

● ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE

● EDF's energy mix

EDF, as an electricity producer and as part of its industrial project and major investment program, contributes to addressing climate change by developing generation facilities that emit little or no greenhouse gases. Decisions in this area also reflect the context of each country where it is active.

ENERGY ADAPTED TO EACH COUNTRY

The Group adapts its energy mix to suit the needs of each country where it is active, but always aims to reconcile reliability of supply, competitive prices and limited greenhouse gases.

In mainland France, 95% of EDF's generation is CO₂-free (excluding LCA) thanks to its nuclear and hydro plants. Fossil-fired generation is an indispensable back-up at peak hours or during exceptional cold waves, since it can be adjusted on the spot to meet demand. The generation fleet's overall emissions, less than 50g CO₂/kWh, are eight times lower than the European average (400 g CO₂/kWh).

In Corsica and the French overseas departments, which are highly dependent on fossil fuels, the Group is optimiz-

ing its facilities and investing heavily in renewables.

In Italy, a country which has renounced nuclear power, Edison is banking on combined cycle gas (CCG) and, to a lesser extent, cogeneration, which offers high output while emitting half the CO₂ per kWh of traditional gas plants. In 2006, Edison brought on stream three plants (2,000 MW including its subsidiary Edipower). Two other units will be brought on stream in 2007. Edison also operates 68 hydroelectric plants and 23 wind-farm concessions (256 MW).

In Germany, EnBW is the least-emitting German electricity producer with 241g CO₂/kWh thanks to its hydro and nuclear plants.

In the UK, EDF Energy relies on coal and gas plants, but has also expressed interest

EDF's energy mix (2006 figures)

Installed capacity

in GWe

	TOTAL	NUCLEAR	THERMAL NON NUCLEAR	HYDRO	OTHER RENEWABLES
EDF SA	98.2	63.1	14.6	20.4	NS
Europe excluding EDF SA	25.5	2.7	19.4	2.7	0.7
Europe	123.7	65.8	34.0	23.1	0.7
Rest of the world	4.4	NS	4.4	NS	NS
EDF Group	128.2	65.8	38.5	23.1	0.7

Generation

in TWh

	TOTAL	NUCLEAR	THERMAL NON NUCLEAR	HYDRO	OTHER RENEWABLES
EDF SA	490.8	428.1	21.1	41.6	NS
Europe excluding EDF SA	115.9	22.8	83.8	7.8	1.5
Europe	606.7	450.9	104.9	49.4	1.5
Rest of the world	26.7	NS	26.7	NS	NS
EDF Group	633.4	450.9	131.6	49.4	1.5

NS : not significant for the unit used.

EPR: improved fuel rate and thermodynamic efficiency will reduce the production of radioactive waste by 30%.

in being a part of the nuclear revival in this country, where gas has recently peaked, leading to new thinking on energy policy. A Nuclear Project team was put together in view of possibly investing in new nuclear facilities in the UK, using EDF's expertise in this area.

NUCLEAR: A CO₂ EMISSIONS-FREE ENERGY FOR THE FUTURE

Faced with growing demand for electricity, renewable sources and energy savings cannot alone suffice. Between 1990 and 2004, despite the spectacular boom in renewables, the share of fossil-fuels rose from 63 to 66% on the global balance sheet of electricity generation. Electricity generation itself increased by 48%. In terms of thermal generation, the choice therefore comes down to nuclear or fossil-fired energy. EDF's choice of nuclear – along with hydropower - for its energy mix accounts for the fact that EDF's generation in France is low in CO₂ emissions. It will therefore continue to play a preponderant role.

After four months of public debate, EDF confirmed its plans and launched work on an EPR (European Pressurized Reactor) reactor in Flamanville, France. This will allow EDF to begin renewing its nuclear fleet until "4th generation" technologies are ready, toward the mid-21st century. In terms of safety, the new reactor is reinforced by four independent safeguard systems that make for easier maintenance and a tenfold reduction in risk of core meltdown, already very low in today's reactors. With its improved industrial performance (lower consumption, higher availability) and a capacity of 1,600 MW,



▲ Penly Nuclear Plant. Alongside hydropower, nuclear ensures that EDF's generation mix emits only low levels of CO₂.

the EPR will generate 36% more electricity than the current 1,300 MW reactor. Improved fuel rate and thermodynamic efficiency will reduce the production of radioactive waste by 30%.

Thanks to best practice in France and abroad, collective dosimetry will be halved, bringing it down to 0.35 Man-Sieverts/year. Liquid and atmospheric (excluding tritium and carbon 14) radioac-

tive effluents will be reduced by at least 30% per MWh generated. During operation, pumping of seawater and heat release will have an insignificant impact for the surrounding marine ecosystem.

Outside Europe, the Group intends to put its engineering competence to use by participating in new nuclear projects in China, the United Kingdom, and possibly the United States.



The role of fossil-fired generation in EDF France's energy mix

The 31 units operated in France account for 4 to 5% of EDF's generation. It has become, next to nuclear, a way to adjust supply to meet fluctuating demand. Combustion turbines are remote-controlled by dispatching centers and can be fired up to full load in just 12 minutes.

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... HYDROPOWER: THE VERY FIRST RENEWABLE ENERGY

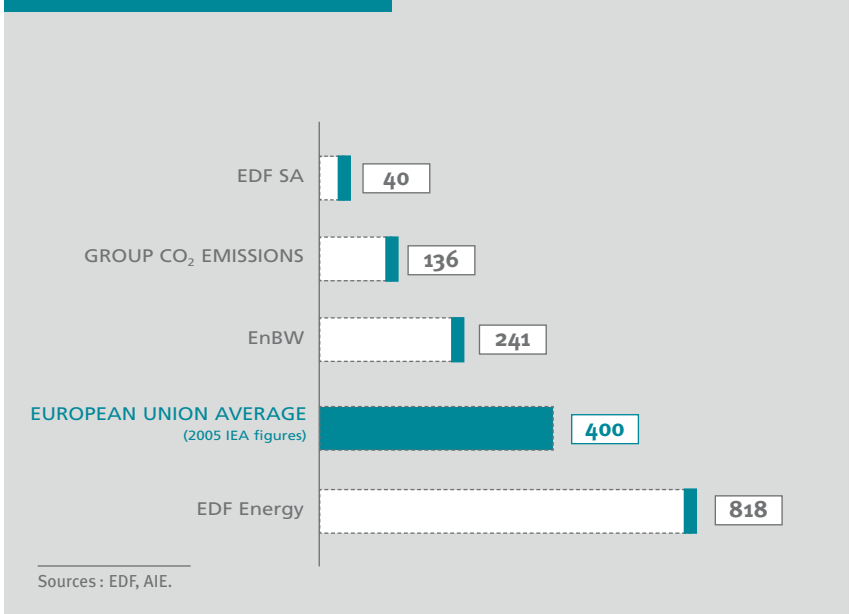
Cost-effective, reactive and powerful, hydropower constitutes EDF's other major energy, indispensable in terms of sustainable development. In France, EDF is optimizing its existing plants and investing in new projects, including the development of 92 MW in Gavet on the Romanche river, and construction of dams on the Rizzanese (50 MW) in Corsica and of Rivière de l'Est (20 MW) on Reunion Island.

In Germany, EnBW is boosting its share of run-of-river hydropower: the Rheinfelden plant will increase from 26 MW to 100 MW, generating 600 GWh/year as of 2011 (compared with 185 GWh in 2006).

FOSSIL-FIRED GENERATION: A RESPONSIBLE COMMITMENT

Worldwide, fossil fuels will remain the primary source of electricity generation for a long time to come. EDF intends to apply the very best technologies to improve efficiency and reduce CO₂ emissions and pollutants (SO₂ and NO_x). Used to supply extra power when needed in France, EDF's fossil-fired facilities emitted 19.5 Mt of CO₂ in 2006 (with very significant fluctuations over the year precisely because of its role in rounding off the energy mix by meeting peak demand) making it the second-most emitting industry in the country. EDF Group companies elsewhere in Europe

CO₂ emissions in 2006 (in g/kWh produced)



also use fossil-fired generation: EDF Energy, EnBW, Edison and units in Poland and Hungary. In total, the Group emitted 84 Mt of CO₂ in 2006 in Europe. The carbon cost is now integrated into the production cost of each plant and contributes to determining its position in the order in which plants are called upon: the most costly plant in terms of CO₂ is called up last.

In France, to cover increasingly high peaks in consumption, EDF will increase its fossil-fired generation by 3,100 MW by 2008. In Germany, EnBW decided to build a coal-fired facility in Karlsruhe. The investment is on the order of €1 billion and a study on the construction of a second gas-fired plant in Karlsruhe is underway. Edison's investment program provides for the construction of a combined cycle gas (CCG) plant by 2012.

Efficiency rising, carbon dropping

To reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by limiting recourse to the most emitting power plants, the Group is improving the performance of all its units. In France, increasing the availability of nuclear reactors by 1% leads to a reduction of 4 Mt CO₂.

Clean development mechanisms (CDM)

By investing in initiatives to reduce Greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries, an energy company can benefit from CO₂ emissions quotas in its own country. The EDF Group intends to integrate CDMs in its investment strategies outside Europe. The Group participated in implementing one of the first CDM projects approved by the E8 (an association involved in sustainable development comprising the 8 largest electricity companies worldwide) in 2006, a micro-hydropower project in Bhutan.





▲ EDF Energy has installed desulfurization units at the West Burton (here) and Cottam fossil-fired plants to cut back 90% of sulfur dioxide emissions.

Outside Europe, EDF designed, built and operated gas plants in Vietnam and Brazil, and a coal plant in China.

The Group is mobilizing to prepare tomorrow's fossil-fired generation, notably by developing clean technologies: clean supercritical pulverized coal, highly efficient combined cycle and, in the long term, CO₂ capture and storage.

**THE CARBON MARKET:
EDF PARTICIPATION**

As part of the European Emissions Trading System Directive aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, France's National Allocation Plan 2005-2007 allocates 23.55 Mt of CO₂ emissions quotas, about 50% of the industrial sector's.

Operators without emissions quotas must either reduce their CO₂ emissions, buy emissions permits on the European market or use clean development mechanisms (CDM) as advocated by the Kyoto protocol. At the end of 2006, in order to best manage this constraint and share risks, EDF created a Carbon Fund in charge of negotiating emissions quotas for EDF France and Group companies EDF Energy, EnBW and Edison. The Carbon Fund is run by EDF Trading. ●

▶ **+5,000 MW**
by 2012:
EDF is boosting
generation capacity

● ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE

● Investment in new energies

EDF has made renewable energies an integral part of its energy policy with a view to adding them to its low emissions energy mix while boosting a profitable growth sector.

A MAJOR WIND POWER PROGRAM

By 2010, the Group aims to develop 3,300 MW of wind power, mainly in Europe, and to occupy 20 to 30% of the French market through its subsidiary EDF Energies Nouvelles (EDF EN) which, as of December 31, 2006, boasted an installed capacity of 1,087 MW, of which 763 MW fully-owned, worldwide. In France, where installed capacity rose from 95.2 MW in 2005 to 139.7 MW in 2006, EDF EN brought on stream five farms in Normandy, in the Somme department and in the southwest of France, and launched construction of another 240 MW. In the UK, three wind-farms (44 MW) in the Fenlands came on stream and construction is continuing on Red Tile (24 MW). In Italy, the Santa Agata

project (72 MW) was completed, while Minervino (40 MW) began. In both countries, EDF EN contributed to EDF Group obligations to the renewable energies quota system. In Portugal, where a windfarm of 40 MW came on stream in 2006, EDF EN is pursuing its construction of a group of farms totaling close to 300 MW, of which 36 MW that came on stream in June 2006. In Greece, the construction of 30 MW was completed at the end of 2006 and two other farms (56 MW) were launched. EDF EN is now planning to develop its activities as operator and in maintenance in Europe. EDF EN benefits from its strong position in the United States where its subsidiary EnXco brought on stream 10.6 MW and built the Spearville farm (100.5 MW) for Kansas City Power and Light.

The EDF Group aims to develop 3,300 MW of wind power by 2010

Finally, EDF EN launched development of businesses that is expected to constitute future growth relays: biomass and solar power, offshore wind power and energy in homes.

EDF Energy and Edison are also investing in wind power. Edison plans to raise its

capacity to 450 MW by 2012. EDF Energy is considering increasing its portfolio (by 900 MW) of renewable energy facilities (onshore wind power) by 2015. Projects for the development of wind farms (about 30 MW) are underway and the company applied in 2006 to develop an offshore wind farm off Teesside in the northeast of England, with a potential capacity between 60 and 108 MW.

INVESTMENT IN SOLAR ENERGY

In France, photovoltaic electricity benefits from buy-back tariffs that are advantageous for the producer. Tenesol, EDF and Total owned (50/50%), manufactures photovoltaic units in South Africa and Toulouse, France. In 2006, Tenesol marketed 34 MWp of electrical systems con-

nected to the grid, up from 32 MWp in 2005. The company is solidly positioned in Europe (Germany, Spain) Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. In December 2006, Tenesol inaugurated a factory for the production of 15 MW photovoltaic panels in Toulouse. With this new factory, Tenesol, which already has a factory in South Africa, aims to reach the European market in general, and France in particular.

GREEN ELECTRICITY AND HEAT THROUGH WASTE

The TIRU Group (51% EDF-owned) turns household waste into electricity and heat for urban heating networks. It also builds and operates facilities for reuse of biomass. In 2006, the company's 21 units burned 2.8 Mt of household waste, producing a net 328 GWh of electricity and 2,89 GWh of steam, of which 50% was

EDF Energies Nouvelles goes public

The stock market listing of EDF EN was a major success with a large number of subscribers. The increase in capital resulting from this occasion will contribute to financing a wind-power program of over 3,000 W scheduled between now and 2010/2011. The listing testifies to the excellent cooperation between the Group and a sector operator. EDF EN's capital is now shared between: the EDF Group 50%; Mouratoglou Group 25.09%; Free float: 24.9%.

recognized as “green” energy, thereby avoiding the emission of 165,00 tonnes CO₂ and the consumption of 2 million barrels of oil. In 2006, TIRU, along with SITA (Suez 40%) won a contract to operate the Isseane factory that will treat 460,000 t/year of household waste and cover the needs of 80,000 households west of Paris, avoiding consumption of 75,000 tep of fossil fuels and the emission of 45,000 t of CO₂. ●

EDF EN’s total gross¹ installed capacity at end 2006 (all businesses combined)

	Gross	Net
France	162	120
Portugal	146	87
Greece	75	74
UK	79	79
USA	438	306
Other	137	104
Total	1,037	770
Italy ²	92	44

1. Nominal capacity in MW of EDF EN independent of EDF EN’s share of EDF’s generation fleet; the net capacity takes this percentage into account.
2. Farm developed and held by EDF EN shareholders.

▼ With its new photovoltaic panel factory in Toulouse, Tenesol aims to reach the European market.



● ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE

● Energy efficiency

Saving energy is the foremost solution to issues of climate change and preserving fossil resources. Energy savings and efficiency are an important part of EDF's sales and marketing policy, alongside the promotion of renewables.

NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The European Union makes energy efficiency a priority. France's energy White Paper provides for the creation of energy savings certificates that oblige energy suppliers, under penalty, to economize 54 TWh at their facilities or on the part of their customers between 2006 and 2009.

Over 30 TWh of this economy falls to EDF. The Group views this obligation as an opportunity to enhance its relationship with its customers by proposing energy-efficient solutions. These target a reduction in energy needs (better insulation, more efficient equipment) and in CO₂ emissions by cutting back on the need to call up peak facilities and by boosting the use of renewable energies. EDF proposes energy saving advice and energy efficiency offers, working with partners in the energy and building (construction, renovation, insulation, appliances etc.) sectors.



FROM DIAGNOSTIC TO SOLUTIONS

In 2006, EDF developed a number of energy efficiency offers and services. Residential customers in France can now benefit from home energy assessments and advice on reducing energy consumption. Going a step further, EDF can actually assist customers with their renovation projects through offers such as *Objectif travaux*.

Also launched in France, at the end of 2006, the *Carnet de Santé Habitat* is a practical workbook providing homeowners with everyday, practical suggestions combining improved comfort and energy savings. If need be, they may contact an EDF advisor on 0 810 126 126. The launch was accompanied by a publicity campaign.



Potential overall energy savings (mtoe)

Target: 20% savings by 2020

27%
HOUSEHOLDS
(RESIDENTIAL)

30%
COMMERCIAL
BUILDINGS
(SERVICE SECTOR)

26%
TRANSPORT

25%
MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY

Source: Action Plan for Energy Efficiency – European Communities Commission (10/19/2006)

For companies and local authorities, EDF offers services to track energy consumption and alert customers when something appears out of the ordinary, as well as customized energy assessments.

Once EDF has identified ways to save energy, it can assist customers in implementing them using competent professionals and, where needed, in financing projects and quality control.

CONCRETE ENERGY SAVINGS

The first energy savings certificates obtained by EDF had to do with the installation of high-performance thermal windows and a highly efficient communal condensation boiler for 389 apartments. Carried out with the Douarnenez and

Armorique public housing authorities, this operation cut energy consumption and associated CO₂ emissions. It also reduces residents' heating bills.

EDF also proposed a number of other projects which are currently being evaluated. One of them involves the sale of over 430,000 low energy light bulbs in France's overseas department Reunion Island, in partnership with Ademe, the departmental Council and major supermarket chains (Carrefour, Auchan, Casino etc.). This would increase tenfold the volume of low energy bulbs usually distributed on Reunion Island.

In the UK, EDF Energy and the London Climate Change Agency created the joint-venture London ESCo to promote ●●●



decentralized power systems and projects aimed at reducing CO₂ emissions (reductions of up to 170,000 tonnes of CO₂ per year).

**GREEN SOLUTIONS
UPSTREAM
AND DOWNSTREAM**



With EDF's *Equilibre*® product range in France, professionals, companies and local authorities can state their preference for renewable energy. For each *kWh Equilibre*® bought, EDF injects 1 kWh onto the grid from renewable energy sources. The offer *kWh Equilibre*® + goes a step further, providing additional financial support for the Cisel research on how to cut the cost of photovoltaic to make it more widely available. Close to 1 billion "green" kWh were subscribed to as of December 31, 2006. Similar offers are



proposed elsewhere: Edison in Italy (*Idea Verde*) EnBW in Germany (*NaturEnergie*) and EDF Energy in the UK (*Greentariff*). Residential customers benefit from advice and solutions on how to equip their homes to use renewables, e.g. solar water heaters and heat pumps. This too, was the object of a publicity campaign in 2006.



In Germany's Bade-Wurtemberg, EnBW offers an incentive of €510 to residents who install heat pumps connected to a geothermal grid and provides them with expertise, representing an investment of €1 million for EnBW thus far.



In the UK, EDF Energy promotes decentralized power systems.

▼ OCS Group Ltd offers one complete solution for property support services, for both large and small customers alike. The group has over 50 years experience in providing essential hygiene services and is a market leader in raising washroom standards. This EDF Energy customer subscribed to the "Energy Watch" service in an effort to do more to control and reduce its energy consumption.



EDF Médiathèque – Philippe ERANIAN

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● **Energy efficiency**

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▲ For each *kWh Equilibre*® purchased, EDF has committed to inject 1 kWh generated with renewable energies, for instance water, into the grid.

- Renewable energy experts assist companies and local authorities in the realization of their projects. Moreover, since end 2006, local authorities in France can have their collaborators participate in a dedicated training seminar on renewables that provides the basic technical understanding required to choose the most adapted solutions for public buildings.

CARBON MARKET CUSTOMER OFFERS

In France, EDF uses its vast industrial experience to assist companies and local authorities concerned by the National Allocation Plans which allot, for the period 2005-2007, 156.1 million tonnes of CO₂ quotas per year to a total of 1,085 sites.

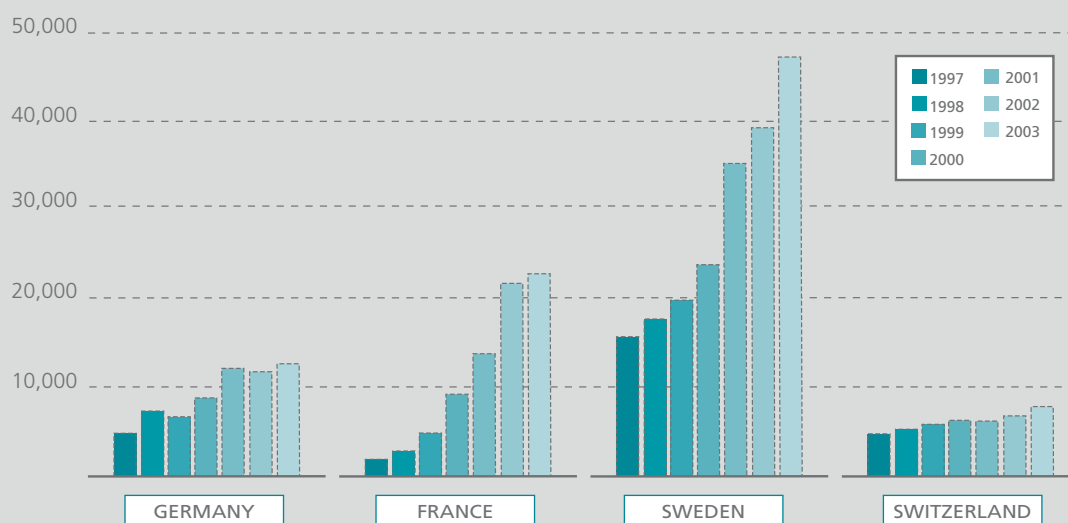
Our *Carbone Optimia* offer proposes: a review detailing customers' CO₂ emissions; a diagnostic of customer facilities in terms of CO₂ that identifies room for improvement, backed by figures; and CO₂ trading for the purchase or sale of quotas. In 2006, an agreement was concluded with *Crédit Agricole* by which the bank's customers subject to quotas could benefit from this offer at preferential rates. ●



The “Together, let's save energy!” campaign in France

For five weeks, EDF teams provided information and practical energy savings advice in ten major cities in partnership with the Nicolas Hulot Foundation. The “Commitment Charter” on energy savings rallied 4,165 signatures. These commitments represent 8 GWh yearly, equal to all the public lighting for a city like Avignon.

Yearly sales of heat pumps 1997-2003



Source: Association Française pour les Pompes à Chaleur (AFPAC).

The heat pump, a solution for the future

The principle behind the heat pump is that we can draw energy from nature to save money while protecting the environment. Heat pumps, efficient and ecological heating systems, have been widely adopted in countries like Sweden, where they are installed in 95% of new homes.

The heat pump recovers the energy that is naturally present in water, air and the soil and transforms it for use in heating homes. For each kWh consumed, heat pumps produce up to 4 kWh of heat. Another major advantage is that the pumps generate some three times less CO₂ than traditional heaters.

The French heat pump market has been boosted by growing public awareness of environmental challenges. More than 25,000 systems were installed in 2005, compared with an annual average of less than 1,500 prior to 1997. France can therefore be expected to pull in front of Sweden, the traditional market leader.

EDF is working harder than ever to advise its customers on the best solutions for saving energy, maximizing comfort and protecting the environment. The heat pump is one of the heating products it is recommending to more and more of its customers.

EDF France :

▶ **1 BILLION**
green kWh
signed up for
in 2006

● ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE

● Research and development

EDF puts its R&D to work on the energy issues facing the world today: depletion of natural resources, climate change and nature conservation. One-third of R&D spending goes to protecting the environment: energy savings and efficiency, air quality and climate, water quality, programs in favor of biodiversity, etc.

PLANNING AHEAD FOR THE NEW ENERGY LANDSCAPE

EDF R&D contributes to preparing the Group's choice on how its generation mix will be composed in the future. It draws up scenarios factoring in the outlook on economic development and the impact of climate change on energy demand. It assesses the technical, financial and environmental performance of the various types of generation: generation 4 nuclear, renewables, fossil-fired facilities with CO₂ capture and storage, and heat and electricity storage. For major industrial customers, EDF R&D fine-tunes low energy electrical uses and processes for equal or even improved quality of manufacturing. It develops processes like induction, substituting electricity for fossil fuels with major gains in terms of energy efficiency.



HOUSES AND BUILDINGS: DEVELOPING ENERGY EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES

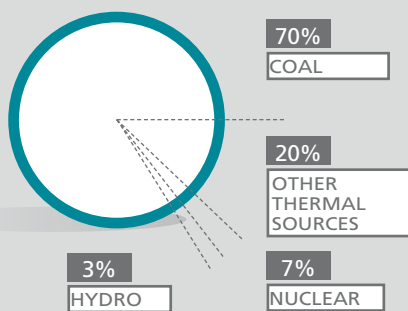
EDF R&D tested and patented a very high temperature heat pump that can replace a residential boiler while supplying a house with water over 65°C (149°F), reducing CO₂ emissions by 80% compared with equivalent fuel oil appliances, and halving a household's yearly heating bill.

TWELVE MOBILIZING CHALLENGES

Taking a long-term approach to R&D, EDF has structured its research around 12 middle and long-term R&D challenges for which it mobilizes researchers and partners in France and abroad. Several R&D themes contribute directly to protecting the environment:

- Anticipating the effects of climate change on water, a shared resource,
- Identifying the environmental impact of EDF facilities,
- Thinking ahead to the new energy landscape,
- Developing energy efficient technologies and services for homes and other buildings,
- Developing new uses for electricity in industry and contributing to energy efficient processes,
- Innovating in the fields of renewable energy and electricity storage.

EDF CO₂ kWh by energy source



*Hydro includes pumping stations, other thermal sources include fuel, diesel, combustion turbines and steel gas.

NUCLEAR AND HYDRO:
10% of CO₂ emissions
95% of generation

THERMAL:
90% of CO₂ emissions
5% of generation

EDF kWh life cycle

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is the main method for overall environmental assessment. It assesses a product's impact at every step of its life (construction, supply, operations, deconstruction), and covers the LCAs of the components it needs to function. This is the preferred tool of the European Commission's Integrated Product Policy (IPP). It serves as the basis for the new Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) and is used by public authorities (notably Ademe in France) and industry. As part of the Cyvike project, EDF conducted LCAs of each of its generation lines in France: nuclear, coal, hydro, gas and oil. The life cycle of each generation line is taken into account, from the extraction of raw materials to waste management. The results from Cyvike are used to calculate EDF's greenhouse gas indicator published monthly on the website. Each year, the main parameters and data are updated.



EDF Médiathèque – Philippe ERANIAN

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Meeting between Az-Eddin Khalfi, research engineer in fluid mechanics, energy and environment (R&D EDF), Eric Landes, project head (EDF Energies Nouvelles) and their Austrian colleagues from the Güssing biomass gasification unit in Austria. Goal: validate the potential of this generation technology.



COOPERATING TO BUILD THE FUTURE OF RENEWABLES: THREE EXAMPLES

Photovoltaic. As part of the Cisel project, EDF worked on 2nd generation thin-filmed photovoltaic solutions that would bring down the production cost of photovoltaic units. Moreover, in 2006, EDF along with the CNRS and the ENSCP launched a project to design 3rd generation, very high output photovoltaic, bringing together European partners and collaborating with research laboratories like the United States NREL and the Australian university UNSW.

Solar thermal. Solar thermal plants, which convert the sun's rays directly into heat to produce electricity, are gaining new interest. In 2006, EDF along with the CNRS, Ademe and other industrialists, built and tested a hybrid solar/gas system (1.6 MW) in the French Pyrenees that uses

solar heat to warm the air that goes into a gas turbine, with an overall improved output. This design takes into account, on a scale multiplied by 5, feedback from a similar project in Almeira, Spain.

Biomass. EDF is working with TUV Austria Power, Repotec and Austrian Power to develop the Güssing biomass gasification unit (2 MWe) in Austria. EDF contributed to European projects to validate the potential of this technology, which combines the generation of electricity and heat with bio-fuels in a way that best exploits the renewable carbon constituted by biomass. EDF is also studying the development of a 5 MWe pilot factory, opening the way to the commercial operation of this technology. ●



Electric vehicles

The first energy company to have signed the sustainable development charter drafted by the International Public Transportation Union (*l'Union Internationale des Transports Publics*), EDF is promoting electricity public transportation (buses and trolleys) and investing in the development of a new generation of electric vehicles like the Bolloré Group's Blue Car. EDF already has the world's largest fleet of electric vehicles, with 1,500 to date, and is testing a number of new models, including *Clenova 2*, developed by Dassault's subsidiary SVE.

▶ **ONE MILLION**
euros is invested in R&D
for the environment
every three days