNF management.

Radiation safety management systems have been implemented at all facilities posing nuclear and radiation hazards; the use of these systems is a mandatory requirement.

In 2024, ROSATOM ensured safe and steady operation of nuclear organisations in terms of nuclear and radiation safety.

The safety status of nuclear facilities is assessed based on the number and scale of recorded deviations in their

operation, which are benchmarked against the IAEA International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES). Events on the scale are rated at seven levels: the upper levels (4–7) are termed ‘accidents’, while the lower levels are ‘incidents’ (2–3) and ‘anomalies’ (1). Events that have no safety significance are classified as below scale, at level 0. Events that have no safety relevance are classified as ‘out of scale’.

In 2024, there were 32 deviations rated at level 0 and out of scale and two deviations rated at level 1. All deviations were investigated in accordance with the established procedure. There were no events rated above level 1 on the international INES scale in 2024.

Changes in the number of deviations in NPP operation according to the INES scale

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total, including:	34	37	44	34
Level 0 and out of scale	34	37	42	32
Level 1	0	0	2	2

In 2024, all events rated at level 1 on the INES scale were recorded in the Power Engineering Division. Key causes of deviations included individual equipment components going out of service (failing) before the end of the operating time specified by manufacturers, and inadequate techniques for diagnostic assessment and monitoring of the technical condition of individual components of equipment in operation. Corrective measures have been developed to prevent similar failures in the future.

At year-end 2024, 19 professional and 65 volunteer emergency response teams had undergone certification and were in a state of readiness in ROSATOM. A total of 2,850 emergency response workers have undergone certification.

For details, see section 5.2. ‘Nuclear, Radiation, Industrial and Fire Safety’ and section 5.3. ‘RAW and SNF Management and Decommissioning of Facilities Posing Nuclear and Radiation Hazards’ (Chapter 5 ‘Safety Report’) of ROSATOM’s public report for 2024.

Energy efficiency

Energy conservation is a necessary prerequisite for the efficient use of ROSATOM’s energy resources, making it more competitive and reducing the negative impact on the environment.

An energy conservation and energy efficiency improvement programme for the period from 2023 to 2027 is being implemented in the nuclear industry.

To monitor progress on energy efficiency improvement measures, assess their outcomes and report on energy conservation, an Automated Energy Efficiency Management System (AEEMS) has been introduced in the industry.

In 2024, the actual reduction in energy consumption compared to 2020 totalled 2.8%. Actual savings totalled

LOW-CARBON ELECTRICITY SUPPLY FOR OFFICES

Starting from April 2023, an enterprise in the Power Engineering Division has been supplying low-carbon electricity to its offices and customer service centres.

In 2024, an enterprise in the Power Engineering Division concluded four non-regulated sales and purchase contracts, with low-carbon electricity supplies totalling about 2.6 million kWh per calendar year.

RUB 1.05 billion (excluding VAT) in monetary terms and 4,265,304 GJ in physical terms.



ENERGY-SAVING LIGHT SOURCES (SALES AND TRADING DIVISION)

An organisation in the Sales and Trading Division has implemented a project to completely replace lighting equipment in workshops and utility rooms: 1,080 mercury-vapour lamps have been replaced with energy-saving LED light sources.

400 lamps were replaced at the first (pilot) stage in 2022, which helped reduce annual electricity consumption for lighting by 18.5% year on year, from 56.8 MWh to 46.3 MWh. The remaining lamps were replaced in 2023 and 2024. The project has helped reduce electricity consumption for lighting to 28.4 MWh.

For details, see section 2.3 ‘Energy Efficiency’ (Chapter 2 ‘Business Development Report’) of ROSATOM’s public report for 2024.

Water use and wastewater discharge

The basic principle behind NPP operation is that a nuclear reaction produces a large amount of heat, which is used to heat water and transform it into steam. Modern NPPs use a system comprising two circuits: there is no contact

whatsoever between water in the primary circuit and water in the secondary circuit. This helps to improve NPP safety and prevents radioactive contamination of water discharged to the eventual destination.



Volume of recycled and reused water, million m³

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total volume of recycled and reused water, million m³	37,975	37,624	37,764	37,442
Water withdrawal, million m³ (% of the volume of recycled and reused water)	4,979 (13.1%)	5,536 (14.7%)	5,639 (14.9%)	6,075 (16.2%)
Total, million m³	42,954	43,160	43,403	43,518
Volume of recycled and reused water as a percentage of water withdrawal volume, %	763	680	770	616

In 2024, the volume of water recycled and reused by ROSATOM’s organisations totalled 43,518 million m³. In the reporting year, water withdrawal by nuclear organisations totalled 6,075 million³, which is 436 million m³ more than in 2023.

The volume of water used by ROSATOM’s organisations for their own needs in 2024 totalled 5,925 million m³, which is 437 million m³ more than in 2023. This was due to an increase in seawater consumption at Leningrad NPP, which has a once-through cooling system, as a result of increased electricity output.

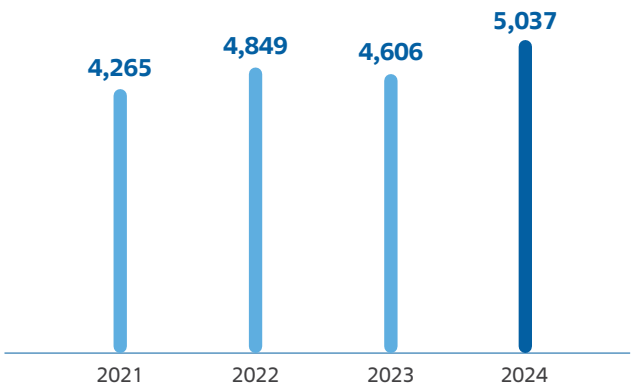
In 2024, wastewater discharge by ROSATOM’s organisations totalled 5,037 million m³, with clean water compliant with regulatory requirements accounting for 95.2% of the total volume, while the share of treated wastewater compliant with regulatory requirements and contaminated wastewater stood at 0.9% and 3.9% respectively. Wastewater discharge increased by 431 million m³ compared to 2023 due to an increase in seawater consumption at Leningrad NPP.

Clean water compliant with regulatory requirements accounts for more than 95% of the total wastewater discharge; therefore, wastewater discharge by ROSATOM’s organisations does not have any significant impact on water bodies and related habitats of local flora and fauna.

An Action Plan to Minimise the Negative Impact of ROSATOM on the Environment until 2025 is being implemented in the industry. Measures implemented in 2024 as part of the plan to reduce the discharge of pollutants into water bodies included the following:

- An enterprise in the Mechanical Engineering Division (Moscow Region) upgraded three wastewater treatment facilities, which will enable a 35% increase in the efficiency of removal of suspended solids and petroleum products from industrial wastewater and storm water runoff;
- An enterprise in the Nuclear Weapons Division (Snezhinsk) renovated effluent treatment facilities, which will enable the removal of pollutants from storm water runoff and meltwater in compliance with the established limits for allowable discharges.

Wastewater discharge, million m³



For details, see section 5.4.5 ‘Water Use’ (Chapter 5 ‘Safety Report’) of ROSATOM’s public report for 2024.

Industrial and consumer waste management and disposal

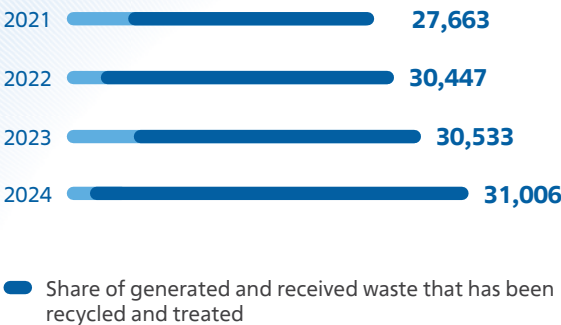
In the course of its operations, ROSATOM seeks to reduce industrial and consumer waste generation (including radioactive waste) and expand the application of closed-cycle production technology.

In 2024, nuclear organisations produced 32.6 million tonnes of industrial and consumer waste, which was 4.1 million tonnes (11.2%) less than in 2023.

99.99% of the generated waste is hazard class 4 and 5 waste (low-hazard and virtually non-hazardous waste). A reduction in waste generation in 2024 was caused by the suspension of operations of an enterprise in the Mining Division due to a change of operating contractor.

95.2% of the total amount of waste generated and received by ROSATOM’s organisations was recycled; 0.003% was treated.

Waste generated and received by ROSATOM, ‘000 tonnes



In 2024, an enterprise in the Environmental Solutions Division helped reduce radioactive waste generation and return 500 tonnes of clean metal to the national economy by transferring waste to specialised organisations. Metal structures produced during the decommissioning of uranium-graphite reactors are cleaned at decontamination sites. The sites are equipped with PRANS ultrasonic thermal abrasion surface treatment facilities.

For details, see section 5.4.6 ‘Industrial and Consumer Waste Management’ (Chapter 5 ‘Safety Report’) of ROSATOM’s public report for 2024.

Biodiversity and land rehabilitation

All of ROSATOM’s organisations take steps to prevent the degradation of natural ecosystems in their vicinity as a result of their operation.

Measures aimed at preserving the diversity of flora and fauna include the following:

- Equipping water intake facilities with fish screens in order to prevent young fish from swimming or getting drawn into them;

- Equipping transformer substations with special devices to prevent animals from entering the premises;
- Installing bird guards on power lines;
- Ensuring that motor vehicles and special machinery travel on paved roads and providing special parking lots for them;

- Arranging waste accumulation sites compliant with technical and sanitary standards; removing waste and transporting it to designated locations in a timely manner;
- Taking measures to reduce noise impact, etc.

PRESERVING THE BIODIVERSITY OF AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

In 2024, ROSATOM’s organisations took the following steps to replenish aquatic wildlife:

- At Beloyarsk NPP, the Beloyarsk Reservoir was stocked with fish (269,000 juvenile silver carp, 90,000 juvenile grass carp and 120,000 juvenile black carp);
- At Rostov NPP, the Tsimlyansk Reservoir was stocked with fish (239,000 juvenile grass carp and 693,000 juvenile common carp);
- At Smolensk NPP, the Desnogorsk Reservoir was stocked with fish (208,000 juvenile grass carp);
- At Kalinin NPP, the Udomlya Reservoir was stocked with fish (65,000 juvenile black carp, silver carp and common carp);
- At Kursk NPP, the cooling pond of stages 1 and 2 was stocked with fish (juvenile silver carp weighing a total of 4,000 kg and juvenile grass carp weighing a total of 1 tonne);
- At Novovoronezh NPP, 6 tonnes of juvenile silver carp were released into the cooling pond;
- An enterprise in the Fuel Division released 22,000 juvenile nelma into the Tom River;
- An enterprise in the Mining Division released 28,000 juvenile Siberian sturgeon into the Selenga River in the Republic of Buryatia.



At the end of the reporting year, the area of disturbed land¹ totalled 8,200 hectares; this included land disturbed during mining, construction and other operations. In the reporting period, organisations in the industry implemented a set of measures to restore the productivity and economic value of disturbed land. The area of rehabilitated (restored) land totalled 0.53 hectares. Land rehabilitation measures are

implemented as planned as part of decommissioning programmes in ROSATOM’s organisations.

In 2024, ROSATOM’s organisations carried out reforestation activities, with the area of restored forests totalling 1,197 hectares.

1. Land whose degradation has made it impossible to use it for its intended purpose, as permitted.

COMPENSATORY REFORESTATION (MINING DIVISION)

As part of compensatory reforestation efforts, in 2024, enterprises in the Mining Division planted 3,039,000 pine seedlings on an area of 1,094 hectares in the Verkhne-Barguzinskoye and Selenginskoye forestry units in the Republic of Buryatia and 218,000 pine seedlings on an area of 100 hectares in the Kurgan Region.



For details, see section 5.4.7 ‘Impact on Local Flora and Fauna’ and section 5.4.8 ‘Rehabilitation of Disturbed Areas’ (Chapter 5 ‘Safety Report’) of ROSATOM’s public report for 2024.

PRESERVING THE POPULATION OF BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE CHICKS (ARCTIC DIVISION)

The first nuclear icebreaker, *Lenin*, stationed in Murmansk is a cultural heritage object of federal importance. In 2024, there were 80 pairs of black-legged kittiwakes nesting on its deck. The black-legged kittiwake is a protected species classified as ‘threatened’ by the IUCN Red List.

An enterprise of the Corporation is currently responsible for the operation and maintenance of the icebreaker. In 2024, the vessel was scheduled to undergo repairs: in June, the icebreaker was to be moved from the marine passenger terminal to a dock in order to start the repair work. However, repairs would have posed a major threat to the kittiwake colony nesting on board the vessel. A large number of kittiwake chicks had hatched by June; at the age of about 10 days, they were completely helpless and unable to forage for food on their own. If the vessel had been moved to the dock, all 150 to 200 chicks in the nests would certainly have died.

In order to preserve the population of a protected bird species, a decision was made to postpone repairs on the icebreaker until kittiwake chicks have learned to fly and forage for food. The health of the chicks was monitored by researchers from the ornithology and parasitology laboratory of the Murmansk Marine Biological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Eventually, dockside maintenance of the *Lenin* icebreaker was carried out from 8 August to 8 September 2024. All repair work on the vessel was carried out in full, and the icebreaker was subsequently returned to its permanent location, where it continues to function as a museum exhibit.



4 | SOCIAL ASPECT

The top priority for ROSATOM is to ensure occupational and process safety and to protect the life and health of employees in the industry; this is one of the key principles that ROSATOM is guided by in the course of its operations

418,000 PEOPLE
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES



SOCIAL ASPECT



HUMAN RIGHTS

- Principle 1. > Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights.
- Principle 2. > Businesses should make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.



LABOUR

- Principle 3. > Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.
- Principle 4. > Businesses should uphold the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour.
- Principle 5. > Businesses should uphold the effective abolition of child labour.
- Principle 6. > Businesses should uphold the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

The Social aspect (S) includes ensuring occupational and process safety, protecting the life and health of employees in the industry and developing human potential. ROSATOM implements social projects aimed at supporting employees in the industry and the residents of nuclear towns and cities and driving systematic improvements in the standard of living and health improvement for employees and their families, local communities and consumers of the Corporation's products in its regions of operation.

The top priority for ROSATOM is to ensure occupational and process safety and to protect the life and health of employees in the industry; this is one of the key principles that ROSATOM is guided by in the course of its operations. ROSATOM has adopted and regularly updates the **Uniform Industry-Wide Social Policy (2013)**, the **Uniform Industry-Wide Policy on Occupational Safety and Health (2013)**, the **Uniform Industry-Wide Human Rights Policy (2022)** and the **Occupational Health and Safety Management System (2009)**, which is an important element of mutual obligations undertaken by ROSATOM, the Russian Union of Employers in the

Nuclear Industry, Power and Science and the Russian Trade Union of Nuclear Power and Industry Workers.

ROSATOM provides optimal working conditions for its employees, with occupational hazards totally eliminated or exposure to such hazards not exceeding regulatory limits deemed safe for people. Organisations in the industry work systematically to improve safety performance; this includes reducing the occupational injury rate, minimising employees' exposure to occupational hazards and ensuring contractor safety. Individual organisations in the industry, including the holding companies of ROSATOM's key Divisions, have undergone certification to confirm compliance of their occupational health and safety management systems with the ISO 45001 international standard.

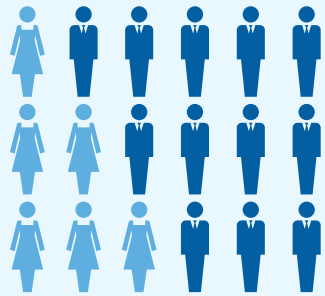
Social and HR policy focused on recruiting and retaining young professionals and highly skilled specialists, providing social assistance to employees, their families and veterans of the nuclear industry is an important part of ROSATOM's human capital management policy.

Labour relations

In 2024, ROSATOM and its organisations employed 418,000 people (including 60,700 people in overseas organisations, branches and representative offices), with men and women accounting for 68% and 32% of the total headcount respectively (according to the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency, the average share of women in the global nuclear industry totals 25%).

ROSATOM's organisations operate in 81 regions of Russia and have a footprint in 35 foreign countries.

GENDER BALANCE
IN THE INDUSTRY



32% | Share of women in ROSATOM

21.47%
Women

Executives

19.07%
Women

Blue-collar workers

48.73%
Women

Specialists and white-collar workers

30.8% of employees were aged under 35. 26.8% of employees were aged over 50.

In 2024, personnel costs totalled RUB 865.9 billion, up by 28.3% year on year.

In 2024, the average monthly salary in ROSATOM increased by 11.3% compared to 2023 and totalled RUB 137,190 per month.

In 2024, the Industry-Wide Agreement on Nuclear Power, Industry and Science for 2023–2025 was in force in

ROSATOM. It has been drafted and is being implemented jointly with the Russian Trade Union of Nuclear Power and Industry Workers (RTUNPIW). Trade union members in ROSATOM and its organisations covered by the activities of the RTUNPIW make up 37.2% of the total workforce in nuclear organisations. The Agreement stipulates the employer's obligations related to salary indexation, social benefits and safe working conditions; it also reflects the role of the industry-wide trade union, local trade union cells and trade union committees in maintaining social stability among the workforce of ROSATOM's organisations. The Agreement provides a basis for collective agreements

In August 2024, the 5th Icebreaker of Knowledge Scientific and Educational Expedition was held as an international event for the first time. An international team of talented schoolchildren and experts from 15 countries worldwide went on board the *50 Let Pobedy* nuclear icebreaker. As part of the expedition, the Corporation and the Russian Znanie Society organised a series of lectures by scientists and science communicators on board the icebreaker titled 'The Northernmost Lecture Hall'.



concluded in nuclear organisations, which cover 68.1% of ROSATOM's employees.

In order to encourage promising young specialists to work in the industry and to generate interest in STEM disciplines and engineering professions among school and university students, the Corporation actively participated in federal events and projects.

As part of its engagement with students, ROSATOM actively cooperates with specialised educational institutions, colleges and universities, 20 of which form part of the consortium of core universities.

In 2024, ROSATOM acted as the general partner of the World Youth Festival and was given the status of a clean energy supplier for the Festival. The Corporation's display was viewed by more than 12,000 participants of the Festival from 180 countries globally; another 8,000 students attended 120 lectures and workshops held by ROSATOM's executives and experts.



The 9th AtomSkills 2024 Annual Industry-Wide Competition of Blue-Collar and Engineering Professions was held; in 2024, it featured about 2,000 participants from 12 countries.

In June 2024, the Obninsk NEW International Youth Nuclear Forum was held as part of celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the launch of the world's first NPP. It was attended by 900 representatives of 100 countries.



TRAINING CENTRE FOR THE ROOPPUR NPP CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (BANGLADESH)

A modern training centre is in operation at the Rooppur NPP construction site in Bangladesh; it provides training and certification for construction and installation specialists. In 2024, training was provided for about 13,000 people, mostly Bangladeshi nationals.

The centre hosts the Best in the Profession annual competition among employees of enterprises operating at the Rooppur NPP construction site; 70 people participated in the competition in 2024.



For details, see section 3.1 'HR Policy' and section 3.2 'Social Policy' (Chapter 3 'Social Report') of ROSATOM's public report for 2024.

Talent development

Training for specialists and executives in the industry is provided primarily by the Corporate and Technical Academies of ROSATOM.

85% of employees across the industry underwent training in 2024. The number of training hours per employee averaged 52 hours.

As part of cooperation with international customers under contracts for NPP construction abroad, by year-end 2024, the Rosatom Technical Academy trained 324 specialists. In 2024, the amount of training provided to the personnel of five NPPs (Rooppur, Akkuyu, El Dabaa, Paks and Xudapu NPPs) totalled 77,511 man-days.

In order to effectively provide training for the personnel of El Dabaa NPP at the customer's site, the Rosatom Technical Academy initiated the establishment of a branch in Egypt.

In 2024, the [in]Visible Power leadership development programme for women expanded beyond the industry as an International Women's Summer School was launched; the School provided training to 50 women from 27 countries.

In order to develop sustainability competences of ROSATOM's employees, the Rosatom Corporate Academy provides face-to-face training on an annual basis. In addition, the sustainability section of ROSATOM's online training platform, RECORD. Mobile, is regularly updated; in 2024, the amount of sustainability training completed in the system by employees in the industry (measured as the number of participants multiplied by the number of completed courses) totalled 95,000 person-courses.

Systematic steps are taken in the industry to inform employees about sustainability priorities and objectives; workshops and other events are held, and surveys are conducted. A face-to-face training course on sustainable development is run on an annual basis. It consists of three modules. Speakers involved in delivering the course include both ROSATOM's representatives and guest experts. Topics covered as part of the course include, among other things, the ESG agenda, non-financial reporting, ESG ratings and ESG strategies. In 2024, about 30 webinars focused on various aspects of

sustainable development were held for employees in the industry. In 2024, more than 7,000 unique users in the Corporation completed a basic online training course on sustainable development, which includes seven videos on prioritised sustainability initiatives in the industry.

The corporate intranet portal has a section titled ‘Sustainable Development’; among other things, it includes a Library of Industry Sustainability Practices designed to systematise existing approaches and enable organisations in the industry to share their experience.

In 2024, the employee engagement rate in the industry stood at 82%, on a par with the world’s best employers.

Human rights

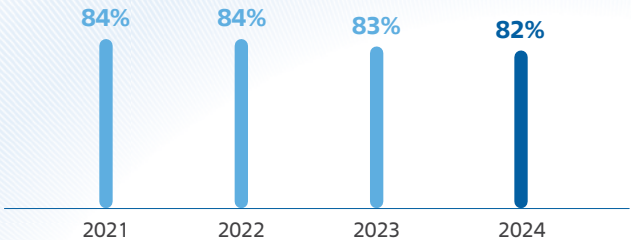
ROSATOM supports and complies with employment standards pursuant to the legislation of the Russian Federation, industry-wide and internal regulations, and the Industry-Wide Agreement on Nuclear Power, Industry and Science.

None of ROSATOM’s internal regulations contain any provisions barring people from being employed in the industry on the grounds of gender, ethnicity, background, the level of personal wealth, marital or social status, position, age, place of residence, attitude towards religion, opinions or membership of public associations.

In 2022, ROSATOM developed and adopted a separate Uniform Industry-Wide Human Rights Policy, and in 2024, the updated Uniform Industry-Wide Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct of ROSATOM and Its Organisations was approved. The principles set out in these documents are aligned with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

The Uniform Industry-Wide Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct of ROSATOM and Its Organisations places greater responsibility on the Corporation and its

Employee engagement rate



For details, see section 3.1 ‘HR Policy’ (Chapter 3 ‘Social Report’) of ROSATOM’s public report for 2024.

Uniform Industry-Wide Code of Ethics



organisations as employers for respecting the rights of employees, emphasises the importance of promoting an open culture of trust, respect and cooperation for the industry, sets out the norms and rules of business conduct that employees and managers are expected to comply with, and identifies the bodies responsible for handling complaints and enquiries in the Corporation and its organisations.

A three-level system of ethics committees was established in the industry in 2024; it includes committees in organisations and in holding companies and the Industry-Wide Ethics Committee in ROSATOM. The committees hold meetings over matters related to breaches of the Uniform Industry-Wide Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct of ROSATOM and Its Organisations by the top 50 executives.

ROSATOM and its organisations have adopted a responsible approach to respecting the rights and

promoting the well-being of local communities in their regions of operation, cooperate with government bodies and treat local residents in their regions of operation with respect.

Employees are informed about a hotline operated by ROSATOM which can be used for submitting reports,

including complaints and enquiries from individuals and organisations, to safeguard their right to apply in person and to submit individual and group enquiries to protect the rights and legitimate interests of the company, its organisations and their employees.

SUSTAINABLE HORTICULTURE (SALES AND TRADING DIVISION)

An enterprise in the Sales and Trading Division operates in Namibia. The region has poor land, which exacerbates the problem of hunger facing local communities.

The enterprise has launched a project to create gardens for horticulture on school grounds. A high-performance irrigation system has been installed, and the gardens are designed for the phased planting of various fruit crops.

Crop distribution among school students will cover 40% of food consumption needs and will help make their diet more diverse. But the main aim of the project is to give students an opportunity to acquire farming knowledge and skills under the guidance of a horticulture expert.

The project is underpinned by the following principles:

- The fullest possible involvement of its beneficiaries (600 students of both schools in Leonardville) and local communities (garden nets have been sewn by a women’s group from Leonardville);
- Providing an opportunity to develop the project independently: the surplus crop will be sold, and the proceeds will be used to purchase seeds for the next season.

Complaints and enquiries can be sent by mail or email to executives of ROSATOM’s organisations, including the Director General. Complaints and enquiries are recorded on the day of receipt and are reviewed within the time frame prescribed by Russian laws; investigations are conducted if necessary. A system is being developed to monitor the handling of enquiries/complaints and replies to them.

Complaints/enquiries related to social and labour relations, including complaints/enquiries related to human rights, are reviewed jointly with a representative

body acting on behalf of employees. At the highest level (that of the industry), reports and enquiries are reviewed by the Industry-Wide Commission for Social and Labour Relations; at the Division level, they are handled by commissions for social and labour relations established in the Divisions; at the level of organisations, this function is performed by commissions for social and labour relations and collective bargaining agreements in the organisations.

For details, see section 3.1.10 ‘Human Rights’ (Chapter 3 ‘Social Report’) of ROSATOM’s public report for 2024.

Occupational health and safety

ROSATOM is a participant of the Vision Zero international campaign and seeks to achieve a zero injury rate in its organisations.

SMART HARD HATS SYSTEM (MINING DIVISION)

In 2024, enterprises in the Mining Division continued to roll out the Smart Hard Hats system to monitor employees’ adherence to safe working practices. The system makes it possible to track people’s location in open spaces, including at hard-to-reach sites, and to monitor compliance with safety rules.

PROTECTIVE SUITS FOR WIND TURBINE MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL (WIND POWER DIVISION)

In 2024, the VETROTERM protective suit for personnel was issued with a certificate of conformity; these suits are currently used at all nine of ROSATOM’s WPPs. The suits are designed to provide protection against thermal hazards (high temperature, exposure to open flame, etc.).



One of the fundamental priorities for ROSATOM is to protect the life and health of employees in the industry. Internal regulations adopted in ROSATOM and its organisations (primarily the Uniform Industry-Wide Policy on Occupational Safety and Health) are aimed at preventing workplace accidents and occupational

diseases, systematically monitoring working conditions and occupational safety performance, ensuring the safety and protecting the health not only of employees of ROSATOM and its organisations, but also of employees of contractors and subcontractors involved in the operation of nuclear facilities. The requirements of the occupational health and safety management system (OHSMS) are binding on all employees and all persons who are on the premises of the Corporation and its organisations, in their buildings and structures.

In 2024, ROSATOM’s organisations implemented preventive measures on an ongoing basis to enhance the workplace safety culture.

ROSATOM works continuously to ensure compliance with instructions from the Director General on the implementation of safety measures to prevent any injuries, regardless of their severity. In addition, based on statistics on injury rates, ROSATOM has developed and implements the following on an ongoing basis:

- A comprehensive programme of measures to prevent workplace injuries in the industry;
- Prioritised measures to prevent accidents during the operation of metal working machines in ROSATOM’s organisations;
- Measures to prevent road accidents that are not related to operations but have negative consequences for employees.

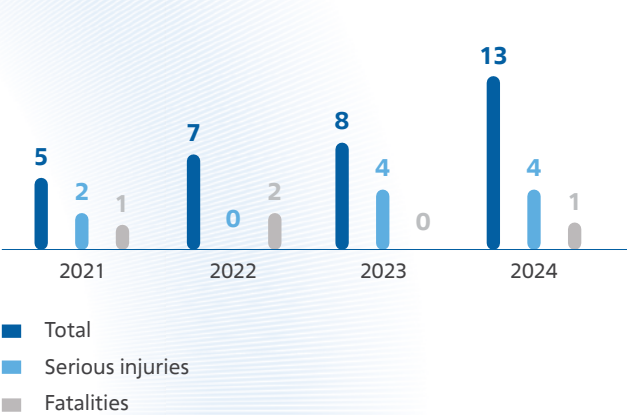
MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT ROOM (FUEL DIVISION)

In 2024, an enterprise in the Fuel Division launched an employee robustness laboratory, which includes an onsite mental health support room. 465 individual and group counselling sessions have been held since the launch of the laboratory. Employees report improved emotional well-being and performance in the workplace, and the overall number of cases of temporary disability has decreased.

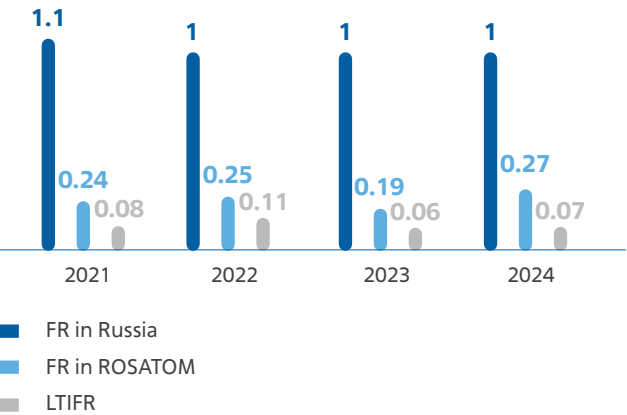
In addition to the injury frequency rate (FR), ROSATOM also uses the lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR). The LTIFR has been included in the KPI maps of all Division executives.

An increase in injury rates in contractor organisations was caused by inadequate supervision of adherence to safe working practices by the contractors’ executives and violation of procedures regulating the issue of permits for high-risk work.

Number of injured persons in contractor organisations



Comparative data on industrial injuries in Russia and in ROSATOM, injury frequency rate (FR) and LTIFR



PEER REVIEWS OF SAFETY CULTURE (ENGINEERING DIVISION)

An enterprise in the Engineering Division has developed procedures for conducting peer reviews in order to identify best practices and areas for improvement. These reviews make it possible to proactively manage occupational health and safety risks and involve employees in ensuring safety.

In 2024, three peer reviews were conducted in Egypt; as a result, 38 successful practices and 77 systemic areas for the improvement of safety performance were identified.

For details, see section 5.1 ‘Occupational Health and Safety’ (Chapter 5 ‘Safety Report’) of ROSATOM’s public report for 2024.

Employee health

As part of the Uniform Industry-Wide Social Policy, ROSATOM implements corporate social programmes focused on voluntary health insurance, voluntary insurance against accidents and illness, and health resort treatment for employees. Their main goal is to maintain and protect employees’ occupational health, including rehabilitation and health improvement after occupational diseases and accidents.

In 2024, about 82.9% of employees in the industry (326,000 people) had quick access to medical care covered by voluntary health insurance. In 2024, 100% of employees who needed health resort treatment based on the findings of a regular health check-up were given vouchers for health resort and rehabilitation treatment.

The Corporation attaches great importance to encouraging its employees, their family members and residents of its regions of operation to regularly exercise and do sports. More than 110,000 employees took part in large-scale sports and wellness events in the industry in 2024. The biggest events included the Running Race of Nuclear Towns and Cities and ROSATOM’s Healthy Lifestyle Ambassador.

ROSATOM is implementing the project to improve the quality and accessibility of medical care in its host towns and cities jointly with the FMBA of Russia. The number of towns and cities participating in the project increased from five in 2022 to 22 in 2025.

For details, see section 3.2.3 ‘Social Programmes’ (Chapter 3 ‘Social Report’) of ROSATOM’s public report for 2024.

Developing the regions where nuclear facilities are located

ROSATOM contributes to the social and economic development of the towns and cities where nuclear facilities are located in a number of ways. The Corporation makes a significant contribution to the energy security of a number of regions and is also a major taxpayer making tax payments to budgets of all levels. The Corporation makes a substantial economic impact and contributes to the development of its host towns and cities by creating a significant number of skilled jobs in the nuclear and related industries, providing not only employment, but also decent working conditions and remuneration.

The Government of the Russian Federation with assistance from ROSATOM has approved the Strategy for Spatial Development of the Russian Federation until 2030 with an outlook until 2036. In 2024, the Corporation contributed to the development of master plans for three core communities in the Russian Arctic: Polyarnye Zori (Murmansk Region), and Pevek and Bilibino (Chukotka Autonomous District). The development of master plans for the CATFs of Ozersk and Snezhinsk (Chelyabinsk Region) and the town of Usolye-Sibirskoye (Irkutsk Region) was initiated with support from the Corporation.

In 2024, 14 nuclear towns and cities won the Competition for the Best Projects to Create a Comfortable Urban Environment held by the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation.

29 out of 30 nuclear towns and cities have been assigned an urban environment quality rating above the benchmark (180 points) and are characterised by a high standard of living. This means that more than 80%

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF KRASNOKAMENSK UNTIL 2030 (MINING DIVISION)

In 2024, two engineering classes were opened at general secondary school No. 5 in Krasnokamensk, and the establishment of a university branch at Transbaikal State University was initiated.

In order to improve transport connectivity, a project to carry out repairs and build facilities at the airport of Krasnokamensk was launched in 2024. The construction of fences has been completed; the airfield operator has been selected; flights have been made on the Chita – Krasnokamensk – Chita route.

of nuclear towns and cities have a favourable urban environment. In 2024, the average urban environment quality rating of nuclear towns and cities increased by 20 points year on year to 230 points.¹

The highest urban environment quality rating among nuclear towns and cities was assigned to the CATF of Lesnoy (Sverdlovsk Region), which was given a score of 274 points. The CATF of Sarov (Nizhny Novgorod Region) ranked second (265 points), while Elektrostal (Moscow Region) ranked third with a score of 262 points.

1. The average urban environment quality rating for 1,116 towns and cities of the Russian Federation stood at 220 points in 2024.



For details, see Chapter 4 ‘Report on the Development of Nuclear Towns and Cities’ of ROSATOM’s public report for 2024.

Corporate volunteering

ROSATOM has been running a corporate volunteering programme since 2018 and is developing an integrated system for planning and implementing volunteer initiatives.

ROSATOM’s volunteers are actively involved in the implementation of traditional industry-wide projects (blood donations, career guidance and mentoring, environmental volunteering, support for veterans, the elderly, socially disadvantaged groups and animals, support for creative industries); they also search for and support new practices and initiatives, such as the upgrade of public youth spaces, the implementation of cultural projects, support for creative industries, urban improvement, and the development of infrastructure for waste sorting and recycling.

In 2024, the Corporation conducted about 570 volunteer campaigns, including 12 industry-wide ones. The total number of volunteers in ROSATOM has reached 57,000 people. The total number of beneficiaries has exceeded 1 million people.

In 2024, social projects of ROSATOM and its organisations received key federal awards: the WeAreTogether International Award, Champions of Good Deeds, Best for Pets, ECO Best, Best Social Projects in Russia, etc.

For details, see section 3.3 ‘Corporate Volunteering’ (Chapter 3 ‘Social Report’) of ROSATOM’s public report for 2024.

5 | CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In its production processes, ROSATOM focuses on making the procurement system transparent for suppliers and building a 'sustainable' supply chain, including a requirement for compliance with environmental and social standards

74,383 CONTRACTS

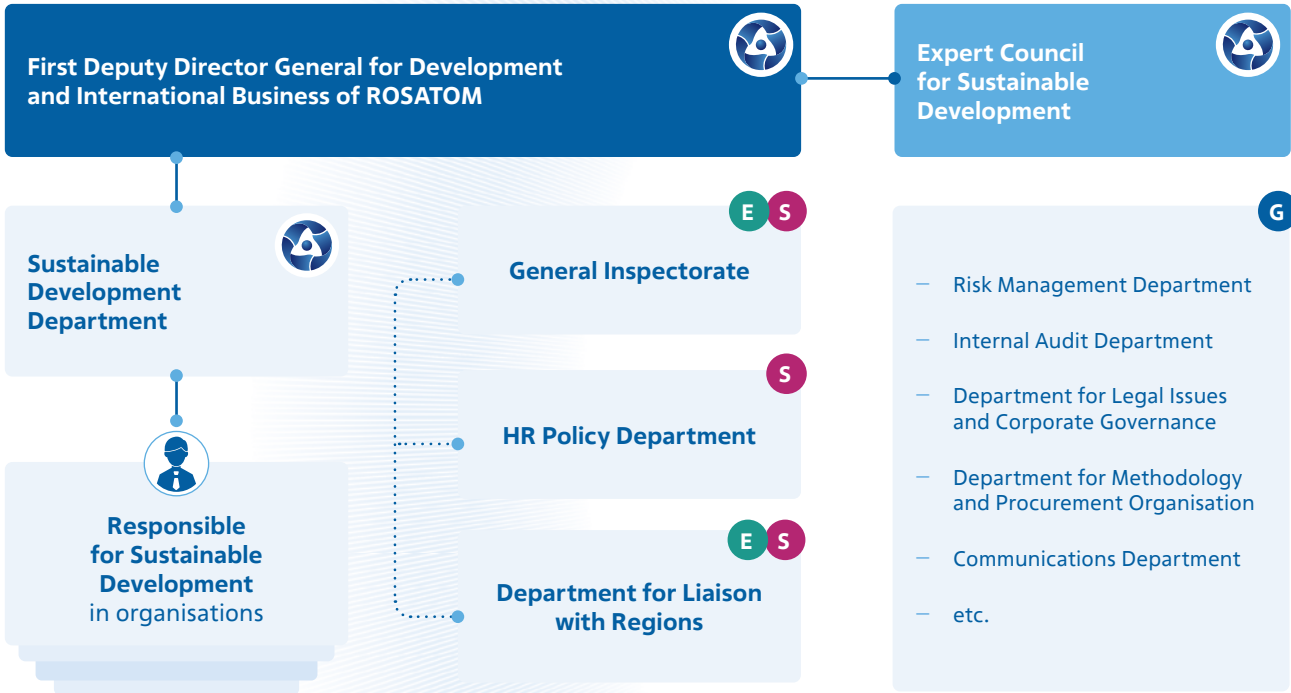
WITH SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

As part of the **Governance aspect (G)**, ROSATOM is building an integrated system of industry regulation and sustainable development standards and ensures the transparency of its business by disclosing as much information as possible.

Sustainable development management system in ROSATOM



In its production processes, ROSATOM focuses on making the procurement system transparent for suppliers and building a ‘sustainable’ supply chain, including a requirement for compliance with environmental and social standards. ROSATOM implements anti-corruption measures and introduces the principles of ethical business conduct on an ongoing basis.

ROSATOM has adopted and regularly updates the **Uniform Industry-Wide Public Reporting Policy (2009)**, the **Uniform Industrial Procurement Standard (2009)**, the **Uniform Industry-Wide Anti-Corruption Policy (2015)** and the **Code of Ethics and Professional**

Conduct (2016)¹. The ROSATOM Production System has been developed and adopted in the industry; it is designed to promote a lean manufacturing culture. A quality management system has been introduced, and international standards such as ISO 14001, ISO 9001 and other standards are applied.

Public sustainability reports are an integral part of ROSATOM’s practices to ensure the transparency of its business; they also serve as a stakeholder engagement tool. Starting from 2010, ROSATOM and its organisations annually publish non-financial reports in accordance with the international GRI Standards.

1. The years of approval of the first versions of the documents are indicated.

ROSATOM has adopted a Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for Employees. The Code communicates the key values of the nuclear industry and defines the relevant ethical principles of employee conduct when interacting with a wide range of external and internal stakeholders. The rules of conduct set out in the Code concern

combating corruption, protecting the Corporation’s resources, property and information, occupational health and safety, industrial and environmental safety, conflict prevention and resolving conflicts of interest, as well as maintaining the corporate image.

Principle 10. > Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

Anti-corruption policy

In 2024, ROSATOM implemented the Anti-Corruption Plan of State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom and Its Organisations for the period from 2021 through 2024 developed pursuant to Decree No. 478 of the President of the Russian Federation dated 16 August 2021 on the National Anti-Corruption Plan for the Period from 2021 through 2024. Enterprises in the industry also adhere to the Uniform Industry-Wide Anti-Corruption Policy.

In the reporting year, ROSATOM continued to support the professional development of executives responsible for preventing corruption and other offences, as well as managers and employees in the industry. More than 12,800 employees in the nuclear industry took part in professional development activities focused on combating corruption, including online activities. This included:

- Persons newly hired by the Corporation and its organisations and appointed to positions involving responsibility for compliance with anti-corruption standards (more than 1,300 people);
- Employees in charge of procurement (more than 3,500 people);
- Employees responsible for preventing corruption and other offences (more than 8,000 people).

An anti-corruption hotline is run successfully in the industry. All reports are investigated under the established procedure, and appropriate corrective measures are implemented.

For details, see section 1.13.4 ‘Prevention of Corruption and Other Offences’ (Chapter 1 ‘Strategic Report’) of ROSATOM’s public report for 2024.

Supply chain and procurement procedures

The Uniform Industrial Procurement Standard (the Regulations on Procurement) of ROSATOM (UIPS) has been adopted in the industry. It is the main document that regulates the procurement activities of all nuclear organisations across all business areas and geographical regions. In addition, ROSATOM has approved a voluntary Supplier Code of Conduct, which sets out priorities in the sphere of sustainable development that suppliers are required to adhere to.

The UIPS stipulates that suppliers of goods, work and services must be selected impartially and efficiently through competitive tendering. ROSATOM and its organisations made 31,189 competitive purchases using their own funds (2023: 33,367); as part of the annual procurement programme, contracts were concluded with 25,175 counterparties. The share of electronic procurement (excluding procurement for foreign projects) totalled 98.3%.

In 2024, nuclear organisations concluded 74,383 contracts with small and medium-sized enterprises (2023: 92,040).

In 2024, ROSATOM continued to improve the procedure for conducting data reliability audits, which is a tool for confirming that a supplier is able to carry out a contract

in good faith. To do so, manufacturers are audited by a commission set up by the customer and having the required competences and expertise regarding the contract being tendered. In 2024, 314 audits were conducted among manufacturers, contractors and service companies participating in procurement procedures, including 27 audits conducted remotely using state-of-the-art information and communications technologies.

In 2024, 299 employees completed the Data Reliability Audit training programme at the Rosatom Corporate Academy in order to undergo certification qualifying them to audit manufacturers and contractors.

PROMOTING SUPPLY CHAIN SUSTAINABILITY (SALES AND TRADING DIVISION)

In 2024, four sustainability audits were conducted in enterprises forming part of the uranium product supply chain; the findings of the audits informed action plans for the identified areas for development.

For details, see section 1.13.6 ‘Procurement Management’ (Chapter 1 ‘Strategic Report’) of ROSATOM’s public report for 2024.

Internal control and audit

In 2024, ROSATOM’s specialised internal control bodies (SICBs) conducted 764 inspections in Russian nuclear organisations. Following the inspections conducted in 2024, the Internal Control and Audit Function developed 595 corrective measures and approved them for implementation.

In addition, the library of best practices and techniques in the sphere of internal control and audit was updated in 2024. The library includes 36 webinars on various topics

and information on internal audit techniques and practices applied in Russia and abroad.

More than 100 SICB employees in ROSATOM and its organisations received centralised training to ensure compliance with the professional standard for internal auditors.

For details, see section 1.13.3 ‘Internal Control System’ (Chapter 1 ‘Strategic Report’) of ROSATOM’s public report for 2024.

Data protection

ROSATOM is a data processor and is on the register of data processors compiled by the relevant department of the Federal Service for Supervision of Communications, Information Technology and Mass Media; it complies with the provisions of Russian legislation. The Personal Data Processing Policy has been approved by order of ROSATOM.

To raise awareness among ROSATOM’s employees with regard to matters related to personal data handling, the Corporation issues local regulations and has developed an introductory training course on personal data handling, as well as guidance handouts. ROSATOM also regularly sends out newsletters on matters related to personal data use and protection.

CONTACT DETAILS AND USEFUL LINKS

State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom

Address: 24 Bolshaya Ordynka Street, Moscow, 119017

Phone: +7 (499) 949-45-35

Email: info@rosatom.ru

Sustainable Development Department

Email: esg@rosatom.ru

Official corporate website

<http://www.rosatom.ru/en>

Official public reporting portal

<https://www.report.rosatom.ru/en>



ROSATOM

rosatom.ru/en