

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following credit ratings.

Electricité de France S.A. (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: AA
Outlook: Stable
Bonds: AA

Rationale

- (1) Electricité de France S.A. (EDF) is an electricity company wholly owned by the French government, engaged in power generation, transmission, distribution and retailing mainly in France and other major European countries. The ratings primarily reflect its solid relationship with the French government and expected strong support provided by the government as an entity that assumes a core role in the country's energy policy, its solid business base in France and its commitment to contain its net debt. On the other hand, the ratings are constrained mainly by the risk of higher nuclear construction costs and delays, as well as the continued high level of its capital investment. Based on the above, JCR affirmed the ratings with a Stable outlook.
- (2) The government fully nationalized the company in June 2023. Out of its 18 board members, 11 are appointed by the general meeting, which is virtually under government control, with another representing the government. The government has track records of accepting EDF's capital increases and stock dividends. Although there are still some uncertainties, such as potential organizational reforms, JCR does not expect any significant change in the relationship with the government or its support for the company in the foreseeable future.
- (3) Since Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, energy security has been in the spotlight and there is a growing re-evaluation of nuclear power in terms of balancing carbon reduction with stable energy supply and economic efficiency. French president Emmanuel Macron announced 'nuclear renaissance' in February 2022. France had planned to cut the share of nuclear power in its electricity production to 50% or below by 2035, but the French parliament passed legislation to remove the 50% ceiling. The government plans to build up to 14 new EPRs by 2050. The government has reversed its previous policy to close down 14 existing nuclear reactors by 2035 and shifted to a policy to allow a long-term operation as long as safety is ensured. The EU Green Bond Taxonomy has opened the way for the proceeds from green bonds to finance the construction of future nuclear power plants as such plants have been recognized as eligible usage for the proceeds from green bonds, provided that back-end processing facilities are in place. EDF successfully issued a green bond in December 2023 to fund the lifetime extension of existing nuclear reactors. Nonetheless, uncertainties still remain. In FY2023, EDF postponed the scheduled completion of Hinkley Point C in the UK from 2027 to 2030 and had to book an additional impairment loss. Flamanville 3 in France is scheduled to be connected to the grid in 2024, but this project has also seen repeated delays in the past. If construction costs continue to rise and delays persist, revival of nuclear power will not be easy even under a government initiative. Attention also needs to be paid to the impact of the funding required to build new nuclear power plants on the company's balance sheets.
- (4) In FY2023, EDF's EBITDA amounted to EUR 39.9 billion (a loss of EUR 5.0 billion in FY2022), a significant improvement brought mainly by the recovery of nuclear power generation and a hike of electricity tariffs. Despite the impairment loss of EUR 12.9 billion stemming from the construction delay at Hinkley Point C, the company registered EUR 7.6 billion in consolidated net income. Its net debt decreased to EUR 54.4 billion (EUR 64.5 billion in FY2022), with net debt/EBITDA and the net debt/equity ratio improving to 1.4 times (2.4 times) and 0.8 times (1.4 times), respectively. The profits in FY2024 may decrease due to expected fall in electricity market prices, but EBITDA is forecast to remain high at around EUR 30 billion. As new investments and maintenance investments to extend the life of nuclear power plants are expected to continue, the company has set a target of its net debt/EBITDA ratio to be 2.5 times or less in FY2026.

Atsushi Masuda, Masato Hotta

Rating

Issuer: Electricité de France S.A.

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: AA

Outlook: Stable

Issue	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
Japanese Yen Bonds – 4th Series (2017)	JPY 107.9	Jan. 26, 2017	Jan. 26, 2027	1.088%	AA
Japanese Yen Bonds – 5th Series (2017)	JPY 3.1	Jan. 26, 2017	Jan. 26, 2037	1.870%	AA
Japanese Yen Bonds – 6th Series (2023)	JPY 25.3	June 28,2023	June 28,2028	1.059%	AA
Japanese Yen Bonds – 7th Series (2023)	JPY 2.2	June 28,2023	June 28, 2030	1.355%	AA
Japanese Yen Bonds – 8th Series (2023)	JPY 4.4	June 28,2023	June 28, 2033	1.695%	AA
Japanese Yen Bonds – 9th Series (2023)	JPY 1.1	June 28,2023	June 26, 2043	2.328%	AA
Japanese Yen Bonds – 1st Series (2017) (Green Bonds)	JPY 19.6	Jan. 26, 2017	Jan. 26, 2029	1.278%	AA
Japanese Yen Bonds – 2nd Series (2017) (Green Bonds)	JPY 6.4	Jan. 26, 2017	Jan. 26, 2032	1.569%	AA

Rating Assignment Date: March 19, 2024

The assumptions for the credit ratings and the definitions of the rating symbols are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "Sovereign and Public Sector Entities" (October 1, 2021) and "Electric Power" (June 1, 2023) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

The rating stakeholder participated in the rating process of the aforementioned credit ratings.

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JCR publishes its press releases regarding the rating actions both in Japanese and in English on the same day. In case that it takes time to translate rating rationale, JCR may publicize the summary version, which will be replaced by the full translated version within three business days. (Regarding Structured Finance products, JCR only publicize the summary version in English.)



INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

Issuer:	Electricité de France S.A.
Rating Publication Date:	March 25, 2024

1 The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

2 The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

3 The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

A) Legal Protection and Support Provided by the Government

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to the issuer's legal protection provided by the government, personnel and capital relationship with the government, importance in the government's policy, credit enhancement, and other forms of the government's supporting policy, framework and the strength thereof.

B) Business Bases

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to its issuer's business bases - how they can be maintained/ expanded into the future and thereby secure earnings and cash flows in adequacy and in a sustainable way.

C) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the degree of the issuer's indebtedness and loss absorption capacity in terms of equity capital. Also notable is that a financial institution might see a significant loss of financial grounds as a result of changes in value of the assets under its possession.

D) Liquidity Positions

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the adequacy of the issuer's cash and other sources of repayment (liquidity positions).

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuer's discretion, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same issuer in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by laws, etc.

4 The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

5 Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

6 Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

7 Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

8 The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule 17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.
 - A) Audited financial statements presented by the rating stakeholders
 - B) Explanations of business performance, management plans, etc. presented by the rating stakeholders

9 Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the audit by an independent auditor, the publication by the issuer, some independent media or otherwise, JCR analyst's scrutiny, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

10 Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR receives payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from the same party for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

11 Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

A) Legal Protection and Support Provided by the Government

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's legal support by the government, personnel or capital relationship with the government, importance in the government's policy, credit enhancement and other forms of the government's supporting policy, framework and the strength thereof. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

B) Business Bases

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases, since its revenue, etc. may improve or deteriorate by the change in its business management policies, clients' preferences, competitive situation, or a technological innovation. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the business bases is large.

C) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its debt/ capital or vice versa and thereby makes its individual debt payment liability less or more bearable and its loss absorption capacity into the future decreased or increased. Also, the changes in the quality of asset under the issuer's holding may affect the credit rating, since such changes could raise or lower the likelihood of future loss of the issuer's financial grounds. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the financial grounds and/ or asset quality is large.

D) Liquidity Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's financial management policy or in the relations with fund procurement sources and the change thereby makes its liquidity positions improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts caused by the improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's financial condition. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large. Also, in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, the credit rating is subject to alteration if and when the likelihood of such non-payment is projected to increase or decrease. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

F) Creditworthiness of the Government, etc. that Constitute the Framework of Credit Enhancement

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the creditworthiness of the government, etc. that constitute the framework of credit enhancement. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change on such framework is exceptionally large.

G) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a rise/ fall in the general economy and/ or the markets inducing the issuer's revenues/ expenses to increase/ decrease and vice versa, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

H) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as change in the issuer's major shareholders, M&A and other organizational change, accident, violation of the law,

litigation, legal/ regulatory change, natural disaster, etc., which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's business bases, financial grounds, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

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Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/service/company/regu/nrsro/>

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Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

A) Legal Protection and Government Support

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's legal protection provided by the government, personnel and capital relationship with the government, importance in the government's policy, credit enhancement and other forms of the government's supporting policy, framework and the strength thereof. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by one notch, as JCR stipulates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the change in the government's supporting policy is significant.

B) Business Bases

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's business bases and powers of earning or cash flow generation, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases on some drastic change in the operational environments, etc.

C) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's financial grounds and asset quality. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's financial grounds and/ or asset quality on some drastic change in its business bases.

D) Liquidity Risks

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in its financial management policy or relations with fund procurement sources, etc.

E) Creditworthiness of the Government, etc. that Constitute the Framework of Credit Enhancement

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the creditworthiness of the government, etc. that constitute the framework of credit enhancement. JCR assumes the resultant change of the

credit rating is most likely by a notch. The change could be as much as a few notches should the creditworthiness of said government, etc. change so greatly.

14 Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Electricite de France S.A.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	June 9, 2009	AA+	Stable
Electricite de France S.A.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	August 11, 2010	AA+	Stable
Electricite de France S.A.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 7, 2012	AA+	Stable
Electricite de France S.A.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 31, 2013	AA+	Stable
Electricite de France S.A.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 24, 2013	AA+	Stable
Electricite de France S.A.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	September 4, 2014	AA+	Stable
Electricite de France S.A.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	October 30, 2015	AA+	Stable
Electricite de France S.A.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	October 13, 2016	AA	Stable
Electricite de France S.A.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	September 1, 2017	AA	Stable
Electricite de France S.A.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	August 31, 2018	AA	Stable
Electricite de France S.A.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	September 13, 2019	AA	Stable
Electricite de France S.A.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	September 1, 2020	AA	Stable
Electricite de France S.A.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	September 2, 2021	AA	Stable
Electricite de France S.A.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 21, 2022	#AA	Positive
Electricite de France S.A.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 4, 2023	AA	Stable
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 4th Series (2017)	January 20, 2017	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 4th Series (2017)	September 1, 2017	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 4th Series (2017)	August 31, 2018	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 4th Series (2017)	September 13, 2019	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 4th Series (2017)	September 1, 2020	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 4th Series (2017)	September 2, 2021	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 4th Series (2017)	July 21, 2022	#AA	Positive
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 4th Series (2017)	April 4, 2023	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 1st Series (2017)	January 20, 2017	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 1st Series (2017)	September 1, 2017	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 1st Series (2017)	August 31, 2018	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 1st Series (2017)	September 13, 2019	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 1st Series (2017)	September 1, 2020	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 1st Series (2017)	September 2, 2021	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 1st Series (2017)	July 21, 2022	#AA	Positive
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 1st Series (2017)	April 4, 2023	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 5th Series (2017)	January 20, 2017	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 5th Series (2017)	September 1, 2017	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 5th Series (2017)	August 31, 2018	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 5th Series (2017)	September 13, 2019	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 5th Series (2017)	September 1, 2020	AA	

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 5th Series (2017)	September 2, 2021	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 5th Series (2017)	July 21, 2022	#AA	Positive
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 5th Series (2017)	April 4, 2023	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 2nd Series (2017)	January 20, 2017	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 2nd Series (2017)	September 1, 2017	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 2nd Series (2017)	August 31, 2018	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 2nd Series (2017)	September 13, 2019	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 2nd Series (2017)	September 1, 2020	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 2nd Series (2017)	September 2, 2021	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 2nd Series (2017)	July 21, 2022	#AA	Positive
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 2nd Series (2017)	April 4, 2023	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 6th Series (2023)	June 22, 2023	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 7th Series (2023)	June 22, 2023	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 8th Series (2023)	June 22, 2023	AA	
Electricite de France S.A.	Japanese Yen Bonds 9th Series (2023)	June 22, 2023	AA	

Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Kiichi Sugiura, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

- A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.
- B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.
- C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.

杉浦 輝一

Kiichi Sugiura
General Manager of International Rating Department