

# FINANCIAL AND NON- FINANCIAL KPIs

**EDF 2014**



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NON-FINANCIAL KPIs** 2 to 5

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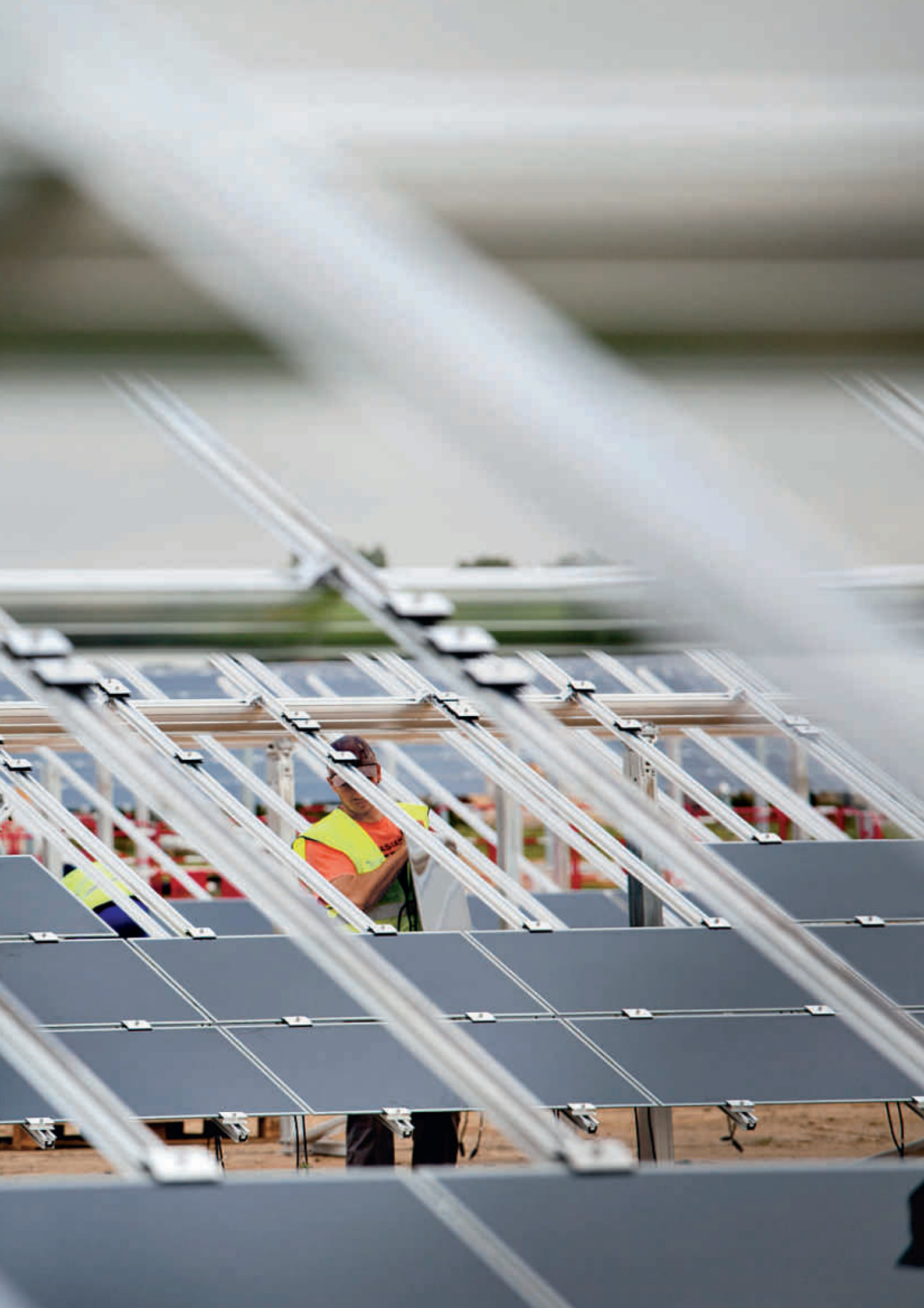
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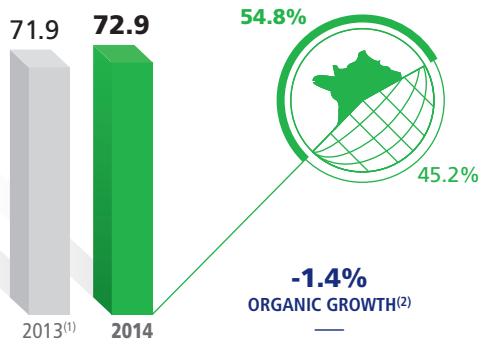




# FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL KPIs

## SALES in billions of euros

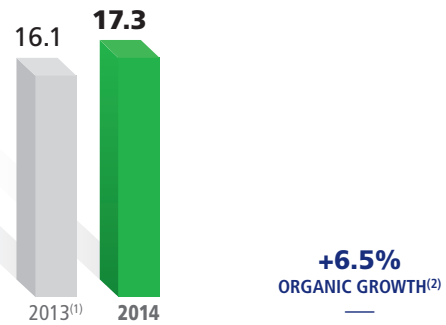
**+1.3%**



(1) Data restated for impact of IFRS 10 & 11.  
(2) Organic growth at constant scope and exchange rates.

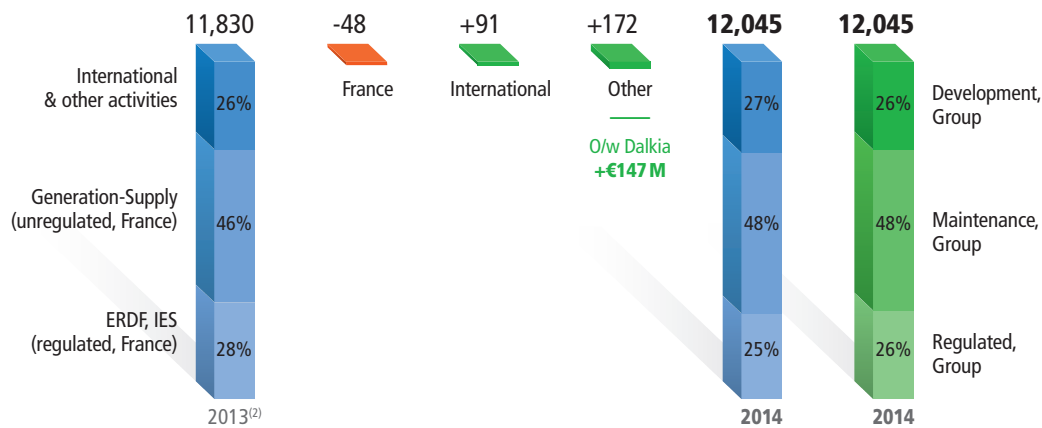
## EBITDA in billions of euros

**+7.3%**



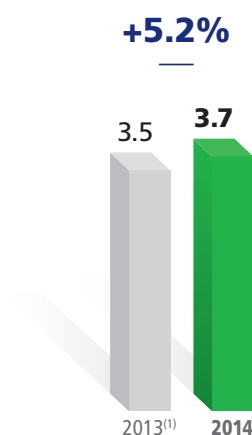
(1) Data restated for impact of IFRS 10 & 11.  
(2) Organic growth at constant scope and exchange rates.

## STABILITY OF NET INVESTMENTS<sup>(1)</sup> in millions of euros



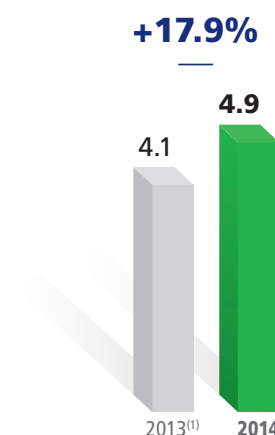
(1) Net investments excluding Linky and strategic operations.  
(2) Data restated for impact of IFRS 10 & 11.

## NET INCOME (GROUP SHARE) in billions of euros



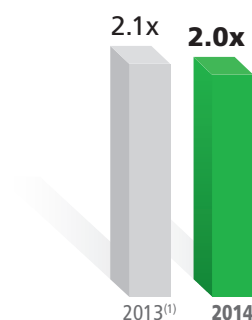
(1) Data restated for impact of IFRS 10 & 11.

## NET INCOME EXCLUDING NON-RECURRING ITEMS in billions of euros



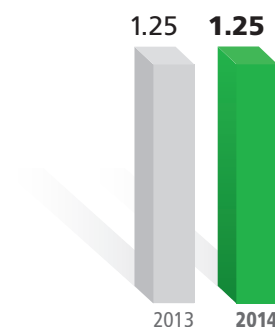
(1) Data restated for impact of IFRS 10 & 11.

## NET FINANCIAL DEBT/EBITDA



(1) Data restated for impact of IFRS 10 & 11.

## DIVIDEND in euros

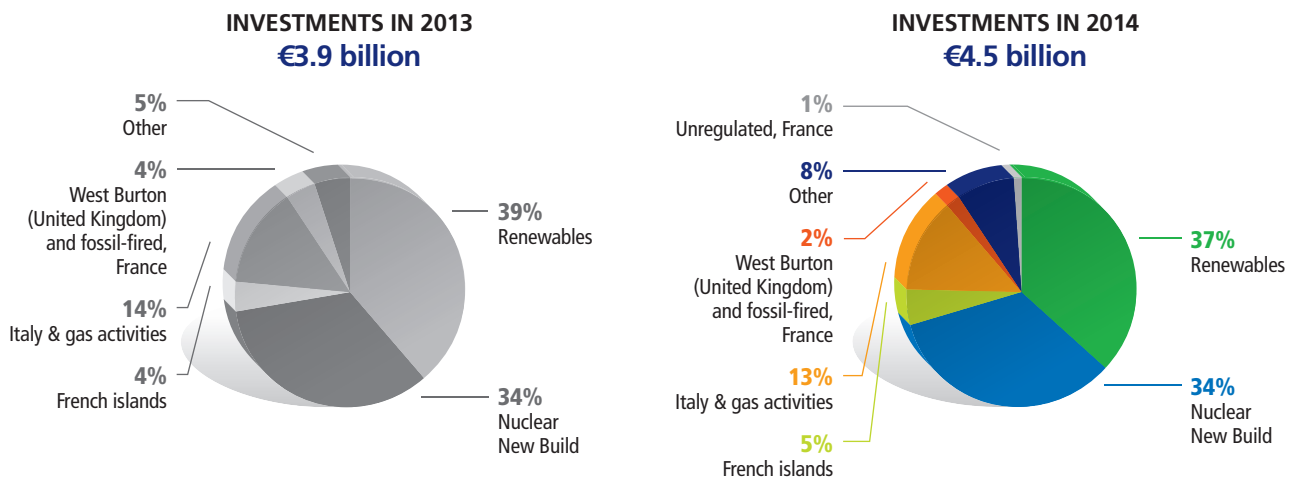


A cash dividend of €1.25 per share will be proposed to the Shareholders' Meeting to be held on 19 May 2015, resulting in a 52% payout ratio of net income excluding non-recurring items<sup>(1)</sup> and of 58% excluding tariff catch-up, in line with the target announced of between 55% and 65%.

(1) Net income from ordinary activities adjusted to take account of hybrid securities recognised in equity.

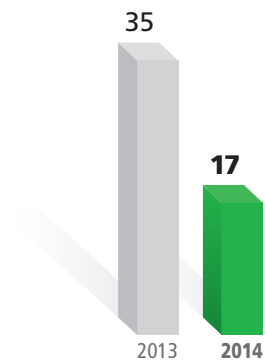
# FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL KPIs

## GROSS OPERATING INVESTMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT



In 2014, as in 2013, renewables still represent the largest segment of gross operating investments for development.

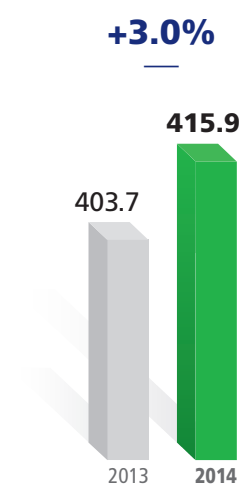
## FRANCE CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS<sup>(1)</sup> in g/kWh



(1) For mainland France and island energy systems, not counting island generation.



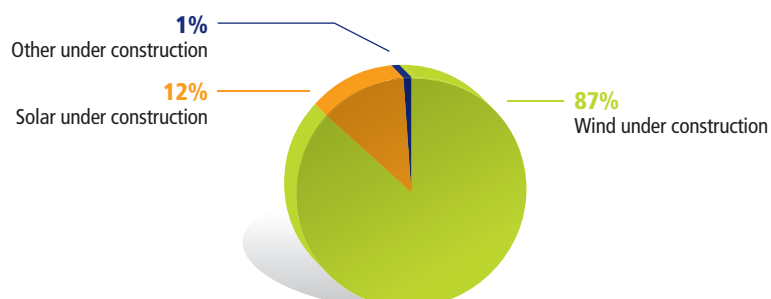
## NUCLEAR OUTPUT IN FRANCE in TWh



Increase in French nuclear output driven by the action plan on extended outage duration (average duration of the extension of planned outages reduced by half).

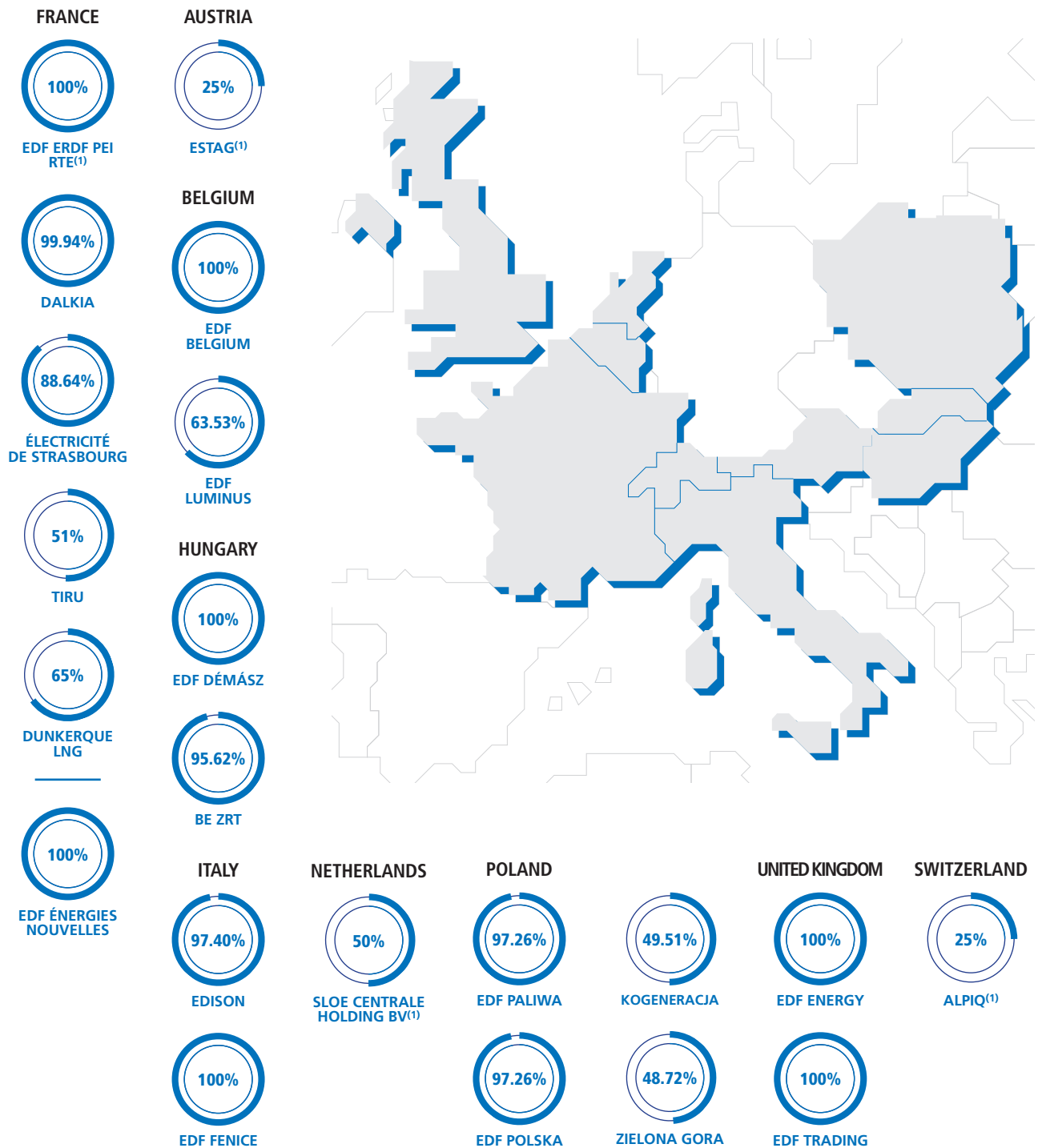
## NET CAPACITY UNDER CONSTRUCTION BY TECHNOLOGY<sup>(1)</sup>: 1,885MW

Capacity corresponding to EDF Énergies Nouvelles' share at 31 December 2014



# EDF'S INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE

## EUROPE

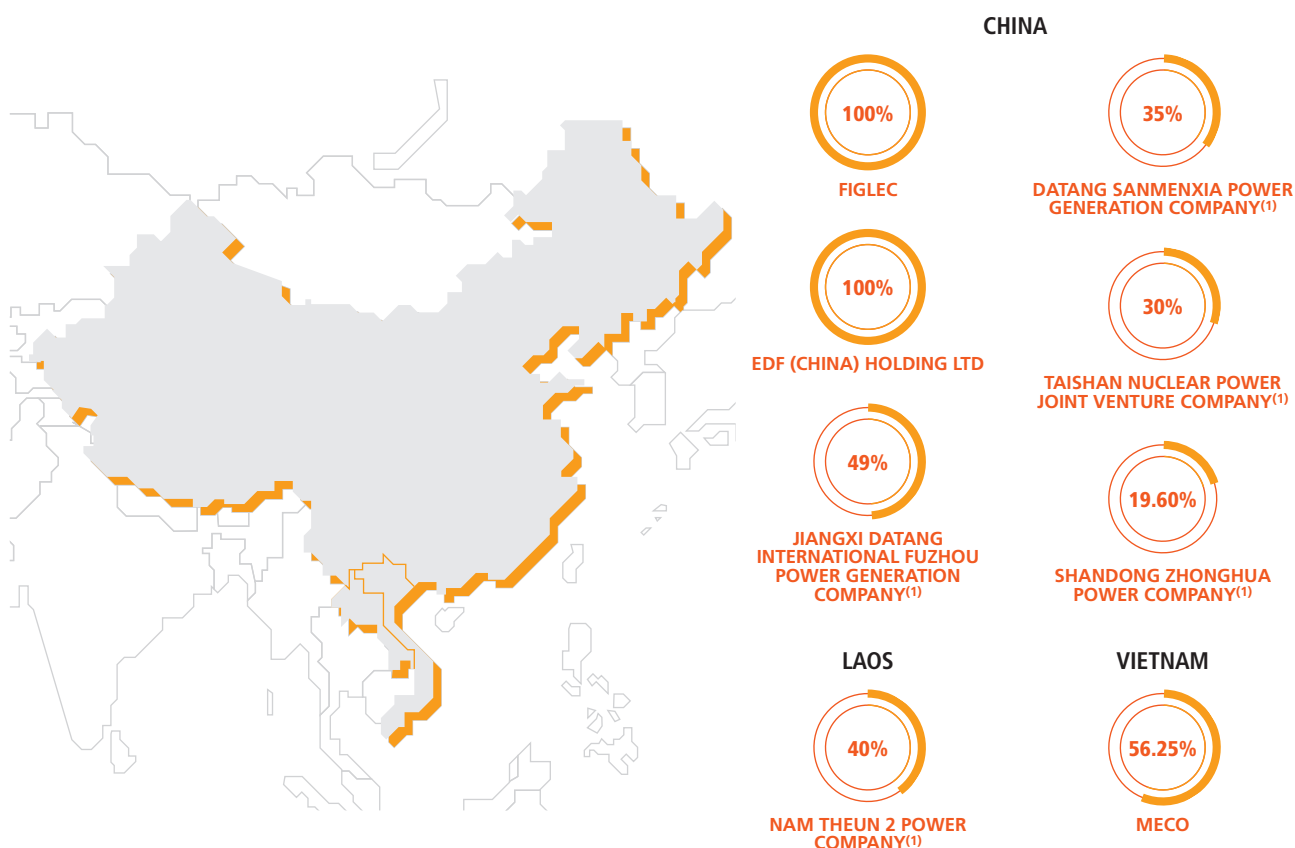


Consolidated data at 31 December 2014.

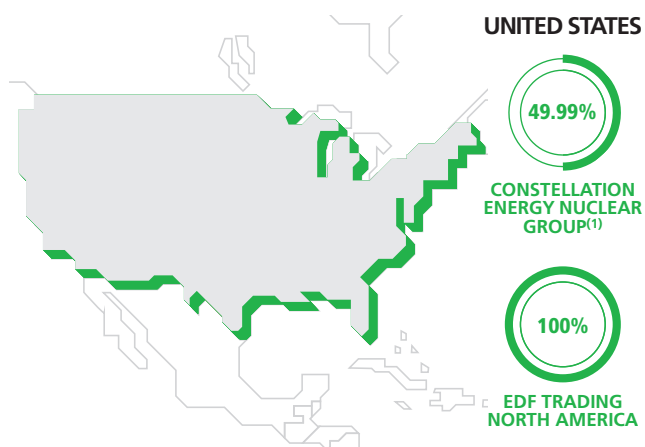
(1) Accounted for by the equity method.



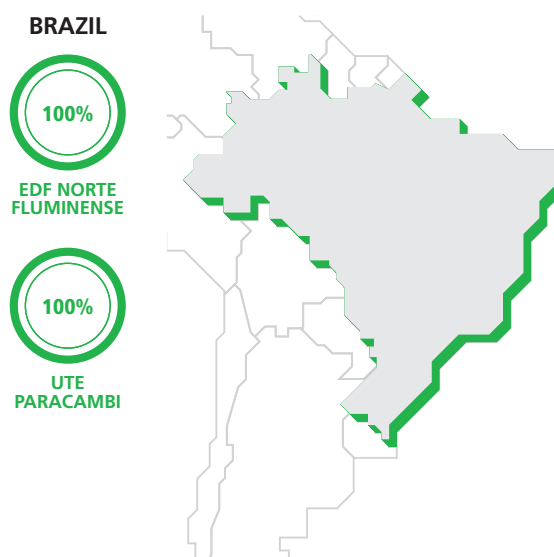
## ASIA



## NORTH AMERICA

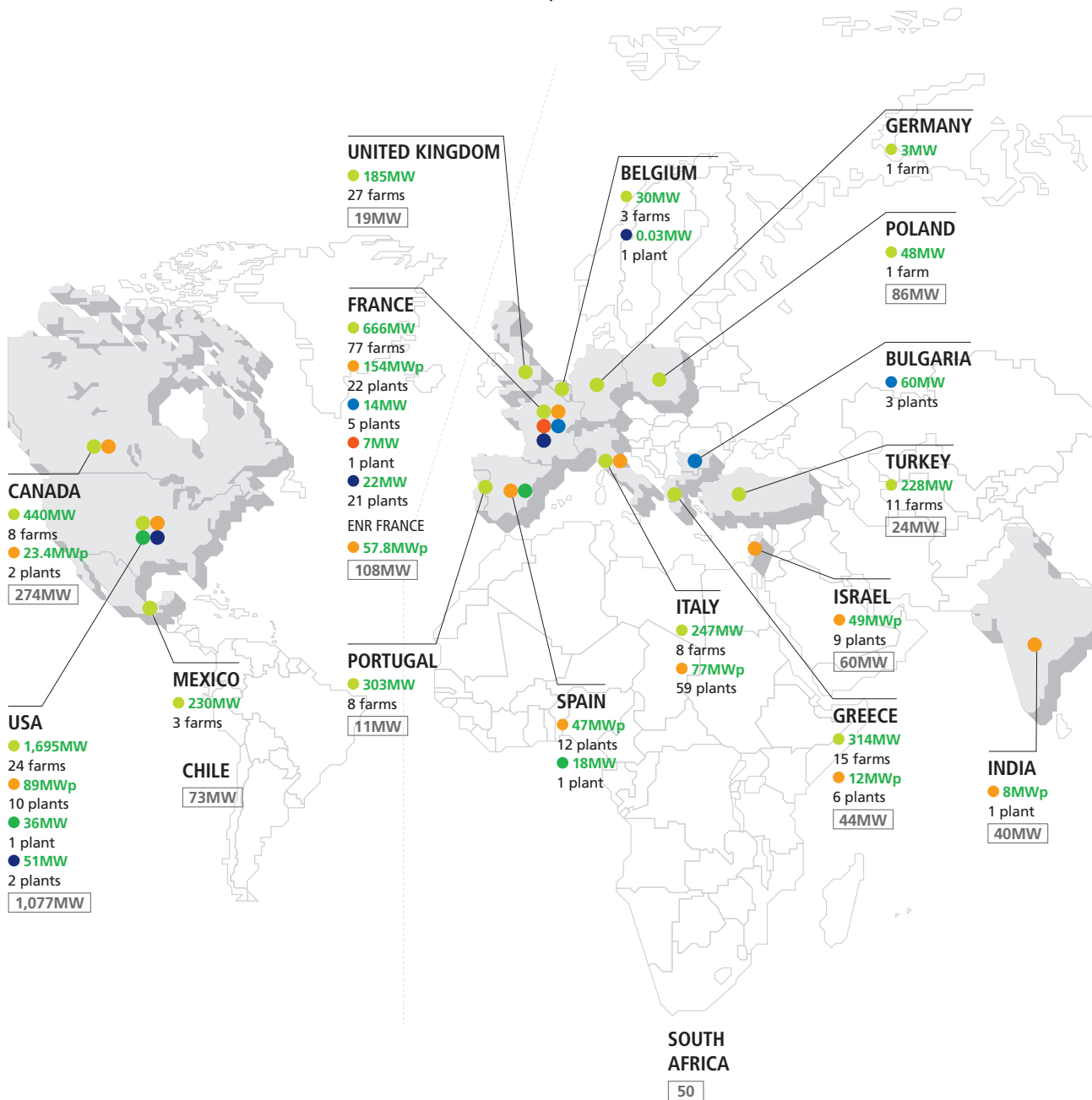


## SOUTH AMERICA



# EDF ÉNERGIES NOUVELLES' INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE

NET INSTALLED CAPACITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2014



● WIND  
186 wind farms  
4,388MW

● SOLAR  
121 plants  
516MW

● HYDROPOWER  
8 plants  
74MW

● BIOGAS  
24 plants  
73MW

● BIOMASS  
2 plants  
54MW

● COGENERATION  
1 plant  
7MW

WIND AND  
SOLAR UNDER  
CONSTRUCTION  
(MW)  
1,885



# **OPERATING PERFORMANCE**

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# EDF GROUP



€72.9 billion SALES

87% CARBON-FREE GENERATION

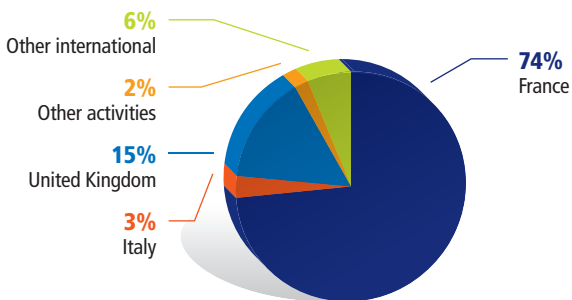
38.5 million CUSTOMERS

158,161 EMPLOYEES

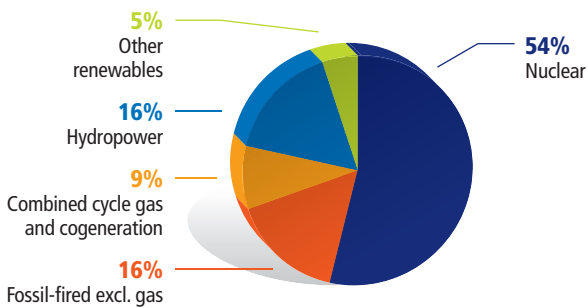
€12 billion<sup>(1)</sup> NET INVESTMENTS



## EDF CUSTOMERS WORLDWIDE



## INSTALLED CAPACITY 136.2GWe

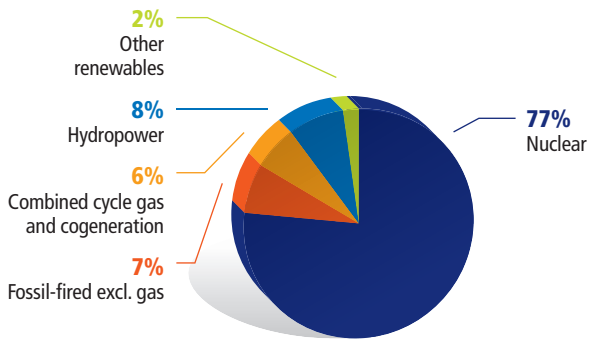


Consolidated data at 31 December 2014.

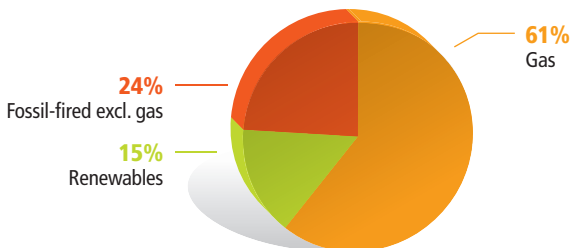
(1) Net investments excluding Linky and excluding strategic operations.



## ELECTRICITY GENERATION 623.5TWh



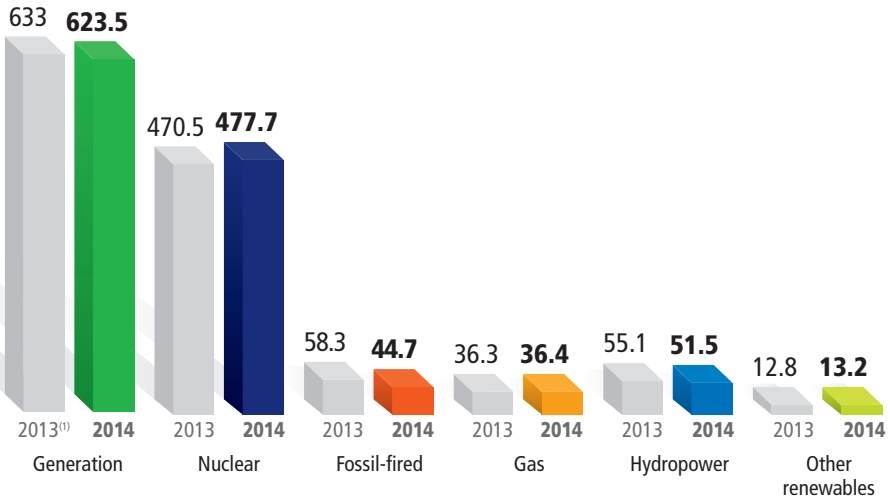
## HEAT GENERATION in %







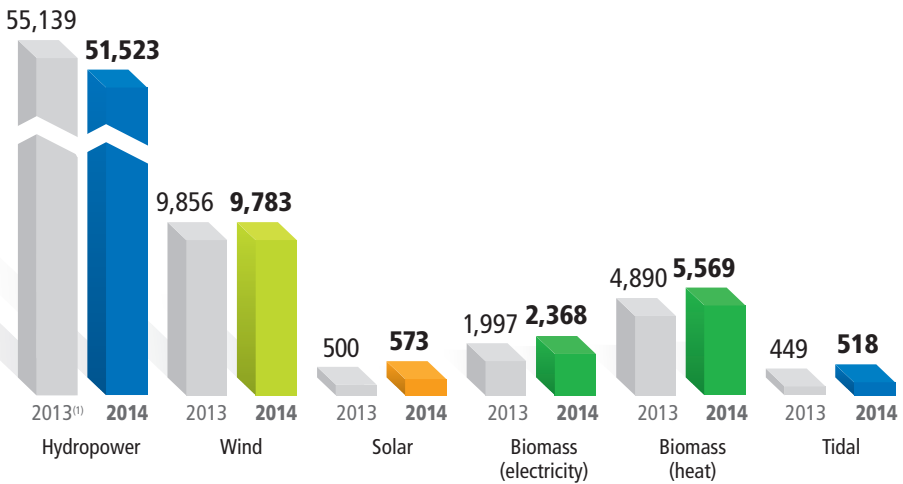
## EDF GROUP ELECTRICITY GENERATION in TWh



In 2014, EDF recorded a slight reduction in its total net electricity generation (down 2% or 10TWh). This was the net result of an increase in nuclear power generation in France (up 3% or 415.9TWh) and a substantial decrease in generation from the thermal plants (down 14% or 13.5TWh) for the Group as a whole.



## GENERATION BY TYPE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY in GWh



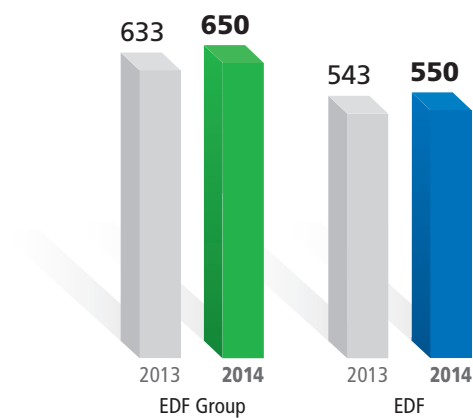
Total production from renewables fell slightly (down 5% or 3.2TWh). This was the result of a decrease in hydropower generation in France, which represented a return to normal compared with the exceptional level of generation in 2013. Generation from renewables other than hydro continued to progress, in particular solar power (up 15% or 73GWh).

(1) Data restated for the application of IFRS 10 & 11; Dalkia 100% consolidated over twelve months.



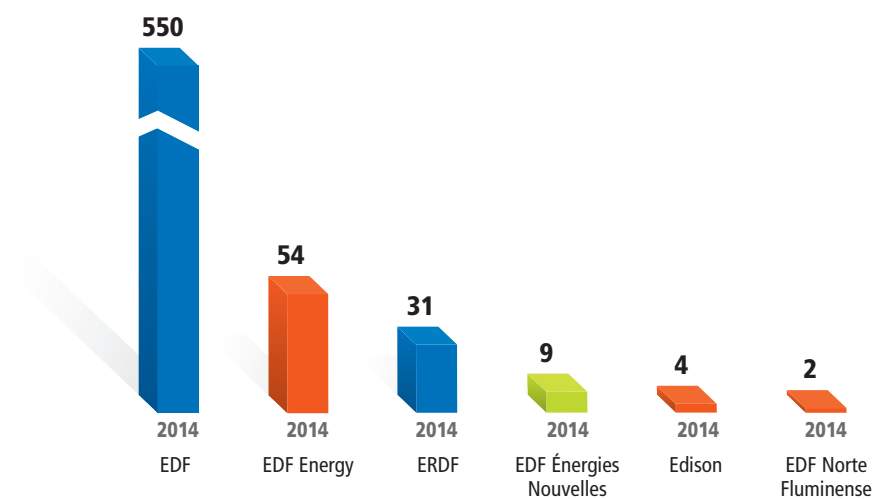
## NET RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

in millions of euros



## BREAKDOWN OF NET RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BUDGET, EDF GROUP

in millions of euros



FRANCE



€39.9 billion SALES -0.2%

98% CARBON-FREE GENERATION

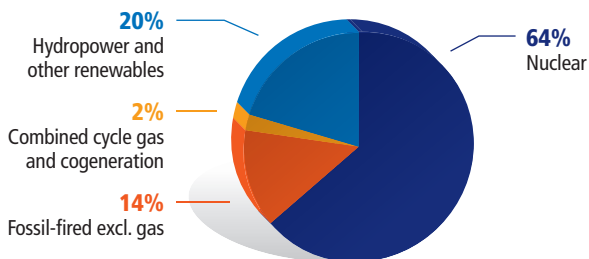
28.3 million CUSTOMERS

67,567 EMPLOYEES<sup>(1)</sup>

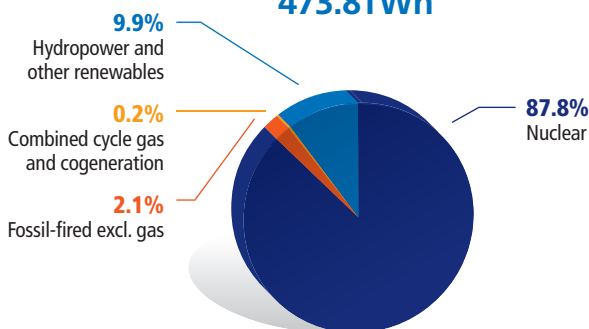
€12.2 billion EBITDA +12.6%



INSTALLED CAPACITY  
98.9GWe



EDF ELECTRICITY GENERATION  
473.8TWh



Including mainland France and island energy systems.

Across all segments, changes in sales and EBITDA are presented as organic change at a constant consolidation scope and exchange rates.

(1) Total workforce (including unlimited-term and fixed-term contracts): 72,181 employees.

FRANCE  
—

**SEI - PEI**

ISLAND ENERGY SYSTEMS – DIVISION  
EDF PRODUCTION ÉLECTRIQUE INSULAIRE – SUBSIDIARY



**1.1 million** CUSTOMERS

**5.6TWh** GENERATION

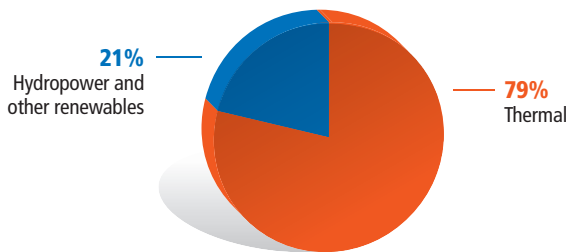
**3,373** EMPLOYEES

**23.9%** RENEWABLES

**€438 million** NET INVESTMENTS



EDF FLEET INSTALLED CAPACITY  
(including SEI and PEI)  
**2,172MWe**



Island Energy Systems (SEI) cover the electrical systems operated by EDF that are not inter-connected, or are marginally connected, to the mainland. EDF Production Énergétique Insulaire (PEI), a wholly owned subsidiary, is in charge of refurbishing thermal plants in Corsica, Reunion Island and the French West Indies.

FRANCE

ERDF

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION (100% EDF)



€13.3 billion SALES -3.8%

38,859 EMPLOYEES

€3.5 billion EBITDA -2.4%

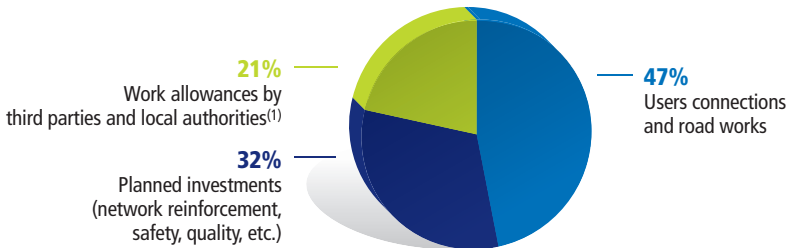
1.3 million km HV AND LV CIRCUITS

63.8 minutes AVERAGE DURATION OF POWER CUTS  
(EXCL. EXCEPTIONAL INCIDENTS)



GROSS INVESTMENTS IN THE NETWORK IN 2014

**€4 billion, of which €3.2 billion for ERDF**



ERDF's main objective is to operate and develop the public electricity distribution network, guaranteeing its security and safety, and overseeing the balance of electricity flows at all times. ERDF, a wholly owned EDF subsidiary in charge of the distribution business, has been operational since 1 January 2008. Distribution activities on French soil are, pursuant to the legal framework, almost exclusively conducted by ERDF, a French public limited company (*société anonyme*) with an Executive Board and a Supervisory Board responsible for the management of the public electricity distribution network.

(1) After deduction of *Part Couverte par le Tarif* (PCT – portion covered by tariff) and article 8 of the concession-granting authorities' requirements.

## FRANCE

# RTE

ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION (100% EDF)

Company consolidated using the equity method



€379 million IN NET INCOME

8,897 EMPLOYEES

€1.3 billion INVESTMENTS, OF WHICH  
€1.2 BILLION INVESTED  
IN NETWORK STRUCTURES

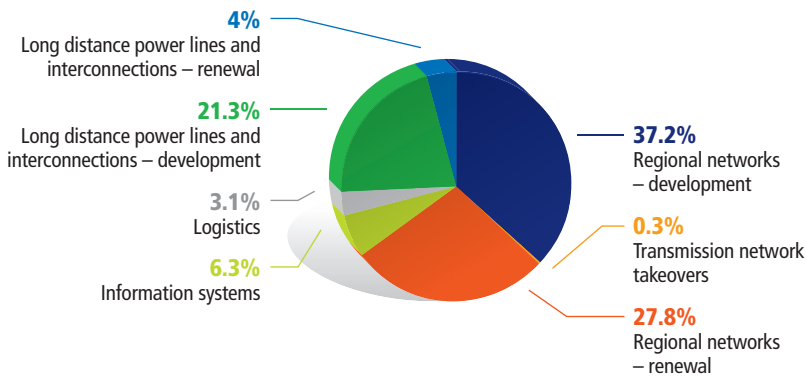
2.46 minutes AVERAGE DURATION OF POWER CUTS  
(EXCL. EXCEPTIONAL INCIDENTS)

MORE THAN 100,000 km HV AND VHV CIRCUITS



### INVESTMENTS

€1.3 billion



In 2010, EDF assigned 50% of the equity in RTE to its portfolio of assets set aside to finance the decommissioning of nuclear plants. Following this transaction, RTE remains wholly owned by EDF, but, due to the accompanying change of governance, the EDF Group no longer fully consolidates RTE. RTE has been accounted for by the equity method since 31 December 2010.

UNITED KINGDOM  
—  
**EDF ENERGY**  
(100% EDF)



**€10.2 billion** CONTRIBUTION TO SALES -1.9%

**70%** CARBON-FREE GENERATION

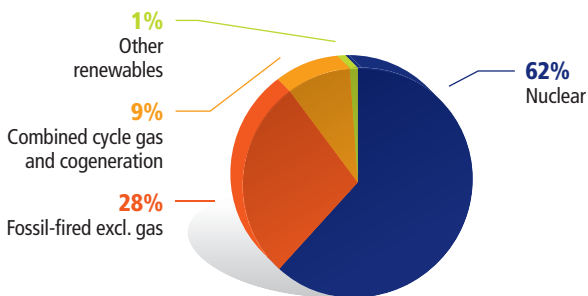
**5.9 million** CUSTOMERS

**14,716** EMPLOYEES

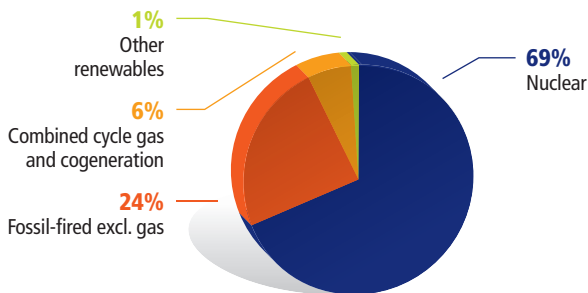
**€1.9 billion** GROUP EBITDA  
CONTRIBUTION -8.5%<sup>(1)</sup>



INSTALLED CAPACITY  
**14.4GWe**



GENERATION  
**81.3TWh**



(1) EBITDA including the negative impact of fair value adjustment of British Energy's initial balance sheet.



ITALY

EDISON

(97.40% EDF)

EDF FENICE

(100% EDF)



€12.7 billion CONTRIBUTION TO SALES -0.4%

32% CARBON-FREE GENERATION

1.2 million CUSTOMERS

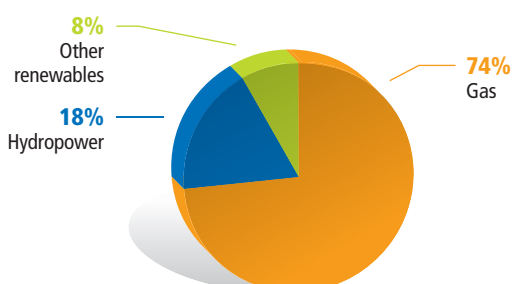
4,955 EMPLOYEES

€0.9 billion GROUP EBITDA  
CONTRIBUTION -17.3%



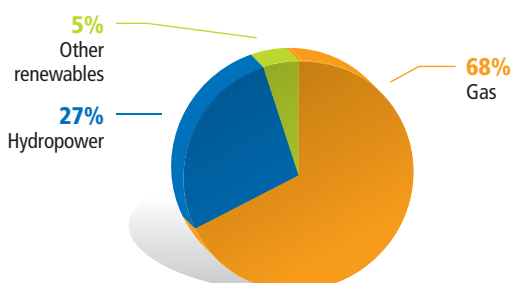
INSTALLED CAPACITY

7.7GWe



GENERATION

18.7TWh



**EDISON (97.40% EDF)**

Contribution to sales €12.3 billion

Installed capacity 5,316MW

Generation 11.8TWh

Employees 3,101

Customers 1.2 million

**EDF FENICE (100% EDF)**

Operations in Italy, Spain,  
Poland and Russia.

Contribution to sales €401 million

Generation sites 49

Employees 1,854

# OTHER INTERNATIONAL



€5.6 billion CONTRIBUTION TO SALES -11.1%

17% CARBON-FREE GENERATION

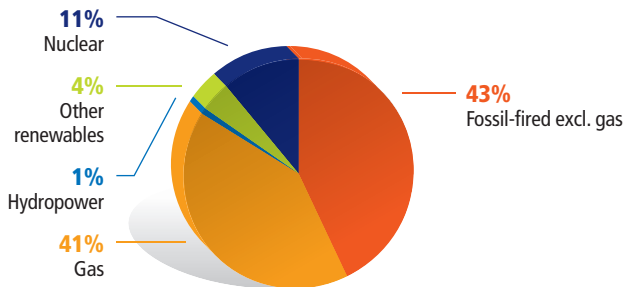
2.4 million CUSTOMERS

5,372 EMPLOYEES

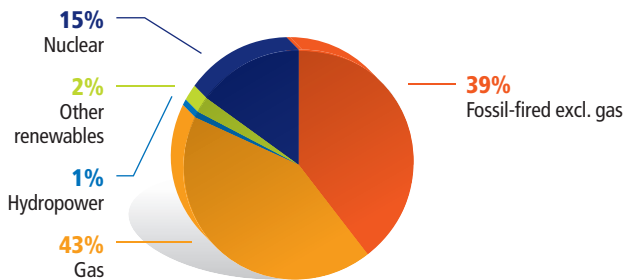
€0.6 billion GROUP EBITDA  
CONTRIBUTION -21.4%



INSTALLED CAPACITY  
8.1GWe



GENERATION  
36.8TWh



These cover the activities of EDF International and other electricity and gas entities across continental Europe (excluding the UK and Italy), the United States, Brazil and Asia (China, Vietnam and Laos).

## CONTINENTAL EUROPE



### POLAND

#### EDF Polska (97.26%)

Installed capacity 2,568MWe

Generation 10.4TWh

Customers 103

Employees 2,263

#### Kogeneracja (49.51%)

Installed capacity 366MWe

Generation 0.97TWh

Employees 373

#### Zielona Gora (48.72%)

Installed capacity 183MWe

Generation 1.3TWh

Employees 173

### BELGIUM

#### EDF Belgium (100% EDF)

Through a nuclear cooperation agreement with Electrabel, EDF holds 50% of the Tihange 1 nuclear facility.

Installed capacity 481MWe

Generation 3.7TWh

#### EDF Luminus (63.53% EDF)

Installed capacity 1,953MWe

Generation 4.3TWh

Customers 1,743,727

Employees 950

### THE NETHERLANDS

#### SLOE Centrale BV (50% EDF)

Accounted for by the equity method.

Installed capacity 435MWe

### HUNGARY

#### EDF DÉMÁSZ (100% EDF)

Distribution of 4.2TWh

to 773,300 supply points.

Employees 1,120

#### BE ZRt (EDF 95.62%)

Installed capacity 396MWe

Generation 0.88TWh

Customers 18

Employees 271

### SWITZERLAND

#### Alpiq (25% EDF)

Via long-term swap contracts and stakes in the Châtelot, Émosson and Mauvoisin hydro facilities.

Generation, networks, trading, sales and marketing, services in 20 European countries.

Installed capacity 1,604MWe

### AUSTRIA

#### ESTAG (25% EDF)

Activities in energy, waste treatment and related services.

Installed capacity 34MWe

### SPAIN

#### Elcogas (31.48% EDF)<sup>(1)</sup>

Operation of an innovative 320MWe gross capacity "clean coal" plant fuelled in integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) mode.

Generation 892GWh

(of which 753GWh in IGCC mode).

(1) Figures on a 100% basis.

## AMERICAS



### UNITED STATES

#### **Constellation Energy Nuclear Group (49.99% EDF)**

Accounted for by the equity method.  
Five nuclear reactors on three sites.  
Installed capacity **2,001MWe**

#### **EDF Trading North America<sup>(1)</sup> (100% EDF)**

EDF Trading is among the major players in the wholesale markets for electricity, gas and coal in Europe. It is one of the biggest providers

of energy management services for electricity producers in the United States and the fifth largest trader of gas in North America.  
EDF Trading has offices in Europe, Asia and North America.

<sup>(1)</sup> See also EDF Trading, p. 27.

### BRAZIL

#### **EDF Norte Fluminense (100% EDF)**

Installed capacity **827MWe**  
Generation **6.6TWh**  
Employees **89**

## ASIA



### CHINA

#### **FIGLEC (Laibin) (100% EDF)**

Installed capacity **658MWe**  
Generation **3.6TWh**

#### **Jiangxi Datang International Fuzhou Power Generation Company (FPC) (49% EDF)**

Accounted for by the equity method.  
This joint venture will build and operate an ultra-supercritical coal-fired power plant consisting of two 1,000MW units.  
Construction work has begun on the Fuzhou site in the south-east of China, and the new plant is scheduled for commissioning in 2016.

#### **Datang Sanmenxia Power Generation Company (35%)**

Accounted for by the equity method.  
Installed capacity **420MWe**  
Operation and maintenance of a supercritical coal-fired power plant.

#### **Taishan Nuclear Power JV Company (30%)**

Construction of two 1,750MW EPRs in Guangdong Province.

#### **Shandong Zhonghua Power Company (19.60%)**

Accounted for by the equity method.  
Installed capacity **600MWe**

### VIETNAM

#### **MECO (56.25% EDF)**

Ownership of the Phu My 2.2 CCGT under a 20-year BOT contract.  
Installed capacity **715MWe**  
Generation **5.1TWh**  
Employees **76**

### LAOS

#### **Nam Theun 2 Power Company (40% EDF)**

Accounted for by the equity method.  
Installed capacity **428MWe**

# OTHER ACTIVITIES



€4.5 billion SALES +0.8%

84% CARBON-FREE GENERATION

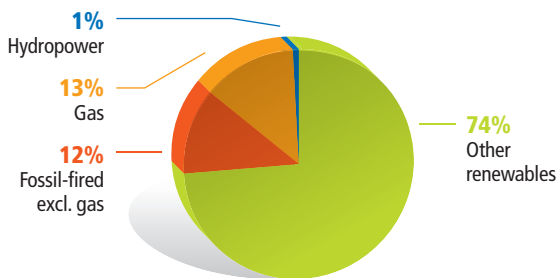
0.6 million CUSTOMERS

21,703 EMPLOYEES

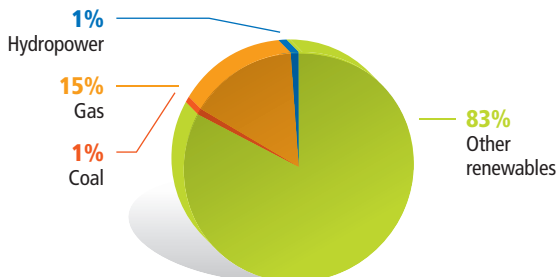
€1.6 billion EBITDA +15%



INSTALLED CAPACITY  
**7.1GWe**



GENERATION  
**12.9TWh**



The EDF Group calls on a number of specialised subsidiaries that focus on developing solutions based on renewables and services. Dalkia, which has been a wholly owned EDF Group subsidiary since 25 July 2014, is a leading player in the European energy services market.

# OTHER ACTIVITIES

## DALKIA



(99.94% EDF)

€1.3 billion SALES<sup>(1)</sup>

2.8TWh GENERATION

11,260 EMPLOYEES

33,700 CUSTOMERS

1,755MWe INSTALLED CAPACITY

Dalkia's core business consists of optimising energy use.  
The company has gradually introduced a range of activities that improve the energy efficiency of whole regions and industrial customers: heating and cooling systems, thermal and multitechnical services for buildings, industrial utilities, and installation and maintenance of generation equipment.

(1) Contribution to 2014 sales since Dalkia entered the EDF Group scope of consolidation on 25 July 2014. Dalkia's sales for FY 2014 of €3,036 million.

## ÉLECTRICITÉ DE STRASBOURG



(88.64% EDF)

630,000 CUSTOMERS

1,135 EMPLOYEES

5.7TWh ELECTRICITY SOLD  
TO 520,000 CUSTOMERS

4.2TWh GAS SOLD TO 110,000 CUSTOMERS

More than 14,000 km HTA AND BT CIRCUITS

The ÉS Group is a regional multi-energy company that operates in three business lines: electricity distribution, sales and marketing of gas and electricity, and energy services. Its electricity distribution activities cover 409 municipalities and 80% of the population of France's Bas-Rhin region.

## EDF TRADING



(100% EDF)

+11% SALES

1,011 EMPLOYEES

€0.6 billion GROUP EBITDA CONTRIBUTION

Trading data 3,098TWh ELECTRICITY (EUROPE AND UNITED STATES)

304 billion THERMS OF NATURAL GAS

666 million TONNES OF COAL

655 million TONNES OF CO<sub>2</sub>  
(IN EMISSION CERTIFICATES)

EDF Trading is the interface between the EDF Group and the energy wholesale markets. It provides optimisation and risk management services. The company is active in the wholesale markets for electricity, natural gas, gas production, LNG, coal, and freight and environmental products.

## TIRU



(51% EDF)

€230 million SALES

1,118 EMPLOYEES

0.17TWh GENERATION

101MWe INSTALLED CAPACITY

Sale of 2.9TWh ELECTRICITY AND STEAM IN 2014  
OF WHICH 50% GREEN POWER

TIRU designs, builds and operates waste-to-energy and biomass facilities in France, the UK and Canada (WtE plants, sorting, anaerobic digestion and composting plants, solid recovered fuel production facility, recycling centres).



## EDF ÉNERGIES NOUVELLES



3,009 EMPLOYEES

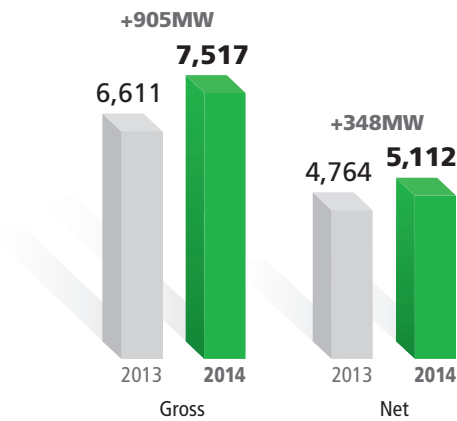
9.8TWh NET GENERATION

5,112MWe NET INSTALLED CAPACITY

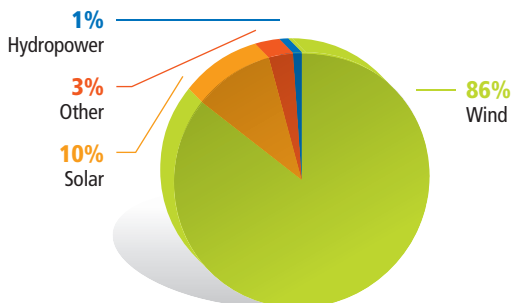
€0.7 billion GROUP EBITDA  
CONTRIBUTION



### INSTALLED CAPACITY



### NET INSTALLED CAPACITY



EDF Énergies Nouvelles is a major player in electricity generation from renewables in its main geographies, i.e. North America, China, and western and southern Europe. EDF Énergies Nouvelles' contribution to Group sales registered organic growth of 4.6% vs. 2013.

# MAIN EVENTS

## STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENTS

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### **Agreement finalised between EDF and Veolia Environnement over Dalkia EDF on 25 March 2014.**

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EDF expanded its offer of energy services with the acquisition of Dalkia's French operations, including Citelum, while Veolia

Environnement took over the businesses of Dalkia International.

### **On 8 October 2014, the European Commission approved the project to build the Hinkley Point C nuclear power plant in Somerset, United Kingdom.**

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The authorisation from the European Commission, in line with the European Union's state aid rules, marked a major step forward for the project. The next stages before the final investment decision include signing agreements with the project's strategic and financial partners; obtaining

approval of the waste transfer contract by the European Commission and British government; guaranteeing the funding through the "Infrastructure UK" programme; and setting the terms of the "Contract for Difference"<sup>(1)</sup> and supplier agreements.

## INVESTMENTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

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### **LNG import agreement signed with Cheniere on 17 July 2014.**

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EDF signed a 20-year agreement with Corpus Christi Liquefaction LLC (subsidiary of Cheniere) for the supply of liquefied natural gas (LNG) with a 10-year extension

option. The LNG will be produced and delivered to the liquefaction terminal in Corpus Christi, Texas.

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(1) The CfD means that Hinkley Point C will offer stable and predictable prices. If the market (base) price for electricity exceeds the strike price in the CfD, consumers will not have to pay more, and the producer pays back the difference. If the market price falls

below the CfD strike price, the generator will receive a top-up payment. Consumers pay nothing until the power plant is operational.

**Agreement with the Exeltium consortium signed on 27 October 2014 to increase the competitiveness of electricity-intensive companies.**

The Exeltium consortium and EDF signed an agreement to adjust Exeltium's electricity supply contract and boost the competitiveness of the electricity-intensive companies in the consortium, following the

unexpected sharp drop in market prices. This agreement provides for a decrease in the price paid as deliveries are made before bringing it in line with the electricity market price.

**On 12 December 2014, EDF teamed up with Eletronorte and CHESF in Brazil to build the Sinop hydroelectric dam.**

Through its subsidiary EDF Norte Fluminense, EDF invested in a 51% stake in Companhia Energética de Sinop (CES). The other two shareholders are Eletronorte

(24.5%) and CHESF (24.5%), both subsidiaries of Eletrobras. The plant will have an installed capacity of 400MW.

**Gazprom signed an agreement on 29 December 2014 to buy EDF's stake in South Stream.**

EDF and Gazprom signed an agreement under which Gazprom will buy the 15% stake owned by EDF, through its subsidiary

EDF International, in the South Stream gas pipeline project (South Stream Transport BV<sup>(1)</sup>).

**SNAM, GIC and EDF Invest signed an agreement with Crédit Agricole Assurances to join the share capital of TIGF.**

On 28 January 2015, SNAM, GIC and EDF Invest announced their joint agreement with

Crédit Agricole Assurances for it to require a 10% stake in the share capital of TIGF.

## INVESTMENT PROJECTS

### IN FRANCE

**Roll-out of Linky smart meters.**

The deployment of smart meters – expected to begin in the autumn of 2015 – complies with French and European regulations governing electricity metering systems.

EDF Group will invest about €5 billion in this large-scale industrial programme between 2014 and 2021, with the installation of 35 million meters.

**Programme to invest in French nuclear energy between 2015 and 2025.**

On 22 January 2015, EDF's Board of Directors approved the *Grand Carénage* programme, which aimed at refurbishing the nuclear energy fleet in France, increase reactor safety and, if all conditions are met,

extend their operating lives. The programme involves a total maximum investment of €55 billion (2013 euros) for the 58 reactors currently in operation.

(1) South Stream Transport BV was 50% owned by Gazprom, with stakes also held by ENI (20%), Wintershall (15%) and EDF (15%). The company was set up to build the South Stream offshore gas pipeline.

### Main wind and solar power farms commissioned.

EDF Énergies Nouvelles commissioned a number of wind and solar farms in 2014, for a combined net capacity of 1,127MW. The wind farms commissioned were mainly located in France (75MW net), Canada

(484MW net) and the United States (361MW net), while most of the solar power was in the United States (39MW net) and Israel (34MW net).

### Allocation of funds raised through the Green Bond.

In November 2013, EDF successfully launched the first euro-denominated green bond issued by a large corporation, raising €1.4 billion to finance the renewable energy projects led by EDF Énergies Nouvelles. At 31 December 2014, €1,175 million had been allocated to 13 eligible projects,

including 10 onshore wind farms, two solar energy projects and one biogas facility, with locations in the United States, Canada and France. Once operational, these facilities – with a total capacity of 1.8GW – will represent total renewable energy production estimated at 7TWh per year.

## ENERGY TRANSITION

### On 14 October 2014, the French National Assembly adopted the bill on the energy transition for green growth on first reading, setting medium- and long-term targets.

Main objectives: for greenhouse gas emissions, a 40% reduction by 2030 based on 1990 levels, and 75% reduction by 2050, and for final energy consumption, a 50% reduction by 2050, with an intermediate target of 20% for 2030. The bill also calls for changes in the French energy mix, by cutting the proportion of nuclear electricity production from 75% to 50% by 2025, scaling back primary energy

consumption of fossil fuels 30% between 2012 and 2030 and increasing the share of renewable energy in final consumption to 32% by 2030.

It also indicates the energy renovation of 500,000 homes per year starting in 2017 and the renovation of all buildings in line with the Low Energy Buildings (LEB) standard by 2050.

### Partnership with Amundi to develop financing solutions for the energy transition.

On 29 October 2014, EDF Group and Amundi, Europe's asset management leader, announced that they will form a joint company to raise and manage funds used to finance energy transition projects. The two groups plan to offer new categories

of fund dedicated to renewable energy generation (wind and solar power, small hydraulic structures, etc.) and B-to-B energy-saving strategies, particularly for electricity-intensive industries. Their target is to raise €1.5 billion.

## REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

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### FRANCE

#### **French Court of Audit's report on nuclear generation costs.**

On 27 May 2014, the French Court of Audit released its report on the cost of generating nuclear power as part of the National Assembly's inquiry into nuclear energy costs, updating its report published in January 2012. This report estimates cost increases

of €56.40/MWh to €61.60/MWh (2012 euros) between 2011 and 2025, depending how the Court calculates the cost on extending the operating life of existing plants to 50 years.

#### **Stacking method now applied to electricity tariffs.**

The reforms to the methodology used to calculate regulated electricity tariffs were implemented with the early application of the cost stacking method on 1 November 2014. This method involves adding the cost of regulated access to incumbent nuclear electricity, the cost

of supplementary electricity supply, power transmission costs and electricity marketing costs while factoring in a normal rate of return for electricity supply. Furthermore, the decree introducing the calculation method applies the principle of cost coverage.

### UNITED KINGDOM

#### **First ever capacity market auction in December 2014.**

In December 2014, EDF Energy took part in the first capacity auction organised in the country, bidding capacity guarantees as from October 2018. Some 97%

of the capacity in the bid from EDF Energy, equal to 12.2GW, qualified for payment of £19.40/kW per year starting from that date.





# **EDF GROUP SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS**

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# A RESPONSIBLE INDUSTRIAL FIRM

## ELEVEN GROUP COMMITMENTS

### MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF SECURITY IN OUR INSTALLATIONS



The criteria of the international FTSE4Good index for nuclear safety have been met

#### MARCH 2012

Inclusion in the FTSE4Good index

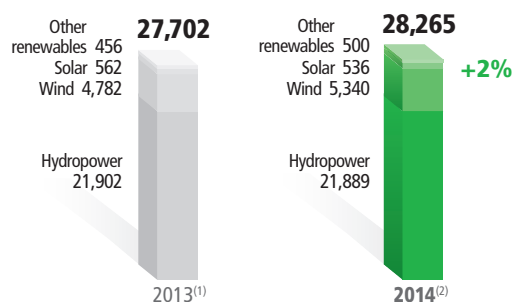
#### MARCH AND SEPTEMBER 2014,

Reselection for FTSE4Good index

### INVESTING IN RENEWABLES AND INCREASING THEIR COMPETITIVENESS



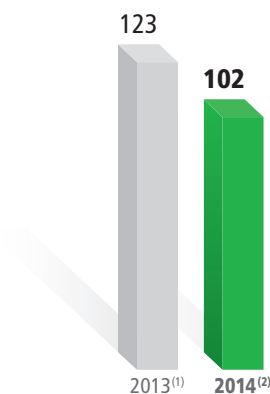
EDF Group installed capacity from renewable energy sources, in MWe



### REMAINING THE BEST MAJOR ENERGY PROVIDER IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOW-CARBON ENERGY



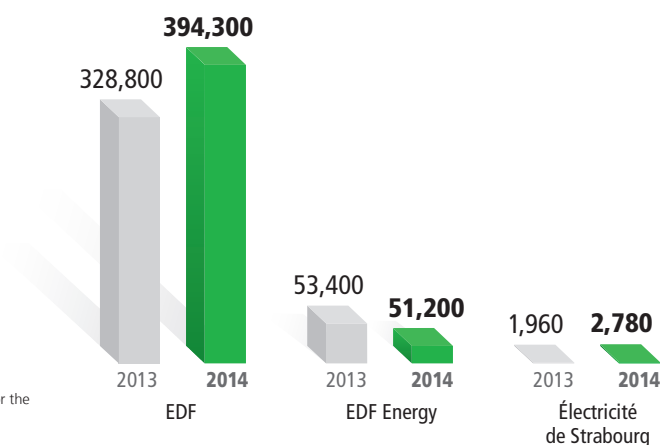
Keep direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions within the 150 g/kWh limit



### SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY WITHIN HOUSEHOLDS



Number of households supported by Group companies<sup>(3)</sup> in terms of energy efficiency



(1) Consolidated Group data restated for impact of IFRS 10 & 11, integrating Dalkia at 100% for the full year.

(2) Group data consolidated in accordance with 2014 IFRS (CENG, Sloe Centrale and ESTAG are considered as joint ventures and are accounted for by the equity method from 1 January 2014), integrating Dalkia at 100% for the full year.

(3) Companies within the scope of consolidation that sell energy to residential customers.



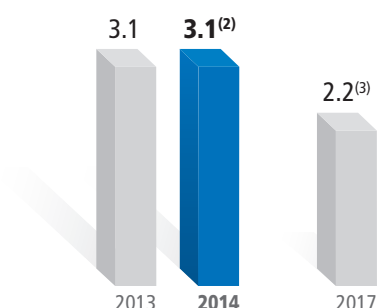
# A RESPONSIBLE EMPLOYER

## ELEVEN GROUP COMMITMENTS

### RESOLUTELY REDUCING WORKPLACE ACCIDENTS AMONG OUR EMPLOYEES AND OUR SUBCONTRACTORS



**Halve the lost-time accident frequency rate<sup>(1)</sup> for Group employees within five years**



(1) Lost-time workplace accident rate per million hours worked.

(2) Group data consolidated in accordance with 2014 IFRS, integrating Dalkia and Citelum at 100% for the last six months of the year.

(3) The 2017 target, which was previously 1.9, was adjusted in 2014 following the integration of Dalkia and Citelum, given the characteristics of their business activities.

### PRESERVING THE PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE AND PERFORMANCE OF OUR EMPLOYEES THROUGH TRAINING AND PROMOTING DIVERSITY

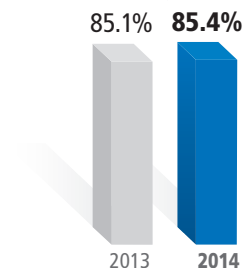


**A total of 30% of the pool of future top executives has to be women by 2015**

2013: 25% / **2014: 24%**

Decrease of 1% due to women being promoted to executive posts and the slow evolution of the pool.

**Over 75% of Group employees receive at least one training session each year**



### REFUSING TO TOLERATE ANY VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, FRAUD OR CORRUPTION IN ANY OF OUR COMPANIES OR AMONG OUR SUPPLIERS



**Thirteen companies will include an Ethics/SD clause in their long-term purchasing contracts<sup>(1)</sup> by 2015**

**Target met by end-2014**

EDF, ERDF, EDF ENERGY, EDISON,  
EDF LUMINUS, EDF POLSKA, EDF DÉMÁSZ,  
EDF NORTE FLUMINENSE (IN 2013)  
EDF ÉNERGIES NOUVELLES, EDF TRADING,  
ÉLECTRICITÉ DE STRASBOURG, TIRU,  
SOCODEI (IN 2014)

**Thirteen companies will meet the requirements of the United Nations Global Compact Advanced level by 2017**

**In 2013, the United Nations Global Compact Advanced level was awarded to two companies**

EDF (SINCE 2012)  
EDISON (SINCE 2013)

**At the end of 2014, 11 other companies had signed the Global Compact**

ERDF (SINCE 2012)  
EDF ÉNERGIES NOUVELLES, EDF LUMINUS,  
EDF POLSKA, TIRU (SINCE 2013)  
EDF ENERGY, EDF TRADING,  
ÉLECTRICITÉ DE STRASBOURG, EDF DÉMÁSZ,  
EDF NORTE FLUMINENSE, SOCODEI (IN 2014)

(1) Except energy contracts on the spot market.

# A RESPONSIBLE PARTNER

## ELEVEN GROUP COMMITMENTS

### PROMOTING TRANSPARENCY AND DIALOGUE ON SENSITIVE ISSUES



Eight companies will set up a formal space for stakeholder dialogue by 2015

2014: three companies

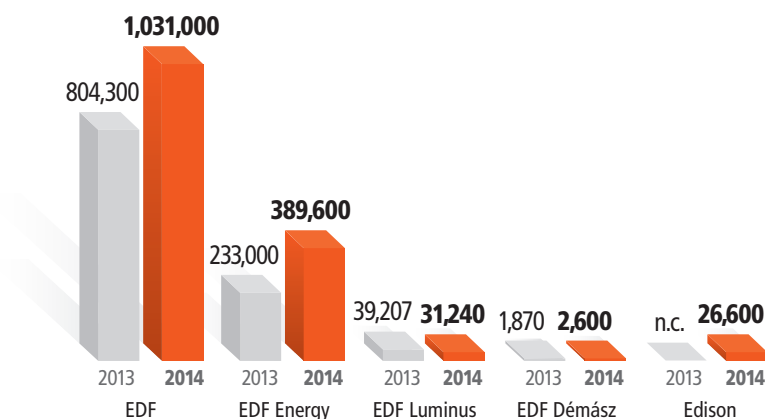
EDF: FRANCE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL  
EDF ENERGY: STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY PANEL  
EDISON: SOCIAL COMMITTEE  
(CURRENTLY UNDERGOING REORGANISATION)

Since 2005, EDF has been organising the International Sustainable Development Panel, a Group-level stakeholder panel.

### PROACTIVELY FIGHTING FUEL POVERTY AND PROMOTING ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



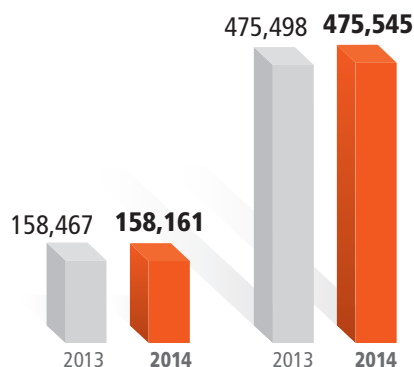
Number of actions<sup>(3)</sup> to support our customers in need carried out by Group companies supplying electricity



### CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL ECONOMIES THROUGH EMPLOYMENT



Number of direct jobs and indirect jobs generated by EDF Group business activities



### PRESERVING WATER RESOURCES IN ALL OUR ACTIVITIES



Publication, starting in 2015, of the "water footprint" at Group level

Results in line with targets


Since 2013, EDF has been working with the scientific community and with international bodies representing the coal, nuclear, hydrocarbon and renewable energy sectors to coordinate the development of a tool that can be used throughout the world to assess the impact of all energy sectors on water.

In 2014, the methodology was approved and trialled at 12 sites in France, Poland, the USA, Canada and Australia. The methodology was presented at the World Water Forum 2015, held in Daegu, South Korea, in April.

(1) Consolidated Group data calculated in accordance with IFRS in place for each year. In 2014, the data for "full-time equivalents" (FTE), in accordance with international standards, came to 148,025.  
(2) Application of the same auditable method as in 2013. In 2014, the calculation of the indicator, excluding nuclear fuel cycle and uranium purchases, includes EDF, ERDF, EDF Energy, Edison, EDF Polska, EDF Luminus, EDF Énergies Nouvelles, Électricité de Strasbourg and TIRU. Data is presented in FTE.

(3) Energy consulting, energy payment plan negotiated, granting of financial aid, etc. n.c.: not collected. Integration of Edison for the first time in 2014.

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

EDF has provided information on sustainable development since 2001. In 2007, the Group began the process of a gradual, voluntary check on the reliability of its social and environmental data by its Statutory Auditors. Since 2013, this work has been carried out in accordance with article L. 225-102-1 of the French Commercial Code. For 2014, the Statutory Auditors issued a report confirming that the data included the 42 corporate social responsibility (CSR) items required and was fairly presented, in accordance with the decree of 13 May 2013. In addition, in line with the Group's commitment to transparency vis-à-vis its stakeholders, the Statutory Auditors issued an opinion indicating unconditional reasonable assurance for the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions due to electricity and heat generation and the gender and age indicators for the total workforce at the end of the year. Lastly, putting its approach into practice, the Group adopted a number of corporate social responsibility commitments in 2013, identified below by the symbol .

## METHODOLOGY

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The reporting procedure for sustainable development indicators (economic, environmental and social) covers the entire EDF Group as defined by its financial consolidation. More specifically, the scope<sup>(1)</sup> encompasses the EDF parent company and its fully consolidated subsidiaries, for which 100% of the values for social and environmental indicators are taken into account. Data relating to companies accounted for under the equity method is not included.

Nuclear indicator data for Constellation Energy Nuclear Group (CENG) is included despite the fact that operational management responsibility was transferred to majority shareholder Exelon under the terms of an agreement signed in spring 2014.

The scope covered by the reporting process is defined on the basis of:

- the consolidation scope provided by Corporate Finance;
- criteria linked to relevance in terms of the environmental and social impact of subsidiary activities.

### Restatement of historical data

To facilitate comparison between 2013 and 2014, the 2013 environmental data is given on a pro forma basis calculated as follows:

- exclusion of companies that were accounted for under the equity method in 2014, in accordance with IFRS 11;
- exclusion of 2013 data for Dalkia International and Dalkia Investissement;
- inclusion at 100% of 2013 data for Dalkia in France.



### FOR MORE INFORMATION

The Statutory Auditors' report and further information about the reporting methodology are available in the Group's Reference Document (17.4.5 "Methodological elements on the social and environmental data").

(1) See consolidation scope, page 71.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

Environmental protection expenditure is the additional identifiable expenditure aimed at preventing, reducing or repairing the potential or effective damage caused by the company's activities. This definition is based on the recommendation issued by the *Conseil National de la comptabilité* (the French national accounting council) on 21 October 2003, which, in turn, is based on the European recommendation of 30 May 2001.

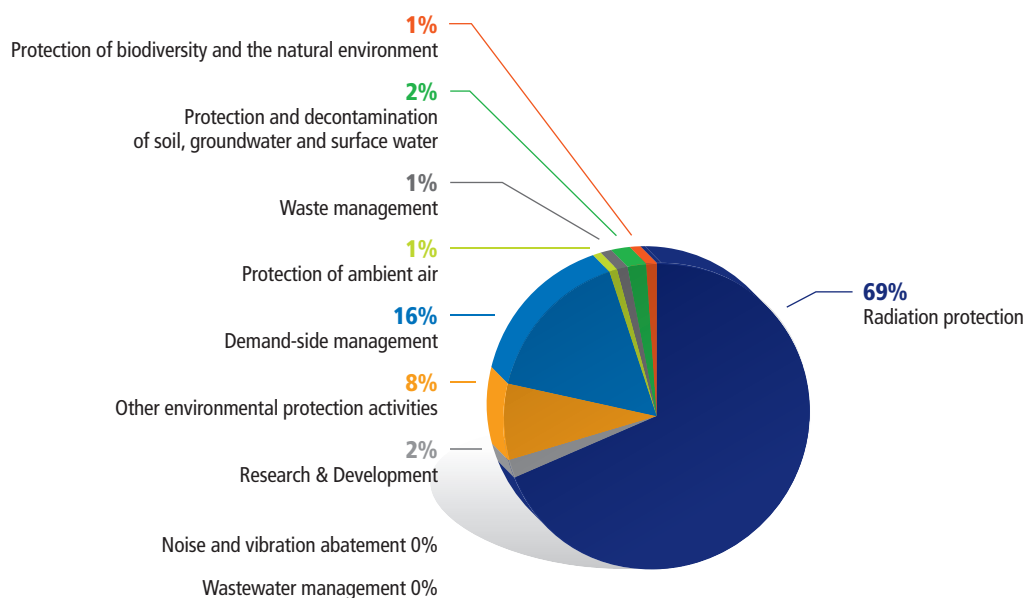
Environmental protection expenditure has remained relatively stable over recent years, but its allocation varies from year to year across the 10 budget areas of the Eurostat classification issued by the European Commission's Directorate General for the Environment.

In billions of euros	2014	2013
EDF	3.0	2.9
of which, provisions for environmental risks	1.9	1.9

In 2014, the expenditure distribution was virtually identical to that in 2013, with a slight increase in demand-side management expenditure.



### Environmental protection expenditure allocation in 2014



# ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

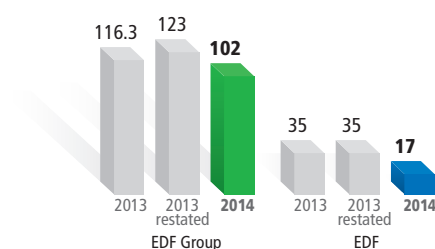
## GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Apart from carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), which is the main greenhouse gas, fossil-fired power plants (coal, fuel oil and gas) release sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) into the atmosphere.

### GROUP COMMITMENT

#### CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS

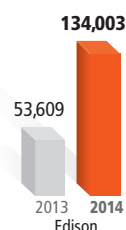
##### Emissions due to electricity and heat generation (in g/kWh)



In kilotonnes	2014	2013 restated	2013
EDF Group	64,332	79,272	80,626
EDF	8,047	16,615	16,615
EDF Energy	19,948	22,156	22,156
Edison + EDF Fenice	6,239	7,829	8,345

The significant decrease in Group CO<sub>2</sub>, in both specific and total terms, is mainly explained by the good performance of the French nuclear fleet, which increased generation by 3% (up 12.2TWh) and the decrease in generation from the fossil-fired plants in France (down 8.2TWh, or 59%, for coal and down 0.25TWh, or 19%, for gas). At Group level, there was a similar trend, with an overall decrease in coal-fired generation in the UK, Poland and China. At European level, the latest study by PWC<sup>(1)</sup> underlines that “the EDF Group makes a very significant contribution to maintaining Europe’s average carbon factor at relatively low values” (excluding EDF, the 2013 carbon factor is 428 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/MWh, which falls to 328 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/MWh when EDF is taken into account).

##### Emissions associated with oil and gas activities (in t)



The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2014 include emissions from activities in Italy and the Abu Qir site in Egypt. On a constant scope basis, emissions declined 55%, which is consistent with the fall in business activity.

### GROUP COMPANY COMMITMENTS

#### The Group’s short- and long-term commitments in favour of reducing direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Group	Keep direct CO <sub>2</sub> emissions down to 150 g/kWh.
EDF in mainland France	Halve specific emissions by 2016 (relative to 1990).
EDF’s French island energy systems (Corsica and overseas departments)	Reduce absolute CO <sub>2</sub> emissions between 2005 and 2020, with an intermediate goal of 480 g CO <sub>2</sub> /kWh in 2015.
EDF Energy in the United Kingdom	Reduce the carbon intensity of electricity generation to 250 g CO <sub>2</sub> /kWh by 2020, and to less than 100 g CO <sub>2</sub> /kWh by 2030.

(1) PWC study, December 2014.

# ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

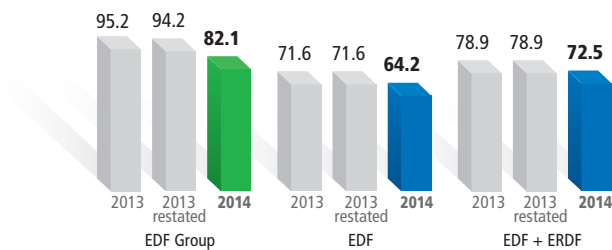
## SF<sub>6</sub> EMISSIONS

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) is a colourless, odourless, non-toxic and non-flammable gas. It is an excellent insulator for electrical equipment that as a result is widely used for the high- and medium-voltage circuit breakers of transmission and distribution networks.

In large fossil-fired and hydro plants, the gas is found in circuit breakers and shielded (metal-clad) substations.

SF<sub>6</sub> is one of the most potent greenhouse gases. Its global warming potential (GWP) is 22,800 (1 tonne of SF<sub>6</sub> released into the atmosphere is the equivalent of 22,800 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>).

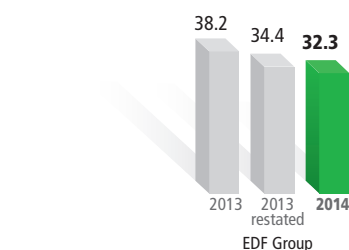
### SF<sub>6</sub> emissions (in kt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)



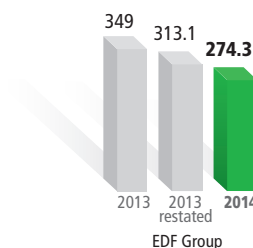
SF<sub>6</sub> emissions have fallen steadily over recent years, particularly in France (10% decline between 2014 and 2013; 13% decline between 2013 and 2012), mainly due to ongoing works to modernise storage equipment. At Group level, the significant 13% drop in emissions over the year is attributable in particular to the 53% reduction achieved by EDF Energy in the United Kingdom, and to EDF and Électricité de Strasbourg in France, where, as in 2013, there were no recurrences of the 2012 incidents.

## OTHER GREENHOUSE GASES

### CH<sub>4</sub> emissions (in kt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)

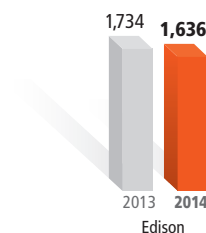


### N<sub>2</sub>O emissions (in kt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)



The 12% reduction in N<sub>2</sub>O emissions at Group level is due mainly to the strong decline in emissions in France (41% or 28.8 kt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent), which reflects the decline in fossil-fired generation.

### CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from gas network leaks for Edison (in t CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)



For the past several years, Edison has been implementing various measures to limit and avoid leaks from its gas distribution networks:

- introduction of cathodic protection systems to prevent corrosion of metal components. These systems are verified periodically;
- pipeline inspection using the pipe pigging (scraping) technique, consisting of sending a pig (with a diameter just over that of the pipe) to clean the wall and carry any dirt to the end of the pipe. This inspection is carried out every three or four years to identify any loss of metal on the interior surface of the pipeline and verify the pipe's good positioning;
- visual inspection by employees of the pipeline environment and use of leak detectors (valves, gauges, etc.);
- systematic inspection, with the detector, after any maintenance activity.

In all cases, in the event of deterioration or leakage, corrective action is implemented immediately.



## AEROSOL PRECURSORS

Apart from greenhouse gases, human activities also emit aerosols and aerosol precursors.

Aerosol precursors are gaseous substances that, as a result of various physical or chemical reactions, may lead to the formation of aerosols.

Aerosol precursors include:

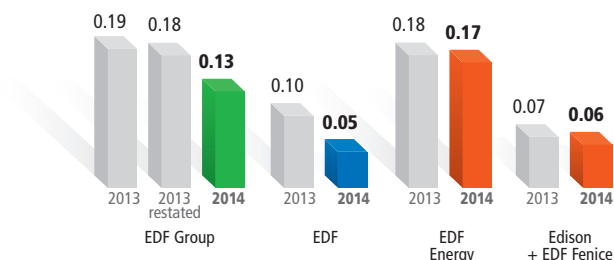
- sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), a combustion pollutant produced by the burning of any product containing sulphur, and notably coal and oil;
- to a lesser extent, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>).

EDF's efforts in this area are in keeping with the limits set out in the EU Directive on National Emission Ceilings (2001/81/EC), which established emission ceilings effective from 2010 for the following pollutants in each Member State: SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, VOCs (volatile organic compounds) and NH<sub>3</sub> (ammonia).

EDF's activities in mainland France and Corsica account for less than 5% (3.03%) of the national emission ceiling for NO<sub>x</sub> (810 kt) and less than 10% (7.65%) of the national emission ceiling for SO<sub>2</sub> (375 kt).

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

#### Emissions due to electricity and heat generation (in g/kWh)

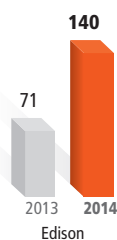


The reduction in SO<sub>2</sub> emissions parallels the decline in the Group's coal-fired generation.

These results also reflect Group companies' efforts with respect to the quality of coal used, particularly in Poland, where Kogeneracja's emissions were reduced 14% for a net total decline in generation of 7%, and in China, where specific emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> fell by 62% for an 11% decline in generation.

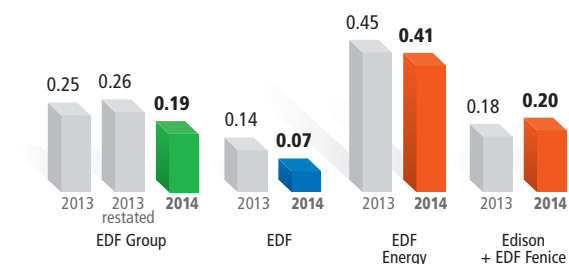
#### Emissions associated with oil and gas activities (in t)

(in t)



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

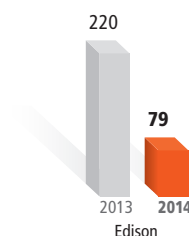
#### Emissions due to electricity and heat generation (in g/kWh)



The decline in NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reflects the reduction in fossil-fired generation at Group level. In addition, the Group continues to invest in improving the environmental performance of its power plants, as in China, where specific emissions fell 63% following the installation of denitrification systems.

#### Emissions associated with oil and gas activities (in t)

(in t)



# ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

## 2014 ASSESSMENT OF EDF'S GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

EDF has been publishing an annual report on its greenhouse gas emissions since 2001. The report includes indirect emissions, thereby going beyond the legal requirements in France (article 75 of the Grenelle 2 law). The assessment covers all EDF's business activities, from fuel production to generation and through to running the company. A sample of these emissions is verified by a third party (the verification certificate is available

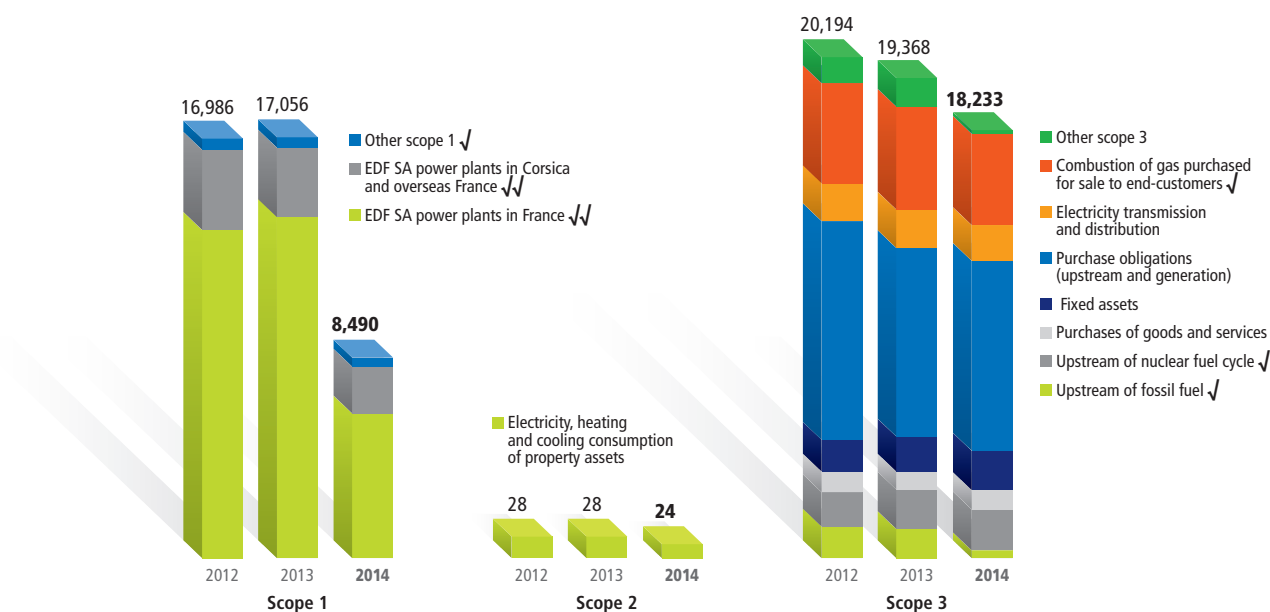
in the "2014 assessment of EDF's greenhouse gas emissions" published on EDF's website).

The assessment includes all EDF's activities in mainland France and the French island energy systems (SEI).

The analysis focuses on scopes 1, 2 and 3 of the GHG Protocol<sup>(1)</sup>, covering the six greenhouse gases listed in the Kyoto Protocol (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFC, PFC, SF<sub>6</sub>). The data is presented in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, other gases being converted based on their global warming potential (GWP).



### GHG assessment<sup>(2)</sup> (in kt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)



**Other scope 1 emissions:**

- filling hydro reservoirs with water (CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub>);
- SF<sub>6</sub> and coolant leaks;
- fossil fuels consumed for own use;
- fuel consumed for work-related travel and worksite equipment.

**Other scope 3 emissions:**

- upstream operations of gas sold;
- business trips (excluding car fleet) and employee commuting;
- downstream transportation of by-products;
- leased assets;
- transport and treatment of waste (conventional and radioactive);
- upstream operations and losses from consumption for own use;
- upstream operations of fuel consumed by fleet vehicles and worksite equipment;
- upstream operations of fossil fuels (gas and domestic fuel oil) consumed for own use.

Source: OSGE-EDF.

DOM-TOM: French overseas departments and territories.

## Main changes between 2013 and 2014

In 2014, EDF's aggregate direct and indirect greenhouse gases fell 27% against the 2013 figure, due mainly to the decline in direct emissions (scope 1).

### Scope 1

Direct emissions fell by more than 50% compared with 2013 and 57% compared with 2010, the base year.

In 2014, the average temperature in mainland France was 0.5 °C higher than normal, i.e. up 1.3 °C compared with 2013<sup>(1)</sup>. In addition, rainfall was close to normal following an overabundance in 2013. Nuclear generation increased 3%, or more than 12TWh, due to good availability of power plants. These factors, together with good load following for the nuclear fleet (facing the variability in consumption and generation of renewables), led to very low demand being made on fossil-fired plants (coal-fired generation down 59%; gas fired down 19%). As a result, direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions fell 58%. CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions decline proportionately with fossil-fired generation.

Direct emissions from the French island energy systems fell 33% due mainly to the scheduled closing of fuel oil-fired plants.

Lastly, EDF continued its efforts to reduce SF<sub>6</sub> leaks, which were stable in 2014.

### Scope 2

The fall in emissions from office buildings is linked to favourable weather conditions and efforts to enhance building energy efficiency: improvement in the facilities' intrinsic qualities, efficient operation and environmentally responsible behaviour on the part of EDF employees, stimulated by an incentive scheme.

### Scope 3

Total scope 3 emissions fell 6%, due mainly to:

- lower emissions related to upstream fossil fuel operations, as well as lower demand on fossil-fired plants;
- the slight decrease in emissions related to purchase obligations, associated mainly with the end of some cogeneration and incineration contracts;
- reduced gas sales (down 11%), despite an increase in market share (9% growth in gas customers), due to warmer weather (23% reduction in national consumption).

(1) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative, more commonly known as the GHG Protocol, is the most internationally recognised method for carbon accounting. Introduced in 1998 by the World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), it was developed in partnership with companies, NGOs and governments. It provides a set of resources, tools and data for carbon footprint calculation.

(2) Data for 2012 and 2013 has been restated to reflect the changes in methodology adopted in 2014 and to enable comparison of the results.

(3) Source: OSGE-EDF.

✓ 2014 data audited for reasonable assurance: greenhouse gases (GHG) in scope 1 CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions related to CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from EDF fossil-fired power plants and to the consumption of domestic fuel and kerosene by back-up power systems at nuclear power plants.

✓ 2014 data audited for limited assurance:

- other scope 1: GHG emissions due to the fuel consumption of EDF's vehicle fleet, domestic fuel consumption of data centre back-up power systems, SF<sub>6</sub> emissions and fugitive emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> from hydro reservoirs and French island energy systems (SEI);
- scope 2: indirect GHG emissions from electricity consumption by office buildings, data centres, and heating and cooling systems in office buildings;
- scope 3: GHG emissions related to upstream operations in coal for fossil-fired power plants, upstream operations of gas sold to end-customers and at point of consumption, upstream operations of gas used as fuel for the power plants of the Thermal Generation and Engineering Division (DPIT), upstream operations of fuel oil for DPIT and SEI power plants and upstream operations of nuclear fuel load.

# ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

## RADIOACTIVE EMISSIONS

Nuclear power plants do not release CO<sub>2</sub> (i.e. nuclear-based power generation does not contribute to the greenhouse effect), SO<sub>2</sub> or NO<sub>x</sub> into the atmosphere. However, they do release radioactive effluents into the air and water.

For EDF in France, the environmental control systems monitoring radioactive emissions on a regular basis involve between 15,000 and 20,000 annual measurements for each nuclear power plant. Measurements are made in the terrestrial ecosystem and in the ambient air, as well as in surface and ground water receiving liquid effluents.

This monitoring programme meets regulatory requirements and is subject to the prior approval of the *Autorité de sûreté nucléaire* (ASN), France's national nuclear safety authority. In order to become a member of the French national network of environmental radioactivity measurement (RNM) set up by the *Institut de radioprotection et de sûreté nucléaire* (IRSN), France's national institute for radiation protection and nuclear safety, EDF requested accreditation for its laboratories. This was obtained by decision of the ASN in June 2009.

To further minimise its environmental impact, EDF has put in place an active approach to treating its radioactive effluents to continue reducing them down as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA).

## ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

EDF	Unit	2014	2013
Carbon 14	TBq <sup>(1)</sup> per reactor	0.17	0.17
Tritium <sup>(2)</sup>	TBq per reactor	0.50	0.49
<b>EDF Energy</b>			
Carbon 14 – advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR) <sup>(3)</sup>	TBq per reactor	0.64	0.67
Carbon 14 – pressurised water reactor (PWR) <sup>(4)</sup>	TBq per reactor	0.26	0.20
Tritium – AGR	TBq per reactor	0.66	0.59
Tritium – PWR	TBq per reactor	0.92	0.80
<b>CENG (Constellation Energy Nuclear Group)</b>			
Carbon 14	TBq per reactor	0.36	0.37
Tritium	TBq per reactor	1.02	1.16

## LIQUID EFFLUENT EMISSIONS

Between 1999 and 2011, while obtaining results well below regulatory limits, EDF cut its radioactive liquid effluents by a factor of four.

EDF	Unit	2014	2013
Carbon 14	GBq <sup>(1)</sup> per reactor	12.8	12.5
Tritium <sup>(2)</sup>	TBq <sup>(1)</sup> per reactor	17.5	18.6
<b>EDF Energy</b>			
Tritium – AGR <sup>(3)</sup>	TBq per reactor	129	150
Tritium – PWR <sup>(4)</sup>	TBq per reactor	67	41
<b>CENG (Constellation Energy Nuclear Group)</b>			
Tritium	TBq per reactor	12.1	8.3

(1) The radioactivity of a substance is measured in becquerels (Bq, the SI unit of radioactivity). This unit represents levels that are so low that multiples are normally used: GBq (gigabecquerel) or TBq (terabecquerel).

(2) Tritium, a hydrogen isotope, has a low level of radioactivity and is produced in the primary circuit coolant of nuclear reactors. It exists naturally in small doses in seawater and rainwater.

(3) Nuclear reactors developed in the United Kingdom.

(4) The most commonly used nuclear reactors worldwide.

## WASTE

### CONVENTIONAL INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Conventional industrial waste includes all non-radioactive waste produced and discharged by all EDF's generation facilities (thermal, hydro and nuclear) and research sites.

Fly ash and gypsum, which are fully recycled, are considered as by-products and are therefore not counted within the indicator "Conventional industrial waste".

Specific laws and regulations apply to radioactive waste.

#### Waste recycling

The indicator "Conventional industrial waste recycled or transported for recycling" includes two types of waste:

- hazardous waste, defined as such by regulations if it has one or more of the following characteristics: explosive/oxidising/ignitable, irritable/harmful/toxic, carcinogenic, corrosive, infectious, reprotoxic/mutagenic, ecotoxic;
- non-hazardous waste, which refers to inert waste and non-hazardous industrial waste (with collection and treatment processes similar to household waste).

Waste is recycled in two different ways:

- materials recovery: scrap iron and other metals, gravel and other aggregates;
- energy recovery: incineration of waste to produce energy (electricity or steam).

EDF Group	Unit	2014	2013 restated	2013
Volume of conventional industrial waste recycled or transported for recycling	t	392,815	293,752	294,378

As in 2013, construction, decommissioning and maintenance activities increased in 2014. In France, including island energy systems, they accounted for 73% of total waste in 2014, compared with 53% in 2013. They also increased in the United Kingdom and Hungary, which impacted on the total volume of waste generated and recycled.

#### Recycling rate for conventional industrial waste

	Unit	2014	2013 restated
EDF Group	%	79.9	75.1
EDF	%	92.6	88.9
EDF Energy	%	98.5	90.6

EDF's sustainable development policy raised the target for recycling all recyclable waste from 75% in 2011 to 85% for 2012 and 2013, and 90% for 2014. The recycling rate for all conventional waste resulting from electricity generation and engineering activities (excluding fly ash and gypsum, which are fully recycled) has increased steadily over recent years, reaching an unprecedented 92.6% in 2014.

#### Group company targets

EDF	Waste recycling rate: 90%
EDF Energy	Waste reduction rate: 30% No office waste to be sent to landfill by 2020
Kogeneracja (Poland)	Reduce production of non-recyclable waste Waste electrical and electronic equipment recycling rate: 100% Office waste recycling rate: 70%

#### Impact of decommissioning and maintenance activities

As in 2013, construction, decommissioning and maintenance activities increased in 2014. In France, including island energy systems, they accounted for 73% of total waste in 2014, compared with 53% in 2013. They also increased in the United Kingdom and Hungary, which impacted on the total volume of waste generated and recycled.

Moreover, EDF's sustainable development policy includes a recycling target for **green list** waste (internal list of waste that can be recycled using the meshed network of facilities throughout France). In 2014, EDF's green list covered 152 categories of waste, with a total of 260 types of waste classified in the internal reference framework (154 categories for 265 types in 2013).

EDF	Unit	2014	2013
Recycling rate for green list waste	%	97.3	96.3

#### WASTE ASSOCIATED WITH OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Waste generated by oil and gas activities is:

- residual sludge from drilling operations;
- aqueous solution produced by drilling operations.

Gas activities generate very little waste apart from residual water from gas extraction, which is classified as non-hazardous waste.

EDISON	Unit	2014	2013
Hazardous waste	t	827	4,428
Non-hazardous waste	t	446	26,247
Recycled conventional industrial waste	t	65	276

There were no drilling activities in 2014, which explains the significant decrease between 2013 and 2014.

# ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

## RADIOACTIVE WASTE

Radioactive waste is classified into different categories in accordance with regulations in specific countries depending on its nature, level of radioactivity and the lifespan of the radionuclides it contains.

### France

EDF	Unit	2014	2013
<b>Waste produced by electricity generation</b>			
Solid very low-level radioactive waste (VLLW)	m <sup>3</sup> /TWh	7.6	8.7
Solid low- and intermediate-level short-lived radioactive waste (LILW-SL)	m <sup>3</sup> /TWh	15.4	19.0
Solid intermediate- and high-level long-lived radioactive waste (IHLW-LL)	m <sup>3</sup> /TWh	0.88	0.86
<b>Waste produced by decommissioning activities</b>			
Very low-level radioactive waste (VLLW)	m <sup>3</sup>	2,580	1,214
Low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste (LILW)	m <sup>3</sup>	659	513
<b>Fuel</b>			
Evacuated spent nuclear fuel	t	1,124	1,099

The increase in VLLW from decommissioning activities is attributable to the decommissioning of Brennilis (evacuation of earth).

Radioactive waste is classified into four categories (VLLW, LLW, ILW and HLW) and is said to be “long lived” if it contains a significant quantity of radionuclides with a half-life greater than 31 years.

### Characterisation of the waste produced by EDF

Very low-level radioactive waste (VLLW)	— Waste with a radioactivity level close to naturally occurring radioactivity. It results primarily from the decommissioning of nuclear facilities and consists mostly of construction debris (concrete, scrap metal, thermal insulation, piping, etc.).
Low- and intermediate-level short-lived radioactive waste (LILW-SL)	— Waste from nuclear plants (gloves, filters, resins, etc.).
Low-level long-lived radioactive waste (LLW-LL)	— Waste from the decommissioning of obsolete natural uranium graphite gas reactors (graphite, waste from processes).
Intermediate-level long-lived radioactive waste (ILW-LL)	— Mainly waste from spent fuel assemblies (hulls, fragments of cladding, endcaps, etc.) separated during the processing of spent fuel. Currently, such waste is compacted and encapsulated in stainless steel canisters. — Other ILW-LL results from research and the fuel cycle industry.
High-level long-lived radioactive waste (HLW-LL)	— Waste resulting from processing, by vitrification, spent fuel, corresponding to the operation of the now-obsolete natural uranium graphite gas plants and to 40 years of operation of the current PWR plants.

## United Kingdom

EDF ENERGY	Unit	2014	2013
Evacuated low-level radioactive waste	m <sup>3</sup>	452	655
Intermediate-level radioactive waste generated	m <sup>3</sup>	178	178
Evacuated uranium	t	193	177

Radioactive waste is classified as high-, intermediate- or low-level waste (HLW, ILW and LLW respectively) with each type processed differently.

Low-level radioactive waste (LLW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Waste stored at the nuclear plants in dedicated facilities until being prepared for shipment (for processing or disposal). These facilities are inspected and monitored on a regular basis.</li> <li>— In 2010, EDF Energy created a programme for the recycling of radioactive metals, which are decontaminated and then recycled at 95%, the remainder being sent out for final disposal. Three EDF Energy nuclear plants participated in that programme in 2010.</li> </ul>
Intermediate-level radioactive waste (ILW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Waste stored at the nuclear plants in dedicated facilities, which are inspected regularly as part of the site's safety requirements. The monitoring of radioactive waste is carried out in the form of planned inspections as part of the plant's tentative work schedule and by staff working in these areas on a day-to-day basis.</li> <li>— At present, no waste disposal programme exists for the Group's operations in the United Kingdom.</li> </ul>
High-level radioactive waste (HLW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Waste from the reprocessing of nuclear fuel, stored in purpose-built facilities at the Sellafield site.</li> </ul>

## United States

Constellation Energy Nuclear Group (CENG) <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit	2014	2013
Evacuated solid low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste	m <sup>3</sup>	896	1,411
Delivered nuclear fuel	t	47	44

(1) Data consolidated according to the percentage ownership in the subsidiary.

# ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

## WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Water is needed for generating power (for hydropower and for cooling fossil-fired plants) and for its supply chain: extraction, refining and fuel production (ethanol and hydrogen).

EDF is a major player in water resource management, managing 75% of artificial surface water reserves in France. It contributes to the multi-use management of water and fulfils all its commitments to stakeholders in terms of compliance with water levels for tourism, water restitution, low flow and agricultural support, while retaining adequate stocks for the onset of winter.

Within the context of operating its generation facilities, the EDF Group seeks to optimise its water use, particularly at its thermal generation plants, and reduce its consumption of freshwater.

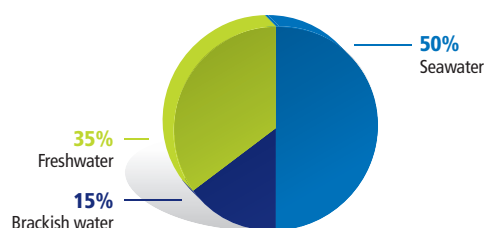
The EDF Group's exposure to water stress – a lack of adequate water resources that poses a threat to industrial activity – is low due to the following:

- its facilities are located mainly in Europe;
- the majority of its thermal generation plants are located near the sea (see breakdown of cooling water drawn).

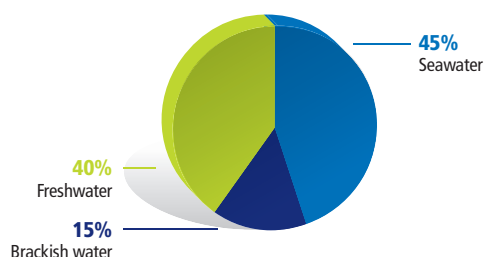
### INDICATORS RELATED TO COOLING THE EDF GROUP'S THERMAL GENERATION PLANTS

#### Water used to cool the EDF Group's thermal generation plants (in %)

##### World

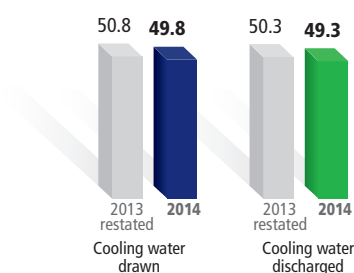


##### France



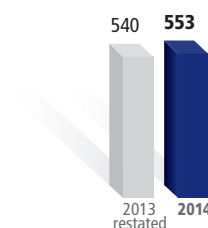
Overall, 65% of the water used in France for cooling purposes was drawn from the sea or estuaries, where there is no risk of water shortage. These sources accounted for more than 98% in the United Kingdom, and more than 90% in Italy. These figures are stable: annual variations in the quantity of cooling water drawn are very low (at the level of uncertainty) and depend on generation levels (see results below). In France, there is a decrease in the heat sensitivity of fossil-fired power plants, with the closing of old coal-fired plants located near rivers. New thermal generation facilities are located near the sea (e.g. the Martigues CCGT) or equipped with air cooling systems (Blénod 5 and Bouchain CCGT, currently under construction), which reduce water dependency.

#### Water drawn and discharged (in 10<sup>9</sup> m<sup>3</sup>)



The 2% decline in water drawn is due mainly to the reduction in volumes drawn in France and the United Kingdom, attributable to the fall in coal-fired generation.

#### Water evaporated (in 10<sup>6</sup> m<sup>3</sup>)



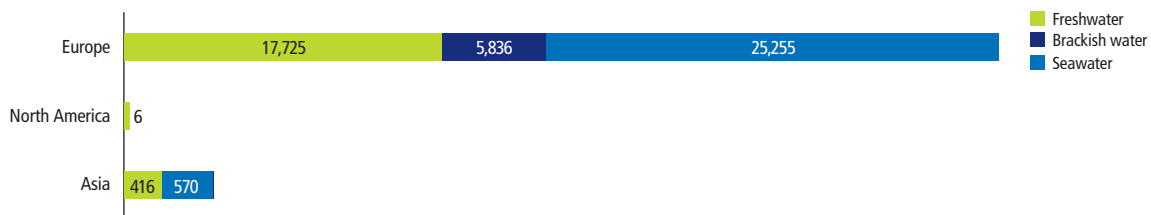
Water evaporated, which is comparable to the consumption of water necessary for cooling certain fossil-fired generation plants (closed circuit), accounts for only 1% of water drawn.

Based on that fact, almost 99% of all water drawn is returned to the environment in line with local regulations governing quality and temperature. Group companies implement corrective measures immediately in the event of thresholds being exceeded.

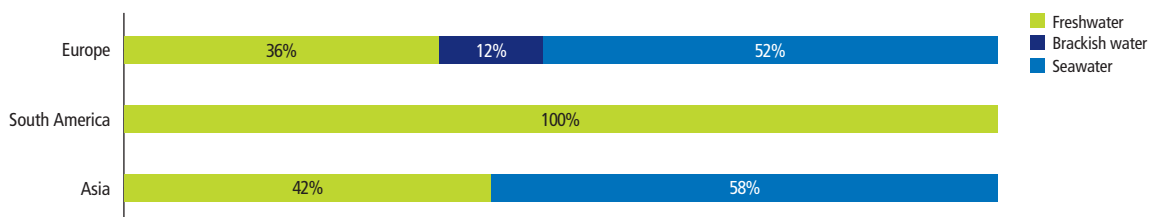


## GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF WATER DRAWN TO COOL THE EDF GROUP'S THERMAL GENERATION PLANTS

### Water drawn in 2014 (in 10<sup>6</sup> m<sup>3</sup>)

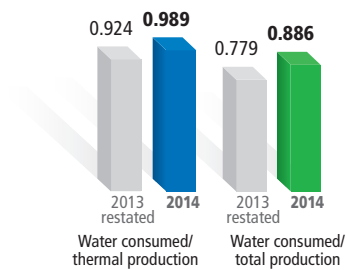


### Water drawn in 2014 (in %)



## SPECIFIC CONSUMPTION

### Specific consumption (in litre/kWh)



Specific water consumption remained virtually unchanged at less than 1 l/kWh generated.

# SOCIAL INDICATORS

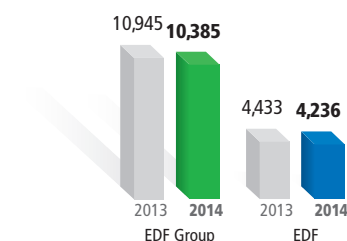
## RECRUITMENT

As in previous years, EDF continued to apply its ambitious hiring programme to respond to two major challenges:

- the need to renew skills due to the massive number of retirements forecast;
- recruitment of technical staff for projects under way.

There will be a gradual reduction in recruitment as business activity stabilises.

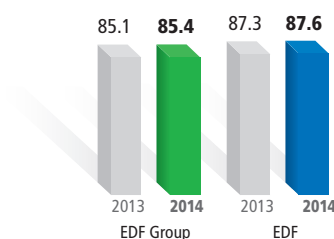
### New hires (in number)



The Group hired 10,385 new employees in 2014. The Group's 2014 employee turnover rate (half "new hires + departures" divided by the total workforce at the end of the year, multiplied by 100) was 10.2 in 2014.

## TRAINING AND WORK-STUDY PROGRAMMES GROUP COMMITMENT

### Employees having benefited from training (in %)



The EDF Group invests heavily in the development of its employees' skills: in 2014, 85% of Group employees followed at least one training

programme, with an average duration of 66 hours. Access to training is one of the Group's CSR commitments, with the goal of 75% following at least one training programme each year.

The Group devoted over €685 million to employee training in 2014. EDF's training facilities in France include a network of activity-related campuses and training centres, with almost 1,300 trainers and programme developers.

The number of people following work-study programmes at EDF and ERDF has increased significantly since 2010. In France, the goals set by EDF in the 2010 *Défi Formation* training challenge agreement have been largely achieved: in 2014, EDF and ERDF had almost 6,000 people on work-study programmes, i.e. 5.6% of the workforce (4,500 in 2010).

## ABSENTEEISM

### Absenteeism

Number of days	2014	2013
EDF Group	9.1	8.8
EDF	8.8	8.9

The Group's objective is to reduce illness-related absences to eight days per employee and per year by the end of 2015. Group-wide initiatives on preventing stress and musculoskeletal disorders, two of the areas of focus selected to achieve that goal, were launched in 2014.

## PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

EDF is committed to recruiting people with disabilities. In 2013, EDF and ERDF renewed their disabilities agreement, which was signed by all labour unions. The agreement contains ambitious targets and gives concrete shape to the measures needed to integrate and support over 3,200 EDF and ERDF employees with recognised disabilities.

At mid-point through the EDF 2013-2015 disabilities agreement, results are encouraging. One of the goals is to increase the percentage of employees with disabilities to 4.4% by the end of 2015; it stood at 4.26% at the end of 2014. Overall, the number of employees with disabilities rose during the year.

### Number of employees with disabilities

	2014	2013
EDF Group	5,086	4,645
EDF	2,093	1,946

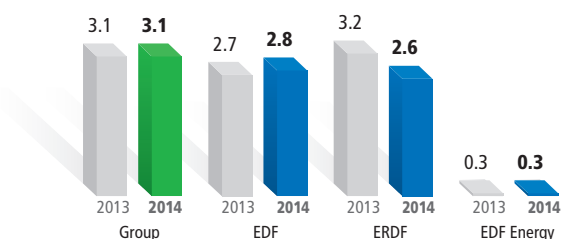
### Number of new hires with disabilities

	2014	2013
EDF	112	110

## SAFETY INDICATORS GROUP COMMITMENT

A health and safety policy for the Group was decided by the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer at the end of 2013. The policy, which aims to give employees the best possible working conditions and environment, has two goals: zero accident and zero impact on employee health.

### Accident frequency rate

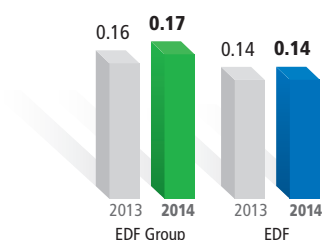


As part of this Group policy, EDF has committed to halving the workplace accident frequency rate of its employees between 2013 and 2017 (CSR commitment).

The Group is recording a gradual improvement in its accident frequency rate (number of workplace accidents involving at least one lost day, counted during the current year, per million hours worked), which has fallen from 4.5 in 2010 to 3.1 in 2013. For 2014, the accident frequency rate includes the results of Dalkia's activities in France and Citelum for the first six months of the year. It remained flat at 3.1.

In addition, for the first time, the EDF Group is publishing the accident frequency rate (number of workplace accidents involving at least one lost day, counted during the year, per million hours worked) of its subcontractors<sup>(1)</sup>: it was 4.2 in 2014.

### Accident severity rate



The EDF Group's accident severity rate (number of calendar days lost due to workplace accidents per thousand hours worked<sup>(2)</sup>) was 0.17 in 2014, compared with 0.16 in 2013, 0.16 in 2012, 0.14 in 2011 and 0.16 in 2010.

### Number of workplace accidents involving at least one lost day

	2014	2013
EDF Group	694	750
EDF	284	273

### Number of fatal accidents

	2014	2013
EDF Group employees	4	4
EDF employees	2	0
Employees of EDF Group subcontractors	11	9

Since 2014, all fatal accidents are reported immediately to the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and an in-depth analysis is systematically presented to the Executive Committee.

The three fatal accidents recorded by Citelum, which joined the Group in 2014, have slowed the steady downward trend observed since 2011.

(1) Excluding Dalkia, Citelum, CHAM, SOCODEI and EDF Norte Fluminense, representing almost 97% of the Group's total revenue.

(2) Lost days are included in the year in which they occur even if the accident happened the previous year.

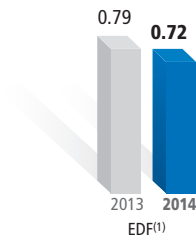
# SOCIAL INDICATORS

## RADIATION PROTECTION (OCCUPATIONAL DOSIMETRY)

By mobilising all local players, EDF has achieved continuous improvement in the protection of employees against ionising radiation.

In France, the average annual collective dose for all site workers, whether EDF or external company employees, has been halved in less than 10 years; in the United Kingdom, it has been reduced, mainly as a result of optimised governance of maintenance and repair work. In 2013, no site worker, whether an EDF or subcontractor employee in either country, registered an individual dose in excess of the regulatory threshold (individual dose over a rolling 12-month period).

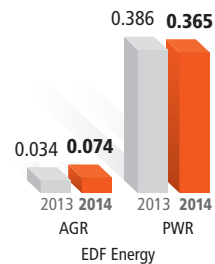
### Average collective dose EDF (in man-sieverts per reactor)



This very good result, better than the target, was achieved by optimising worksites, reducing the volume of activities and significantly decreasing shutdown extensions.

(1) Dose of all site workers, whether EDF or subcontractor employees.

### Average collective dose EDF Energy (in man-sieverts per reactor)



The current level is comparable with the average values recorded by operators of pressurised water reactors (PWR). EDF continues to apply its ALARA approach to controlling ionising radiation in view of upcoming major refits and the resulting volumes of work.

For the coming years, based on the levels already achieved, the focus will be on those plants whose results need to be improved to be on a par with the best.

# ETHICS

Adopted in 2012 by EDF's Executive Committee and then by the Ethics Committee of the Board of Directors, **the Group Code of Ethics** rounds out the laws, rules and national and international agreements to which Group companies and employees must adhere.

The Group has set in place an organisation and procedures that guarantee all its employees access to:

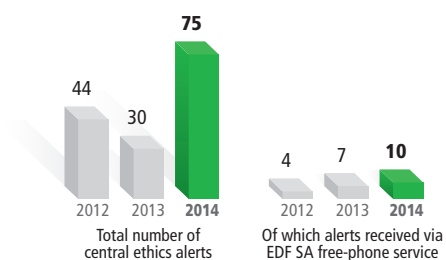
- the tools and information needed to guide their decisions and actions in their daily lives;
- identified contact people (managers, Group Ethics Officer and department/company ethics officers) who can help them;

— a confidential, secure whistleblowing system for reporting issues to a manager, contact person or, as a last resort, the Group Ethics and Compliance Committee, which was set up in 2013.

In France, EDF and ERDF have set up a free-phone helpline dedicated to the quality of life at work. Run by an outside provider, the service is anonymous and enables employees to talk about their workplace difficulties to professional psychologists.

## ETHICS ALERTS AND FEEDBACK

### Number of ethics alerts handled



The increase in alerts, up 45 in 2014 compared with 2013, is explained both by the system being extended to all Group employees (60% of the growth is attributable to employees) and a better understanding of it by EDF SA employees following the Group Code of Ethics roll-out campaign.

### Alerts by type of situation

Types of central ethics alert	2014	2013	2012
Respect for the individual	26	23	32
Harassment	12	3	17
Discrimination	9	12	9
Recognition	5	8	6
Integrity	4	3	8
Corruption	0	0	0
Fraud	2	1	8
Conflict of interests	1	1	0
Favouritism	1	1	0
Performance	1	0	0
Environment	8	2	4
Solidarity	1	1	0
Other	35	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>44</b>

Respect for the individual remains the most frequent type of situation reported.

## SERIOUS BREACHES OF THE CODE OF ETHICS

In 2014, EDF set up a system enabling companies to report serious breaches of the Code of Ethics. For the first, incomplete year, 34 cases were

identified, breaking down as follows:

	Number of cases identified during the year	Source identifying the serious breach of conduct					
		Employee	Internal control/ audit/HR	Client/ customer	Subcontractor	Public body	Other third party
Lack of respect for the individual	26	17	2	0	1	0	6
Fraud/corruption	8	2	3	1	1	0	1
Violation of human rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfair competition practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Causing harm to the environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

"Lack of respect for the individual" is the most commonly reported issue. Incidents result in internal corrective measures (68%) and disciplinary action (32%), which can lead to the dismissal of employee(s). Proven cases of fraud are dealt with internally and may be reported to legal authorities if a formal complaint is made.

Companies other than EDF SA closed the files on 24 serious breaches of the Code of Ethics in 2014.



# SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INDICATORS

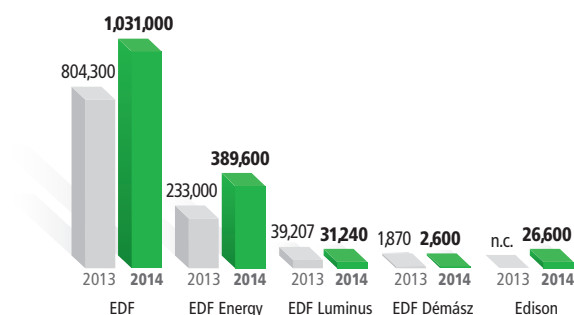
## TACKLING FUEL POVERTY GROUP COMMITMENT

Improvements in social housing and social mediation are two priorities for the EDF Group.

Going beyond its regulatory obligations and in line with its sustainable development policy, EDF is expanding its partnership approach to combating fuel poverty in two ways:

- Proactively fighting fuel poverty
- Promoting access to electricity

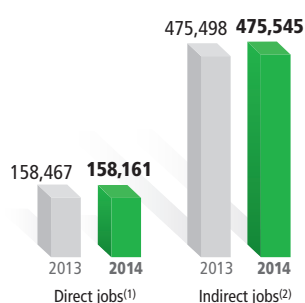
**Number of actions<sup>(1)</sup> to support our customers in need carried out by Group companies supplying energy**



Energy consulting, energy payment plan negotiated, granting of financial aid, etc.

## CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GROUP COMMITMENT

**Number of direct and indirect jobs generated by EDF Group business activities**



(1) Consolidated Group data calculated in accordance with IFRS in place for each year. In 2014, the data for “full-time equivalents” (FTE), in accordance with international standards, come to 148,025.

(2) Application of the same auditable method as in 2013. In 2014, the calculation of the indicator, excluding nuclear fuel cycle and uranium purchases, includes EDF, ERDF, EDF Energy, Edison, EDF Polska, EDF Luminus, EDF Énergies Nouvelles, Électricité de Strasbourg and TIRU. Data is presented in FTE.

## SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT

EDF's original objective was to help 700 people excluded from the workplace to find job opportunities, gain qualifications through work-study programmes and validate work experience in a promising sector. This objective for the end of 2012 was renewed in 2013.

EDF runs programmes specifically designed to train young people, particularly those who have difficulty accessing work-study programmes, to work in its business activities. The *Trait d'Union* initiative, for example, implemented by EDF's Sales Division in France, aims to train young people to become customer advisors.

**Employment and work-study qualification opportunities proposed by EDF**

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Number of people having signed a vocational training contract	398	336	473	499	401	506
Aggregate	2,613	2,215	1,879	1,406	907	506

## Fonds Agir pour l'emploi EDF (FAPE)

The *Fonds Agir pour l'emploi* EDF (FAPE), a French foundation supporting job creation, awards grants to organisations involved in social integration through work, and is one of the leading sponsors in this field in France.

FAPE EDF reflects the solidarity between Group companies, the EDF Foundation and trade unions. Managed jointly, it is financed primarily by donations from 13,700 current and retired EDF Group employees, with a 200% employer top-up.

Almost 272 social integration through work projects for unemployed people were supported in 2014, with grants totalling €1.9 million.

These helped create and consolidate nearly 3,000 jobs.

### Actions at Fonds Agir pour l'emploi

	2014	2013	2012
Number of projects supported	272	118	205
Number of jobs consolidated	Almost 3,000	Over 3,000	2,279
Grants awarded (in millions of euros)	1.9	1.6	1.7

## SUPPLIERS AND RESPONSIBLE PURCHASING

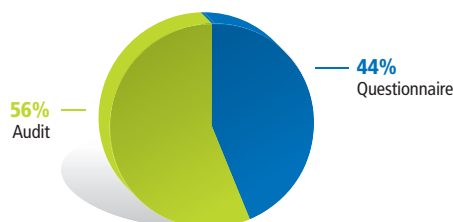
The EDF Group's Purchasing Department applies a responsible approach in EDF's business activities and Group companies with a view to taking the following factors into account at every stage of the purchasing process:

- the environmental impact of purchasing decisions;
- the social aspects of the supply chain;
- the economic impact of the purchasing decision on the company, its environment and its suppliers.

Several types of action are implemented across all EDF's business lines, such as carrying out sustainable development/corporate social responsibility audits at the premises of suppliers and service providers to ensure that commitments are being met.

### Number of sustainable development/ CSR audits completed

In 2014, the EDF Group's Purchasing Department carried out 129 "sustainable development/corporate social responsibility" audits, exceeding the target of 90 and compared with 60 in 2013 and 57 in 2012.



### Purchases from back-to-work organisations

As part of its sustainable development policy, EDF in France has to meet a target for purchases from back-to-work organisations. The company's 2013-2015 "Gender equality and professional integration of people with disabilities" agreement stipulates that, through its purchases, it must achieve 500 "beneficiary units" or "job equivalents for people with disabilities" in 2015, up 15% from the previous agreement.

In 2014, the target annual volume of purchases was set at €1.5 million. The actual volume achieved was €1.4 million, compared with €1.1 million in 2013 and €1.5 million in 2012.

For ERDF, the volume of these purchases was €6.71 million in 2014, excluding the upkeep of green spaces (in the order of €1.5 million). The main purchases were meter recycling, tree pruning and clearing, laundering employees' work clothes and document printing.

# SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INDICATORS

## ACCESS TO ENERGY

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The EDF Group has been implementing an energy access programme since 2001 in developing countries. This activity can highlight the work carried out on behalf of regional authorities and their aspiration to take responsibility for their energy future.

In rural areas, often at a considerable distance from the grid, the programme sets up decentralised energy service companies.

In all these activities, EDF operates in partnership with international industrial players, such as Total, and local companies: Fres Calulo in South Africa, Botswana Power Corporation in Botswana and Matforce in Senegal. When putting together the programmes, around 80% of the initial capital expenditure is financed by international financial institutions in the form of donations and/or loans, or by the country's governments.

### Decentralised energy service company result at end 2014

	Number of customers served
<b>South Africa</b> KES (Kukhanya Energy Services)	158,000
<b>Botswana</b> BPC (Botswana Power Corporation)	3,500
<b>Senegal</b> ERA (Énergie Rurale Africaine)	2,600

# NON-FINANCIAL RATINGS

## Non-financial ratings: major achievements for the Group in 2014

- Significant progress in EDF's non-financial rating by leading agencies.
- Inclusion in a growing number of sustainability indexes.
- Latest achievement: EDF's inclusion in the 2015 Global 100 Index, as the only company in the Electric Utilities sector.

EDF submits its performance data in response to requests from ESG rating agencies and non-financial analysis departments working on behalf of investors. Using their own methodologies, the agencies assess and assign scores to companies based on their policies and results in the area of sustainable development. They then create and manage the indexes that are used by socially responsible investment (SRI) analysts to guide their investment choices.

The assessments of the main specialist rating agencies and ethical fund managers indicate the Group's CSR performance in its sector. The assessments and awards highlight the external recognition of the Group's sustainable development performance.

## Main agencies to which EDF submits its performance data:



EDF 2014 Industry Mover and Bronze Class in RobecoSam Sustainability Yearbook

	2014	2013
EDF score	79%	66%
Average Electricity sector score	56%	54%



EDF member of all applicable Euronext Vigeo indexes: World 120, Europe 120, Eurozone 120 and France 20.

EDF rated at 58/100 in 2014 (vs. 55/100 previously).



EDF member of the CDLI France 2014 (Climate Disclosure Leadership Index)

	2014	2013
Transparency score	98	95
Performance score	B	B



EDF member of the FTSE4Good Index

Group admission confirmed in 2014 with high-level performance

The EDF Group is now one of the five global nuclear operators that meet the stringent criteria developed and overseen by the FTSE4Good Policy Committee.



EDF member of the STOXX ESG Leaders Index.

EDF rated at 76/100 in 2014 (vs. 71/100 in 2013).

# SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

## INPUTS AND OUTPUTS OF EDF'S GENERATION OPERATIONS IN FRANCE

This information is collated on the basis of the main inputs (raw materials, consumables, energy and water) and outputs (waste, by-products and emissions) of EDF's electricity generation process in France (nuclear, fossil-fired and hydro), providing more details as a complement to the Group's environmental indicators.

### RAW MATERIALS, CONSUMABLES, ENERGY AND COOLING WATER LINKED TO EDF'S ELECTRICITY GENERATION IN FRANCE

— INPUT DATA	Unit	2014	2013	2012
<b>Raw materials</b>				
Nuclear fuel load	t	1,272	1,205	1,096
Coal	t	2,367,304	5,423,069	5,022,491
Heavy fuel oil	t	456,552	724,524	1,017,112
Domestic fuel oil	t	215,645	297,227	285,879
Non-industrial gas	10 <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	Unit changed	282,206	266,339
	GWh (LHV)	2,926,884	2,210,961	NC
<b>Consumables</b>				
Oils	t	5,818	7,332	10,969
Limestone (including white lime in powder form)	t	19,622	49,284	36,882
Lime	t	965	1,370	1,345
Soda ash	t	1,925	2,233	2,288
Hydrochloric acid	t	4,052	4,347	3,156
Sulphuric acid	t	32,064	28,698	19,570
Flocculating agents	t	259	296	303
Hydrazine	t	111	104	95
Boric acid	t	282	273	257
Denitrification ammonia	t	9,541	22,875	NC
<b>Energy</b>				
Internal consumption, pumping electricity	TWh	7.9	7.1	6.7
Internal consumption, electricity	TWh	22	22.1	22.5
<b>Water</b>				
Cooling water drawn	10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	38,978	39,773	40,660
— of which freshwater	10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	16,504	15,920	NC
— of which brackish water	10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	5,440	5,732	5,905
Industrial usage water <sup>(1)</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	27,744	39,468	NC

(1) Mainland France, excluding R&D.

NC: not communicated.

**WASTE, BY-PRODUCTS AND EMISSIONS LINKED  
TO EDF'S ELECTRICITY GENERATION IN FRANCE**

— OUTPUT DATA	Unit	2014	2013	2012
<b>Electricity generation</b>				
Gross electricity	TWh	494	496	489
Net electricity	TWh	472	474	466
<b>Industrial waste</b>				
Hazardous conventional industrial waste	t	38,812	29,391	22,736
Non-hazardous conventional industrial waste <sup>(1)</sup>	t	280,062	209,630	166,950
Total conventional industrial waste	t	318,874	239,021	189,686
— of which conventional industrial waste recycled or transported for recycling (excluding fly ash and gypsum)	t	295,140	212,711	164,659
<b>Radioactive waste</b>				
Solid very low- and intermediate-level short-lived radioactive waste (VLLW)	m³/TWh	7.6	8.7	NC
Solid low- and intermediate-level short-lived radioactive waste (LILW-SL)	m³/TWh	15.4	19.0	20.7
Solid high- and intermediate-level long-lived radioactive waste (HILW-LL)	m³/TWh	0.88	0.86	0.88
<b>Radioactive waste from decommissioning</b>				
Very low-level radioactive waste (VLLW)	m³	2,580	1,214	2,060
Low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste (LILW)	m³	659	513	179
<b>By-products</b>				
Evacuated spent nuclear fuel	t	1,124	1,099	1,075
Coal ash produced	t	245,326	576,227	523,503
Coal ash recycled	t	371,329	577,073	624,237
Gypsum produced (fully recycled)	t	33,598	81,746	59,298
Desulphurisation sludge	t	2,174	5,504	4,988

(1) Including desulphurisation sludge.  
NC: not communicated.



# SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

— OUTPUT DATA (continued)	Unit	2014	2013	2012
<b>Cooling water</b>				
Cooling water discharged	10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	38,484	39,295	40,104
— of which freshwater	10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	16,010	15,695	NC
— of which brackish water	10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	5,440	5,732	NC
Cooling water evaporated	10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	494	478	496
— of which freshwater	10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	494	478	NC
— of which brackish water	10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	NC
<b>Gas emissions</b>				
Total CO <sub>2</sub>	kt	8,097	16,627	16,538
SO <sub>2</sub>	t	21,740	47,222	53,218
N <sub>2</sub> O	kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	34	70	70
NO <sub>x</sub>	t	30,411	54,624	71,963
CH <sub>4</sub>	kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	4.4	7.3	7.7
SF <sub>6</sub>	kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	64.2	71.6	83.8
Dust	t	1,331	3,049	2,953
<b>Radioactive emissions into air and water</b>				
<b>Air</b>				
Noble gases	TBq/reactor	0.56	0.44	0.51
Tritium	TBq/reactor	0.50	0.49	0.64
Carbon 14	TBq/reactor	0.172	0.167	0.176
Iodines	GBq/reactor	0.020	0.027	0.028
Other fission and activation products	GBq/reactor	0.002	0.003	0.002
<b>Water</b>				
Tritium	TBq/reactor	17.5	18.38	20.47
Carbon 14	GBq/reactor	12.8	12.51	13.19
Iodines	GBq/reactor	0.005	0.005	0.005
Other radioelements	GBq/reactor	0.261	0.289	0.225
<b>Other emissions</b>				
<b>Water</b>				
Cu	kg	48,179	45,693	40,607
Zinc	kg	20,164	22,915	NC
<b>Air</b>				
Particulate matter (PM <sub>10</sub> ) <sup>(1)</sup>	kg	1,190,179	2,594,443	1,745,229
Mercury <sup>(1)</sup>	kg	66	154.7	163.9

(1) 2012: data for EDF in mainland France; 2013 and 2014: data for EDF in metropolitan and overseas France.  
NC: not communicated.

## ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

					SCOPE			
	Unit	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	GRI ref.
Economic indicators								
Compensation paid or to be paid following legal decisions on environmental matters	Thousands of euros	30 <sup>(1)</sup>	8.1	6.9	1	1	1	EN 29
Environmental protection expenditure	Millions of euros	3,043	2,924	3,465	1	1	1	EN 30
— of which net provisions		1,996	1,901	2,465				
Management								
Environmental management (% of consolidated Group revenue covered by ISO 14001 certification)	%	98 <sup>(2)</sup>	95 <sup>(2)</sup>	98 <sup>(2)</sup>	2	2	2	

(1) Including legal fees (€5,000).

(2) Including certified companies not covered by the Group certificate.

Scope: 1. EDF – 2. EDF Group.

GRI : Global Reporting Initiative, version 4.

						SCOPE			
	Unit	2014	2013 restated <sup>(3)</sup>	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	GRI ref.
Fuel & raw materials consumed									
Nuclear fuel load	t	1,272	1,205	1,205	1,096	1	1	1	EN 1
Coal	kt	18,151	23,644	25,314	24,277	2	2	2	EN 1
Heavy fuel oil	kt	833	870	885	1,098	2	2	2	EN 1
Domestic fuel load	kt	345	372	329	317	2	2	2	EN 1
Natural gas	10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	Unit changed		8,842	9,290	–	2	2	EN 1
	GWh	95,340	103,131	NC	NC	2	2	–	
Industrial gas	10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	Unit changed		797	842	–	2	2	EN 1
	GWh	474	8,018	NC	NC	2	2	–	
Biomass	kt	3,078	2,550	NC	NC	2	2	–	
— of which wood	kt	1,509	1,057	NC	NC	2	2	–	
Water <sup>(4)</sup> – raw materials from sources outside the company									
Cooling water drawn	10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	49.8	50.8	53.9	54.8	2	2	2	EN 8
— of which freshwater	10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	18.1	17.7	18.3		2	2	2	EN 8
— of which brackish (or estuary) water	10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	5.8	6.1	8.4	28.0	2	2	2	
Cooling water discharged	10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	49.3	50.3	53.4	54.2	2	2	2	EN 21
— of which freshwater	10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	17.6	17.4	18.0		2	2	2	EN 21
— of which brackish (or estuary) water	10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup>	5.8	6.1	8.4	27.5	2	2	2	

(3) 2014 pro forma data (restated).

(4) Brackish (or estuary) water was included in freshwater in 2012.

NC: not communicated.

2014 data checked by the Statutory Auditors, appointed as independent third parties, in respect of 2014. This work is described under the formed opinion on the fair presentation of CSR information in the Statutory Auditors' report, available in the EDF Group's 2014 Reference Document.

# SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

(continued)	Unit	2014	2013 restated <sup>(1)</sup>	2013	2012	2014	SCOPE		
							2013	2012	GRI ref.
Air – gas emissions									
Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions due to electricity and heat generation (including facilities not subject to quotas)	Mt	64.3	79.3	80.6	79.8	2	2	2	EN 16
— of which CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from coal-fired power plants	Mt	39.8	NC	NC	NC	2	–	–	
— of which CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from heavy fuel oil-fired power plants	Mt	19.1	NC	NC	NC	2	–	–	
— of which CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from gas-fired power plants	Mt	3.4	NC	NC	NC	2	–	–	
SO <sub>2</sub> emissions	kt	82.5	113.6	134.3	137.8	2	2	2	EN 20
NO <sub>x</sub> emissions	kt	117.6	169.9	171.7	182.2	2	2	2	EN 20
Dust	t	5,205	7,761	7,246	6,968	2	2	2	EN 20
Particulate matter (PM <sub>10</sub> ) – EDF	t	1,189	NA	2,602	1,745	1	1	1a	EN 21
Particulate matter (PM <sub>10</sub> ) – Group	t	3,374	NC	NC	NC	2	NC	NC	EN 21
Mercury – EDF	t	0.07	NA	0.16	0.16	1	1	1a	EN 21
Mercury – Group	t	0.27	NC	NC	NC	2	NC	NC	EN 21
CH <sub>4</sub> emissions	kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	32.3	34.4	38.2	40.5	2	2	2	EN 16
N <sub>2</sub> O emissions	kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	274.3	313.1	349.0	329.8	2	2	2	EN 16
SF <sub>6</sub> emissions – EDF	kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	64.2	NA	71.6	83.8	1	1	1	EN 16
SF <sub>6</sub> emissions – EDF + ERDF	kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	72.5	NA	78.9	93.3	1b	1b	1b	EN 16
SF <sub>6</sub> emissions – Group	kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	82.1	94.1	95.2	109.8	2	2	NC	EN 16
Conventional waste									
Hazardous waste	t	82,504	63,978	68,443	64,598	2	2	2	EN 22
Non-hazardous waste	t	409,245	326,975	354,554	321,789	2	2	2	EN 22
Conventional industrial waste recycled or transported for recycling	t	392,815	293,752	294,378	253,412	2	2	2	EN 22
Ash produced	kt	3,062	3,859	3,860	3,816	2	2	2	EN 22
Energy									
Renewable energy: electricity and heat generated from renewable sources (excl. hydro)	GWh	18,811	17,692	17,198	15,583	2	2	2	EN 6
Direct energy consumption, by primary source									
Internal consumption, pumping electricity	TWh	8.0	NA	7.0	6.7	1	1	1	EN 3
Internal consumption, electricity	TWh	22.1	NA	22.1	22.5	1	1	1	EN 3

(1) 2014 pro forma Group data (restated).

Scope: 1. EDF – 1a. EDF mainland France – 1b. EDF + ERDF – 2. EDF Group.

GRI: Global Reporting Initiative, version 4.

NC: not communicated. NA: not applicable.

2014 data checked by the Statutory Auditors, appointed as independent third parties, in respect of 2014. This work is described under the formed opinion on the fair presentation of CSR information in the Statutory Auditors' report, available in the EDF Group's 2014 Reference Document.

2014 data audited for reasonable assurance by the Statutory Auditors, appointed as independent third parties. This work is described under the formed opinion on the fair presentation of CSR information in the Statutory Auditors' report, available in the EDF Group's 2014 Reference Document.

## NUCLEAR INDICATORS

— EDF	Unit	2014	2013	2012	GRI ref.
<b>Shutdowns and events</b>					
Automatic shutdowns	No. of reactors/ 7,000 hours	0.53	0.59	0.55	
Events and incidents (level ≥ 1)	No. of reactors/ year	1.14	1.19	1.55	
<b>Dosimetry</b>					
Average collective dose	mSv/reactor	0.72	0.79	0.67	
Individual dose (no. of workers exposed to more than 20 mSv)	No.	0	0	0	
Individual dose (no. of workers exposed to more than 16 mSv)	No.	0	0	0	
Dose to the most exposed member of the public	mSv/year	NA	0	0.003	
<b>Radioactive liquid effluents released into water</b>					
Tritium ☼	TBq/reactor	17.5	18.6	19.0	EN 21
Carbon 14 ☼	GBq/reactor	12.8	12.5	12.6	EN 21
<b>Radioactive atmospheric emissions</b>					
Tritium ☼	TBq/reactor	0.50	0.49	0.59	EN 20
Carbon 14 ☼	TBq/reactor	0.17	0.17	0.17	EN 20
<b>Fuel</b>					
Unloaded spent nuclear fuel	t	1,272	1,205	1,096	
Evacuated spent nuclear fuel ☼	t	1,124	1,099	1,075	EN 24
<b>Operational nuclear waste</b>					
Solid very low-level radioactive waste ☼	m³/TWh	7.6	8.7	7.3	
Solid low- and intermediate-level short-lived radioactive waste ☼	m³/TWh	15.4	19.0	20.7	EN 24
Solid high- and intermediate-level long-lived radioactive waste ☼	m³/TWh	0.88	0.86	0.88	EN 24
<b>Decommissioning nuclear waste</b>					
Very low-level radioactive waste ☼	m³	2,580	1,214	2,060	EN 24
Low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste ☼	m³	659	513	179	
Waste sent to Centraco processing plant	t	187	188	30	

— EDF ENERGY	Unit	2014	2013	2012	GRI ref.
<b>Shutdowns and events</b>					
Automatic shutdowns	No. of reactors/ 7,000 hours	1.13	0.45	0.64	
Events and incidents (level ≥ 1)	No. of reactors/ year	0.33	0.80	0.80	
<b>Dosimetry</b>					
Average collective dose – AGR <sup>(1)</sup>	mSv/reactor	0.07	0.03	0.06	
Average collective dose – PWR <sup>(2)</sup>	mSv/reactor	0.36	0.39	0.04	
Individual dose (no. of workers exposed to more than 20 mSv)	No.	0	0	0	
Individual dose (no. of workers exposed to more than 15 mSv)	No.	0	0	0	
Dose to the most exposed member of the public	mSv/year	0.005	0	0.006	

(1) Advanced gas-cooled reactor. (2) Pressurised water reactor.

NA: not available at the time of publication.

☼ 2014 data checked by the Statutory Auditors, appointed as independent third parties, in respect of 2014. This work is described under the formed opinion on the fair presentation of CSR information in the Statutory Auditors' report, available in the EDF Group's 2014 Reference Document.

# SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

— EDF ENERGY (continued)	Unit	2014	2013	2012	GRI ref.
<b>Radioactive liquid effluents released into water</b>					
Tritium – AGR ☼	TBq/reactor	129	150	135.7	EN 21
Tritium – PWR ☼	TBq/reactor	67	41	44	EN 21
<b>Radioactive atmospheric emissions</b>					
Tritium – AGR ☼	TBq/reactor	0.66	0.59	0.68	EN 20
Tritium – PWR ☼	TBq/reactor	0.92	0.80	0.80	EN 20
Carbon 14 – AGR ☼	TBq/reactor	0.64	0.67	0.71	EN 20
Carbon 14 – PWR ☼	TBq/reactor	0.26	0.20	0.30	EN 20
<b>Fuel</b>					
Unloaded uranium	t	193	177	216	EN 24
Evacuated uranium ☼	t	193	177	216	EN 24
<b>Operational nuclear waste</b>					
Evacuated low-level radioactive waste ☼	m³	452	655	698	EN 24
Intermediate-level radioactive waste generated ☼	m³	178	178	161	EN 24

— CONSTELLATION ENERGY NUCLEAR GROUP	Unit	2014	2013	2012	GRI ref.
<b>Shutdowns and events</b>					
Automatic shutdowns	No. of reactors/ 7,000 hours	1.00	0.80	0.70	
Events and incidents (level ≥ 1)	No. of reactors/ year	0.4	0.60	0.80	
<b>Dosimetry</b>					
Average collective dose – BWR	mSv/reactor	1.35	1.28	2.27	
Average collective dose – PWR	mSv/reactor	0.32	0.23	0.68	
Individual dose (no. of workers exposed to more than 20 mSv)	No.	0	0	0	
Individual dose (no. of workers exposed to more than 16 mSv)	No.	0	1	9	
Dose to the most exposed member of the public	mSv/year	NA	0.1	0.04	
<b>Radioactive liquid effluents released into water</b>					
Tritium	TBq/reactor	12.12	8.34	12.91	EN 21
<b>Radioactive atmospheric emissions</b>					
Tritium	TBq/reactor	1.02	1.16	1.38	EN 20
Carbon 14	TBq/reactor	0.36	0.37	0.33	EN 20
<b>Fuel<sup>(1)</sup></b>					
Delivered nuclear fuel	t	47	44	46	EN 24
Unloaded uranium	t	59	33	60	
Evacuated uranium	t	0	0	0	
<b>Operational nuclear waste<sup>(1)</sup></b>					
Evacuated solid low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste	m³	896	1,411	2,419	EN 24

(1) Data consolidated according to the percentage ownership in the subsidiary.

NA: not available at the time of publication

☼ 2014 data checked by the Statutory Auditors, appointed as independent third parties, in respect of 2014. This work is described under the formed opinion on the fair presentation of CSR information in the Statutory Auditors' report, available in the EDF Group's 2014 Reference Document.

## SOCIAL INDICATORS

EDF GROUP	Unit	2014	2013	2012	GRI ref.
Total EDF workforce in full-time equivalents (FTE)	No.	148,025	154,942	155,415	LA 1
Actual no. of employees at 31 December 2014 and breakdown <sup>(1)</sup>					
EDF + ERDF	No.	111,040	109,754	107,333	LA 1
Total EDF Group **	No.	158,161	158,467	159,740	LA 1
Employees by age					
Under 25 years **	%	9	8	8	
From 25 to 35 years **	%	27	25	23	
From 36 to 45 years **	%	25	25	25	
From 46 to 55 years **	%	30	32	34	
56 years and over **	%	10	10	10	
Employees by geographical area (per head office location)					
France	No.	132,107	129,492	129,328	LA 1
of which Dalkia <sup>(2)</sup>	No.	14,207	13,056	15,964	LA 1
United Kingdom	No.	15,727	16,190	16,178	LA 1
Italy	No.	4,955	5,175	5,210	LA 1
Rest of Europe	No.	5,207	6,114	7,503	LA 1
Rest of the world	No.	165	1,496	1,521	LA 1
Manager (as defined by French regulations)	No.	44,539	42,327	40,355	LA 1
Women at managerial level *	%	28.7	25.7	25.0	LA 13
Non-management employees	No.	113,622	116,140	119,385	LA 13
Gender equality					
Male workforce **	No.	116,582	116,928	118,512	LA 13
Female workforce *	No.	41,579	41,539	41,228	LA 13
Male managers *	No.	32,626	31,468	30,286	LA 13
Female managers *	No.	11,913	10,859	10,069	LA 13
Hires/departures					
Hires *	No.	10,385	10,945	12,577	LA 2
Other arrivals <sup>(1)</sup> *	No.	6,628	8,027	7,499	LA 2
Retirements/inactive employees *	No.	4,665	4,321	4,185	LA 2
Resignations <sup>(3)</sup> *	No.	1,727	1,768	2,355	LA 2
Redundancies, dismissals, employees made inactive *	No.	815	824	1,739	LA 2
Other departures <sup>(1)</sup> *	No.	7,963	8,424	9,304	LA 2

(1) Inclusions and exclusions from consolidation scope are accounted for under "Other arrivals" and "Other departures" respectively.

(2) Dalkia International for 2012 and 2013; Dalkia France and Citelum for 2014.

(3) Special contracts (including those for work-study trainees) that reach termination are included in "Other departures" regardless of whether a job offer was made at the end of the contract. Departures during the trial period are also included in "Other departures".

\* 2014 data checked by the Statutory Auditors, appointed as independent third parties, in respect of 2014. This work is described under the formed opinion on the fair presentation of CSR information in the Statutory Auditors' report, available in the EDF Group's 2014 Reference Document.

\*\* 2014 data audited for reasonable assurance by the Statutory Auditors, appointed as independent third parties. This work is described under the formed opinion on the fair presentation of CSR information in the Statutory Auditors' report, available in the EDF Group's 2014 Reference Document.



# SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

EDF GROUP (continued)	Unit	2014	2013	2012	GRI ref.
<b>Remuneration</b>					
Total gross remuneration	Millions of euros	7,426	7,494	7,400	LA 3
Part-time employees	No.	11,977	12,943	14,690	LA 1
<b>Absenteeism</b>					
Average number of days lost through illness or accident per year *	No.	9.1	8.8	9.0	LA 7
<b>Health and safety</b>					
Fatal accidents – Group employees *	No.	4	4	14	LA 7
Fatal accidents – subcontractor employees	No.	11	9	7	
Accident frequency rate per million hours worked – Group employees *		3.1	3.1	3.8	LA 7
Accident frequency rate per 200,000 hours worked – Group employees		0.62	0.62	0.76	LA 7
Accident frequency rate per million hours worked – subcontractor employees		4.2	NC	NC	LA 7
Workplace accidents involving at least one lost day *	No.	694	750	921	LA 7
Accident severity rate *		0.17	0.16	0.16	LA 7
<b>Employee relations</b>					
Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	%	91	89	88	LA 4
<b>Training</b>					
Total hours of training provided *	No.	8,915,338	8,636,882	7,631,618	LA 10
Employees benefiting from training *	No.	135,040	134,910	131,311	LA 10
<b>Employment and integration of employees with disabilities</b>					
Employees with disabilities <sup>(1)</sup> *	No.	5,086	4,645	4,519	LA 13

(1) Declaration by EDF Energy compulsory.  
NC: not communicated.

EDF	Unit	2014	2013	2012	GRI ref.
<b>Workforce at 31 December 2014 and breakdown</b>					
Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements at 31 December 2014	No.	67,567	66,561	64,838	LA 1
Employees under unlimited-term contracts not covered by collective bargaining agreements	No.	461	434	433	LA 1
Employees under fixed-term contracts not covered by collective bargaining agreements	No.	4,153	4,094	3,851	LA 1
Total employees not covered by collective bargaining agreements	No.	4,614	4,528	4,284	LA 1
Total workforce	No.	72,181	71,088	69,122	LA 1
Managers (as defined by French regulations)	No.	30,701	29,595	28,230	LA 1
Women at managerial level	%	27.8	26.8	26.0	LA 13
Non-management employees	No.	41,480	41,493	40,892	LA 13
Technicians and supervisory staff	No.	33,531	33,410	33,084	LA 13
Operatives	No.	7,949	8,084	7,808	LA 13
<b>Gender equality</b>					
Male workforce	No.	49,524	48,991	47,852	LA 13
Female workforce	No.	22,657	22,097	21,270	LA 13
Male managers	No.	22,175	21,650	20,884	LA 13
Female managers	No.	8,526	7,945	7,346	LA 13
<b>Hires/departures</b>					
Hires	No.	4,236	4,433	4,452	LA 2
Integration and rehiring	No.	230	249	261	LA 2
Other arrivals <sup>(1)</sup>	No.	3,022	3,598	3,194	LA 2
Retirements/inactive employees	No.	2,499	2,134	2,061	LA 2
Resignations	No.	107	109	114	LA 2
Redundancies, dismissals, employees made inactive	No.	9	16	6	LA 2
Deaths	No.	68	81	82	LA 2
Other departures <sup>(1)</sup>	No.	3,713	3,725	3,709	LA 2
<b>Overtime</b>					
Overtime worked	Thousands of hours	2,770	2,847	2,831	
<b>Outside contractors</b>					
Monthly average of temporary employees	No.	1,683	1,948	1,837	LA 1
<b>Organisation of working hours</b>					
Full-time employees	No.	64,534	62,990	60,612	LA 1
Part-time employees	No.	7,647	8,098	8,510	LA 1
Employees working shifts	No.	6,955	6,917	6,882	LA 1

(1) Excluding arrivals and departures on seasonal short-term contracts.

# SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS	Unit	2014	2013	2012	GRI Ref.
<b>Absenteeism</b>					
Absenteeism	%	3.7	3.8	3.8	LA 7
Hours of maternity or paternity leave/hours worked	%	0.8	0.8	0.7	LA 7
<b>Health and safety</b>					
Work-related illnesses reported during the year		51	53	13	
Fatal accidents	No.	2	0	6	LA 7
Accident frequency rate		2.8	2.7	3.4	LA 7
Accident severity rate		0.14	0.14	0.15	LA 7
Workplace accidents involving at least one lost day	No.	284	273	333	LA 7
<b>Remuneration/social security payments/profit-sharing</b>					
Main monthly remuneration					
Managers	€	4,334	4,327	4,308	EC 1
Technicians and supervisory staff	€	2,608	2,615	2,612	EC 1
Operatives	€	1,864	1,870	1,877	EC 1
Personnel costs	€ millions	6,408	6,366	6,113	EC 1
Average amount of profit-sharing per employee	€	1,980	1,820	1,820	EC 1
<b>Employee relations</b>					
Collective bargaining agreements signed in France	No.	3	8	8	HR 5
Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements <sup>(1)</sup>	%	93	93	94	LA 4
<b>Training</b>					
Employees benefiting from training	No.	63,252	62,074	58,899	LA 10
<b>Employment and integration of employees with disabilities</b>					
Employees with disabilities	No.	2,093	1,946	1,842	LA 13
Employees with disabilities hired	No.	112	110	124	LA 13
<b>Charitable works</b>					
Committee budgets (fulfilling 1% requirement)	€ millions	199	205	196	

(1) EDF employees are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement in the French legal sense but by the *statut des industries électriques et gazières* (electricity and gas sector statutes).

# REPORTING SCOPE

The scope covered by the reporting procedure is defined on the basis of:

- the consolidation scope established by the Financial Department;
- the criteria linked to relevance of the subsidiaries' activities in terms of environmental and social impact.

Entities included in the consolidation scope at 31 December 2014:

CONSOLIDATION LEVEL	COMPANIES	ENVIRONMENTAL KPI SCOPE	SOCIAL KPI SCOPE
France	Électricité de France	X	X
	ERDF	X	X
	EDF PEI	X	X
Other activities	Électricité de Strasbourg	X	X
	TIRU	X	X
	Socodei	X	X
	EDF Énergies Nouvelles	X	X
	Dalkia	X	X
	Citelum		X
	EDF Trading	X	X
	CHAM		X
	EDF Optimal Solutions		X
United Kingdom	EDF Energy	X	X
Italy	Edison	X	X
	Fenice	X	X
Other International	EDF Luminus (Belgium)	X	X
	EDF Belgium (Belgium)	X	
	EDF Polska (Poland)	X	X
	Kogeneracja (Poland)	X	X
	Zielona Gora (Poland)	X	X
	EDF Paliwa (Poland)		X
	EDF Démász (Hungary)	X	X
	BE ZRt (Hungary)	X	X
	EDF Norte Fluminense (Brazil)	X	X
	Figlec (China)	X	
	Meco (Vietnam)	X	X

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