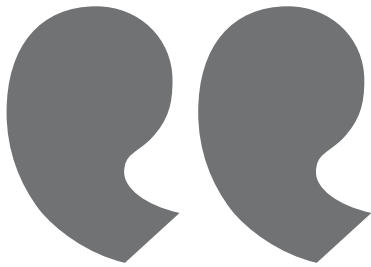


ENERGY CHALLENGES

The Sustainable Development Panel



▲ Sustainable Development Panel in session.



Our role is to provide EDF with helpful challenges based on our own experience, beliefs and commitment to sustainable development. As we attempt to influence rapid change we are not discouraged by mixed results in the short term.

Our discussions were fruitful on the questions of access to energy in developing countries. EDF has now resolved to bring together a mosaic of programs under a single policy and the same management. This will enable experimentation with a financing and business model that fosters local economic development, renewable energy solutions and enhances the potential for replication of such projects. On this basis we expect EDF to stand out with its commitment to fight electricity poverty in developing countries even where it has no market position. It also stands out for its commitment to deal responsibly with fuel poverty in its main markets, an issue we have started and will continue to sort out together.

We are also satisfied that every edition of the group's sustainability report becomes

more factual and business grounded. We have always stressed that stakeholders prefer hard evidence of performance over positive declarations.

Our work on climate and energy has had less impact so far. This is not because EDF underestimates the risk of climate change. It is actively engaged in the debate and has made an important commitment to invest in wind power. But we would like to see the target of 95% CO₂-free electricity surely met for the whole Group in the short term. This would be achieved in promoting more forcefully the demand reductions and efficiency improvements at the user level. It would allow phasing out more fossil-fired power plants. Furthermore we have proposed that EDF sets a total carbon neutrality objective for the long run. We believe that challenging

targets drive innovation and competitiveness. We also recommend anticipating the vulnerability of the existing grid of large central power generators to extreme climate events and to the competition of smaller decentralized units; increasing gas and oil prices and CO₂ reduction costs will continue to support off-shore wind farms and exploiting further hydro resources; they will also encourage private heat and electricity production based on building integrated solar systems, biomass fired heat and power units, and other emerging decentralized power technologies.

We understand that EDF does not disagree on the "philosophical" desirability of such objectives. We realise as well that it mainly depends on the determination of its major shareholder, the French state, to push for sustained carbon emissions

The Sustainable Development Panel

It is composed of personalities actively engaged in the various aspects of sustainable development and societal responsibility. In two yearly meetings they discuss questions relevant to the strategy of the EDF group. Their detailed recommendations are available on <http://www.edf.com/21801i/Accueilfr/Developpementdurable/Ungrouppeouvert.html>

ent Panel's perspective



EDF Médiathèque - Julien DANIEL

reductions. Moreover EDF does not want to run a competitive risk in the current European climate and energy framework. The European Union only started to experiment with a Carbon Trading Scheme that, up to now, worked well but underestimated the ability of industry to reduce emissions and therefore stopped creating incentives for going beyond the negotiated allocations.

This being said, we wish that EDF would continue to show leadership by standing out and speaking up for tighter policy measures that push faster towards the elimination of carbon-fired electricity generation and require the capture and storage of the unavoidable carbon.

True to our role we will do our best to stretch EDF's comfort zone on the range of sustainability issues that need its solutions.



THE EDF GROUP SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PANEL

BRENDA BOARDMAN, University of Oxford, UK

Head of Energy Section of Environmental Change Institute, Oxford University.

CLAUDE FUSSLER, France

Advisor on Sustainable Development and Innovation Strategies.

PETER GOLDMARK, United States

Climate Campaign Director at US Environmental Defence Fund.

DANIEL LEBÈGUE, Transparency International, France

President of French section of Transparency International.

PHILIPPE LEVÈQUE, Care International, France

Head of French section of Care International.

EZIO MANZINI, Politecnico Milano, Italy

Professor of Strategic design at the Milan Polytechnic and Tohoku University, Japan.

FRITZ VAHRENHOLT, REpower, Germany

Chairman of the Board of REpower Systems AG.

FARID YAKER, ENDA, France

Head of Enda Europe, France.

RAJENDRA. K. PACHAURI, TERI, India

Special Advisor to the Panel. Director general of The Energy Research Institute.

JEAN-LOUIS MATHIAS, EDF Group

Top 4, Chief Operating Officer, Integration and deregulated Operations in France.

YANN LAROCHE, EDF Group

Top 4, Chief HR and Communications Officer.

CLAUDE NAHON, EDF Group

Executive Vice President, Sustainable Development.

FABIENNE CARDOT, EDF Group

Head of Ethics and Stakeholders Program.

ENERGY CHALLENGES

World energy outlook

Today's global energy industry faces two major challenges: increasingly scarce fossil resources and rising greenhouse gas emissions, for which it shares part of the responsibility. It must therefore limit the impact of its activities on the planet, especially on biodiversity. These challenges are all the harder to rise to given that not everyone's energy needs have been met.

THE ISSUE OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Between 1970 and 2000, global energy consumption doubled. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), it will grow another 50% by 2030. This means that in only sixty years, it will have tripled, from 5.5 to 17 billion tep per year. This "energy voracity" (IEA) is being met by calling increasingly upon fossil resources, which cover 80% of global energy consumption. This is causing concern over security of supply, given that oil reserves are concentrated in the Middle East and gas reserves in Russia. In the long term, fossil resources, which are by nature exhaustible, will be insufficient to meet demand. While the various hypotheses differ as to exactly when it will happen, oil and gas production is expected to peak during the 21st century. Of course, massive recourse to coal could push this deadline further. But coal too is exhaustible and cannot substitute for hydrocarbons for all uses.

THE CHALLENGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Resulting from the burning of fossil fuels, 40% of which is due to electricity generation, especially from coal-fired plants, greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide

(CO₂) accumulate in the atmosphere and cause global warming. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change¹ (IPCC), the Earth's average temperature is likely to rise by 1.8° to 4°C over the coming century. Consequences foretold: a 28 to 43 cm rise in sea level, and an increase in extreme weather (heat waves, torrential rain, storms and drought). The repercussions for human life and for the environment as a whole could be considerable. In a report released at the end of 2006, Sir Nicholas Stern indicated that climate change could, by 2050, cause a 20% reduction in global GNP, equal to that of the two World Wars or the Great Depression at the beginning of the 20th century.

HUMAN IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

According to the UN's Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, man has wrought change far faster and more drastically in the past fifty years than in all of history, mainly due to increasing consumption of food, water, and wood for construction, pulp and energy. The rate of species extinction is between 100 and 1,000 times higher today than ever before. Having spread worldwide, economic development is further impacting

biodiversity. Whatever the scenario, over the 21st century species are likely to vanish ten times faster, with climate change accounting for the extinction of one fourth of them.

ENERGY INEQUALITY

The response to these challenges is anything but Malthusian. The global population will rise from six to nine billion people in one half-century. This growth will primarily concern developing countries, home to almost all of the 2 billion people whose current energy needs are not being met, of which 1.6 billion have no access to electricity.

A priority at the 2002 Johannesburg Earth Summit, access to energy, particularly electricity, is an indispensable part of collective and individual development. It contributes to the economy, to health, literacy, education and social life.

In developed societies, insufficient access to energy is both a result and a contributing factor of social exclusion and poverty, affecting, according to the OECD, 15% of Europe's population. ●

1. Organization created at the initiative of the G7 in 1988 to assess "the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the risk of human-induced climate change". The IPCC's Assessment Reports (1990, 1995, 2001) serve as references at international negotiations on climate change (Rio 1992, Kyoto 1997, Nairobi 2006). The IPCC's 4th assessment report will be released in 2007.

2. Factor 4 refers to the target set down by the French energy White Paper (July 13, 2005), to reduce France's greenhouse gas emissions by a factor of 4 between now and 2050, extending the Kyoto Protocol (aimed at stabilizing emissions compared with their 1990 level). The government working group's report, Factor 4, published July 3, 2006, formulates 29 recommendations which provide the framework for the 2006 climate plan.

▶ **-20%**
Downturn in world
GDP attributable
to global warming
between now
and 2050



Energy accounts for nearly 70% of global CO₂ emissions (40% of energy is for electricity generation).

How is EDF rising to these challenges?

1. Through the company's ethic of **RESPONSIBILITY** and **COMMITMENT** to sustainable development => **p. 10 to 15.**

2. By developing an **ENERGY MIX** that is low in CO₂ emissions, developing **ENERGY-SAVING** customer offers, and focusing R&D in these two areas => **p. 20 to 31.**

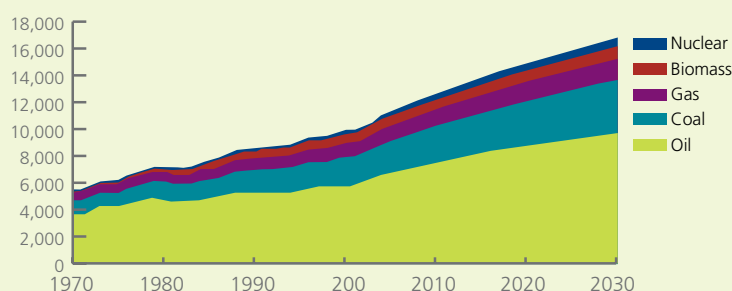
3. By increasingly **LIMITING IMPACT** on and protecting biodiversity => **p. 34 to 41.**

4. By being a **SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE** employer and decision-maker => **p. 44 to 49.**

5. By seeking solutions wherever EDF is active to **ENSURE ACCESS** to energy for all => **p. 52 and 57.**

Global demand for primary energy

Millions of tonnes of oil equivalent (mtoe)



Source : World Energy Council



EDF contributes to global thinking and collective decisions regarding these issues

The EDF Group is involved in a number of international processes: Conference of the Parties (Nairobi in 2006), GIEC working groups, the UN Commission on Sustainable Development devoted to energy, the 4th Global Forum on Sustainable Development.

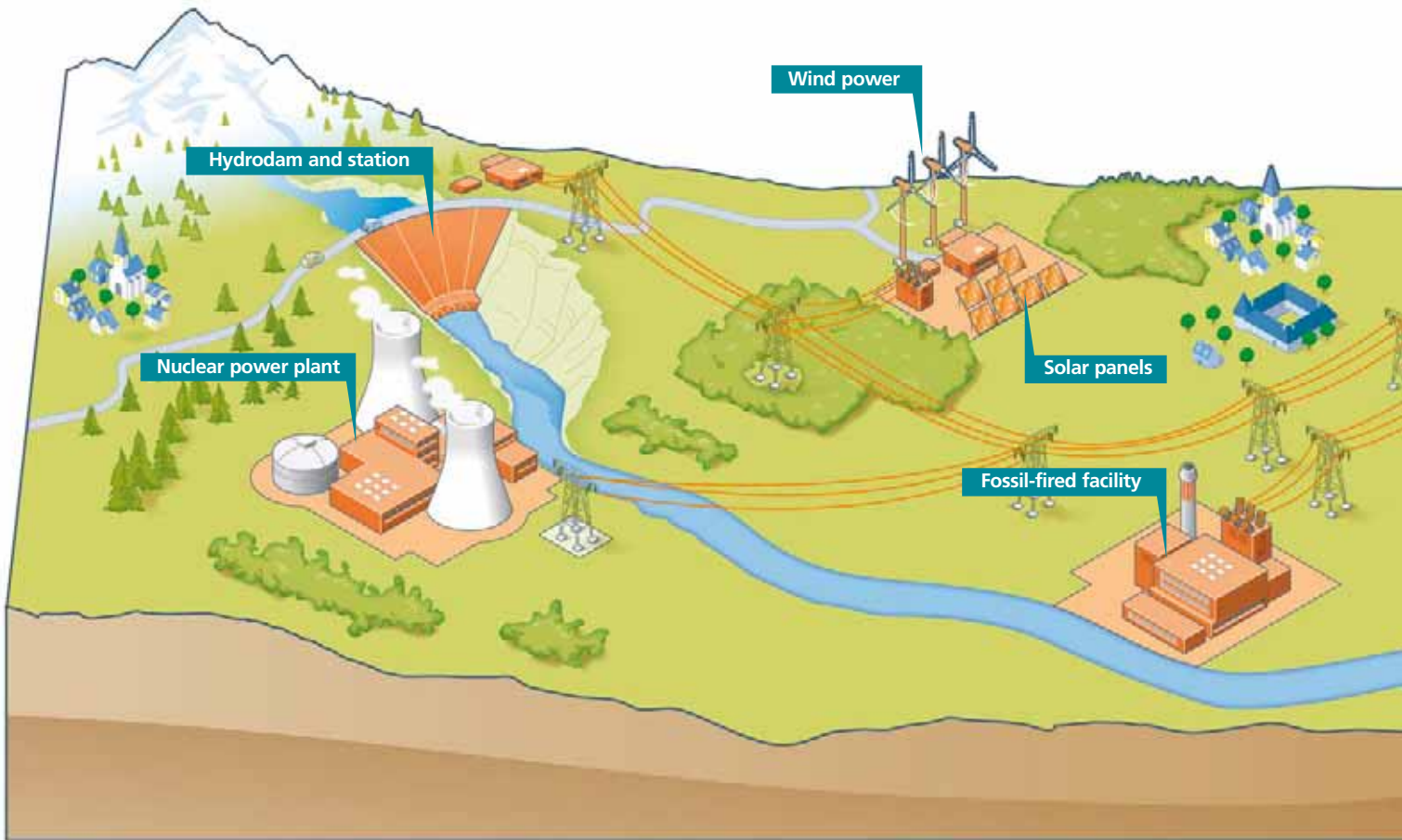
In France, EDF participated in elaborating the *Facteur 4* report. In the UK, EDF Energy played a

driving role in the Energy Review, providing the government with concrete proposals that have been retained as references.

In Germany, EnBW created workgroups to study climate change alongside experts and organized, in Berlin, the first German conference devoted to this issue, which ended with the "Berlin Declaration" establishing a calendar and quantifiable targets.

ENERGY CHALLENGES

EDF Group sustainable de



Generation

- ENVIRONMENTAL**
- **Reduce** greenhouse gas emissions thanks to an adapted energy mix and the development of renewable energies.
 - **Control** the impact of industrial activities on the environment and health by:
 - Decreasing atmospheric emissions,
 - Closely monitoring air and water emissions,
 - End-to-end tracking of radioactive waste,
 - Reducing conventional waste and promoting recycling.
 - **Take action** to protect biodiversity.
 - **Ensure** rational use of water and foster concerted dialogue on the sharing of this resource.
 - **Dismantle** decommissioned nuclear plants and track radioactive waste through to disposal.

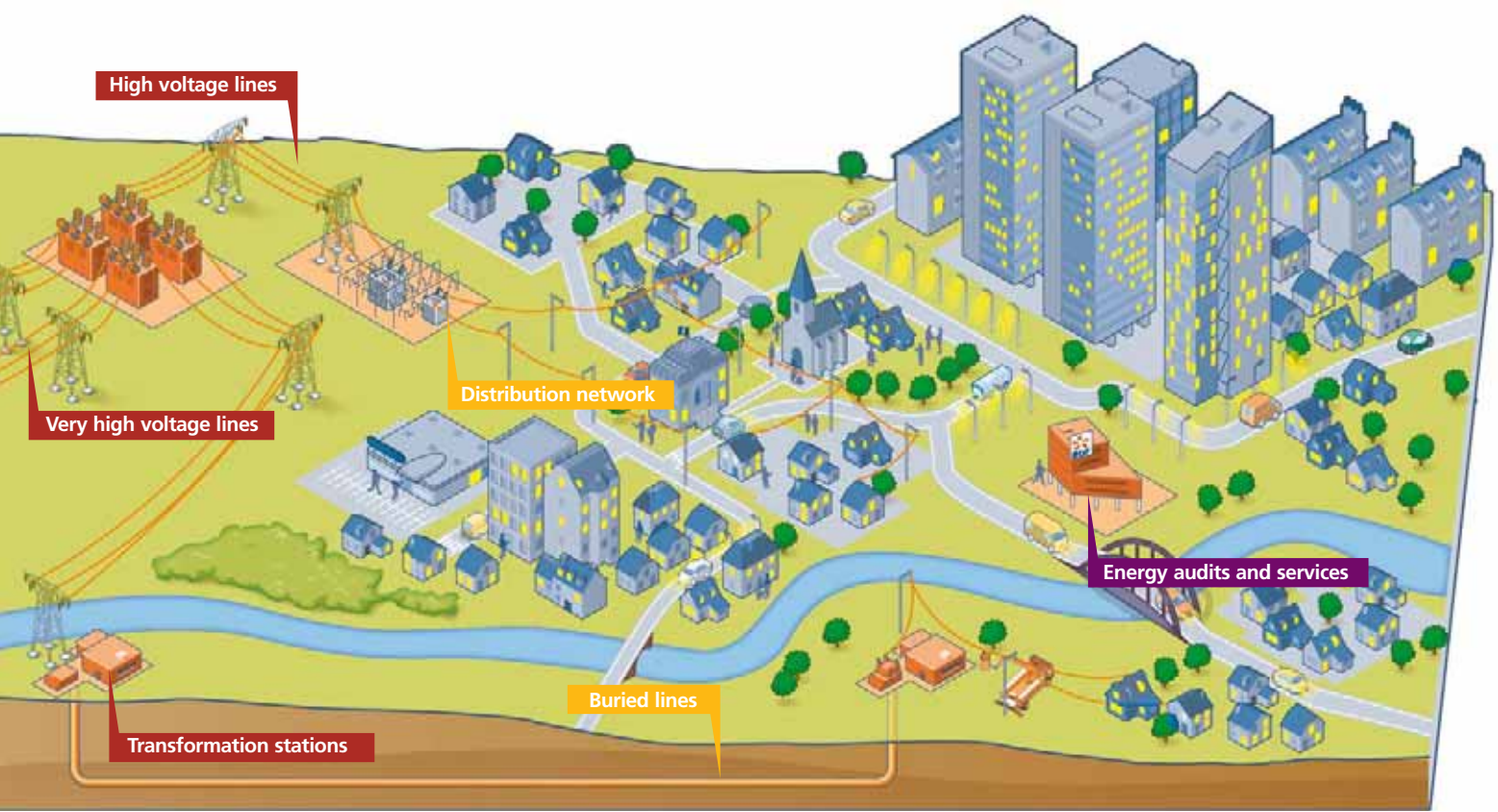
◀ **Innovate** and **promote** research and development in all Group activities, notably

- SOCIAL**
- **Encourage** career advancement at all stages as nuclear skills are renewed.
 - **Manage** restructuring in a responsible manner.

◀ **Involve** subcontractors and suppliers in our commitment to sustainable development. **Guarantee** a safe **Offer** the disabled a wide range of positions and jobs. **Respect** human rights

- ECONOMIC**
- **Ensure** that facilities and people are secure by monitoring nuclear, hydro and gas safety.
 - **Guarantee** that our activities are acceptable to local populations via dialogue and partnerships with stakeholders.
 - **Inform** others and ensure that our industrial activities are transparent.
 - **Participate** in local economic and cultural life.
 - **Guarantee** security of supply thanks to our energy mix and trading activities and ensure continuity of electricity supply.

velopment issues



Transmission	Distribution	Supply, services and trading
--------------	--------------	------------------------------

- **Conserve** local landscapes through efforts to blend into the environment.
- **Take action** to protect biodiversity.
- **Reduce** the level of conventional waste produced at the source and promote recycling.

- **Conserve** local landscapes by working to bury medium and low voltage lines.
- **Protect** the safety of local populations by promoting awareness of electricity risks and reducing the risk of toxic gas emissions from distribution infrastructures.
- **Take action** to conserve biodiversity through efforts to protect birdlife.
- **Reduce** the level of conventional waste produced at the source and promote recycling thereof.

- **Develop** renewable energy offers for all customers.
- **Accompany** our customers in their efforts to generate renewable energies for their own needs.
- **Develop** energy saving offers and services for local authorities, companies and individuals.
- **Help** our customers to control their carbon emissions through energy efficiency measures.

to address climate change. **Encourage** equal access to energy for developing populations. ►

◄ **Prepare** employees in France for market opening in 2007 through social dialogue and skill management. ►

and healthy work environment at all facilities. **Encourage** diversity in all activities and all ways. ►

- **Ensure** that the transmission grid is accepted by fostering dialogue and concertation with stakeholders.

- **Work closely** with all customers by ensuring that employees are available and local offices accessible, notably to the disabled.
- **Contribute** to social cohesion at local level by supporting employment, diversity, and actions in specific neighborhoods (city politics).
- **Participate** in local economic and cultural life.

- **Adapt** product and service offers by anticipating trends in demand and ensure quality service.

◄ **Guarantee** that the most vulnerable have access to energy. ►

ENERGY CHALLENGES

Proactive responsibility

The Group has integrated a sustainable development strategy to its industrial project providing direction for activities in generation, sales and marketing, R&D and also in stakeholder dialogue.

GROUP COMMITMENTS

Respect for the individual and consideration for the general interest are the cornerstones of EDF's quality public service ethics and provide direction for Group activities. EDF has repeatedly made public commitments to sustainable development¹: drafting its own *Agenda 21**, adherence to the Global Compact* in 2001, rollout of the Group's Ethical Charter in 2003.

EDF's sustainable development initiatives fall under the framework of three main commitments. **The Public Service Agreement** (*Contrat de Service Public – CSP*) renews the missions with which EDF was entrusted by the French government. In June 2006, an agreement watch committee (*Comité de*

encourage exchange of best practice and accelerate the Agreement rollout Group-wide. Lastly, the Group's **Environmental Policy** addresses environmental issues and sets the direction for actions to be taken: low greenhouse gas emissions in electricity generation; development of renewable energy; energy efficiency services; limitation of environmental and sanitary impacts; protection of biodiversity; investment in research; dialogue with stakeholders and well-informed employees.

In France, following the EDF Chairman and CEO's signature of a **commitment to promote diversity and equal opportunity in the company** in June 2006, EDF signed a national charter promoting diversity

SHARING RESPONSIBILITY

The various branches and divisions of EDF SA and Group companies are responsible for implementing the sustainable development commitments. The Sustainable Development Division ensures the coordination, accompanying measures and reporting on the various initiatives undertaken. Sustainable development criteria are included in the analytic grid used by the Commitments and Shareholding Committee (*Comité des engagements et participations*) to assess investment projects and in the quarterly reporting of Group subsidiaries and affiliates.



IMPLEMENTING EDF'S ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Renewed in April 2005 for a period of three years by Det Norske Veritas (DNV), the Group's ISO 14001 certification covers all of EDF SA's activities and those of most of the Group's companies. In 2006, the ISO 14001 certification scope was extended to include the EDF SA's Services Division and to subsidiaries Sodetrel (France), and Comego's seven sites (Mexico). EnBW began the ISO 14001 certification process for its environmental

Our 5 values: respect for the individual, respect for the environment, excellence, solidarity, integrity.

suivi du Contrat) published its first review of the Agreement, confirming that results comply with targets. **The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Agreement**, drawn up with EDF's social partners, provides for concrete commitments to stakeholders, employees and the environment. The Committee for Dialogue on Corporate Responsibility (*Comité de dialogue de la responsabilité sociale - CDRS*), the joint committee that tracks the application of the CSR Agreement, stated that, overall, EDF companies were upholding their commitments. In 2006, an intranet site was created to

(*Charte nationale de la diversité*) in September. **An agreement on socially responsible sub-contracting** was concluded in October. Earlier, as part of the Group's environmental policy, a **policy on biodiversity** was established in May.

Our quality public service missions in France:

- Guarantee security of supply and the safety of EDF facilities,
- Contribute to local development and to the protection of the environment,
- Ensure equal access to energy.

¹. The texts of these commitments are available online at: www.edf.com.



management system (EMS) and EnBW's holding and EnBW Regional were certified. The environmental management program includes hundreds of actions corresponding to annual targets and measurable indicators. Environmental performance accounts for 50% of EDF SA's profit-sharing scheme (national share).

TRANSPARENCY AND ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the French NRE law of 2001 on new economic regulations, the Group publishes environmental and social information in its Management Report. The indicators in the Sustainable Development Report take into account the recommendations of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) present Group performance and calculation methodology. Since 2005, EDF's process of environmental and social reporting is submitted for appraisal by the statutory auditors. ●



▲ Image from one of EnBW's 2006 advertising campaigns in Germany.



Ambitions Impact Appraisal Tool: assessing project sustainability

Working with experts from the Forum for the Future, the UK's leading organization for sustainable development, EDF Energy developed the Ambitions Impact Appraisal Tool to assess the sustainability of projects based on cost and the benefits to the company, its employees and outside stakeholders. Over 600 assessments were conducted. As a result, a few projects were stopped because of their potential impact on residents.

▶ **50%**
of profit sharing
funds paid to EDF
SA employees
hinge upon
environmental
performance



ENERGY CHALLENGES

Stakeholder dialogue

EDF's activity involves a great many stakeholders with a wide range of interests: consumers, neighborhoods near its facilities, local authorities, government, employees and, since the opening of its capital, shareholders. The Group is developing dialogue with all stakeholders to better understand the expectations of each.

LISTENING TO EXPERTS

The Group's Environment Board reviewed EDF's climate change policy at the end of 2005 and its new renewable energy strategy in early 2007. Created in 1999, this Board, presided by Jean Jouzel, Vice President of the IPCC, brings together ten experts on environmental issues.

The Sustainable Development Panel, composed of experts in the field, provides opinions that are sometimes critical in terms of strategy. In June 2006, the Panel reviewed the Group's policy in favor of access to energy in developing countries¹.

INVOLVEMENT IN THREE NATION WIDE DEBATES IN FRANCE

Three public debates organized in France by the CNDP, the national committee for public debates, provided EDF with an opportunity to present its projects and to hear the opinions of its stakeholders and opponents.

The debate on the EPR² to be built in Flamanville was the first of its kind in France for the construction of a nuclear power plant. The debate gathered 4,000 participants at the 21 meetings held in 13 regions from October 2005 through February 2006. EDF made a real effort to respond accurately and respectfully to over 650 questions. As planned, EDF made the public version of the preliminary report on safety at Flamanville 3 available online at www.edf.com. EDF also signed an agreement improving access to information with the Flamanville CLI (local information commission) and with ANCLI³. The CNDP delivered its report on April 11, 2006, after which the EDF Board of Directors decided on May 4 to confirm the project.

The debate on the Cotentin-Maine very high voltage line assembled several thousand people over the 15 meetings that were held from October 2005 through February 2006 in the departments concerned by the line. The CNDP report was

delivered on April 2006 and RTE's Executive Committee confirmed its intention to build the line. The final course of the line will be established after a consultative process that is expected to last until 2008.

The debate on nuclear waste management concerned all the companies involved in this sector, including EDF, which contributed actively. This debate informed the drafting of the framework law of July 13, 2005 on radioactive waste, enacted on June 28, 2006 (more on this law page 37). ●



Our latest stakeholder: the individual shareholder

2.5 million shareholders of which 130,000 EDF Group employees or former employees supported the Group's industrial project as it was introduced to the stock exchange. According to a TNS-Sofres survey carried out for EDF in May 2006, the sustainable development policy was the second most important factor for these shareholders, second only to strategy. In 2006, EDF sought ways to foster dialogue with these shareholders: documentation, call centers, meetings with executive management, visits of industrial sites, Shareholders' Club etc. Employees and former employees make up the second major shareholder after the French State. EDF encourages dialogue with employee shareholders and their organizations, especially by providing the means for employee shareholder associations to operate.

1. The recommendations and views of these two groups of experts can be consulted online at www.edf.com.

2. European Pressurized Reactor.

3. CLI, local information commission, whose members include power plant management, neighborhood representatives, and local authorities and associations. ANCLI, the national association of local information commissions.

Civil Society

MAIN EXPECTATIONS

- RESPECT FOR GROUP VALUES AND THE ETHICAL CHARTER
- TRANSPARENCY AND OPENNESS TO DIALOGUE

Vehicle

- Mechanisms for the prevention and treatment of social, environmental and societal risks
- Dialogue interface: Environment Board, Sustainable Development Panel, Scientific Committee, etc.

Achievements 2006

- Ethic alert interface
- Pandemic prevention plan
- Meetings of dialogue bodies

Associations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

MAIN EXPECTATIONS

- OPENNESS TO DIALOGUE, TRANSPARENCY
- PARTNERSHIPS

Vehicle

- Partnership with the Nicolas Hulot Foundation, Care France, the Nature Reserves of France, the French Coastal Conservatory, the LPO (French representative of Birdlife International)
- Partnership renewed on eco-education, biodiversity and eco-citizenship

Achievements 2006

- Nicolas Hulot Foundation / EDF staff and customer partnership renewed: Challenge for the Earth campaign, and Ten Cities Tour
- Care: program in Mali
- Agreement renewed with the Nature Reserves of France

Customers, including vulnerable customers, consumer associations

MAIN EXPECTATIONS

- QUALITY, PRICE, SERVICE, RELIABILITY OF SUPPLY, MARKET AND PRODUCT INFORMATION, TRANSPARENCY, ADVICE, FAIR TREATMENT, LISTENING

Vehicle

- Satisfaction surveys
- Organized consultative processes
- Claims service
- Social mediation, solidarity partnerships

Achievements 2006

- Business clubs
- Customer Relations Charter
- EDF France signs an agreement to promote social cohesion in the city for 2005-2007 (June 1, 2006)

Employees and unions

MAIN EXPECTATIONS

- HEALTH, SAFETY, RESPECT FOR SOCIAL AND UNION RIGHTS, FAIR TREATMENT, RECOGNITION OF WORK, TRAINING, DIVERSITY
- EXTENSION OF RIGHTS TO SUBCONTRACTORS

Vehicle

- Internal surveys, internal communication, annual reviews
- Social dialogue at local, national and European (European Works Committee) levels, Social agreements and equality tracking

Achievements 2006

- EDF Group internal publication "One"
- Creation of the CDRS, a Group committee for dialogue on CSR
- First year review on the application of the Group CSR Agreement
- EDF SA: 11 agreements including on the Social Dialogue Agenda, disability training...

Suppliers and subcontractors

MAIN EXPECTATIONS

- LOYALTY, FAIR TREATMENT, LONG-LASTING COMMERCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

Vehicle

- Information sessions
- Supplier clubs
- Partner clubs (by business)
- CGPME (a French federation of SMEs) watch committee

Achievements 2006

- Sustainable development charter between EDF and suppliers
- Social responsibility agreement with subcontractors (September 2006)

Associations that help the vulnerable

MAIN EXPECTATIONS

- SUPPORT FOR ASSOCIATIONS THAT COMBAT EXCLUSION AND SUPPORT FOR ASSOCIATIONS THAT WORK WITH THE DISABLED

Vehicle

- EDF Foundation. Support to the SAMU homeless relief agency, *Secours Populaire*, Red Cross, *Restos du Coeur*
- EDF support: *Electriciens Sans Frontières (ESF)*, Fondem, The French paralytic association, the French muscular dystrophy association (Telethon)

Achievements 2006

- See EDF Foundation Report 2006 at www.edf.com
- ESF's 2006 programs
- Telethon 2006 donations: Employees: €591,920
EDF: €408,080

Government, local authorities, local populations near facilities

MAIN EXPECTATIONS

- QUALITY PUBLIC SERVICE
- LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY: LOCAL SERVICE, SOCIAL COHESION, VULNERABLE CUSTOMERS, LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Vehicle

- Public Service Agreement
- Agreements with the main associations of elected officials
- Local information commissions (CLI), Local water commissions
- Support for local employment and economic development
- Aid to vulnerable customers

Achievements 2006

- Review of first year of application of CSR
- Agreement Economic Development Committee (*Comité de développement économique*) Meuse/Haute-Marne, France
- Joined EuroCLI, the European association of CLIs
- Participated in working group of water stakeholders on expectations regarding hydro plants
- Participation in local development committees

Shareholders, investors, financial community, rating agencies

MAIN EXPECTATIONS

- TRANSPARENT, RELIABLE, EXHAUSTIVE INFORMATION ON THE ORGANIZATION, BUSINESS, RESULTS, STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

Vehicle

- Meetings and conferences
- Facility visits
- Pamphlets and brochures
- Reference Document, Annual Reports, Press releases
- Replies to CSR rating agencies or investors

Achievements 2006

- Creation of an Investor Relations Division and a Retail Investor and Employee Shareholding Division
- Investor Day at Flamanville
- Web site, Hotline
- Shareholder Letter
- Facility visits
- Shareholders' Club and Advisory Committee

International organizations

MAIN EXPECTATIONS

- EDF CONTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC ENERGY POLICIES

Vehicle

- EDF: member of the E8, the World Energy Council, the WBCSD, signatory of the Global Compact

Achievements 2006

- E8 Congress in Evian
- P. Gadonneix will chair the WEC beginning in 2007
- Co-chaired WBCSD working group, publication of *Powering a sustainable future*
- EDF becomes "institutional stakeholder" of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)