WHAT IS THE PURPOSE AND TASK OF THE PAKS II. INVESTMENT?

As an important milestone of the preparatory work for the construction of new nuclear power plant units, MVM Paks II. Nuclear Power Plant Development Ltd. was established in 2012, or as it is called today, Paks II. Nuclear Power Plant Ltd. The company is the licensee of the new units, it is responsible for the realization of the implementation agreements concluded with the contractor for the design, licensing, construction and commissioning of the two new nuclear power plant units on the Paks site.

Cheap
Safe
Climate friendly

More information are available on the website of the project company: **www.paks2.hu**

www.paks2.hu/en

PAKS II. LTD.

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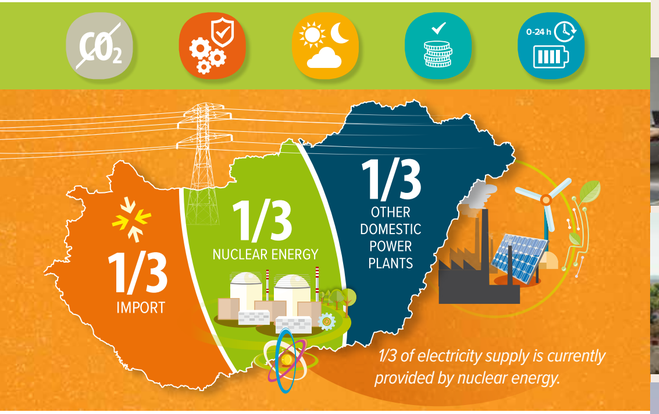
Paks II. Atomerőmű Zrt. | Paks II. Nuclear Power Plant Ltd.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANT UNITS IN PAKS
BROCHURE

PAKS II. LTD.

WHY DO WE NEED NUCLEAR ENERGY?

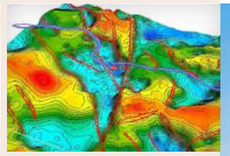
Given Hungary's natural resource endowment, only nuclear energy is capable of generating electricity safely, without greenhouse gases being released, regardless of weather conditions, at an affordable price, guaranteeing long-term supply security. The National Energy Strategy adopted in 2011 aims to maintain the role of nuclear energy in the electricity generation, while increasing the share of renewable energy sources and keeping an environmental friendly way of carbon-based electricity generation in the electricity mix.

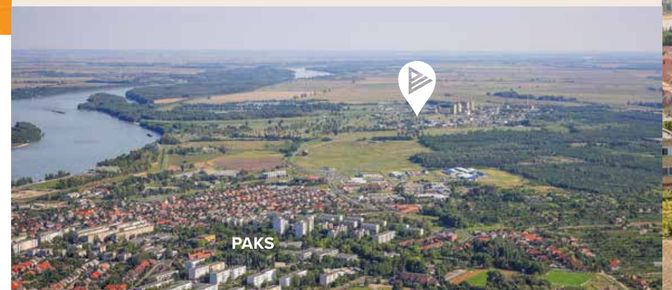


It is also important that the forecasts of MAVIR Ltd. (the Hungarian Transmission System Operator), the organization operating the Hungarian electricity transmission system say: the shutdown of the aging domestic power plants and the increase in the electricity consumption by 2030 requires the building of about 7000 MW new power plant capacity. Given that a high share of our current electricity demand is already imported from power plants abroad and the fact that the Paks Nuclear Power Plant units (2000 MW) currently in operation are expected to reach the end of their lifetime in the 2030s, the replacement of them with new units is also of high importance.

WHY PAKS?

The nuclear power plant units generating electricity have been safely operating for decades at the Paks site. It is also important that the site is one of the most studied and known area in the country. Based on the most recent site investigations and assessment of the Paks II. site licensing process the site is suitable for the project implementation.. The new units will be designed and constructed accordingly. The facility envisaged for Paks will be tailored to the area's characteristics and will meet all nuclear safety requirements. This is also supported by the site license issued by the competent authority in March 2017.





WHAT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION ARE EXPECTED?

The Environmental Impact Assessment Study was completed based on a series of thorough and wideranging studies, and it demonstrates that the construction and operation of the new nuclear power plant units have only limited local impacts, which are all well-known and can be properly handled. This is also justified by the environmental license issued by the competent authority which states: the project fulfills the European Union's and Hungary's environmental and nature protection requirements. The Environmental Impact Assessment Study is available on the project company's website.

WHAT ABOUT THE NUCLEAR SAFETY OF THE NEW UNITS?

The nominal capacity of the VVER-1200 (AES-2006) units will be 1200 MW each. The new units of the Paks site will be based on the so-called Generation 3+ technology, which is the safest state-of-the-art pressurized water reactor technology available on the market. Thanks to their active and passive safety systems and the robust double-walled reinforced concrete containment building they fulfill the most advanced nuclear safety requirements. This technology can withstand very extreme natural and man-made impacts (eg. earthquakes, extreme weather conditions, even a heavy airplane impact) without significant release of radioactivity to the environment.