

# EDF GROUP SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2006

## INDICATORS

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EDF has published information on Sustainable Development since 2001.

All the published accountability indicators follow the recommendations in the Global Reporting Initiative of October 2006 (GRI 3), the international reference framework for sustainable development indicators. A table illustrating this commitment to compliance with GRI methodology can be found at the end of this document.

In addition to the reporting of the sustainable development indicators defined by the Group, the reporting process includes the quantification of environmental expenditure. This is included in this report and enables the Group's response to the mandatory annual survey by the Statistics bureau of the French Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry (*Service des Études et des Statistiques Industrielles du Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et de l'Industrie - SESSI*), relating to corporate initiatives submitted in terms of environmental protection.

Since 2005, the Group has engaged in the progressive verification of its environmental and social data and has submitted this reporting procedure to external assessment. Within this context, the Group aims to bolster the reliability of the annual reporting of its consolidated sustainable development accountability indicators by aligning their reporting scope more with that used for financial accounting, ensuring quality control at every level of data collation and consolidation, and better understanding and application of procedures defined in the Group guidelines (*Référentiel du Groupe*).

Based on the conclusions of this work, the Group has begun to implement measures to improve reporting procedures in 2006 and will continue to do so in 2007.



# Reporting methodology

## REPORTING SCOPE

The scope covered by the reporting procedure is based on the consolidation scope provided half-yearly by the Finance Division and on criteria linked to the relevance of the activity undertaken by affiliates in matters of sustainable development.

More precisely, this scope takes in EDF SA and a number of affiliates which are either globally or proportionally integrated. Equity accounted affiliates are excluded from the scope for data collation.

At the same time, because data are collected separately, the reporting scopes for social and environmental indicators differ significantly; environmental reporting integrates EDF's affiliate in the Ivory Coast, Azito, while social reporting covers EDF Belgium, the holding company EDEV and two real estate affiliates.

Note that the consolidation scope has changed since 2005: the French subsidiaries Socodei and Soprolif were integrated in 2006 and Light, which was disposed of in 2006, is no longer consolidated. Two distribution subsidiaries, EDF Italia (Italy) and Hispaelec (Spain), were also excluded from the 2006 scope.

For 2006, the consolidation scope is as follows:

**France:** Électricité de France, EDF-Trading, RTE EDF Transport, Électricité de Strasbourg, Tiru, EDF Énergies Nouvelles, Dalkia, Socodei and Soprolif.  
**Europe:** ECK (Poland), Kogeneracja (Poland), ECW (Poland), Ersá (Poland), Zielona Gora (Poland), Demasz (Hungary), Bert (Hungary), EnBW (Germany), Fenice (Italy), Edison (excluding environmental data) (Italy), EDF Energy (UK).

**Americas:** Altamira II (Mexico), Anahuac (Mexico), Saltillo (Mexico), Rio Bravo III (Mexico), Rio Bravo IV (Mexico), Norte Fluminense (Brazil).

**Asia Pacific:** Synergie (China), Meco (Vietnam).

**Africa:** Azito (Ivory Coast).

Given the way the data is reported, the reporting scope can vary according to the accountability indicators. It is thus specified for each accountability indicator reported.

## INFORMATION ON THE ACCOUNTABILITY INDICATORS USED

The main environmental accountability indicators and the methodology used are detailed in a document (in French and English) supplied by the Sustainable Development Division to its network of direct associates who ensure their distribution to the different data collation teams. Social indicators are defined in an English language document and collated by the Group HR Controlling. The Division communicated this document to its correspondents and collected HR data using existing reporting methods.

As in 2005, environmental expenditure was calculated based on the recommendations made by the French National Accounting Council (*Conseil national de la comptabilité*) in October 2003. Thus, this expenditure is now broken down into nine areas in line with the Eurostat classification and includes provisions made for environmental risk deducting write-backs not attributed to a stated purpose.

The reporting of this expenditure is governed by a triple reference framework:

- A framework accounting document established on September 22, 2005;
- A framework qualitative document established on October 26, 2005 and updated in August 2006, replacing the previous document of January 1998;
- A document adopting the above document, specific to each entity.

Each of the framework documents as well as the matrices used in accountability indicator reporting are available in the Group's two official languages (French and English).

**Finally, details on the following methodologies are provided for certain performance indicators.**

## ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

### Conventional waste

- Data relating to waste and emissions are for 2005.
- Conventional waste includes this year the waste produced by EDF Gaz de France Distribution (EGD) but do not include waste from Island Energy Systems and the Real Estate Division.
- Conventional waste includes ordinary industrial waste, specific industrial waste, waste from the decommissioning of power plants.
- The share of recycled ordinary conventional waste.

### Radioactive waste

- Data relative to solid low to medium level short-lived radioactive waste produced by reactors in operation does not take into account reactor vessel heads and steam generators from exceptional works.
- The consolidated data calculated relative to solid low to medium long-lived waste produced by reactors in operation is an estimate assuming the lasting nature of current practices of conditioning long-lived waste and forecasts for the short term the same ratio of conditioning.

### Environmental expenditure

- For 2006, as for 2005, the EDF Group complied with the recommendation from the French National Accounting Council (*Conseil national de la comptabilité*). In order to facilitate analysis with data from previous years, provisions for environmental risks are mentioned separately.

- The total reported for France excludes expenditure relating to RTE, spun off as a 100% owned subsidiary in 2006.

### SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions

- SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions accounted for at all EDF fossil-fired plants in mainland France correspond to those measured when a plant is coupled with the electricity network. Unit start-up and shut-down phases have not been reported. This treatment is not the same as for SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from certain subsidiaries and affiliates that measure or calculate SO<sub>2</sub> emissions at all phases of generation (start-up, coupling, shut-down).

### Renewable energies

- Renewable energies include hydro, wind and solar photovoltaic power.

## SOCIAL DATA

### Employees

- Medical teams operational within the Group and employees absent for long periods (>90 days) are not included in the statutory number of EDF SA employees.
- The number of employees mentioned includes a percentage of those shared by EDF and Gaz de France.
- A discrepancy in the total number of employees is observed in 2005 and 2006 with respect to departures and arrivals due to the mixed status of some employees (EDF and Gaz de France): their shared percentage is not accounted for in cases of transfer.

### Professional training

- The professional training rate corresponds to the number of agents having undertaken professional training as a function of total employees at 12/31/2006.
- The financial ratio corresponds to training expenditure as a function of salaries paid.

### Health/safety

- EDF Group frequency rate = the number of work-related accidents for Group employees where the period off work is above 1 day x 10<sup>6</sup>/number of hours worked.
- EDF SA frequency rate = the number of work-related accidents for EDF and other employees having been the subject of a report to the French *Caisse Régionale d'Assurance Maladie* (CRAM), where the period off work is above 1 day x 10<sup>6</sup>/number of hours worked.
- EDF SA gravity rate = number of days off work following accidents in the work place for EDF employees, both those covered by collective bargaining agreements and others, in service x 10<sup>3</sup>/number of hours worked.

## Statutory auditors' report on the application of reporting procedures for a selection of indicators published in the EDF Group's sustainable development report

For the attention of the EDF Group's Sustainable Development and Environment Division

At your request, and in our capacity as Statutory Auditors, we have undertaken the work outlined below on the reporting procedures for the sustainable development indicators selected by EDF and indicated by \* in the tables presented on pages 18-23 of the insert section in the annual sustainable development report. The reporting procedures have been defined and implemented by the EDF Group. They have been set out formally by the Group in a procedural document and series of methodological tables, which may be consulted at the EDF SA head office, a summary of which is included in the insert section of the sustainable development report.

### Nature and scope of our work

We have, for the chosen sustainable development indicators:

- Assessed the reporting procedures and system implemented by the EDF Group for the reporting, validation and consolidation of the indicators and have assessed the reporting framework to verify that it is relevant, complete, reliable, impartial and understandable;
- Conducted interviews with those in charge of collecting and consolidating information on the selected indicators within the following Divisions: Environment and Sustainable Development Division, Controlling Division, Human Resources Division, Generation & Engineering Division, Research & Development Division, International and Gas Division, EDF Gaz de France Distribution, and a selection of Divisions<sup>(1)</sup>, affiliates<sup>(2)</sup>, and EDF Group industrial<sup>(3)</sup> sites in order to assess whether the reporting procedures have been understood and implemented;
- Verified, on a test basis, the arithmetic used to calculate these indicators for the selected sites and carried out tests on the consistency of their consolidation.

To conduct this work, we called on the assistance of professionals from our firms specialized in environmental and sustainable development issues.

Our work was not intended to provide moderate or reasonable assurance on the application of the reporting procedures or the indicators themselves, and thus does not include all the verifications pertaining to an audit or a limited review.

### Findings on reporting procedures

The work carried out led to the following findings:

- The EDF Group has established, for the selected indicators, formalised reporting procedures and instructions based on a dedicated internal system which ensures the annual reporting and consolidation of such information over the scope covered;
- In 2006, the EDF Group defined some environmental indicators and structured the social indicators reporting process through its integration in the financial reporting tool;
- As part of continuous improvement in the EDF Group's sustainable development reporting procedures, the reliability of the published data could be enhanced by the implementation of the following measures:
  - the formalisation of the roles and responsibilities of those involved and strengthening of the verification procedures for data at each level of reporting and consolidation;
  - the continued improvement of the environmental and social reporting system particularly by introducing automatic verifications;
  - the precise definition of indicators and calculation methods to improve the international affiliates' understanding of the indicators and particularly those concerning:
    - environmental expenditure;
    - number of managers;
    - number of work hours;
    - number of working days lost following a work accident;
    - handicapped employees;
    - number of sick leave days.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Paris La Défense, March 12, 2007  
The Statutory Auditors

#### Deloitte & Associés

Amadou RAIMI

Tristan GUERLAIN

#### KPMG Audit

#### Division of KPMG S.A.

Jean-Luc DECORNOY

Michel PIETTE

1. Divisions: Nuclear Generation, Nuclear Fuel, Fossil-fired Generation and Engineering, Nuclear Engineering (CIDEN), SMaRT, Operational Technical Unit.

2. Subsidiaries: EDF Energy (UK), BERT (Hungary), EDF Polska (Poland), ENBW (Germany).

3. Sites: Fossil-fired power plant at Aramon (France), Nuclear power plant at Penly (France), Distribution centre at Melun (France), Fossil-fired power plants at West Burton (UK), ECK (Poland), Kraftwert Altbach (Germany), Kelenföld (Hungary), Research & development centres at Chatou and at Clamart (France), Ile-de-France Unit (France).

## INDICATORS

# EDF at a glance

## France

**EDF SA (France + Corsica + French overseas departments)**

**Sales: €31,927 million**  
(EDF + RTE-EDF Transport)

**Installed capacity and generation**

- Installed capacity: 98.19 GW, of which 63.13 GW nuclear, 20.44 GW hydro and 14.62 GW fossil-fired
- Generation: 490.80 TWh of which 428.10 nuclear, 21.10 fossil-fired and 41.60 hydro

**Sales and marketing**

- 27 million customers (excluding Corsica and French overseas departments)
- Electricity sales to end customers 382\* TWh
- Gas: 40,000 professional customer sites

**Electricity distribution/regulated activities**

Through EDF Network Operator and EDF Gaz de France Distribution: 592,200 km of medium voltage lines and 663,800 km of low voltage lines

**RTE-EDF Transport SA (100% EDF) / regulated activities**

Around 100,000 km of high voltage and ultra high voltage grids  
44 cross-border lines

**Dalkia Holding (EDF 34%, Veolia Environnement 66%)**

Energy services

## Germany

**EnBW (45.01% EDF held, 46.12% interest and votes)**

**Sales contribution: €6,016 million**

**Installed capacity and generation**

(Gross data – source: AR EnBW 2006)

- Installed capacity: 14.8 GW, of which 4.8 GW nuclear, 3.4 GW hydro, 6.6 GW fossil-fired and 0.035 GW renewable
- Generation: 74.9 TWh

**Sales and marketing**

(Gross data – source: AR EnBW 2006)

- 6 million of electricity customers and approximately 500,000 gas customers
- Electricity sales: 119.4 TWh
- Gas sales: 83.5 TWh

**Regulated activities**

- Grid: 164,000 km, low, medium and high voltage lines

## United Kingdom

**EDF Energy (EDF 100%)**

**Sales contribution: €8,319 million**

**Installed capacity and generation**

- Installed capacity: 4.8 GW
- Generation: 25.4 TWh

**Sales and marketing**

- 5.5 million customer accounts (of which 1.5 million for gas)
- Electricity sales: 53.5 TWh
- Gas sales and internal consumption: 36.9 TWh

**Regulated activities**

Distribution via Eastern London South East: 7.9 million sites connected and 89 TWh distributed.

Grid: 175,000 km, low, medium and high voltage.

**EDF Trading (EDF 100%)**

**Sales contribution: €747 million**

Energy trading for the Group's own account in Europe

**Volumes traded:**

- Electricity: 1,019 TWh
- Natural gas: about 189 Gm<sup>3</sup>
- Coal: about 387 Mt
- Oil: 242 Mb

\*Excluding Corsica and overseas departments, contract processing (Eurodif and Sollac), internal sales and sales to operators.

## ●●● Rest of Europe

### Hungary

**BERT (EDF 95.57%)**

- Installed capacity  
410 MWe and 1,527 MWth

**Demasz (EDF 100%)**

**Distribution and sale of electricity  
(11.5% of the market)**

- 764,908 customers
- Electricity sales: 4.3 TWh

### Poland

**ECK Cracovie, ECW, Kogeneracja,  
Rybnik, Zielona Gora**

- Installed capacity:  
3,200 MWe and 3,899 MWth

### Slovakia

**SSE (EDF 49%)**

**Distribution and sale of electricity  
(around 30% of the market)**

- 696,000 customers
- Electricity sales: 6.3 TWh

### Spain

**Hispaelec Energia (EDF 100%)**

Sales of electricity to large customers

### Belgium

**EDF Belgium**

- Installed capacity: 481 MWe
- Electricity sales: 4.9 TWh

## ●●● WORLDWIDE

The Group invests and is involved in generation outside Europe as well, bringing its engineering and operating expertise to different projects. EDF also leverages this expertise by offering its services to large national electric companies. For instance, it has been working for several decades now with China's CGNPC on its Daya Bay and Ling Ao nuclear plants, and signed new contracts in 2006 with CGNPC and US-based Constellation Energy for future nuclear development.

### China

**Figlec (EDF 100% -  
Laibin power plant)**

- Installed capacity: 720 MWe

**Shandong Zonghua Power  
Company (EDF 19.6%)**

- Installed capacity: 3,000 MWe

### Vietnam

**Meco (EDF 56.25% -  
Phu My power plant)**

- Installed capacity: 715 MWe

### Laos

**Nam Theun Power Company  
(EDF 35%)**

- Installed capacity: 1,070 MW  
(hydro plant under construction)

### United States

**EnXco (EDF 50%  
via EDF Energies Nouvelles)**

- Wind power generation: 438 MWe  
in operation (Gross data)

### Brazil

**Norte-Fluminense (EDF 90%)**

- Installed capacity: 780 MWe

### Mexico

- Electricity generation: five combined-cycle  
gas plants (2,232 MWe installed)
- Gas transport: Gasoducto del Rio gas pipeline

### Morocco

**Compagnie Éolienne du Détroit  
(EDF 84.5%)**

- Wind power generation:

**Temasol (EDF 50%)**

- Rural electrification using photovoltaic panels

### Ivory Coast

**Azito Gas Plant**

- Installed capacity: 300 MWe  
Supplies approximately 40%  
of national production

### South Africa

**PNES Phambili Nombane  
(EDF 50/50% with Eskom)**

- Construction, expansion and operation  
of the electricity distribution network  
in the township of Khayelitsha

## ●●● Italy

**Edison (EDF 51.58% of capital  
and 50% of voting rights)**

**Sales contribution: €4,434 million**

**Installed capacity and generation**

(Gross data – source: AR Edison  
2006)

- Installed capacity: 11.7 GW (of  
which 3.5 GW with Edipower)
- Generation: 51.9 TWh  
(including Edipower)

**Sales and marketing**

(Gross data – source: AR Edison  
2006)

- Electricity sales: 65.4 TWh (20.8% of  
total net electricity demand in Italy)
- Gross global gas volumes handled  
by the Group's companies including  
plant's internal consumption:  
144 TWh

**Fenice (EDF 100%)**

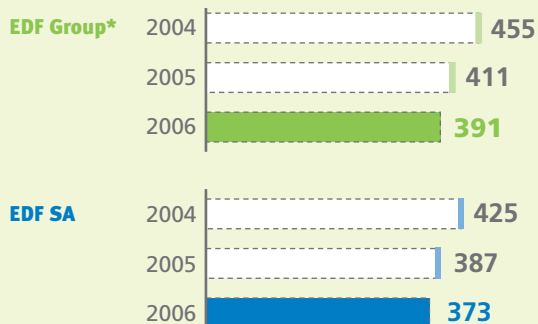
**Sales: €537 million**

Electricity generation facilities, electricity  
transmission grids and environmental  
assets associated with industrial sites

# Financial indicators

## 1. FINANCIAL INDICATORS

### R&D expenditure (in millions of euros)



\*Excluding Edison.

EDF SA's R&D expenditure fell slightly in 2006 (-4.9%).

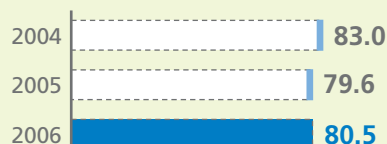
For the 2007-2009 period, EDF has structured its research programs around twelve "Challenges" of which six contribute directly to the main strategic aims for the Group's sustainable development. These programs focus on a certain number of themes (the planet, optimization, customers, generation, networks and digital simulation) that reflect the fields of research most pertinent for the Group, covering all of EDF's activities.

### Customer satisfaction (in %)



With respect to eligible customers, that is to say companies and professionals (segment open to competition) satisfaction progresses slightly after the fall recorded in 2005 following the

### Professional customer satisfaction (in %)



changes introduced by the effective separation of the distribution and sales and marketing activities. Satisfaction nonetheless remains high at more than 80%.

### Provisions for plant decommissioning and last core<sup>1</sup>: EDF Group (in millions of euros)



These provisions concern the entire back end of the nuclear fuel cycle including reprocessing of nuclear fuel and old waste as well

### Provisions to cover the back end of the nuclear cycle: EDF Group (in millions of euros)



as the dismantling of the Marcoule and La Hague reprocessing facilities.

1. Last core = nuclear fuel load.

INDICATORS

# Environmental indicators

## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

### 2.1 Environmental management

First awarded in 2002 and renewed in 2005 for a period of three years, the EDF Group's ISO 14001 certification represents one of the world's most significant ISO 14001 certificates for any industrial group.

In 2006, after three years in operation, EDF's Environmental Management System organization and documentation was simplified.

The Environmental Management Program was revamped to classify hundreds of initiatives according to the ten commitments made by the Group in June 2005.

Each initiative now has an associated annual target and indicator, making it possible to assess annual environmental performance objectively.

#### Spending on environmental protection

	2004	2005	2006
EDF Group (excluding Edison)	€875m	€2.8 bn	€2.9 bn
o/w provisions for environmental risks		(estimated) €1.9 bn	€1.9 bn
EDF SA	€753m	€2.2 bn	€2.5 bn
o/w provisions for environmental risks	NC	€1.5 bn	€1.9 bn

Environmental expenditure was up by 14% in 2006, mainly owing to an increase in provisions.

#### R&D spending relating to the environment – EDF SA (in millions of euros)



R&D expenditure in the area of environment was down by about 9% compared with 2005. This decrease was mainly due to Group efforts toward productivity and the overall decrease in R&D expenditure.

Of the main fields of research, energy savings represented close to a quarter of expenditure, with radiation protection representing another 20%.

Another important area of expenditure (13%) is research on renewables, particularly in buildings (distributed renewables, heat pumps).

#### Breakdown of R&D spending relating to the environment – EDF SA

Environmental field	2006
Atmospheric and climate protection	28.4% (o/w renewables=€14.5m or 13%)
Water protection	16.3%
Radioactive waste and effluents	1.3%
Soil and groundwater protection	0.6%
Noise pollution and vibration	0.9%
Natural environments, plant and animal life	1.0%
Radiation protection (including research on radioactive waste)	20.2%
Other environmental research	31.3% (o/w energy saving = €25.8m or 23%)

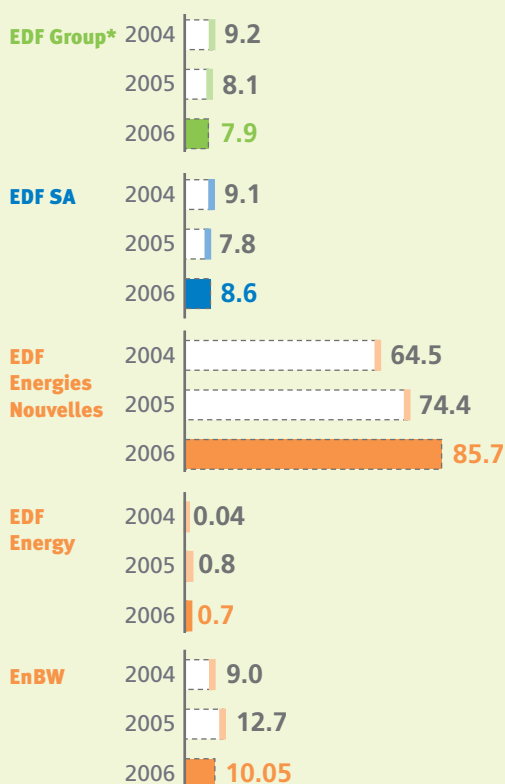
Of the €111 million spent on R&D in 2006, most (€110 million) related to studies.

In addition to energy saving, research programs covered radiation protection, with close to €23 million dedicated to studies on the back-end of the nuclear cycle, radioecology and decommissioning.

# Environmental indicators

## 2.2 Generating electricity from renewable energies

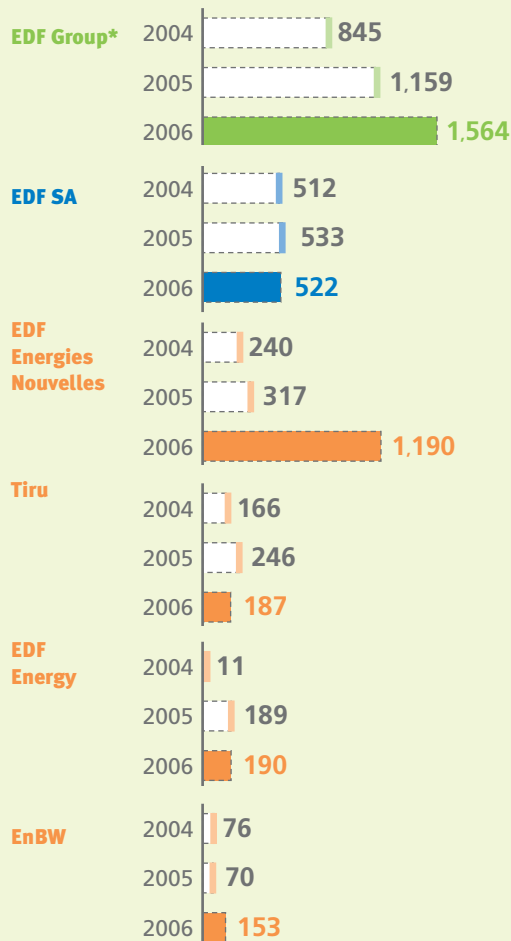
**Electricity generated from renewable energy sources by the EDF SA, the EDF Group and a number of affiliates**



(Note: hydro generation includes pumping).

\*EDF Group figure calculated according to the rules of financial consolidation.

**Electricity generated from renewable energy sources, excluding hydro (in GWh)**



The share of renewables continued to increase: up by 35% at Group level, by 10% in France. Two new wind farms operating for the full year and increased rainfall account for this progress.

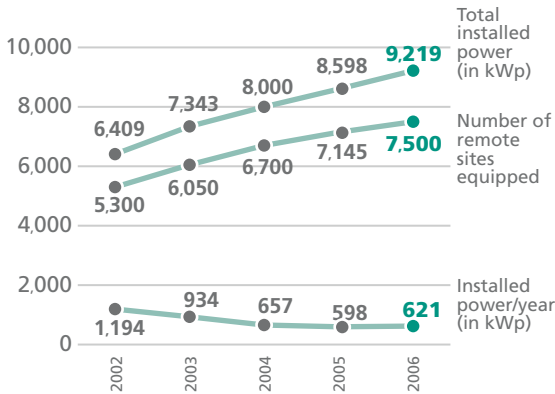
The relative share, however, has leveled off owing to the progression of other sources of electricity generation.

In 2006 the Group continued to boost its wind generation capacity, which is a strong, growing market, through its subsidiary EDF Energies Nouvelles, which was listed at the end of November 2006.

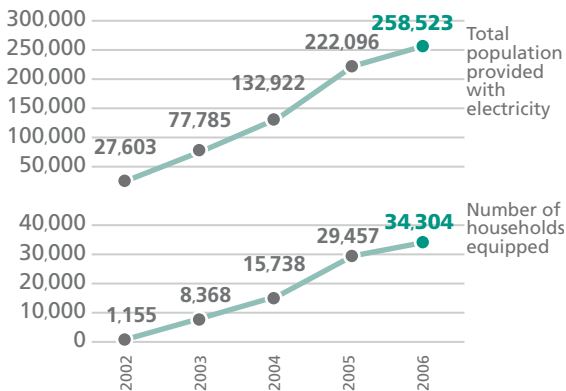
Three wind farms with a total capacity of 44 MW came on stream in the Fenlands, UK, and construction was finished on the Santa Agata wind farm in Italy (72 MW).

EDF Energies Nouvelles' American subsidiary EnXco is strongly positioned in the United States. In 2006, 10.6 MW were brought on stream in Hawaii and the construction of the Spearville wind farm for Kansas City Power and Light was completed.

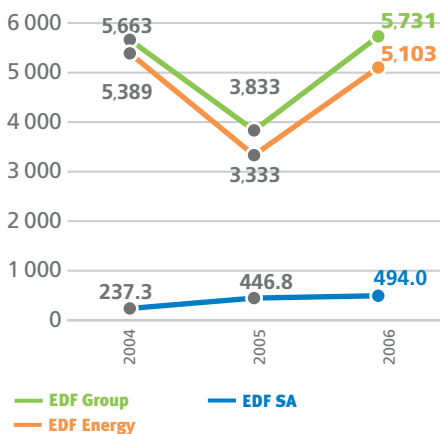
The Group, on its own or with partners, intends to reach an installed capacity of 3,300 MW by 2010.

**Off-grid sites using photovoltaic technologies for electricity in France** (total mainland + overseas departments)


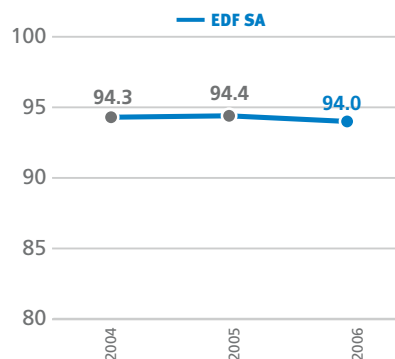
This type of facility – developed by EDF through its Teneos joint affiliate – is found particularly in the French overseas departments. Potential is diminishing but still dynamic.

**Households equipped with photovoltaic technologies in developing countries**


Photovoltaic technologies are well suited to meet basic energy (lighting, audiovisual) needs in scattered communities. EDF and its partners have therefore created decentralized energy services companies on a public-private partnership basis as a way to boost access to energy, mainly in Morocco, South Africa and Mali. By the end of 2006, EDF was participating in four rural programs in these three countries: 30,000 customers (representing 260,000 people) have already been connected to the grid as a result. Another 60,000 customers (350,000 people) are benefiting from a periurban electrification program in a township near Capetown, South Africa. EDF is pursuing its actions in Morocco with Total through their joint subsidiary specialized in solar photovoltaic to supply 60,000 households with the country's National Electricity Bureau. Moreover, a pilot program using photovoltaic water pumps is being rolled out in the same villages.

**Green electricity sales to end customers** (in GWh)


This refers to the quantity of electricity sold through special products guaranteeing the renewable origin of each kWh supplied (*Équilibre*, *Équilibre +* and similar products offered by the other companies in the Group).

**2.3 Landscape conservation**
**Percentage of new medium-voltage power lines buried on EDF SA's consolidation scope in mainland France** (in %)


As part of its high quality public service commitments EDF has, since 2002, been systematically burying at least 90% of the new medium-voltage power lines it installs. The Group has kept its pledge, reiterated under the new Public Service Agreement signed with the French State in October 2005, having maintained a burial rate of over 94% for 3 years.

# Environmental indicators

## 2.4 Impact of the Group's operations on the natural environment

### Raw materials and effluents consumed by the EDF SA's generation activities in France (all generation systems)

	Unit	2004	2005	2006
<b>RAW MATERIALS</b>				
Nuclear reactor fuel	t	1,154	1,253	1,227
Coal	t	5,192,512	6,668,008	5,179,480
Heavy fuel oil	t	1,400,139	1,804,930	1,646,212
Domestic fuel oil	t	233,292	286,073	264,173
Non-industrial gas	10 <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	20,032	35,489	15,075
Industrial gas	10 <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	3,955,731	1,565,130	1,585,350
<b>CONSUMABLES</b>				
Oil	t	960	980	1,065
Limestone (including powdered white chalk)	t	35,003	56,915	38,823
Lime	t	1,369	1,467	1,297
Soda	t	2,738	2,600	2,137
Hydrochloric acid	t	2,852	2,711	1,117
Sulfuric acid	t	22,797	21,921	23,896
Hydrazine	t	87	65	101
Bore	t	303	340	277
<b>ENERGY</b>				
Internal consumption, pumping electricity	TWh	7.3	6.6	7.5
Internal consumption, electricity	TWh	23.5	23.5	23.4
<b>WATER</b>				
River-drawn water	10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	17.4	20.1	19.0
Cooling water evaporated	10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	0.5	0.5	0.5

### Emissions to air

Apart from carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), the main greenhouse gas, fossil-fired power plants (coal, fuel oil and gas) also release sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) into the air. There are several solutions for reducing these emissions:

- Capturing them at their source (through choice of fuel or in the combustion chamber),
- By choosing clean combustion technologies, and
- By de-polluting combustion gases by treating flue gas before it is released into the air.

For EDF SA, CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> content per kWh fluctuates from one year to the next depending chiefly on weather conditions, which determine how much the fossil-fired units are used: drought limits use of hydro power facilities and severe winters entail high peak loads, requiring greater use of fossil-fired units and therefore higher atmospheric emissions per average kWh.

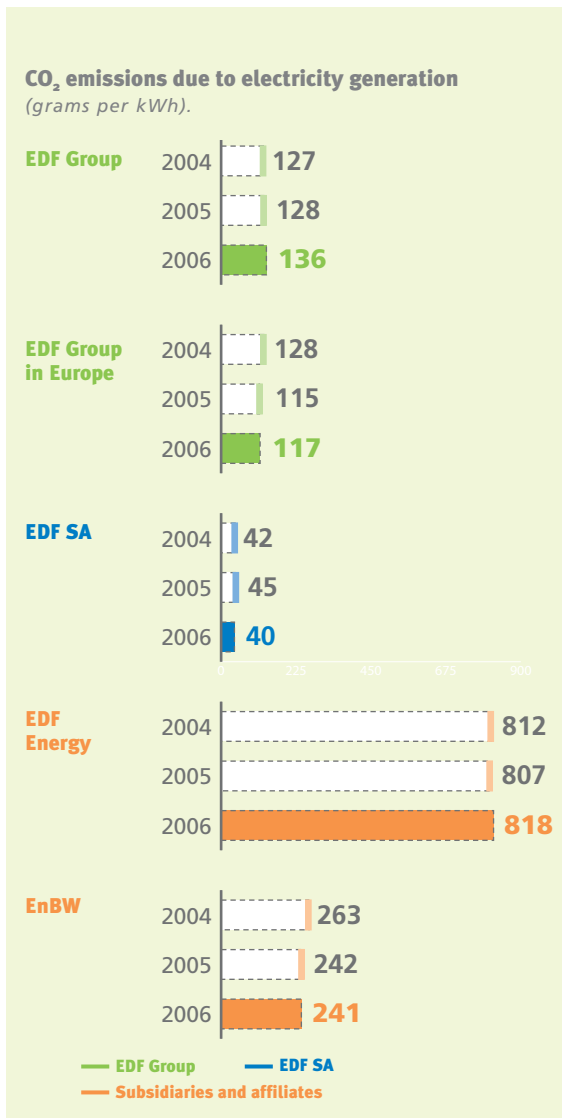
## THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

As Europe's leading producer by size, the EDF Group emits 84 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> at world level. Among industrial groups in France, EDF ranks second in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, with 19.5 million tonnes annually.

Better rainfall in 2006 explains the drop in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, as it allowed CO<sub>2</sub>-free improved hydro generation to take over from the fossil-fired plants that were needed in 2005.

The CO<sub>2</sub> content of each kWh produced by EDF remains well below national average emission values for the European Union. Because of the share of nuclear and hydro facilities in the overall total, the French fleet has one of the lowest emission levels with **40 grams per kWh in 2006**.

For comparison purposes, the table below shows CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per kWh for the electricity and heating sectors in European Union countries in 2003.



(Source: AIE – International Energy Agency - 2005)

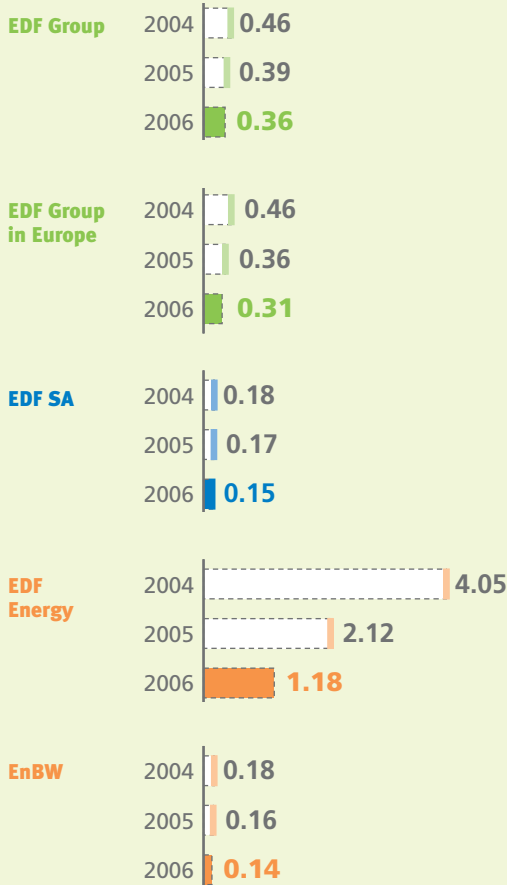
\*Limited scope, excluding Edison.

INDICATORS

# Environmental indicators

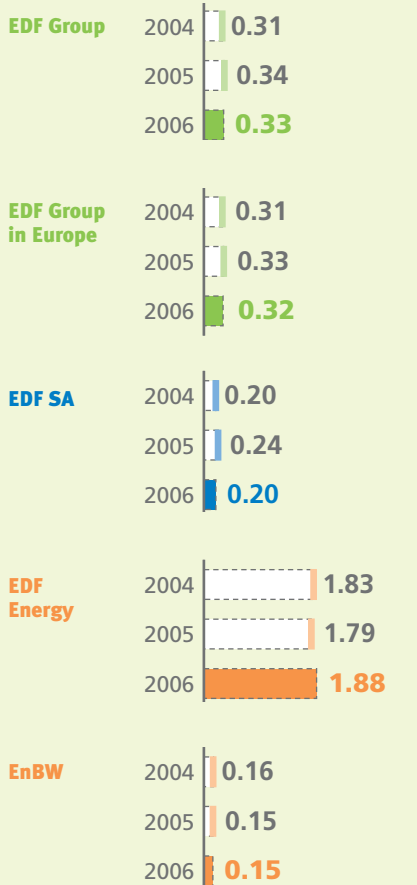
## SO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS

Resulting from electricity generation (g/kWh).



## NO<sub>x</sub> EMISSIONS

Resulting from electricity generation (g/kWh).



— EDF Group      — EDF SA      — Subsidiaries and affiliates

Lower overall SO<sub>2</sub> emissions Group-wide can be explained in part by the sharp drop at EDF Energy, which reduced its SO<sub>2</sub> emission threefold in just two years thanks to its gradual installation of smoke desulfurization technologies on all its boilers at the Cottam plant.

### Radioactive emissions to air and water

Nuclear power plants do not release any CO<sub>2</sub> (meaning that nuclear-based power generation does not contribute to the greenhouse effect), SO<sub>2</sub>, or NO<sub>x</sub> into the air. They do release atmospheric and liquid effluents and these are now reported in line with new regulations (nine classification criteria instead of four previously). This new classification was first applied at the St Laurent facility in 1999, and then gradually extended to other sites as decrees on

nuclear plant emissions were renewed. The new regulations have been in force at all of the sites since January 2002. Generally speaking, liquid and gaseous radioactive discharges have been declining steadily, and remain 10% below regulatory limits.

**Radioactive atmospheric effluents**

EDF SA	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Rare gas	TBq* per generation unit	0.7	0.5	0.7
Carbon 14	TBq* per generation unit	0.18	0.18	0.18
Tritium**	TBq* per generation unit	0.68	0.73	0.52
Iodine	GBq* per generation unit	0.052	0.031	0.041
Other fission and activation products	GBq* per generation unit	0.004	0.003	0.003

**Radioactive liquid effluents**

EDF SA	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Tritium	TBq* per generation unit	16.1	16.3	17.9
Carbon 14	GBq* per generation unit	13.2	13.3	13.3
Iodine	GBq* per generation unit	0.01	0.01	0.01
Other radioactive elements	GBq* per generation unit	0.4	0.3	0.3

\*The radioactivity of a substance is measured in Becquerels (Bq, international legal unit of measurement used in radioactivity). This unit represents levels that are so low that multiples are normally used: GBq (Giga or billion becquerel) or TBq (Tera, or thousand billion Becquerel).

\*\*Tritium, a radioactive form of hydrogen, has a low level of radioactivity produced in the primary circuit of nuclear reactors. It exists naturally in rainwater and most mineral waters.

**Waste and by-products (generated by EDF SA)**

	Unit	2004 (EXCLUDING EGD)	2005	2006
<b>WASTE</b>				
Conventional industrial waste	t	84,450	138,126	NC
o/w recycled	t	53,457	74,119**	NC
Solid low- and medium-level short-lived radioactive waste	m <sup>3</sup> /TWh	12.9	14.0	12.8
Solid high- and medium-level long-lived radioactive waste	m <sup>3</sup> /TWh	0.89	0.88	0.87
Very low-level waste from decommissioning	t	3,838	5,557	4,275
<b>BY-PRODUCTS</b>				
Spent nuclear fuel evacuated *	t	1,151	1,190	1,199
Coal ash	t	632,167	775,921	609,267
Recycled ash	t	884,658	870,927	916,762
Gypsum (fully recycled)	t	68,201	93,416	66,581
Desulfurization sludge	t	1,522	3,346	2,220

\*Corresponds to the spent fuel evacuated from the plants to be reprocessed at la Hague, after which approximately 4% will remain as un-reclaimable long-lived waste while the rest will be reused (processed uranium, plutonium).

\*\*This figure includes only recycled non-hazardous waste.

Construction and demolition are the biggest producers of conventional waste, a category that constitutes 30% of total waste quantities, up by nearly 10 points since last year.

In 2006, the Generation Division launched a waste action plan (2006-2009), integrating new management and reporting software (Ogide), which will be operational beginning in 2007.

The national indicator for recycling of recyclable waste, based on 45 types of recyclable waste, improved further during the year, to reach 84% (the target for 2005 as part of the Group's ISO 14001

was 75%). The indicator is calculated taking into account four types of waste: packaging, oils, batteries and accumulators and unregulated recyclable waste. It covers 40% of total quantities evacuated, and 45 of the total 200 identified types of waste. Monitoring annual trends in waste recycling is part of the EDF Group's environmental management program.

EDF made a special effort to recycle mixed clean ordinary industrial waste and mixed waste deemed comparable to household on the one hand and waste resulting from construction and demolition on the other.

# Social indicators

## Radioactive waste

2006 marked the promulgation of the French framework law on radioactive matter and waste management on June 28.

In 2006, each kWh of electricity generated by EDF SA in France resulted in about:

- 10 milligrams of short-lived low- and medium-level radioactive waste, and
- 1 milligram of long-lived medium- and high-level radioactive waste.

Short-lived radioactive waste results mainly from plant maintenance (metal parts, gloves, tools and protective gear) and operations (filters, resins, etc.). This waste is typically packaged on-site in metal or concrete canisters before being sent to Andra's Soulaïnes site for above-ground storage (6,800 m<sup>3</sup> in 2006), where their activity level will decrease by more than half over about 30 years. The amount of short-lived radioactive waste produced annually by each reactor declined sharply in the 1990s thanks to significant efforts to lower volumes at source and use selective sorting. Volumes have stabilized today. Certain wastes resulting from heavy maintenance operations at plants are stored in special facilities at Soulaïnes: this is the case with reactor vessel heads, which continue to be replaced. Fifteen reactor vessel heads were thus stored by the end of 2006.

The dismantlement of older power plants also generates waste, mostly very low-level short-lived waste, which is sent to Andra's storage facility at Morvilliers. It also generates low-level long-lived waste, essentially graphite from first-generation (UNGG) plants. Storage solutions are being examined for this type of waste. In 2006, 8,400 tonnes of VLLW were sent to Morvilliers.

Long-lived radioactive waste comes from the processing of spent nuclear fuel at the COGEMA facility in The Hague. This high-level waste is vitrified in special glass that can last for several thousands of years, and then put into stainless steel canisters. Most of the medium-level waste is compacted and also placed into stainless steel containers.

A number of research programs underway, financed notably by EDF, focus on very long-term solutions for this waste. As part of the progress, the public debate in France on medium to high level long-lived waste that ended in 2006 informed the drafting of the framework law on radioactive matter and waste management promulgated on June 28. The law lays down three principles, specifying the time frames and conditions for their industrial application: reduction of the quantity and hazardous quality through processing and conditioning; surface storage or near-surface storage of the reduced radioactive matter and waste that has not yet been processed; and for final waste, gradual implementation of deep geological disposal.

The law also provides for continued research on the separation and transmutation of waste and the creation of temporary surface storage sites.

In the meantime, this waste is stored at the AREVA facilities in the safest of conditions.

## 3. SOCIAL INDICATORS

### 3.1 Workplace equality

Signed by EDF's Chairman and CEO on June 1, 2006, EDF's commitment to diversity as an asset (*La diversité, un atout pour EDF*) aims to promote diversity in all its forms in the Group. It is meant to make of diversity a rich performance driver through concrete targets such as access for women and other profiles to executive positions, for instance.

This commitment is in keeping with the rolling out of the Corporate Social Responsibility Agreement signed in 2006, which treats non-discrimination between genders, as well as the gender equality agreement signed in 2004.

#### Percentage of women in management

	2004	2005	2006
EDF SA	19.7%	19.9%	20.1%
Électricité de Strasbourg	16.7%	16.7%	16.1%
EDF Energy	15.8%	17.4%	19.7%
EnBW	6.1%	7.9%	6.6%
<b>EDF GROUP</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>

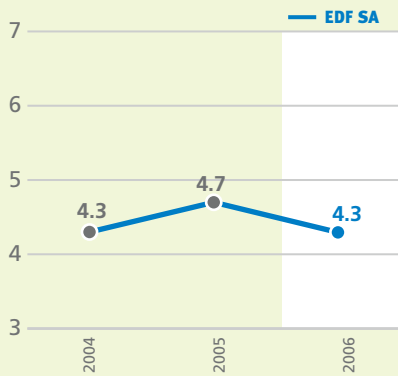
The percentage of women in management rose slightly in 2006 both at EDF SA level and in the subsidiaries and affiliates, except EnBW. As of today, one in every five executives in the EDF Group is a woman.

### 3.2 Accidents in the workplace

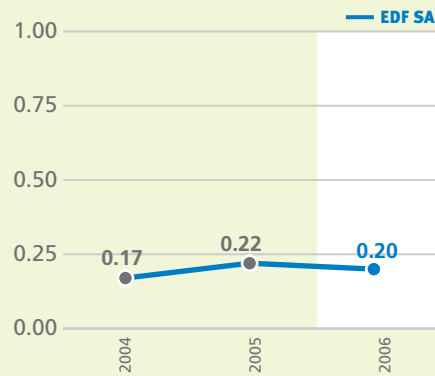
EDF has made the health and safety of its employees a top priority. A pillar of the Corporate Social Responsibility Agreement, EDF's policy targets three priorities: risks directly linked to work activity: (electrocution, falls) related risks (transport, lifting and accidents on

the factory floor) and emerging or delayed risk (relating to toxins, psychosocial factors, and work that causes muscular and skeletal problems) and to build a Group policy that takes into account the diversity of situations in the different countries where it is active.

**Frequency rate**

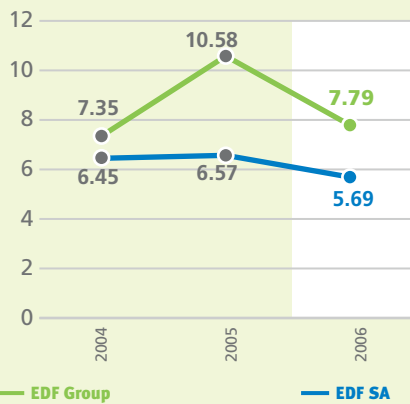


**Degree of seriousness**

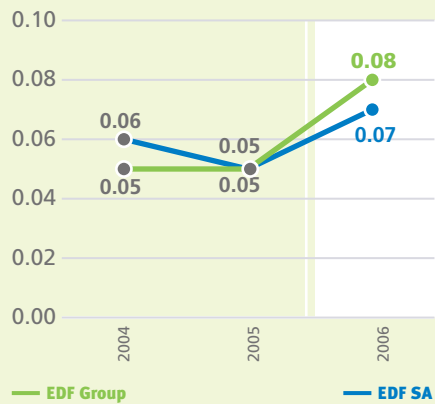


The health and safety policy implemented in 2005 in France aims to keep the accident frequency rate at below 5; this target was met.

**Number of accidents/1,000 employees**

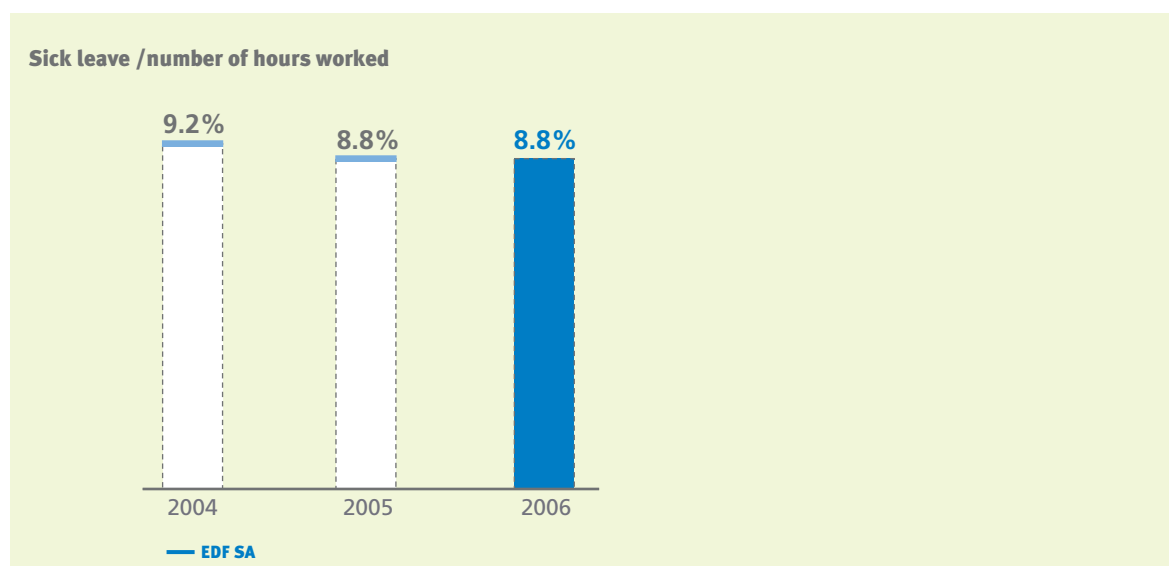


**Number of fatal accidents/1,000 people**



# Social indicators

## 3.3 Sick leave

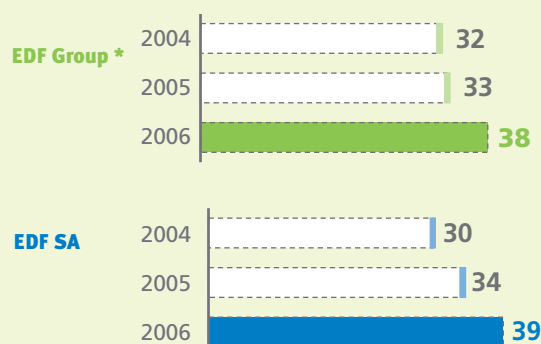


## 3.4 Professional training

In 2006, EDF confirmed that the continuing development of skill sets among its employees is at the core of its industrial and social strategy, illustrated notably through:

- The signing of an agreement on professional training: this gives French employees the possibility to actively decide on their training by offering a range of new possibilities (including an individual right to training of 20 hours per year that can be cumulative over a six year period, an annual interview dedicated to the question, a skills assessment and a training passport, among other measures).
- Stepping up efforts to hire young people on work/study programs: over 1,700 young people (1.7% of staff) work in the form of apprenticeships or professionalization. EDF targets 3,000 apprentices in 2008.

### Number of training hours/number of employees



### Percentage of employees having benefited from training

	2004	2005	2006
EDF Group *	78.4%	87.0%	76.2%
EDF SA	75.3%	77.6%	78.3%
Électricité de Strasbourg	58.2%	65.1%	67.4%
EnBW	37.7%	26.6%	45.1%

\*Limited scope, excluding Dalkia, Fenice, ECW and EDF Energy.

This investment in training responds to three major objectives:

- Organizing cross-generational replacement and transfer of skills and knowledge in anticipation of employee retirement;
- Better adapted training procedures offered in order to improve access training for all categories of employees, especially women;

- The development of more highly individualized career paths so that each employee can maintain his or her capacity to adapt to a changing professional landscape.

### 3.5 Solidarity

#### Responding to the needs of the energy poor

In France for nearly twenty years, EDF has committed to working alongside public authorities to assist customers in difficulty.

Since 2005, EDF has provided a *Première Nécessité* or "basic necessity" tariff for French households whose monthly income is below €460. At the same time, a 3,000 watt *Maintien d'Énergie* service was set up to ensure minimal electricity supply, as was a 1,000 service to prevent energy being cut off entirely when it not been possible to establish contact with the customer (250,000 beneficiaries).

In 2006 EDF also contributed the equivalent of €20.1 million to a housing solidarity fund, the *Fonds de solidarité pour le logement*, with branches in every French department thereby benefiting, in 2005, 280,000 customers.

At Group level, subsidiary EDF Energy set up London Warm Zone with the double objective of curbing climate change and energy poverty through a systematic assessment, reaching out to all potentially energy poor households. In 2006, seven new neighborhoods in the west of London were included in the program.

#### Number of workers with disabilities and number of workers with disabilities hired by EDF SA

In 2006, EDF signed an agreement on job insertion for the disabled in France. It was the 7<sup>th</sup> such agreement signed since 1990. This latest agreement focuses on quality integration of disabled employees in the company and their professional advancement, as well as how to keep on employees who meet with disability in the course of their professional life.

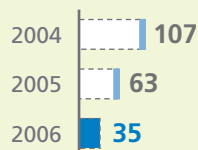
One of the main commitments set down in the agreement is to boost employment outside the company by, for instance, significantly increasing purchases from the protected sector (€8.5 million) and the financing of 50,000 training hours per year for disabled who are not company employees.

The target of hiring 4% disabled employees was almost reached in 2006 (3.8%), chiefly as an outcome of the apprenticeship programs.

#### Number of workers with disabilities



#### Number of workers with disabilities recruited



CROSS REFERENCES

# Performance Indicators

Performance Indicators	Unit	Year			Scope	GRI Ref.	GC Princ.
		2004	2005	2006			
<b>FINANCE</b>							
Provisions for plant decommissioning	€ millions	12,638	13,136	13,824	2		
Provisions to cover the back end of the nuclear-cycle	€ millions	14,312	14,752	15,381	2		
R&D expenditure	€ millions	454.6	410.8	390.6	2		8
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>							
<b>CONSUMABLES &amp; RAW MATERIALS</b>							
<b>Total fuel input</b>							
Nuclear reactor fuel	t Uranium	1,154	1,253	1,227	1	EN1	8
*Coal	t	5,192,512	6,668,008	5,179,480	1	EN1	8
Heavy fuel oil	t	1,400,139	1,804,930	1,646,212	1	EN1	8
Domestic fuel	t	233,292	286,073	264,173	1	EN1	8
Non-industrial gas	10 <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	20,032	35,489	15,075	1	EN1	8
Industrial gas	10 <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	3,955,731	1,565,130	1,585,350	1	EN1	8
<b>Total input of raw material from sources outside the company</b>							
Oils	t	960	980	1,065	1	EN2	8
Limestone (including powdered white chalk)	t	35,003	56,915	38,823	1	EN2	8
Lime	t	1,369	1,467	1,297	1	EN2	8
Soda	t	2,738	2,600	2,137	1	EN2	8
Hydrochloric acid	t	2,852	2,711	1,117	1	EN2	8
Sulfuric acid	t	22,797	21,921	23,896	1	EN2	8
Flocculants agents	t	572	624	395	1	EN2	8
Hydrazine	t	87	65	101	1	EN2	8
Bore	t	303	340	277	1	EN2	8

**Scope 1:** EDF SA

**Scope 2:** EDF Group (excluding Edison for environmental data)

GRI: Global Reporting Initiative

GC: Global Compact

**Units used**

t = tonne

kt = kilotonne

kg = kilogram

10<sup>3</sup> m<sup>3</sup> = thousands of cubic meters

Bq = Becquerel (international legal measurement unit used in radioactivity)

GBq = GigaBecquerel

Tbq = TeraBecquerel

m<sup>3</sup>/nr = cubic meter per nuclear reactor

GWh = gigawatt-hour

TWh = terawatt-hour

Performance Indicators	Unit	Year			Scope	GRI Ref.	GC Princ.
		2004	2005	2006			
<b>WATER</b>							
*Cooling water drawn from river	10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	17.8	20.6	19.5	1	EN 8	8
*Cooling water returned to river	10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	17.4	20.1	19.0	1	EN 10	8
Cooling water evaporated	10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	EN 10	8
<b>Radioactive emissions to water</b>							
Tritium	TBq/nr*	16.2	16.3	17.9	1	EN 12	8
Carbon 14	GBq/nr	13.2	13.3	13.3	1	EN 12	8
Iodine	GBq/nr	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	EN 12	8
Other radioelements	GBq/nr	0.4	0.3	0.3	1	EN 12	8
Other emissions: copper	kg	-	98,028	92,215	1	EN 12	8
<b>AIR</b>							
<b>Gas emissions</b>							
*CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (Includes facilities not subject to quotas)	kt	20,944 -	23,711 -	19,546 84,330	1 2	EN 16	8
*SO <sub>2</sub> emissions	t	79,065 -	86,338 -	72,119 224,555	1 2	EN 20	8
NOx emissions	t	91,898 -	116,792 -	100,616 202,067	1 2	EN 20	8
Dust	t	8,933	5,605	5,340	1	EN 17	8
Methane	Kg eq CO <sub>2</sub>	-	-	4,826,693	1	EN 16	8
<b>Radioactive emissions to air</b>							
Rare gas	TBq/nr	0.70	0.52	0.70	1	EN 17	8
Carbon 14	TBq/nr	0.18	0.18	0.18	1	EN 17	8
Tritium	TBq/nr	0.68	0.73	0.52	1	EN 17	8
Iodine	GBq/nr	0.052	0.031	0.041	1	EN 17	8
Other fission and activation projects	GBq/nr	0.004	0.003	0.003	1	EN 17	8
<b>WASTE</b>							
<b>Total quantity of waste by type and destination</b>							
* Low and intermediate level solid radioactive packaged waste	m <sup>3</sup> /TWh	12.9	14.0	12.8	1	EN 24	
* Solid high and medium level long-lived waste	m <sup>3</sup> /TWh	0.89	0.88	0.87	1		
Transported spent nuclear fuel	t Uranium (UF <sub>6</sub> )	1,151	1,190	1,199	1	EN 24	8
Coal ash produced	t	632,167	775,921	609,267	1	EN 22	8
Coal ash recycled	t	884,658	870,927	916,762	1	EN 22	8
Gypsum produced (fully reclaimed)	t	68,201	93,416	42,364	1	EN 22	8
Desulfurization sludge	t	1,522	3,346	2,220	1		8
<b>Significant environmental impact of main products and services</b>							
* Conventional industrial waste*	t	84,450	138,126	NC	1	EN 22	8
* Of which reclaimed conventional industrial waste	t	53,457	74,119**	NC	1	EN 22	8

Scope 1: EDF SA

Scope 2: EDF Group (excluding Edison for environmental data)

\*Waste data does not include SEI and DIRIM waste, 2005 data includes waste produced by EGD, 2004 data does not include EGD.

\*\*This figure does not include non-hazardous recycled waste.

CROSS REFERENCES

# Performance Indicators

Performance Indicators	Unit	Year			Scope	GRI Ref.	GC Princ.
		2004	2005	2006			
<b>ENERGY</b>							
Renewable energy: electricity generated by renewable energy sources	%	9.2	8.1	7.9	2	EN 6	9
Renewable energy: electricity generated by renewable energy sources (excluding hydraulic)	GWh	845	1,159	1,564	2	EN 6	9
Renewable energy: : off-grid sites using photovoltaic technologies	unit	6,700	7,145	7,500	1	EN 6	9
Renewable energy: green electricity sales to end-users	GWh	5,663	3,833	5,731	2	EN 6	9
<b>Energy consumption by primary source</b>							
Internal consumption, pumping electricity	TWh	7.3	6.6	7.5	1	EN 3	8
Internal consumption, electricity	TWh	23.5	23.5	23.4	1	EN 3	8
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>							
* Spending on environmental protection (of which provisions)	€ millions	753 (NC)	2,256 (1,523)	2,951 (1,908)	1	EN 30	8
Of which R&D environmental expenditure		118	122	111	1		
ISO 14001 certification		Group-wide environmental management system			2		
<b>OTHER</b>							
Burial of new medium voltage power lines		94.3%	94.4%	94.0%	1		8
Total population benefiting from off-grid rural electrification in developing countries		132,922	222,096	258,523	1		

**Scope 1:** EDF SA

**Scope 2:** EDF Group (excluding Edison for environmental data)

Performance Indicators	Unit	Year			Scope	GRI Ref.	GC Princ.
		2004	2005	2006			
<b>SOCIAL</b>							
<b>STAFF BREAKDOWN</b>							
Total EDF SA and RTE staff covered (as of 31/12)* by collective bargaining agreements	no.	109,463	108,557	105,611	1	LA 1	
Other permanent EDF staff	no.	738	673	668	1	LA 1	
Other temporary EDF staff	no.	360	264	286	1	LA 1	
EDF staff not covered by collective bargaining agreements	no.	1,098	937	934	1	LA 1	
Total EDF SA + RTE	no.	110,561	109,494	106,565	1	LA 1	
* Total EDF Group	no.	161,310	161,560	156,524	2		
* Total Executives (as defined by French regulation)	no.	26,513	27,220	29,096	1 2	LA 1	
* Women in managerial college**	%	19.3	19.9	20.1	2	LA 13	6
Technicians and supervisory staff	no.	58,116	57,582	51,705	1	LA 1	
Operatives	no.	24,834	23,755	21,593	1	LA 1	
<b>Gender Equality**</b>							
- Men staff	no.	85,228	84,285	106,838	1 2	LA 13	6
- Women staff	no.	24,235	24,272	32,525	1 2	LA 13	6
*- Men executives	no.	21,289	21,798	23,258	1 2	LA 13	6
*- Women executives	no.	5,224	5,422	5,838	1 2	LA 13	6
<b>HIRING / DEPARTURES / MOBILITY</b>							
* Recruitment	no.	1,889	2,042	3,849	1 2	LA2	
Integration and rehire	no.	175	390	319	1	LA2	
Other hiring	no.	247	221	223	1	LA2	
* Retirement	no.	2,026	2,441	3,561	1 2	LA2	
* Resignation	no.	91	121	1,313	1 2	LA2	
* Redundancies and dismissals	no.	39	36	348	1 2	LA2	
* Death	no.	178	166	148	1	LA2	
* Other departures	no.	579	851	2,122	1 2	LA2	
<b>OVERTIME</b>							
Number of hours worked overtime	thousand	3,660	3,674	3,608	1		
<b>OUTSIDE CONTRACTORS</b>							
Average number of outside sub-contractors employed monthly	no.	1,909	1,725	NC	1	LA1	
<b>WORKING HOURS</b>							
Full-time staff	no.	75,614	83,372	76,559	1	LA1	
Part-time staff**	no.	26,625	25,185	26,306	1 2	LA1	
Staff on contracts which admit overtime	no.	7,224	Included in full-time staff	7,625	1	LA1	

Scope 1: EDF SA

Scope 2: EDF Group

\*Excluding company doctors and staff on long-term leave (over 90 days)

\*\*Excluding Dalkia, Fenice and ECW, i.e. 139,363. Figures for 2005: EDF SA + RTE.

CROSS REFERENCES

# Performance Indicators

Performance Indicators	Unit	Year			Scope	GRI Ref.	GC Princ.	
		2004	2005	2006				
<b>ABSENTEEISM</b>								
* Hours missed / hours worked	%	9.2	8.8	8.8	1	LA 7		
Hours sick leave / hours worked	%	4.0	3.9	NC	1	LA 7		
Hours of maternity or paternity leave / hours worked	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	1	LA 7		
<b>HEALTH AND SAFETY</b>								
* Fatal injuries	no.	8	5	11	1 2	LA 7		
* Injury frequency rate	%	4.3	4.7	4.3 5.1	1 2	LA 7		
Degree of seriousness	%	0.17	0.22	0.20	1	LA 7		
Number of work or road injuries (with or without leave)	no.	1,474	1,514		1	LA 7		
* Number of work or road injuries (with 24 hour leave)				1,062	2			
<b>WAGES / SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS / PROFIT SHARING</b>								
Trends in main salary categories: average per month								
Executives	€	3,530	3,655	3,959	1	EC 5		
Technicians and supervisory staff	€	2,120	2,200	2,345	1	EC 5		
Operatives	€	1,835	1,724	1,835	1	EC 5		
Social security contributions	€ millions	639	728	635	1	EC 5		
Wages and salaries gross	€ millions	7,633	7,722	6,733	1	EC 5		
Staff costs / sales	%	25.9	25.6		1	EC 5		
Staff costs / VA	%	44.7	41.8		1	EC 5		
Staff costs / EBITDA	%	94.8	91.3		1	EC 5		
Average profit sharing earning per staff	€	938	983	941	1	EC 5		
<b>MANAGEMENT – EMPLOYEE RELATIONS</b>								
Number of collective bargaining agreements signed France and Group	no.	5 and 1	8 and 1	11 and 0	2		3	
Staff covered by collective bargaining agreements*	%	96%	97%	96%	2	LA 4	3	
Official representation of employees involved in decision-making or management including in the area of corporate governance		Employee representatives on the EDF S.A. Board of Directors					LA 13	3
CSNP	no.	2	7		1	LA 13	3	
CSC of the CMP	no.	13	20		1	LA 13	3	
CNHST	no.	7	9		1	LA 13	3	
Rules and procedures on the informing and consulting of, and negotiations with staff regarding changes in corporate activities and organization		Joint committees held in all EDF SA units					LA 13	3

Performance Indicators	Unit	Year			Scope	GRI Ref.	GC Princ.
		2004	2005	2006			
<b>TRAINING</b>							
Policy and programs specific to key core skill management and training	SFP + Corporate University training program					LA 17	
* Staff benefiting from training**	no.	82,602	84,937	95,739	1	LA 9	
Training	%	75.3	78.2	81.8	1	LA 9	
					2		
Financial commitment (training spending / salaries paid)	%	8.1	6.9	NC	1		
<b>Employment and insertion of employees with disabilities</b>							
Number of employees with disabilities**	no.	2,697	2,721	2,407 <sup>(1)</sup> 3,077	1		6
					2		
* Number of employees with disabilities hired	no.	107	63	35	1		6
Spending on solidarity	€ millions	167.9	NC	NC	2		
Policies regarding the disabled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insertion policy for the disabled (7<sup>th</sup> three-year agreement 2006-2008)</li> <li>- Accessibility of services to all disabled customers</li> <li>- R&amp;D program "Include" (technical solutions and services for the disabled)</li> </ul>					HR 4	1-6
<b>CHARITABLE WORKS</b>							
Committee Budgets (fulfilling 1% requirement)	€ millions	290	288	309	1	LA 12	

**Scope 1:** EDF SA

**Scope 2:** EDF Group

\*Excluding Dalkia, Fenice, ECW.

\*\*Excluding Dalkia, Fenice, ECW and EDF Energy.

(1) Includes Cotorep staff and staff with IP over 10%.



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