

**Our energies have
a future.
A future without CO₂.**

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
FACTS AND FIGURES 2005**



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Yves Coupin

AREVA Senior Vice-President of Sustainable Development and Continuous Improvement

FOREWORD

As we did last year, we report on our sustainable development initiative in our “AREVA in 2005” report and in this “Facts and Figures” supplement. “AREVA in 2005” shows how our sustainable development policy dovetail with our strategy and our management.

The document describes the major energy challenges for which we are helping to provide solutions through our businesses. It provides an account of the key achievements of our AREVA Way initiative, which aims to introduce sustainable development into the daily routines of our units. It is necessarily a summary-level document.

This “Facts and Figures” supplement is designed to provide factual information and more detail on our sustainable development performance.

Heavily based on our non-financial reporting system, it provides an analysis of the key challenges facing our businesses. It also explains our performance improvement objectives, our achievements in 2005, and our upcoming milestones. New performance indicators have been added this year, mainly to improve reporting on the radiological impacts of our nuclear sites and on radioactive waste management. We also wanted to describe in detail how we organize our relations with stakeholders to give their expectations greater attention.

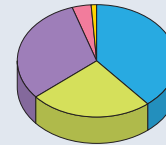
We are well aware that we have much more progress to make on the path to sustainable development, in terms of both our approach and the way we report. That progress can only benefit from the comments and suggestions elicited by these documents, and we are very grateful to anyone who cares to share them with us.

The key sustainable development challenges for our businesses' operations

The group's businesses are diverse, and so are the sustainable development challenges they face. Each entity has to define and constitute performance improvement plans as part of the AREVA Way continuous improvement process, and must report on progress during strategy and budget reviews. In deploying those action plans, each entity also contributes towards the achievement of the group's overarching objectives for health, safety, the environment and community involvement:

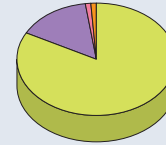
- Maintain a high level of nuclear and occupational safety.
- Control the radiological and chemical impacts of our releases.
- Reduce doses of workers exposed to radiation by adhering to the 20 mSv/year limit.
- Reduce radiological impacts on members of the public to as low as possible.
- Reduce water consumption.
- Continue to reduce energy consumption.
- Reduce the proportion of conventional waste going into landfills.
- Optimize the management of radioactive waste from operations.
- Participate in the economic and social development of the communities and foster their economic redevelopment at the end of operations.
- Continue efforts to provide information and build consensus with key stakeholders.

SALES REVENUE REACTORS AND SERVICES DIVISION



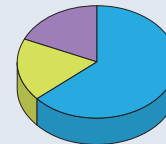
France	39%
Europe (excluding France)	25%
Africa and Middle East	1%
Asia-Pacific	4%
North & South America	31%

PURCHASING REACTORS AND SERVICES DIVISION



Europe + CIS	83%
Asia-Pacific	1%
North & South America	15%
Other	1%

EMPLOYEES REACTORS AND SERVICES DIVISION

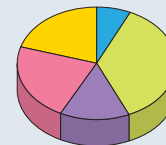


France	63%
Europe (excluding France)	19%
North & South America	18%

REACTORS AND SERVICES DIVISION

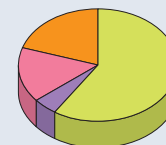
- Offer integrated services.
 - Widely adopt eco-design approaches for products and services to take into account the complete life cycle of the components that go into them.
 - Continue to improve existing reactors, use natural resources more intelligently, and reduce waste volumes per kWh of power generated.
 - Set in motion a plan to strengthen human resources and transfer skills to meet the growing workload
- related to global prospects for a nuclear revival and to the contribution of the EPR to that movement.
- Keep up R&D efforts on new generation reactors (high temperature and very high temperature reactors, breeder reactors, etc.) and on adapting them to new requirements (better use of resources, emerging countries, new uses of nuclear power – high temperature heat, hydrogen, desalination, etc.).

SALES REVENUE TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION DIVISION



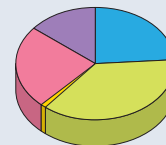
France	7%
Europe (excluding France)	36%
Africa and Middle East	20%
Asia-Pacific	23%
North & South America	14%

PURCHASING TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION DIVISION



Europe + CIS	60%
Asia-Pacific	15%
North & South America	5%
Other	20%

EMPLOYEES TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION DIVISION

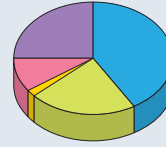


France	24%
Europe (excluding France)	37%
Africa and Middle East	1%
Asia-Pacific	24%
North & South America	14%

FRONT END DIVISION

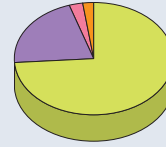
- Minimize the environmental impacts of mine and mill tailings disposal (landscape, liquid effluents, radon emissions) and ensure their long-term stability.
- Streamline water tapping and consumption in regions where it is a scarce resource (Niger, Sudan).
- Reclaim mine sites after operations to limit their environmental impacts, integrate them into the landscape and ensure public safety.
- Maintain a high level of safety in the utilization of fluorine, ammonia, hydrofluoric acid, chlorine (chemistry), ClF_3 (chemistry, enrichment), UF_6 (chemistry, enrichment, fuel) and zirconium (fuel).
- Ensure that depleted and reprocessed uranium is safely stored (chemistry, enrichment).
- Reduce GHG emissions associated with releases of SF_6 (Comurhex Pierrelatte) and of N_2O (Comhurex Malvési).
- Minimize the environmental impacts of nitrates contained in the lagoons at Comurhex Malvési.

SALES REVENUE FRONT END DIVISION



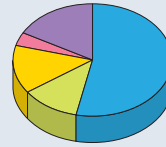
France	41%
Europe (excluding France)	22%
Africa and Middle East	2%
Asia-Pacific 1	10%
North & South America	25%

PURCHASING FRONT END DIVISION



Europe + CIS	74%
Asia-Pacific	3%
North & South America	21%
Other	2%

EMPLOYEES FRONT END DIVISION



France	53%
Europe (excluding France)	12%
Africa and Middle East	14%
Asia-Pacific	4%
North & South America	17%

BACK END DIVISION

- Keep environmental releases as low as possible through continuing radioactive release reduction efforts.
- Limit the volume of operating waste that is impractical for near-surface disposal.
- Keep radiation exposure to site cleanup workers as low as reasonably achievable by adhering to the limit of 20 mSv/man/year.
- Maintain a high level of nuclear and occupational safety during nuclear materials transportation.

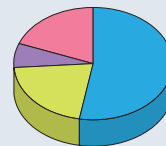
OUR CUSTOMERS: ENERGY PROFESSIONALS

- | **Manufacturers**
- | **Nuclear power generators**
- | **Other power generators**
- | **Power system operators**

TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION DIVISION

- Develop eco-design approaches to optimize the environmental efficiency of products throughout their life cycle.
- Reduce direct emissions of greenhouse gases linked to SF_6 releases.
- Widely institute environmental management and occupational safety systems.
- Support plant reorganization by reclassifying affected employees internally and externally and by participating in local economic redevelopment.
- Develop a purchasing policy that is consistent with the objectives of profitability and responsibility.

SALES REVENUE BACK END DIVISION



France	53%
Europe (excluding France)	21%
Asia-Pacific	19%
North & South America	7%

PURCHASING BACK END DIVISION



Europe + CIS	99%
Asia-Pacific	1%

EMPLOYEES BACK END DIVISION



France	97%
North & South America	3%

Our ten commitments

A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM STRUCTURED AROUND TEN MAJOR COMMITMENTS

RESPECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Limit our environmental impacts by reducing our consumption of natural resources, controlling our releases and optimizing our waste management.

INNOVATION

Develop and harness best-in-breed technologies to anticipate our customers' needs and increase our cost-competitiveness while complying with nuclear safety, occupational safety and environmental protection requirements.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Ensure the group's sustainability through long-term profitable growth.

GOVERNANCE

Manage our operations responsibly in accordance with the group's values, and assess and truthfully report on our performance to shareholders and all stakeholders.

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Implement a continuous improvement initiative based on practices shared throughout the group.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION

Establish and maintain the highest level of nuclear and occupational safety in all of the group's operations to preserve public and worker health, and to protect the environment.

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

Listen to our customers, anticipate their needs, support their growth, and increase and measure their satisfaction.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Participate in the economic and social development of the communities in which the group operates.

DIALOGUE AND CONSENSUS

Establish stakeholder relations based on trust.

COMMITMENT TO EMPLOYEES

Promote our employees' professional development and provide good working conditions.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL AND SOCIETAL EXPECTATIONS

Implementing the UN Global Compact Principles

AREVA subscribed to the UN Global Compact in March 2003. The Global Compact is a voluntary gathering of businesses, UN organizations, labor and civil society that support ten universal principles concerning human rights, labor standards, the environment and the fight against corruption.

AREVA is also a member of the Friends of the Global Compact Association in France. This association offers an opportunity for member companies to discuss best practices and to help spread the corresponding values in their own sphere of influence. Our values charter incorporates the principles of the Global Compact. These principles thus serve as inspiration for every aspect of our sustainable development program. In accordance with our commitments, this document, together with our annual report, provides an account of our performance objectives and our progress. The table below highlights the main activities most directly linked to the ten principles of the Global Compact.

GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES

MAIN ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Businesses are asked to support and respect the protection of international human rights within their spheres of influence; and
2. to make sure their own corporations are not complicit in human rights abuses.

LABOR STANDARDS

3. Businesses are asked to respect the freedom of association and to recognize the right to collective bargaining;
4. to eliminate all forms of forced and compulsory labor; and
5. to abolish child labor effectively.

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

7. Businesses are asked to support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
8. to undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
9. to encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally-friendly technologies.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

10. Businesses are asked to work against all forms of corruption, including extortion and bribery.

The AREVA values charter developed in 2003 based on the principles of the Global Compact sets forth our action principles and rules of conduct with regard to each of our stakeholders.

All of our associates and suppliers should be familiar with it. To facilitate understanding, the Charter was translated into the group's main working languages. In 2005, adaptations in Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, Brazilian Portuguese and Turkish were added to the French, English and German versions. A business ethics awareness program was conducted for 112 managers. To reach a larger number of associates, an e-learning program will be established. Our values charter is also available on our website, www.aveva.com.

The "Sustainable Development Declaration for Suppliers" is another way of promoting human rights in our procurement chain (see below). Contributing to the fight against Aids is also a key theme in the group's programs. In 2005, efforts focused primarily on organizing our efforts in this field in Niger in partnership with local authorities and the Global Fund.

AREVA's European Works Council was established for dialogue and information aimed at developing labor practices reflecting transnational labor concerns. AREVA decided to go beyond the European directive by including Switzerland and Turkey as council observers. In 2005, discussions were opened to promote a more active diversity program, with two key objectives: employment of the disabled and gender equality in the workplace.

Maintaining health and safety at work is a requirement and a priority that our entities have translated into "zero accident" action plans. Our personnel are informed of and involved in these programs. The "Sustainable Development Declaration for Suppliers" lays down standards and commitments in the realms of labor standards, health and safety. It commits the suppliers to a continuous improvement initiative, with help from the group if needed. It is an integral component of the contractual relationship. A lack of transparency or a refusal to make a real commitment to continuous improvement are possible causes for breaking off the relationship.

Respect for the environment is inscribed in AREVA's values charter and constitutes one of our ten sustainable development commitments. Our environmental program consists of implementing environmental management systems certified under the ISO 14001 standard (see p.7) and on the continuing search for performance improvement. These efforts are illustrated by the results achieved in terms of our sites' radiological impacts, which are well below regulatory requirements (see pp. 27-28). AREVA is continuing its efforts to factor in product impacts throughout their life cycle through eco-design approaches. The goal is for all new products to have been eco-designed by 2010. Our R&D programs also take this objective into account. The "Sustainable Development Declaration for Suppliers" spells out our requirement for environmental protection to our suppliers. In partnership with Pro Natura, AREVA is funding the development in South Africa of a prototype machine for the continuous carbonization of agricultural residues for testing in actual operating conditions. This technique aims to facilitate access to clean energy while reducing greenhouse gas emissions from domestic uses of energy. In the renewable energy field, AREVA is working to develop products and services in wind energy and biomass, and is examining the potential for development in wave energy.

In 2004, the group subscribed to the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI), which aims for greater transparency concerning sums paid by mining companies to the governments of nations in which they operate. Encouraged by AREVA, the government of Niger agreed to apply EITI principles during the London conference held on March 11, 2005.

Deployment of our sustainable development initiative

Our continuous improvement initiative is based on defined performance objectives and on assessing and tracking each entity's performance. The table on the facing page gives a snapshot of key ongoing projects and their current status.

AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE MAIN ACTIONS RELATING TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT OF THE AREVA GROUP IN 2005

At the request of AREVA and in our capacity as the company's Statutory Auditors, we performed, for the first time this year, the following agreed-upon procedures relating to the review of the correct application of a selection of actions relating to the sustainable development approach in 2005. Those actions defined and performed by the group are identified by the symbol in the table opposite.

Nature and scope of our work

- We performed interviews at headquarters level with the persons in charge of these actions, notably the Sustainable Development and Continuous Improvement department, the Environment department, the Communications department and the Purchasing department, in order to analyze the information related to the selected actions.
- We reviewed the supporting documentation regarding the implementation, in 2005, of the selected actions, particularly the internal notes and reports, contracts and analysis reports. Our procedures did not aim nor allow us to provide moderate or reasonable assurance on the information reviewed, but nevertheless enabled us to make the comment below.

Observation

Based on the procedures performed at headquarters level, we observed that the actions presented in the table reporting the progress of the approach and enclosed here are consistent with the information provided during our assignment.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Paris La Défense, April 27, 2006,
The Statutory Auditors

Deloitte	Mazars & Guérard	Salustro Reydel Member of KPMG International
Pascal Colin <i>Partner</i>	Thierry Blanchetier <i>Partner</i>	Denis Marangé <i>Partner</i>
Frédéric Moulin <i>Partner</i> <i>Environment & Sustainability department</i>		Philippe Arnaud <i>Partner</i> <i>Environment & Sustainability department</i>

Commitments
GOVERNANCE
CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT
RISK MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
INNOVATION
CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
COMMITMENT TO EMPLOYEES
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
RESPECT DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

😊 Intermediate objectives or deadlines have been met.

👉 Activities are in progress, but planned objectives have not yet been met.

🚫 Deadlines have not been met.

Activities verified by the Statutory Auditors.

New objectives.

Objectives	Deadline
Distribute AREVA values charter to employees and suppliers in the group's main working languages.	2005
Continue to build management awareness of business ethics and values.	Ongoing
Coordinate the self-audit, conformity control and AREVA Way continuous improvement processes.	2005
Set up a human rights compliance management system at two group pilot sites.	2005
Continue to conduct AREVA Way self-assessments at all AREVA sites with more management involvement.	2005
Strengthen sustainable development training and awareness.	Ongoing
Continue to enhance the reliability of sustainable development and continuous improvement reporting.	Ongoing
Supplement reporting in the societal area.	2005
Roll out the nuclear safety charter at all nuclear sites.	2005
Make the INES the standard for event reporting worldwide.	2005
Perform a simplified risk assessment (SRA) or its equivalent on 100% of the sites with significant environmental aspects.	End of 2006
Add an HRA-type health section to environmental analyses of sites with significant environmental aspects.	2006-2010
Deploy the Sustainable Development Declaration among suppliers.	2005
Develop an internal code of ethics for purchasing practices.	2005
Develop eco-design approaches.	Ongoing
Broaden the renewable energy strategy.	2005
Expand deployment of customer satisfaction surveys while harmonizing the approach and the format.	Ongoing
Adopt a standard format for internal opinion surveys for the entire group.	Ongoing
Develop a program to promote diversity.	2006
Achieve an average frequency rate < 5 and an average severity rate < 0.2 in 2006.	2006
Perform independent occupational safety audits at 100% of the sites.	2006
Reduce the maximum individual dose from exposure to radiation to 20 mSv/man/year, including that of the United States and from service operations performed at customer facilities.	Ongoing
Set up a local information commission in Niger.	2005
Deploy the stakeholder mapping initiative at all sites, with priority going to nuclear and Seveso sites.	2005
Standardize the content of existing environmental reports and extend that publication to all sites with significant environmental aspects.	2005
Request a rating report on the Mining BU from the rating agency Vigeo.	2005
Publish the results of the Stakeholders Session.	2005
Prepare for and support restructuring to minimize the impacts on people and communities.	Ongoing
Support local economic development in areas in which the group operates.	2005
Organize our integration activities in the Niger territories.	Ongoing
Set up a corporate foundation to promote the development of the solidarity patronage policy and employee involvement.	2005
Implement Environmental Management Systems (EMS) at all group sites and secure ISO 14001 certification for the EMS of sites with significant environmental aspects (SEA).	End of 2006
Establish simplified EMS's for office buildings and other sites with minimal environmental aspects.	End of 2006
Reduce water usage by 20% (excluding EUODIF and the Célestin reactors at Marcoule).	
Strengthen activities to raise user awareness on water conservation in Niger.	End of 2006
Reduce energy consumption by 15% (excluding EUODIF).	2005
Develop a method for assessing building energy efficiency and apply it to all existing office locations with a surface area of more than 1,000 m ² .	End of 2006
Finalize harmonization of radiological impact assessment models for the main nuclear sites in 2005 and present the results to the relevant local commissions.	Fin 2005
Reduce direct emissions of greenhouse gases by 20%.	2005
Reduce the tonnage of final conventional waste placed in landfills by 30%.	End of 2006
Report on the management of radioactive waste generated by the group.	End of 2006

Progress	2005 achievements
😊	✅ The Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, Brazilian Portuguese and Turkish versions were completed and distributed in the main entities of applicable countries.
😊	112 people trained in business ethics in 2005. Human rights awareness seminar held (Purchasing, HR, SDCl).
😊	✅ Comparative analysis of AREVA and Vigeo models.
😊	✅ Models for both processes revised to eliminate redundancies and cover the entire field.
😞	Implementation deferred due to disposal of FCI.
😊	✅ 196 self-assessments completed in the entire operating perimeter, including 98 for T&D, and 23 for the corporate departments.
😊	✅ 14% manager participation rate in the self-assessment process.
😊	Orientation session for new hires revised to focus on sustainable development. Continuation of AREVA Way training (3 sessions in France, 2 in the US and 1 in Asia). Sustainable Generation program: young managers teamed on operational issues connected with sustainable development (5 teams of 15 people each in progress). AREVA Sustainable Development Awards, an in-house awards ceremony to recognize projects incorporating sustainable development components.
😊	2004 data collected from the entire group using the STAR dedicated information system. 15 audits of site reporting systems performed, including 5 by a third party.
😞	Study in progress by the IMS-Entreprendre pour la cité.
😊	Nuclear Safety seminar held in december 2005.
😊	Test of an in-house procedure for event reporting applicable to the United States. Events for all of the group's nuclear operations classified on the INES and in the group's performance indicators.
😊	As of the end of 2005, 91% of the SEA sites had completed an HHA or the equivalent.
😊	HHA deployment prioritized based on preliminary diagnostics of health and environmental aspects in the Front End, Reactors and Services, and Back End Divisions. 16% of the SEA sites (excluding Cadarache, Intercontrole and AREVA TA) had performed an HRA as of the end of 2005.
😊	✅ Development of a "Sustainable Development Declaration for Suppliers" in the group's main working languages to be appended to contracts.
😊	✅ Purchasing Department monitoring of deployment of the "Sustainable Development Declaration for Suppliers" by the group's entities.
😊	Done
😊	✅ Organization of an eco-design seminar in December attended by 90 of the group's associates.
😊	✅ Eco-design factored into the AREVA Way model.
😊	Equity participation (21%) in REpower (wind turbines). ✅ Development of biomass projects (3 in Brazil). Continued R&D on fuel cells (20-kWe pilot).
😊	✅ Satisfaction survey performed among the group's key customers (6 in the United States, 16 in Europe, 8 in Asia).
😊	AREVA NP test of an in-house opinion survey structured around the 10 sustainable development commitments.
😊	Appointment of a diversity manager at the HR Department.
😊	Beginning of discussions in the European Works Council on promoting diversity, particularly the inclusion of disabled workers and gender equality at the workplace.
😊	Average frequency rate in 2005: 5.41 (7.64 in 2004). Average severity rate in 2005: 0.2 (0.23 in 2004).
😊	SGS conducts audit campaign (155 sites audited as of the end of 2005).
😊	Action plans deployed in the US services businesses, drawing on methods developed in France with Électricité de France. 22 workers exposed to a dose of more than 20 mSv/man/year (compared with 31 workers in 2004).
😊	First meeting held in May 2006.
😊	✅ As of the end of 2005, mapping was completed at 11 sites (9 in France, 1 in Germany, 1 in the United States).
😊	✅ All nuclear sites published an environmental, social and societal report.
😊	Done. Results published on the website.
😊	Done. Results published on the website.
😊	Partial reindustrialization of the FCI Evreux site. Three businesses opened, representing 40 jobs.
😊	Partial reindustrialization of the AREVA T&D Macon site. Two businesses opened, representing 100 jobs.
😊	Network of "economic development" coordinators expanded at AREVA T&D's Macon, Petit-Quevilly and Aix-les-Bains sites. AREVADelfi provided financial support (€1M) to 12 projects, representing 220 jobs. Establishment of economic development partnerships in the Bure employment pool (<i>Meuse département</i>). Participation with UNIDO in the establishment of a financing structure for small businesses in Niger.
😊	Appointment of a local partnership coordinator. – Aids prevention training for 300 peer educators. – Support to the educational system through €120K in funding for equipment and aid for the running of schools for children of employees. – Local economic development programs in partnership with Électricité de France in the rural community of Gougaram for a total of €52K, co-financed by ADEME.
😞	Postponed.
😊	14 more sites certified under ISO 14001; 75% of the SEA sites certified as of the end of 2005. 100% of the nuclear and Seveso sites certified.
😊	Establishment of the EMS for the AREVA tower, ISO 14001 certification for the EPR construction site in Finland, program to set up EMS at AREVA TA office locations, environmental performance improvement program at Euricare. Enhanced tracking of environmental performance in office buildings.
😊	Development and distribution of a handbook on optimizing water management. 16% reduction in water consumption in the Zirconium segment. 27% reduction in water consumption at AREVA T&D's Aix-les-Bains plant.
😊	Two awareness sessions with women in the form of local talks rebroadcast on the radio.
😊	Distribution of an eco-efficiency kit to all sites.
😊	AREVA technical days on compressed air, energy diagnostics and lighting.
😊	Best practices handbook, "Conserving Energy".
😊	Building energy efficiency assessment method developed. Method applied to 20 buildings, including the main office buildings: the AREVA tower, corporate headquarters of AREVA and AREVA NC, SGN, AREVA NP Lyon, Cogema Logistics, Lynchburg, etc.
😊	Method standardized.
😊	COMURHEX Pierrelatte has committed funds to SF ₆ release reduction. The T&D Division reduced SF ₆ releases by 15%.
😊	Reliability of conventional waste reporting system enhanced. AREVA technical day on waste held. In 2005, 40% of all hazardous industrial waste and 60% of all common industrial waste were recovered.
😊	New performance indicators for radioactive waste generated by the group defined and integrated into the group's reporting system.

Upcoming milestones	Pages
<input type="checkbox"/> Continue awareness building and training through e-learning.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Examine the potential for using the balanced scorecard developed by the Business Leaders Initiative on Human Rights.	Fold-out-18
Continue. <input type="checkbox"/> Roll out a process for exchanging best practices among all of the group's sites.	6-7
More fully-integrate sustainable development into all AREVA University programs. Provide more structure to the sustainable development training and awareness program for different personnel categories.	
Continue.	36-37
Continue.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase the establishment of certified and integrated management systems (environmental, quality, occupational safety).	6-7
Publish the annual report by the group's General Inspectorate for nuclear safety.	
Document the procedure based on lessons learned in 2005.	21
Continue.	21
Perform 17 HRAs in 2006 at AREVA T&D sites.	
Deployment in three years among suppliers representing 80% of the purchasing volume by region and subsidiary.	10
<input type="checkbox"/> Define a methodology for analyzing the financial impacts of performance improvement programs.	
Develop eco-design practices with the objective of expanding them to all new products by 2010.	15
<input type="checkbox"/> Perform the first self-assessments based on eco-design criteria.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of a renewable energy organization in 2006.	16-17
Expand the satisfaction surveys to include T&D Division customers. Monitor the development of performance improvement goals identified with the survey.	10
Launch an in-house opinion barometer at AREVA NC and AREVA T&D in 2006.	10
Continue.	18-19
<input type="checkbox"/> Achieve an average frequency rate < 3 and an average severity rate < 0.15 by 2010.	22-23
Strengthen occupational safety management systems to get OHSAS 18001 certification.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor action plans undertaken following the audit.	
No personnel exposed to a dose of more than 20 mSv/man/year starting in 2006.	24
Continue.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Develop and distribute a handbook on dialogue practices based on feedback from the mapping initiative.	9
<input type="checkbox"/> Adapt stakeholder session methods to the specific features of major regions in which AREVA operates.	
Continue and expand report publication to AREVA T&D sites.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Conduct new commissioned rating exercises.	
Organize a new Stakeholders Session to report on how we have met our commitments and to update our sustainable development goals.	8
Launch a re-industrialization program at AREVA T&D's Petit-Quevilly site in France.	19
Implement specific solutions for the reconversion of AREVA T&D's Saint-Ouen site.	
Integrate AREVA T&D's Villeurbanne and Montpellier sites into the network.	12
Support 15 new projects in 2006.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Create 100 jobs in the Bure employment pool in 2006.	
Broaden the geographic scope.	
Plan to set up a scholarship program beginning with the 2006-2007 school year.	13
Plan to set up educational institution sponsorships in Arlit in 2006.	
Broaden activities to include new partners.	
Provide better coordination of activities with local development plans.	
Continue to structure solidarity patronage with greater involvement of the group's associates.	13
Certify the other SEA sites by the end of 2006.	6-7
Continue.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Update the objective.	30
<input type="checkbox"/> Two sessions with women and gardeners lead by an NGO.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Update the objective.	29
Apply the method to all applicable sites.	
Present the results to the applicable local commissions.	27-28
<input type="checkbox"/> Update the objective.	31
<input type="checkbox"/> Provide better identification of N ₂ O releases.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Update the objective.	33
<input type="checkbox"/> Set quantified performance improvement objectives.	34-35

our initiative

Continuous improvement

INCLUDED IN THE MANAGEMENT CYCLE

AREVA Way self-assessments were conducted throughout the group in 2005, covering nearly all of the operating entities as well as the corporate departments. As of the end of the year, 30 units in seven corporate departments had implemented the initiative using criteria specific to their activities.

The objective is to increase participation in the initiative so that all of our employees feel involved in sustainable development. In 2005, 14% of our managers took part in a self-assessment exercise.

The self-assessment helps identify performance improvement drivers for each entity's objectives, whether corporate department or business unit, in line with the group's sustainable development objectives.

The financial impacts of AREVA Way performance improvement plans are measured as part of the budgetary process. The estimated impacts used to develop the 2006 budget represent some 40% of 2005 operating income. However, for greater reliability in overall performance, the group's entities must harmonize the methods used to measure these impacts.

"AREVA Way appears to be an innovative and meaningful initiative [...], a true continuous improvement initiative in which tangible results were observed.

AREVA Way will give the group an accurate overview [...] of how its sustainable development policy is being implemented. It will provide the detailed information that the company's external stakeholders expect of it.

The AREVA Way model is not complete with respect to social responsibility issues. The group's Values Charter partially offsets this void [...]."

AREVA WAY ANALYSIS, VIGEO, APRIL 22, 2005.

IMPROVING PRACTICES

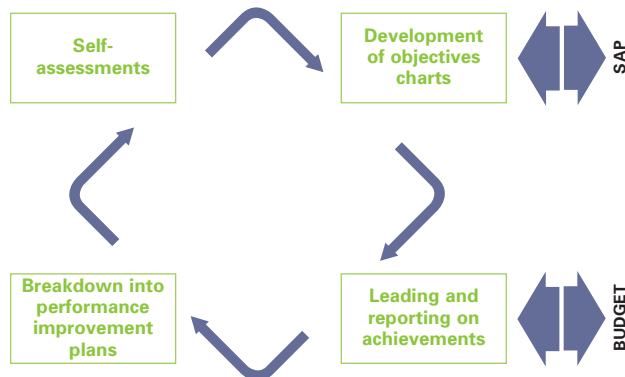
The AREVA Way scorecard measures improvement in structuring of practices – a guarantee of repeatability –, in results, and in partnering with stakeholders. The group continued to deploy best practices in all entities in 2005. The proportion of practices not applied or in the initiation stage (level 1) fell by eight points, despite the consolidation of results from many small AREVA T&D entities, which do not always have the resources to match those of the larger entities.

The number of criteria ranked at level 3 rose, reflecting significant improvement, while maintaining quality discussions with stakeholders. This progress is especially evident in the areas of customer satisfaction, governance and the environment, with respectively 32%, 31% and 29% of the criteria scored at level 3 or 4 respectively.

Efforts to improve "dialogue and consensus building" and "community involvement" have begun to show results and will be continued.

The corporate departments' first self-assessment exercise shows that the organization of policies and practices is in the initiation stage.

AREVA WAY CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE: THE FOUR PHASES AND HOW THEY RELATE TO THE GROUP'S MANAGEMENT PROCESSES



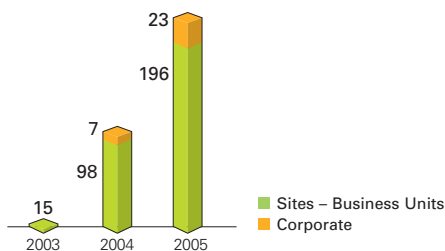
The AREVA Way continuous improvement initiative is synchronized with management processes via the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) and the budget. The Strategic Objectives Chart is one component of the SAP. It is broken down into operating objectives and performance improvement plans, forming the foundations for budget assumptions.

MORE SPECIFIC AND ENRICHED IMPROVEMENT MODELS

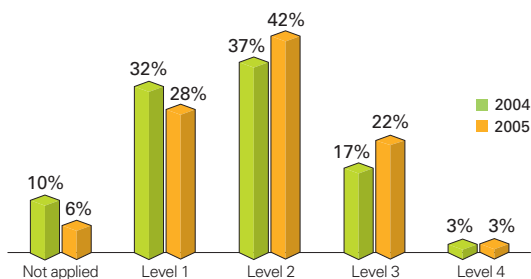
Management processes and models – continuous improvement, risk management, internal control, etc. – were reviewed to ensure they were coherent and covered the entire scope of sustainable development. The review factored in lessons learned and Vigeo’s comparative analysis of the AREVA Way continuous improvement model and its own management criteria. New criteria were introduced to better take into account human rights and unique features of the corporate departments, manufacturing, and the engineering and services businesses. The criteria for “commitment to employees” were revised for greater consistency with the group’s labor and human relations policies.

IMPROVING PERFORMANCE IN THE ENTITIES

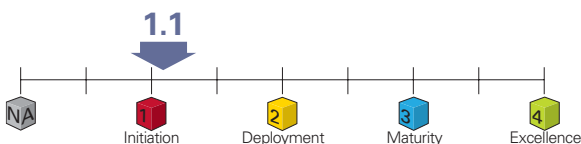
The entities deploy certified and certifiable management systems to implement performance improvements. The group’s policy is to promote integrated management systems, thus helping to strike a balance among environmental, social and economic approaches. This results in dual certifications, and even triple certifications, when possible. The latter type of certification, covering quality, the environment and occupational safety, was clearly a trend in 2005. The entities can also draw on several performance improvement tools suited to their own set of issues. For example, AREVA NP is implementing a project management method based on principles established by the Project Management Institute. AREVA T&D, on the other hand, chose 6-Sigma to carry out 34 projects in 2005, and trained 74 more people in the use of this method.



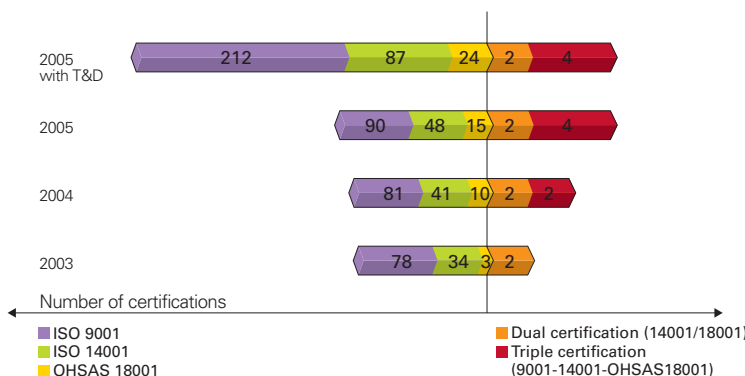
NUMBER OF AREVA WAY SELF-ASSESSMENTS



BREAKDOWN OF ASSESSED CRITERIA BY SCORE (OPERATING ENTITIES)



AVERAGE ASSESSMENT LEVEL OF CORPORATE UNITS (AVERAGE OF ALL THE CRITERIA ASSESSED AS OF THE END OF 2005)



NUMBER OF CERTIFICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE GROUP'S ENTITIES

Stakeholder relations

ENGAGING IN DIALOG WITH OUR STAKEHOLDERS

AT THE CORPORATE LEVEL

In 2004 and 2005, AREVA worked with Comité 21 on its first external consensus building initiative involving a panel of stakeholders from fifteen organizations representing economic and labor interests, French and international institutions, and a number of associations, including NGOs devoted to environmental protection, North-South development, human rights and social welfare.

This initiative was an opportunity for AREVA corporate executives to listen to these stakeholders' assessments and expectations, and to respond by going into more detail about the commitments the group is ready to make. Comité 21's report on the consensus building initiative was posted on our website, www.aveva.com. The initiative will be followed up to see how the commitments are being carried out and for an updated assessment of the group's sustainable development challenges.

COMITÉ 21

was formed in 1994 to help implement the commitments made by France at the Rio Earth Summit. Today, it has more than 300 members representing a variety of groups, including business, local and regional government, associations, publicly owned establishments, research and educational organizations, and the media.

www.comite21.org

COMMITMENTS MADE BY THE GROUP DURING CONSENSUS BUILDING WITH STAKEHOLDERS

→ | Nuclear operations

Continue to comply scrupulously with the most stringent international rules aimed at preventing the risk of proliferation and to not promote the use of nuclear power in countries that do not need it.

→ | Sustainable development report methodology

Engage in more in-depth analysis of sustainable development challenges for each business.

→ | The group's strategy

Examine how the group can strengthen its contribution, via partnerships, to energy access for people living in countries in which it does business. Consider stepping up programs fostering the development of renewable energies.

→ | Societal responsibility

Strengthen programs in favor of human rights. Help suppliers evolve towards a sustainable development system. Support Niger's adherence to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). Niger adhered to this initiative in March 2005.

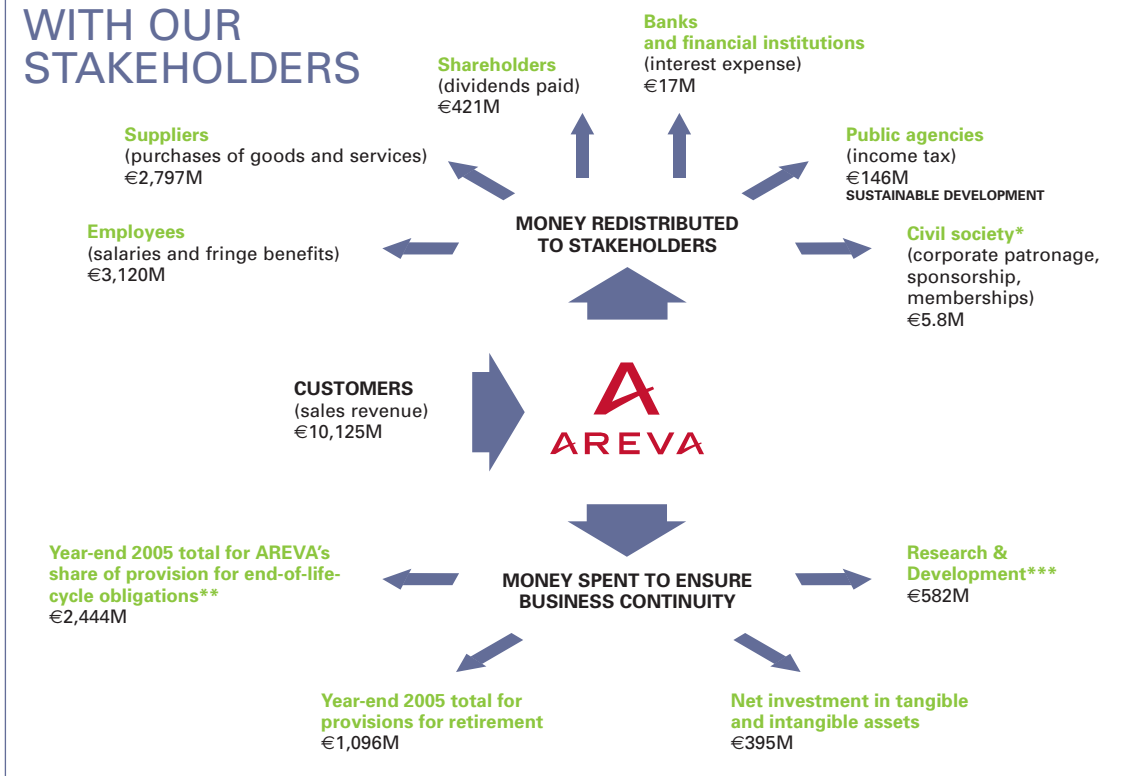
→ | Governance

Improve local consensus building and information disclosure by developing local stakeholder mapping initiatives. Set up a local information commission in Niger.

→ | Social responsibility

Strengthen the diversity program, particularly with regard to equal opportunity and employment of the disabled.

ECONOMIC INTERACTIONS WITH OUR STAKEHOLDERS



* This amount includes Corporate and local patronage and solidarity actions in the Mining BU (Niger and Kazakhstan), AREVA Inc in the US and AREVA in the Tricastin (France), also the subscriptions to certain organizations (WBCSD, Comité 21...). Are not included internal expenses such as general and administrative expenses, seconded personnel costs, etc.

** To plan for the decommissioning of nuclear facilities as soon as they are brought on line, AREVA estimated its share of the costs and constituted a portfolio to cover them. The earmarked portfolio is based on conservative assumptions regarding annual yield and how expenses are staggered. The entire decommissioning estimate for the group's industrial facilities adds up to €4.5 billion of which €2.4 billion are financed by AREVA. At year-end 2005, the portfolio's market value net of taxes was €2.8 billion. See our annual report for additional details.

*** This amount reflects the group's entire R&D effort, i.e., total spending, including R&D funded by our customers. The group's direct expenditure was €328 million, or 3.2% of 2005 sales revenue.

AT THE SITE LEVEL

AREVA has been mapping stakeholders since 2003 to foster dialogue with various players at the local level. This initiative consists of identifying the relevant players and the main economic, environmental, social, and societal challenges for our sites and their environment. Eleven sites were mapped in 2005, with priority given to the nuclear and Seveso entities. An independent party questioned more than 150 stakeholders, including NGOs, associations, residents, elected representatives, administrations and the local press. Doing so enabled the sites to check their perceptions against the real expectations of their stakeholders. Action plans are then drawn up to respond more fully to the expectations expressed and to strengthen dialogue.

AREVA, MEMBER OF THE WBCSD

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development is composed of 180 international companies united by their shared commitment to sustainable development. Its members come from more than 35 countries and 20 major industrial sectors. In ten years, the WBCSD has become the preferred liaison for industrial groups by helping them to understand sustainable development and make it a key component of their industrial strategy. It is also a recognized contact for other international organizations working in this area and educates them on the contribution that industry can make towards solving major global issues.

AREVA has been a member of the WBCSD for five years and actively participates in its work on energy and climate change in particular. The co-chairs of the working group are Mrs Lauvergeon, chairman of AREVA, and the chairman of Norsk Hydro.

www.wbcsd.org

STRENGTHENING DIALOGUE WITH LEGISLATORS

For nearly four years, the AREVA group has been building dialogue between policy makers and scientists through the “Science and Debate” Club. To broaden this initiative, AREVA launched a series of meetings in 2005 focusing on energy issues from a forcaster’s angle. The “Forecasting Group” interviewed Claude Mandil, Executive Director of the International Energy Agency, climatologist Robert Kandel, Olivier Appert, Chairman of the French Oil Institute, and economists Patrick Artus and Jean-Marie Chevalier. Future meetings will delve further into the technical revolutions that the “post-oil” period will require and will compare different approaches to these issues at the international level. Shared observations and insights will be presented in a report, underscoring the exchange of ideas that this series of meetings will have sparked.

BUILDING TRUST WITH OUR CUSTOMERS

Every day, AREVA strives to win its customers’ trust. In 2005, the group conducted a satisfaction survey among the 30 largest customers of its nuclear business. Sixty key account managers conducted the survey in face-to-face interviews with company CEOs and senior executives. The survey was a springboard for a six-pronged action plan to:

- improve the sales process,
- develop a bias towards the customer,
- improve operational communications,
- develop innovative solutions,
- draw on the group’s global expertise and strengthen our customer knowledge, and
- communicate on AREVA’s positions on major energy issues.

WORKING WITH OUR SUPPLIERS ON THEIR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

AREVA asks its suppliers to take part in sustainable development. Following the dissemination of the Values Charter in 2004, the group unveiled its “Sustainable Development Declaration for Suppliers” in 2005.

This document sets forth the standards and commitments expected by the group with respect to human rights, labor standards, health and safety, nuclear safety, environmental protection and community involvement.

It commits the suppliers to a continuous improvement initiative, with help from the group as needed.

The Declaration is included in contracts with suppliers.

A lack of transparency or a refusal to make a real commitment to continuous improvement are possible causes for breaking off the relationship. The Declaration was distributed to suppliers starting in September 2005.

Deployment is expected to take three years, with the goal of 80% coverage of the group’s purchasing volume by business and by geographic region.

MEASURING EMPLOYEE EXPECTATIONS BETTER

To measure employee expectations better, AREVA developed a sample questionnaire structured around its ten sustainable development commitments.

An independent third party compiles the responses and processes them to ensure anonymity.

The questionnaire was tested successfully in 2005 on all AREVA NP employees.

A total of 59% of the employees responded to the questionnaire, giving an 11% increase in the participation rate compared with 2002. An analysis of the results highlighted four areas in need of improvement:

- greater cooperation among sectors and regions,
- skills development and advancement opportunities within AREVA,
- more information on the group’s strategy, and
- integration of the sustainable development and continuous improvement initiative in our daily routine.

The Human Resources and Sustainable Development Departments worked together to draw up detailed action plans by site and by sector. AREVA NC and AREVA T&D will conduct similar surveys in 2006.

STAKEHOLDERS	CONSENSUS BUILDING ACTIVITIES	EXPECTATIONS WITH RESPECT TO AREVA
Shareholders and the financial community	<p>“AREVA Technical Days” for analysts and the financial press.</p> <p>Press conferences on financial performance.</p> <p>Annual report.</p> <p>Meetings with analysts.</p> <p>Press releases.</p>	<p>Reliable and complete information.</p> <p>Transparent information on strategic issues and the organization.</p> <p>AREVA support for better understanding of the nuclear business by the public.</p>
Customers	<p>Customer surveys.</p> <p>Sales calls.</p> <p>Exhibitions.</p> <p>Conventions and conferences.</p>	<p>Explanation of AREVA's organization and prospects.</p> <p>AREVA attentiveness to their needs and to maintaining a closer relationship.</p>
Suppliers and subcontractors	<p>Sustainable Development Declaration for Suppliers.</p> <p>Information meetings.</p> <p>Sales negotiations.</p>	<p>Information on the business outlook.</p> <p>Long-term relationships.</p> <p>Fair and constructive relations.</p>
Employees and labor organizations	<p>In-house surveys.</p> <p>Annual performance reviews.</p> <p>Internal communications.</p> <p>Advisory committees consisting of employee representatives, including the European Social Committee.</p>	<p>A healthy and safe workplace and a working environment that fosters personal growth.</p> <p>Respect for human rights in the company and by its suppliers and subcontractors.</p> <p>Effective communications up and down the corporate ladder.</p> <p>A human relationship between employees and management.</p> <p>Recognition at work.</p> <p>A training program for personal and professional development.</p>
Neighboring communities and populations	<p>Mapping of local stakeholders.</p> <p>External publications.</p> <p>Local press.</p> <p>Local information commissions.</p> <p>Corporate patronage programs.</p> <p>Plant tours.</p>	<p>Information on operational and organizational change.</p> <p>Information on health and environmental impacts.</p> <p>Contribution to economic and social development.</p> <p>Openness to dialogue with stakeholders.</p>
Elected representatives	<p>Meetings and gatherings.</p> <p>Forecasting and critical assessment groups.</p> <p>Organized debate.</p>	<p>Regular reporting on operations.</p> <p>Prior notice of restructuring.</p> <p>Information to the public on the risks of AREVA's operations.</p> <p>AREVA participation in the economic and social development of the community.</p>
NGOs and associations	<p>Stakeholders sessions.</p> <p>Mapping of local stakeholders.</p> <p>Partnerships.</p>	<p>Transparent information on operations and risks.</p> <p>Openness to dialogue.</p> <p>Restraint in communications.</p> <p>Contribution to major sustainable development issues.</p> <p>Respect for human rights.</p>
The press	<p>Press conferences.</p> <p>Regular interviews and site tours.</p>	<p>Accessible and reliable information for their audiences.</p>
Prospective employees and universities	<p>Forums.</p> <p>Speeches.</p>	<p>Announcements of job openings.</p> <p>No employment discrimination.</p> <p>Partnerships with schools and universities.</p>

in action

Showing solidarity

AREVA, A LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAYER

To promote employment and economic diversity in regions in which it operates, AREVA is joining with national partners in France, such as the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, as well as with local partners to lead reindustrialization and local economic development efforts.

Eighty-two projects have been completed since 1998, representing more than 2,500 actual or potential jobs.

In 2005, 12 new projects representing 219 potential jobs were generated with financial support from AREVADelfi, an AREVA subsidiary established in 1998 that specializes in local economic development and finance.

Beyond France's borders, measures suited to the circumstances are implemented as needed. In 2005, AREVA joined with Onudi and private investors to study the establishment of a dedicated funding organization to provide aid for the creation and development of small local businesses in Niger.

A small core team spearheads these activities with help from local coordinators. The team begins by prospecting the area to identify employment-generating projects. The next step involves providing sponsors with the team's expertise in areas such as business management, business plan development and financial planning. AREVA can also provide financing in the form of equity capital through the intermediary of AREVADelfi. The goal is to spur the creation of sustainable employment. The project design and development phases are therefore crucial to maximizing the chances of success.

AREVADELFI ACTIVITIES SINCE INCEPTION

From 1998 to 2005

Committee meetings	25
Applications approved	82
Commitments approved (in millions of euros)	6.7
Number of jobs supported	2,510
Commitments made (in millions of euros)	5.7
Jobs created or in the process of creation over a 3-year period	2,185

CREUSOT SITE

Boasting 80,000 m² of shop space on a 10-hectare site, AREVA NP's historic Creusot site gave way to the "Harfleur 2000" enterprise village in 2002. AREVA's support has so far generated 500 jobs. The most recent addition, a German company, moved in at the end of 2003 with plans to manufacture wind turbine masts. Production began in August 2004 and should ultimately create about 100 jobs.

the French Red Cross, through the latter's outpatient treatment center for Aids patients in Niamey. Personnel training received special attention. More than 300 peer educators were trained with help from the Nigerien Association for the Promotion of Public Health. Their role is to help strengthen prevention by informing and educating their colleagues. An extended partnership with the Nigerien authorities and the Ester economic interest grouping is currently being evaluated in connection with programs financed by the Global Fund. The partnership aims to define and implement a comprehensive Aids program for North Nigerien populations.

ENERGY FOR CHILDREN

In 2004 and 2005, a partnership signed in 2004 with Mécénat Chirurgie Cardiaque (Cardiac Surgery Patronage) made it possible to operate on five Nigerien children with severe cardiac disorders that could not be treated locally. This program will be extended, with the goal of treating ten more children from countries in which the group operates. Educational support is an important theme. In the mining region of Niger, AREVA is helping to build and renovate school infrastructure (classrooms, dormitories, kitchens and shops), provide school equipment (supplies and furniture) and run schools for employees children. This activity is an important part of integrated development programs with neighboring valleys in the Air Mountains.

ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Integrated development in the valleys of the Air Mountains

These programs are managed in partnership with EDF – Électricité de France –, the Development and Solidarity Association, and Nigerien NGOs. The programs are defined in close collaboration with the affected populations and aim to revitalize the local agricultural economy through projects such as the creation of a reforestation perimeter or the sinking of a well shaft and installation of solar-powered drainage systems. They also support the development of crafts through the construction of craft workshops and funds for artisans, and provide schooling for the children of the region's nomadic population.

Projects for 2006 include six grain mills in the rural community of Gougaram, multifunctional platforms in Arlit, and a market garden watering project in the rural community of Iférouane.

SOLIDARITY IN THE FIELD

AREVA continued to organize its patronage programs in 2005. Following discussions with AREVA employees, its actions now center on the theme of "socially beneficial energies" covering the following categories:

- energy for health,
- energy for children,
- energy for development,
- energy for the environment,
- energy for emergencies.

The men and women who work for AREVA are invited to join the effort by devoting their time and energy. AREVA supports their contributions by providing financial aid and helping organize the projects for the long term. In partnership with the association Planète Urgence, AREVA encourages employees to take "solidarity holidays", during which they volunteer part of their holiday time and professional skills to NGO-led development programs. Fifteen employees participated in this program in 2005.

ENERGY FOR HEALTH: AIDS

AREVA continued to organize its program to fight Aids. The program was kicked off in Niger in partnership with

ENERGY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

“Green coal” development

AREVA and Pro Natura International joined forces in 2004 to design and develop a machine to produce green coal from agricultural residues. The project continued throughout 2005, with the objective of building a prototype based on technology developed by Pro Natura and testing it over a long period in real-life conditions.

Following a series of changes to improve its design, a South African manufacturer delivered the machine at the beginning of 2006.

Negotiations are currently underway with a South African company to test the machine and provide its staff with green coal. Three objectives attach to this R&D project. The environmental objective involves the production of green coal from plant residues or invasive plants while limiting CO₂ emissions. The social objective aims to generate financially accessible energy for the great majority. The health objective focuses on finding an alternative to the burning of traditional domestic biomass in developing countries, which has claimed many victims.

ENERGY FOR EMERGENCIES

AREVA rallied its troops to help people stricken by disasters around the globe in 2005. In line with its policy of commitment in countries in which it does business, AREVA provided support for activities led by associations present in the field.

Aid to tsunami victims

AREVA was very active in Indonesia, where it donated a transformer substation to help restore the power grid. The group chose to support a program led by Care France by donating €150,000 to efforts to improve village living conditions. This action benefited 350,000 people in all.

Hurricane Katrina

The hurricane that devastated Louisiana in September 2005 aroused a great wave of solidarity from the group’s employees in the United States, who donated \$154,000 to the Red Cross. AREVA matched this amount by giving \$54,000 to the Red Cross and another \$100,000 to the “Power of Hope” fund created by Entergy, one of the group’s utility customers, to meet the immediate needs of hurricane victims.

Famine in Niger

In the summer of 2005, Niger was overwhelmed by famine, with close to 2.5 million people affected, including 800,000 children. AREVA showed its solidarity with the people of Niger through its subsidiaries Somair and Cominak. In addition to mobilizing AREVA’s employees in the country, the group gave initial emergency aid of €130,000 to the Cellule de crise alimentaire du Niger (Food Crisis Cell of Niger). The group also participated in an operation run by a French association, Réunionir, for which it chartered two planes, each loaded with 18 metric tons of food, and purchased 6 metric tons of nutritional supplements requiring neither water nor cooking, for a total of €120,000. Food aid in the amount of 150,000 was also given to breeders in North Niger.

Earthquake in Pakistan

AREVA signed up with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies following the severe earthquake that ravaged regions of northern Pakistan and India on October 8, 2005. The company donated €100,000 to relief efforts, backing up the support provided by the group’s employees in the area. Aid contributed by AREVA was used to supply winter tents, blankets, mattresses, stoves and personal hygiene items.

Sparking innovation

CREATIVE METHODS

Innovation makes it possible to transform ideas and knowledge into new products, services and processes ready for the market. Creativity is a wellspring of new ideas that draw on “know-what” – what the market of the future will be, for example – or on know-how, such as research on new technical solutions.

Since 2004, the Research and Innovation Department has been testing a process to stimulate creativity and innovation, with the goal of creating an environment conducive to the generation and organization of ideas. Dubbed “EFICA” for Explore, Formalize, Ideas, Convergence and Action, this process builds on five concepts:

- exhaustive exploration of a situation or problem;
 - analysis, to understand the underlying structure of a problem and identify drivers for action;
 - generation of ideas in response to a given problem;
 - pooling of ideas to assess, prioritize and select those to be applied;
 - organization, to bring ideas into practical application.
- A steering committee is in charge of defining the problem’s

context and setting project objectives, choosing a project manager, approving the Innovation Group, validating the Innovation Group’s analysis, and deciding upon future action. A key element of the process is the composition of the Innovation Group in charge of applying creative methods. Diversity – men and women, group and external contributors, different generations and cultures – and balance between individual profiles are critical to a vibrant exchange of ideas.

In 2005, the Chemistry Business Unit used this method to reduce fluorine production costs. The method helped identify actions that could be carried out immediately, such as new instrumentation and control systems, as well as avenues for process research.

ECO-DESIGN

Understanding the environmental impacts of a product at each stage in its life cycle can help reduce those impacts in the product design stage: this is what eco-design approaches try to achieve.

In 2005, more than 90 associates from R&D and Engineering and from the management of the Environment and Sales departments attended an eco-design conference. Beginning in 2006, the group plans to formalize eco-design approaches and put them into widespread use.

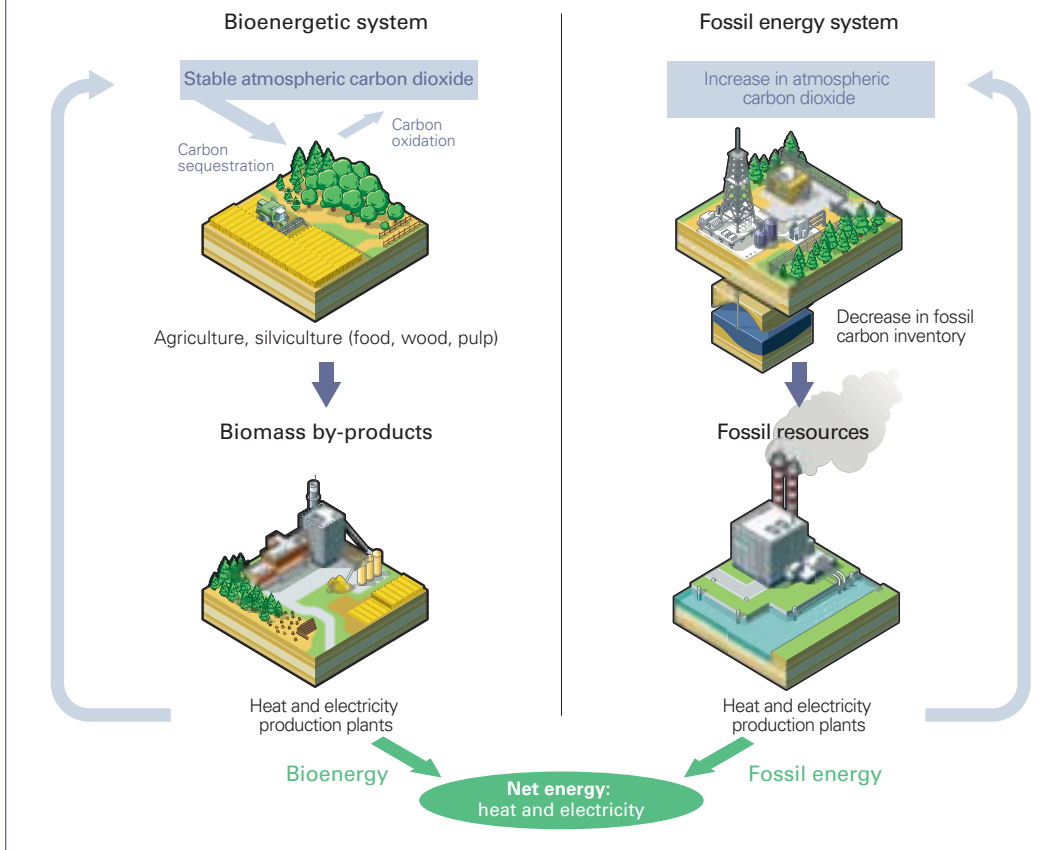
The core elements of the group’s eco-design program were presented at the conference: appointment of eco-design leaders in applicable entities, integration of environmental criteria into capital spending projects, development of eco-profile models specific to the group and establishment of eco-design plans.

The program is broken down into three fields:

- nuclear processes,
- nuclear facilities and equipment, and
- electrical and electronic products.

Two new criteria pertaining to eco-design organization and practices were added to the AREVA Way model so that group entities can assess their practices in this field.

WHY BIOENERGY IS TOTALLY RENEWABLE



BIOMASS

Energy from biomass involves using plant products as fuel to generate electricity and produce steam. In view of the risks related to climate change, reducing greenhouse gas emissions has become a major goal. Biomass is neutral in terms of CO₂, since the carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere by burning had been stored by the plant during its growth. Therefore, no new CO₂ is produced. AREVA hopes to develop products and services for this future market, where demand is high: "In addition to having no impact on the greenhouse effect, biomass uses local materials to provide a continuous source of electricity to poorly-serviced rural areas in large countries such as India or Brazil and creates jobs in fuel collection. Biomass therefore has strong growth potential in developing countries. In developed countries, biomass is a tool for rural revitalization" explains Gilles David, AREVA T&D Director of Decentralized Energies.

The group has contributed to some twenty projects over the past four years, initially by supplying substations, then by moving into the role of turnkey power plant designer and builder. In the state of Andhra Pradesh in India, Satyamaharshi is the first complete plant to be delivered by AREVA T&D. The plant is fueled with waste from a variety of local farming activities (rice, cotton, etc.). Two biomass plant supply contracts were won in Brazil and are currently under construction. Several other projects are on the drawing board in these countries and in Europe.

FUEL CELLS

With its range of SYSPAC® products via its subsidiary Héliion, AREVA has achieved a world first: the development of an emergency generator set based on 20 kWe fuel cells. In comparison to existing solutions using batteries and diesel generators, SYSPAC® offers significant advantages in terms of reliability, rapid start-up, autonomy and ease of maintenance.

This fuel cell is also environmentally-friendly, as it produces no greenhouse gases. SYSPAC® is targeting applications where the continuous supply of electricity is essential for life-support and safety. It is of particular interest to professionals in telecommunications, industrial data processing, health, process industries and defense.

WIND TURBINES: EQUITY PARTICIPATION IN REPOWER

By acquiring 21% of the share capital of German wind turbine manufacturer REpower, AREVA confirmed its interest in this growth sector, particularly in view of future offshore developments. In a balanced energy mix, nuclear and wind energies complement each other, with one providing competitive baseload electricity while the other provides supplemental power when weather conditions permit. Both help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Wind energy also offers complementarity with the Transmission & Distribution Division. Considering the grid management problems arising from the intermittence of power generation from this energy source, investment in transmission and distribution can reach 25% of the overall cost of offshore facilities.

The wind turbines manufactured by REpower range from 1.5 MW to 5 MW. The 1.5-MW model has set new standards and proven very successful in its market segment, with 750 turbines installed to date. The 2-MW model launched in 2002 has now moved into large-scale production and promises similar results.

The 5-MW model is currently the largest wind turbine in the world. With a rotor diameter of 126 m, it represents the next stage of expansion to large-scale wind turbine plants, particularly offshore plants. The prototype built in Brunsbüttel in 2004 operated with an average availability of 95.1% and has supplied the public power grid with about 13 million kilowatt-hours to date.

In 2006, four more wind turbines of this size will be set up on test sites in Germany and 25 km from the Scottish coast in Moray Firth.

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF REPOWER WIND TURBINES			
Type	Nominal power	Rotor diameter	Sites
5 M	5.0 MW	126.0 m	Onshore-Offshore
MM92	2.0 MW	92.5 m	Onshore-Offshore
MM82	2.0 MW	82.0 m	Onshore-Offshore
MM70	2.0 MW	70.0 m	Onshore
MD77	1.5 MW	77.0 m	Onshore
MD70	1.5 MW	70.0 m	Onshore

Acting with humanity

SUPPORTING SUPPLIERS

To support the group's suppliers in their sustainable development initiatives, the network of purchasers holds meetings to discuss the commitment it expects of suppliers and how they measure up to our expectations.

These meetings culminated in late March 2006 with 305 suppliers signing the "Sustainable Development declaration".

WORKING TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS

In signing the UN Global Compact in 2003, AREVA committed to promoting and enforcing human rights in its sphere of influence.

In June 2005, a seminar on this theme brought together the group's key managers – particularly from Human Resources, Purchasing and Sustainable Development – with representatives of similarly committed companies and NGOs. A social rating agency was also represented. The seminar was an opportunity to share experiences in this field and to delve deeper into the issues. It also offered the chance for Human Resources and Purchasing managers to outline the group's commitment.

The issues were also reviewed during the annual meeting of company executives. The "Sustainable Development Declaration for Suppliers" is one of the means by which the group promotes human rights among its suppliers.

AN ACTIVE EUROPEAN WORKS COUNCIL

AREVA's European Works Council, established pursuant to an agreement reached on December 3, 2003, is a body for information and discussion on the group's transnational labor issues. AREVA decided to go beyond the European directive by including Switzerland and Turkey as council observers. The European Works Council brings together 35 members from 15 countries. The council met four times in 2005; its board met ten times. The main topics covered were:

- the restructuring plan for Transmission Distribution operations,
- the sale of FCI,
- professional equality and diversity, particularly through job opportunities for the disabled and equal rights for men and women. Concerning the last two points, an assessment of the situation for each of the different units was carried out from September to December and will serve as a realistic basis for an active policy aimed at greater diversity.

FIRST PLACE

MELOX, which has a legal disabled employment rate of 4.09%, won first place in the 2005 Languedoc-Roussillon Human Resources awards organized by the Florian Mantione Institute and *Midi Libre* newspaper for its report on "Professional Equality: Disability, Employment and Civic Duty".

AREVA AND THE DISABLED

In 2005, disabled workers filled 1.94% of all AREVA jobs. This figure does not take into account the level of disability, unlike the legal employment rate in France.

Though better than in previous years, this percentage is still low and the group intends to improve its track record. The ninth annual "employment week for the disabled" held in November 2005 in France allowed AREVA

to demonstrate its commitment through various initiatives on both a local and a group level at several locations:

- signature of the "successful employment opportunities for the disabled" manifesto on November 13, 2005;
- participation in "job dating" organized by ADAPT, an association devoted to social and professional rehabilitation for the disabled, at the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry and at its job forum;
- signature of an agreement to facilitate the integration of the disabled by the management of the La Hague site and six labor organizations. Over the past few years, the La Hague site has increased its legal disabled employment rate from 4.4% in 2004 to 4.65% in 2005, and is aiming for 4.8% in 2006;
- a day dedicated to information on employment and the disabled called "Acting in unison", organized by MELOX in partnership with AREVA NC Marcoule and CEA Valrhô.

RESTRUCTURING ACTIVITIES

Following the presentation in late 2004 of a three-year reorganization plan to restore AREVA T&D's competitive position, the restructuring process has begun. This process, largely based on implementing agreements signed with the labor organizations, is committed to finding solutions for everyone.

In Saint-Ouen, for example, an unusual and innovative retraining initiative was developed. It includes three phases: orientation towards professions in demand, training courses for certification lasting up to eighteen months, and the possibility of trying out a new profession for a maximum of eighteen months before the contract is terminated. In-house mobility is also being expanded and used to simplify the search for solutions when confronted with workforce adjustments.

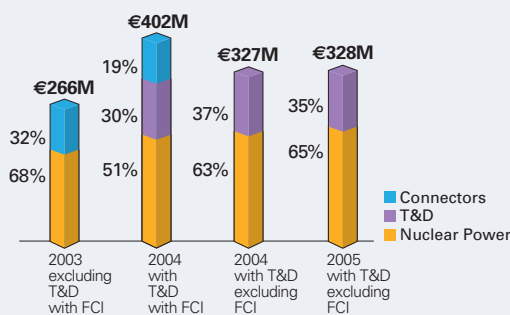
Reindustrialization programs also help minimize the impact of restructuring plans.

in figures

OBJECTIVES

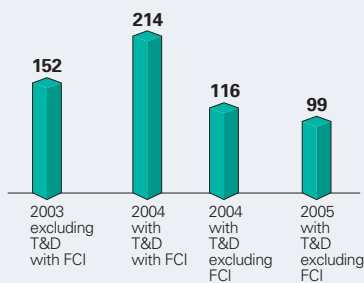
- Further develop the renewable energy strategy.
- Expand eco-design initiatives.

INNOVATION



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SPENDING

The group's research and development expenditure represents 3.2% of 2005 sales revenue. These costs were stable on a comparable consolidation scope. The R&D effort, i.e., all of the R&D that AREVA leads or co-leads for which it is entitled to use the results, totaled €582 million in 2005, or 5.7% of sales revenue. This was a considerable increase from 2004 on a comparable consolidation scope (€484 million excluding connectors). The increase is mainly related to increased mineral prospecting and industrial expansion relating to the first EPR reactor in Finland



NUMBER OF PATENT APPLICATIONS

In 2005, the group filed 99 patent applications, 54 of which were by AREVA NP, 25 by AREVA T&D, 17 by AREVA NC and 3 by AREVA TA. Patent filings alone do not protect the group's knowledge: its engineering expertise is consigned in process manuals accompanying the delivery of facilities to customers, who are bound by contract not to disclose their content to third parties.

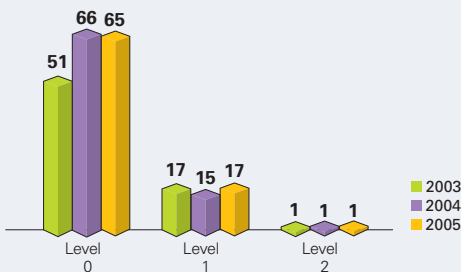
UPCOMING MILESTONES

- Develop eco-design practices with the objective of applying them to all new products by 2010.
- Test a fuel cell-based emergency generator set in actual operating conditions.
- Set up an organization in 2006 devoted to renewable energies.

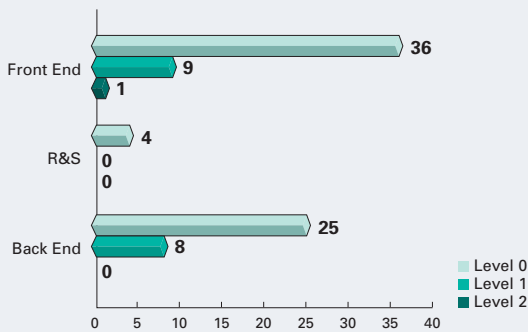
OBJECTIVES

- Roll out the nuclear safety charter at all of the group's nuclear sites.
- Extend the use of the INES to report incidents to the United States.
- Conduct a simplified environmental risk assessment (SRA) or its equivalent at all of the sites with significant environmental aspects.
- Add an SRA-type health section to environmental analyses of sites with significant environmental aspects (SEA).

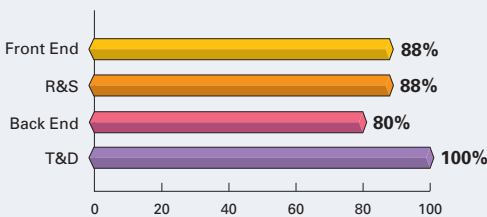
TECHNOLOGICAL RISKS



NUMBER OF REPORTED INCIDENTS AT THE GROUP'S NUCLEAR SITES



NUMBER OF REPORTED INCIDENTS AT THE GROUP'S NUCLEAR SITES IN 2005 BY DIVISION



SITES COMPLETING AN SRA IN 2005, BY DIVISION

The increase in the number of incidents reported from 2003 to 2004 is due to the consolidation of the Dessel and Lingen sites in 2004, which accounted for 10 level 0 events. Despite the consolidation of the US entities in 2005 (11 level 0 events), the number of incidents remained stable in 2005. These events are analyzed for lessons learned to achieve an even higher level of safety. Among those lessons is the need for greater integration of human factors and for more sharing of experience within the group. To emphasize the high priority assigned to attaining a very high level of safety and to achieve complete standardization of each unit's programs in this area, the group's commitments with respect to organization, implementing procedures and transparency are spelled out in a nuclear safety charter. The charter is available on the group's website.

The simplified environmental risk assessments (SRA) serve to assess the risks of soil pollution associated with past and present operations. Such assessments have been performed on 93% of the group's SEA sites. In 2005, efforts therefore focused mainly on furthering studies already performed for certain sites to develop pollution abatement plans. A procedure was set up to back up financial information pertaining to environmental liabilities based on information provided by the entities' environmental departments.

UPCOMING MILESTONES

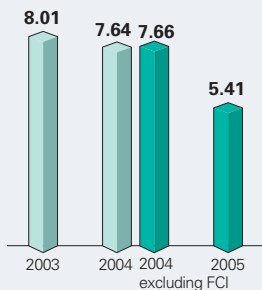
- Publication of the annual report of the group's general inspectorate of nuclear safety.
- Formalize the procedure for extending the INES to all of the group's sites, based on lessons learned in 2005.
- Continue conducting SRAs at sites with significant environmental aspects.

OBJECTIVES

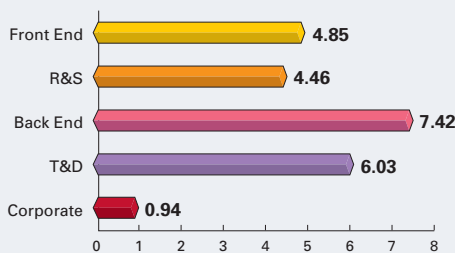
- Achieve an average frequency rate for work-related accidents of less than 5 and an average accident severity rate of less than 0.2 in 2006.
- Perform external occupational safety audits at 100% of the industrial sites.
- Reduce the maximum individual doses from exposure to radiation to 20 mSv/year.

COMMITMENT TO EMPLOYEES

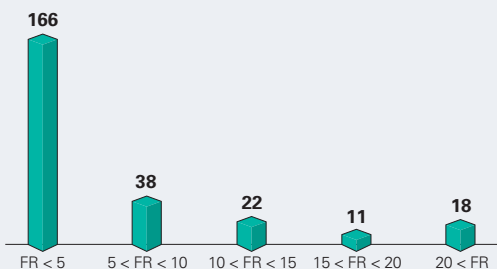
Health and Safety



FREQUENCY RATE FOR WORK-RELATED ACCIDENTS WITH LOST WORK DAYS FOR AREVA GROUP EMPLOYEES



FREQUENCY RATE FOR WORK-RELATED ACCIDENTS WITH LOST WORK DAYS FOR AREVA GROUP EMPLOYEES BY DIVISION IN 2005

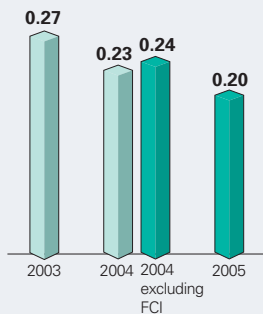


NUMBER OF SITES BY FREQUENCY RATE IN 2005

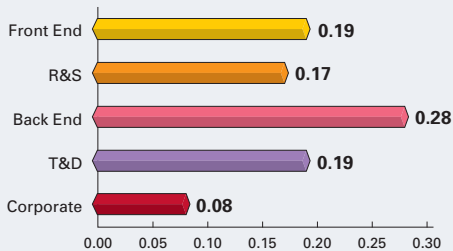
The frequency rate of work-related accidents has fallen steadily since 2002. It was 5.41 at year-end 2005, compared with 7.64 at year-end 2004, i.e. a 40% drop in one year. The Transmission & Distribution Division contributed heavily to this improvement by going from a frequency rate of 10.34 at year-end 2004 to 6.03 at year-end 2005. The percentage of sites whose frequency rate is less than the 2006 objective of 5 rose from 55% at year-end 2004 to 65% a year later.

The severity rate dropped significantly since 2002 and reached the objective set by the group for year-end 2006 at year-end 2005.

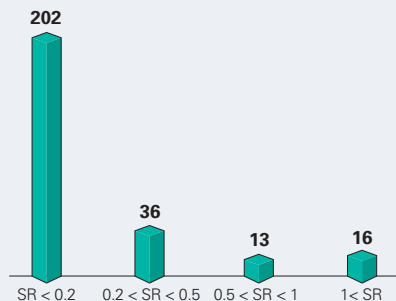
Unfortunately, there were six fatal accidents in 2005. Two deaths were due to a traffic accident and one was the result of a fall. AREVA T&D took stringent measures to prevent any further electrical accidents, which were behind the three other deaths.



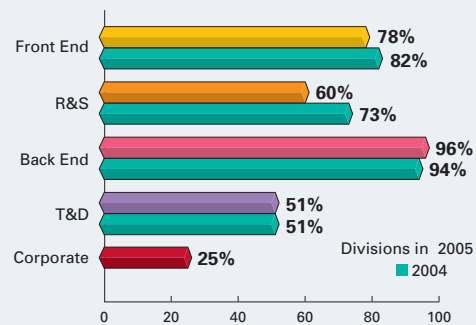
SEVERITY RATE OF WORK-RELATED ACCIDENTS WITH LOST WORK DAYS FOR AREVA GROUP EMPLOYEES



SEVERITY RATE FOR WORK-RELATED ACCIDENTS WITH LOST WORK DAYS FOR GROUP EMPLOYEES BY DIVISION IN 2005



NUMBER OF SITES BY SEVERITY RATE IN 2005

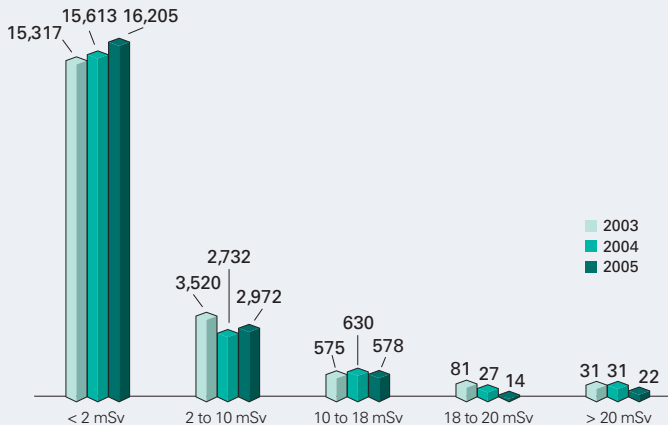


EMPLOYEES RECEIVING A MEDICAL EXAMINATION (%)

AREVA is phasing in a program to monitor the health of all employees consisting of checkups at hiring and every year thereafter. 65% of the employees have received an annual checkup.

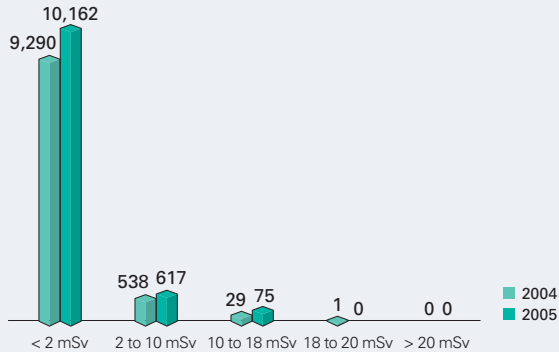
The occupational safety audit begun in 2004 was completed in mid-2005. SGS conducted the audit. It covered 155 of the group's sites and revealed our strengths and areas of improvement. The audit helped improve performance improvement plans and revise the group's occupational safety program, with emphasis on three major areas:

- certification of occupational safety management systems,
- services operations and subcontractors, and
- training for management.



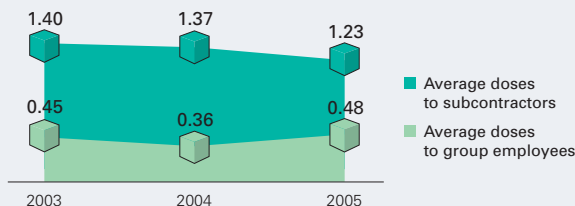
EXPOSURE TO RADIOACTIVITY OF GROUP EMPLOYEES AT THE END OF JUNE 2005

The steps taken to lower all group employees' exposure to radioactivity to less than 20 mSv are bearing fruit. The number of employees receiving doses of greater than 20 mSv is declining, and there is also a drop in the number of employees exposed to doses of more than 18 mSv. Nuclear services operations in the United States accounted for the highest number of exposures of more than 20 mSv, with 21 as of the end of June 2005. This was down from 30 a year earlier and is still below the regulatory limit of 50 mSv. The actions taken to meet the group's standard of 20 mSv will help prevent overstepping this limit. As of the end of June 2005, this limit was also exceeded at MELOX following an incident. The results in Niger confirmed that the 20 mSv limit was being met.



SUBCONTRACTOR EXPOSURES WHILE WORKING AT THE GROUP'S SITES

The same rules for protection against radiological hazards apply to subcontractor personnel. As of the end of June 2005, the number of subcontractors receiving a dose of more than 20 mSv was nil.



AVERAGE DOSES TO EMPLOYEES AND SUBCONTRACTORS

The average doses received by the group's employees continue to decline, but those of subcontractors, which are much lower, rose slightly after declining in 2004. The Mining and Recycling BUs have the highest contribution to subcontractor exposure.

UPCOMING MILESTONES

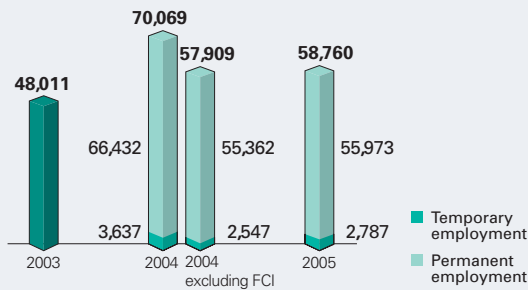
- | No personnel exposed to a dose of more than 20 mSv/year starting in 2006.
- | Achieve an average frequency rate of less than 3 and an average severity rate of less than 0.15 in 2010.
- | Strengthen occupational safety management systems to receive OHSAS 18001 certification.

OBJECTIVES

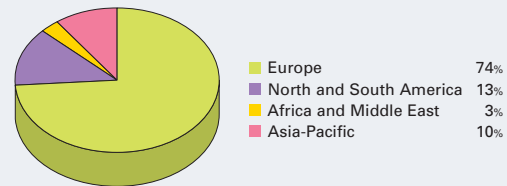
- Adopt a standard format for opinion surveys for the entire group.
- Develop a program to foster diversity.

COMMITMENT TO EMPLOYEES

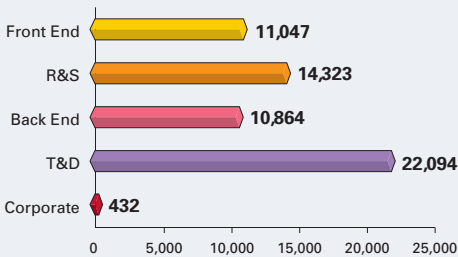
Employees and training



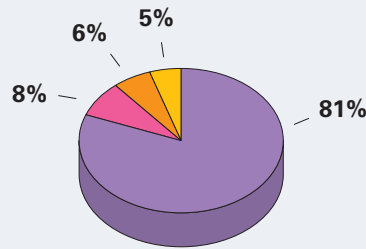
WORKFORCE FROM 2003 TO 2005 WITH BREAKDOWN OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT IN 2004 AND 2005



2005 WORKFORCE BY REGION

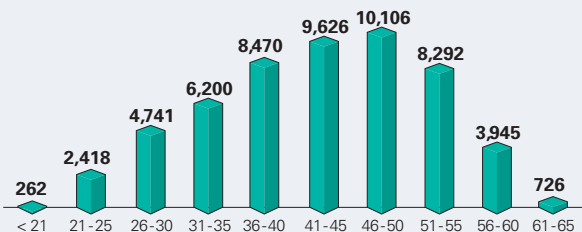


2005 EMPLOYEES BY DIVISION



2005 WORKFORCE BY REGION IN TERMS OF DEVELOPMENT LEVEL (WORLD BANK RANKING)

AREVA has operations in 72 countries. The disposal of FCI did not fundamentally change the breakdown of employees by region, most of whom are in Europe. Only 5% of the employees work in low income countries, mainly Niger, India and Sudan.

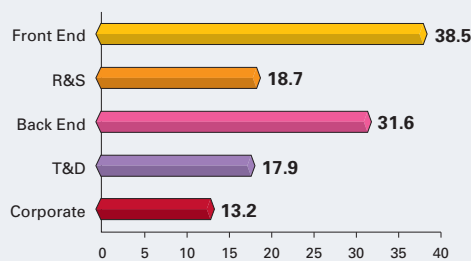


EMPLOYEE AGE PYRAMID (EXCLUDING FCI) IN 2005

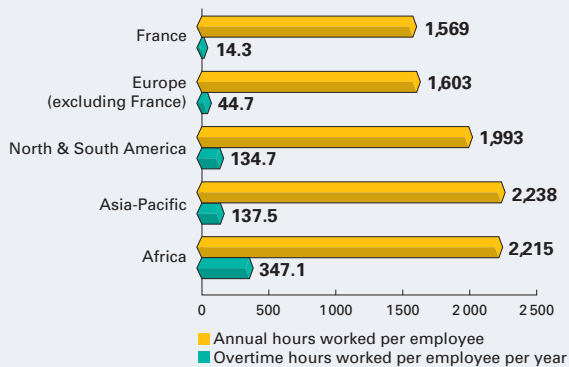
The 16% drop in the group's workforce is subsequent to the sale of its Connectors operations in 2005. Excluding FCI, the headcount rose by 1%. Furthermore, the lower headcount at AREVA T&D due to the disposals in Australia and New Zealand was offset by the consolidation of units in India and Pakistan. In 2005, the group hired 6,000 people, of whom 80% were engineers or the equivalent.

HOURS OF TRAINING PROVIDED IN 2005: 1,370,458

In 2005, 2,650 managers participated in AREVA University's activities and programs. AREVA University's mission is to train the group's managers to facilitate and support change and development within the group. The University helps to develop a sense of belonging and the group's values and culture, while at the same time facilitating strategy implementation, talent development and preparation of tomorrow's managers. It also helps promote continuous improvement, innovation and performance improvement.



AVERAGE NUMBER OF TRAINING HOURS PER EMPLOYEE PER YEAR



ANNUAL HOURS OF WORK AND OVERTIME HOURS

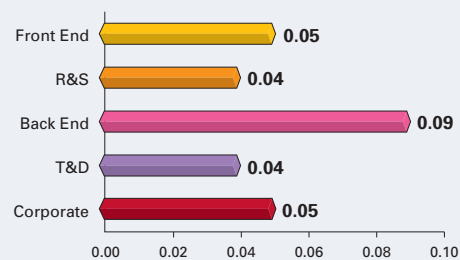
Africa has the highest number of hours worked per year and the most overtime hours worked. This is due to increased mining activity in 2005.

GENDER DIVERSITY

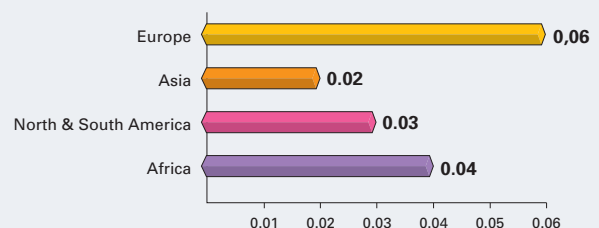
	2003	2004	2005
% of women executives	4	5	6
% of women managers	17	16	16
% of women workers and support staff	22	23	18

The lower percentage of women among workers and support staff from 2004 to 2005 is due to the sale of FCI.

In fact, women accounted for 42% of FCI's non-management employees in 2004.



ABSENTEEISM BY DIVISION IN 2005



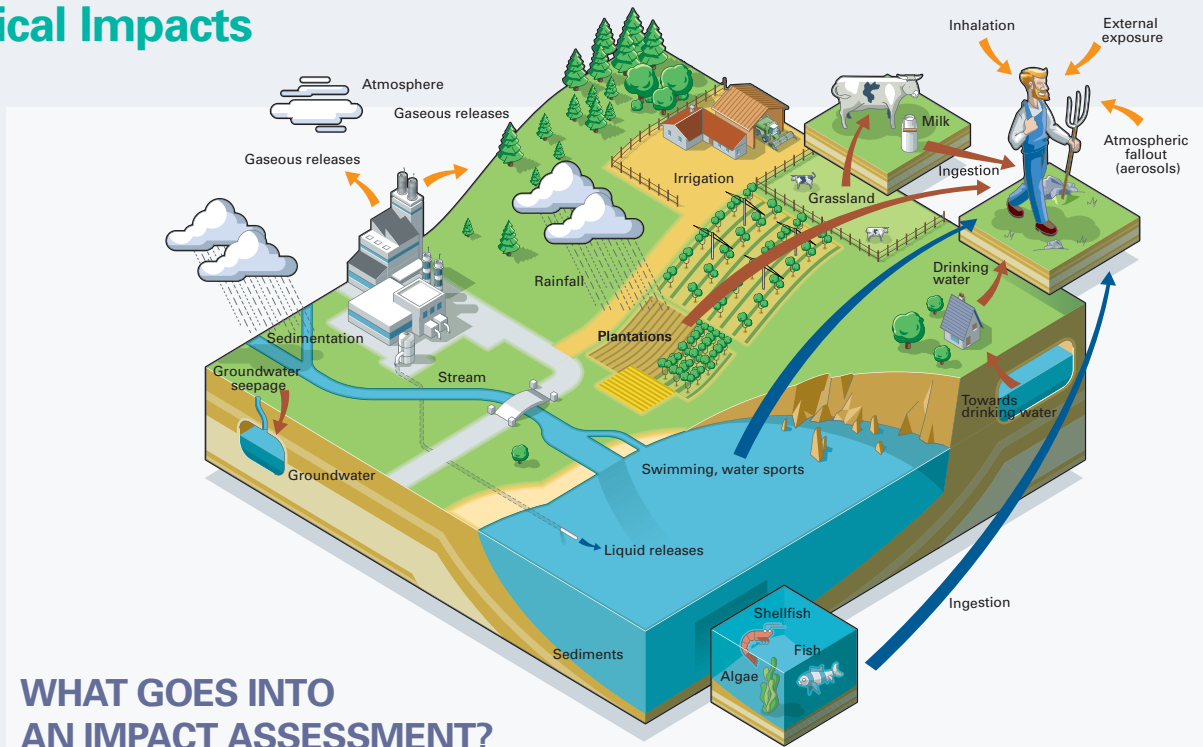
ABSENTEEISM BY REGION IN 2005

OBJECTIVES

- Finalize harmonization of radiological impact assessment models for the main nuclear sites in 2005 and present the results to the relevant local information commissions.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Radiological Impacts



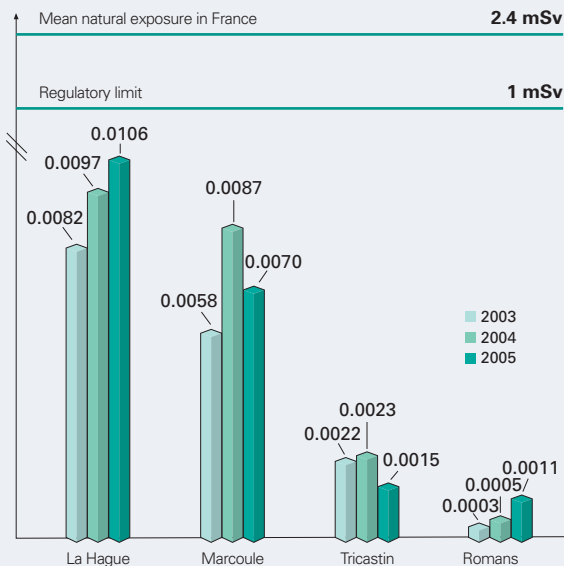
WHAT GOES INTO AN IMPACT ASSESSMENT?

Radiological impact assessment involves monitoring liquid and gaseous releases to the environment and analyzing their dispersal in the natural environment and the pathways by which the radioactivity can reach humans. These pathways include air; sediments of plant or earth origin; water in the form of drinking water, streams, rivers, or groundwater bodies; the marine environment (swimming and water sports); and foods such as milk, vegetables, meat or fish. The analyses take into account the lifestyles of the most exposed members of the public, i.e., population groups identified as being the most exposed locally to the impacts of the releases. Radiological impacts are monitored in accordance with local regulatory requirements under the strict control of the national nuclear safety authorities. Methods may therefore vary as a function of regulatory requirements. AREVA is working to harmonize its methods throughout the group to comply with all such requirements.

MAIN RESULTS

The radiological impacts of liquid and gaseous releases from operations at the La Hague plant was held at the low level of about 0.01 mSv in 2005. This is the equivalent of about one day of exposure to the region's natural radioactivity, estimated at 3 mSv/year, and is 1% of the regulatory limit of 1 mSv/year. The Nord-Cotentin Radioecology Group (Groupe de Radioécologie du Nord-Cotentin, or GRNC) has been evaluating dose estimates since 2003. This multidisciplinary expert panel was set up in 1997 by the French Health and Environment Ministries to assess radiological risks in the Nord-Cotentin region of France. The impact modeling software based on the GRNC's work was developed in cooperation with the French Radiation Protection

and Nuclear Safety Institute (Institut de radioprotection et de sûreté nucléaire, IRSN). The software is available to GRNC members via the IRSN website. According to the GRNC, AREVA NC's approximate dose estimates for 2003 are correct. The results were presented to the special standing information committee for the AREVA NC La Hague site. The radiological impacts at the Tricastin, Marcoule and FBFC Romans nuclear sites have also been kept at low levels. The work done for the La Hague site was leveraged by extending it to the other operators to generate site-specific software in terms of activity levels, types of releases, releases to the river and the dietary practices and lifestyles of area residents.



RADIOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF RELEASES ON REFERENCE GROUPS

This chart shows that annual radiological impacts for the AREVA group's large nuclear sites are under control and are very low. At most, they are equivalent to about one day of exposure to natural radiation and about 1% of the annual regulatory limit of 1 mSv. The differences observed among sites are attributable to the different industrial operations conducted at those sites. In all cases, impacts are primarily due to gaseous releases. The low variation from one year to the next is due mostly to variations in weather conditions and is of no particular significance.

IRSN STUDY

RADIOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF MINING OPERATIONS ON AREA RESIDENTS IN NIGER

In 2004, AREVA asked the IRSN, a recognized expert in nuclear safety and radiation protection, to assess environmental monitoring and the radiological impacts on members of the public near the uranium mines in Niger. Niger's National Radiation Protection center and the Nigerien Mining Ministry participated in the assessment. An executive summary was published on the AREVA NC website.

- In its conclusions, the IRSN made the following points:
- the monitoring network set up around the two mining sites is generally consistent with standards applied in France. It enables monitoring of major pathways for exposure to the main nomadic and sedentary population groups that frequent the mining area;
 - it would be interesting to study the potential for enhancing the system to 1) be more specific about the impacts on certain groups, i.e., the guards at the airport entrance or the custodians and soldiers near the Cominak site; 2) factor in child exposure better; and 3) gain a more detailed understanding of how wind redistributes the radioactivity;
 - the calculations give added effective doses for the different population groups of less than 1 mSv/year, except for the area surrounding the Akokan police station, where they are higher. This is due to a high concentration of radon, most likely linked to a nearby airshaft for the underground mine;
 - field measurements have confirmed the dispersal of contaminated scrap metal to the public domain and its reutilization. Based on the data gathered and on conservative hypotheses, this situation could contribute roughly 1 mSv/year to a scrap metal dealer.

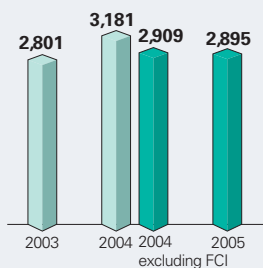
Based on these results, AREVA worked closely with local authorities to implement a number of performance improvement actions, including an additional series of analyses, specific monitoring of children, the installation of new measuring stations, campaigns to recover contaminated scrap metal and a study on the state of public health.

OBJECTIVES

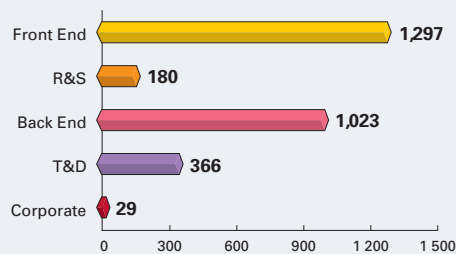
→ Reduce energy consumption by 15% in 2006 compared with 2002, excluding Eurodif and Marcoule Célestins and at constant scope of operations.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

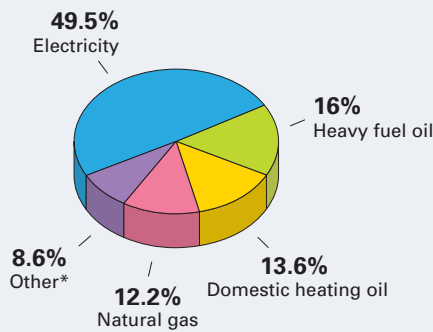
Energy



TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION, EXCLUDING EURODIF (GWH)

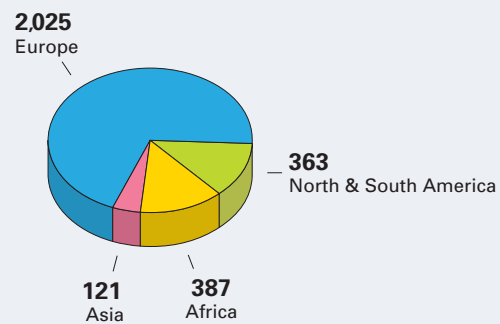


TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY DIVISION IN 2005, EXCLUDING EURODIF (GWH)



PURCHASED POWER BY SOURCE IN 2005, EXCLUDING EURODIF

* Mainly purchased propane and thermal power.



ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY REGION IN 2005, EXCLUDING EURODIF (GWH)

Electricity accounts for nearly half of the energy consumed, excluding Eurodif. The rest is divided nearly equally between heavy fuel oil, domestic heating oil and natural gas.

The group consumed 2,895 GWh of energy in 2005, or 0.5% less than in 2004, despite production increases in the Front End and T&D Divisions.

AREVA NC La Hague, the group's largest consumer, contributed to this trend by reducing its consumption by 1.4% compared with 2004, and by 8.2% compared with 2003.

Overall, the Back End Division lowered its consumption by 2.2% compared with 2004, and by 4.6% compared with 2003.

The Reactors and Services Division, which had lowered its consumption significantly in 2003 (by 12.6%) by optimizing the preheating process at the Saint-Marcel site, registered a slight increase in consumption due to the heavy ramp-up of operations at that same site.

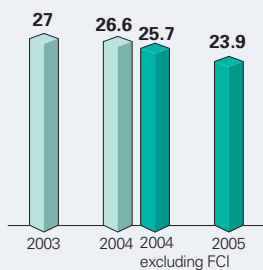
These results were achieved through preliminary energy diagnostics, followed by action plans undertaken by the AREVA group's main energy consumers: AREVA NC La Hague, COMURHEX Pierrelatte, COMURHEX Malvésí, EURODIF, AREVA T&D Villeurbanne, CEZUS Paimbœuf and CEZUS Montreuil-Juigné.

OBJECTIVES

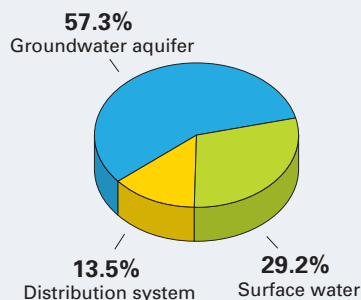
- Reduce 2006 energy consumption by 15% and water tapping by 20% compared with 2002, excluding Eurodif and at constant scope of operations.
- Strengthen water conservation awareness programs in Niger.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

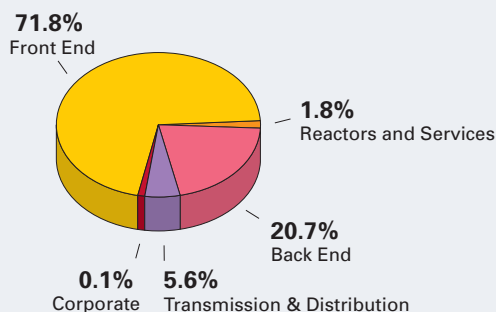
Water



WATER CONSUMPTION, EXCLUDING COOLING WATER (MILLIONS OF M³)



WATER CONSUMPTION BY SOURCE IN 2005, EXCLUDING COOLING WATER



WATER CONSUMPTION BY DIVISION IN 2005, EXCLUDING COOLING WATER

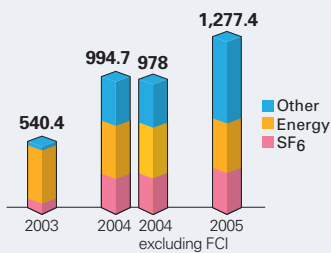
The Front End Division alone accounted for more than 70% of all water tapped, excluding cooling water, primarily because of water usage in the Mining and Chemistry Business Units. Most of the water, outside of cooling water, is tapped from groundwater aquifers. From 2004 to 2005, there was a 7% decrease in water tapping, not including FCI. This is attributable to a variety of programs, in particular leak detection campaigns, which resulted in a 27% decrease for AREVA T&D Aix-les-Bains, a 31% decrease for AREVA NP JEUMONT, and a 41% decrease for AREVA NP Chalon; and optimized water recycling systems, with a 17% decrease for CEZUS Jarrie and a 5% increase at CEZUS UGINE. The AREVA NC Marcoule and AREVA NC Pierrelatte sites continued programs launched in previous years, and announced reductions of 3.5% and 14% respectively.

OBJECTIVES

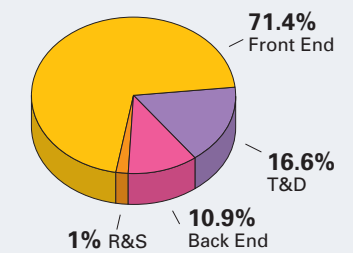
→ Reduce direct greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 20%.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Air

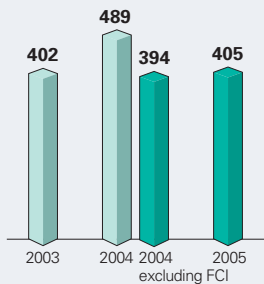


DIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS OF CO₂ EQUIVALENT)

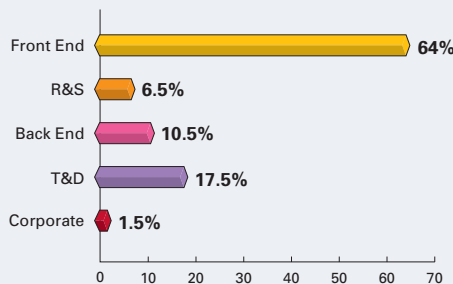


DIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY DIVISION IN 2005

Greenhouse gas emissions amounted to roughly 1.3 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent. They are attributable mainly to fossil fuel combustion (27%), SF₆ releases (21%) and N₂O releases (48%). The increase in emissions is explained by improved detection of N₂O emissions in processes that use nitric acid. Emissions linked to the combustion of fossil fuels were stable, while those linked to SF₆ dropped by 15.6%. This sharp decrease was the result of an action plan implemented at AREVA T&D to minimize the impacts of manufacturing processes. Emissions should continue to decline at AREVA T&D sites as well as in the Front End Division, which has changed its fluorinated emissions recovery process.

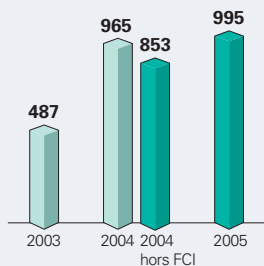


INDIRECT GHG EMISSIONS (IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS OF CO₂ EQUIVALENT)

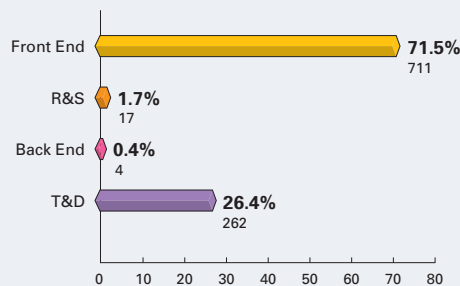


INDIRECT GHG EMISSIONS BY DIVISION IN 2005

Indirect greenhouse gas emissions are associated with the consumption of electricity and thermal power. The Mining, Treatment and Fuel Business Units were the leading emitters. The 5.5% increase in total indirect greenhouse gas emissions was due chiefly to the integration of AREVA T&D's Indian sites in Kolkata, Chennai and Naini, and to the increase in electric power consumption at the COMINAK and Katco mining sites resulting from production increases.



VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) EMISSIONS (IN METRIC TONS)



VOC EMISSIONS BY DIVISION IN 2005 (IN METRIC TONS AND %)

The use of unsubstituted hydrocarbon solvents to process uranium ore is the leading contributor to the group's VOC emissions (71.5%). The second largest contributors (26.4%) are cleaning and surface treatment operations in the T&D Division, which require oxygenated, chlorinated and unsubstituted hydrocarbons. At constant scope and operations, the group's emissions increased by 16.6% from 2004 to 2005. This can be explained by increasingly reliable reporting and by the upsurge in uranium production.

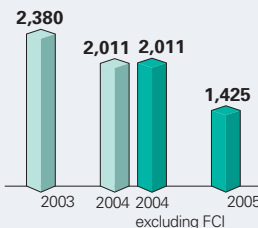
UPCOMING MILESTONE

→ Control N₂O emissions by gaining a better understanding of N₂O-formation mechanisms.

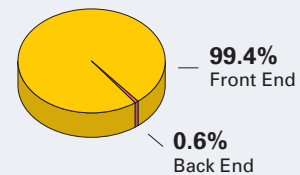
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN FIGURES

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

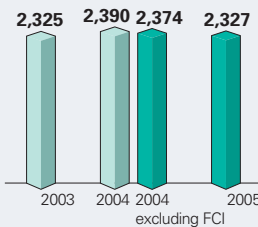
Liquid releases



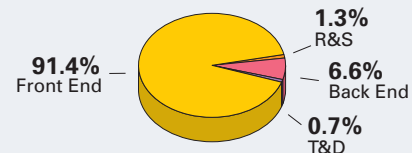
URANIUM (KG)



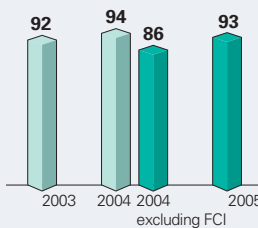
LIQUID URANIUM RELEASES IN 2005 BY DIVISION



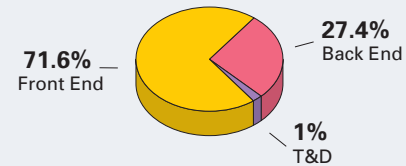
ZINC (KG)



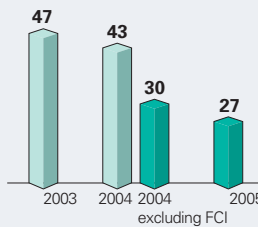
LIQUID ZINC RELEASES IN 2005 BY DIVISION



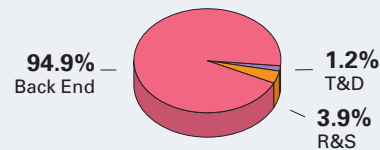
CHROMIUM (KG)



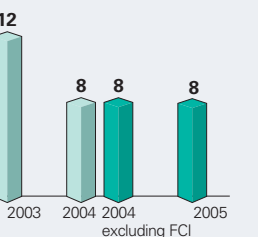
LIQUID CHROMIUM RELEASES IN 2005 BY DIVISION



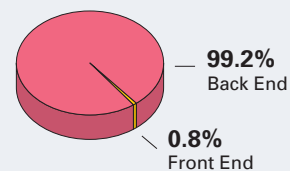
LEAD (KG)



LIQUID LEAD RELEASES IN 2005 BY DIVISION



MERCURY (KG)



LIQUID MERCURY RELEASES IN 2005 BY DIVISION

The Front End Division generates most of the uranium releases, which amounted to 1.4 metric tons in 2005. This is lower than in 2004, due to a decrease in releases from former mining sites in France. The quantities released remain below regulatory limits. Releases of other metals were also well below these limits. The Front End Division was the biggest source of zinc (91.4%) and chromium (71.6%) releases, while the Back End Division was the main contributor of lead (94.9%) and mercury (99.2%).

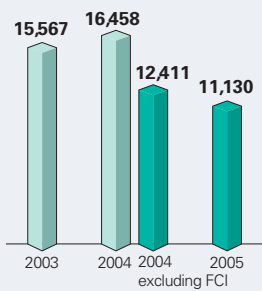
Efforts to reduce releases continue under the continuous improvement program, especially by improving water treatment before release. For example, the spent nitrofluoric acid recycling station built in 2005 at the CEZUS Rugles site reduced nitrogen releases by 47%.

OBJECTIVES

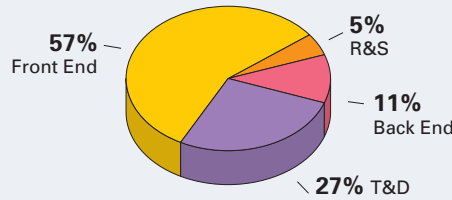
→ Reduce the tonnage of conventional final waste disposed of in landfills by 30%.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

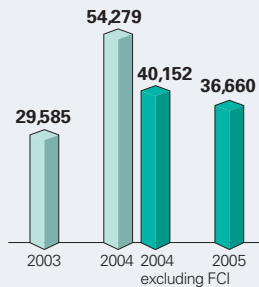
Conventional waste



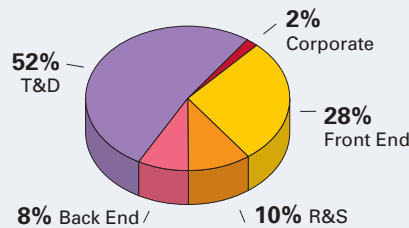
HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIAL WASTE GENERATED BY NORMAL OPERATIONS (IN METRIC TONS)



BREAKDOWN BY DIVISION FOR 2005

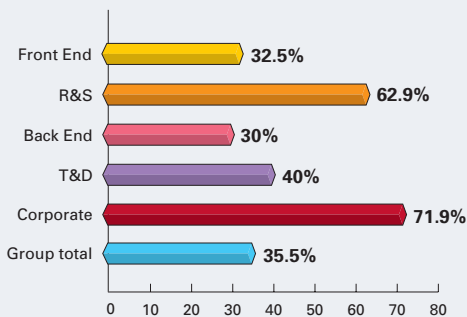


COMMON INDUSTRIAL WASTE GENERATED BY NORMAL OPERATIONS (IN METRIC TONS)

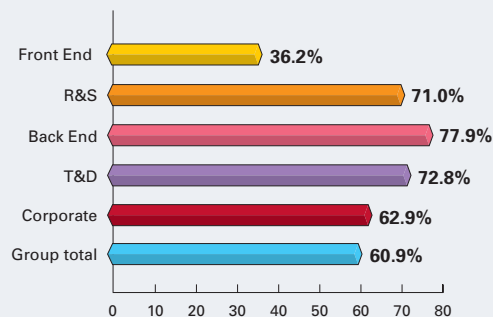


BREAKDOWN BY DIVISION FOR 2005

In the category of hazardous industrial waste (HIW), AREVA counts all waste generated by operations listed in the European Union Council decision 2000/532/EC dated May 3, 2000. For non-European countries, the list of hazardous waste must comply with applicable local regulations. Programs to reduce final waste include campaigns to limit and control waste generation at the source. This has led to a 10.3% reduction in the generation of HIW by normal operations, and an 8.7% reduction for common industrial waste (CIW).



PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERED HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIAL WASTE



PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERED COMMON INDUSTRIAL WASTE

The sites use waste management methods that facilitate sorting, promote waste recovery and recycling, and improve the treatment and packaging of non-recoverable waste. The result is a 36% recovery rate for HIW and 61% for CIW. Recovery includes materials recycling, physico-chemical treatment for recovery purposes, and incineration with energy recovery.

OBJECTIVES

→ | Report on the management of radioactive waste generated by the group.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Radioactive waste

THE MAIN CATEGORIES OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE

The nuclear industry generates most radioactive waste. In France, about 85% by volume of the radioactive waste produced each year comes from the generation of electricity, i.e., nuclear power plant operations, nuclear fuel fabrication and used fuel treatment.

The remaining 15% comes from non-nuclear industries, hospitals, universities and research laboratories⁽¹⁾. Radioactive waste is classified according to its level of radioactivity and half-life:

- **Very low level radioactive waste (VLLW)** is generated mainly by the decommissioning of nuclear facilities and plant sites that use slightly radioactive substances such as natural uranium.
- **Short-lived low or medium level radioactive waste (SL-L/MLW)** consists mainly of products and materials such as gloves, filters and resins, which have been contaminated by radionuclides during normal nuclear facility operations.

In France, these first two categories represent nearly 90% of the total waste volume, but only 1% of the contained radioactivity.

- **Long-lived low level radioactive waste (LL-LLW)** consists of radium-bearing waste, e.g. from rare earth fabrication, and graphite waste from the old natural uranium gas graphite (NUGG) nuclear power reactor systems.
- **Long-lived medium level radioactive waste (LL-MLW)** consists mainly of used fuel structural components, residues from effluent treatment, and used contaminated equipment containing a significant proportion of long-lived radionuclides, such as plutonium.
- **High level radioactive waste (HLW)** consists of fission products contained in used fuel that are separated during fuel treatment. Fission products concentrate the majority of the waste's radioactivity into a small volume.

In France, high level radioactive waste and long-lived medium level radioactive waste together represent only 5% of total waste volumes (about 10 grams per inhabitant per year), yet 95% of all waste radioactivity.

The disposition of these different waste types is specific to their characteristics. Some disposition methods are still under study, as indicated in the following table for France.

	SHORT LIVED main elements < 30 years	LONG LIVED > 30 years
Very low level waste (VLLW)	VLLW disposal facility	
Low level waste (LLW)	Centre de l'Aube surface disposal facility	Under study (radium-bearing waste, graphite waste)
Medium level waste (MLW)	Under study for tritiated waste	
High level waste (HLW)	Under study (Waste Law of December 30, 1991)	

WASTE MANAGED BY AREVA

Because AREVA does not operate nuclear power plants, it produces little radioactive waste itself. Most of the waste it generates is low and medium level "technological" waste: contaminated materials and equipment, residues from effluent treatment, filters, resins, etc.

In addition to the waste generated by daily operations, waste is also generated by exceptional operations, such as the dismantling of shutdown nuclear facilities or the retrieval of legacy waste that had not been treated as it was produced.

The group's strategy is to minimize waste volumes at the source, process and package waste as it is produced to the extent possible, and minimize the volume of waste placed in interim storage on site when licensed disposal methods exist.

The group is also in the business of providing processing and packaging solutions to other operators for the safe interim storage, transport and, as applicable, final disposal of their waste. The group is the temporary holder – as opposed to "generator" – of mainly of long-lived high-level waste (LL-HLW). This waste remains the property of the group's electric utility customers and is returned to them following used fuel treatment.

In the case of French customers, such as EDF – Électricité de France – or research centers, the service provided also includes the interim storage of radioactive waste pending a legal decision on methods for their long-term management. The customers remain the owners of this waste. AREVA assumes responsibility for its safekeeping. Waste from used fuel belonging to foreign customers is returned to those customers as soon as it is technically possible to do so.

(1) Source: Andra, radioactive waste inventory, www.andra.fr.

MONITORING INDICATORS FOR THE AREVA GROUP'S RADIOACTIVE WASTE

In 2005, AREVA began to track all radioactive waste types at its sites consistently and completely. Four new indicators were defined for that purpose.

→ Operating facilities, waste is tracked by disposition method for each type of waste:

Indicator 1: operating waste with an identified disposition method, e.g., disposal in a licensed facility, incineration, recycling, etc.

Indicator 2: operating waste stored on site pending a disposition method.

→ Facilities at the end of their life cycle, waste from cleanup and dismantling operations is subject to special monitoring:

Indicator 3: waste from the retrieval and packaging of legacy waste.

Indicator 4: waste from facility dismantling operations.

Indicator 1: OPERATING WASTE WITH A DISPOSITION METHOD

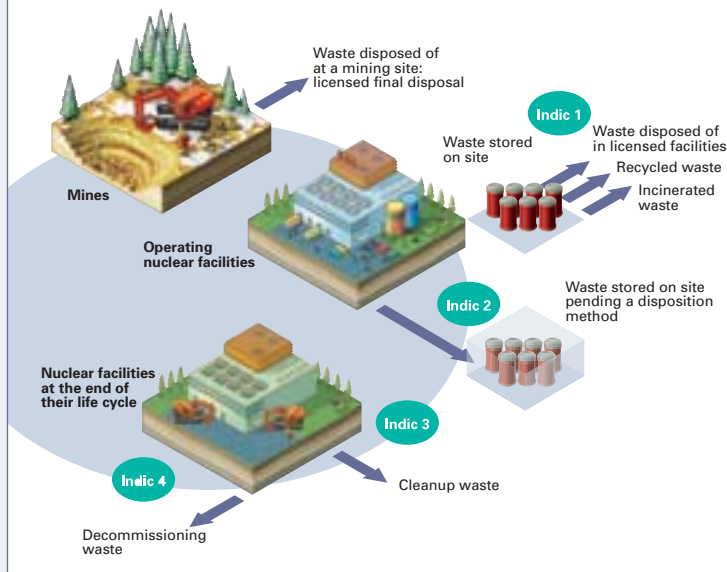
99% of very low level waste (VLLW) from operations is recovered or disposed of using a licensed method. This category represented 973,000 m³ or 1,417,000 metric tons of waste in 2005. If mining waste is excluded, the amount of waste that was recovered or disposed of in licensed facilities in 2005 drops to 35%, or 6,500 m³ (7,600 metric tons). This share will increase in the years ahead with the Andra VLLW disposal facility, which opened in mid-2003. The facility will gradually absorb previously accumulated inventories.

44% of the low and medium level waste (L/MLW) from operations is recovered or disposed of in licensed facilities. This amounted to 5,300 m³ (6,500 MT) of waste in 2005.

Indicator 2: OPERATING WASTE FOR WHICH A DISPOSITION METHOD IS PENDING

The total volume of radioactive waste in interim storage at AREVA facilities pending a disposition method was 25,450 m³ at year-end 2005. This figure includes AREVA and its French customers.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT: FOUR INDICATORS FOR 100% MONITORING OF ALL RADIOACTIVE WASTE IN THE AREVA GROUP



This volume is broken down as follows:

VLLW	4,050 m ³
Packaged SL-L/MLW	570 m ³
Unpackaged SL-L/MLW	180 m ³
Packaged LL-L/MLW	11,550 m ³
Unpackaged LL-L/MLW	7,600 m ³
Packaged HLW	940 m ³
Unpackaged HLW	560 m ³

The physical or chemical characteristics of some VLLW and SL-L/MLW are such that they cannot be accepted in open-ended disposition methods in that form. AREVA is actively seeking the necessary technical solutions for the disposal of such waste.

Indicators 3 and 4: WASTE FROM RETRIEVAL AND PACKAGING OF LEGACY WASTE AND FROM CLEANUP AND DECOMMISSIONING OPERATIONS

In 2005, 8,480 m³ of radioactive waste was packaged during cleanup, decommissioning, exceptional maintenance, and major repair operations, including 240 m³ of SL-L/MLW and 40 m³ of LL-L/MLW.

Reporting methodology

The indicators published in this supplement, “Sustainable development facts and figures”, are used to measure the main impacts and sustainable development challenges associated with the operations of the AREVA group. These indicators were developed by a group of experts representing our different businesses and departments, and reflect, in particular, GRI⁽¹⁾ and WBSCD⁽²⁾ recommendations as well as applicable legislation, such as the French law on New Economic Regulations. The AREVA group was formed in September 2001 and began instituting performance indicators in 2002, its first full year of operation. The indicators presented in this report concern 2003, 2004 and 2005. Our reporting period is the calendar year (January 1 to December 31). Indicators for dosimetry data are from a 12-month period that may be different from the calendar year.

SCOPE

All of the group’s worldwide operations are covered in this report. By “group”, we mean AREVA, its subsidiaries and all of the operational and functional entities of the group in which our interest is 50% or more as of December 31, 2005. The full-consolidation method is used (data from majority-owned subsidiaries is fully consolidated). All of the sites with significant environmental aspects and office building sites with a surface area of more than 1,000 m² are subject to sustainable development reporting.

For 2005, the indicators and objectives presented in this supplement do not include FCI operations, which were sold to Bain Capital in October 2005.

Comments: units whose sale was in progress and irreversible at the end of 2005 were not included in the scope of reporting. An additional criterion was used for mining operations, i.e., the group’s operational involvement⁽³⁾. As a result, we included data from the minority subsidiaries COMINAK (Niger) and AMC (Sudan) in the environmental, health and safety indicators

CHANGES IN CONSOLIDATION

The main changes in the consolidated group in 2005 were:

- the consolidation of the transmission and distribution sites in India (AREVA T&D, +2,379 people);
- the withdrawal of all FCI sites (–12,160 people);
- the deconsolidation of the subsidiary ISIS-MPP in the third quarter of 2005 (Electronic and Computer Services, –300 people);
- the consolidation of the new Tecnimarse SL Services platform in Spain (AREVA NP, Services, +33 people);

- the acquisition of Uddcomb Engineering AB in Sweden (AREVA NP, Engineering and Services, +123 people);
- the consolidation of the RGI unit in Germany (AREVA NP, maintenance of instrumentation & control and electrical systems, +325 people);
- the consolidation of the OL3 construction project in Finland (AREVA NP, +44 people).

METHODOLOGY

The measurement methods used for environmental and social indicators and the related reporting procedures are documented in an AREVA sustainable development and continuous improvement measurement and reporting procedure.

This procedure is provided to anyone, at any level, involved in developing and reporting data; it is updated annually and may be consulted on the group’s website, www.aveva.com.

Changes in the reporting methodology for 2005 data relate primarily to the following:

- The calculation of hours worked to determine frequency and severity rates: theoretical hours worked for 2005 include personnel overtime and absences. In addition, the AREVA group gave special weight to the actual number of hours worked versus the theoretical number of hours.
- The calculation of days worked to determine the absenteeism rate, based either on the actual number of days worked or on a theoretical number of days worked per year per person times the average registered workforce.
- Conventional and radiological waste, which were supplemented by indicators on the various recovery methods.

(1) Global Reporting Initiative (www.globalreporting.org).

(2) World Business Council for Sustainable Development (www.wbcsd.org).

(3) An entity has operational control of the source of an impact when it has decision-making authority for operating procedures causing those impacts or emissions, i.e., when the responsibility for the impacts and emissions is explicitly mentioned in the contract terms and conditions governing the right to operate the source involved and/or it has a permit to operate that source from the administration (or its equivalent outside France).

The calculation of internal and external doses is based on methods developed by AREVA in accordance with applicable regulations. Practical measurement methods may differ by site and are currently the subject of comparative analyses aimed at gradually bringing them into alignment, as a function of local regulatory requirements.

The mean internal and external dose calculation includes all monitored personnel, including personnel that received a non-detectable dose or no dose at all. The internal doses used to calculate the mean dose to the group's employees from occupational exposure to radiation were not independently reviewed for confidentiality reasons.

A method developed by AREVA is used to calculate radiological impacts, in accordance with applicable regulations: "Methodology for calculating impacts related to liquid and gaseous releases from the AREVA NC La Hague plant". Most members of the Nord Cotentin Radioecological Group (Groupe de Radioécologie du Nord-Cotentin, GRNC) consider AREVA NC's quantification of releases, modeling of pathways in the environment, and estimates of doses to the public to be correct. The most recent report, issued in 2005, concerns 2003 data (see detail, pages 27-28).


Errors in previously published figures for 2003 and 2004, which remained undetected until 2005, have been corrected whenever possible. In addition, pro forma figures were developed for 2004 to enable comparisons at constant consolidation scope.

COVERAGE RATE

The goal is to cover the entire group. This is not always possible, for various material reasons, particularly at small sites with limited administrative resources. To assess spreads in relation to this goal, the exhaustiveness of reporting is measured in percentage of affected employees.

The coverage rate (CR) corresponding to each indicator is provided in the summary data tables (pages 40 and 43 of this report).


INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION

The Statutory Auditors Deloitte & Associés, Mazars & Guérard, and Salustro Reydel, member of KPMG International, provided independent verification of reporting procedures for selected key environmental and safety indicators for 2005. These indicators are identified with a  in the tables. The type of verifications performed and the findings thereon are presented on pages 38-39 of this report.

COMPLETENESS

The purpose of this report is to explain our businesses' main sustainable development challenges and to provide an analysis of their social and environmental performance. The report does not enter into detail on the local impacts of the various sites, which are addressed in specific reports that are gradually being published by the sites with significant environmental aspects. See "To learn more" on the inside back cover.

Auditors' report on the review of selective environmental and safety indicators for the year ended December 31, 2005

At the request of AREVA and in our capacity as the Statutory Auditors of the AREVA Group, we performed a review aiming at providing a moderate assurance on the environmental and safety indicators (the "data"), selected by the AREVA Group and identified by the symbol  in the management chart related to the environmental and the safety indicators for fiscal year 2005, appearing below.

The data, which is the responsibility of the Sustainable Development and Continuous Improvement Department, was prepared in accordance with the procedures for measuring and reporting sustainable development and continuous improvement indicators, available for consultation at the Sustainable Development and Continuous Improvement Department and on the group website. The reporting procedure described on pages 36-37, clarifies the reporting methodologies related to the information used to calculate the disclosed indicators, notably the indicators relating to the radiation exposure and the radiological impact at the La Hague facility. It is our responsibility to express a conclusion on the selected data, based on the selected data.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF OUR WORK

We performed the following procedures in order to provide a moderate assurance on the fact that the selected data of the selected entities does not contain any material misstatements. A higher level of assurance would have required the performance of more extensive procedures.

– We assessed the protocol procedures for reporting and measuring environmental and social indicators with regard to their relevance, reliability, neutrality, understandability and completeness. Regarding the radiological impact of the La Hague facility, we based our work on the opinion expressed by the Groupe de Radioécologie du Nord-Cotentin expressed in its June 2005 report⁽¹⁾.

- We performed interviews at the Sustainability Development and Continuous Improvement department, the Environment department, the Health and Safety department, the Human Resources department and in eight selected entities⁽²⁾ selected with the persons involved in the application of the protocol procedures.
- We performed tests on the application of the protocol based on a sample of seven sites⁽³⁾ accounting for 14% to 51% of the Group's consolidated data.

Environmental Indicators

Water consumption (excluding cooling) (m ³)	29%
Quantity of hazardous and non-hazardous waste (t)	16%
Energy consumption (excluding Eurodif) (MWh)	36%
Direct greenhouse gases emissions (t of CO ₂ eq.)	17%
VOC emissions (t)	51%

Safety Indicators

Total worked hours	14%
External dosimetry due to professional exposure to ionizing radiations of the Group's employees (H. mSv)	20%

- We tested the calculations on a sample basis, and verified the reporting of data by the selected entities and at various consolidation levels.

To assist us in conducting our work, we referred to the environment and sustainable development experts of our firms.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PROCEDURES

In 2005, AREVA has decentralized the reporting, control and consolidation of the data of the Business Units and has involved the technical experts for the review of the consolidated data.

(1) "Appréciation de l'évaluation faite par AREVA NC des doses au public dues aux rejets radioactifs de l'usine de La Hague pour l'année 2003".

(2) BU Nuclear Clean Up, Chemistry, Fuel, Enrichment, Mining, Recycling, Reprocessing and T&D.

(3) BU Nuclear Clean Up (site of STMI in France), BU Fuel (site of Richland, USA), BU Enrichment (site of EURODIF in France), BU Mining (sites of COMINAK and SOMAÏR, Niger), BU Reprocessing (site of AREVA NC La Hague in France), BUs Systems, Products, Automation et Issco (site of AREVA T&D Villeurbanne in France).

The reporting tool implemented by the Group in 2005 was updated to take into account this new organization, leading to a reinforcement of internal control procedures and the validation of data at the sites and Business Unit levels.

The procedures relating to the reporting protocol of the selected environmental and safety data, enabled us to make the following observations:

- the verification of data at the different levels of consolidation should be reinforced, particularly by developing training and information programs of the coordinator at the various BU levels;
- our review revealed that the calculations and the definitions of some indicators should be clarified:

- fossils energy consumption especially to take into account the stock variations,
- industrial waste for which the treatment of co-products should be specified,
- air emissions of VOC and SF₆ for which the methodology of calculation should be specified.

CONCLUSION

Based on the works performed, we did not identify any material misstatements likely to call into question the fact that the data examined was prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the above-mentioned reporting criteria.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Paris La Défense, April 27, 2006,

The Statutory Auditors,

Deloitte



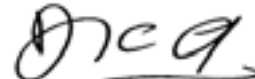
Pascal Colin
Partner

Mazars & Guérard



Thierry Blanchetier
Partner

Salustro Reydel
Member of KPMG International



Denis Marangé
Partner



Frédéric Moulin
Partner
Environment &
Sustainability department



Philippe Arnaud
Partner
Environment &
Sustainability department

Social indicators

GRI Corresp.	Data	Unit	AREVA 2004	AREVA 2005	2005					Coverage rate ⁽¹⁾
					Corporate Depts	Front End Division	R&S Division	Back End Division	T&D Division	
LA1	Total workforce	Number	70,069	58,760	432	11,047	14,323	10,864	22,094	100%
	Temporary workers	Number	4,486	2,901	76	369	568	273	1,615	100%
	Average employee dose from radiation exposure	mSv	1.37	1.23	0.17	1.23	2.24	0.76		100%
	Sum of individual external doses	man-mSv	20,441.71	20,137.01 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2.9	4,337.23	9,047.12	6,749.76		100%
	Sum of individual internal doses	man-mSv	5,460.88	4,138.85		4,067.35	4.5	67		100%
	Number of employees receiving a cumulative effective dose of less than 2 mSv	Number	15,613	16,205	17	5,367	2,877	7,944	0	100%
	Number of employees receiving a cumulative effective dose of 2 to 6 mSv	Number	1,951	2,161	0	1,016	565	580	0	100%
	Number of employees receiving a cumulative effective dose of 6 to 10 mSv	Number	781	811	0	168	351	292	0	100%
	Number of employees receiving a cumulative effective dose of 10 et 14 mSv	Number	449	409	0	152	157	100	0	100%
	Number of employees receiving a cumulative effective dose of 14 to 20 mSv	Number	208	183	0	114	62	7	0	100%
	Number of employees receiving cumulative effective dose of more than 20 mSv	Number	31	22	0	0	21	1	0	100%
	Average dose from radiation exposure to subcontractor personnel	mSv	0.37	0.48	0	0.6	0.17	0.4	0	86%
LA7	Absenteeism rate	Number of days absent / number of theoretical work days	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.04	100%
	Frequency rate of work-related accidents with lost time involving employees of the AREVA group	Number of accidents with lost time / million hours worked	7.64	5.41 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.94	4.85	4.46	7.42	6.03	100%
	Number of work-related accidents with lost time involving subcontractor personnel working at an AREVA site	Number	173	201 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	44	32	70	50	100%
	Number of fatal work-related accidents involving subcontractor personnel working at an AREVA site	Number	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	100%
	Number of fatal accidents involving employees of the AREVA group	Number	2	4	2	0	0	0	2	100%
	Number of commuting accidents with lost time involving employees of the AREVA group (excluding the US)	Number	167	132	5	25	36	22	44	100%

GRI Corresp.	Data	Unit	AREVA 2004	AREVA 2005	2005					Coverage rate ⁽¹⁾
					Corporate Depts.	Front End Division	R&S Division	Back End Division	T&D Division	
	Number of fatal commuting accidents involving employees of the AREVA group (excluding the US)	Number	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	100%
	Severity rate of work-related with lost time involving employees of the AREVA group	Nb. of days days lost / thousand hours worked	0.23	0.20 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.08	0.19	0.17	0.28	0.19	100%
	Number of INES level 0 events in the nuclear facilities in France	Number	56	52	0	23	4	25	0	100%
	Number of INES level 0 events in the nuclear facilities in Europe, including France	Number	66	54	0	25	4	25	0	100%
	Number of INES level 0 events in the nuclear facilities in worldwide, including the US	Number	67	65	0	36	4	25	0	100%
	Number of INES level 1 events in the nuclear facilities in France	Number	14	16	0	8	0	8	0	100%
	Number of INES level 1 events in the nuclear facilities in Europe, including France	Number	14	17	0	9	0	8	0	100%
	Number of INES level 1 events in the nuclear facilities worldwide, including the US	Number	14	17	0	9	0	8	0	100%
	Number of INES level 2 events in the nuclear facilities in France	Number	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	100%
	Number of INES level 2 events in the nuclear facilities in Europe, including France	Number	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	100%
	Number of INES level 2 events in the nuclear facilities worldwide, including the US	Number	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	100%
	Number of events greater than INES level 2 in the nuclear facilities in France	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
	Number of events greater than INES level 2 in the nuclear facilities in Europe, including France	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
	Number of events greater than INES level 2 in the nuclear facilities worldwide, including the US	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
LA9	Number of hours of training per employee per year, all training programs combined	Number	Not measured	24.50	13.25	38.52	18.69	31.65	17.91	100%
	Percentage of women executives	%	5	6.21						100%
	Percentage of women managers	%	16.00	15.77	30.9	12.44	13.62	17.09	13.29	100%
	Percentage of women in personnel grades: skilled/unskilled workers, administrative/clerical, technicians, supervisors	%	23.00	17.52	62.82	12.73	26.22	15.71	14.26	100%
	Percentage of disabled employees ⁽²⁾	%	1.75 ⁽²⁾	1.94	1.17	1.93	1.61	2.15	2.20	100%

(1) In % of the AREVA group's total workforce.

(2) Change in 2005 indicator.

2005 data verified on site by the Statutory Auditors Deloitte & Associés, Salustro Reydel, member de KPMG International, and Mazars et Guérard.

Environmental indicators

GRI Corresp.	Data	Unit	AREVA 2004	AREVA 2005	2005					Coverage rate ⁽²⁾
					Corporate Depts.	Front End Division	R&S Division	Back End Division	T&D Division	
3.20	Percentage of sites with ISO 14001 certification	%	73	100 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		100	100	100		100%
	Percentage of other sites with significant environmental aspects with ISO 14001 certification	%	57	69 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	50	76	67	0	65	100%
EN5	Volume of water taken from the water table	m ³	17,886,453	19,827,893	109	16,821,071	44,728	2,378,738	583,247	100%
	Volume of water taken from the surface (cooling water)	m ³	134,607,250	132,072,992	0	25,303,857	0	106,769,135	0	100%
	Volume of water taken from the surface (excluding cooling water)	m ³	9,791,434	7,873,653	0	4,819,085	0	3,037,583	16,985	100%
	Total volume of water taken from the surface	m ³	144,398,684	139,946,645	0	30,122,942	0	109,806,718	16,985	100%
	Volume of water taken from the water supply system	m ³	2,564,808	3,632,727	39,458	2,084,704	431,532	177,643	899,390	100%
	Total water consumption, excluding cooling water ⁽¹⁾	m ³	30,242,694	23,912,910 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	37,827	16,753,005	474,085	5,190,655	1,457,338	100%
	Total volume of water taken, including cooling water	m ³	164,849,944	163,407,265	39,567	49,028,717	476,260	112,363,099	1,499,622	100%
EN3	Electricity bought (excluding Eurodif)	MWh	1,688,947	1,478,151	16,197	603,937	102,286	589,071	166,661	100%
	Thermal energy bought	MWh	137,312	122,507	6,691	53,176	20,837	5,614	36,190	100%
	Energy exported	MWh	83,004	89,472	49	8,558	3,652	70,081	7,131	100%
	Natural gas consumed	MWh	539,875	484,531	5,855	185,028	58,050	109,331	126,268	100%
	Fuel oil consumed (heavy and domestic, engine fuel)	MWh	889,504	894,643	585	458,076	2,837	389,051	44,095	100%
	Total energy consumed (excluding Eurodif)	MWh	3,180,638	2,895,338 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	29,278	1,296,636	180,358	1,022,985	366,081	100%
EN8	Direct GHG emissions	MT CO ₂ equivalent	994,685	1,277,455 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1,400	912,032	12,966	139,196	211,862	100%
	Indirect GHG emissions	MT CO ₂ equivalent	488,742	405,292	6,209	258,649	25,971	42,721	71,743	100%
EN1	Lead consumed	MT	20	10.54	0.78	0	0.32	2.32	7.12	100%
	Pure nitric acid (HNO ₃) consumed	MT	17,330	17,218	0	13,591	37	3,585	6	100%
	Sulfuric acid (H ₂ SO ₄) consumed	MT	87,457	81,975	0	81,952	13	1	10	100%
	Pure tributyl phosphate (TBP) consumed	MT	44	62	0	29	0	33	0	100%
	Pure hydrofluoric acid (HF) ⁽³⁾ consumed	MT	585	2,456	0	2,455	1	0	0	100%
	Pure ammonia (NH ₃) consumed	MT	4,832	4,980	0	4,978	0	2	0	100%
	Gaseous chlorine (Cl) consumed	MT	8,181	7,717	0	7,715	0	0	2	100%
	Pure chlorinated solvents consumed	MT	222	162	0	86	0	7	69	100%
EN10	Volatile organic compounds emitted (chlorinated, fluorinated and benzene solvents, among others)	kg	965,016	994,654 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	711,348	16,881	4,319	262,103	99%

GRI. Corresp	Data	Unit	AREVA 2004 Not measured	AREVA 2005 Not measured	2005					Coverage rate ⁽¹⁾
					Corporate Depts.	Front End Division	R&S Division	Back End Division	T&D Division	
	Air emissions of SO ₂	MT	847	830.58		217.24	0.20	570.83	42.30	100%
	Air emissions of NH ₃	MT	334	333		333				100%
	Air emissions of HF	MT	1.8	1.66		1.63	0.03			100%
	Air emissions of HCl	MT	0.2	26.24		26.24				100%
	Air emissions of NO ₂	MT	672	565		226	10	319	10	100%
EN12	Total nitrogen (NO ₃ , NO ₂ , NH ₄ OH, hydrazine) released to aquatic environments	MT	930	838		276	9	552	1	98%
	Copper (Cu) released to aquatic environments	kg	68	10		2	4	3	1	98%
	Zinc (Zn) released to aquatic environments	kg	2,390	2,327		2,128	30	154	15	98%
	Tin (Sn) released to aquatic environments	kg	61.6	1.9				1.9		97%
	Chromium (Cr) released to aquatic environments	kg	94.1	93.3		66.8		25.6	0.9	97%
	Lead (Pb) released to aquatic environments	kg	43.2	27.0			1.1	25.6	0.3	97%
	Cadmium (Cd) released to aquatic environments	kg	11.9	9.9		0.2		9.6	0.1	97%
	Mercury (Hg) released to aquatic environments	kg	8.1	8.3		0.1		8.2		97%
	Uranium (U) released to aquatic environments	kg	2,011	1,425		1,416		9		96%
EN11	Hazardous industrial waste (HIW) volume	MT	18,995	14,098 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13	8,639	633	1,309	3,504	100%
	Common industrial waste (CIW) volume	MT	77,363	40,962 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	705	13,319	4,051	2,917	19,971	100%
	Proportion by volume of L/MLW from operations recovered or transferred to licensed disposition systems compared with proportion remaining at the sites	%		43.80	0	16.60	29.60	55.60	0	100%
	Proportion by weight of VLLW from operations recovered or transferred to licensed disposition systems compared with proportion remaining at the sites (excluding mining operations)	%		35.40	0	100	10.90	23.80	0	100%
	Volume of radioactive waste stored in AREVA facilities due to the lack of a disposition method	m ³		25,448	0	5,300	6	20,142	0	100%

(1) Change in 2005 indicator.

(2) In % of the AREVA group's total workforce.

(3) 2004 figures corrected in 2005.

2005 data verified on site by the Statutory Auditors Deloitte & Associés, Salustro Reydel, member de KPMG International, and Mazars et Guérard.

Glossary

BECQUEREL (BQ)

(see also **Radioactivity**)

Unit of measure for radioactivity (1Bq = 1 atomic particle disintegration per second).

CLF₃

Chlorine trifluoride. Industrial gas used for maintenance of uranium enrichment facilities (to eliminate uranium deposits) due to its reactivity.

CO₂

Carbon dioxide (carbonic acid gas). The leading greenhouse gas*, produced primarily by burning fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas, etc.).

COMMON INDUSTRIAL WASTE (CIW)

Waste listed as non-hazardous in the European catalogue of waste. For non-European countries, the list of common industrial waste must comply with relevant local regulations.

DECOMMISSIONING

Term covering all of the stages that follow the shutdown of a nuclear facility, from final closure through the removal of radioactivity* from the site, including physical dismantling and decontamination of all non-reusable facilities and equipment.

DIRECT EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES (GHG)

Greenhouse gases emitted by processes and/or equipment owned or controlled by a company, such as company vehicles, raw materials inventories, industrial manufacturing processes, emissions stacks, etc.

DOSE

Measurement used to characterize human exposure to radiation*. The term "dose" is often erroneously used in place of "dose equivalent". Absorbed dose: amount of energy absorbed by living or inert matter exposed to radiation. It is expressed in grays (GY). Dose equivalent: in living organisms, the same absorbed dose has different effects, depending on the type of radiation involved. A dose multiplier, or "quality factor", is used to take these differences into account in calculating the dose, giving a "dose equivalent". Effective dose: the sum of equivalent doses delivered to various organs and tissues of an individual, weighted using a factor specific to each organ

and tissue. The effective dose unit is the sievert (Sv).

Lethal dose: fatal dose of nuclear or chemical origin.

Maximum allowable dose: dose that should not be exceeded over a given period.

DOSIMETRY

An assessment or measurement method used to determine the radiation dose* absorbed by a substance or an individual.

ECO-DESIGN

Refers to the integration of the environment into the design of goods and services. All products affect the environment at one point or another in their life cycle. The goal of eco-design is to reduce those impacts while preserving, or indeed improving, product utility. In the eco-design process, environmental parameters are added to other design parameters, such as technical feasibility, cost effectiveness and customer requirements.

ENRICHMENT, URANIUM* ENRICHMENT

Process by which uranium's content of fissile isotopes is increased. Natural uranium consists of 0.7% U²³⁵ (fissile isotope) and 99.3% ²³⁸U (non-fissile isotope), as well as very small quantities of ²³⁴U. The proportion of ²³⁵U is increased to 3-4% to make it usable in a pressurized water reactor*.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (EMS)

An Environmental Management System is a systematic process for identifying and improving environmental performance, and which may culminate in certification.

EVOLUTIONARY PRESSURIZED REACTOR (EPR)

A new generation of pressurized water reactor with a rated capacity of 1600 MWe developed by AREVA.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI)

A coalition of governments, companies, civil society groups, investors and international organizations, EITI supports greater governance in countries rich in natural resources by verifying and publishing corporate payments and government revenue from oil, natural gas and mining operations.

FREQUENCY RATE FOR WORK-RELATED ACCIDENTS

Indicator used to measure the frequency of work-related accidents, expressed in the number of accidents with one day or more of lost time per million hours worked.

GOVERNANCE

Designates the organization of authority within a company (corporate governance) and seeks the right mix of management bodies, oversight bodies and shareholders. In terms of sustainable development, good governance presupposes transparency, dialogue with stakeholders, and addressing stakeholder expectations. It means corporate commitment to guiding principles, which give rise to internal charters.

GREENHOUSE EFFECT

(see Greenhouse gases)

GREENHOUSE GASES (GHG)

Gases present in the atmosphere that may be produced naturally or by human activity. They create a greenhouse effect, helping to warm the earth and make it livable. But beyond a certain threshold, their build-up in the atmosphere causes global warming, which interferes with the climate.

The main greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and perfluorocarbons (PFC).

GROUNDWATER BODY

A water body contained in the pore spaces or gashes of the subsurface. There are three types of groundwater bodies: free-flowing, phreatic and captive. Captive groundwater bodies are trapped in impermeable geologic formations. The level of the groundwater body may vary according to seepage and draw-off.

HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIAL WASTE (HIW)

Waste listed as hazardous, as defined by the European Union Council directive 2000/532/CE of May 3, 2000 (transposed into French law by decree No 2002-540 of April 18, 2002) and, for non-European countries, in accordance with relevant local regulations.

HEAVY METALS

Heavy metals are naturally present in rocks and soil. They are also released to the environment by human activity. They generally do not convert into other elements, and therefore persist in the environment. The toxic effects of heavy metals concern the nervous system, the blood and bone marrow. Mercury and cadmium, for example, are heavy metals.

HRA (HEALTH RISKS ASSESSMENT)

This concept was defined by the United States National Research Council in 1983 and adopted by the European Union and, in France, by the national organizations of risk study (INERIS) and health monitoring organizations (INVS). It uses scientific facts to define the impact on the health from an exposure on individuals or populations located close to sites, to hazardous material or situations. The framework of this assessment includes four steps: risk identification, dose-response definitions, especially through toxicology reference values, human exposure assessment and risk characterization.

INDIRECT EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES

Greenhouse gas emissions relating to a company's business, but that are emitted by sites or operations owned or controlled by an entity other than the company. Example: emissions resulting from purchased power or heat.

INES (INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR EVENT SCALE)

International scale used to define the severity of an event at a nuclear facility.

ISO STANDARDS

International standards from the International Standards Organization (ISO). The ISO 14000 standards set requirements for environmental management organizations and systems designed to prevent pollution and reduce the environmental effects of an activity. The ISO 9000 standards set organizational and management system requirements to demonstrate the quality of a product or service in terms of customer requirements.

ISOTOPES

Elements whose atoms have the same number of electrons and protons, but a different number of neutrons. Uranium, for example, has three isotopes: ²³⁴U (92 protons, 92 electrons, 142 neutrons), ²³⁵U (92 protons, 92 electrons, 143 neutrons), and ²³⁸U (92 protons, 92 electrons, 146 neutrons). A given chemical element can therefore have several isotopes with a differing number of neutrons. All of the isotopes of a given element have the same chemical properties, but different physical properties (mass in particular).

LOCAL INFORMATION COMMISSION

Local Information Commissions are set up near nuclear facilities in France. They were created at the initiative of the departmental councils based on recommendations contained in a circular letter from the Prime Minister dated December 15, 1981. The Commissions have two missions:

- to monitor the impacts of these facilities, and
- to inform the public in the manner it deems most appropriate.

To fulfill these missions, they must have the necessary information, especially information provided by the operators and by the agencies that oversee them, and they must have funding, which, according to the abovementioned circular letter, should come from the communities that enjoy the economic spin-off from these facilities.

MOX (“MIXED OXIDES”)

A blend of uranium and plutonium oxides used to fabricate certain types of nuclear fuel.

NGO (NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION)

Non-profit association or group that is unaffiliated with States and whose purpose is to promote and defend collective interests.

N₂O

Nitrous oxide (see Greenhouse gases).

OECD (ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT)

Organization of 30 member nations that offers governments a framework for examining, developing and refining economic and social policy. The OECD also provides non-binding instruments such as its Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

PACKAGING OF NUCLEAR WASTE

Operation consisting of converting waste into a form suitable for transport and/or storage and/or final disposal.

- Very low-level radioactive waste (vinyl, cleaning rags, etc.) is placed in steel drums.
- Low- and medium-level waste is first compacted to reduce its volume as much as possible, then packaged, i.e., encapsulated in a special material (concrete, bitumen or resin) to form solid blocks capable of withstanding environmental conditions.
- For high-level waste, a glass matrix is used (vitrification* process).
- The vitrified waste is placed in stainless steel canisters.

PLUTONIUM

Chemical element with the atomic number 94 and conventional symbol Pu. Plutonium 239, a fissile isotope*, is produced in nuclear reactors from uranium 238.

RADIATION, IONIZING RADIATION

(see also Radioactivity)

Flux of electromagnetic waves (radio waves, light waves, ultraviolet or X-rays, cosmic rays, etc.), of particles of matter (electrons, protons, neutrons), or of a group of such particles. The flux carries energy in proportion to the wave frequency or to the particle speed. Their effect on irradiated objects is often to strip electrons from their atoms, leaving ionized atoms in their wake, which carry electrical charges, hence the generic name of “ionizing” radiation.

RADIATION PROTECTION

(see also Radioactivity)

Term commonly used to designate the branch of nuclear physics pertaining to the protection of individuals from ionizing radiation*. By extension, the term “radiation protection” covers all of the health measures taken to protect the health of members of the public and workers from such radiation and to comply with laws and regulations.

RADIOACTIVE HALF-LIFE

The time it takes for half of the atoms contained in a given quantity of radioactive substance to disintegrate naturally. The radioactivity* of the substance is thus divided in half.

The radioactive half-life of each radioelement is constant:

- 110 minutes for argon 41,
- 8 days for iodine 131, and
- 4.5 billion years for ²³⁸U.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE

Non-reusable by-products of the nuclear industry. This waste is classified as a function of its activity level and half-life (see p. 34).

RADIOACTIVITY

(see also Dose, Becquerel, Radiation)

Emission by a chemical element of electromagnetic waves and/or particles caused by a change in the configuration of its nucleus. The emission can be spontaneous (natural radioactivity of certain unstable atoms) or induced (artificial radioactivity).

REACTOR, NUCLEAR REACTOR

System in which controlled nuclear reactions are conducted, producing heat that is used to make steam. The steam activates a turbine, which drives an electric generator. Different reactor types use different fuel, moderators (to slow neutrons) and coolants (to remove heat used to generate power).

The most widespread type of reactor is the pressurized water reactor (PWR), which uses slightly enriched uranium fuel and ordinary pressurized water as the moderator and coolant.

SEVERITY RATE FOR WORK-RELATED ACCIDENTS

Indicator used to measure the severity of work-related accidents, expressed as the number of days lost following a work-related accident with one day or more of lost time per thousand hours worked.

SEVESO

European directive aimed at preventing major accidents involving hazardous materials and requiring in particular the development of emergency response/management plans, public information and urban zoning near high-risk industrial sites.

SF₆

Sulfur hexafluoride. Industrial gas classified as a greenhouse gas* with a high global warming potential (22,200 times that of CO₂*). Widely used in the metallurgical and electronics industry as insulation for electrical equipment.

SIEVERT (SV)

Official unit of measure for dose equivalent, i.e., the fraction of energy from radioactive radiation received by 1 kilogram of living matter. The dose is calculated by taking into account the type of radiation and the organ in question. The Sievert measures the biological effects of radioactivity.

SITES WITH SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS (SEA)

In AREVA's frame of reference, sites with significant environmental aspects include our nuclear sites, sites with facilities representing major man-made risk per Seveso* regulations, mining sites, plants with facilities subject to public inquiry, and industrial or service sites whose consumption, releases and pollution carry significant weight in the group's environmental accounting.

SRA (SIMPLIFIED RISK ASSESSMENT)

Method used to rank sites according to three levels of risk for human health and the environment:

Class 1: Sites whose risks are such that in-depth investigations and detailed risk assessment are required.

Class 2: Sites with limited impacts or risk that require monitoring (periodic sampling and analysis, piezometers, etc.) and may require urban zoning measures.

Class 3: Sites that do not require additional special investigations or studies as long as their environment and usage do not differ from those covered by the SRA.

STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders are individuals or groups of individuals concerned by the company's business, for a variety of reasons: shareholders, employees, suppliers, customers, the government, communities near plant sites, environmental associations, NGOs, etc. Their interests affect or are affected by those of the company in the various areas that concern them.

TREATMENT

Treatment of used fuel to separate fissile and fertile materials for reuse (uranium and plutonium) and to package the different types of waste into forms suitable for disposal. Fission products and transuranics are vitrified.

UF₆

Uranium hexafluoride. This uranium* compound is gaseous at low temperatures and is used for uranium enrichment* operations.

URANIUM

Chemical element with atomic number 92 and atomic symbol U, which has three natural isotopes*: ²³⁴U, ²³⁵U and ²³⁸U. The only naturally occurring fissile nuclide is ²³⁵U, a quality that makes it useful as a source of energy. Natural uranium contains 0.7% of this isotope.

USED FUEL

Nuclear fuel that has been used in a reactor*.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC)

Chemical compound, such as gasoline or acetone, that evaporates at ambient temperature. When exposed to sunlight, VOC reacts with other gases in the atmosphere to form ozone and other photo-oxidants.

Learn more

The “Sustainable development facts and figures” brochure is designed to provide factual information and explain our sustainable development performance. Many other sources supplement and delve further into the information needed to understand and document these challenges.

All of the selected sources and reports presented hereunder are available on the Internet at the addresses provided, or are accessible via links offered on the AREVA group’s website, www.aveva.com, to the websites of our main subsidiaries, production sites, partners and stakeholders, and others.

FOR MORE INFORMATIONS

> On the AREVA group, its operations and its sustainable development commitments

- AREVA Values Charter,
- 2005 Annual Report,
- AREVA group website, www.aveva.com
- Main subsidiaries websites, www.aveva-nc.fr, www.aveva-np.com, www.aveva-td.com, www.technicatome.com.

> On performance measurement and tracking by the AREVA group

- Sustainable Development Indicators Guidelines (available on our website, www.aveva.com),
- 2004 Environmental Reports, which include social and societal aspects, from the main production sites in France with significant environmental aspects: AREVA NC Cadarache, Eurodif Production, AREVA NC La Hague, AREVA NC Marcoule, Melox Marcoule, AREVA NC Miramas, AREVA NC Pierrelatte, Socatri, Comurhex Pierrelatte.

> On the challenges of and key players in the energy and nuclear power sectors, in particular

- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), www.iaea.org/worldatom,
- ANDRA, the French waste management agency (Agence Nationale pour la gestion des déchets radioactifs), www.andra.fr,
- Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), www.nea.fr,
- Observ’er, the renewable energies research institute, www.energies-renouvelables.org,
- CEA, the French atomic energy commission (Commissariat à l’énergie atomique), www.cea.fr,
- Public Debate Commission (Commission du débat public), <http://www.debatpublic-dechets-radioactifs.org>,
- World Energy Council, www.worldenergy.org,
- World Nuclear Association, www.world-nuclear.org,
- ADEME, the French environmental and energy,

conservation agency (Agence française de l’environnement et de la maîtrise de l’énergie), www.ademe.fr,

- BRGM, the French geologic survey (Bureau français de recherches géologiques et minières), www.brgm.fr,
- *Alternatives* magazine, talking differently about energy, which can be ordered at www.aveva.com,
- “All about Nuclear Energy, from Atom to Zirconium”, Bertrand Barré, 2003, which can be ordered at www.aveva.com.

> On the partners, liaisons and stakeholders mentioned in this report

- Afrique Initiatives, www.afrique-initiatives.com,
- World Bank, www.worldbank.org,
- Comité 21, the French environment and sustainable development committee, www.comite21.org,
- World Atlas of Sustainable Development (Atlas mondial du développement durable), Autrement Editions,
- Global Compact, www.unglobalcompact.org,
- Global Reporting Initiative, www.globalreporting.org,
- Innovest, www.innovestgroup.com,
- ONUDI, www.unido.org,
- Transparency International, www.transparency.org,
- Vigeo, www.vigeo.fr,
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), www.wbcsd.org,
- Business Leaders Initiative on Human Rights (BLIHR), www.blihr.org,
- World Economic Forum, www.weforum.org.

TO CONTINUE THE DIALOGUE

We value your opinions. Sharing them with us will help us to address your concerns. Please take the time to send us your comments via the “Dialogue” box on the AREVA website, or contact us by mail:

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