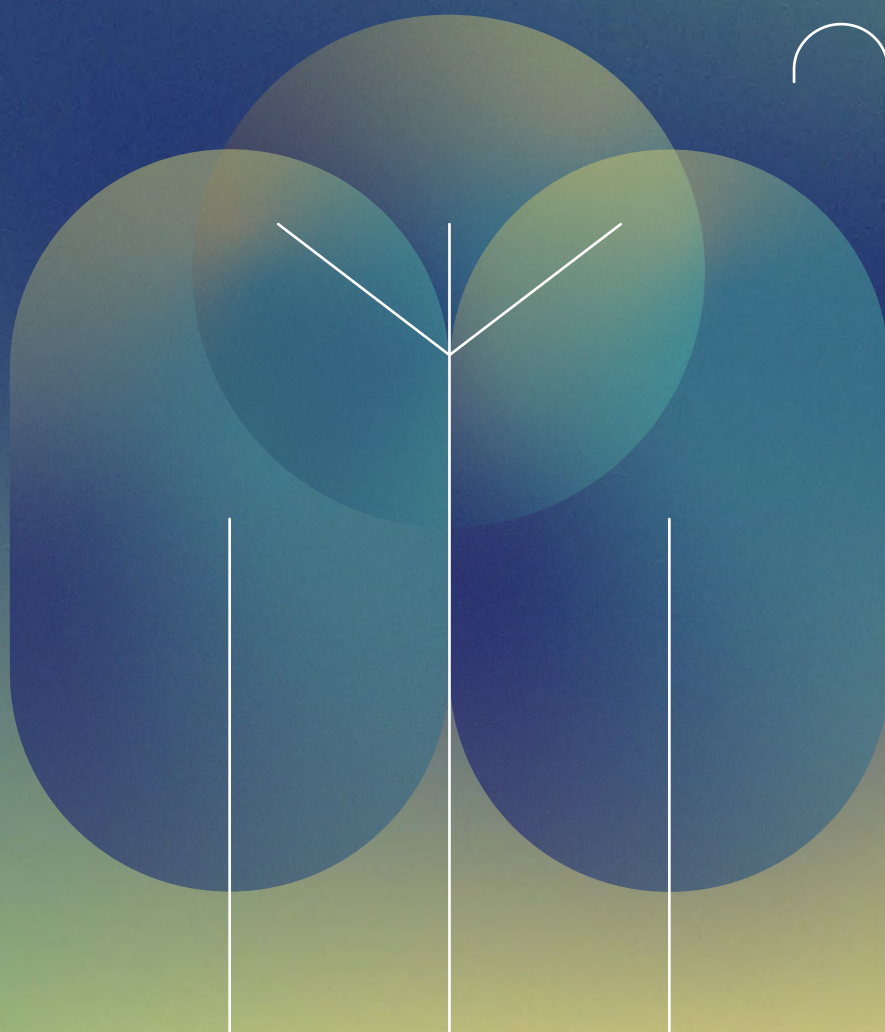
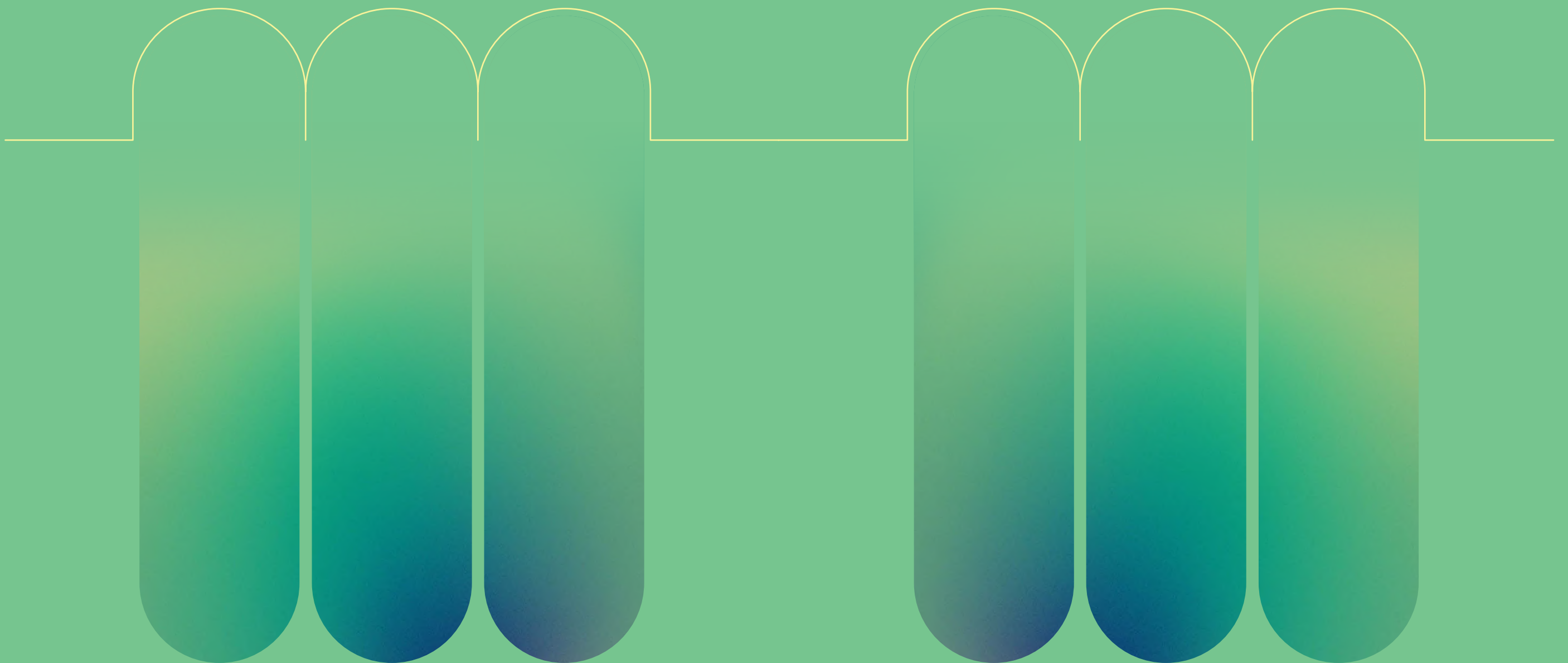


Comprehensive report on environmental protection

2025



Department
for International
Relations, EU Affairs
and Environment



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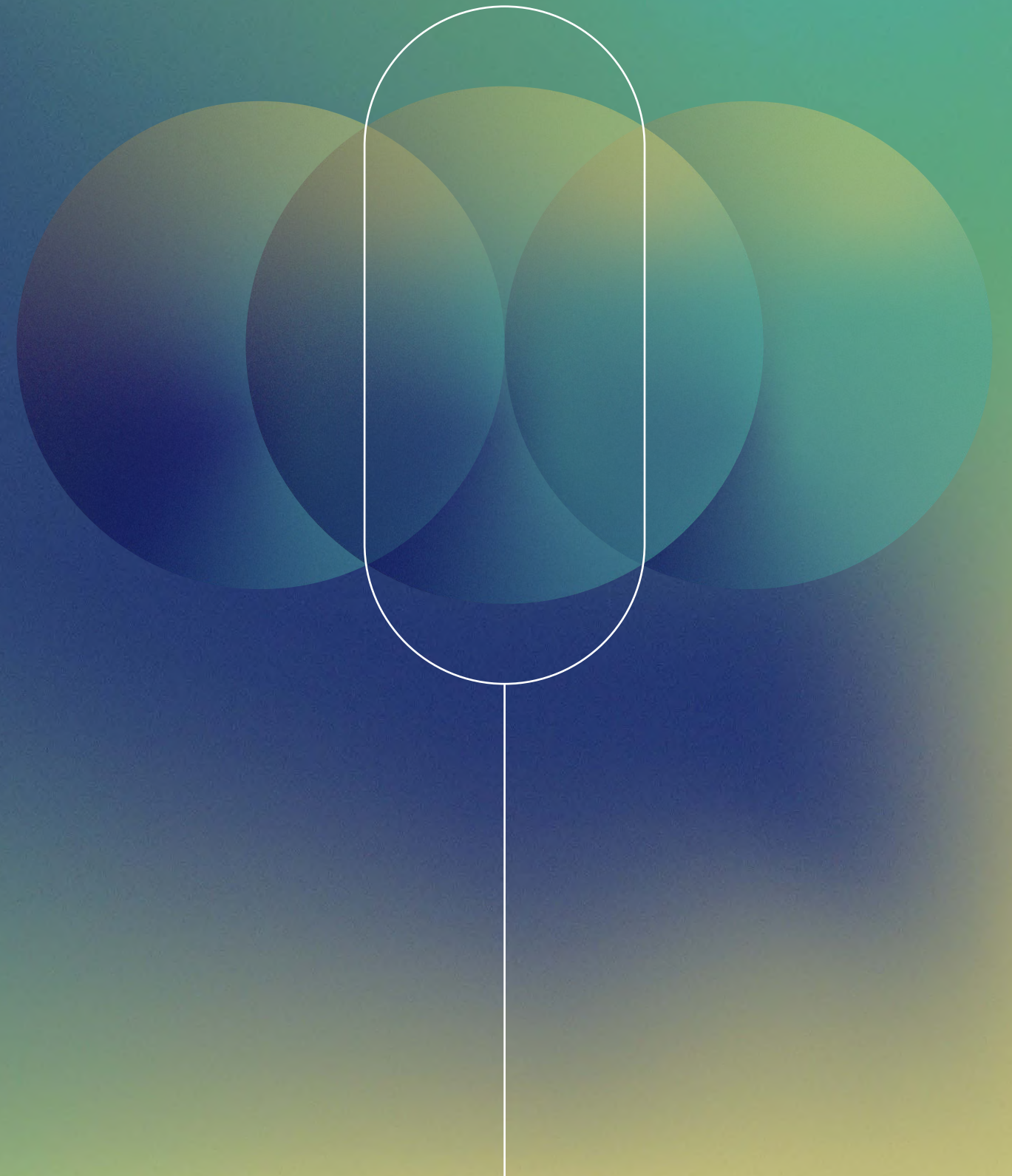
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Introduction

01



The aim of this report is to provide objective and comprehensive information on measurable indicators of the environmental performance of Slovenské elektrárne, a. s. (hereinafter 'SE').

This information is used as a basis for assessing compliance with binding requirements in key environmental areas such as air protection, water management, waste management, environmental burdens, chemicals management, REACH and the environmental management system in SE for 2025.

The report provides a consolidated overview of the state of the environment across the company based on the approved Environmental Reports of the individual plants, which describe in detail all relevant information pertaining to nuclear, thermal and hydro power plants.

The document is also part of the IMS Management Review for 2025.

01.1

Compliance with legislation and permits

Legal and other requirements are monitored within SE in accordance with Methodical Guide SE/MNA-120.01 Legal and other requirements. During 2025, there were no recorded environment-related events or operating conditions within the Company that would have led to significant exceedances of emission limits or non-compliance with applicable legal regulations.

No event with a direct impact on the environment was recorded in 2025. Five near misses with no environmental impact were recorded. In all cases, immediate corrective actions were taken to prevent harm to the environment.

During 2025, there were four inspections carried out by the supervisory authorities, one of which detected two administrative breaches of conditions laid down in decisions and applicable legislation.

During the IMS recertification audit, ISO 14001 certification was successfully maintained, which confirms our company's responsible approach to environmental protection.

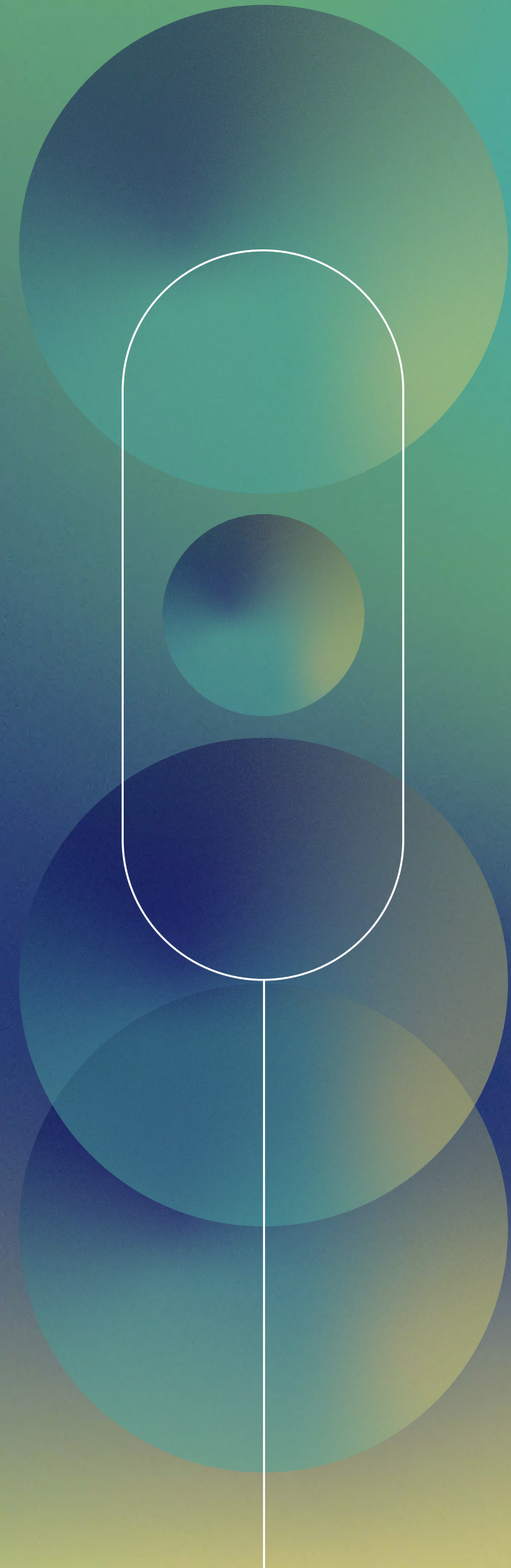
01.2

Significant activities in environmental protection in 2025

Activity	Benefit for SE
Gradually decommissioning the thermal power plants at Nováky and Vojany to achieve conditions posing no risk to the environment	A significant reduction in adverse impacts on all components of the environment, particularly in the areas of air protection, water management, and waste management
Achievement of the historically lowest CO ₂ emission factor (CO ₂ e in Scope 1 per unit of electricity supplied) at the level of 0.48 g CO ₂ e/kWh for the year 2025	A significant environmental indicator from the perspective of sustainability and low-emission electricity generation, by which SE confirms its commitments in the area of climate change
Ongoing remediation of the Vojany ash-slag mix impoundment	Action to reduce environmental risk to an acceptable level in accordance with applicable legislation and the decision of the competent authority
ISO 14001 certification successfully maintained as part of the recertification audit	Confirmation of the compliance and effectiveness of the management system and the responsible environmental behaviour of our Company
Approval obtained for the restoration of the EVO stabilised fly ash landfill	Once consent was obtained, it was possible to proceed with activities for the restoration of the landfill site, which is a necessary step for the safe and successful decommissioning of the EVO site
SE's re-entry into the Europe's Climate Leaders ranking with the companies at the forefront of the fight against climate change	Inclusion amongst Europe's climate leaders confirms SE's important role in the transition to sustainable and low-emission energy production, not only in Slovakia but also on the European level
Large quantities of secondary raw materials sold through auctions and direct sales, especially cables, ferrous and non-ferrous metals	While SE receives an economic benefit from the sale of waste materials, the environmental benefit of recovering these waste types must not be overlooked
Completion of groundwater remediation in the vicinity of the western edge of the EVO operations building	The remediation activity has reduced environmental risk to an acceptable level in accordance with applicable legislation and the decision of the competent authority

Air protection

02



“In 2025, SE produced and supplied 100% of its electricity to the grid without direct CO₂ emissions.”

Greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂) and emissions of basic pollutants are amongst the most significant environmental indicators for the protection of the air. Over the long term, SE has achieved significant reductions in its environmental impacts in this area mainly due to:

- the generation of electricity and heat in nuclear and hydropower plants,
- termination of electricity production at thermal power plants,
- the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources (RES) such as hydro and photovoltaics.

In 2025, SE supplied 18,812,498 MWh of electricity to the grid that was produced without direct CO₂ emissions (generated exclusively during the electricity production process, without considering supporting activities), thus confirming SE's high level of environmental standards once again this year (Table 1).

Table 1 – Electricity supplies and shares by source in 2025

	GWh	%
Nuclear power plants	17,931	95.31
Hydro power plants	880	4.68
Thermal power plants	0	0
Photovoltaic power plants	2	0.01
Electricity supplied by SE	18,812	100

02.1

Greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂)

In accordance with the internationally recognised standard (GHG Protocol), which SE has applied as its primary methodology for reporting greenhouse gas emissions since 2024, quantities of GHG emissions are reported as CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e). This figure covers both CO₂ emissions and various other gases (e.g. methane, nitrous oxide) that also contribute to global warming due to their nature. In 2025, subsidiary companies over which SE has operational control were included in the calculation in the same way as for the reporting of financial indicators. Greenhouse gas emissions are thus reported on a consolidated basis.

Scope 1 covers emissions from the combustion of fuels in stationary sources (e.g. boiler plants, generator sets), mobile sources (fuel consumption) and fugitive emissions (leaks of fluorinated greenhouse gases).

The scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂e) for 2025 are set out in Table 2.

Table 2 – Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions	stationary sources	mobile sources	fugitive emissions	total
Scope 1 (t CO ₂ e)	5,518	1,610	1,982	9,110

Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions include energy emissions associated with the consumption of purchased energy (e.g. electricity, heat), which are not generated directly within the company but result from its activities. In SE's case, it is mainly the purchase of heat for the operation of administrative buildings that falls under this category. Table 3 sets out the values for this category for 2025, reported using both market-based and location-based methodologies in accordance with the requirements of the standards,

Table 3 – Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions	market-based method	location-based method
Scope 2 (t CO ₂ e)	106	58

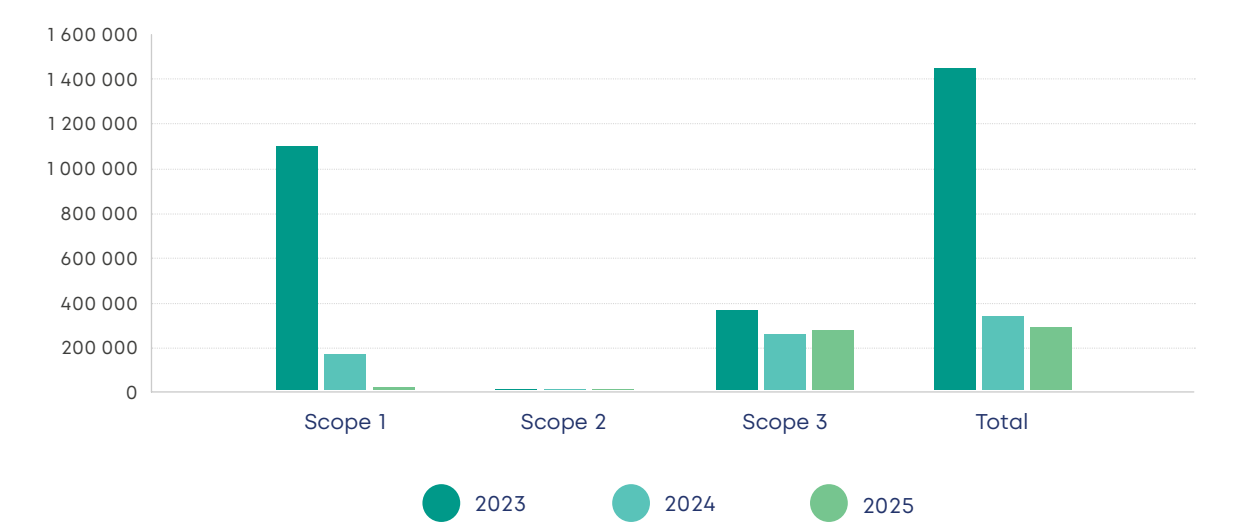
Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions include all other indirect emissions that are associated with the organisation's activities but arise outside its direct control. They include emissions from a company's supply chain for the production of raw materials, transportation, the purchase of goods and services, waste processing, business travel and others. Their breakdown by category in accordance with the GHG Protocol methodology, including the totals that were assessed as relevant, is shown in Table 4.

Table 4 – Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions

Scope 3	Category description	t CO ₂ e
Cat. 1	Purchased or acquired goods and services Emissions associated with purchased goods and services calculated on the basis of their financial volume	54,208
Cat. 2	Capital goods Emissions associated with the purchase of capital goods included in the company's fixed assets	78,278
Cat. 3	Fuel and energy-related activities Emissions associated with the production of fuels and energy that the company purchased and used in the reporting year. It covers the whole lifecycle of fuels, including nuclear fuel	98,969
Cat. 4	Transport and distribution Emissions from the transport and distribution of goods from suppliers to SE where this is not under the organisation's control or transport is commissioned from external contractors.	87
Cat. 5	Waste generated in operations Emissions associated with waste management and wastewater. The waste management methods used (incineration, landfill, recycling) have a significant impact on this calculation.	9,623
Cat. 6	Business travel Emissions from employee travel for work purposes (e.g. flights, trains, hotels) not included under Scope 1 or 2. Emissions from flights account for a significant proportion of these emissions.	131
Cat. 7	Employee commuting Emissions calculated based on the number of kilometres travelled in the reporting year by specific modes of transport reported in an employee survey.	4,961
Cat. 8	Upstream leased assets Emissions from the use of leased assets (e.g. vehicles or office space where SE is the lessee) not included under Scope 1 or 2.	2
Cat. 11	Use of sold products Emissions arising from the use of products by customers. SE's values for this category are zero; owing to consolidated reporting, emissions attributable to SE's subsidiary companies trading in electricity and natural gas are reported.	25,924
Total		272,184

A comparison of Scope 1 to 3 greenhouse gas emissions for previous years is shown in Chart 1. A significant decrease in Scope 1 and relatively stable values in Scopes 2 and 3 can be observed.

Chart 1: Comparison of Scope 1 to 3 greenhouse gas emissions from 2023 to 2025



CO₂e emissions expressed as an emission factor relative to net electricity supplied (Table 5) reached the lowest level in their history thanks to the decommissioning of the thermal power plants and an energy generation mix made up almost exclusively of nuclear and hydro power plants.

Table 5 – CO₂ equivalent emissions and emission factor for electricity supplied

	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2025*
CO ₂ e emissions [kt]	1,415	1,308	1,086	159	9.1
Total electricity supplied [TWh net]	17.3	17.0	19.6	18.7	18.8
Emission factor [g CO ₂ e/kWh]	81.9	76.8	55.5	8.5	0.48

*Scope 1 CO₂e emissions (only from EU ETS installations until 2023)

As the EMO plant is part of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS), a report on its greenhouse gas emissions in 2025 was drawn up, verified by an independent external body, approved by the competent district office and submitted to the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter also “M.Env. SR”) via the electronic system. The corresponding quantity of emission allowances will be surrendered to the National Registry Administrator.

Owing to the termination of electricity generation and the decommissioning of the main production units at the ENO and EVO plants, they were excluded from the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) in 2024 and from the following year they were no longer to report and surrender CO₂ emission allowances.

Free allocation of CO₂ emission allowances

In the fourth period of the emissions trading system (EU ETS IV 2021–2030), operators are allocated free CO₂ emission allowances for the production of district heating, for own consumption and losses based on an annually verified *Activity Level Report*.

Free CO₂ emission allowances for the most recent period were allocated in accordance with the updated National Allocation Plan for the Slovak Republic as shown in Table 6. As the permits for greenhouse gas emissions for ENO and EVO were revoked by the permitting authorities, no emission allowances were allocated to these plants in 2025.

Table 6 – Free CO₂ allowances for SE plants

Free CO ₂ allowances (t)	2023	2024	2025
ENO	10,032	0	0
EVO	691	672	0
EMO	440	440	440

02.2

Emissions of Basic Pollutants

The total production of basic pollutants, which include PM (particulate matter), SO₂, NO_x, and CO, was significantly lower than in 2024 due to the decommissioning of the thermal power plants. The main source of PM emissions is fugitive emissions from the EVO (impoundment and stabilised fly ash landfill – 5.6 t). The quantities of emissions released into the air from SE air pollution sources are summarised in Table 7 and Charts 2 and 3.

Table 7 – Total production of basic pollutants released into the air by SE (in tonnes)

SE	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
PM emissions	41	44	38	25	5.9
SO ₂ emissions	1,473	1,517	2,018	111	0.02
NO _x emissions	906	930	868	80	4.1
CO emissions	535	480	384	97	1.4

Chart 2: Total production of pollutants released into the air by SE (t)

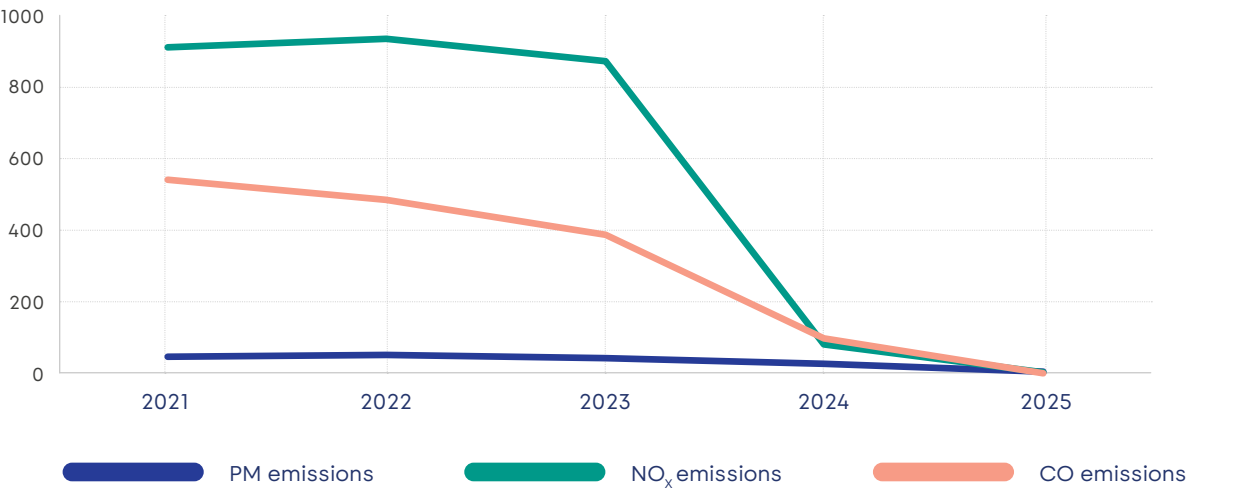
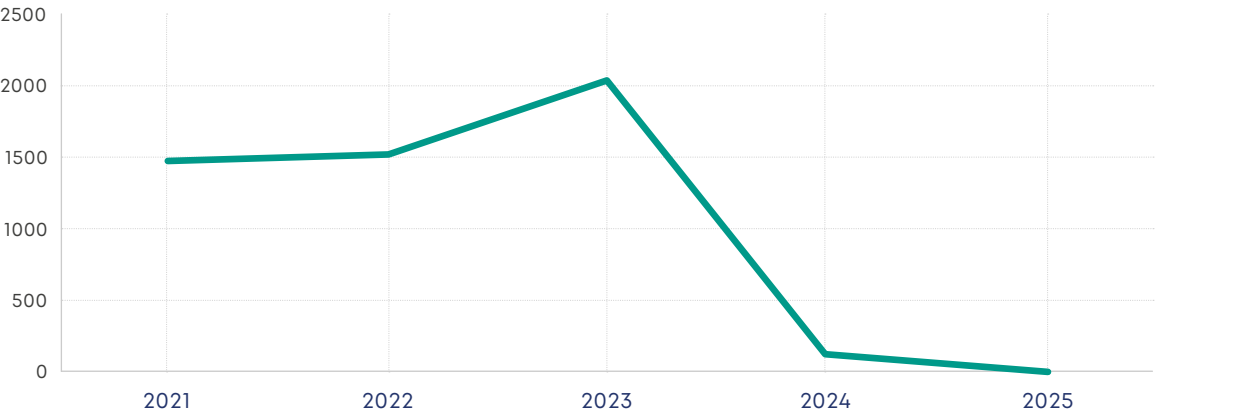


Chart 3: Total production of SO₂ released into the air by SE (t)



02.3

Operation of pollution sources and their environmental impact

All plants fulfilled their obligation that by 28 February each year they must deliver to the state administration authorities complete information on sources, emissions and compliance with emission limits for the preceding calendar year in the form of an electronic report as well as data for calculating the charges for the previous year, which are determined by a decision issued by the competent district office.

Operations at ENO

As of 31 December 2023, the plant's operations were definitively terminated, thereby ending the release of pollutants into the air. The impoundment site (a source of fugitive particulate emissions) and the wastewater treatment plant remain minor sources of pollution.

Operations at EVO

Electricity generation at EVO ceased on 31 March 2024. The following medium-sized sources of air pollution remained in operation: auxiliary gas boiler plant (used to supply district heating and hot water) and a diesel-fired generator set used as a backup power source. The wastewater treatment plant is a minor source of air pollution.

Operations at EMO/MO34

A significant source of air pollution – the natural-gas start-up and reserve boiler plant – is operated in a special mode (max. 360 h/year), without set emission limits or an obligation to monitor them. Due to the aggregation rules for the regulated thermal inputs of individual combustion units, EMO is a mandatory participant in the emission quota trading system (EU ETS).

Operations at other plants releasing air pollution (EBO, HPP)

In addition to large sources, SE operated other medium-sized and minor sources of air pollution (primarily local gas boiler plants and backup diesel generators) in 2025; their operation complied with the relevant permits and legislative regulations and had no significant environmental impacts. The minor pollution sources include fuel storage areas and wastewater treatment plants.

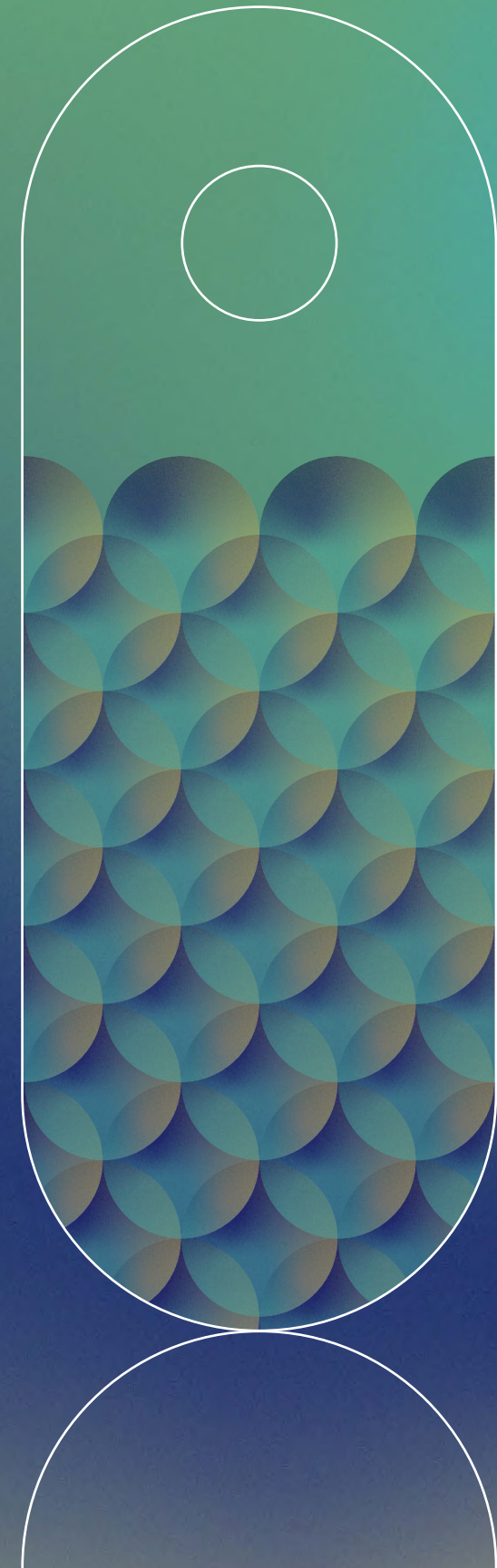
Under the Act on air pollution charges, sources of air pollution in the Slovak Republic are obliged to pay charges for air pollution based on the actual quantities of pollutants emitted in the previous year. Due to a legislative change in the lower threshold from which air pollution charges are payable (EUR 500), only EVO falls under the obligation to pay these charges.

The obligation to install continuous air quality monitoring systems in the vicinity of thermal power plants and carry out monitoring of ambient emissions was cancelled by decisions of the competent authorities.

Certain agricultural and forestry entities have lodged claims for compensation for damage caused by emissions from EVO and ENO pursuant to Section 420 of the Civil Code. The Expert Institute of the Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra is preparing expert opinions based on data from automatic monitoring stations and data provided by the agricultural entities. A qualified external expert draws up pollutant dispersion maps for areas adjacent to the plants using meteorological data and data on power plant emissions to assess the ambient pollution load on individual cadastral units in the vicinity of the two sites.

Water management

03



03.1

Drinking water consumption

Water plays a fundamental role in SE's day-to-day operations generating energy. In nuclear power plants, it is vital for the cooling processes that ensure the safe and efficient functioning of the reactors. It is also used to produce steam to drive the turbogenerators, which is the fundamental principle of electricity generation. In the operation of hydro power plants, the hydro-energy potential of watercourses is used to convert the kinetic and potential energy of water into electrical energy. Environmental protection and pollution prevention are amongst the company's highest priorities.

- SE's plants obtain drinking water from the following sources:
- offtake from the public water supply of the respective water utility company for EBO, ENO, EVO and selected HPPs
 - from the plant's own sources of groundwater in the case of EMO+MO34 (the Červený Hrádok spring) and wells serving the Horná Streda, Nové Mesto nad Váhom, Dubnica nad Váhom a Čierny Váh HPPs.

Drinking water consumption in SE decreased year-on-year by approximately 4,000 m³. Compared with 2024, the individual SE plants maintained a stable consumption trend. There was a slight reduction in drinking water consumption at the ENO and EVO plants. This decrease is associated with the decommissioning of the thermal power plants and the related decrease in the number of employees and contractors at these plants. Conversely, there was a slight increase in drinking water consumption at the EBO plant by over 4 000 m³, mainly due to an increase in the number of contractor workers (Table 8).

Table 8 Drinking water consumption at each plant in 2024 – 2025 (thousand m³)

Drinking water (thousand m³)			
Plant	2024	2025	Index 2025/2024
EBO	37.2	41.4	1.11
EMO*	135.7	132.7	0.98
ENO	8.2	3.6	0.44
EVO	2.6	1.5	0.58
HPP	6.6	6.9	1.05
SE HQ	2.4	2.5	1.04
SE	192.7	188.6	0.98

* Drinking water consumption for MO34 is included in EMO

In the area of water management, great emphasis is placed on the protection of water resources, their efficient use and minimisation of wastewater production in technological processes.

03.2

Withdrawals for process and cooling water

In 2025, the company recorded a stable trend in withdrawals of process and cooling water from surface waters for electricity and heat generation. The volume of water withdrawals was almost the same as in 2024. Across the individual plants, the largest year-on-year difference was recorded at EVO, where water withdrawals decreased by more than 97%. This decrease is attributable to the decommissioning of the thermal power plant. At the EMO and EBO sites, a stable trend has been maintained over the long term thanks to conservation measures and efforts to operate with the lowest possible input of natural resources and costs (Chart 4, Table 9).

Chart 4: Withdrawals of process and cooling water (million m³)

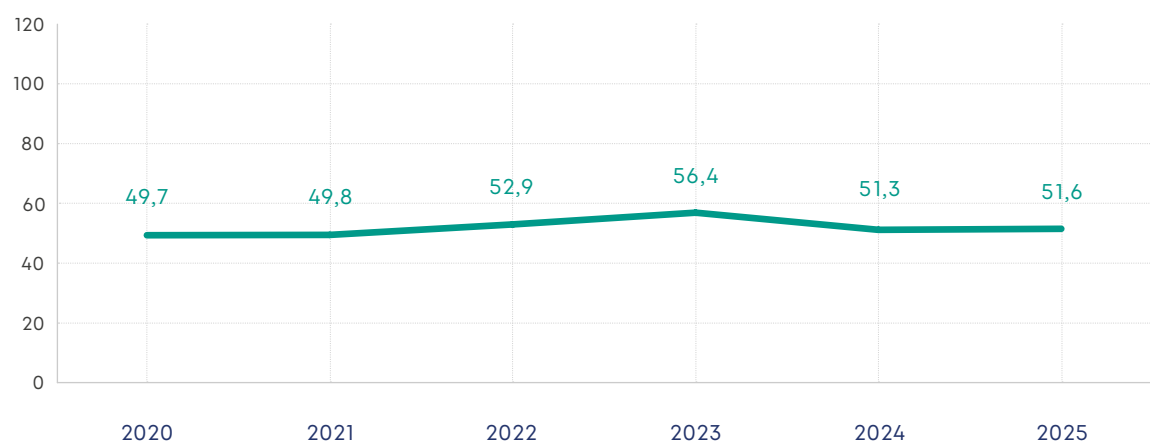


Table 9 Withdrawals of process and cooling water in 2024 and 2025 broken down by plant

Plant	2024	2025	Index 2025/2024
EBO	19,795,169	21,655,072	1.09
EMO	30,225,000	29,948,500	0.99
ENO	4,692	228	0.05
EVO	1,228,336	26,658	0.02
Total	51,253,197	51,630,458	1.01

03.3

Discharge of wastewater

Every SE plant holds a wastewater discharge permit issued by the state water authority which lays down:

- limits for the quantities of wastewater discharged and the methods for measuring them
- limit values for pollution indicators in discharged wastewater
- the location, interval and number of wastewater samplings
- other conditions of the permit.

The quantities of wastewater discharged are set out in Table 10 below.

Table 10 Overview of compliance with the limits set for the quantity of discharged waste water from each power plant in 2025

Plant – recipient	Annual limit specified in permit (m³ per year)	Actual data 2025 (m³ per year)	% of annual limit
EBO – River Váh	4,200,000	3,808,020	90.67
EBO – River Dudváh	2 365 000	173,087	7.32
EBO – infiltration wells (HGJ-1, HGJ-10)	900	1,316	146.22
EMO – River Hron	10,000,000	6,255,167	62.55
EMO – Telinský potok (brook)	252,288	122,908	48.72
EMO Červený Hrádok – Širočina (brook)	15,000	12,846	85.64
MO34 – Telinský potok (brook)	41,000	9,834	23.99
ENO – Novácky potok (brook)	3,000,000	3,576	0.12
ENO Drainage water treatment plant – Nitra	175,200	136,195	77.74
EVO – River Laborec	149,985,216	18,531	0.01
HPP Total*	N/A	775,848	N/A

* Includes sewage and seepage wastewater

During 2025, a total of 11,317,328 m³ of wastewater was discharged. The largest shares of wastewater discharges attributable to EMO come from the operation of three production units, the Čířare impoundment site and the Červený Hrádek water treatment plant. The volume of wastewater discharged from the Čířare impoundment site was decreased by almost half due to the dry hydrological conditions in 2025, which led to high evaporation from the impoundment site. There was also a significant year-on-year decrease in wastewater discharges from ENO and EVO due to the termination of electricity generation.

The thermal feeder at EBO underwent maintenance during 2025 and as a result it was necessary to shut down and drain several segments of the pipeline system. Water from these segments was discharged into groundwater via wells designated for wastewater discharge. For objective operational reasons relating to ensuring a reliable and safe heat supply, the volume of water discharged into groundwater increased from 470 m³ in 2024 to 1,316 m³.

Decisions have been issued for individual HPPs requiring the monitoring of the volumes of discharged wastewater. With regard to the HPPs, the permitted values for the amount of discharged seepage wastewater were not met at the Čierny Váh PSPP and Dobšiná HPP. Increased discharge was recorded especially during the winter period. It is thought that the cause of the increased seepage during this period was a consequence of natural changes in the physical properties of structural and technical works caused by sudden and significant drops in temperature.

At the other plants, the discharge limits for wastewater were complied with.

03.4

Evaluation of the quality of discharged water

Chemical indicators:

Accredited laboratories carry out sample collection and analysis for monitoring pollution indicators in wastewater from SE plants pursuant to the requirements of the state water authorities. Alongside external contracted laboratories, the internal accredited chemical control laboratory at EMO also carries out sample collection and analysis. Analysis results are sent to the competent state administration authorities in accordance with applicable legislation.

Recorded exceedances of wastewater concentration limits in 2025:

- HPP – in isolated cases some HPPs (Domaša, Kráľová, Nosice and Liptovská Mara) exceeded the concentration limit values for the mineral oil index (recorded as non-polar extractable substances, NEL) in discharged wastewater. Corrective measures were taken on identification of the exceedances and repeated analyses no longer found any exceedance of limit values.
- EMO – during 2025, the concentration limit value for chemical oxygen demand (COD, dichromate method) was exceeded in a 24-hour composite sample. This was a one-off exceedance of the limit values and subsequent repeated analyses did not confirm any further exceedance. Pursuant to Government Regulation No. 269/2010 Coll. of the Slovak Republic, establishing the requirements for achieving good water status, it is permissible for the limit value of an indicator to be exceeded in at most two samples by a maximum of 1.2 times the limit value set for the given indicator within 12 consecutive months, therefore no breach of legislation occurred in this case.

Discharged wastewater indicators remained within their permitted concentration limit values at the other SE plants during the reporting period.

Radiation indicators:

Detailed information on the discharges of radioactive substances from EBO and EMO into the hydrosphere is presented in the Annual Report on the Operation and Safety of the Mochovce and Bohunice NPPs, which is published on SE's website.

Tightness tests:

In 2025, tightness tests at individual SE plants were conducted according to a schedule in compliance with Decree of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 200/2018 Coll., laying down detailed rules on the handling of pollutants, on emergency plan requirements, and the procedure for dealing with an extraordinary deterioration of water quality, as amended by Decree No. 76/2023 Coll.

03.5

Payments and charges for water use

For the year 2025, SE was obliged to pay the following payments and fees for water use (Table 11):

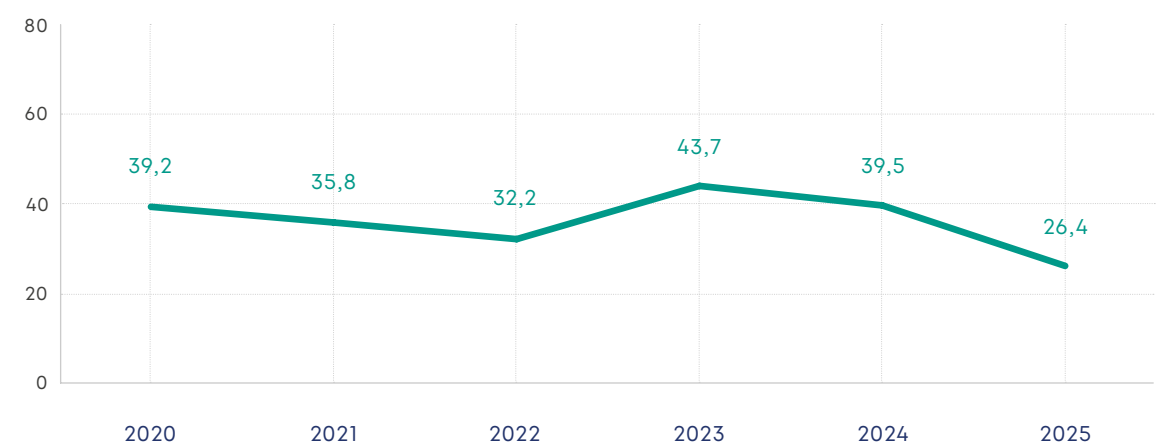
- payment for drinking water from public water mains – the price is determined by the decision of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries (hereinafter “RONI”) for the local water companies;
- payment for groundwater withdrawals (drinking and utility) from own sources (wells) – fee rates are set by Government Regulation No. 755/2004 Coll.
- payment for surface water abstraction from watercourses – the price is determined by a RONI decision
- payment for the use of the hydro-energy potential of watercourses – set in the RONI decision and paid only by hydropower plants
- fees for wastewater discharges – calculated in accordance with Government Regulation No. 755/2004 Coll.

Table 11 Overview of payments and fees for water at each plant in 2025 (EUR)

Plant	Payments for drinking water	Payments for surface water withdrawals	Payments for HEP	Payments for WW discharges	Payments and fees total
EBO	52,491	2,903,945	0	0	2,956,436
EMO+MO34	3,078	4,016,094	0	0	4,019,172
ENO	5,528	103	0	3,404	9,035
EVO	2,568	3,575	0	0	6,143
HPP	6,525	0	19,352,442	0	19,358,967
SE HQ	n/a	0	0	0	n/a
SE total	70,190	6,923,717	19,352,442	3,404	26,349,753

In a year-on-year comparison, the company recorded a decrease in water use payments by more than EUR 13 million (Chart 5). This decrease was driven mainly by lower payments for HEP, which decreased due to lower generation by the HPPs compared with 2024. Hydro power plant generation is significantly influenced by the hydrological situation in the given year and this was considerably worse than in the previous year with 2025 being classified as a hydrologically dry year, particularly in terms of the low water levels of surface waters.

Chart 5: Development of water payments and charges in 2020 – 2025 (EUR million)



Pursuant to Government Regulation No. 755/2004 Coll., which governs the calculation of fees for wastewater discharges, fees are payable if the permitted quantity of wastewater discharges is exceeded and the limit average concentration value for a given indicator is also exceeded. For 2025, fees were paid for wastewater discharged from the ENO drainage water treatment plant, which entered permanent operation in June 2025, as discharges exceeded the permitted quantity and the limit for dissolved solids (after ignition at 550°C). The other plants did not exceed the average annual concentration limit for chargeable indicators, and no charges for pollution in discharged wastewater were levied.

03.6

Groundwater monitoring

Groundwater monitoring involves the systematic and long-term observation of the quantitative and qualitative status of groundwater in an affected area. At SE, monitoring is carried out by qualified persons at all designated sites in accordance with legislative requirements and the applicable decisions of state administration authorities. The aim of the monitoring is to demonstrate that the plant's operations and related activities are not leading to the deterioration of groundwater bodies beyond the level permitted by legislation and decisions of state administration authorities, as well as to verify the effectiveness of technical or remediation measures adopted. In the event of a deterioration in the qualitative parameters of groundwater, increase in the concentrations of pollutants, or their increased migration, corrective measures are implemented without delay. Final reports on groundwater monitoring are available from the plant concerned.

During 2025, groundwater monitoring was carried out at the following sites:

- **EVO** (plant site, industrial and municipal waste landfill, stabilised fly ash landfill and ASM impoundment site)
- **ENO** (plant site, original impoundment, final impoundment site, temporary impoundment and stabilised fly ash landfill),
- Považská Bystrica and Dobšiná HPPs,
- **EBO** (Pastuchov non-radioactive sludge landfill, Žilkovce municipal waste landfill),
- **EMO** (Čířáre impoundment site).

03.7

Environmental incidents

All SE's environmental incidents and near misses are recorded in accordance with internal regulations.

Depending on the severity of each incident, the company's approach is to rectify the situation immediately and then take preventive action to avoid the recurrence of any situation impacting the environment.

The company's policy is to describe only environmental incidents in the Comprehensive Environmental Report, and **no incident with an environmental impact was recorded for the year 2025.**

Waste management

04



“At present, there is a strong emphasis on minimising the negative environmental impacts of waste and supporting the circular economy, which enables more efficient use of natural resources.”

Waste management is one of the key areas of environmental management. Effective waste management operations are essential not only for environmental protection, but also for compliance with legislative requirements and support for sustainable development

04.1

Waste production

The operation of SE plants generates all types of waste, which are categorised as hazardous (e.g. oils, chemicals, batteries, electronic waste), non-hazardous (e.g. metals, debris caught by screens, construction waste, sludge), and radioactive (liquid and solid).

The significant decrease in the quantity of waste produced since 2023 is due to the cessation of production of combustion process waste at the ENO and EVO thermal power plants after their operations were wound down in the preceding years. (Chart 6, Table 12).

Chart 6: Waste quantities generated at SE (kt)

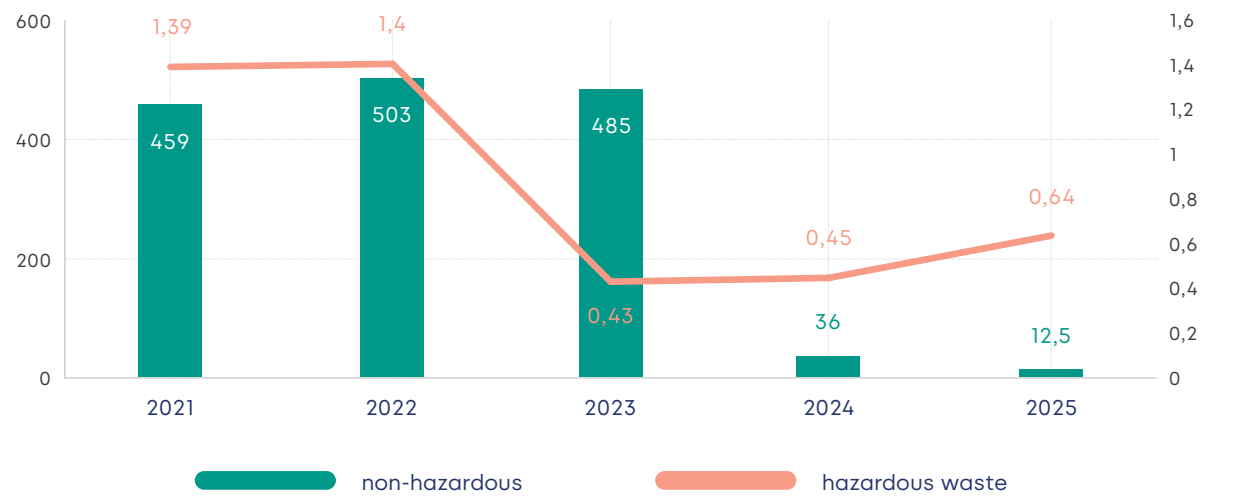


Table 12 Waste generation at SE in 2024 and 2025 (t) broken down by plant, with a year-on-year comparison.

Category	EBO			EMO12		
	2024	2025	Index	2024	2025	Index
Non-hazardous	892	1,165	1.29	5,735	6,767	1.18
Hazardous	46	66	1.43	154	193	1.25
Total	938	1,231	1.30	5,889	6,960	1.18

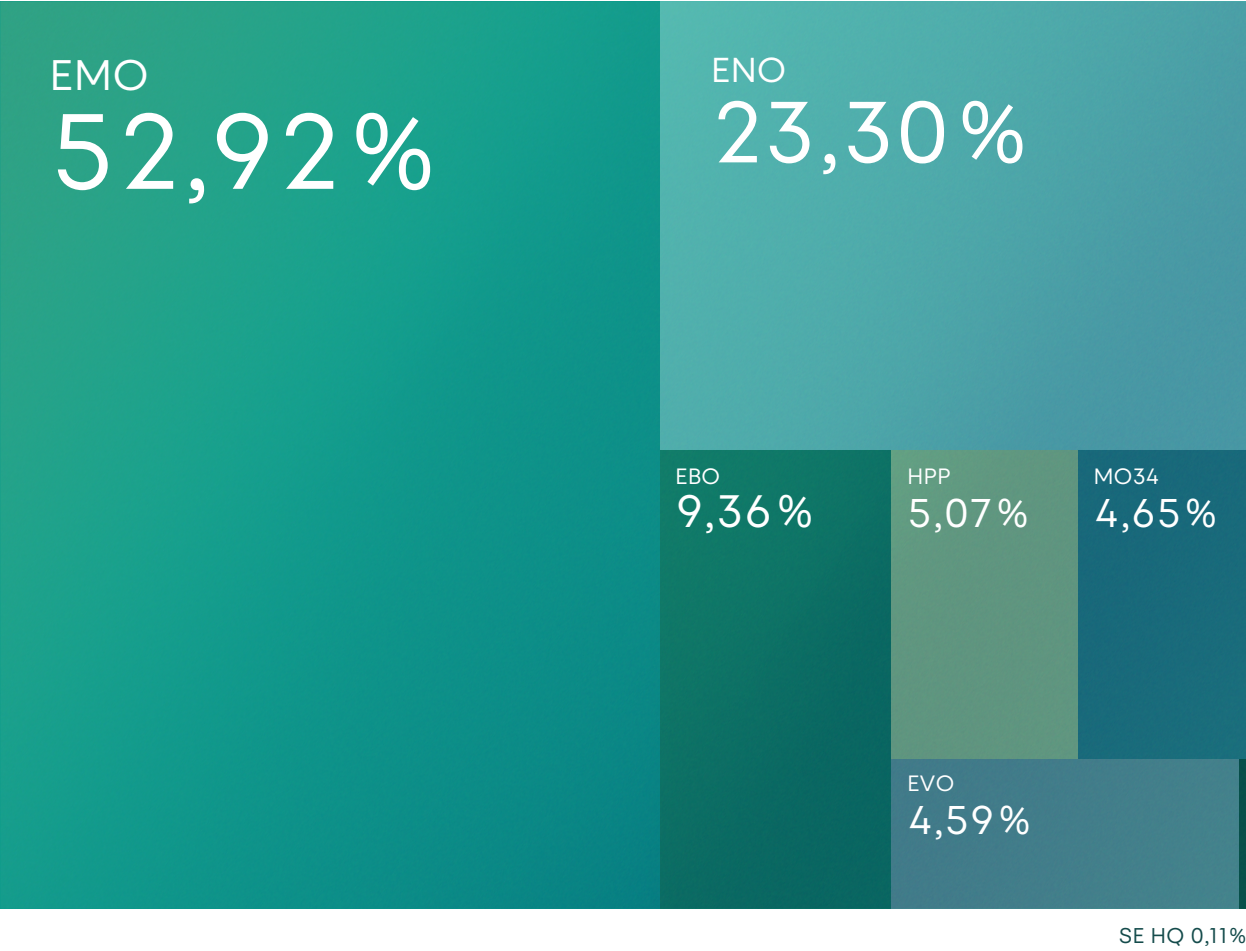
Category	ENO			EVO		
	2024	2025	Index	2024	2025	Index
Non-hazardous	884	2,876	3.25	25,679	499	0.02
Hazardous	145	188	1.29	24	105	4.375
Total	1,029	3,064	2.98	25,703	604	0.02

Category	HPP			MO34			SE HQ		
	2024	2025	Index	2024	2025	Index	2024	2025	Index
Non-hazardous	1,686	582	0.35	667	608	0.91	56	14	0.25
Hazardous	68	86	1.26	15	4	0.27	0.64	0	0
Total	1,754	668	0.38	682	612	0.90	56.64	14	0.25

Currently, the largest single item in waste production (Chart 7, Table 12) is water clarification sludge from EMO, which accounts for approximately 50% of the total quantity of non-hazardous waste produced by SE. Other significant waste types by volume include construction waste, waste related to the decommissioning of ENO and EVO (cleaning operations, draining of process media), metal waste and lead batteries from the replacement of backup power sources.

The plants have been granted permits to transfer waste suitable for household use. Permitted types of non-hazardous waste are sold to employees who can make use of them in their households. Common waste types sold in this way include wood for energy use, containers for collecting rainwater, rubber belts for use in gardens, wooden boxes for raised beds, amongst others. A total of 95.109 t of waste was transferred for household use in 2025.

Chart 7: Share in total waste volume for 2025 (in %)



Evaluation of the waste generation at each plant:

EBO
The total quantity of waste produced is higher as work was being carried out on several refurbishment projects during the year (small cooling fan towers and other structures), generating mainly construction waste.

EMO12
In 2025, the quantity of waste deposited in the impoundment increased owing to higher sludge production from other water management activities (e.g. the cleaning of equipment and technological units).

MO34
More than one third of the waste produced consisted of metal cables, which were sold for recovery.

ENO
The higher quantity of non-hazardous waste generated, consisting mainly of concrete, was due to the construction of a battery storage facility within the plant site.

EVO
The overall decrease in the quantity of waste produced was due to the termination of operations and the consequent cessation of stabilised fly ash production.

HPP
The quantity of waste produced in 2025 decreased by approximately 1,000 t compared to the previous year. Waste depends in large measure on the quantity of debris caught by the screens protecting the inflow to the power plant and the influence of weather conditions during the year. 2025 was a notably dry year, which was reflected in the quantity of captured debris. Compared to the previous year, the quantity of captured debris was lower by 487.83 t.

SE HQ
The decrease in waste volumes in 2025 is related to the increased amount of waste generated during the relocation of the company’s headquarters in the previous period. At present, waste generation reflects standard office activities.

04.2

Radioactive waste management

The management of radioactive waste (Radwaste, Table 13) is carried out in accordance with the applicable decisions issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NRA). Detailed information on radioactive waste, discharges, and their evaluation is presented in the *Annual Report on the Operation and Safety of the Mochovce and Bohunice NPPs*, published on the SE website. Radwaste generation is influenced primarily by activities during shutdowns. The increase in liquid radwaste is due to the inclusion of waste from Unit MO3.

Table 13 Radwaste production at SE in 2021 – 2025

Liquid radwaste (concentrate + ion exchangers) v m³	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EBO	21.0	31.9	35.1	30.4	17.8
EMO 1 and 2	14.4	14.3	9.3	16.2	44.8
MO 3			19.2	19.2	23.2
SE Total	35.4	46.2	63.6	65.7	85.8

Solid radwaste (tonnes)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EBO	16.1	24.8	11.3	26.1	22.61
EMO 1 and 2	15.7	23.5	16.1	14.6	24.6
MO 3				3.0	15.0
SE Total	31.8	48.3	27.4	43.7	62.2

04.3

Waste management operations

The overall recovery percentage is currently influenced primarily by the quantity of water clarification sludge produced at EMO, which is disposed of at the plant’s own impoundment site. In connection with the decommissioning of ENO and EVO (in 2023 and 2024 respectively), there has been a significant reduction in the production of process waste from coal combustion, which affected the overall proportion of waste recovered at SE (Tables 14 and 15).

Table 14 Comparison of the quantity and share of waste recovered at SE in 2021 – 2025 in tonnes and %

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Waste production	459,471	504,404	485,720	36,052	13,151
of which recovered	10,331	2,149	9,366	3,447	5,635
percentage recovered	2.25	0.43	1.93	9.56	42.85

Table 15 Comparison of waste production and recovery across SE plants in 2025 in tonnes and percentages.

2025	EBO	EMO	MO34	ENO	EVO	HPP	SE HQ
Waste production	1,231	6,960	612	3,064	604	668	14.28
of which recovered	961	453	360	2,733	516	607	3.57
percentage recovered	78.07	6.51	58.82	89.20	85.43	90.87	25.02

The main waste categories recovered at SE are ferrous and non-ferrous metals, construction waste, waste oils, debris caught by screens and so on. Larger volumes of waste are sold through electronic auctions. Other types of recovered waste include plastic packaging, paper and cardboard, decommissioned electrical and electronic equipment, amongst others.

The proportion of waste recovered is closely related to the specific types of waste generated, which reflect not only standard operations but also building refurbishments and other construction and investment projects.

Landfills and Impoundments

SE owns several landfills and impoundments (Tables 16 and 17). At present, only the EMO impoundment site is currently being used for disposal of SE’s waste.

Table 16 Quantity of waste deposited at the EMO impoundment site 2021 – 2025 (t)

Year		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EMO	Impoundment site	4,758	4,790	5,483	5,026	6,007

Table 17 Summary overview of landfills and impoundment sites at SE (including closed)

		Name	Status
Landfill sites	EBO	Non-radioactive sludge landfill at Pastuchov	Closed and restored landfill – under monitoring
		Municipal waste landfill in Žilkovce	Closed and restored landfill – under monitoring
	ENO	Stabilised fly ash landfill	Landfill site for inert waste – under restoration
	EVO	Stabilised fly ash landfill	Landfill site for inert waste – under restoration
		Industrial and municipal waste landfill	Closed and restored landfill – under monitoring
Impoundment Sites		Original impoundment	Class II hydraulic structure – closed, land reclaimed
	ENO	Final Impoundment Site	Class II hydraulic structure – post-operational phase, prep. for restoration
		Temporary impoundment	Class I hydraulic structure – reclaimed –base of stabilised fly ash landfill
	EMO	EMO impoundment	Class II hydraulic structure – in operation
	EVO	EVO impoundment	Class II hydraulic structure – not operated

Revenues and payments in waste management

Revenue from the sale of waste

Total revenue from the sale of waste reached almost EUR 2.5 million in 2025. The largest revenue items in 2025 were for the sale of secondary raw materials (cables, ferrous and non-ferrous metals). The increase in sales of these items was particularly pronounced at MO34 due to the sale of aluminium cables totalling 249 t. At EMO, SE sold 207 t of brass. Year-on-year, larger quantities of waste were sold at virtually all plants. Revenue also includes income from the sale of waste to employees based on approvals issued by the district authorities.

Levies to the special purpose financial reserve for landfills

Under the Waste Act, landfill operators are obliged to make an annual calculation and transfer of funds to a special account to create a special-purpose financial reserve (SPFR) for landfills in operation (Table 18). These funds are used for the decommissioning and follow-up care of landfills after they are closed. The levied SPFR contributions are derived from capital costs for the closure, restoration and monitoring of landfills, the quantity of waste deposited in the landfill per calendar year using a method laid down by law.

Table 18 Annual levy for the creation of the special-purpose financial reserve

	Closure costs by capital investment project (EUR excl. VAT)	Total current SPFR balance as of 31 December 2025 (EUR)	Levy for 2024 (EUR)	Levy for 2025 (EUR)
EVO – stabilised fly ash landfill	6,476,010	1,850,289	93,235.03	100,061.05
ENO – stabilised fly ash landfill	5,407,240	933,106	208,668.28	-

Owing to the issuing of a decision by the Prievidza District Office (approval for the closure of a waste landfill, its restoration and follow-up post-closure monitoring), ENO was, as of 2025, no longer required to transfer funds to the SPFR for closure of its landfill. Despite the termination of EVO’s operations, the levy for the stabilised fly ash landfill increased due to the higher year-on-year rate of inflation.

SE as a producer of a classified product

SE purchases from abroad, for its own use, certain products that are packaged in packaging and thereby becomes, pursuant to Section 52(11) of the Waste Act, the producer of a classified product – packaging placed on the market. It is therefore subject to all the obligations of a packaging producer laid down by law (Table 19).

Table 19 Quantity of packaging imported from abroad (t)

Packaging materials	2025
Plastics	3.165
Paper and cardboard	1.721
Metal packaging	2.240
Wood	0.530
Total	7.656

In addition to packaging, SE also complies with obligations relating to several non-packaging products under extended producer responsibility; these include, for example, business cards, brochures, leaflets and nameplates, which may form part of municipal waste (Table 20).

Table 20 Quantity of non-packaging products (t)

Non-packaging products	2025
Plastics	0.529
Paper	1.986
Glass	0
Total	2.515

In 2025, SE fulfilled its reserved obligations for packaging and non-packaging products collectively, through a producer responsibility organisation, which confirmed the provision of collection, transport, recovery and recycling of waste from packaging and non-packaging products that formed part of separately collected fractions of municipal waste, at least to the level of its collection targets.

Environmental burdens (EB)

05

SE has a long history of responsibly addressing the environmental burdens at its sites, as evidenced also by the fact that the company has been proactively addressing the issue of environmental burdens since 2003, which was nine years before the current law on environmental burdens came into effect. Over this period, SE has invested more than EUR 13 million towards addressing environmental burdens. The company's attention in this area focuses primarily on the sites of the ENO and EVO thermal power plants, where the greatest number of identified environmental burdens are located due to their method of electricity and heat production and their long period of operation. The company is also focusing on related operations such as landfills and impoundment sites.

“The fact that out of sixteen environmental burdens registered at SE, ten have already been successfully restored or remediated is proof of the active management of environmental burdens.”

The most significant activities of 2025 included the successful completion of remediation work in the vicinity of the western edge of the EVO I operations building, the ongoing remediation of the ASM impoundment site at EVO and the replacement of the filling material in the reactive barrier at the ENO temporary impoundment site.

The environment department maintains complete records of environmental burdens.

05.1

Work plan

Under the Environmental Burdens Act, SE, as the originator of the burdens, is required to draw up a work plan for each confirmed environmental burden. A work plan provides a detailed time schedule of works carried out or planned for a specific EB. Work plans are approved by the competent district authority in the regional seat by a decision which becomes binding for SE. Work plans need to be updated with each change in the EB management procedure, at least once every six years. Compliance with work plans is checked by the competent district authority in the seat of the region and by the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic.

Currently, SE has prepared and approved work plans for EBs at the following sites:

- ASM impoundment site (EVO)
- Locomotive yard (EVO)
- Western edge of the EVO I operations building and its surroundings
- Northern edge of the EVO I operations building
- Temporary impoundment site (ENO)
- Substations A, B, C (ENO)

In 2025, one inspection of compliance with work plans was carried out focused on progress in implementing the work plan for the ASM impoundment site at EVO. The inspection was conducted by the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic on 10 June 2025 and was concluded without findings. In 2025, updated work plans for the western edge of the EVO I operations building, the northern edge of the EVO I operations building and the EVO locomotive yard were submitted to the Košice District Office, which subsequently approved them. In parallel, an application for an update of the work plan for the ENO temporary impoundment site was submitted to the Trenčín District Office and approved in February 2026.

05.2

SE's activities relating to EBs in 2025

5.2.1 Environmental burdens at EVO

Ash-slag mixture impoundment site at EVO

The ash-slag mixture (ASM) impoundment site at EVO is a medium priority environmental concern for resolution, which was confirmed by a detailed geological survey in 2016. The restoration and remediation of an impoundment site of the size of the ASM impoundment site at EVO is a challenging project not only from the financial point of view, but also in terms of legislative requirements. A number of legal frameworks intersect in this case, the requirements of which must be met in the process of closing the impoundment site, including restoration and remediation. For several years now, SE has been intensively working on the issue of the closure of the ASM impoundment site at EVO, aiming to find the most suitable method of restoration and remediation while complying with all legislative requirements and simultaneously identifying potential alternative uses. For this reason, SE carried out a pilot project aimed at recommending and evaluating other suitable methods of

remediation and restoration, considering the future use of the site.

During the pilot project, soil and anthropogenic material samples were taken from various depth levels, along with samples of groundwater and water accumulated in the impoundment body. Based on the analysis results, no significant contamination of the geological environment was demonstrated according to the monitored indicators. The anthropogenic material deposited on the landfill meets, in the vast majority of cases, the criteria for classification as Class I landfill according to the Decree of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 382/2018 Coll., i.e. it is inert waste. If there are some places where these limits are exceeded, these are only low-level exceedances and the ash-slag mixture deposited in all parts of the impoundment site is considered to be non-hazardous waste. The collected water samples were tested for the concentrations of priority

pollutants – metals (Mo, V, Al), other inorganic substances (B, NH_4^+ , Cl, SO_4^{2-} , NO_2^- , NO_3^-), and total organic carbon (TOC) – with the ID criterion being exceeded in most cases and the IT criterion also being exceeded for some priority pollutants.

The average pollutant concentrations and the extent of groundwater contamination are shown in Table 21.

The risk analysis was based on the results of the pilot project and was prepared in accordance with the requirements of Directive No. 1/2015-7 of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic. The analysis confirmed the current relevance of the environmental risk, consisting in the potential spread of contamination via groundwater, and therefore remediation and restoration works aimed at eliminating this risk are required. No health risk was identified. The results of the risk analysis were also endorsed by the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic.

The pilot project showed that contamination concentration was gradually decreasing and the contamination plume in the groundwater was shrinking, primarily due to the reduced infiltration of atmospheric precipitation into the impoundment body, which was achieved by diverting drainage water away from the impoundment body and by the interception of surface water by the mature vegetation present on the site. This fact was also taken into account in the results of the feasibility study to identify the most suitable remediation method.

Monitored Natural Attenuation (hereinafter “MNA”) is considered a suitable remediation method. MNA is a remediation method that relies on natural processes to eliminate contamination without external intervention. This means that the concentration of pollution in groundwater is reduced and limited using natural biological and physicochemical processes such as dilution, dispersion, sorption and chemical reactions for inorganic substances.

Sites suitable for remediation by means of natural

attenuation must meet some of the following criteria:

- pollution should be located in an area where there is little risk of harm to human health or the environment from direct and repeated contact with contaminated groundwater or soil,
- the polluted area should be sufficiently distant from potential receptors,
- pollution source activity has been eliminated. In the case of the ASM impoundment site at EVO, the elimination of pollution source activity will involve capping the impoundment in a way that prevents further infiltration by atmospheric precipitation.

An advantage of using the natural attenuation method is the minimal disturbance of the place of implementation, which is important because it is desirable to avoid disturbance of the dam system. Application of this method generates no remediation waste and no subsequent transfer or disposal is required.

An integral part of the remediation using the natural attenuation method is the monitoring of the hydrodynamic and hydrogeochemical situation in the environment, which includes monitoring of the concentration of priority substances, migration of pollutants including monitoring of water levels in the impoundment site and changes in the level in the receiving water body. The monitoring regime must remain in place until the remediation targets are achieved.

The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic approved the results of the pilot project at the impoundment site in 2023 and at the same time defined the scope of monitoring for the ASM impoundment site so as to ensure remediation by the method of monitored natural attenuation. Based on the results of the pilot project, the work plan for the impoundment site as an environmental burden was updated and the Košice District Office approved the updated version in 2024. The work plan describes in detail

Table 21 Average pollutant concentrations and extent of groundwater pollution

Contaminant	Indication criterion (ID)	Intervention criterion (IT)	Detected concentrations (µg/l)	Polluted water volume (m³)	Contaminant weight (kg)
Molybdenum	180	350	306 – 2,923	5,616,816	3,319
Boron	500	5,000	510 – 2,070	5,189,637	7,473
Vanadium	150	300	239 – 607	3,096,203	1,076
Ammonium ions	1 200	2,400	1,220 – 4,050	3,188,678	7,142
Aluminium	250	400	260 – 900	–	–

the selected MNA remediation method, which will run for 10 years.

The 2025 groundwater monitoring results in the vicinity of the ASM impoundment site confirmed a change in the primary chemical composition of the groundwater, with the degree of change diminishing in the direction of groundwater flow with increasing distance from the impoundment body. The priority indicators for monitoring groundwater contamination are molybdenum and ammonium ions. Elevated molybdenum concentrations, exceeding both the ID and IT criteria, were measured in boreholes close to the impoundment site throughout almost the entire year. As with other pollutants, molybdenum concentrations decrease with increasing distance from the impoundment site. In 2025, the qualitative parameters of the groundwater continued to be affected by elevated ammonium ion concentrations, particularly in boreholes located in the immediate vicinity of the impoundment body, although a slightly decreasing trend is apparent. In all boreholes in the vicinity of the impoundment site, most of the measured chloride levels did not exceed the ID criterion. Low aluminium concentrations were detected throughout the whole of 2025 in water samples from boreholes in both the immediate and wider vicinity of the impoundment site.

The concentrations of all monitored pollutants show a long-term declining trend, which is further evidence that the correct remediation method has been chosen. At the end of the 10-year monitoring cycle and based on the remediation results, a decision will be made on the method for restoring the impoundment site.

There is currently growing interest in the recovery of previously deposited waste for use in, for example, the construction industry. A significant benefit is the fact that such materials have a considerably smaller carbon footprint than conventionally used construction materials. Low-carbon materials play an important role precisely in the field of sustainable construction materials. As electricity and heat generation from fossil

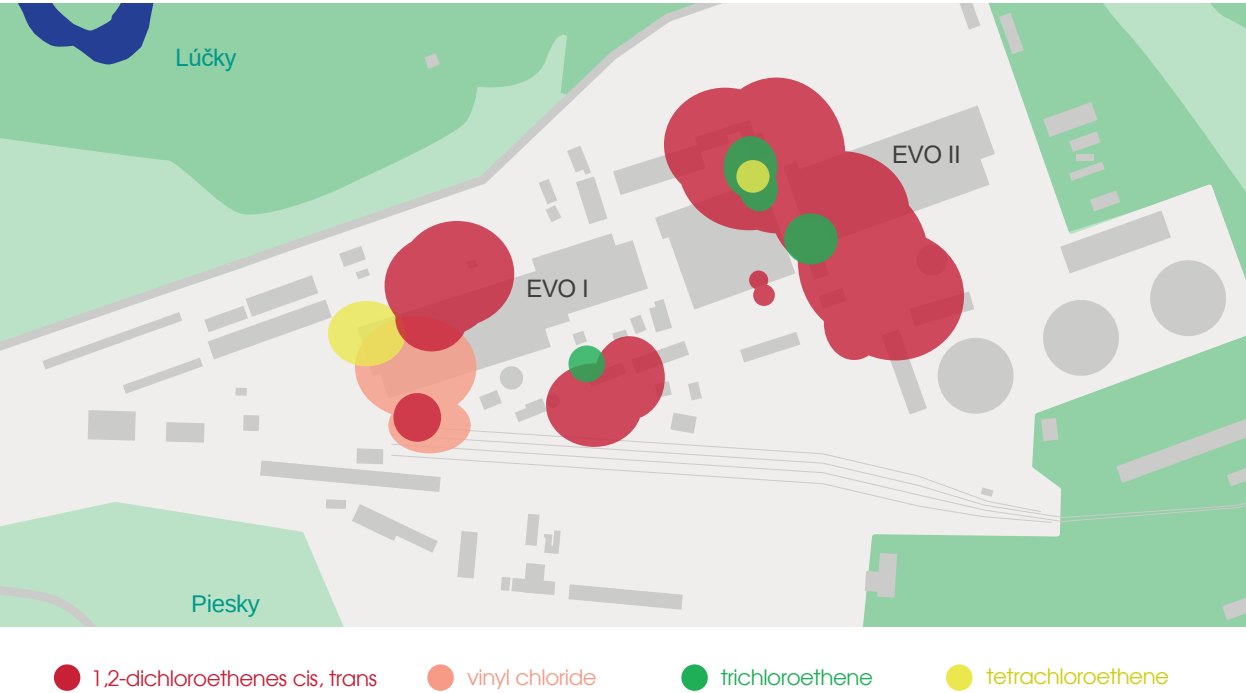
fuels (coal) is wound down, there is a significant decline in the production of energy by-products that were previously used in the industrial sector as substitutes for natural raw materials. At current direct production levels, they have become much less available and it is necessary to replace them with waste materials that were produced in the past. A positive consequence of excavation would be a reduction in the quantity of deposited waste and an increase in the rate of waste recovery. This would also lead to a reduction in natural resource consumption and their replacement with suitable alternatives, which strongly aligns with the principles of the circular economy, the clear intention of which is to support the reuse and recovery of waste.

The excavation of deposited waste from the ASM impoundment site would represent a unique way of resolving the existing contamination – simultaneously enabling the reuse of the ashes in areas such as construction while also making a significant contribution to the environmental improvement of the site. SE has been working intensively on this topic for several years. In 2025, the focus was primarily on preparing tender documents for a tender to select a partner for implementation of a project to excavate the deposited ash. This will be a long-term project with a planned horizon of more than 20 years during which the body of the impoundment site would be processed gradually. After the completion of extraction, SE will carry out a final restoration of the affected area, thereby creating space for new development activities at the site.

Western edge of the EVO I operations building and its surroundings

In 2016–2017, a “Detailed Geological Survey of Selected Sites in the EVO Plant Area” was conducted at the EVO site. The aim of the survey was to determine the level of contamination in the geological environment and groundwater. The results of the survey confirmed the existence of an environmental burden, entered in the national register of EBs under the designation EZ MI (2088) / Vojany – Western edge of the

Figure 1 – Groundwater contamination by chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons at EVO



EVO I operations building and its surroundings – SK/EZ/MI/2089. To eliminate the environmental risk, the feasibility study determined that it is necessary to reduce and limit contamination to a level of acceptable risk (remediation target limits) with respect to current and future land uses. The risk analysis and feasibility study for the proposed approach were approved by the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic.

Analysis of the site confirmed groundwater contamination by priority pollutants – chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons (CAHs) and especially their decomposition products – 1,2-dichloroethenes cis, trans, trichloroethene, tetrachloroethene and carcinogenic vinyl chloride. This contamination extends into multiple facilities within the EVO site, including the EVO I operations building, the EVO I substation and standby transformer station, the EVO I flammable materials storage facility, as well as the EVO II operations building, EVO II substation and standby transformer station, and the EVO II fuel oil system machine room (Figure 1).

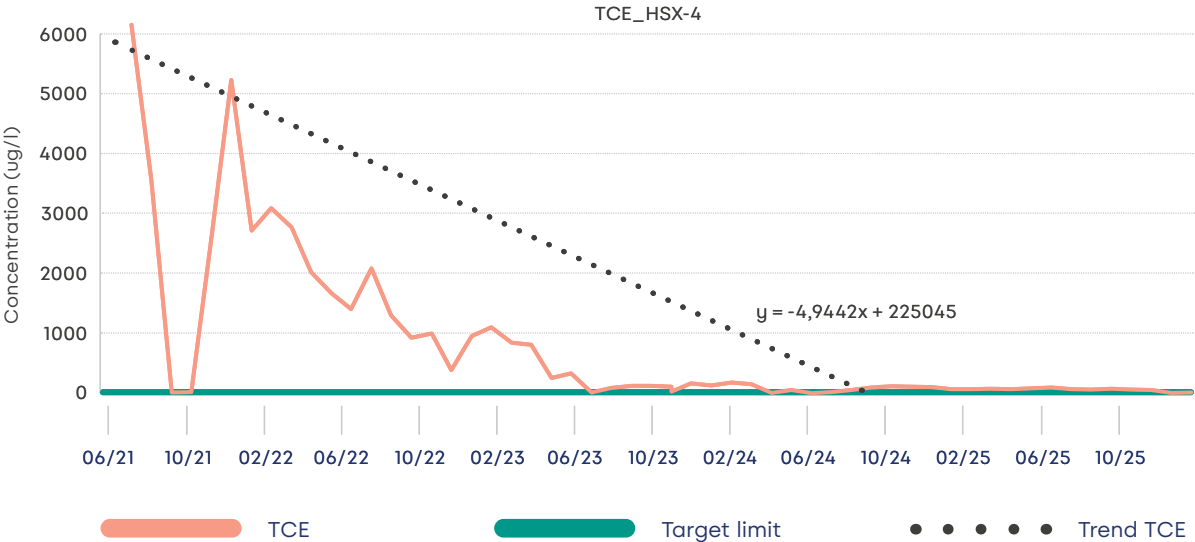
A workplan was drawn up setting out a timetable and material steps for remediation of the site. It was approved by the Košice District Office. Based on the above and in accordance with the approved work plan, remediation of the site began in 2021, continued throughout 2025 and was completed in December 2025. Remediation was carried out in situ using remedial groundwater pumping and treatment to remove volatile substances (air stripping).

Table 22 Comparison of predicted and actual concentrations of chlorinated hydrocarbons

Indicator	Concentration predicted at the time of entering into the 2020 contract (µg/l)	Actual concentration (µg/l)	Remediation target limits (µg/l)
1,2-dichloroethylene, cis, trans	525	57,909	160
trichloroethene	144	145,793	56
tetrachloroethene	21	6,521	-
vinyl chloride	60	106	34

Remedial pumping (pump-and-treat) is one of the primary methods of groundwater treatment. The contaminated groundwater is pumped from the saturated geological environment to the surface, where it undergoes a decontamination process involving stripping in stripping towers. Remedial pumping combined with the subsequent removal of volatile contaminants (chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons) by means of stripping in stripping towers is known to be an appropriate method for the given type of environment and contamination.

Chart 8: Development of groundwater contamination by tetrachloroethene in borehole HSX4



During the groundwater remediation process, concentrations of chlorinated hydrocarbons were confirmed to be many times higher than those known at the time of contract signing (Table 22). This discrepancy arose because the primary contamination zone was only discovered at the start of the remediation work.

To achieve and comply with the prescribed remediation target limits, it was necessary, from 2023, to support remediation by adding potassium permanganate as an oxidising agent, using the ISCO method.

Chart 8 below shows the decrease in tetrachloroethene in groundwater between the start of remediation and its completion in December 2025.

The main objectives of remediation were:

- to limit the areal and spatial spread of pollutants in the groundwater,
- to eliminate contamination or reduce the concentrations of pollutants in the contaminated groundwater to a level of acceptable risk with regard to current and future use of the site,
- to ensure environmentally sound management of waste generated during the remediation.

According to the results confirmed by accredited groundwater analyses, remediation activities under the work plan achieved the target limits. The final remediation report is currently being prepared. When complete, it will be submitted for approval to the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic and when it is approved, the work plan will be closed.

It is assumed that the remediation of the site Western edge of the EVO I operations building and its surroundings will reduce environmental risk to an acceptable level in accordance with applicable legislation.

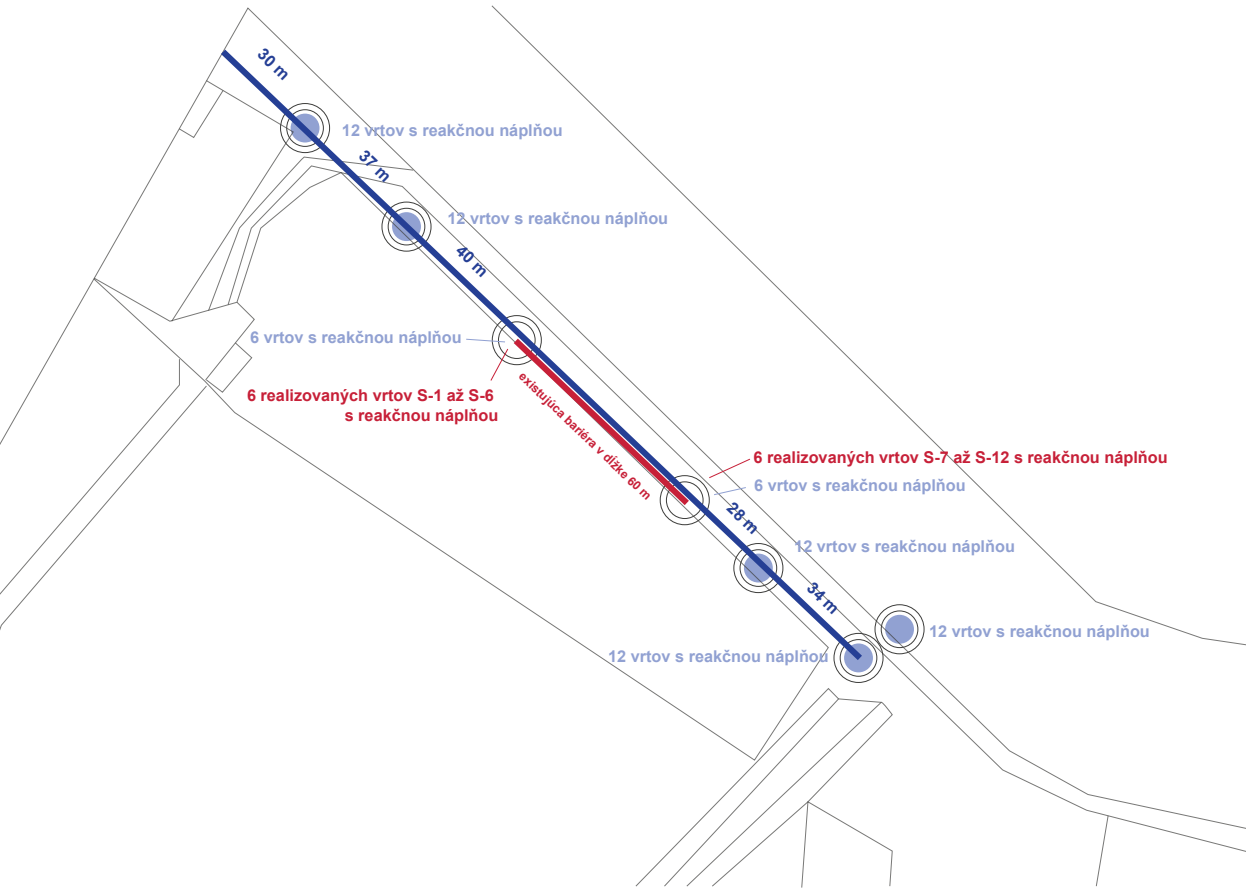
5.2.2 Environmental burdens at ENO

ENO temporary impoundment site

A detailed survey of the temporary impoundment site was carried out from 2009 to 2011 and confirmed the contamination of groundwater with arsenic, boron and molybdenum. Due to the high levels of these pollutants, contaminants from the impoundment site continuously leach into the groundwater. For this reason, a reactive barrier was constructed at the site, consisting of an underground sealing wall and reactive gates (Figure 2). The total length of the barrier is 205 m, the area of the barrier is 2 256.5 m² and the depth of the barrier is from 7.4 m to 14.50 m depending on the depth of the impermeable subsoil. There are a total of 6 permeable reactive gates in the barrier, containing a total of 84 reactive wells. Iron filings were selected as the reactive medium. In areas with increased filtration rates, zero-valent iron was added. During operational monitoring of the reactive barrier's effectiveness, groundwater and surface water samples are collected and tested primarily for the concentrations of arsenic, boron and molybdenum.

Following the installation of the reactive barrier, the results of laboratory analyses of all collected samples confirmed a significant reduction in arsenic concentrations behind the reactive barrier. The removal effectiveness of arsenic from groundwater is more than 80%.

Figure 2 – Schematic plan of the whole reactive barrier



Work included water sampling from boreholes at the Chalmová spa bathing area, i.e. in a more sensitive area located in the direction of groundwater flow. Arsenic levels in the Chalmová bathing area were at drinking water levels.

The final report on the construction of the reactive barrier was approved by the Committee for the Assessment and Approval of Final Reports with Risk Analysis of Contaminated Sites at the Ministry of Environment, which set out conditions for groundwater quality monitoring, including frequency, scope, and monitoring objects. By decision of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic, it is mandatory to ensure long-term control and operation of the reactive barrier, regularly verify the effectiveness of contaminant reduction, and, in the event of exceeding permissible concentrations, to replace of the reactive medium. Monitoring of the barrier has been ongoing since 2022. The monitoring results confirm the high effectiveness of the selected remediation method.

Based on the results of the operational monitoring, the reactive medium was replaced in all reactive gates in June 2025. The medium, consisting of activated iron filings, serves to bind and remove arsenic from the flowing groundwater through redox reactions and the formation of stable arsenic compounds with iron oxides. The reason for the replacement was the gradual depletion of the sorption and reactive capacity of the filings owing to their oxidation, as well as clogging by fine particles, and the resulting reduction in the barrier's effectiveness in removing arsenic.

The work to replace the reactive medium (Figure 3) consisted of:

- removal of the original, spent, reactive medium,
- disposal of the extracted filings and other material in accordance with Act No. 79/2015 Coll. on Waste,

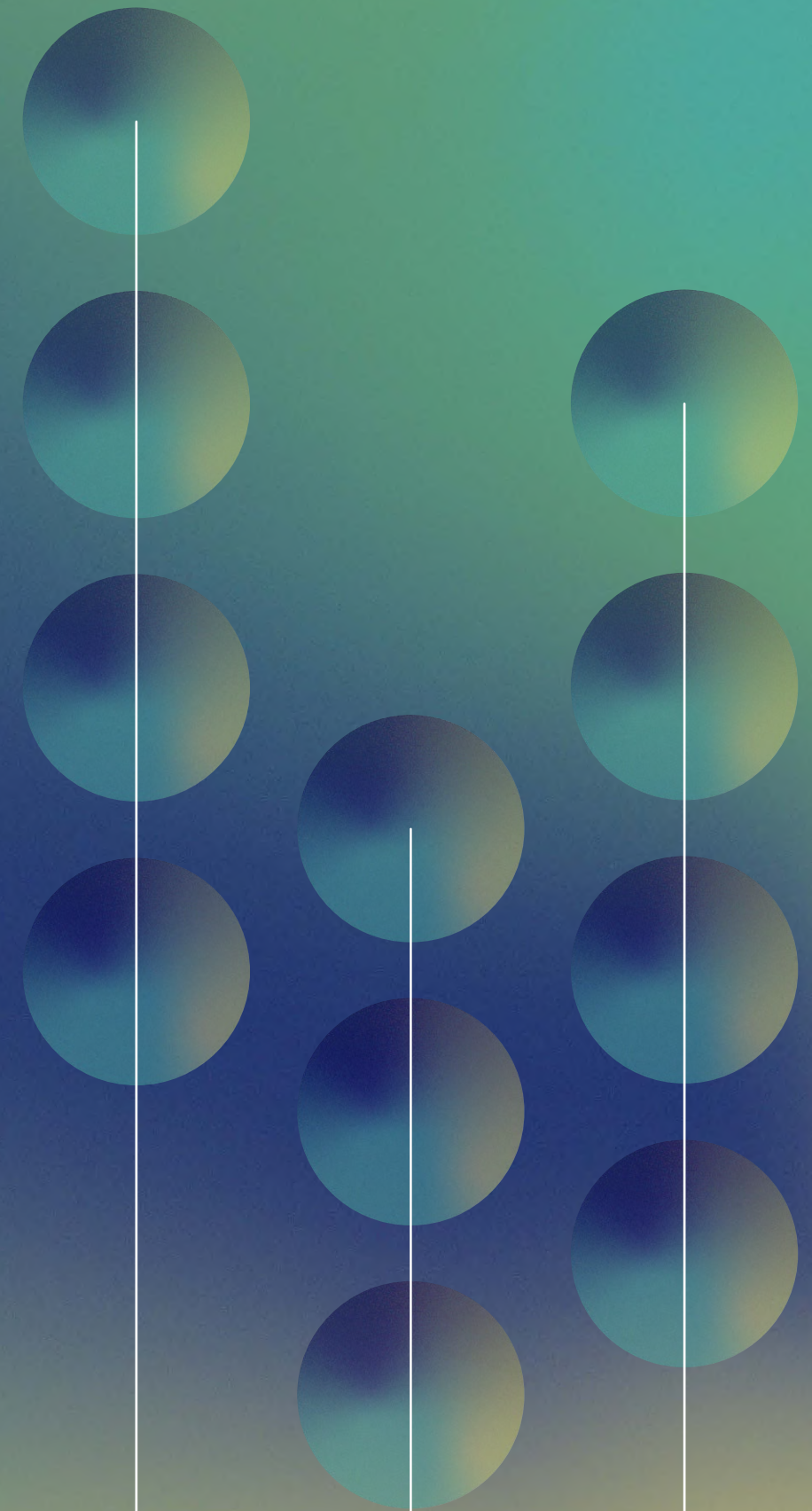
- disposal of the previous GEH filling as hazardous waste in accordance with Act No. 79/2015 Coll. on Waste,
- the addition of new reactive material in the following planned quantities: 19 t of iron filings (approximately 21.75 m³), 0.8 m³ of GEH and 2.1 m³ of zeolite.
- checking of the placement of the medium and restoration of the functionality of the reactive gates.

The planned monitoring programme will include continued monitoring of the effectiveness of the reactive medium replacement in reducing arsenic concentrations in the groundwater and will also provide the basis for any repeated replacement of the reactive medium in the future.

The built remediation element – the reactive barrier – has a significant positive impact on the sensitive area of the Chalmová spa, and the River Nitra.

Sustainability

06



In view of the new legislative requirements, in 2026 SE was for the first time required to present a sustainability statement as an integrated part of the Annual Report for 2025. The sustainability statement is prepared on a consolidated basis, i.e. it also covers the subsidiaries of Slovenské elektrárne and is subject to limited assurance by an independent auditor.

The sustainability statement also incorporates the information stipulated by Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation, which provide an overview of the extent and level of environmentally sustainable activities that SE carries out within the framework of this legal regime. The company's sustainability statement set out information required by law on its Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned activities, including quantitative expression of the required key performance indicators.

The scope of information included in SE's consolidated sustainability reporting remains similar to the scope of the previous year's reporting. The most significant year-on-year change is the effect of the termination of thermal power plant operations on the scope of reported information. Owing to the elimination of negative impacts associated with the operation of these plants, the company has discontinued the reporting of selected information relating to air pollution, with the main positive impact of this step being a significant decrease in greenhouse gas emissions. In 2025, the company continued systematic work to improve the quality and completeness of data, policies, metrics and actions under individual requirements of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

The aim of the company's sustainability activities is to increase the reliability of reported data, ensure consistent fulfilment of obligations over time and support the company's long-term objectives in sustainable business.

Environment-related projects

07

“Environmental protection and pollution prevention are among the main priorities of our company, with our goal being to maintain and continuously improve this approach in the long term.”

A significant step in this direction was decommissioning of the thermal power plants ENO (at the end of 2023) and EVO (in 2024), which significantly contributed to improving the quality of the surrounding environment. At the same time, some of our development activities are focused specifically on these sites to support their further development with regard to environmental protection.

In the context of the decommissioning of the thermal power plants and the development of other sites, SE is engaged in the preparation of various development projects. The main focus of such environmental activities falls on the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process, integrated permitting and the subsequent permitting procedure. In 2025, the company paid priority attention to the following projects:

Decommissioning of ENO and closure of related sites

Activities related to the decommissioning of ENO were continued throughout 2025. For the plant site, the focus was on fulfilling the obligations from the decision of the Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (SEI), which was issued in 2023. Within the framework of the integrated permit, the SEI set conditions for bringing the ENO site to a satisfactory environmental state. The most important activities included the pumping out and disposal of oils, which were subsequently sold by means of an electronic auction for further recovery or use. Other key activities included the cleaning of equipment that had been used to handle fuel oil. Contaminated parts of the equipment that could not be cleaned were gradually dismantled and taken away for disposal; residual fuel oil was then cleaned from the storage tanks, pipework, unloading ramps including emergency tanks, and the tanks of the oily wastewater treatment plant. These works were carried out by a qualified external service provider. Other works were carried out in parallel with these activities, the main ones being the cleaning and decontamination of parts of the plant contaminated with ash or coal dust, and the sale of residual chemicals.

SE is continuously reviewing market opportunities for the site, with the aim of monetising the existing assets and meeting the Company's energy objectives while delivering on its environmental commitments.

In 2025, work began on two battery storage projects with capacities of 12 MW and 24 MW at the site of the decommissioned ENO, which are intended to contribute to providing flexibility services for the transmission system.

The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic has expressed the view that the projects in question are not expected to have a negative impact on the environment, and

therefore do not need to be assessed under the EIA Act.

ENO final impoundment site

During 2025, work continued to prepare for the decommissioning of the ENO final impoundment site (FIS). The cleaning of ENO's process facilities reached a stage where it was no longer necessary to use the FIS for the storage of ash from the cleaning of the ENO site. The Slovak Environmental Inspectorate, as the supervisory authority, was also informed of this fact. Subsequently, work commenced on the preparation of design documentation for the site's restoration, including the final geodetic survey, and was finalised in October 2025. The current stage of the work is finalisation of preparation of an application for an IPPC amendment, which will include a building permit for restoration. The technical specification for the selection of the restoration contractor is being prepared in parallel.

Restoration of the ENO stabilised fly ash landfill

In 2025, the focus of attention with regard to the stabilised fly ash landfill was ensuring its restoration in accordance with Act No. 79/2015 Coll. on Waste. A building permit and approval for the closure of the landfill, its restoration and follow-up post-closure monitoring were issued in 2024 and after both decisions entered into force, restoration of the site began in 2024 and continued throughout 2025.

The restoration is being carried out in accordance with the approved design documentation for the stabilised fly ash landfill, with a restoration soil layer of min. 1.0 m. The total projected quantity of soil for the restoration is 181,700 m³, and soil with satisfactory physicochemical properties is used. The

stabilised fly ash landfill is divided into Landfill No. 1 and Landfill No. 2. Placement of soil in the projected volume at a thickness of min. 1.0 m was completed at Landfill No. 2 by the end of October 2025, after which soil delivery continued to Landfill No. 1, which had been filled to 70% of the projected volume as of the end of 2025. Once the full projected volume has been brought in, the surface will be finished with grass seeding. The approval for the landfill restoration works is valid until 31 August 2029 but it is expected that restoration will be completed in 2026.

Decommissioning of EVO and closure of related sites

At the end of March 2024, the operation of EVO was also terminated. Throughout 2024, SE carried out activities necessary to obtain the required permits for bringing the plant site and associated locations into an acceptable environmental condition. An inquiry procedure for the decommissioning of EVO and the ASM impoundment site was conducted and found that the proposed activity did not require an environmental impact assessment. An application was submitted to the SEI for an amendment to the integrated permit, which includes a Decommissioning Plan setting out a detailed timetable for restoring the site to a satisfactory environmental condition. The SEI approved the Decommissioning Plan by a decision in March 2025, in which it also set out the operator’s environmental obligations that must be fulfilled by 31 December 2027.

Cleaning work was the main activity at the EVO site in 2025. The following parts of the plant were cleaned: the facilities for storage of coal, biomass and solid recovered fuel (SRF), the external coal handling facilities of the machinery and boiler rooms at EVO I and EVO II, and the ash and limestone silos. Transformer oil and governor oil were gradually

drained and the oil tank was subsequently cleaned. The fuel oil system equipment in the internal and external facilities of the EVO I and EVO II fuel oil systems was progressively dismantled including the pipework (approximately 1.5 km) and the pipe bridge. Mechanical cleaning of the contaminated areas is planned for 2026 and 2027 given the extent of the contamination.

Market opportunities for the site are also being explored with the aim of monetising the existing assets and meeting the Company’s energy objectives while delivering on its environmental commitments.

Ash-slag mixture impoundment site

The decommissioning of EVO involves not only the closure of the plant site itself but also the decommissioning of related sites, namely the ash-slag mixture impoundment and the stabilised fly ash landfill. Following the end of operations, these related sites must be restored in an appropriate manner and brought into a non-hazardous condition together with the power plant site. Further information on the closure of the ASM impoundment site is provided in Section 6.2.1.

Restoration of the EVO stabilised fly ash landfill

In 2025, the focus of attention with respect to the EVO stabilised fly ash landfill, as in the case of the equivalent facility at ENO, was to ensure its restoration in accordance with Act No. 79/2015 Coll. on Waste. In 2025, the Michalovce District Office issued approval for the closure of the waste landfill, its restoration and follow-up post-closure monitoring. The competent building authority also confirmed that restoration of the stabilised fly ash landfill is included in the original building permit and

there was therefore no need to apply for a new building permit. The design documentation for restoration was drawn up and the contractor selection process was initiated. Restoration is expected to commence in 2026 and will use the proven restoration method of covering the site in a 1 m layer of inert material.

Major industrial accidents (MIA)

08

No new legislation on major industrial accidents was issued in 2025. EBO and EMO fall under the scope of Act No. 128/2015 Coll. on the prevention of MIAs and remain classified in Category A.

As of 30 June 2025, the regular annual inventory of hazardous substances present at the plants covered by the MIA Act was carried out at SE's plants and confirmed that there had been no significant changes in the maximum storage capacities of hazardous substances.

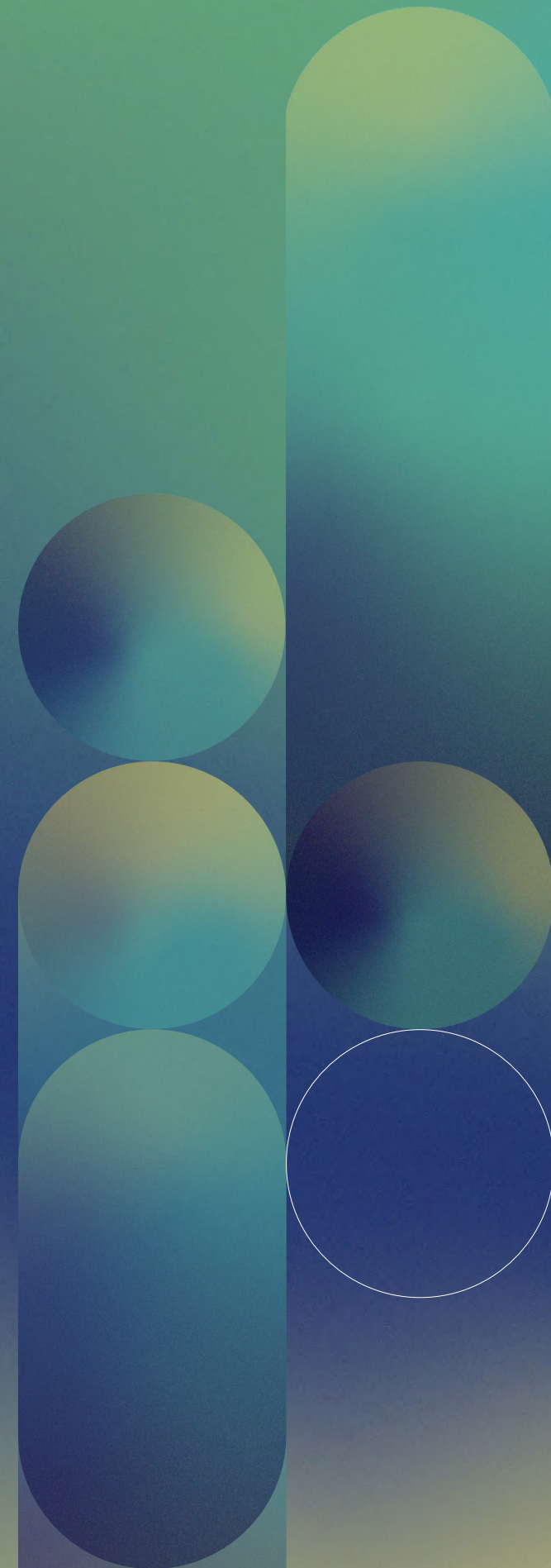
In 2025, a coordinated MIA prevention inspection was completed at EBO and a coordinated MIA prevention inspection was carried out at EMO. Both inspections were concluded with two findings of a formal nature.

During 2024, decommissioning and cleaning works were carried out at ENO, in the course of which technical equipment was progressively and definitively shut down, hazardous substances were removed and disposed of, operational facilities were cleaned and so forth. The maximum storage capacities of hazardous substances at ENO were progressively reduced below the threshold level for classification of the plant under the MIA Act. At the end of 2024, Trenčín District Office was notified of the removal of the plant from Category A under the MIA Act and on 2 June 2025, the SEI carried out an audit on the plant's removal from Category A. The audit confirmed that the Nováky Power Plant no longer fell under the MIA Act in view of the quantities of hazardous substances stored there and was thus no longer subject to the act's provisions.

In 2025, there were no major industrial accidents at the Company.

Environmental Management System

09



09.1

Main activities of the Environmental Management System

From 12 to 16 May 2025, an IMS recertification audit of SE's entire organisation was conducted by the certification body 3EC International, a. s., based on a previously agreed audit plan. The organisational scope of the audit for 2025 covered SE headquarters, EBO, ENO and MO4. The objectives of the audit were to verify that the integrated management system complied with the requirements of ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018, to evaluate the ability of the management system to ensure compliance with statutory and contractual requirements, to evaluate the effectiveness of the management system in relation to progress towards established targets and to identify potential areas for improvement in the management system. Significant strengths identified in the area of environment included the high informative value of the Comprehensive Environmental Report, the long-term and responsible approach to the management of environmental burdens, the repeated receipt of the Europe's Climate Leader award, the reassessment of the impact of climate change including the identification of risks and potential impacts, as well as the adoption and setting of plans for the implementation of necessary measures. The auditor was also presented with SE's development projects focussing on the modernisation of hydro power plants and the restoration of landfills and impoundment sites.

“The final audit report noted that the process is effective and exemplarily managed.”

Further evidence of this is the fact that the 2025 audit identified no opportunities for improvement of the Environmental Management System and recorded not a single non-conformity.

The IMS also encompasses the implementation of internal audits to assess the conformity of the environmental management system with all binding requirements, including legislative requirements; all identified actual and potential nonconformities are addressed through the adoption of corrective and preventive measures. In 2025, an internal audit covering all environmental components was carried out at the ENO and EVO sites in accordance with the approved audit plan.

The Company prepares a Comprehensive Environmental Report each year as the key document for evaluating the Company's environmental performance and an integral part of the IMS Management Review. During 2025, all key legal and other requirements were met and no operating conditions arose that would have led to a significant exceedance of emission limits. No event with a negative impact on the environment was recorded.

As a result of the entry into force of requirements for reporting non-financial corporate sustainability information (ESG) in line with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), the internal documentation for individual environmental components was updated and a new draft directive on environmental protection was prepared. During the year, the environmental aspects registers were updated and reviewed, the environmental objectives for 2025 were evaluated and environmental objectives were set for the period 2026 to 2030. The registers of legal and other environmental requirements were updated.

In 2024, a Central Register of Environmental Reports was created, which was subsequently revised based on a surveillance audit recommendation. The aim of the modification was to introduce a “traffic light” system to improve oversight of compliance with legislative obligations across SE plants. In 2025, the register was expanded to include a database of state administration decisions, which enabled more thorough monitoring of the validity of issued decisions. The database sends automatic notifications to the responsible persons before the expiry of a decision in case it needs to be extended or reissued.

Regular communication with stakeholders took place throughout 2025. SE primarily engages with supervisory authorities at both national and local levels and is a member of various bodies and institutions where it presents proposals for improving various areas within its purview. It also takes stakeholders' views into account

in its decision-making processes. Mandatory information on the environmental impacts of individual operations is regularly published on the Company's website. Communication with stakeholders takes place at all levels of SE.

A regular part of the environmental objectives consists of periodic training and training of newly hired employees in the area of the environment, which is delivered both in person and through e-learning. In addition to standard training, employee environmental awareness is raised through means such as the publication of various articles on the SE Intranet, contributions to the Safety Topic of the Week concerning environmental protection and so forth. Each year, the Comprehensive Environmental Report for the previous year is published on the internet and the SE intranet on World Environment Day.

In 2025, the training materials “Nuclear Power Plants and the Environment” and “SE HQ and Traditional Power Plants and the Environment” were revised. These materials are used to provide mandatory training on environmental protection during employee onboarding at SE plants and SE HQ.

Every year, SE prepares a Safety and Environment Action Plan, which is approved by the general director. The aim of the action plan is to establish measures whose implementation will deliver improvements in the environmental process as well as ensuring compliance with selected legislative obligations. Progress on the action plan is evaluated on a quarterly basis. All the tasks relating to the environment from the 2025 Action Plan were completed.

Opportunities for improvement

The audit team of the recertification audit did not propose any opportunities for improvement relating to the environment.

Environmental objectives

Environmental objectives were prepared for the period 2026 to 2030 and a complex evaluation of the fulfilment of the environmental objectives for 2025 was carried out in accordance with Methodical Guide SE/MNA/155.02 Environmental Objectives.

Evaluation of objectives for 2025

A total of 44 objectives were evaluated for the year 2025. These mostly involved objectives that are either ongoing or reached a milestone in 2025, enabling at least partial evaluation. Out of the set objectives, 3 were not evaluated because they did not reach a significant milestone during 2025.

- A total of 28 objectives were found to have been achieved or to be on track for ongoing fulfilment.
- In 7 cases, objectives were cancelled based on an internal decision or a decision of the members of the investment committee.
- The objectives were deferred in 9 cases, primarily due to changes in financial plan priorities or adjustments to the time schedule of the set objectives.

More than 60 % of the set objectives were achieved or fulfilled on an ongoing basis. The total costs incurred in pursuing the objectives in 2025 was over EUR 7.5 million.

The largest volume of funds was used for environmental objectives related to the ENO and EVO thermal power plants, primarily for activities related to the decommissioning of the sites and the restoration of the ENO stabilised fly ash landfill, which together amounted to more than EUR 6 million. SE records the evaluation of environmental objectives for 2025 in an internal database.

Environmental objectives for the period 2026 to 2030

The environmental objectives are formulated in the framework defined by the Company's Integrated Policy and comply with the requirements of ISO 14001 and Methodical Guide SE/MNA/155.02 Environmental Objectives. Significant environmental aspects, binding requirements of the organisation, risks and opportunities are taken into account in the set environmental objectives. The document "Environmental Objectives for the period 2026 to 2030" contains a total of 8 new targets and 28 targets already proposed in the previous period whose implementation will continue in the coming years.

Following the implementation of the requirements for reporting non-financial corporate sustainability information (ESG), the classification of environmental objectives has been updated to reflect the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). In accordance with the new methodical guide, the environmental objectives are divided into the following areas:

- **Climate change** – sustained emission reductions,

climate change adaptation measures, prevention of ozone depletion and global warming,

- **Resource use and circular economy** – reducing the consumption of input resources, minimising waste production and safe handling of hazardous waste,
- **Water resources** – sustainable use and protection of surface and groundwater, reducing the volume of discharged wastewater,
- **Pollution** – minimising pollution of air, water, soil, impacts on living organisms, use of substances of very high concern, investigations and remediation of environmental burdens,
- **Biodiversity and ecosystems** – minimising negative impacts on the status of species and ecosystems, supporting the protection and restoration of ecosystems
- **Other environment-related activities** – raising environmental awareness, ensuring energy efficiency, radiation protection, etc.

The following table presents the number of objectives for the upcoming period, the number of newly proposed objectives, and the estimated total costs.

Table 23 Summary of environmental objectives for the period 2026 to 2030

	Total number of objectives 2026 – 2030	New objectives in the total number	Estimated costs (in EUR thousand)
Climate change	4	1	1,955
Resource use and circular economy	7	4	35,053
Water resources	0	0	0
Pollution	22	2	23,576
Biodiversity and ecosystems	0	0	0
Other activities	3	1	0
TOTAL	36	8	60,584

Table 23 shows that the largest number of objectives for the period 2026 to 2030 relate to pollution. In 2025, all objectives from the water resources and biodiversity areas were transferred to the pollution area due to the incorporation of the requirements for reporting non-financial corporate sustainability information under the ESRS standards into the methodology for proposing and evaluating environmental objectives. These are primarily objectives for the refurbishment and modernisation of hydro power plants and objectives related to the closure of the ENO and EVO plants and related sites. The pollution objectives for the nuclear power plants relate mainly to reducing the risk of pollutants leaking into the environment.

Another significant area of environmental objectives is resource use and the circular economy, where the focus is mainly on waste production and management. The most significant objectives in

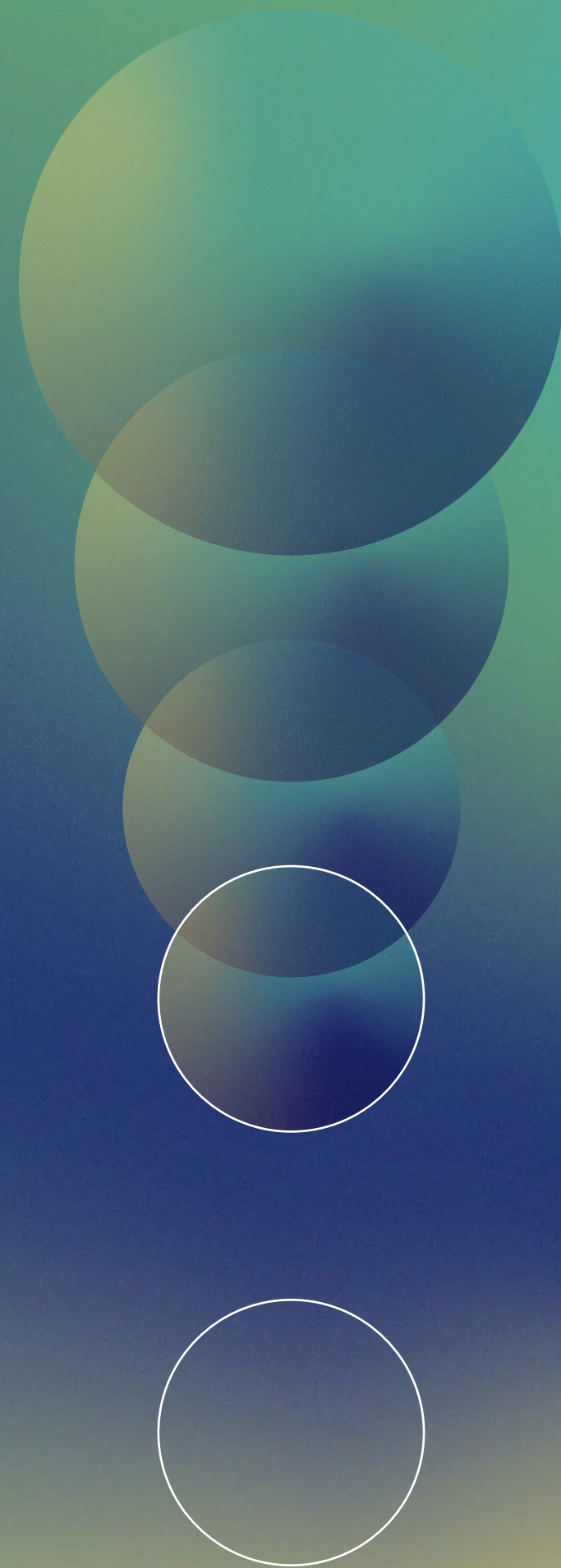
this area are associated with the reconstruction of the EMO cooling towers, with estimated implementation costs of over EUR 34 million. At EBO, the environmental objectives focus primarily on reducing the production of radioactive waste (radwaste).

SE records the environmental objectives for the period from 2026 to 2030 in an internal database.

The environmental objectives are designed to support the reduction of negative impacts from the Company's activities on environmental components and to improve the efficiency of resource use. The fulfilment of environmental objectives represents one of the key measurable indicators of the improvement of the company's environmental performance and the performance of the Environmental Management System.

REACH and chemistry

10



One of the main objectives of chemicals management at SE is ensuring a high degree of protection against adverse effects of chemical substances and mixtures on human health and the environment.

Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) shifts responsibility for the safety of chemical products throughout the supply chain over to their manufacturer or importer. It is therefore necessary that all stakeholders obtain information on the safe use of chemicals or products containing chemical substances. Manufacturers, importers and downstream users are required to provide their customers and consumers with detailed information on safe handling.

A comprehensive procedure for the handling of chemicals at SE plants and operational sites is defined in Methodical Guide SE/MNA/155.06 Management of Chemicals. It covers the full range of activities, from procurement, purchasing, delivery, acceptance, storage and actual use through to disposal, including of empty packaging. In nuclear power plants, chemicals are used that require handling under a special regime. These are primarily category 2 scheduled substances (drug precursors) and toxic / very toxic substances and mixtures that can only be handled under strictly prescribed conditions. In 2025, SE complied with all requirements arising from legislation and approvals/decisions in this area.

The gradual implementation of the chemicals management approval process in the EHS CHEM module of the SAP S/4HANA application continued in 2025 and its operational deployment is expected in 2026/2027.

Environmental inspections in 2025

11



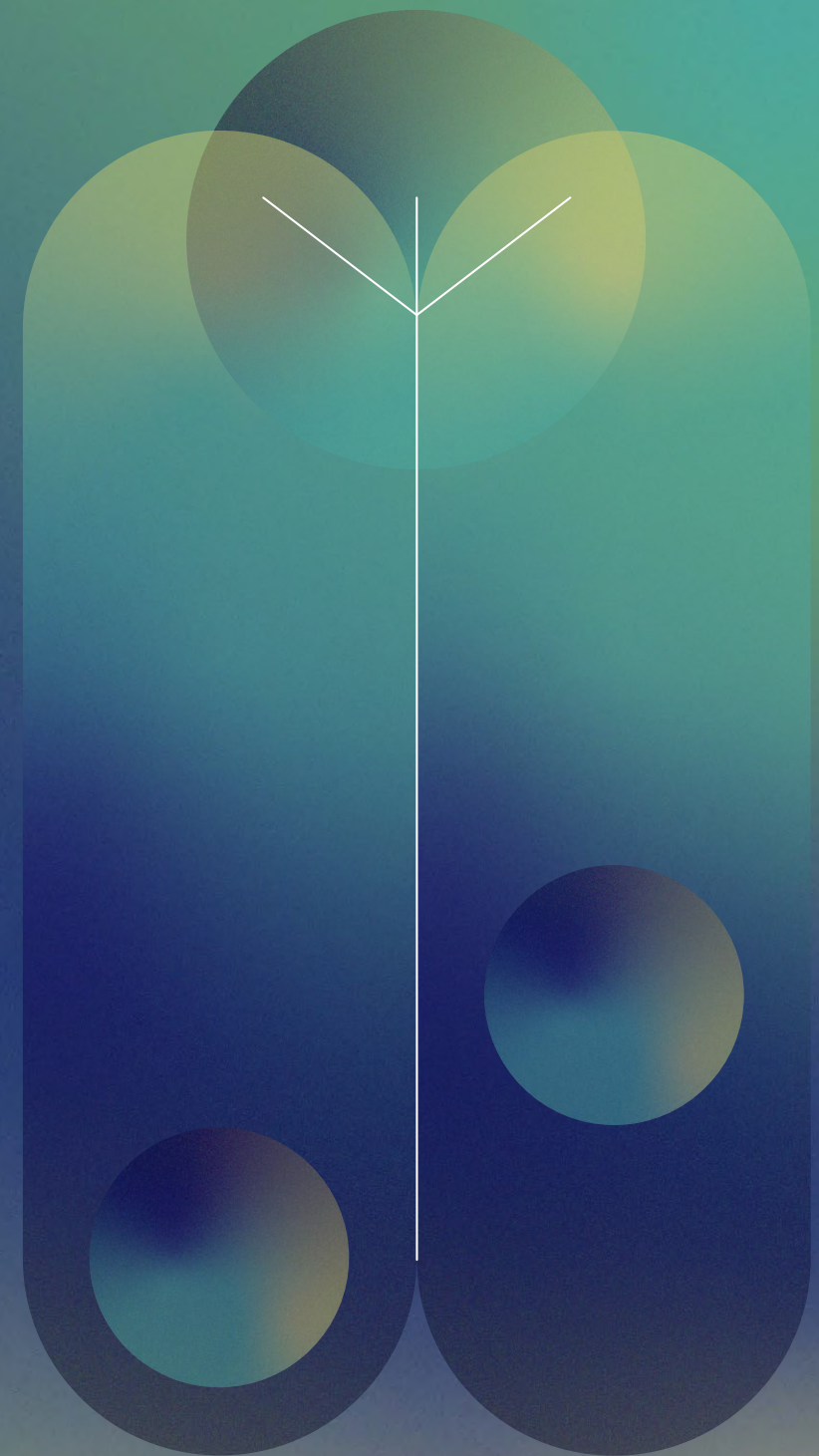
The coordinated MIA inspection at EMO identified two administrative findings.

The first concerned the change of the Company’s registered office, and the second involved the notification of the change of the person authorised to manage the undertaking. Neither of these changes were notified to the district office in advance as required by Section 5 of the Act. In both cases, the issues were administrative errors that did not in any way threaten the environment or the quality of ensuring MIA prevention.

Plant	Subject of in- spection	Area	Inspection per- formed by	Inspection date	Inspection result
EMO	Coordinated inspection for pre- vention of major industrial accidents	MIA	SEI Nitra	25 April 2025 and 04 June 2025	2 findings
ENO	Verification of re- moval of the plant from the MIA Act	MIA	SEI Banská Bystrica	02 June 2025	No findings
EVO	State supervision of compliance with the work plan for the ASM impound- ment site	Environmental burdens	M.Env. SR	10 June 2025	No findings
ENO	Compliance with IP conditions in the decommissioning of ENO	IPPC	SEI Banská Bystrica	31 July 2025	No findings

Changes in environmental legislation in 2025

12



Waste management

- Act No. 79/2015 Coll. on Waste and amending certain acts was amended by Act No. 335/2024 Coll., Act No. 26/2025 Coll., Act No. 188/2025 Coll. and Act No. 273/2025 Coll.
- Decree of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 371/2015 Coll., implementing certain provisions of the Waste Act, was amended by Decree No. 370/2025 Coll.

Air protection

- Act No. 146/2023 Coll. on air protection and amending certain acts was amended by Act No. 26/2025 Coll.

Water management

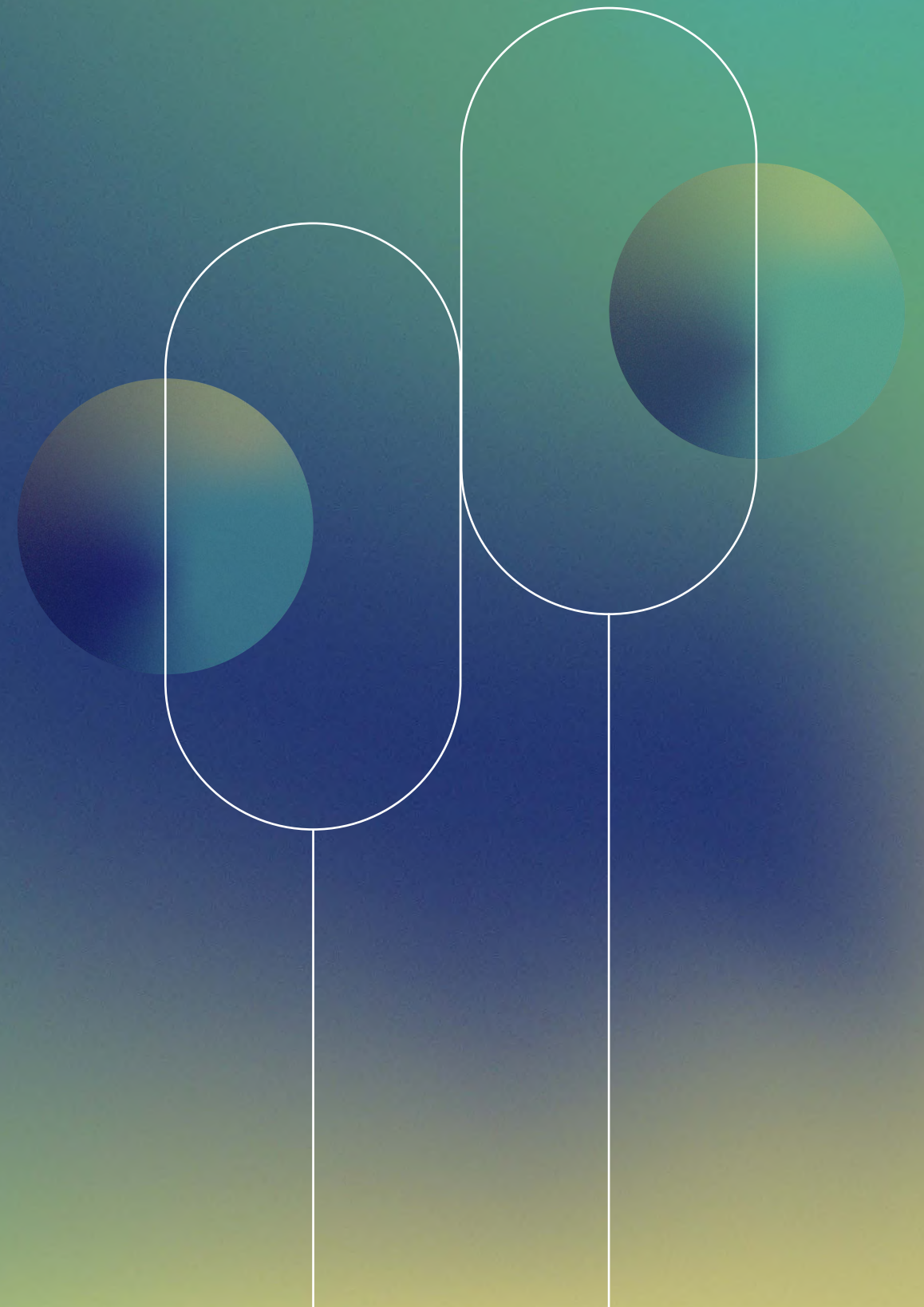
- Act No. 442/2002 Coll. on public water supply systems and public sewerage systems and amending Act No. 276/2001 Coll. on regulation in network industries was amended by Act No. 26/2025 Coll.
- Act No. 364/2004 Coll. on water and amending Act of the Slovak National Council No. 372/1990 Coll. on minor offences as amended (the Water Act) was amended by Act No. 26/2025 Coll. and Act No. 263/2025 Coll.
- Act No. 355/2007 Coll. on the protection, promotion and development of public health and amending certain acts was amended by Act No. 361/2024 Coll. and Act No. 26/2025 Coll.

General environmental legislation

- Act No. 24/2006 Coll. on environmental impact assessment and amending certain acts was amended by Act No. 26/2025 Coll., Act No. 269/2025 Coll., Act No. 383/2025 Coll. and Act No. 273/2025 Coll.
- Act No. 543/2002 Coll. on nature and landscape protection was amended by Act No. 335/2024 Coll., Act No. 350/2024 Coll., Act No. 26/2025 Coll., Act No. 81/2025 Coll., Act No. 143/2025 Coll. and Act No. 304/2025 Coll.
- Act No. 359/2007 Coll. on the prevention and remediation of environmental damage and amending certain acts was amended by Act No. 273/2025 Coll.
- Act No. 128/2015 Coll. on the prevention of major industrial accidents and amending certain acts was amended by Act No. 26/2025 Coll.
- Act No. 39/2013 Coll. on integrated prevention and control of environmental pollution and amending certain acts was amended by Act No. 350/2024 Coll., Act No. 26/2025 Coll., Act No. 269/2025 Coll., Act No. 383/2025 Coll. and Act No. 273/2025 Coll.

Conclusion

13



The Comprehensive Environmental Report for 2025 confirms that SE is maintaining a long-lasting high level of environmental performance and complies with all key legal and other binding requirements.

No event with a negative impact on the environment was recorded in 2025. The termination of electricity production at the ENO and EVO thermal power plants has had a significant positive impact on the state of the environment in terms of a reduction in air emissions and in quantities of both wastewater and solid waste.

SE demonstrates a systematic approach to air protection, water management and waste management, ensuring the recovery of a significant proportion of waste and proper management of radioactive waste, all in accordance with the principles of the Company's Integrated Policy.

The recertification audit of the integrated management system confirmed compliance with ISO 14001 and identified no non-conformities or opportunities for improvement, which is evidence of the high level of environmental management. Dedicated attention is also given to the education and awareness of employees to ensure that they reflect the principles of environmental protection in their everyday working practice.

Environmental burdens remain an important area where SE has long been carrying out remediation and restoration works, particularly at the ENO and EVO sites. In 2025, remediation of the ASM impoundment site by the method of monitored natural attenuation continued, the remediation of groundwater contamination at the EVO site was successfully completed and the reactive medium in the barrier at the ENO temporary impoundment site was replaced. The effectiveness of the chosen solutions is confirmed by trends in monitored pollutants.

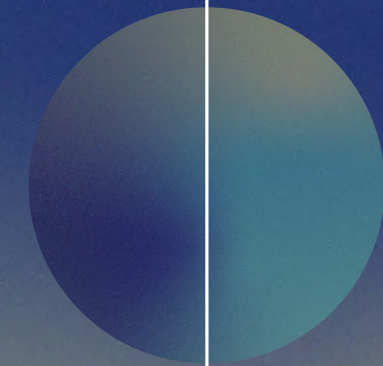
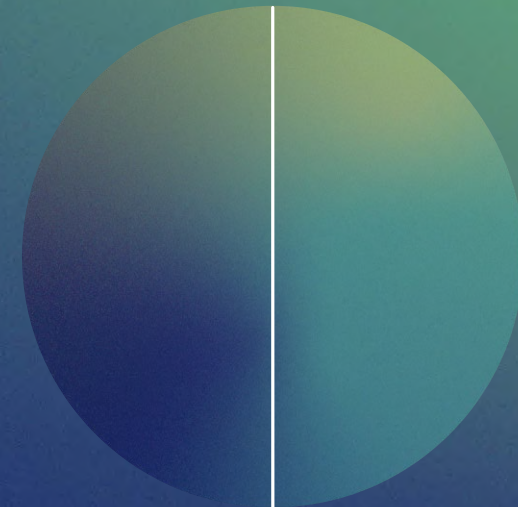
SE is integrating the requirements of ESG and European sustainability standards into its Environmental Management System and has set its environmental objectives for the period from 2026 to 2030 in accordance with these principles, focussing on climate change, the circular economy, water resources, pollution and biodiversity protection.

The information presented in this report confirms that SE devotes extraordinary attention to all areas related to environmental protection. In addition to fulfilling legislative obligations, SE actively strives to address the issue of environmental burdens, strengthen the prevention of environmental incidents, increase efficiency in resource use and support processes leading to continuous improvement in environmental performance.

“SE approaches environmental protection in a systematic, responsible manner with a clear long-term vision of sustainable development.”

Abbreviations

14



A

ASM	ash-slag mixture
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B

BSK ₅	biochemical oxygen demand
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C

CAHs	chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons
COD	chemical oxygen demand
Corg	organic carbon

D

DO	District office
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E

EB	Environmental burdens
EBO	Bohunice Power Plant
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EL	emission limit
EMO	Mochovce Power Plant
EMS	Environmental Management System
ENO	Nováky Power Plant
Env at SE HQ	Department for International Relations, EU Affairs and Environment
ESG	Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance
ESRS	European Sustainability Reporting Standards
EU	European Union
EU ETS	EU Emissions Trading System
EV	emission values
EVO	Vojany Power Plant
FIS	Final impoundment site

G

GEH	granular ferric hydroxide
GovReg	Government Regulation

H

HEP	Hydro-energy potential
HPP	hydropower plants

I

I&MW	Industrial & municipal waste landfill
ID	Indication criterion
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
IS	insoluble substances
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Intervention criterion

M

M.Env. SR	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic
MG	methodical guide
MIA	major industrial accident
MNA	Monitored natural attenuation
MO34	Mochovce Units 3 and 4
MWp	Megawatt peak

N

NC SR	National Council of the Slovak Republic
NEL	non-polar extractable substances

O

OFI	Opportunities for improvement
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P

PGS	Professional geological supervision
PhVPP	Photovoltaic power plant
PM	particulate matter
PM ₁₀	solid particles smaller than 10 micrometres
Pol.	pollutants
PSPP	pumped-storage hydropower plant
Ptotal	total phosphorus

R

Radwaste	radioactive waste
REACH	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals
RES	renewable energy sources
RONI	Regulatory Office for Network Industries

S

SDS	safety data sheet
SE	Slovenské elektrárne, joint-stock company
SE-DOK	SE Documentation Database
SEI	Slovak Environmental Inspectorate
SHMI	Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute
SMR	small modular reactors
SPFR	special-purpose financial reserve
SR	Slovak Republic
SRF	solid recovered fuel
STN	Slovak Technical Standard
SVP	Slovak Water Management Enterprise (SVP, š.p.)

T

TG	turbogenerator
TOC	total organic carbon
TSS	technical & safety supervision

W

WW	waste water
WWTP	waste water treatment plant

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