

Glossary

ADEME : Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie– France's Agency for Environment and Energy Management. Under the supervision of the French Ministries of Ecology and Sustainable Development, Economy and Industry, and Research, Ademe both advises and finances the environment-friendly projects of public authorities, private companies and individuals.

Agenda 21 : action plan for the 21st century signed by more than 150 nations at the 1992 Earth Summit held in Rio and aimed at fighting poverty and social exclusion, production of sustainable goods and services and protection of the environment. Since then, local authorities, companies and associations have been invited to adapt the principles of the Agenda 21 agreement to their specific situations by defining and implementing "local Agenda 21". The process involves implementation of sustainable development principles on a daily basis. The commitments made by EDF as part of its own local Agenda 21 are set forth in French on the company's website (www.edf.com).

Becquerel (Bq): international legal unit for measuring radioactivity. The Becquerel (Bq) is equal to one radioactive disintegration per second. This unit represents such a low level of activity that it is used in multiples: the MBq (megabecquerel or million Becquerels) and the GBq (gigabecquerel or billion Becquerels).

Care: this NGO was created in 1945 to improve the quality of life in developing countries. Care works in collaboration with local populations and government authorities to ensure project efficiency. Care currently works in 60 countries throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America on over 350 different programs.

Cumac: from *cumulée actualisée*, this energy unit corresponds to the quantity of energy saved discounted at a rate of 4% through to the end of the operation.

Dosimetry: the determination, by estimation or measurement, of radiation exposure received by a substance or individual.

Energy savings certificates: the French law of July 15, 2005 provided for an energy savings incentive scheme by setting a national target of 54 TWh cumacs from now to end 2008. To stay within target, energy providers like EDF, who will bear approximately half of the effort demanded, can make the required savings within their own facilities or incite their customers to do so. Also called "white certificates", the energy savings certificates are delivered against savings achieved and are exchangeable between energy providers or corporate bodies (local authorities for instance) who may also contribute to these efforts. Players who have accumulated a sufficient number of certificates between 2006 and 2008 will be able to sell them to others who were unable to reach their targets, and who would thus be subject to a €20/missing MWh penalty.

Global Compact: launched by the United Nations Secretary in July 2000 to promote dialogue between companies, UN agencies, labor and civil society on nine universal principles in the areas of human rights, labor, and the environment. A tenth principle was added in 2004: the fight against corruption.

GRI: the Global Reporting Initiative was launched at the end of 1997 to develop globally applicable guidelines for reporting on the economic, environmental and social performance of companies, and later of any governmental or non-governmental organization. Compiled by the Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies (CERES) in association with the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the GRI incorporates the active participation of companies, NGOs, accounting organizations, business associations and other stakeholders worldwide.

National Allocation Plans (NAP): national legislation establishing limits to the CO₂ emissions of the most polluting industrial and generation sites for a given period. NAPs provide a framework for the European emissions trading scheme aimed at reducing the greenhouse gas emissions of European industries and allowing players to buy or sell emissions permits that enable them to respect their quotas.

Sievert (Sv): legal unit used to derive equivalent doses. It measures the biological effect of a given dose of radiation. A milliSievert (mSv) expresses one thousandth of a Sievert and a microsievert (µSv) a millionth of a Sievert.

Watt: legal unit of power representing the energy consumed or generated in a given time. One watt is equal to one joule per second. The watt's symbol is W. It is usually referred to in multiples: kW (kilowatt) with 1 kW equal to 1,000 W; MW (megawatt) equal to 1 million W; and GW (gigawatt) equal to 1 billion W.

WBCSD: World Business Council for Sustainable Development – an international association of companies.