Programmatic European Green Bond Factsheet

ČEZ Group

2026

1. General Information

This document and its contents are not subject to any approval or endorsement from ESMA or any other competent authority.

Date of publication	2 April 2026
Issuer & Legal Entity Identifier ("LEI")	ČEZ, a. s. LEI code 529900S5R9YHJHYKKG94
Contact details	Location: Duhová 1444/2, Praha 4, 14053, CZ Contact details IR: IR contacts | Skupina ČEZ
Name of the bonds assigned by the Issuer	**"European Green Bonds"** or **"EuGBs"** issued under the €8,000,000,000 euro medium term note programme (the "Programme") by ČEZ, a. s. ("ČEZ" and together with its consolidated subsidiaries, the "ČEZ Group").
ISIN(s)	ISINs of the European Green Bonds issued as from the date of publication of this Programmatic European Green Bond Factsheet (the "Factsheet") as indicated in the relevant final terms.
Issuance date	Issuance date of the European Green Bonds issued as from the date of publication of this Factsheet as indicated in the relevant final terms.
External Reviewer	[ISS Corporate] is acting as external reviewer (the "External Reviewer") for this Factsheet and will issue a pre-issuance review (the "Pre-issuance Review"). Contact details: SPOsales@iss-corporate.com.
Competent authority	The Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, is the competent authority approving the base prospectus for the Programme.

2. Important Information

Instruments designation	ČEZ's European Green Bonds use the designation '**European Green Bond**' or '**EuGB**' in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1] (the "European Green Bond Regulation"). ČEZ's European Green Bonds also follow the voluntary guidelines in the Green Bond Principles, published in June 2025 by the International Capital Market Association ("ICMA") as is confirmed in the External Review for this Factsheet. Any European Green Bond is also aligned with the ČEZ Group Sustainable Financing Framework published on its website (the "Sustainable Financing Framework").

3. Environmental strategy and rationale

Review of impact reporting	ČEZ intends, after the full allocation of an amount equal to the net proceeds of each European Green Bond, and at least once during the lifetime of the relevant European Green Bond, to draw up and make public a European Green Bond impact report on the environmental impact of the use of the bond proceeds, in accordance with Article 12 of the European Green Bond Regulation. The report will be issued either as a stand-alone document or included in the Sustainability Report of ČEZ Group.

[1] As per Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 November 2023 on European Green Bonds and optional disclosures for bonds marketed as environmentally sustainable and for sustainability-linked bonds (OJ L, 2023/2631, 30.11.2023, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/2631/oj).

At the time of publication of this Factsheet, ČEZ does not intend to obtain an external review on the impact report(s).

Overview

ČEZ Group's accelerated strategy, **VISION 2030 - Clean Energy of Tomorrow, is based on transforming its generation portfolio to a lower emission one, achieving climate neutrality by 2040, and providing the most cost-effective energy solutions and the best customer experience in the market.** In May 2021, as part of its accelerated strategy VISION 2030 - Clean Energy of Tomorrow, ČEZ Group defined strategic objectives for 2030 reflecting the EU's decarbonization vision and set specific ambitions in social responsibility and sustainable development. The basic premise is to continuously adjust the structure of ČEZ Group to meet the demands of investors, creditors, and employees, and to enable maximum increase in shareholder value. In 2022, ČEZ Group moved forward the goal to be climate neutral by a decade, aiming to achieve climate neutrality by 2040, rather than 2050. The 2040 target has been validated by the SBTi[2] as consistent with the long-term net-zero target[3].

The current strategy has two strategic pillars:

1. Decarbonize generation portfolio and reach climate neutrality
2. Provide the most cost-effective energy solutions and the best customer experience in the market

Below we present the main objectives under Pillar I: 2030 targets

Nuclear generation

- Implement measures to safely increase generation volume in existing plants to the average value of ~32 TWh and create conditions to achieve 60-year operating life
- Start construction of the first of two units at the Dukovany nuclear power plant[4]
- Prepare construction of small modular reactors (SMR) at up to three sites in the Czech Republic

Traditional power generation

- Significantly reduce the production of heat from coal and build new low-emission sources for combined heat and power
- Significantly reduce coal mining and electricity generation at coal-fired power stations, to ensure long-term development for coal sites by building new low-emission sources of electricity, heat and related industries
- Reduce the emissions intensity of production to below 0.16 tCO2e/MWh[5]

Flexibility and renewables

- Under favorable legislative and regulatory conditions in the Czech Republic prepare to:
  - Invest up to 40 billion CZK in renewables (wind/solar)
  - Start the construction of up to 1.5 GW of new gas-fired capacity ready to burn hydrogen
- Increase the installed capacity of electricity storage to at least 300 MWe

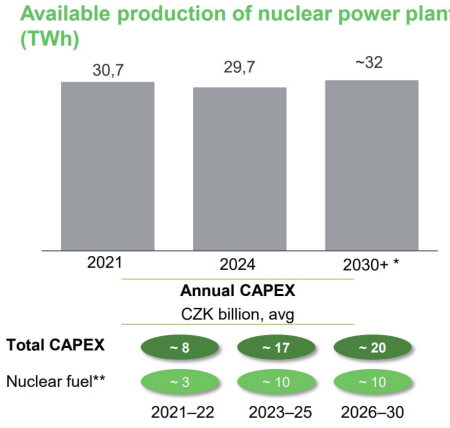
To achieve the objectives of its VISION 2030 – Clean Energy of Tomorrow, significant financing will be required. Since 2022, ČEZ has defined an ambitious sustainability labelled issuance strategy, by embedding ESG factors in its funding, starting with the issuance of sustainability-linked notes and following up with the establishment of a broader Sustainable Financing Framework, which allows for the issuance of both sustainability-linked financing instruments and green financing instruments.

Through the issuance of European Green Bonds, ČEZ will direct funds towards strategic zero and low carbon technologies that will support its decarbonization objectives: Renewable Energy, such as Solar and Wind, Biomass, Nuclear Energy, Natural Gas and Energy Storage. Therefore, we primarily focus on describing those technologies below.

Focus on Nuclear Power: Existing nuclear power plants

[2] Science Based Targets initiative.
[3] ČEZ Group commits to reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% per MWh by 2030 from a 2019 base year (in line with a well-below 2°C trajectory) and to achieve climate neutrality by 2040 (in line with a 1.5°C trajectory).
[4] To achieve this strategic objective, an 80% stake in Elektrárna Dukovany II (the investor) was sold to the Czech state. ČEZ Group will continue to participate in the project with its expert capacities as a minority shareholder of this company.
[5] Sustainability Performance Target 1.b in the Sustainability Financing Framework.

- Implement measures to achieve generation volume in existing power plants safely at an average of ~32 TWh and to create conditions for reaching a minimum operational lifespan of 60 years
- Continuously work on measures to ensure low operational costs
- Achieve a reduction in outage durations through digitalization and other implemented measures (process optimization, use of IoT, data management, etc.)
- Due to the war in Ukraine, continue diversifying nuclear fuel sources and ensuring its long-term supply



Key objectives for existing nuclear sources:

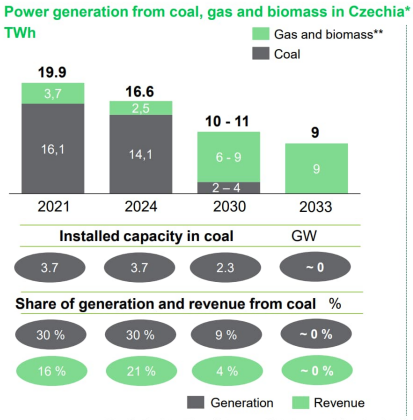
- By 2030, achieve an available production volume in existing nuclear power plants safely above the average level of **32 TWh per year**.
- The goal is to be prepared for **flexible power adjustments**, i.e. ensuring availability at **32 TWh** while adjusting output as needed based on technical and economic feasibility.
- Achieve a **60-year operational lifespan** and actively prepare steps to assess the possibility of extending the lifespan to **80 years**.
- Continuously work on measures to ensure **low operational costs**.
- Achieve a **reduction in outage durations** through **digitalization** and other implemented measures (process optimization, use of IoT, data management, etc.).
- Due to the war in Ukraine, continue **diversifying nuclear fuel sources** and ensuring its **long-term supply**.

* The generation volume in 2030 will depend on the optimal timing of fuel replacement in 2030-2031. From 2031 onwards, the expected average annual production will exceed 32 TWh.
** We are securing non-Russian fuel; the increase is due to stockpile accumulation.

At the same time, we are gradually phasing out coal power plants and we will fully exit coal-fired power and heat generation by 2033[6]. By decarbonizing our generation portfolio, we will be well positioned to reach our target to reduce our emissions intensity below 0.16 tCO2e/MWh by the end of 2030. The switch from coal power generation will be also facilitated by providing flexibility with gas sources and accumulation.

Focus on Natural Gas and Biomass: Conversion of heat and power generation to low emission around 2030

- The preparation and construction of gas-fired thermal power plants and the design of a comprehensive decarbonization of the production portfolio are underway
- More than 1.5 GWe of new gas power plants are in the pipeline
- New gas-fired power and heating plants will be prepared for hydrogen combustion
- We will curtail coal combustion in district heating locations by 2030
- We will also curtail electricity generation from coal by the end of the 2030 heating season



We are gradually phasing out coal power plants and preparing low-emission sources - We will fully exit coal-fired power and heat generation as well as coal mining by 2033.

- The preparation and construction of gas-fired thermal power plants and the design of a comprehensive decarbonization of the production portfolio are underway.
- The new gas-fired power and heating plants will be prepared for hydrogen combustion.
- The operation of coal-fired power plants is being adapted to the situation and developments in the commodity market.
- We will **curtail coal combustion in district heating locations** by **2030**.
- We will also **curtail electricity generation from coal by the end of the 2030 heating season**.
- By decarbonizing our generation portfolio, we will **reduce our emissions intensity below 0.16 tCO2/MWh** by the end of 2030.

We will provide flexibility with gas sources and accumulation

- We are preparing to build over 1.5 GW of gas power plants, depending on macroeconomic conditions and **available support (capacity payments),** for locations Počerady, Prunéřov, Mělník, Dětmarovice, and Ledvice (not currently included in the chart).

* Including Teplárenská, a.s., which is materially classified under ČEZ ESCO
**Excluding power plant sources.

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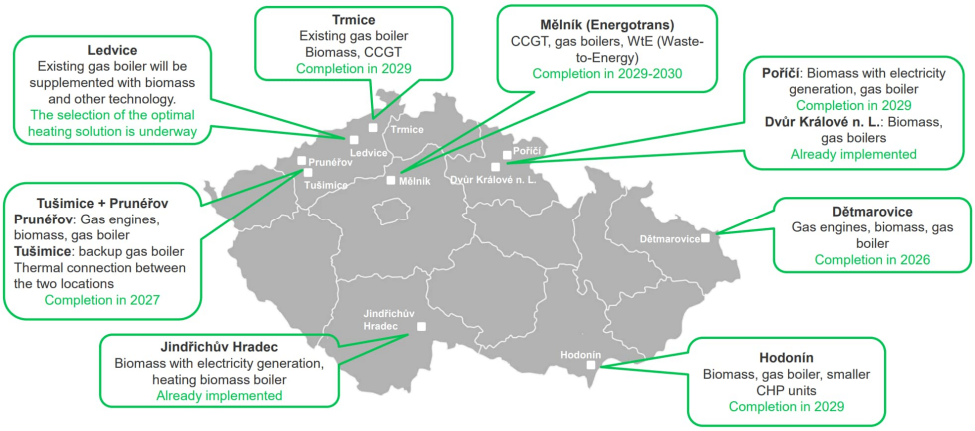
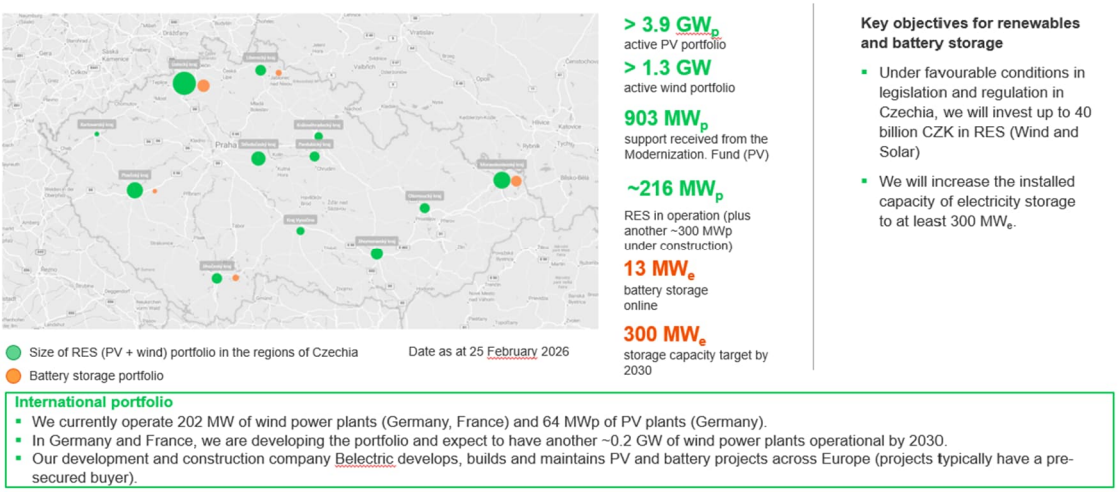
Focus on Flexibility and Renewables

[6] Including coal mining.

The transformation of district heating will bring, in addition to providing heat, more than 1.1 GW of installed electric capacity in highly efficient cogeneration sources.



We are developing an active portfolio of PV and wind in the Czech Republic, as well as around 30 substations to provide capacity to connect new RES projects. We also operate around 216 MWp of PV plants in the Czech Republic, 202 MW of on-shore wind power plants in Germany and France and 64 MWp of PV plants in Germany. In Germany and in France, we are further developing the portfolio to have another 0.2 GW in on-shore wind by 2030.



Link to the assets, turnover, CapEx, and OpEx KPIs

ČEZ Group has reported key indicators in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the "EU Taxonomy"), and related delegated acts since 2022. While reporting on multiple environmental objectives, the ČEZ Group's activities in energy sector and energy services are primarily focused on significantly contributing to Climate Change Mitigation (CCM). The intended issuances of European Green Bonds by ČEZ are expected to further contribute to the turnover key performance indicators reported in line with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy. European Green Bonds support the financing and refinancing of green EU Taxonomy-aligned ("EUT-aligned") assets, the value of which is impacted by ongoing CapEx values.

The most recent reporting in line with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy can be found here.

Link to transition plans

ČEZ Group's Transition Plan ("TP") is available in a dedicated section of its Integrated Annual Report. ČEZ's strategy, VISION 2030 – Clean Energy of Tomorrow, underpins the Transition Plan. As indicated in the TP, the most powerful decarbonization tools by 2030 (decarbonization levers) in ČEZ Group are the shift away from coal combustion (planned decrease in the emission intensity by approx. 65%) and the installation of new emission-free sources, or transitional sources using natural gas (planned decrease in the emission intensity by approx. 35%). Since 2019, ČEZ Group has reduced its installed capacity by 3,614 MW of coal-fired sources (220 MW Ledvice II, 440 MW Prunéřov I, 4x200 MW Dětmarovice, 3x110MW Skawina, 2x119MW Chorzów, 79 MW Vítkovice, 1,000 MW Počerady, 500 MW Mělník III, and 7 MW Dvůr Králové heating plant) and plans to fully exit coal-fired power and heat generation by 2033. Other decarbonization tools include waste-to-energy projects, technological increase in the efficiency of

existing power plants, and replacement of vehicle fleets using combustion engines with electric cars. After 2030, other planned actions include a transition from the use of natural gas to emission-free gases (hydrogen, biomethane), and added capacity of nuclear facilities.

Securitization Not applicable.

4. Intended allocation of bond proceeds

Allocation approach

ČEZ will allocate an amount equal to the net proceeds of the European Green Bonds towards fixed assets and/or capital expenditures and operational expenditures, in accordance with the gradual approach and the requirements of the European Green Bond Regulation.

Minimum proportion

ČEZ requires 100% of the amount equal to the net proceeds of the European Green Bonds to be used for activities that are environmentally sustainable under Article 3 of the EU Taxonomy.

Financing and refinancing shares

The share of new financing and refinancing will be indicated in the post-issuance allocation report. An estimate of the share of financing versus refinancing together with more precise information on the intended allocations of each European Green Bond may be provided at issuance of each European Green Bond.

Targeted environmental objectives

The European Green Bonds will contribute to the environmental objective of **Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)**, as referred to in Article 9 of the EU Taxonomy.

Economic activities

Economic activity[7]	NACE Rev. 2.1 Code[8]
4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	D35.12
4.3 Electricity generation from wind power	D35.12
4.5 Electricity generation from hydropower	D35.11
4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity	D35.14
4.10 Storage of electricity	D35.16[9]
4.15 District heating/ cooling distribution	D35.30.1
4.24 Production of heat/cool from bioenergy	D35.30.1
4.28 Electricity generation from nuclear energy in existing installations	D35.11, F42.22
4.29 Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels	D35.11,
4.30 High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels	D35.11, D35.30
4.31 Production of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels in an efficient district heating and cooling system	D35.30
6.15 Infrastructure enabling low carbon road transport and public transport	F42.22, F43.21
7.4 Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)	F42, F43

Intended allocation to specific taxonomy-aligned economic activities

An amount equal to the net proceeds of the European Green Bonds may be allocated to EUT-aligned contributing, enabling and transitional activities. In accordance with the Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the following activities (included above) are defined as enabling or transitional:

4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity	Enabling activity
4.10 Storage of electricity	Enabling activity
4.28 Electricity generation from nuclear energy in existing installations	Transitional activity
4.29 Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels	Transitional activity

[7] From the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Acts and Complementary Delegated Acts.
[8] NACE codes referenced as per version 2.1.
[9] The economic activities in this category have no dedicated NACE code as referred to in the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

4.30 High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels	Transitional activity
4.31 Production of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels in an efficient district heating and cooling system	Transitional activity
6.15 Infrastructure enabling low carbon road transport and public transport	Enabling activity
7.4 Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)	Enabling activity

An amount equal to the net proceeds of the European Green Bonds may be allocated to EUT-aligned activities related to nuclear energy and/or EUT-aligned activities related to fossil gas. For the bonds issued under this Factsheet, ČEZ expects the allocation towards such activities to be in accordance with the following ranges:

EUT-aligned activities related to nuclear energy: c. 30% - 100%
EUT-aligned activities related to fossil gas: c. 0% - 50%

Information on the expected intended allocation to specific economic activities related to nuclear energy and fossil gas will be provided at issuance of the European Green Bonds, via Investor Presentation and/or bond specific documentation. For the inaugural European Green Bond, ČEZ does not intend to allocate to fossil gas related activities.

Intended allocation to economic activities not aligned with the technical screening criteria

The net proceeds (or an amount equal) will not be allocated to activities that are not fully aligned with the EU Taxonomy, including in compliance with the Substantial Contribution Criteria, Do No Significant Harm requirements, and Minimum Social Safeguards, as defined in Articles 3 and 19 of the EU Taxonomy and its delegated acts.

Process and timeline for allocation

ČEZ intends, on a best-efforts basis, to fully allocate the amount equal to the net proceeds of the European Green Bonds at their issuance or within 24 months from issuance[10]. Bond proceeds will be tracked appropriately via an internal tracking system. Pending full allocation, any proceeds that remain unallocated will be used for short-term financing needs or temporarily invested in accordance with ČEZ's liquidity policy in cash or cash equivalents.

Where technical screening criteria are amended after the issuance of the bond, the proceeds that are not yet allocated will be allocated in alignment with the amended technical screening criteria no later than seven years after the date of application of the amended criteria, in accordance with the grandfathering rules laid down in Article 8 of the European Green Bond Regulation, for the gradual approach.

ČEZ Group has developed a structured internal approach to ensure the appropriate assessment of all taxonomy requirements related to the EU's environmental objectives, particularly for its corporate-level reporting in line with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy.

ČEZ Group builds on developed internal reporting processes in line with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy (incl. limited assurance by external auditor). Internal process includes following phases (for more information, incl. Independent limited Assurance Report, see Sustainability Report):

- ESG Office oversees screening phase for assessment of compliance with EU Taxonomy Technical Screening Criteria and Do No Significant Harm criteria
- ESG Office oversees assessment of Minimum safeguards for each company and economic activity and ensure compliance with ESRS requirements within reporting for ČEZ Group Sustainability Report
- Central Controlling oversees financial reporting of eligible and aligned activities, turnover and CapEx

ČEZ will establish a 'Green Financing Working Group' (the "GFWG"), comprised of representatives from Treasury, Controlling and ESG Department, who will be

[10] While under the gradual approach of the European Green Bond Regulation, there is no obligation to allocate within 24 months.

responsible for ensuring that green projects comply with the use of proceeds as specified in this Factsheet.

The GFWG will meet at least on an annual basis and will specifically be responsible for:

- Reviewing and validating the existing list of EUT-aligned green projects
- Reviewing new projects to be included in the list of eligible green projects
- Overseeing and reviewing post issuance reporting and external review obligations
- Monitoring any on-going evolution related to the European Green Bond Regulation, voluntary guidance and market practice.

Issuance costs

ČEZ will allocate an amount equal to the net proceeds of European Green Bonds as indicated in the respective Final Terms. The net proceeds differ from the gross proceeds of the bond as bank fees are deducted. These fees will differ per issuance, amongst others depending on the size and maturity of the bond. As an estimate, these fees approximately amount 10 to 20bps of the gross proceeds. No other issuance costs will be deducted from the net proceeds.

5. Environmental impact of bond proceeds

Estimate of the anticipated impacts

The information on the environmental impacts of the amount equal to the net proceeds of the European Green Bonds will be provided in the post-issuance impact report, after the full allocation of the amount equal to the net proceeds of the European Green Bonds, and at least once during the lifetime of the European Green Bonds, in accordance with i) Article 12 of the European Green Bond Regulation, ii) the Sustainable Financing Framework, and iii) best market practices.

ČEZ prefers to report on actual impacts, rather than ex-ante estimates, aiming to transparently communicate the effective environmental results achieved and ensure the robustness of its methodology. This is due to the fact the estimated versus actual avoided emissions will vary and conversion factors of energy to CO2 are published at country level and depend on several variables. Potential impact metrics are as follows:

EUT-aligned Renewable Energy, Bioenergy and Storage

- Installed renewable energy capacity (MW)
- Installed capacity impacted by investments in MW (upgrade, refurbishment)
- New electricity / heat storage capacity (MWe / MWhe / MWt / MWht)
- Estimated annual green house gas ("GHG") emissions avoided (tons CO2e)
- Electricity storage installed capacity (MW)
- Renewable capacity connected to the grid (number of installations and MW)

EUT-aligned Nuclear Power

- Electricity generation capacity (MWe)
- Electricity generated (MWh and % of total ČEZ Group generation)
- Heat generation provided (MWh)
- Installed capacity impacted by investments in MW (LTO, upgrade, safety requirements)
- Estimated annual GHG emissions avoided (tons CO2e)

EUT-aligned gaseous fuels

- Electricity generation capacity (MWe)
- Heat generation capacity (MWt)
- Estimated annual GHG emissions avoided (tons CO2e)

Where necessary and feasible, ČEZ will disclose information about methodology and assumptions used to evaluate the impact of the projects at the time of the impact reporting. The indicators listed above may be supplemented by case-study reports on outcomes and impacts of selected projects funded and qualitative information.

6. Information on reporting

Information and links to the reports

ČEZ intends to draw up and make public an allocation report in accordance with Article 11(1) of the European Green Bond Regulation within 270 days after the last day of the calendar year of issuance of the relevant European Green Bond. Reporting will be provided at least at economic activity and project category level. After the full allocation of an amount equal to the net proceeds of each European Green Bond, ČEZ intends to obtain and make public a post-issuance review of the allocation report by an external reviewer.

ČEZ intends, after the full allocation of an amount equal to the net proceeds of each European Green Bond, and at least once during the lifetime of the relevant European Green Bond, to draw up and make public an impact report in accordance with Article 12 of the European Green Bond Regulation.

ČEZ will make the allocation reports, post-issuance review reports, and impact reports available on its website, via the dedicated Sustainable Financing page, at: Bonds | Skupina ČEZ or the reports will be included in the Sustainability Report of ČEZ Group.

7. CapEx plan

Applicability

No CapEx plan referred to in Article 7 of the European Green Bond Regulation is applicable as ČEZ will allocate the proceeds only to activities that are already fully aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

8. Other relevant information

ICMA Principles and Others

The External Reviewer has confirmed the alignment of the European Green Bonds with the voluntary guidelines of the Green Bond Principles ("GBP") published in June 2025 and administered by ICMA.

Any European Green Bond is also aligned with the Sustainable Financing Framework.

Further information in relation to the four pillars of the GBP can be found in the Sustainable Financing Framework and the corresponding Second Party Opinion ("SPO") released by ISS Corporate.

- The Sustainable Financing Framework and the corresponding SPO can be found at: https://www.cez.cz/en/investors/bonds/bonds-news/cez-group-sustainable-financing-framework-april-2024-191184
- Integrated Annual Report can be found at: https://www.cez.cz/en/investors/financial-reports/annual-reports
- Sustainability Strategy can be found at: Vision 2030 | Sustainability in CEZ Group

9. Appendix

Nuclear Energy Utilisation in the Czech Republic

The Czech nuclear law is made of two main legal acts and several decrees. The Act No. 18/1997 Coll., as amended, regulates liability for nuclear damage, and the Act No. 263/2016 Coll., the Atomic Act, as amended (the "Czech Nuclear Act 2016"), contains a comprehensive regulation of issues related to the peaceful use of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation. The Czech Nuclear Act 2016 incorporates the relevant regulations of the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Union (EU), where applicable.

Safety of Operated Nuclear Power Plants

ČEZ's nuclear power plants are operated in compliance with applicable nuclear energy legislation, fulfilling the conditions of all valid licenses.

The nuclear power plants Dukovany and Temelín are among the most open and also the most inspected nuclear facilities in the world. So far, they have undergone dozens of international missions and inspections. For example, both of these plants have been the first in the world to undergo an international cyber security audit. Among the most important are the inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Operational Safety Review Team of the IAEA, and the World Association of Nuclear Operators ("WANO"), WANO Peer Review. They aim to verify the functioning internal and external safety review system. They are based on the collection of facts concerning the power plant's performance, followed by their implementation into Areas for Improvement and Good Practices. The Temelin and Dukovany nuclear power plants are regularly recertified as a "Safe Enterprise".

Both nuclear power plants follow the Internal Emergency Plan for Nuclear Power Plants, a licensing document approved by the the Czech State Office for Nuclear Safety ("SONS"). The related External Emergency Plan for the Emergency Planning Zone is prepared by the regional Fire Rescue Service in cooperation with the power plant and other organizations. Both nuclear power plants have their Emergency Control Center, which includes the power plant's Emergency Response Team Headquarters and Technical Assistance Center. Their purpose is to provide a nonstop technical emergency service in case an emergency has to be dealt with.

Under Czech law, SONS is responsible for supervising safe operation of nuclear power plants. SONS supervises regulatory compliance and the operation of nuclear facilities, the quality of selected activities, maintenance and personnel training. SONS representatives (local inspectors) are permanently on site at both Dukovany and Temelín nuclear power plants to monitor their performance and compliance with safety standards and operating procedures, and to make sure that any modifications are being performed in an appropriate manner. The safe operation of Dukovany and Temelín nuclear power plants is governed by documented requirements, approved by SONS.

Since their commissioning, Dukovany and Temelín nuclear power plants have been continuously monitoring the levels of radiation in the immediate vicinity of the plants under the supervision of SONS. To date, the results of the monitoring in the ventilation outlets and in the drains of the plants have indicated that radiation levels remain considerably below regulatory limits.

WANO

ČEZ is a member of the WANO and, like other members of this organization, regularly participates in peer reviews of its nuclear power plants. These peer reviews are carried out regularly by international teams of experts from various professional organizations.

Final disposal of spent nuclear fuel

The Czech Republic guarantees the safe disposal of nuclear waste. Pursuant to requirements of the Czech Nuclear Act 2016, the Czech Repository Authority carries out activities associated with disposal of nuclear waste, including responsibility for all final disposal facilities and deposition of nuclear waste transferred to the Czech Repository Authority. The Czech Repository Authority's mission is to provide for the safe disposal of radioactive waste in accordance with the requirements of nuclear safety and human and environmental protection, to manage radioactive waste repositories, coordinate preparation for the construction of a deep geological repository and verify that the waste to be disposed of meets the strict standards set by SONS.