EDF GROUP

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2010

REPORTING METHODOLOGY

EDF has published information on sustainable development since 2001.
All the published accountability indicators follow the recommendations of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI G3), the international reference framework for sustainable development indicators. A table illustrating this commitment to compliance with GRI methodology can be found in the summary tables of the performance indicators.
In addition to the reporting of the sustainable development indicators defined by the Group, the reporting process includes the quantification of expenditure on environmental protection. This is included in this report and enables the Group's response to the mandatory annual survey by the INSEE[1] Statistics Bureau relating to corporate expenditure on environmental protection.
Since 2005, the Group has engaged in the progressive verification of its environmental and social data and has submitted a sample of this environmental and social data for external assessment. The Group aims to bolster the reliability of the annual reporting of its consolidated sustainable development accountability indicators by further ensuring quality control at every level of data compilation and consolidation, and a better understanding and application of the reporting procedures defined in the Group guidelines (*Référentiel du Groupe*).
The year 2010 was marked by the continued harmonization of the methods and definitions in the Group's Reporting guidelines and by the publication of new indicators.

1. REPORTING SCOPE

The scope covered by the reporting procedure (financial, environmental and social indicators) corresponds to the EDF Group scope as defined by financial consolidation. More specifically, this scope takes in the EDF parent company (EDF) and the subsidiaries and affiliates, whether fully or proportionally integrated. Data relating to companies accounted for by the equity method are not included.
The Sustainable Development Division defines the scope covered by the reporting process based on:
• The half-year consolidation scope provided by Corporate Finance
• Criteria linked to the relevance in terms of the sustainable development of the activities of subsidiaries and affiliates.
With regard to the environmental data, some of the subsidiaries and affiliates included in the financial scope are not included in the sustainable development scope owing to their activities and/or relative unimportance with regard to environmental issues.
Selection criteria:
• Industrial activities (generation, distribution and transmission) with significant environmental impact
• Entities acquired more than a year ago
• Entities that were still in the consolidation scope at 12/31/2010.
Every year the Sustainable Development Division surveys and/or makes proposals to the various branches and divisions, which constitute internal levels of validation, regarding the inclusion or exclusion of companies in the environmental consolidation scope. Any exclusion must be fully justified and documented. The possibility of inclusion or exclusion of companies must be re-examined yearly to keep up with changes in activities and/or changes to the consolidation scope.
The consolidation scope of the Group for social data comprises only companies acquired over six months ago and whose workforce is significant in terms of human resources (over 50).
Consequently, the differences between the reporting scope for the social and environmental indicators are as follows:
• Subsidiaries and affiliates included in the reporting of the environmental indicators but not the social indicators: Dalkia Investissement (France), Figlec (China), Sloe Centrale (Netherlands)
• Subsidiaries and affiliates included in the reporting of the social indicators but not the environmental indicators: Fahrenheit (France), EDF Trading (France), EDF Polska 1 (Poland).
Given the difficulty in collating the data, the reporting scope may vary according to the accountability indicators. It is thus specified for each accountability indicator reported.

Entities included in the consolidation scope at 12/31/2010 and in the sustainable development scope:

France:
Electricité de France (excluding ERDF),
RTE-EDF Transport, ERDF.
Other activities (France):
Electricité de Strasbourg, Tiru, EDF Energies Nouvelles, Dalkia International, Dalkia Investissement and Socodei.

United Kingdom:
EDF Energy (British Energy integrated in January 2010).

Italy:
Edison and Fenice.

Other (International):
Ersa, ECK, Kogeneracja, ECW and Zielona Gora (Poland); EDF Demasz and Bert (Hungary); SSE (Slovakia); Constellation Energy Nuclear (USA); Norte Fluminense (Brazil); Figlec (China); Meco (Vietnam); EDF Belgium, SPE (Belgium); ESTAG (Austria); Sloe Centrale (Netherlands).

2. DATA CONSOLIDATION

The compilation of the quantitative social and environmental data in this report was done using the software package systems used to consolidate the data at EDF Group level.
The social and environmental accountability indicators are consolidated based on the accounting consolidation rules. 100% of the values of the social and environmental indicators are consolidated when the companies are fully consolidated; the values of the social and environmental indicators are proportionally consolidated when the companies are proportionally consolidated; lastly, companies consolidated using the equity method are not taken into account, except in the case of RTE-EDF Transport, consolidated as per this method from December 31, 2010. Since EDF sold its stake in EnBW before the close date, those data were excluded for the whole of 2010.
EnBW data were also excluded from the 2009 report, as per the financial consolidation rules, in order to facilitate the comparison of 2009 and 2010 data.
Based on criteria for defining the social and environmental reporting scope, new companies were included in the 2010 reporting scope: ESTAG, SPE, Constellation Energy Nuclear Group and Sloe Central (the latter solely for the environmental accountability scope).

3. INFORMATION ON THE ACCOUNTABILITY INDICATORS USED

The main environmental accountability indicators and the methodology used are detailed in a document (in French and English) provided by the Sustainable Development Division to its network of direct associates, who ensure its distribution to the different data collation teams.
Similarly, the Group's 29 social accountability indicators are detailed in a document (French and English) and collated by Group HR Controlling. The Division communicated this document to its correspondents and has compiled HR data using existing reporting tools.
As in the 2009 financial year, expenditure linked to environmental protection was calculated based on the recommendations made by the French National Accounting Council (*Conseil national de la comptabilité*) in October 2003. Thus, this expenditure is broken down into nine budget areas in line with the Eurostat classification and includes provisions made for environmental risks.
The reporting of this expenditure is governed by a triple reference framework:
• A framework accounting document established on September 22, 2005
• A framework qualitative document established on October 26, 2005, and updated in November 2009 and November 2010, replacing the previous document of January 1998
• And, possibly, a document adopting the above document, specific to each entity.
Each of the framework documents as well as the matrices used in accountability indicator reporting are available in the Group's two official languages (French and English).

3.1. Details on the methodology adopted for the environmental data

The environmental data included in this report are established on the basis of the descriptions and methodologies outlined in the Group and EDF SA reference report guidelines in force in 2010.
All the indicators relating to consumption and emissions are linked to the process of generating electricity and heat.
The following details should be noted for the data published in this document and other Group publications:

• **Accounting data relating to provisions for decommissioning and last core, as well as those for the end of the nuclear fuel cycle are** Group consolidated data derived from Group accounting.

1. The National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) is a Directorate General of the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Employment.

• **Cooling water indicators** include water drawn from and released into rivers, the sea or the water table, and may also include water drawn from the distribution network and released into distribution and wastewater networks. For coastal nuclear plants and for fossil-fired plants, the quantities of cooling water drawn and released are calculated based on operating time and the pumps' nominal discharge. Indicators relating to the "portion of fresh water" (including brackish water where relevant) were added for 2010.

• **Data relating to conventional waste** concerning quantities removed and disposal channels were obtained based on the information available at the closing date.
Concerning ERDF, 2010 reporting relating to waste is based on a rolling year with the exception of PCB waste, which is based on a calendar year. Wooden telegraph poles, except in some specific cases (damaged telegraph poles, specific parts of telegraph poles, etc.), have been excluded from the reporting scope since ERDF does not monitor the number of wooden poles removed and retroceded. Similarly, concrete pillars are excluded since the current reporting organization does not enable their effective monitoring.
Lastly, the quantity of conventional waste recycled or in the recycling process at ERDF is under-estimated since it excludes a portion of the recycled PCB waste, which the current reporting organization is unable to monitor effectively.

• **CO_2 and SO_2 emissions from EDF's plants** are calculated based on fuel analysis or standard emission factors. CO_2 and SO_2 emissions from fossil-fired plants include all phases of electricity and heat generation, from commissioning to unit shutdown. For 2008, 2009 and 2010, CO_2 emissions are calculated without taking into account heat generation for Dalkia.

• EDF's **SF6 emissions** are calculated based on SF6 cylinder mass or on a nominal annual escape rate of 2% of the volume of SF6 gas contained in the cylinders.

• **The indicator for "very low level radioactive waste produced by decommissioning" includes:**
- The real tonnage of waste sent directly to the very low level waste storage center (CS-TFA)
- The tonnage of waste sent to the Centraco processing plant weighted by the estimated ratios, calculated annually based on feedback from Socodei over three years, to determine how much very low level waste was transported to the storage center.

• **The indicator for "solid low- and intermediate-level short-lived radioactive waste produced by reactors in operation"** does not take into account exceptional maintenance (vessel heads, steam generators). The volume of waste calculated corresponds to the volume of waste stored at the Aube center (after compacting of the drums, incineration and fusion). The volume of waste generated by the reprocessing of waste produced and processed during previous financial years has not been included.

• **The indicator for "solid intermediate- and high-level long-lived nuclear waste"** includes a degree of uncertainty linked to the conditioning ratio (number of packages effectively realized following the processing of a tonne of fuel) which can only be established definitively in retrospect, this ratio essentially being dependent on the mix effected to optimize the operations. The indicator is an estimate assuming the long-term nature of current practices of conditioning long-lived waste, and forecasts for the short term the same ratio of conditioning.

• **The data relating to "intermediate-level nuclear waste" from EDF Energy's Existing Nuclear business unit** is based on the inventory of radioactive waste in the United Kingdom produced by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority. This is an estimate of the annual volume of waste which will be considered and classified as intermediate-level radioactive waste at the end of the life of the nuclear generation sites. These estimates include the conditioning that will be necessary to ensure the removal of the waste from the sites. All the intermediate-level radioactive waste is stored at the nuclear generation sites ahead of a national decision on its final handling.

Low-level radioactive waste includes dessicants that are transported for treatment as intermediate-level waste, in compliance with current regulations.

• **Constellation Energy Nuclear Group's (CENG) indicator for "solid low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste"** concerns radioactive waste that is not highly radioactive. According to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), in the US waste is classified into one of three groups of solid low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste – type A, B or C – according to the level of radioactivity (A being the lowest level). The data reported by CENG corresponds to the volume of treated waste removed from sites and reported to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
CENG's "delivered nuclear fuel" data represents the quantity of fuel delivered to generation sites. Suppliers report these quantities in grams of uranium to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

• **Expenditure on environmental protection** corresponds to expenditure reported by the various EDF entities.
The definition adopted for expenditure on environmental protection is based on the recommendations made by the French National Accounting Council *(Conseil national de la comptabilité)* on October 21, 2003 (itself based on the European recommendation of May 30, 2001). Environmental expenditure is the additional identifiable expenditure aimed at preventing, reducing or repairing the environmental damage effectively or potentially caused by the company's activities. This expenditure is incurred, for example, through:
- Eliminating waste and efforts to reduce its quantity
- Combating ground pollution, and that of ground or underground water
- Protecting the quality of the air and the climate
- Reducing noise emissions
- Protecting biodiversity and the natural environment
- Decommissioning power plants.

The assessment covers the costs, excluding taxes, broken down into the following three main categories:
- Operating expenditure (including the studies relating to operating costs), excluding the expenses having previously been the subject of a provision
- Investment expenditure (including the related studies)
- Provisions, including discount expense.

3.2. Details on the methodology relating to the social data

The establishment of the social data in this report is based on a glossary of definitions specified in 2010.

For EDF:
Since 2007, the calculation of the number of days of absence only includes absence for the following reasons: sickness, work and travel-related injuries as well as for other reasons such as, notably, unpaid leave and unjustified absences. Days of absence due to social or union-related activities, pre-retirement and maternity leave are not included. The number of hours worked used to calculate the absenteeism rate is the number of hours theoretically worked.

For EDF and ERDF:
EDF's employee figures include staff shared between EDF and Gaz de France Suez. An employee who works 50% for EDF represents 0.5 in published figures.
As in 2009, the number of 2010 employees does not include occupational doctors and individuals employed within the framework of various social initiatives (apprentices, professional development contracts), i.e. 3,164 people for EDF and 1,752 people for ERDF at December 31, 2010. Employees absent for long periods (more than 90 days) are excluded from the data.

For EDF Energy:
The reported number of hours worked includes some absence, depending on the reason.
Data on the number of days absent due to work-related injuries at EDF are provided by HR IS after verification based on the accidents listed in the security IS.

For the Group data:
Variations in the scope of consolidated entities are due to the fact that Group subsidiaries and affiliates have not systematically taken into account the number of employees joining or leaving the Group. This leads to discrepancies between the number of employees reported for 2010 and the restated number of employees based on 2009 figures and those joining and leaving the Group.

In France, the frequency rate does not include travel-related injuries. Outside France, the latter may be taken into account when the local legislation considers injuries to be work-related.

The number of fatal injuries includes injuries at work and travel-related injuries involving employees. It does not take into account fatal injuries involving subcontractors.

Sustainable development indicators

Statutory Auditors' Report on a selection of environmental and social indicators published in EDF Group's Sustainable Development Report for 2010

As requested and in our capacity as Statutory Auditors of EDF S.A., we performed a review in the aim of providing a moderate level of assurance on certain environmental and social performance indicators for 2010 ("the Data") selected by the EDF Group and identified by the symbol ✹ in the tables presented on pages 20 to 25 of the Sustainable Development Report for fiscal year 2010. The conclusions expressed below relate solely to this Data and not to all the indicators presented.
The Data which is the responsibility of the Sustainable Development department in conjunction with the Human Resources department, was prepared in accordance with the internal performance reporting procedure, hereinafter referred to as the "the Protocol", which is available for consultation at the Sustainable Development and HR Control departments. The summary of the reporting methodology provided on pages 2 and 3 of the 2010 Sustainable Development Report specifies the data collection or calculation methodologies used to calculate the published performance indicators. It is our responsibility, based on the work performed, to express a conclusion on the selected Data.

Nature and scope of our work

We conducted our procedures in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard, in compliance with applicable professional guidelines in France.
We conducted the following limited procedures in order to provide moderate assurance that the selected Data did not contain any material anomalies. A higher level of assurance would have required more extensive work.
In accordance with the professional guidelines, for the selected Data, we have:
• assessed the Protocol with respect to its clarity, relevance, reliability, objectivity and completeness;
• carried out interviews with persons responsible for the application of the Protocol in the following departments: Sustainable Development department, Control department, Human Resources department, Generation-Engineering department, International Activities and Strategy department and in a selection of Divisions[1];
• carried out interviews and surveys on the implementation of the Protocol at the following entities: some EDF S.A . sites[2], some subsidiaries[3] for social Data and some sites[4] of these subsidiaries for environmental Data ("the selected Entities");
• conducted consistency tests on the Data consolidation at Group level.

The contribution of the selected Entities to Group Data represents on average 34%, both for environmental Data and social Data.
To assist us in conducting our work, we referred to the environmental and sustainable development experts of our firms.

Comments on the procedures

We identified the following areas for improvement, which should be taken into account as part of the ongoing improvement policy:
• The internal control system set up has been improved, in particular for the consolidation of Group data, but still needs to be reinforced at the various data collection levels.
• The monitoring of headcount variations should be reinforced at UK subsidiaries.
• The rules for recording work site waste in the hazardous and non-hazardous conventional waste indicators should be specified to ensure consistency of practices throughout the different sites of EDF S.A.
• The definitions for certain performance indicators should be completed to take into consideration the specificities of newly-consolidated entities.

Conclusion

Based on our work, we did not identify any material anomalies likely to call into question that the examined Data appearing in the tables on pages 20 to 25 of the indicators set forth in the 2010 Sustainable Development Report of the EDF Group, identified by the symbol ✹, have been prepared, in all material aspects, in accordance with the above-mentioned Protocol.

Paris La Défense and Neuilly-sur-Seine, April 4, 2011

The Statutory Auditors

KPMG Audit
Division of KPMG S.A.

Michel Piette Jean-Louis Caulier

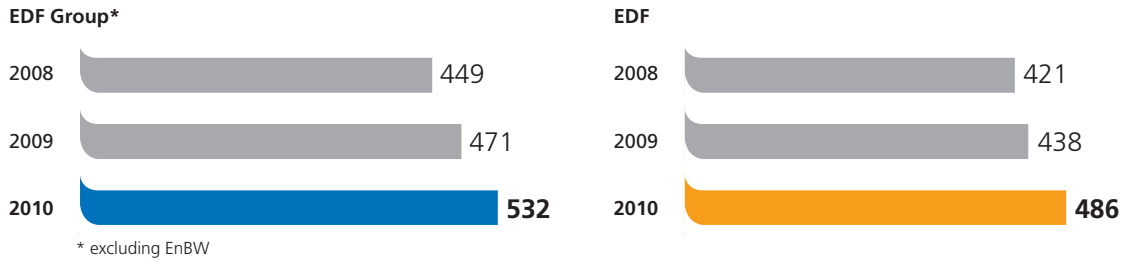
Deloitte & Associés

Alain Pons Patrick E. Suissa

1. Nuclear Generation, Nuclear Fuel, Fossil-fired Generation and Engineering, Nuclear Engineering (CIDEN), Health and Safety Group Department, Services, Operational Technical Unit, Statistical Observatory of the EDF Group (OSGE).
2. Fossil-fired power plant at Blénod (FR), Fossil-fired power plant at Vitry (FR), Fossil-fired power plant at Pointe des Carrières (FR), Nuclear power plant at Bugey (FR), Nuclear power plant at Cruas (FR), Nuclear power plant at Tricastin (FR), Nuclear power plant in deconstruction at Bugey (FR), HR Regional Agency for the East of France (FR), HR Regional Agency for the West of France (FR), HR Regional Agency for the South-West of France (FR).
3. TIRU (FR), ERDF (FR), RTE-EDF Transport (FR), ECK (PL), MECO (VN), Edison (IT), SPE (BE), CENG (US), EDF Energy (UK).
4. Fossil-fired power plant at Torviscosa (IT), Fossil-fired power plant at Marghera Levante (IT), Fossil-fired power plant at ECK (PL), Fossil-fired plant at Ham (BE), Nuclear power plant at Calvert Cliffs (US), Nuclear power plant at Heysham 1 (UK), Nuclear power plant at Heysham 2 (UK), Fossil-fired power plant at Cottam (UK), Incinerator at Saint-Ouen (FR), URE Champagne (FR), URE Bourgogne (FR), URE PACA Ouest (FR), URE LARO (FR), Regional plaque TENE (FR), Technical office of EDF EN (FR). Procedures at EDF EN were carried out at the central office and the selected indicator only covered renewable energies.

1 - Financial indicators

R&D expenditure (in € million)



* excluding EnBW

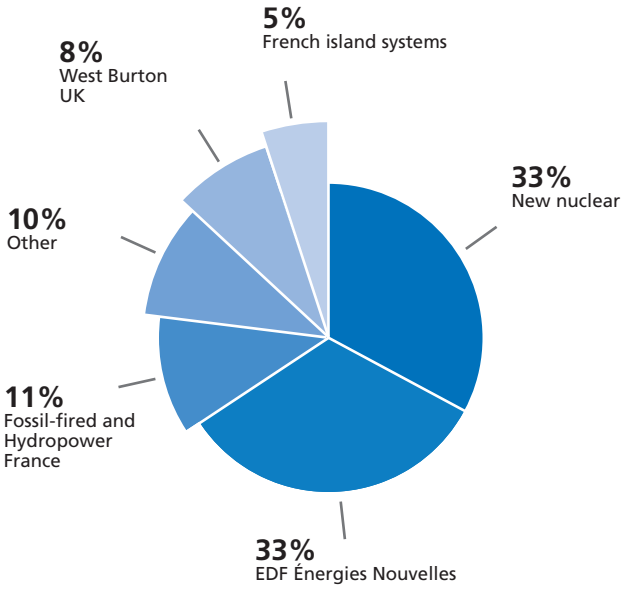
In 2010, EDF's Research and Development expenditure amounted to €486 million, an 11% increase from 2009. EDF has one of the biggest R&D budgets of all major energy providers.

EDF R&D's strategy in an ever-changing energy industry is based on three key priorities:
- Consolidate and develop the carbon-free energy mix
- Promote flexible, low-carbon energy demand
- Adapt electricity systems to new challenges.

Breakdown in investments in generation, EDF Group 2010

(in %)

Total: **€3.3 bn***

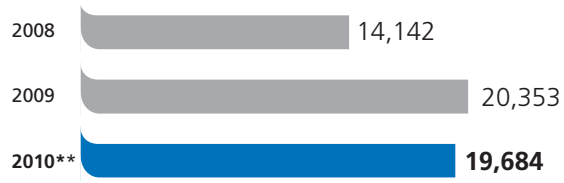


* Main Group projects

Over €3.3bn* invested in 2010 to develop the Group's generation capacity

Provisions for plant decommissioning and last core*: EDF Group

(in € million)



* Last core = nuclear fuel load of a reactor
** Excluding EnBW

Breakdown by company at December 31, 2010

(in € million)

Total: **19,684**

*Excluding EnBW

Provisions for the back end of the nuclear fuel cycle: EDF Group

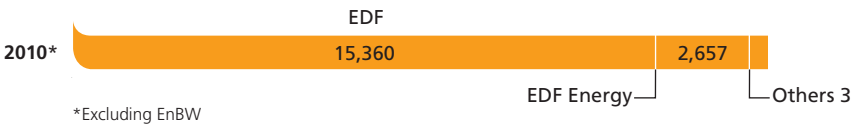
(in € million)

*Excluding EnBW

Breakdown by company at December 31, 2010

(in € million)

Total: **18,020**



*Excluding EnBW

These provisions concern the entire back end of the nuclear fuel cycle: the reprocessing of nuclear fuel and old waste as well as the decommissioning of reactors (the share of the provision for last core corresponding to unused fuel that was in the reactor when it was shut down permanently).

EDF assumes financial and technical responsibility for the decommissioning of reactors and has made significant provisions to this effect covering its obligations regarding EDF's fleet in France, Constellation in the USA and British Energy in the United Kingdom.

In France, nine reactors (one PWR at Chooz A; one heavy water reactor at Brennilis; one fast neutron reactor at Creys-Malville and six graphite gas reactors using natural uranium at Bugey, Saint-Laurent and Chinon) will be decommissioned between now and 2035. EDF's obligations covered by the dedicated assets concern the:

- decommissioning of the PWR operating and non-operating plants;
- removal and permanent waste storage;
- management of burnt fuel and the storage of waste connected with the non-consumed portion of the plants' last core.

Since 2007, pursuant to the regulatory provisions, EDF has sent the administrative authority a three-yearly report, updated each year, on the trend in expenses, the calculation of provisions and the management of the assets. The administrative authority is responsible for assessing the information supplied by EDF in the light of legislation and decree, and for evaluating the appropriateness of the provision made.

2 - Environmental indicators

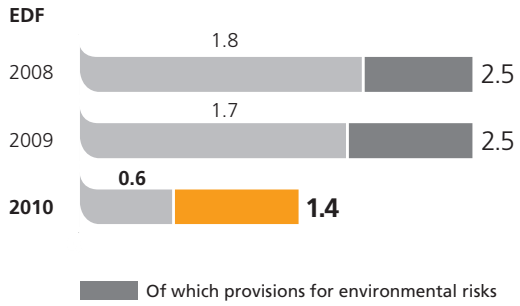
2.1 ●● Net expenditure on environmental protection

Environmental expenditure is additional identifiable expenditure made with a view to preventing, reducing or repairing the environmental damage effectively or potentially caused by the company through its activities. This definition is based on the French National Accounting Council recommendation of October 21, 2003, which is, in turn, based on the European recommendation of May 30, 2001.

For example, the construction of a wastewater treatment plant constitutes an environmental expense but the ongoing maintenance costs over the ensuing years lose their environmental nature. However, any additional expenses incurred to increase the wastewater treatment capacity relative to the initial capacity, correspond to environmental expenditure.

Net expenditure on environmental protection : EDF

(in € billion)



Environmental protection expenditure decreased by close to 44% in 2010 compared to 2009, of which two-thirds was related to radiation protection.

Net R&D expenditure relating to the environment : EDF

(in € million)

* Excluding ERDF in 2009 and 2010: excluding RTE-EDF Transport for all three years

R&D expenditure dedicated to protecting the environment is for the most part related to energy efficiency, electricity uses to substitute fossil energies, renewable energies, the impact of climate change at the local level, biodiversity, water quality and the reduction of harmful effects. R&D expenditure accounts for nearly 19% of the total budget allocated to research and innovation.

In 2010, EDF R&D launched the following projects:

– Studies on energy consumer habits and forecasting energy demand (2015-2030) on a neighborhood/city scale, with the support of Ademe

– Research on new techniques for optimizing industrial cold solutions

– Modeling and calculation of thermal exchanges in buildings and homes to cut back on energy consumption; construction of a building-laboratory

– Carbon capture and storage with the construction of a demonstrator at the thermal plant at Le Havre, with a view to developing an industrial-scale solution

– Optimization of recharging stations for electric vehicles (urban transportation and hybrid vehicles) and mitigating the impact on distribution networks

– Testing electricity storage in NaS batteries in Reunion island, to compensate for variable nature of wind power

– Keeping abreast of technology on tidal energy

– Researching technologies for dual-energy heat pumps, in which the second energy source replaces the first in case of extreme weather

– Acoustic modeling of electricity generation facilities to reduce impact.

2.2 ●● Origin of the electricity and heat from renewable energies

In 2010, the Group continued to boost capacity in wind generation, a rapidly-growing market, mainly through its subsidiary EDF Energies Nouvelles. Throughout the year, EDF Energies Nouvelles continued its strong development of wind power, its main growth driver, and accelerated its development of solar power.

EDF Energies Nouvelles' installed wind power capacity amounted to 2,922.9 MW gross, a 272.9 MW increase on the previous year. Europe was the main contributor to capacity growth due to the postponing to 2011, of the Lakefield project in the United States. New capacity was brought on stream in Italy (+73.6 MW), Greece (+64 MW), the United Kingdom (+50 MW), Turkey (+34.2 MW) and France (+20.7 MW).

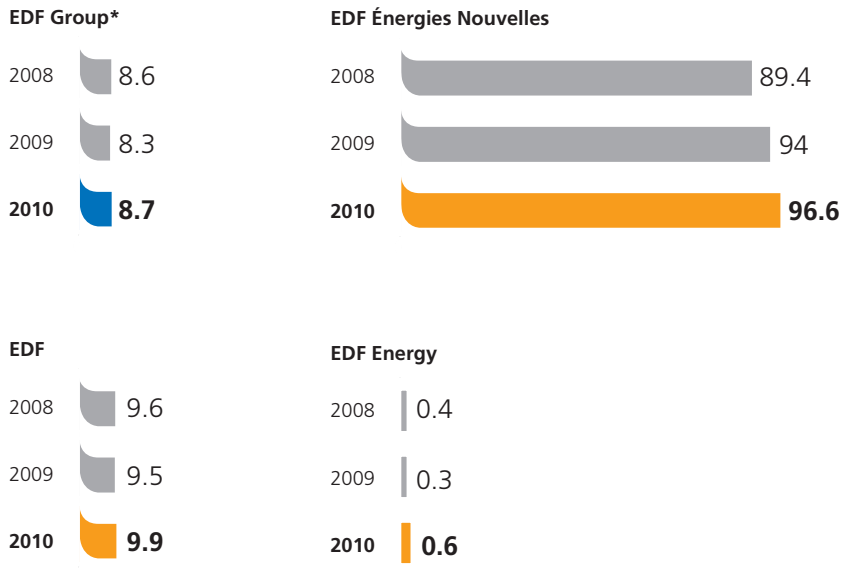
At December 31, 2010, some 918 MW gross (564.1 MW net) was under construction. Work is underway in Italy, Greece, Turkey, the United Kingdom, France, the United States with the Lakefield plant (205.5 MW) and Belgium, where construction of units 2 and 3 of the offshore C-Power project (295.2 MW gross) has begun.

2010 also saw the acceleration of solar photovoltaic development, especially in Europe and North America.

Gross installed solar capacity increased more than three-fold in one year, reaching 267.1 MWp, a 186.2 MWp increase from the previous year. New capacity was brought on stream in Italy (+71.9 MWp), France (+44.3 MWp), Canada (+35.3 MWp), Spain (+28.6 MWp) and Greece (+6 MWp). At December 31, 2010, 162.6 MWp gross (101.3 MWp net) was under construction in France, Italy and North America. In total, installed net capacity or capacity under construction amounted to 334.5 MWp, representing significant progress in achieving the 500 MWp target for end-2012.

Share of electricity and heat generated from renewable energy sources for EDF, the EDF Group and the principal subsidiaries and affiliates (in %)

(Note: hydro generation includes the energy produced by the pumping stations)

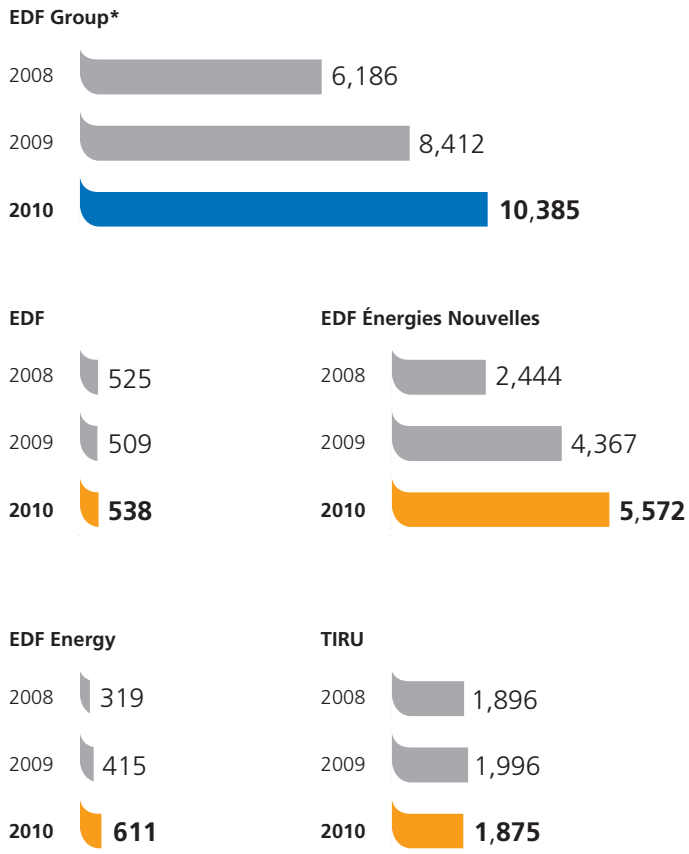


* Excluding EnBW in 2009 and 2010.

In 2010, the proportion of electricity and heat generated from renewable sources within the Group grew due to increased hydroelectric generation and a rise in operating capacity and EDF Énergies Nouvelles' wind and solar power generation.

Quantity of electricity and heat from renewable energy sources excluding hydropower

(in GWh)



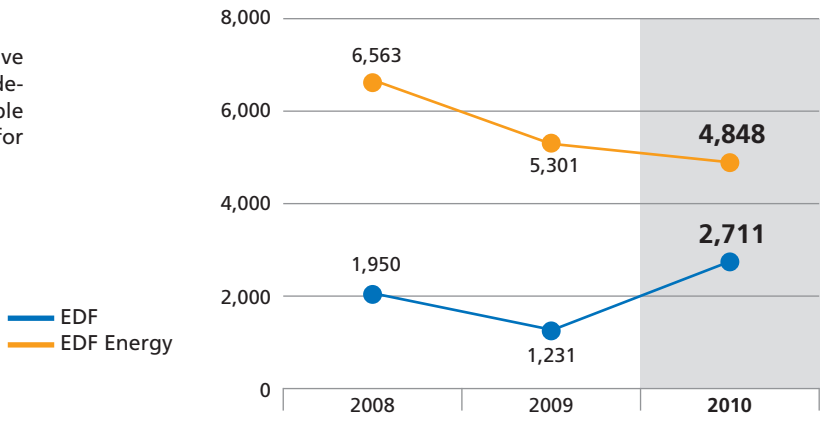
* excluding EnBW in 2009 and 2010.

Electricity generation from renewable energies (excluding hydro) continues to increase: +1,973 GWh in the Group between 2009 and 2010, of which 44% from installed wind and solar capacity at EDF Energies Nouvelles.

Green electricity sales to end-customers

(in GWh)

This refers to sales of electricity that have been certified (REC certificate) by an independent regulator to be of renewable origin, excluding pumping energy for electricity from hydro facilities.



2.3 ●● Impact of the Group's operations on the natural environment

2.3.1 Emissions to air

Other than carbon dioxide (CO_2), the main greenhouse gas, fossil-fired power plants (coal, fuel oil and gas-fired) also release sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) into the air. There are several solutions for reducing these emissions:

- Capturing them at their source (through choice of fuel or in the combustion chamber)
- Choosing clean combustion technologies
- Depolluting combustion gases by treating flue gas before it is released into the air.

For EDF, CO_2, SO_2 and NO_x equivalent content per kWh fluctuates from one year to the next depending chiefly on weather conditions, which determine how much the fossil-fired units are used: drought limits the use of hydro facilities and severe winters entail high peak loads, requiring greater use of traditional fossil-fired units and, therefore, higher atmospheric emissions per average kWh over the year.

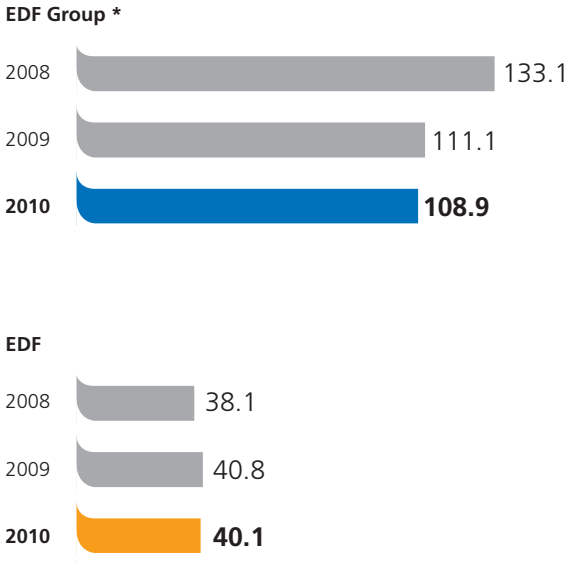
The greenhouse effect

As Europe's leading producer by size, the EDF Group emits an annual 75.7 million tonnes of CO_2 worldwide. Among industrial groups in France, EDF ranks second in terms of CO_2 emissions, with 19.1 million tonnes annually.

CO_2 emissions due to electricity and heat generation

(in grams per kWh)

In 2010, EDF's net electricity generation stood at 476.3 TWh, an increase of 5%. CO_2 emissions showed a 3.3% increase over this same period (19.1 million tonnes in 2010 compared with 18.5 million tonnes in 2009).
The difference can be explained by a greater share of electricity generation from fossil fuels (4.3% of thermal generation in 2010, excluding gas). In continental France, fossil-fired generation rose by 5% due to cold spells in January 2010 and November/December 2010 (+0.8 TWh of the 17 TWh generated).
The CO_2 content of each kWh produced by EDF in France is well below national average emission values for the European Union. Thanks to the share of nuclear and hydro generation (up 5% from 2009 levels), the French fleet emitted 40.1 grams per kWh in 2010, a decrease from 2009 levels.
The reduction in emissions outside France was the result of both changes in scope (leaving of EnBW) and an increase in 'decarbonised' electricity generation (increase in nuclear generation by combined-cycle gas and capacity growth in wind and solar power).

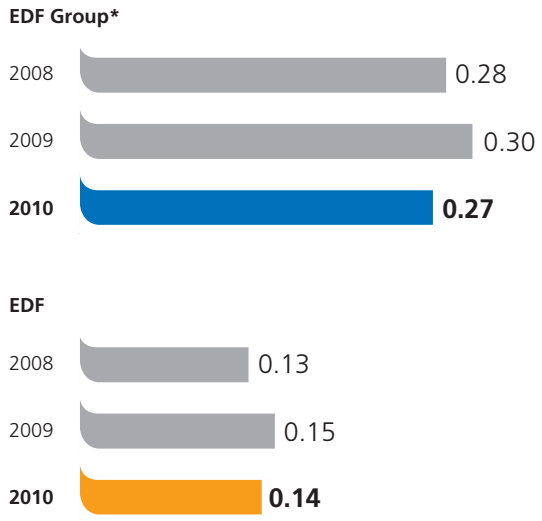


*Excluding EnBW for 2009 and 2010.

Acidification

SO_2 emissions resulting from electricity and heat generation

(g/kWh)

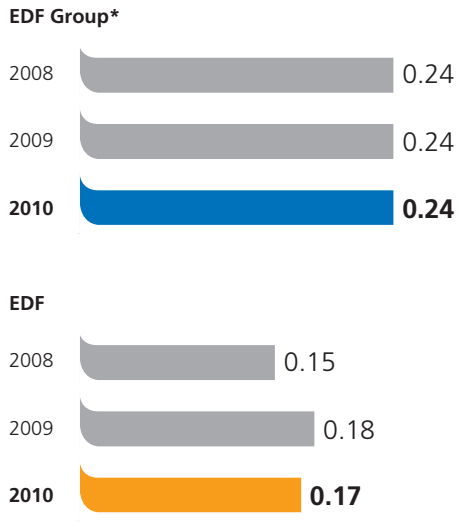


*Excluding EnBW for 2009 and 2010.

Nitrification

NO_x emissions from electricity generation

(g/kWh)



*Excluding EnBW for 2009 and 2010.

As with CO_2 emissions, the slight decrease in SO_2 and NO_x emissions is the result of a greater share of generation from nuclear energy and renewables.

2.3.2 Nuclear operations

Radioactive emissions to air and water

Nuclear power plants do not release CO_2 (meaning that nuclear-based power generation does not contribute to the greenhouse effect), SO_2 or NO_x into the air. They do release atmospheric and liquid effluents and these are now reported in line with regulations (currently, nine classification criteria). This new classification was first applied at the St Laurent facility in 1999, and then gradually extended to other sites as decrees on nuclear plant emissions were renewed. The new regulations have been in force at all of the sites since January 2002.

Radioactive atmospheric emissions

	Unit	2008	2009	**2010**
EDF				
Carbon 14	TBq* per unit	0.17	0.16	**0.17**
Tritium**	TBq* per unit	0.42	0.49	**0.55**
EDF Energy (Existing Nuclear, nuclear branch included in 2009)				
Carbon 14	TBq* per unit	NA	0.55	**0.58**
Tritium**	TBq* per unit	NA	1.5	**0.9**
CENG (Constellation Energy Nuclear Group)				
Carbon 14	TBq* per unit	NA	NA	**0.69**
Tritium**	TBq* per unit	NA	NA	**1.41**

NA = Non Applicable

Radioactive liquid effluents

	Unit	2007	2008	**2010**
EDF				
Tritium	TBq* per unit	17.4	16.4	**19.1**
Carbon 14	GBq* per unit	13.0	12.1	**12.6**
EDF Energy (Existing Nuclear, nuclear branch included in 2009)				
Tritium	TBq* per unit	NA	122	**102**
CENG (Constellation Energy Nuclear Group)				
Tritium	TBq* per unit	NA	NA	**11.11**

NA = Non Applicable

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

** Tritium, a hydrogen isotope, has a low level of radioactivity and is produced in the primary circuit of nuclear reactors. It exists naturally in small doses in sea or rainwater.

Liquid and gaseous radioactive emissions have been stabilized and remain 10% below regulatory limits. EDF makes a significant effort to reduce the volume and impact of atmospheric and liquid effluents from its nuclear plants. Between 1990 and 2002, while remaining comfortably below the regulatory maximums, EDF divided its radioactive liquid effluents by 30 (excluding tritium and carbon 14). Liquid effluents were again halved between 2002 and 2009.

The increase in tritium liquid emissions in 2010 is due to an increase in generation and reflects EDF's "tritium doctrine", in which liquid effluents are preferable to gaseous emissions since they pose less of a risk of exposure.
The increase in tritium emissions in gaseous form is due to modifications in calculating methods.

Radioactive waste

Radioactive waste, depending on its nature, level of radioactivity and the lifespan of the radionuclides it contains is classified in categories ranging from high-level to very low level waste via low level and intermediate-level waste. Waste is considered to be long-lived if its period of activity is over 30 years, otherwise it is short-lived.

High-level long-lived radioactive waste

The processing of spent fuel makes it possible to vitrify high-level long-lived waste, providing very high quality processing and reduced volumes which are stored at La Hague in special facilities. All high-level long-lived waste produced corresponds to the operation of the former natural uranium graphite gas fleet and to 40 years of operation of the current PWR fleet, representing a volume of approximately 6,700 m^3.
Based on the work and research undertaken within the framework of the law of December 30, 1991, the law of June 28, 2006, establishes a long-term management program for high-level long-lived waste by opting, in its national plan for the management of radioactive waste and materials, for deep geological storage as the reference solution: "… After interim storage, conditioned radioactive waste that cannot be disposed of in surface or near-surface repositories for reasons of nuclear safety or radioprotection is to be disposed in deep geological repositories". In particular, it specifies that: "To ensure … the management of high- and intermediate-level long-lived activity, research and studies relative to these types of waste are to be continued … especially on retrievable deep geological storage … in view of selecting a site and designing a repository so that the application for authorization can be examined in 2015 and, subject to authorization, the repository may be operable by 2025".

Intermediate-level long-lived waste

Waste from spent fuel assemblies (hulls, fragments of cladding, endcaps, etc.) and separated during the processing of spent fuel constitutes intermediate-level long-lived waste. Currently, such waste is compacted and encapsulated in stainless steel canisters. Other intermediate-level long-lived waste results from research and the fuel cycle industry. EDF's share of the total volume, including, in particular, waste resulting from operating the natural uranium graphite gas fleet and 40 years of operating the current PWR fleet, will represent a volume of approximately 37,000 m^3. This waste is quicker to dispose of than high-level long-lived waste since the absence of heat does not require lengthy storage for cooling purposes before disposal.
Intermediate-level long-lived waste, like high-level long-lived waste, is stored at La Hague in dedicated facilities pending the decision on deep geological disposal to be taken pursuant to the law of June 28, 2006.

Low-level long-lived waste

Low-level long-lived waste results from the decommissioning of natural uranium graphite gas reactors (graphite, waste from processes). Given its lifespan, such waste cannot be stored in existing surface level facilities but, due to its lower level of radioactivity than intermediate- and high-level waste, the law of June 28, 2006 provides for subsurface storage facilities which are currently being studied and, in 2008, Andra began scouting for possible sites.

Low and very low level short-lived waste

Low-level short-lived waste comes from nuclear plants (gloves, filters, resins, etc.). This is stored at surface level in the Soulaines facility which is run by Andra and is designed for low- and intermediate-level waste.
Very low level waste is very close to the level of natural radioactivity. This originates primarily from the decommissioning of nuclear facilities and mostly comprises construction debris (concrete, scrap metal, thermal insulation, piping, etc.). This waste is stored at surface level at the Morvilliers facility run by Andra.

	Unit	2008	2009	**2010**
EDF				
Very low level radioactive waste from decommissioning	t	2,782	1,614	**1,369**
Solid low- and intermediate-level short-lived radioactive waste	m^3/TWh	11.7	12.8	**12.4**
Solid intermediate- and high-level long-lived radioactive waste	m^3/TWh	0.87	0.88	**0.88**
Evacuated spent nuclear fuel	t	1,179	1,102	**1,140**
EDF Energy (Existing Nuclear, nuclear branch included in 2009)				
Waste				
Evacuated uranium	t	NA	147	**131**
Evacuated low level radioactive waste	m^3	NA	607	**498**
Intermediate-level radioactive waste generated	m^3	NA	170	**162**
CENG (Constellation Energy Nuclear Group)				
Fuel				
Delivered nuclear fuel	t	NA	NA	**34**
Nuclear waste				
Evacuated solid low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste	m^3	NA	NA	**735**

2.4 ●● 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, water) and outputs (waste, by-products and emissions) of EDF's electricity generation process in France (nuclear, fossil-fired and hydro) and provides more detail in addition to the Group's environmental accountability indicators.

2.4.1 Raw materials, consumables, energy and cooling water linked to EDF's electricity generation in France

	Unit	2008	2009	**2010**
Raw materials				
Nuclear fuel load	t	1,282	1,141	**1,138**
Coal	t	5,010,555	5,351,287	**5,555,692**
Heavy fuel oil	t	1,474,512	1,354,658	**1,424,359**
Domestic fuel	t	283,726	431,591	**434,275**
Non-industrial gas	10^3m^3	15,233	12,974	**9,182**
Industrial gas	10^3m^3	1,101,303	0	**0**
Consumables				
Oils	t	9,299	10,925	**10,823**
Limestone (including white lime in power form)	t	45,965	38,118	**40,134**
Lime	t	1,323	1,311	**1,338**
Soda ash	t	2,350	2,405	**2,319**
Hydrochloric acid	t	3,625	2,134	**3,598**
Sulfuric acid	t	22,025	19,265	**20,927**
Flocculating agents	t	307	285	**302**
Hydrazine	t	109	85	**90**
Boron (boric acid)	t	271	297	**242**
Energy				
Internal consumption, electricity for pumping	TWh	6.5	6.8	**6.6**
Internal consumption, electricity	TWh	23.3	22.4	**22.6**
Cooling water				
Cooling water drawn	10^9m^3	40.6	39.0	**39.8**

2.4.2 Waste, by-products and emissions linked to EDF's electricity generation in France

	Unit	2008	2009	2010
Electricity generation				
Gross electricity	TWh	507.2	476.0	**498.9**
Net electricity	TWh	484.0	453.6	**476.3**
Waste				
Hazardous conventional industrial waste	t	16,212	21,785	**40,679**
Non-hazardous conventional industrial waste	t	82,606	138,319	**198,422**
Total conventional industrial waste	t	98,818	160,104	**239,100**
Of which conventional industrial waste which is recycled or transported for recycling	t	68,228	117,818	**190,353**
Solid low- and intermediate-level short-lived radioactive waste (excluding steam generators, vessel heads, etc.)	m^3/TWh	11.7	12.8	**12.4**
Solid high- and intermediate-level long-lived radioactive waste (estimated data)	m^3/TWh	0.87	0.88	**0.88**
Very low level radioactive waste from decommissioning	t	2,782	1,614	**1,369**
By-products				
Transported spent nuclear fuel	t	1,179	1,102	**1,140**
Coal ash produced	t	581,694	626,391	**611,043**
Coal ash recycled	t	918,655	798,395	**705,496**
Gypsum produced (fully recycled)	t	62,083	66,624	**60,144**
Sulfurization sludge	t	3,625	3,472	**3,627**
Gas emissions				
CO_2	kt	18,379	18,579	**19,147**
SO_2	t	64,395	61,835	**58,955**
N_2O	kt eq. CO_2	75.7	77.2	**79.2**
NO_x	t	73,140	78,061	**80,716**
CH_4	kt eq. CO_2	6.0	8.0	**8.0**
SF_6 (1)	kt eq. CO_2	NC	NC	**98.4**
Dust	t	3,512	3,997	**3,996**
Cooling water				
Cooling water returned	$10^9 m^3$	40.1	38.5	**39.3**
Cooling water evaporated	$10^9 m^3$	0.50	0.4	**0.5**
Emissions to air and water				
Air				
Noble gases	TBq/tr	0.6	0.5	**0.6**
Tritium	TBq/tr	0.42	0.49	**0.55**
Carbon 14	TBq/tr	0.17	0.16	**0.17**
Iodines	GBq/tr	0.020	0.030	**0.020**
Other fission and activation products	GBq/tr	0.002	0.004	**0.003**
Water				
Tritium	TBq/tr	17.4	16.4	**19.1**
Carbon 14	GBq/tr	13.0	12.1	**12.6**
Iodine	GBq/tr	0.006	0.005	**0.006**
Other radioelements	GBq/tr	0.30	0.20	**0.30**
Other emissions				
Cu (copper in water)	kg	75,415	58,195	**43,754**

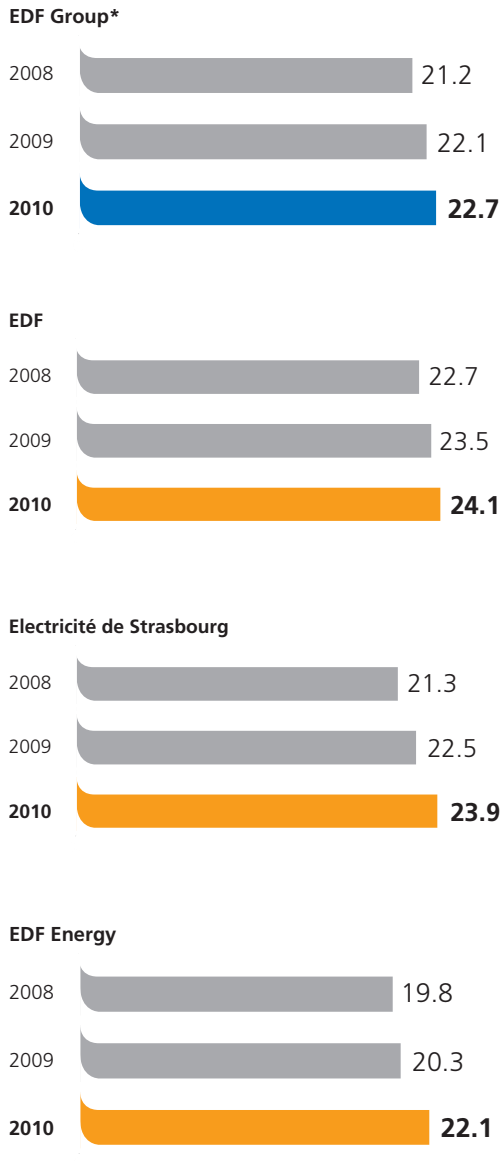
NC: Non communicated. (1) New indicator published in 2010.

3 - Social indicators

3.1 ●● Workplace equality

Since 2004, EDF has made a commitment to professional gender equality with the signature of two successive employee agreements. The latest agreement, signed in 2007, puts the emphasis on changing mindsets and promoting diversity and gender equality with regard to recruitment, career advancement, training and compensation. It also includes the promotion of a better balance between private and professional life. At the end of 2010, the salary gap between men and women was reduced by 0.6%, with the average seniority of men 2.6 years higher than that of women.
The Corporate Social Responsibility agreement enshrines the Group's commitments to professional gender equality in terms of salary parity, equal career advancement and access to managerial positions.

Percentage of women at managerial level
(in %)



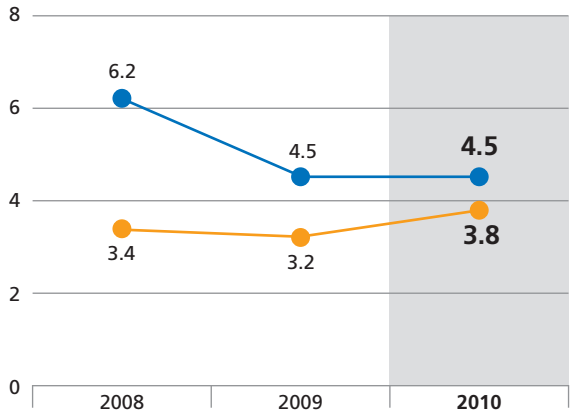
The percentage of women at managerial level continued to increase in 2010 both in France and at Group level. As of today, more than one in every five executives in the EDF Group is a woman.

*Excluding EnBW for 2009 and 2010.

3.2 Work-related injuries

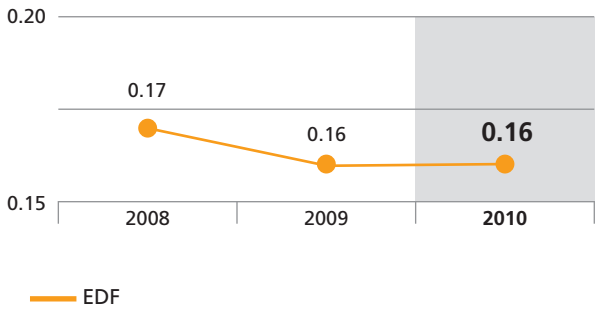
EDF's new health and safety policy, established in October 2003, was reviewed and signed in May 2009. Since then, new developments in the professional environment, new forms of working and the prolongation of careers have given rise to new concerns and EDF's policies have been adjusted accordingly. A dialogue was established between different disciplines (management, experts, doctors, staff representatives). The health and safety policy scope has been broadened to take into account preventive health measures. This has led to the development of different prevention schemes related to workplace ergonomics and psychosocial risks. A collective agreement, "Prevent psychosocial risks and improve the quality of life in the workplace", was signed in November 2010 at EDF, as were action plans at RTE-EDF Transport and ERDF.

Injury frequency rate



*Excluding EnBW for 2009 and 2010.

Degree of seriousness



The injury frequency rate has been falling for the past three years, making the EDF Group one of the leading European electricity companies in this respect. The results reflect the long-standing efforts made by the Group in terms of prevention, training and day-to-day vigilance.

Number of injuries in the workplace involving at least one day off work

	2008	2009	**2010**
EDF	296	282	**341**
EDF Group*	1,504	1,104	**1,145**

*Excluding EnBW for 2009 and 2010.

Number of fatal injuries

	2008	2009	**2010**
EDF	6	8	**6**
EDF Group*	13	12	**15**

*Excluding EnBW for 2009 and 2010.

The number of fatal injuries among Group employees, however, rose in 2010. Some 60% of these deaths were due to road accidents (work-related travel or commutes), and nearly 27% to sickness arising in the workplace.

In 2006, EDF signed an agreement relating to "socially responsible sub-contracting within the EDF Group". The frequency of fatal accidents among external service providers is also closely monitored.

3.3 ●● Absenteeism*

Absenteeism* (in %)

	2008	2009	**2010**
EDF	3.8	3.9	**4**

* As of 2007, only absences corresponding to the following categories have been taken into account: various absences (unpaid leave, unjustified absences, etc.), absence due to sickness and accidents. Absences due to social or union-related activities and pre-retirement leave are not included.

3.4 ●● Vocational training

The *Défi Formation* agreement, signed September 10, 2010 by all union bodies, gives new impetus to the Group's training policy in France (EDF, ERDF, RTE-EDF Transport). The initiative aims to promote the professional development of staff members (training for promotion and work-study programs) and implement "skills academies" and EDF campuses that propose efficient and innovative training programs. The agreement will gradually be deployed in other countries as well.

Percentage of employees having benefited from training
(in %)

	2008	2009	**2010**
EDF Group*	79.5	81.4	**80.4**
EDF	84.5	83.1	**83.4**
Electricité de Strasbourg	66.9	66.7	**71.0**

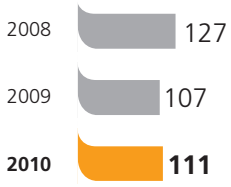
*In 2010: excluding EnBW and Estag.
In 2009: excluding EnBW, Dalkia International and EDF Energy.
In 2008: excluding Dalkia International, EDF Energy and EDF Trading.

In 2010, EDF dedicated 8% of its total payroll to training in France. In the same year, more than 2,700 people in work-study programs joined the Group in France, either in apprenticeship or professional development contracts, in preparation for earning diplomas or professional degrees (CAP to BAC +5). At December 31, 2010, there were more than 4,800 people on work-study programs, i.e. 4.5% of total Group staff.

3.5 ●● Working with persons with disabilities

Number of workers with disabilities by EDF*

Number of workers with disabilities hired by EDF* during the year



*Excluding the affiliated distribution activities from 2008 onwards.

Within the framework of the new three-year agreement signed by EDF on February 25, 2009, the company has confirmed its commitment to recruit a minimum 4% of workers with disabilities. Some 111 workers with disabilities were recruited in 2010 at EDF, 42 at ERDF and 10 at RTE-EDF Transport.

In addition, EDF aims to recruit several dozen young people with disabilities on work-study programs every year (55 in 2010 at EDF, ERDF and RTE-EDF Transport).

3.6 ●● Corporate citizenship

In keeping with its social responsibility commitments, the Group's corporate citizenship policy focuses on three key issues:
• Promoting access to energy and energy eco-efficiency for vulnerable people
• Fostering the social and economic development of the regions in which it operates
• Contributing to educational initiatives on energy-related issues and sustainable development.

Promoting access to energy and energy eco-efficiency for vulnerable people

In France, EDF is reinforcing its solidarity programs aimed at supporting and assisting vulnerable customers with special solidarity tariffs (TPN, TSS) and contributions to housing solidarity funds (up to €22 million annually). Preventive measures are also being taken in terms of energy savings, developing energy-smart habits or home improvements (e.g. the "2000 roofs - 2000 families" program with the Abbé Pierre Foundation).
The French Housing Solidarity Fund (*Fonds de solidarité pour le logement* - FSL) has helped 200,000 households settle their bills in 2010.
At the end of 2010, some 615,000 households (continental France, Corsica and the French overseas departments) benefited from a special basic necessity tariff (*Tarif de première nécessité* - TPN) for electricity, i.e. 322,000 fewer than in 2009. This decrease, along with consistent difficulties in bringing new customers into the program, prompted EDF to take measures to have the tariff apply automatically to those customers enrolled in the French complementary universal healthcare coverage scheme (*Couverture Maladie Universelle* – CMU).
EDF is working with public authorities to identify the most efficient ways to increase the number of beneficiaries of the special basic necessity tariff, and to automate the enrollment process.

In the United Kingdom, EDF Energy is helping the British government to reduce energy poverty by contributing some £65 million over three years to a housing insulation program spearheaded by the Community Energy Saving Programme in low-income regions. Since 2001, the company has also contributed £22 million to 40,000 London households participating in the London Warm Zone program.
In April 2008, EDF Energy agreed with the government to increase its voluntary contribution towards helping persons in a situation of fuel poverty to £40 million through to March 2011. Having been the first UK energy company to offer its most vulnerable customers the Energy Assist Tariff (15% discount), EDF Energy has decided to maintain this until the end of 2011, the deadline by which the UK government will require all energy suppliers to introduce a mandatory tariff for fuel poor customers. At the end of 2010, Energy Assist had benefited 165,102 customers (158,000 at end 2009) with EDF Energy contributing some £9.6 million between April 2009 and March 2010.

EDF Energy continues to contribute to the Energy Trust Fund, which helps customers who are heavily in debt. Since the creation of the fund, the company has devoted more than £17 million to helping 20,000 over-extended households (8,000 at the end of 2008) and is committed to increasing the number of beneficiaries to 23,000 in 2012.

Fostering the social and economic development of the regions where the Group operates

In France, EDF and ERDF aim to **help 1,000 people excluded from the workplace between now and 2012 to find employment opportunities, qualify for work-study programs and gain recognition for work experience in a promising sector.**
EDF runs programs specifically designed to train young people for its businesses, especially those who have difficulty accessing work-study programs. For example, the *Trait d'Union* initiative, implemented by the Customers Branch in 2006, is a scheme to train young people to become customer advisors. At the end of 2010, 569 people, of which some 200 were young people in difficult situations, benefitted from insertion-training programs, particularly in customer relation centers, through schemes like *Trait d'Union* and *Tremplin*. The goal is to increase the number of participants to 700 in 2012.

On September 28, 2010, the French government and EDF signed a **partnership agreement** with eight key operators to **boost public services**. The aim is to improve access to offers in rural populations (assistance in settling bills, access to information, purchasing tickets for public transportation, etc.). Representatives are on site to welcome and assist visitors in these pooled centers where Internet access and other services are also provided. These centers can be multi-service mediation and information offices (*Points Information Médiation Multiservices* - Pimms), Public Service Offices (*Relais de Services Publics* - RSP), town halls or similar locations. The experimental partnership agreement aims to put in place some 60 new centers in 23 French departments.

EDF is the first company to sign a contract with the French government that **promotes green jobs in businesses and regions**. Signed on October 12, 2010, the agreement reinforces EDF's commitments at regional level and provides for the Group's participation in national and regional observatories for developments in green jobs, internal training programs related to sustainable development, raising awareness among the general public and developing training programs geared toward green growth.

In addition, EDF supports vocational integration by its **commitment to sourcing procurement from specialist programs aimed at job creation**. In 2010, EDF purchased more than €8 million of goods and services from the protected sector. In 2010, EDF Group employees and pensioners expressed their solidarity in the form of donations, notably to the Act for Employment Foundation (*Fondation Agir pour l'Emploi* - FAPE) which subsidizes 160 economic solidarity projects leading to the creation of 582 employment opportunities over three years and the securing of some 1,933 jobs.

The FAPE has contributed to the creation of over 10,000 jobs by dedicating nearly €18 million to some 1,792 projects over fifteen years.

FINANCE	Unit	2010 (1)	2009 (1)	2008	Scope 2010	Scope 2009	Scope 2008	GRI ref.
Provisions for decommissioning and last core	€ million	**19,684**	20,353	14,142	2	2	2	
Provisions for nuclear fuel end-cycle	€ million	**18,020**	18,573	15,538	2	2	2	
Compensation paid or to be paid following legal decisions on environmental matters	€ thousand	**8**	810	84.5	1	1	1	

ENVIRONMENT

CONSUMABLES AND RAW MATERIALS								
Total fuel input								
Nuclear reactor fuel	t	**1,138**	1,141	1,282	1	1	1	EN 1
✹ Coal	kt	**20,211**	20,248	25,300	2	2	2	EN 1
Heavy fuel oil	kt	**1,625**	1,793	1,950	2	2	2	EN 1
Domestic fuel	kt	**448**	439	306	2	2	2	EN 1
Non-industrial gas	$10^6 m^3$	**8,072**	6,296	9,259	2	2	2	EN 1
Industrial gas	$10^6 m^3$	**3,707**	2,809	5,716	2	2	2	EN 1
Total input of raw materials from sources outside the company								
WATER								
✹ Cooling water drawn	$10^9 m^3$	**53.9**	50.9	45.9	2	2	2	EN 8
✹ Cooling water returned	$10^9 m^3$	**53.3**	50.3	45.7	2	2	2	EN 21

✹ *Data verified by the Statutory Auditors.*

(1) Excluding EnBW, except for provisions for decommissioning and last core and nuclear fuel end-cycle.

GRI: Global Reporting Initiative

Scope 1: EDF (distribution activities affiliated in 2008: ERDF)
Scope 2: EDF Group

NC: Non Communicated
NA: Non Applicable

ENVIRONMENT	Unit	2010 (1)	2009 (1)	2008	Scope 2010	Scope 2009	Scope 2008	GRI Ref.
AIR								
Gas emissions								
✹ Total CO_2 emissions (including facilities not subject to quotas)	Mt	**75.7**	72.5	91.6	2	2	2	EN 16
✹ SO_2 emissions	kt	**187.9**	198.6	192.4	2	2	2	EN 20
NO_x emissions	kt	**167.6**	158.6	168.2	2	2	2	EN 20
Dust	t	**7,929**	8,333	7,644	2	2	2	EN 20
CH_4 emissions	kt eq. CO_2	**41.6**	34.5	5.3	2	2	1	EN 16
N_2O emissions	kt eq. CO_2	**287.9**	284.7	NC	2	2	NC	EN 16
SF_6 emissions	kt eq. CO_2	**98.3**	NC	NC	1	NC	NC	EN 16
Conventional waste (EDF + ERDF)								
✹ Hazardous waste	t	**55,446**	37,695	20,090	1b	1b	1b	EN 22
✹ Non-hazardous waste	t	**211,511**	150,212	114,899	1b	1b	1b	EN 22
✹ Conventional industrial waste recycled or transported for recycling	t	**206,304**	131,465	98,399	1b	1b	1b	EN 22
Ash produced (2)	kt	**3,581.4**	3,581.5	581,694	2	2	1	EN 22
ENERGY								
✹ Renewable energy: electricity and heat generated from renewable sources (excluding hydro)	GWh	**10,385**	8,412	6,186	2	2	2	EN 6
Energy consumption, by primary source								
Internal consumption, pumping electricity	TWh	**6.6**	6.8	6.5	1	1	1	EN 3
Internal consumption, electricity	TWh	**22.6**	22.4	23.3	1	1	1	EN 3
MANAGEMENT								
Expenditure on environmental protection	€ million	**1,393**	2,477	2,496	1	1	1	EN 30
of which provisions		**650**	1,691	1,775				
Environmental management ISO 14001 certification		**Groupwide environmental management system (ISO 14001)**			2	2	2	

✹ *Data verified by the Statutory Auditors.*

(1) Excluding EnBW.
(2) Units are in Kt for 2009 and tonnes for 2008.

GRI: Global Reporting Initiative

Scope 1: EDF (activities affiliated in 2008: ERDF)
Scope IB: EDF + ERDF
Scope 2: EDF Group

NC: Non Communicated
NA: Non Applicable

NUCLEAR INDICATORS, EDF	Unit	2010	2009	2008	GRI Ref.
Water emissions					
Tritium	TBq/unit	**19.1**	16.4	17.4	EN 21
Carbon 14	GBq/unit	**12.6**	12.1	13.0	EN 21
Gas emissions					
Carbon 14	TBq/unit	**0.17**	0.16	0.17	EN 20
Tritium	TBq/unit	**0.55**	0.49	0.42	EN 20
Nuclear waste					
✹ Very low level radioactive waste from decommissioning	t	**1,369**	1,614	2,782	EN 24
✹ Solid low- and intermediate-level short-lived radioactive waste	m^3/TWh	**12.4**	12.8	11.7	EN 24
✹ Solid intermediate- and high-level long-lived radioactive waste	m^3/TWh	**0.88**	0.88	0.87	EN 24
Transported spent nuclear fuel	t	**1,140**	1,102	1,179	EN 24

NUCLEAR INDICATORS, EDF ENERGY (Existing Nuclear, nuclear branch integrated in 2009)					
Water emissions					
Tritium	TBq/unit	**102**	122	NA	EN 21
Air emissions					
Carbon 14	TBq/unit	**0.58**	0.55	NA	EN 20
Tritium	TBq/unit	**0.9**	1.5	NA	EN 20
Nuclear waste					
✹ Transported uranium	t	**131**	147	NA	EN 24
✹ Transported low level radioactive waste	m^3	**498**	607	NA	EN 24
✹ Intermediate-level radioactive waste generated	m^3	**162**	170	NA	EN 24

NUCLEAR INDICATORS, CONSTELLATION ENERGY NUCLEAR GROUP					
Water emissions					
Tritium	TBq/unit	**11.11**	NA	NA	EN 21
Air emissions					
Carbon 14	TBq/unit	**0.69**	NA	NA	EN 20
Tritium	TBq/unit	**1.41**	NA	NA	EN 20
Fuel					
✹ Delivered nuclear fuel	t	**34**	NA	NA	EN 24
Nuclear waste					
✹ Evacuated solid low- and intermediate-level waste	m^3	**735**	NA	NA	EN 24

✹ *Data verified by the Statutory Auditors.*

GRI: Global Reporting Initiative

Scope 1: EDF (activities affiliated in 2008: ERDF)
Scope 2: EDF Group

NC: Non Communicated
NA: Non Applicable

SOCIAL	Unit	2010 (1)	2009 (1)	2008	Scope 2010-2008	GRI Ref.
EDF GROUP INDICATORS						
STAFF BREAKDOWN (as at 12/31) (2)						
EDF + ERDF + RTE-EDF Transport	number	**105,393**	105,129	104,929	1	LA 1
✸ TOTAL EDF Group	number	**158,842**	159,407	160,913	2	LA 1
✸ Total executives	number	**39,231**	36,102	33,543	2	LA 1
✸ Women at managerial level	%	**22.7**	22.1	21.2	2	LA 13
Staff who are not executives	number	**119,611**	123,305	127,370	2	LA 13
Gender equality						
- Male staff	number	**121,009**	122,006	122,762	2	LA 13
- Female staff	number	**37,833**	37,401	38,151	2	LA 13
- Male executives	number	**30,306**	28,108	26,436	2	LA 13
- Female executives	number	**8,925**	7,994	7,108	2	LA 13
HIRES/DEPARTURES						
✸ Recruitment	number	**13,790**	11,734	12,533	2	LA 2
Other hires (2)	number	**3,105**	10,130	2,092	2	LA 2
✸ Retirement/inactivity	number	**4,708**	4,280	4,578	2	LA 2
✸ Resignation (3)	number	**2,929**	2,415	3,760	2	LA 2
✸ Redundancies, dismissals, termination of post	number	**1,924**	1,482	1,901	2	LA 2
✸ Other departures (2)	number	**10,457**	5,804	3,083	2	LA 2
WORKING HOURS						
Part-time staff	number	**17,719**	18 953	21,971	2	LA 1
HEALTH AND SAFETY						
✸ Fatal injuries	number	**15**	12	13	2	LA 7
✸ Injury frequency rate		**4.5**	4.5	6.2	2	LA 7
✸ Work-related injuries (with 24 hours leave or more)	number	**1,145**	1,104	1,504	2	LA 7
MANAGEMENT/EMPLOYEE RELATIONS						
Staff covered by collective bargaining agreements (4)	%	**94**	94	95	2	LA 4
TRAINING						
✸ Staff benefiting from training (5)	number	**127,332**	99,217	102,629	2	LA 10
EMPLOYMENT AND INSERTION OF EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES						
Staff with disabilities (6)	number	**3,078**	2,854	3,364	2	LA 13

✸ *Data verified by the Statutory Auditors.*

(1) Excluding EnBW.
(2) Inclusions and exclusions from the scope are, respectively, accounted for under: "Other hires" and "Other departures". In 2010, the omission of the section "net work" is reflected in 5,190 "other departures".
(3) Departures during the trial period are accounted for under "Other departures". In 2008, 248 departures during trial periods were classified under "Resignations".
(4) Excluding Dalkia International.
(5) In 2010, excluding Estag;
in 2009, excluding EDF Energy and Dalkia International; in 2008, excluding EDF Energy, Dalkia International and EDF Trading.
(6) Excluding EDF Energy and EDF Trading.
In 2010 and 2009, the value indicated by Edison does not include its Abu Qir subsidiary which was integrated in 2009.

GRI: Global Reporting Initiative

Scope 1: EDF + ERDF + RTE-EDF Transport
Scope 2: EDF Group

SOCIAL	Unit	2010	GRI Ref.
EDF INDICATORS (excluding distributor)			
STAFF BREAKDOWN (as of 12/31)			
EDF staff covered by collective bargaining agreements	number	**61,615**	LA 1
Permanent EDF staff not covered by collective bargaining agreements	number	**287**	LA 1
Temporary EDF staff not covered by collective bargaining agreements	number	**299**	LA 1
Total EDF staff not covered by collective bargaining agreements	number	**586**	LA 1
TOTAL EDF	number	**62,201**	LA 1
Number of executives	number	**24,752**	LA 1
Women at managerial level	%	**24.1**	LA 13
Employees who are not executives	number	**37,449**	LA 13
Technicians and supervisory staff	number	**31,820**	LA 13
Operatives	number	**5,629**	LA 13
Gender equality			
- Male staff	number	**44,035**	LA 13
- Female staff	number	**18,166**	LA 13
- Male executives	number	**18,781**	LA 13
- Female executives	number	**5,971**	LA 13
HIRING/DEPARTURES			
Recruitment	number	**3,519**	LA 2
Integration and rehire	number	**327**	LA 2
Other hires (1)	number	**744**	LA 2
Retirement departures	number	**2,180**	LA 2
Resignation	number	**88**	LA 2
Redundancy, dismissal, termination of post	number	**10**	LA 2
Death	number	**86**	LA 2
Other departures (1)	number	**1,508**	LA 2
OVERTIME			
Hours worked overtime	thousands	**2,642**	
OUTSIDE CONTRACTORS			
Average number of outside contractors employed monthly (2)	number	**(2010) NA (2009) 989**	LA 1
Staff employed by external companies and working at EDF premises for at least one year	number	**9,666**	LA 1
WORKING HOURS			
Full-time staff	number	**52,593**	LA 1
Part-time staff	number	**9,608**	LA 1
Staff on overtime which admit overtime	number	**7,395**	LA 1
ABSENTEEISM			
✹ Absenteeism	%	**4.0**	LA 7
Hours of maternity or paternity leave/hours worked	%	**0.8**	LA 7
HEALTH AND SAFETY			
Fatal injuries	number	**6**	LA 7
Injury frequency rate		**3.8**	LA 7
✹ Degree of seriousness		**0.16**	LA 7
Work-related injuries (with 24 hours leave or more)	number	**341**	LA 7

✹ *Data verified by the Statutory Auditors.*

(1) Excluding arrivals and departures on seasonal short-term contracts.
(2) The 2010 figure was not available at the reporting date.

GRI: Global Reporting Initiative
NA: Non Available

SOCIAL	Unit	2010	GRI Ref.
EDF INDICATORS (excluding distributor)			
COMPENSATION / SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS / PROFIT SHARING			
Main monthly compensation:			
- Executives	€	**4,204**	EC 1
- Technicians and supervisory staff	€	**2,548**	EC 1
- Operatives	€	**1,865**	EC 1
Personnel costs	€ million	**5,433**	EC 1
Average profit share earnings per staff	€	**1,272**	EC 1
MANAGEMENT - EMPLOYEE RELATIONS			
Collective bargaining agreements signed, France	number	**19**	HR 5
Staff covered by collective bargaining agreements [3]	%	**99**	LA 4
TRAINING			
Staff benefiting from training	number	**51,885**	LA 10
Employment and insertion of staff with disabilities			
Staff with disabilities	number	**1,558**	LA 13
✹ Staff with disabilities hired	number	**111**	LA 13
CHARITABLE WORKS			
Committee budgets (fulfilling 1% requirement)	€ million	**186**	

✹ *Data verified by the Statutory Auditors.*

(1) EDF employees are not covered by a collective agreement in the legal sense but by the Electricity and Gas Industries statute (Statut des Industries Electriques et Gazières).

GRI: Global Reporting Initiative

APRIL 2011

EDF GROUP IS ISO 14001CERTIFIED

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

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