



Electricité de France

(incorporated in the Republic of France with limited liability)

EUR 1,250,000,000 7 Year Non-Call Reset Perpetual Subordinated Social Notes Issue price: 99.214 per cent. (the “Notes”)

The EUR 1,250,000,000 7 Year Non-Call Reset Perpetual Subordinated Social Notes (the “Notes”) of Electricité de France (“EDF” or the “Issuer”) will be issued on 1 June 2021 (the “Issue Date”).

The Notes will bear interest (i) from (and including) the Issue Date, to (but excluding) 1 June 2028 (the “First Reset Date”), at a fixed rate of 2.625 per cent. *per annum*, payable annually in arrear on 1 June in each year with the first interest payment date on 1 June 2022, and (ii) thereafter in respect of each successive five year period, the first successive five year period commencing on (and including) the First Reset Date, at a reset rate calculated on the basis of the mid swap rates for Euro swap transactions with a maturity of five years plus a margin, payable annually in arrear on or about 1 June in each year with the first such interest payment date on 1 June 2028 as further described under paragraph “5. Interest” in Section “Terms and Conditions of the Notes.” of this Prospectus (the “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”).

Payment of interest on the Notes may, at the option of the Issuer, be deferred in whole or in part, as set out under paragraphs “5.5 Interest Deferral” of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes.

The Notes do not contain events of default.

Subject to any early redemption described below, the Notes are undated obligations of the Issuer and have no fixed maturity date. However, the Issuer will have the right to redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, (x) on any date during the period commencing on (and including) 1 December 2027 (the “First Call Date”) and ending on (and including) the First Reset Date, or (y) on any Interest Payment Date falling thereafter, as defined and further described under paragraphs “6.2 Optional Redemption from the First Call Date” of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes.

The Issuer may also redeem the Notes upon the occurrence of a Tax Gross-up Event, a Withholding Tax Event, a Tax Deductibility Event, an Accounting Event, a Rating Methodology Event and a Substantial Repurchase Event, as further described under paragraphs “6. Redemption and Purchase” of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes.

The Issuer may also, at its option redeem all (but not some only) of the Notes, at any time (other than (i) during the period from and including the First Call Date to and including the First Reset Date or (ii) upon any subsequent Interest Payment Date) as further described under paragraphs “6.3 Make-whole Redemption by the Issuer” of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes.

This document (including the documents incorporated by reference) constitutes a prospectus (the “Prospectus”) for the purposes of Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market, as amended or superseded (the “Prospectus Regulation”).

This Prospectus has been approved by the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (the “AMF”) in France in its capacity as competent authority pursuant to the Prospectus Regulation. The AMF only approves this Prospectus as meeting the standards of completeness, comprehensibility and consistency imposed by the Prospectus Regulation. Such approval should not be considered as an endorsement of the Issuer and on the quality of the Notes that are the subject of this Prospectus. Investors should make their own assessment as to the suitability of investing in the Notes.

Application will be made to Euronext Paris for the Notes to be admitted to trading on Euronext Paris on the Issue Date. Euronext Paris is a regulated market for the purposes of the Directive 2014/65/EU of May 15, 2014 (as amended, “MiFID II”), appearing on the list of regulated markets issued by the European Securities and Markets Authority (“ESMA”).

The Notes will be issued in dematerialized bearer form (*au porteur*) in the denomination of €200,000 each. Title to the Notes will be evidenced in accordance with Articles L. 211-3 and R. 211-1 of the French *Code monétaire et financier* by book-entries (*inscription en compte*). No physical documents of title (including *certificats représentatifs* pursuant to Article R. 211-7 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*) will be issued in respect of the Notes. The Notes will, upon issue, be inscribed in the books of Euroclear France (“Euroclear France”) which shall credit the accounts of the Account Holders. “Account Holder” shall mean any intermediary institution entitled to hold, directly or indirectly, accounts on behalf of its customers with Euroclear France, and includes Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“Euroclear”) and the depositary bank for Clearstream Banking S.A. (“Clearstream”).

The Notes have been assigned a rating of BB- by S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (“S&P”), Baa3 by Moody’s France SAS (“Moody’s”) and BBB by Fitch Ratings Ireland Limited (“Fitch”). As of the date of this Prospectus, the Issuer’s long-term and short-term debt has been respectively rated (i) “A3” and “P-2” with negative outlook by Moody’s, (ii) “BBB+” and “A-2” with stable outlook by S&P and (iii) “A-” and F2 with negative outlook by Fitch. Each of S&P, Moody’s and Fitch is a credit rating agency established in the European Union and registered under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 of September 16, 2009 (as amended, the “CRA Regulation”) and is included in the list of registered credit rating agencies published by ESMA on its website (<https://www.esma.europa.eu/supervision/credit-rating-agencies/risk>) in accordance with the CRA Regulation. Credit ratings are subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time by the relevant rating organization. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, change or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Copies of the documents incorporated by reference herein can be obtained free of charge on the Issuer’s website (www.edf.com) and the AMF’s website (www.amf-france.org).

Prospective investors should have regard to the risk factors described under the Section headed “Risk Factors” beginning on page 8 of this Prospectus, in connection with any investment in the Notes.

Social Structuring Advisor and Active Joint Bookrunner

CREDIT AGRICOLE CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANK

Active Joint Bookrunners

ING

IMI – INTESA SANPAOLO

J.P. MORGAN

MORGAN STANLEY

NATWEST MARKETS

Passive Joint Bookrunners

ABN AMRO

BBVA

CIC MARKET SOLUTIONS

COMMERZBANK

LA BANQUE POSTALE

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK AG

UNICREDIT

This Prospectus constitutes a prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation and of giving information with regard to the Issuer and its fully consolidated subsidiaries taken as a whole (the “**Group**”, the “**EDF Group**,” the “**EDF group**,” “**we**,” “**us**” and “**our**”) and the Notes which is necessary to enable investors to make an informed assessment of the assets and liabilities, financial position, profit and losses and prospects of the Issuer and the Group, as well as the rights attached to the Notes and the reasons for the issuance and its impact on the Issuer.

This Prospectus will be valid until 1 June 2021. The obligation to supplement the Prospectus in the event of significant new factors, material mistakes or material inaccuracies does not apply when the Prospectus is no longer valid.

This Prospectus is to be read in conjunction with the documents incorporated by reference herein (*see “Documents Incorporated by Reference”*) which have been previously or simultaneously published and which shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference in, and form part of, this Prospectus (except to the extent so specified in, or to the extent inconsistent with, this Prospectus).

Other than in relation to the documents which are deemed to be incorporated by reference (*see “Documents Incorporated by Reference”*), the information on the websites to which this Prospectus refers to are for information purposes only and does not form part of this Prospectus and has not been scrutinised or approved by the AMF.

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Prospectus in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes and, if given or made, such information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Issuer or any of the Joint Bookrunners (as defined in “*Subscription and Sale*”). Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor any offering, sale or delivery made in connection herewith shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer or those of the Group since the date hereof or the date upon which this Prospectus has been most recently supplemented or that there has been no adverse change in the financial position or financial performance of the Issuer or that of the Group since the date hereof or the date upon which this Prospectus has been most recently supplemented or that the information contained in it or any other information supplied in connection with the issue of the Notes is correct as of any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The distribution of this Prospectus and the offer or sale of Notes may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions. The Issuer and the Joint Bookrunners do not represent that this Prospectus may be lawfully distributed, or that any Notes may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any such jurisdiction, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, or assume any responsibility for facilitating any such distribution or offering. In particular, no action has been taken by the Issuer or the Joint Bookrunners which would permit an offering of the Notes to retail investors or distribution of this Prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, no Notes may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this Prospectus nor any offering material may be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations and the Joint Bookrunners (each as defined in Section “*Subscription and Sale*”) have represented that all offers and sales by them will be made on the same terms. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by the Issuer and the Joint Bookrunners to inform themselves about and to observe any such restriction. In particular, there are restrictions on the distribution of this Prospectus and the offer or sale of Notes in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Republic of Italy and the European Economic Area (*see Section “Subscription and Sale”*).

This Prospectus has been prepared on the basis that any offer of the Notes in the United Kingdom (the UK) will be made pursuant to an exemption under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the “**EUWA**”) (the “**UK Prospectus Regulation**”) from a requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Notes. This Prospectus is not a prospectus for the purpose of the UK Prospectus Regulation.

THE NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “**SECURITIES ACT**”) OR WITH ANY SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES. SUBJECT TO CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS, NOTES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS, EXCEPT IN TRANSACTIONS EXEMPT

FROM OR NOT SUBJECT TO THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON OFFERS AND SALES OF NOTES AND ON DISTRIBUTION OF THIS PROSPECTUS, SEE “*SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE*.”

The Joint Bookrunners have not separately verified the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus. The Joint Bookrunners do not have any fiduciary duties to investors and therefore assume no liability or obligation to investors. None of the Joint Bookrunners makes any representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, or accepts any responsibility or liability, with respect to the accuracy or completeness of any of the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus or any other information provided by the Issuer in connection with the issue and sale of the Notes. Neither this Prospectus nor any information incorporated by reference in this Prospectus (a) is intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation and (b) should be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer or the Joint Bookrunners that any recipient of this Prospectus or any information incorporated by reference should subscribe for or purchase the Notes. Neither this Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the issue and sale of the Notes constitutes an offer or invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Joint Bookrunners to any person to subscribe for or to purchase any Notes. In making an investment decision regarding the Notes, prospective investors must rely on their own independent investigation and appraisal of the (a) the Issuer, the Group, its business, its financial condition and affairs and (b) the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. The contents of this Prospectus are not to be construed as legal, business or tax advice. Each prospective investor should subscribe for or consult its own advisers as to legal, tax, financial, credit and related aspects of an investment in the Notes. None of the Joint Bookrunners undertakes to review the financial condition or affairs of the Issuer or the Group after the date of this Prospectus nor to advise any investor or potential investor in the Notes of any information coming to the attention of any of the Joint Bookrunners. Potential investors should, in particular, read carefully the Section entitled “*Risk Factors*” of this Prospectus before making a decision to invest in the Notes.

AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES MIGHT NOT BE SUITABLE FOR ALL INVESTORS - The Notes are complex financial instruments that may not be a suitable investment for all investors. Each potential investor in the Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of such investor's own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- (i) have sufficient knowledge and experience to properly assess the Notes, the merits and risks of investing in such Notes and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus;
- (ii) have access to and knowledge of appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation and sensitivity to the risk, an investment in the Notes and the impact the Notes might have on its overall investment portfolio;
- (iii) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all the risks of an investment in the Notes, including any currency exchange risk when the currency in which payment of principal or interests is to be made is different from that of the prospective investor;
- (iv) understand thoroughly the terms of the Notes and related risks and be familiar with the behaviour of the financial markets and any relevant indices;
- (v) be able to assess (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible changes in the economy, rates of interest or in other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks; and
- (vi) consult its own advisers as to legal, tax and related aspects of an investment in the Notes.

In addition, some potential investors are subject to restricting investment regulations. These prospective investors should consult their legal counsel in order to determine whether an investment in the Notes is authorised by law, whether such investment is compatible with their other borrowings and whether other selling restrictions are applicable to them.

IMPORTANT NOTICE RELATING TO “SOCIAL BONDS” - Prospective investors should have regard to the information set out in the “Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds” section of this Prospectus and must determine for themselves the relevance of such information for the purpose of any investment in the Notes together with any other investigation such investor deems necessary. In particular, no assurance is given by the Issuer that the use of such proceeds for any Eligible Projects (as defined in the Section entitled “Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds”) will satisfy, whether in whole or in part, any present or future investor expectations or requirements as regards any investment criteria or guidelines with which such investor or its investments are required to comply, whether by any present or future applicable law or regulations or by its own by-laws or other governing rules or investment portfolio mandates, in particular with regard to any direct or indirect environmental, sustainability or social impact of any projects or uses, the subject of or related to, any Eligible Projects. Furthermore, it should be noted that there is currently no clear definition (legal, regulatory or otherwise) of, nor market consensus as to what constitutes, a “social impact” or an equivalently-labelled project or as to what precise attributes are required for a particular project to be defined as such. As part of action plan for financing sustainable growth the EU Commission and the UK Government are considering respectively an EU classification system and an UK classification system which are expected to be gradually integrated into EU legislation and UK laws (as applicable) but no assurance can be given that such a clear definition or consensus will develop over time. Accordingly, no assurance is or can be given to investors that any Eligible Projects will meet any or all investor expectations regarding such objectives or that any adverse environmental, social and/or other impacts will not occur during the implementation of any Eligible Projects.

No assurance or representation is given as to the suitability or reliability for any purpose whatsoever of the second party opinion provided by S&P (the “**Second Party Opinion**”) or any opinion or certification of any third party (whether or not solicited by the Issuer) which may be made available in connection with the issue of the Notes and in particular with any Eligible Projects to fulfil any environmental, sustainability, social and/or other criteria. Neither the Second Party Opinion, nor any such other opinion or certification is, or shall be deemed to be, incorporated in and/or form part of this Prospectus.

IMPORTANT – PRIIPS REGULATION / PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS —

The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“**EEA**”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or both) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the “**Insurance Distribution Directive**”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014 (as amended, the “**PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been or will be prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

IMPORTANT – UK PRIIPS REGULATION / PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS

– The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the UK. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or both) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No. 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (“**FSMA**”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA. Consequently, no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “**UK PRIIPs Regulation**”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been or will be prepared and, therefore, offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

MIFID II PRODUCT GOVERNANCE - PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS AND ELIGIBLE COUNTERPARTIES ONLY TARGET MARKET —

Solely for the purposes of each manufacturer’s product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes, taking into account the five categories referred to in item 18 of the Guidelines on MiFID II product governance requirements published by ESMA on February 5, 2018, has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in MiFID II; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or

recommending the Notes (a “**distributor**”) should take into consideration the manufacturers’ target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturers’ target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

Singapore Securities and Futures Act Product Classification – In connection with Section 309B(1)(c) of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the “**SFA**”) and the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore (the “**CMP Regulations 2018**”), the Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A(1) of the SFA), the classification of the Notes as prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

Any Notes will only be offered and sold in Singapore in compliance with the SFA.

In this Prospectus, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires:

- all references to “**EDF**,” the “**Company**,” the “**Issuer**” and “**Electricité de France**” refer to EDF S.A.;
- all references to “**RTE**” refer to Réseau de Transport d’Électricité, a regulated subsidiary of EDF managed independently within the meaning of the French *Code de l’énergie* and accounted for using the equity method;
- all references to “**Enedis**” refer to Enedis S.A., a regulated subsidiary of EDF managed independently within the meaning of the French *Code de l’énergie* and fully consolidated;
- all references to “**Framatome**” refer to Framatome S.A.S., a fully consolidated subsidiary of EDF, since the acquisition by EDF of 75.5% of its capital and voting rights on December 31, 2017; and
- all references to “**€**,” “**EURO**,” “**Euro**,” “**EUR**” or “**euro**” are to the lawful currency of the European Monetary Union, all references to “**£**,” “**GBP**,” “**pounds sterling**” and “**Sterling**” are to the lawful currency of the United Kingdom, and all references to “**\$**,” “**USD**” and “**U.S. Dollars**” are to the lawful currency of the United States of America.

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RISK FACTORS

The Notes are being offered to qualified investors only and are not suitable for retail investors. Investors should not purchase the Notes in the primary or secondary markets unless they are professional investors. An investment in the Notes involves a high degree of risk. Before investing, the Issuer urges you to carefully review the following risk factors, and other information included or incorporated by reference herein, in their entirety and carefully consider the risks and considerations relevant to an investment in the Notes.

These risks are, on the date hereof, the risks that the Group believes are specific to the Group and material for an informed investment decision with respect to investing in the Notes. Investors could lose all or part of their investment. All of these factors are contingencies which may or may not occur. Moreover, if and to the extent that any of the risks described below materialize, they may occur in combination with other risks, which would compound the adverse effect of such risks on the Group's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. The occurrence of one or more of these risks, alone or in combination with other circumstances, may prevent the Issuer from being able to pay interest, principal or other amounts on the Notes when due and you could lose all or part of your investment. There may be other risks that the Group has not yet identified or does not consider as of the date hereof likely to have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations or growth. The risks described below may relate to the Issuer or the Group.

Factors which the Issuer believes may be material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Notes are also described below.

In each sub-category below the Issuer sets out first the most material risks, in its assessment, taking into account the expected magnitude of their negative impact and the probability of their occurrence.

Words and expressions defined under Sections "Terms and Conditions of the Notes" shall have the same meanings in this Section. References to "Conditions" in this Section refer to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes.

Prospective investors should read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Prospectus and in any documents incorporated by reference herein and reach their own views prior to making any investment decision. In particular, investors should make their own assessment as to the risks associated with the Notes prior to investing in the Notes. Prospective investors should consult their own financial and legal advisers about risks associated with investment in the Notes and the suitability of investing in the Notes in light of their particular circumstances.

1. RISK FACTORS RELATING TO THE ISSUER

The EDF Group operates in a fast-changing environment that entails numerous risks of various kinds: they may be strategic or operational; some are exogenous, others are endogenous and inherent to the EDF Group's business lines. Their consequences may be manifold and may affect the EDF Group's operating results, the EDF Group's financial position and its ability to finance its strategy or development, affect its internal or external stakeholders or environment, or impact its reputation.

The EDF Group describes hereinafter the specific risks to which it considers itself exposed. The principle of specificity leads us to describe in this section only those risks for which the specificity of the EDF Group is a key factor. For risks that are not specific to the EDF Group, the absence of a risk description in this section does not exclude the EDF Group from taking the risk into account.

Risks are divided into the five following categories:

- "Market regulation, political and legal risks" describes the risks related to changes in public policy and regulation in the countries and territories where the EDF Group operates, as well as the legal risks to which the EDF Group is exposed;
- "Financial and market risks" describes the risks arising from exposure to the energy markets in which the EDF Group operates, as well as risks related to changes in the financial markets and the reliability of related information;

- “Group transformation and strategic risks” describes the risks related to the EDF Group’s ability to adapt, particularly in terms of strategy and skills, in response to the needs for transformation brought about by climate change, new competition, and technological and societal changes;
- “Operational performance” describes the risks related to the control of the EDF Group’s operating activities across its various industrial activities and projects, including EPR, services and sales. In particular, this section describes the risk to the EDF Group relating to current and/or future EPR projects, which is a major risk; and
- “Specific risks related to nuclear activities” supplements the category “Operational performance” for the EDF Group’s nuclear-related activities, which entails additional risk factors and special provisions, particularly in view of the primary requirements of nuclear safety and the very long-term capital-intensive nature of nuclear activity.

The risks are outlined in detail in each of the relevant sections for their respective category. They are numbered to make it easier to connect the table with the graph and the detailed descriptions that follow.

The economic disruptions caused by the Covid health crisis led to a drop in demand for electricity in 2020 and had a significant impact on many of the EDF Group’s activities, most notably nuclear production, construction sites (construction of major projects and maintenance of nuclear power plants) and service activities. This health crisis will continue to affect the EDF Group’s performance in 2021 and beyond. Its impact on the EDF Group’s risks is specified in the presentation of each of the risks concerned. The main impacts are as follows:

- disruption of industrial supply chains for products or equipment from countries affected by the epidemic (risk 4E);
- health impacts on the activity of the EDF Group’s employees and service providers (risk 4C);
- disruption of the running of the EDF Group’s operations, construction sites and major projects in the event of restrictions likely to affect business continuity (risk 4A) and possibly the level of production, particularly in the event of an impact on nuclear unit shutdowns (risk 5A);
- Covid impact effects on demand and the weakening of the economy (unpaid and uncollectable amounts) (3A);
- impact of a possible slowdown in economic activity with regard to the price of raw materials and electricity on the wholesale markets, as well as on the level of demand for electricity or counterparty risks (risks 2C and 2E);
- impact of a disruption in the financial markets through a decrease in the valuation of the portfolio of dedicated assets or pension assets affecting the EDF Group’s financial results and the coverage rate of nuclear provisions, and impact of a decrease in interest rates on the calculation of the amount of nuclear provisions and provisions for employee benefits.

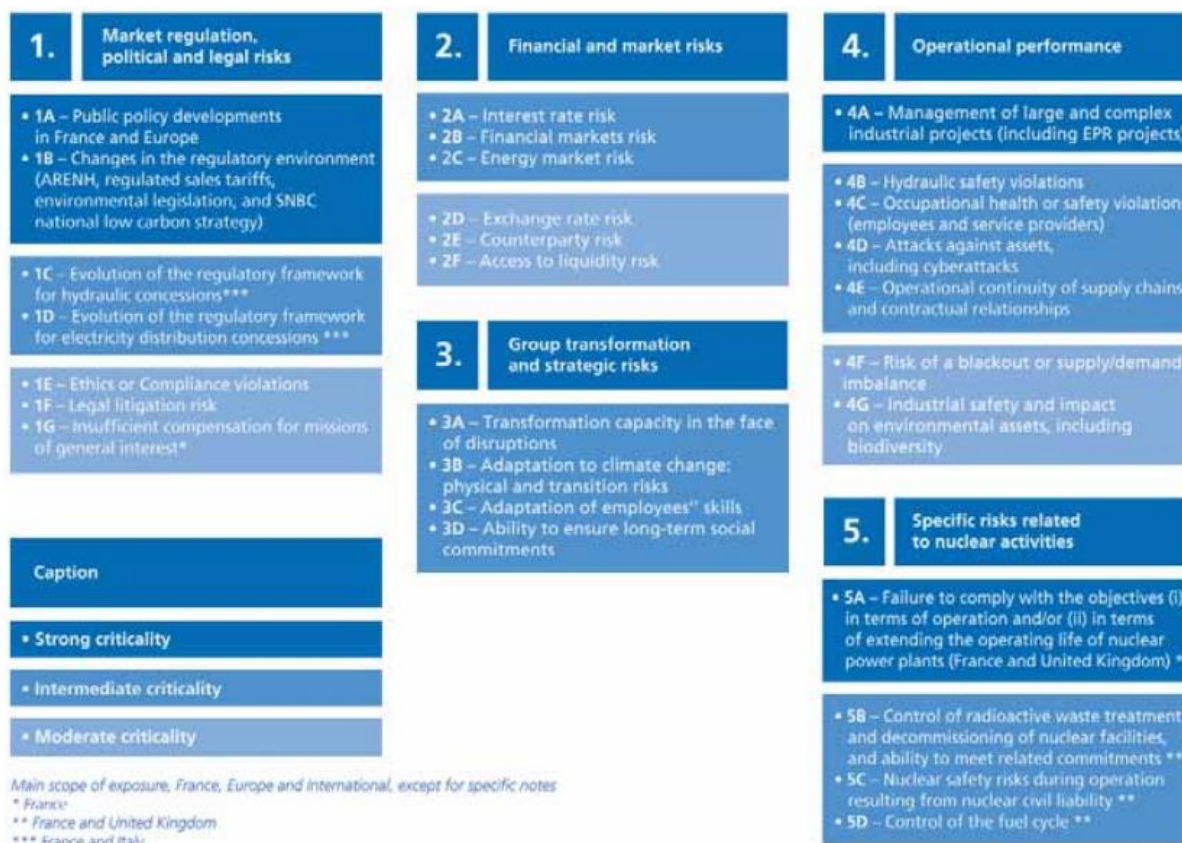
These impacts could be accentuated if the crisis were to continue.

All the risks identified have been selected because they are significant in terms of the materiality of their estimated impact on the EDF Group. In addition, they are prioritised based on a qualitative assessment of their criticality, taking into account simultaneously the significance of the potential impact for the EDF Group, the probability of their occurrence and the level of control, in light of the actions undertaken. This prioritisation produces a three-level scale for all risks: the criticality can be considered strong, intermediate or moderate. The categories are not hierarchically arranged, but the risks are compared with each other, which is reflected in their level of criticality.

As a general rule, the scope of exposure is France, Belgium, Italy, the United Kingdom and all countries in which the EDF Group is present. Where the scope of exposure is more restrictive, it is specified in the table and in the risk description.

Exposure to risk may vary according to duration. The potential impact of these risks may produce effects at very different time horizons, ranging from very short term (less than a year), to medium term (up to a few years) to very long term (up to several decades or more, given the nature of the relevant industrial activities which may span centuries).

EDF GROUP'S SPECIFIC RISKS



MARKET REGULATION, POLITICAL AND LEGAL RISKS

1A: Public policy developments in France and Europe.

Changes in public energy policies and the political framework of market regulation in the countries where the Group operates, such as the energy-climate act or the Multi-year Energy Programme (PPE) in France, or the “Green deal” in Europe, are likely to lead to profound changes in the Group’ governance or business portfolio. These could hinder the Group’s development in relation to its competitors or undermine its ability to meet its commitment to climate protection.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Strong.

By decree of 21 April 2020, the French government adopted the Multiannual Energy Programming (PPE) which sets out the government’s priorities for action in the field of energy for the continental metropolis for the period 2019-2028.

In particular, in this context:

- the French Government has confirmed the objective of diversifying the electricity mix and reducing nuclear power to 50% of electricity production in France by 2035: to reduce nuclear power to 50% of the energy mix, 14 reactors should be shut down by 2035 (including the two at Fessenheim). This would represent a quarter of the reactors currently operating in France. At the request of the French government,

EDF offered to study the shutdown of reactor pairs at the Blayais, Bugey, Chinon, Cruas, Dampierre, Gravelines and Tricastin sites. It will ultimately be up to the government to identify which sites have priority. It could therefore be decided to shut down one or more reactors in the EDF fleet prematurely, not as a result of an industrial choice but as a result of the application of the Multi-year Energy Programme (PPE). Such decisions should lead to EDF being compensated for the harm suffered, as reiterated by the French Constitutional Council in a decision of 13 August 2015;

- in this respect, with regard to the Fessenheim nuclear power plant, on 27 September 2019, EDF sent the Minister responsible for ecological and solidarity transition and the Nuclear Safety Authority the declaration of permanent shutdown of the two reactors of the Fessenheim nuclear power plant, and, on 30 September 2019 a request to terminate the authorisation to operate such plant. The submission of this request and declaration follows the signing, on 27 September 2019, by the French State and EDF, of the protocol governing the State's indemnification of EDF for the early closure of the Fessenheim power plant. In accordance with the Decree of 18 February 2020 repealing this authorisation, reactors no. 1 and no. 2 were definitively shut down on 22 February 2020 and 30 June of the same year, respectively. Decommissioning operations will only begin once the decree stipulating decommissioning operations has been issued by the French Minister in charge of nuclear safety.

The Energy-Climate Act was enacted on 8 November 2019. It specifies the key points of the energy and ecological transition policy in France and updates the objectives set by the energy transition act for green growth. In particular:

- in terms of energy mix, the Act ratifies the postponement to 2035 of the deadline for reducing the share of nuclear power in electricity production to 50%. The Act also raises the fossil fuel consumption reduction target from 30 to 40% by 2030 (compared to 2012), and plans to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 by dividing greenhouse gas emissions by a factor of more than six;
- it sets up a scheme to limit from 1 January 2022 the level of CO₂ emissions from installations generating electricity from fossil fuels, with the aim of closing down coal-fired power stations by 2022;
- in addition, the Act changes the ARENH system in two ways: it raises the "ARENH ceiling" from 100 to 150TWh as of 1 January 2020 to allow the French government to increase the maximum overall volume of electricity that EDF transfers to alternative suppliers by decree to 150TWh. The Act also authorises the French government to revise the price of ARENH. In its decision of 7 November 2019, the French *Conseil constitutionnel* (Constitutional Council) made the legality of such a decree conditional on sufficient consideration of "the economic conditions governing the generation of electricity by nuclear power plants". However, the French government had not implemented these possibilities by the end of 2020.

The Act also specifies the procedure concerning the Strategic Business Plan (PSE), which will have to cover both periods of the Multi-year Energy Programme (PPE), be made public (with the exception of information relating to business secrecy), and present the accompanying measures put in place for employees as a result of the closure of nuclear or thermal power stations. In the event that the PSE is incompatible with the PPE, the act provides for a formal notice followed, if necessary, by sanctions.

The European legal framework, which notably organises the liberalisation of the energy sector and climate and energy policies, underwent significant changes in 2019 with the finalisation of the Clean Energy Package and is likely to evolve in the future, in particular through the "Green deal".

The "Green deal", a flagship mechanism of the new European Commission, is likely to include key provisions for the energy sector in general and the EDF Group in particular. In this context, the foundations for important changes in the European legal framework applicable to the energy sector and affecting climate and energy policies were laid in 2020 with the publication by the European Commission of several strategies and a limited number of concrete legislative proposals on infrastructure and sustainable finance. The potential consequences could be as follows:

- the revision of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS) within the EU, including its extension to other sectors, could introduce many uncertainties and risks regarding the level and predictability of prices. Furthermore, the relationship between the various measures and objectives currently under review (renewables, energy efficiency) must also be clarified;
- the various legislative proposals aimed at regulating the development of hydrogen could limit support policies to renewable hydrogen only, thus limiting funding for electrolytic hydrogen produced from the French low-carbon electricity mix;
- the revision of the Guidelines for State Aid for Energy and the Environment (LDAEE) poses a pivotal challenge for the EDF Group's future investments. The main risks are the alignment of the LDAEE with the taxonomy (in particular the possible exclusion of nuclear and certain hydraulic activities), the creation of brakes on long-term investments and possible restrictions on capacity mechanisms.

In 2020, the legal framework for the European Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance was set out in more detail.

At the end of 2020, the taxonomy delegated act proposed by the Commission did not include nuclear power, which was dealt with in a specific process; referred to restrictions on hydraulic works that go beyond the applicable European legal framework; and proposed an emission threshold for low-carbon hydrogen that would not allow the hydrogen produced from the French electricity mix to be classified as sustainable. EDF continues to be strongly active on this subject, even though the Council and the European Parliament have the right to veto the text in its entirety. This poses a major risk for the Group, as the exclusion of nuclear power could seriously hamper the Group's ability to finance itself.

In addition, the negotiations that the French State began in 2020 with the European Commission on the new regulation of existing nuclear power will continue in 2021.

These developments could be unfavourable to the Group and could adversely affect its ability to meet its commitment to climate protection. In particular, they could result in insufficient asset compensation, not be in line with the Group's development objectives, change the competitive environment in which the Group operates, change the level of regulated tariffs or affect the profitability of current or future production units or any of the Group's other activities. In general, the legislative and regulatory framework put in place in France, in Europe or in the countries where the EDF Group is present is likely to have a significant impact on the Group's results or its business model.

Moreover, in terms of the governance or delimitation of its scope of activity that may be enforced, EDF Group could be affected by a limitation or loss of control of certain strategic and operational decisions that could have a negative impact on the outlook and profitability of its various activities. At the same time, EDF, as a shareholder, may continue to bear certain risks, calling into question its potential liability with regard to third parties or affecting the profitability of its assets. Finally, the competent authorities or certain States could, in order to preserve or promote competition on certain energy markets, take decisions that are contrary to the Group's economic or financial interests or that impact its integrated operator model.

Finally, in the renewable energies field, EDF relies primarily on its EDF Renewables subsidiary (see section 1.4.1.3.3 "EDF Renewables activities" of the 2020 URD), which does business in numerous countries. The profitability of these developments often depends on the support and tendering policies implemented in the different countries. The Group cannot guarantee that these policies will not change in some of these countries in ways that will be detrimental to the profitability of investments.

1B: Changes in the regulatory environment (ARENH, regulated sales tariffs, environmental legislation, ESC and SNBC national low carbon strategy).

A significant portion of the Group's revenues comes from regulated activities. Thus, any change in regulated sales tariffs, the ARENH or the Tariffs for Using the Public Transmission and Distribution Networks (TURPE), or any change in the regulation (energy savings certificates, environment regulation, CO2 regulation), would be likely to affect the Group's profitability and its ability to meet the challenges of energy transition by developing low-carbon energy solutions for the protection of the climate. Furthermore, given

the impact of ARENH on EDF's financial situation, the failure of its reform represents a major risk for the Group

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Strong.

ARENH reform - major risk if no reform is carried out

The law on the New Organisation of the Electricity Market (NOME law or *Nouvelle Organisation du Marché de l'Electricité*) has introduced the Regulated Access to Electricity from the Existing Nuclear Fleet (ARENH), for the benefit of EDF's competing electricity suppliers.

The Multi-Year Energy Programme (PPE) stipulates that *"the government will propose the terms of a new regulation for existing nuclear power that will make it possible to guarantee consumer protection against market price increases beyond 2025 by giving them the competitive advantage linked to the investment made in the historic nuclear fleet, while giving EDF the financial capacity to ensure the economic sustainability of the generation facilities to meet the needs of the PPE in low price scenarios"*.

With this in mind, in January 2020, the government launched a call for contributions from market players and stakeholders on the fundamental findings that lead to the need for a new economic regulation, as well as on its proposed construction and operating principles.

Any modification of the ARENH system (volume ceiling, prices) or its replacement by a new system is the responsibility of the French government or the legislator and requires prior in-depth discussions with the European Commission, which means that there is a great deal of uncertainty about what changes will ultimately be implemented and the associated deadlines.

In this context, the major risks for the Group are as follows:

- with regard to the existing ARENH system, under the current conditions of the scheme:
- the optional nature of the mechanism gives suppliers opportunities for arbitrage between the ARENH mechanism and the markets to the detriment of EDF, and exposes EDF to major uncertainties that have a negative impact on the effectiveness of its energy market risk management with no corresponding consideration since the option is free of charge. As a result, EDF is highly exposed to falls in wholesale electricity market prices when their total level (energy + capacity) is below the ARENH price (currently €42/MWh) for the year of delivery in question. Conversely, the positive impact of wholesale electricity market price increases is limited when their total level (energy + capacity) is above the ARENH price,
- risk of an increase in the volume of ARENH without sufficient change in price (see "risk 1A Changes in public policies in France and Europe" above). If this development were implemented, it would further reduce EDF's ability to benefit from wholesale market prices for electricity when their total level (energy + capacity) is above the ARENH price. The French government has announced, however, that it will not increase the ceiling of the HRDA for 2021,
- furthermore, the implementation of the mechanism was the subject of disputes in 2020, described in note 1.4.1 to the consolidated financial statements. These disputes relating to the application of force majeure in the context of the Covid-19 health crisis exemplify the arbitrage carried out by certain alternative suppliers when market prices become lower than the ARENH price, by suspending the performance of the ARENH contract between them and EDF in order to benefit from cheaper supplies on the markets;
- with regard to future regulations: a comprehensive negotiation on the framework of the future regulation of existing nuclear power is currently underway between the French State and the European Commission. The main risks relate to the level of prices, the French State's ability to negotiate with the European Commission sufficient terms of compensation and proportionate consideration. The risk that these negotiations might fail is a major risk for the Group, particularly in its ability to finance the development

of its strategy.

Tariff regulation

In France, a significant portion of the EDF Group's revenues is based on regulated tariffs set by public authorities or regulatory authorities (Electricity Regulated Sales Tariffs – TRVE, Tariffs for Using the Public Transmission and Distribution Networks – TURPE).

Within the framework of the Energy and Climate Act, several provisions have been taken concerning regulated sales tariffs or the ARENH:

- the provisions concerning the ARENH: they are described in the above paragraph (Developments in public policies in France and Europe);
- the reduced scope of sites eligible for the Regulated Sales Tariffs (TRVE): as of 1 January 2021, only domestic end consumers, including sole proprietors and co-owners' associations of a single residential building;
- domestic end consumers, including sole proprietors and co-owners' associations of a single residential building,
- and non-domestic end consumers employing fewer than ten people and having annual sales, revenue or balance sheet total not exceeding €2 million may benefit from the TRVE for their sites with a subscribed power less than or equal to 36kVA.

In this context, the major risks for the Group are as follows:

- with regard to the regulated sales tariffs: risk of disputes by stakeholders;
- with regard to TURPE 6: the Energy Regulatory Commission has been organising the consultation process since 2019 for the future TURPE 6. This process gave rise to a deliberation by the Energy Regulatory Commission on 21 January 2021 and should culminate in a publication in the French Official Gazette at the end of March 2021, due to come into force on 1 August 2021. The risk involves whether the level of compensation of network operators is sufficient to enable them to carry out the tasks entrusted to them.

More generally, in France as in other countries, the Group cannot guarantee that the ARENH, regulated sales tariffs, TURPE or local tariff regulations will be set at levels that enable it to preserve its short-, medium- and long-term investment capacity and its proprietary interest, by ensuring a fair return on the capital invested by the Group in its generation, service, transmission and distribution assets.

Other regulatory issues

- **Environmental regulation (ER):** in order to meet the National Low Carbon Strategy (SNBC) target of zero CO2 emissions from residential and tertiary buildings by 2050, the 2020 ER, which is due to come into force at the beginning of 2022 for single-family homes, multi-family dwellings, office and educational buildings and will be applied one year later for the other tertiary sectors, gives priority to reducing the carbon footprint of buildings. Correcting the pitfalls of the 2012 thermal regulation which led to the generalisation of gas heating in collective housing, the 2020 ER aims to promote the use of low carbon energy in low-energy buildings by concentrating on three priority areas:
- continuing to improve energy performance and reduce consumption in new buildings, with even more efficient insulation, with the same minimum level of insulation for all;
- reducing the carbon impact of new buildings on the "operation" and "construction" sides;

- ensuring better adaptation to future climatic conditions, including “summer comfort” to “withstand the heat waves that will become more frequent and intense as a result of climate change”.

In particular, it is expected that a greenhouse gas (GHG) emission cap on operations will be set at 4kg CO₂ eq/m².yr in single-family homes and 14kg CO₂ eq/m².yr in collective housing, initially before being reduced to 6kg CO₂ eq/m².yr thereafter. These values would facilitate the deployment of efficient, low-carbon solutions such as heat pumps (PAC), virtuous heating networks (rate of renewable and recoverable ENR&R energy >60%) and biomass.

The texts – decree and order – enabling the implementation of this system are expected to be published in the first half of 2021.

- **Energy Savings Certificates:** In France, the energy savings certificates (ESC) measure, which is set out in Articles L. 221-1 *et seq.* of the French Energy Code, imposes energy savings obligations on energy sellers. It sets a multi-year savings target and financial penalties for non-compliance. This measure was revised as of the third period (2015-2017) by adding an additional measure relating to energy savings for the benefit of households facing energy poverty, thereby reinforcing the Group’s actions relating to the CSR issue of “Energy poverty and social innovation”. The overall level of bonds was doubled in the fourth period (2018-20, extended to 2021). The Act of 8 November 2019 also includes a chapter on the fight against ESC fraud and aims to greatly increase the number and effectiveness of controls and sanctions.

The doubling of the bond, in a market where the activation of new energy-saving deposits generating Energy Saving Certificates takes time and is subject to increased competition between obligors, has led to considerable pressure, resulting in particular in a significant increase in the price paid for trading Energy Saving Certificates over-the-counter. The latter has levelled off relatively well since the beginning of 2019 under the combined effect of the Government’s “stimulus package” and the one-year extension of the fourth period. However, there is still a risk that the objective will not be achieved by the end of the period, which may therefore lead to deterioration in the Group’s financial position. In addition, the fifth period, which is to begin in 2022, could result in increased bond volumes and constraints, which would pose new risks to achieving the objective. Finally, there is a risk of non-compliance regarding the ESCs (produced or acquired by EDF), for which the Group has set up appropriate governance and mechanisms.

- **Price of CO₂:** There is also a risk, which could be brought about by inadequate regulation, that CO₂ prices may be too low or highly volatile and not allow sufficient development of low-carbon energy solutions, at the expense of an effective transition in favour of the fight against climate change. This may represent a loss of opportunity to promote the Group’s low-carbon energy solutions and call into question the Group’s ability to achieve its decarbonisation objectives.

1C: Evolution of the legal and regulatory framework for hydraulic concessions.

The Group carries out its hydropower generation activities under concessions, licence or delegation agreements. Therefore, the Group does not always own the assets it operates. In France, changes in the legislative and regulatory framework, particularly for the renewal of concessions (provisions for the most powerful installations), changes in the economic conditions of concession specifications and the conditions for implementing advertising and competitive bidding procedures could have an impact on the Group’s results.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

In France, hydropower generation facilities are operated under concessions awarded by the French State for structures of 4.5MW or more and within the framework of prefectural authorisations for structures of less than 4.5MW. The challenges associated with the renewal of hydraulic concessions in France are specified in section 1.4.1.3.1.4 “Hydropower generation issues” of the 2020 URD. To date, the French State has still not renewed 20 concession titles that expired on 31 December 2020, corresponding to an installed capacity of

2,508MW.

The EDF Group cannot guarantee that each of the concessions that it currently operates will be renewed, or that any concession will be renewed under the same financial terms and conditions as the initial concession. Furthermore, the Group cannot guarantee that the compensation paid by the government in the event of early termination of a concession's operation will fully compensate the Group's consequent loss of revenue, or that future regulations will not change in a way that could negatively affect the Group. These factors could have an adverse impact on its activities and financial position.

The Group also operates under hydroelectric power generation concessions in other countries where it operates, notably in Italy. Depending on the conditions in each country, these concessions may not be continued or may not be renewed in its favour with changes to the financial terms and conditions of the concession specifications, which would have an adverse impact on the Group's activities and financial position.

1D: Evolution of the regulatory framework for electricity distribution concessions.

Enedis conducts its distribution activities under public service concessions and does not own most of the assets it operates. Changes in the regulatory framework, and in concession specifications could have an impact on the Group's results.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

In France, the law stipulates that Enedis and the Local Distribution Companies (LDC) have, in their respective service areas (as well as EDF for areas not interconnected to the continental metropolitan network), exclusive rights to ensure the public service of public electricity distribution. In the same way, EDF and the LDCs carry out a supply mission in their service areas at regulated tariffs, similarly under the exclusive rights granted to them under law.

Insofar as all the assets constituting the public electricity distribution network, with the exception of the source substations, are owned by the authorities organising the public distribution of electricity (AODE), the law provides that Enedis enters into concession agreements with the latter, generally for a term of 25 to 30 years. In this way, Enedis carries out its public service missions (network maintenance, renewal and development, metering, connections, etc.) both under the law (the French Energy Code specifies the missions of distribution network operators) and under these contracts. Moreover, the purpose of such contracts is, yet again in application of the law, to provide access to the regulated sales tariffs; they are therefore trilateral (they bind the authorities organising the public distribution of electricity (AODE), the distribution system operator and the supplier to the regulated tariffs).

Due to the exclusive rights granted to them, Enedis and EDF, when renewing a concession contract, cannot be pitted against other players. This is the legal basis for the current process of renewing concession contracts with all of the authorities in charge of organising electricity distribution, based on a new contract template drawn up in December 2017 by the FNCCR (*Fédération nationale des collectivités concédantes et régies* (National Federation of Licensing Authorities)), France Urbaine, EDF and Enedis. Although two recent decisions by the French Council of State (*Conseil d'État*) have confirmed the compatibility of the exclusive rights granted to EDF and Enedis with, on the one hand, European Union law and, on the other hand, the constitutional principle of the free administration of local authorities, the Group cannot guarantee that such provisions will not be modified in the future through legislation. Furthermore, the Group may not obtain the renewal of these contracts under the same financial terms and conditions.

1E: Ethics or Compliance Violations.

Risks of prohibited and unethical practices in the conduct of business by employees or third parties could put the EDF Group at risk of non-compliance with regulations, or even violations of human rights or fundamental freedoms.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Moderate.

The international nature of the Group's activities and the strengthening of regulatory frameworks that punish unethical business practices, in particular, are likely to expose the Group, its employees or third parties acting on behalf of the Group to breaches of its ethical commitments or non-compliance that could damage its reputation or lead to civil or criminal sanctions.

The Group has implemented all the necessary measures to ensure that its practices comply with the regulations in force. Reporting to the General Secretariat, the Group Ethics and Compliance Department (DECG) is responsible for disseminating knowledge of, and compliance with, the Group's ethical values, as well as the main regulations to which the Group is subject by virtue of its activity and geographical locations. In particular, thirteen programmes have been set up to prevent risks relating to ethical breaches or non-compliance. These programmes cover the following topics:

- preventing the risk of corruption and influence peddling;
- preventing conflicts of interest;
- fight against fraud;
- compliance with international sanctions programmes;
- prevention of harassment and discrimination;
- prevention of market abuse;
- prevention of the risk of money laundering and financing of terrorism;
- compliance with the EMIR European regulation (European Market Infrastructure Regulation to regulate financial markets);
- compliance with the REMIT (Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency) regulation;
- preventing breaches of competition law; personal data protection; export control (dual-use goods);
- a duty of care (which covers the environment, human rights and health and safety).

These programmes are set out in section 3.3.2 "Ethics, compliance and human rights" of the 2020 URD. Failure to comply in any way with the regulations associated with these various topics could cause legal action to be taken against EDF, which could adversely affect the Group's results and reputation.

1F: Legal litigation risk.

Proceedings or litigation could have a significant financial or reputational impact on the Group.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Moderate

In the ordinary course of its business, the EDF Group is involved in litigation, the development of outcome of which could have a material adverse effect on its results or financial position.

In particular, the EDF Group is subject in France to proceedings initiated by its competitors or by administrative authorities owing to its position in certain markets. Claims made against EDF could be considerable and could lead to the payment of compensation or a fine, or even lead to orders being issued that could have an impact on some of EDF's activities. For example, in proceedings before the competition authorities in France or by the European Commission, the amount of fines may be as high as 10% of the consolidated revenues of the company concerned (or of the group to which it belongs, as the case may be). The EDF Group may also be involved in litigation relating to commercial or fiscal disputes with significant stakes, the outcome of which is inherently

unpredictable.

The EDF Group considers that overall, in all the countries in which it operates it complies with all the specific regulations in force, and mainly those relating to the conditions under which it carries out its nuclear activities, but it cannot anticipate in this respect what the supervisory and administrative or judicial authorities, which are consulted, may decide. These risks are monitored with particular vigilance and give rise to implementation of prevention policies (contractual policies, compliance policies, etc.). A procedure is in place to provide information to the Group's Legal Department on actual or potential material litigation or other disputes and investigations.

The main proceedings in which the EDF Group is involved are described in notes 17.3, 5 and 1.4.1 of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended on 31 December 2020 and in section 7.1.5 "Disputes" of the 2020 URD.

1G: Insufficient compensation for missions of general interest.

EDF is responsible for certain general interest missions, in particular public service missions, the costs of which are covered by mechanisms that might not fully compensate for the additional costs incurred in connection with these obligations, or which might be called into question.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Moderate.

In France, public service missions are assigned to EDF under French law (in particular Articles L. 121-1 *et seq.* of the French Energy Code), which also provides for compensation mechanisms in favour of EDF in respect of the discharge of such missions. The estimated amount of public service energy costs to be offset in France in 2021 for EDF amounts to €9,492.1 million (decision of the Energy Regulation Commission of 15 July 2020 on the assessment of public service energy costs for 2021) (it must be noted that the repayment schedule came to an end and that the historical CSPE receivable was thus entirely reimbursed). The amounts of public service charges are set out in the Finance Act n°2020-1721 of 29 December 2020 for 2021.

The development of renewable energies connected directly to the distribution network may, in certain regions, saturate the reception capacities of the source substations and networks. This situation may possibly generate local imbalances, or disputes if Enedis must disconnect certain producers or connect them with significant delays. New investments may be required in these regions, with the risk that the costs associated therewith may not be taken into account.

More broadly, the texts provide for EDF to be fully compensated for the public service charges it bears. However, even if this principle of full compensation of public service obligations is legislated, it cannot be completely ruled out that the terms of said compensation may be called into question and that said compensation may not include any new public service obligation allocated to EDF (for example, at the end of the negotiations on the new public service contract).

EDF maintains a close dialogue with the French State authorities on the issue of financing public energy service obligations in order to implement and secure the compensation mechanism (particularly with respect to working capital requirements), so as to secure payment by the French State at the end of the year and avoid year-on-year arbitrations by the French State. The occurrence of any of these events may have an adverse impact on EDF's activities, results and financial position. Such situations could also call into question the Group's ability to meet its CSR goals, mainly those aiming at helping fragile populations (see section 3.3.4 "Energy poverty and social innovation" of the 2020 URD).

FINANCIAL AND MARKET RISKS

The EDF Group, through its varied activities, is exposed to numerous financial and market risks. This section describes these various risks by addressing interest rate risk, financial market risk, energy market risk, foreign exchange risk, counterparty risk and liquidity risk. All of these risks could affect the Group's ability to finance its investments. Financial and market risks are also discussed in section 5.1.6 of the 2020 URD and the appendices to the financial statements ended on 31 December 2020.

2A – Interest rate risk.

The Group is exposed to risks related to changes in interest rates in the various countries in which it operates. These rates depend partly on the decisions of the central banks.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

Risk of falling interest rates

Lower interest rate fluctuations could affect the Group's economic indebtedness, due to changes in the value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities, as well as its discounted liabilities. The discount rates for pension and other specific employee benefit commitments (see note 16 of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020) and the Group's long-term nuclear commitments (see note 15 of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020) are directly or indirectly linked to interest rates over different time horizons.

For the specific case of nuclear provisions in France, given the decline in rates over the past few years, the discount rate could be reduced over the next few years. The extent of this decrease, if any, will depend on the future evolution of rates, mainly 20-year sovereign rates.

The order of 1 July 2020 on securing the financing of nuclear expenses, which amends the initial order of 21 March 2007, outlines new provisions concerning the regulatory ceiling on the discount rate. This is now expressed as a real value corresponding to the unrounded representative value of the expected long-term actual interest rate used for the calculation published by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) of the ultimate forward rate (UFR) applicable on the relevant date, increased by 150 basis points. This ceiling is applicable as from the year 2024. Until 2024, the ceiling is equal to the weighted average of 2.3% and this new ceiling. The weighting assigned to the 2.3% amount is set at 50% for 2020, 25% for 2021, 12.5% for 2022 and 6.25% for 2023.

Furthermore, an increase in nuclear provisions due to a decrease of the discount rate may require allocations to the dedicated assets and may result in an adverse effect on the Group's results, cash flow generation and net debt.

As the case may be, this increase in provisions, including those covered by dedicated assets, does not mean however a mechanical impact on the amount to be allocated to dedicated assets as of the considered dates, as the former depends on:

- the return on dedicated assets and the resulting hedge rate;
- the period within which the allocation is made, as applicable rules provide for the option to set a maximum time period to proceed with the allocation, subject to approval by the Supervisory Authority.

In this respect, the decree of 1 July 2020 relating to securing the financing of nuclear expenses has modified the regulatory framework of the allocation obligation:

- elimination of the obligation, which previously existed under certain conditions, to allocate funds to dedicated assets when the coverage rate is greater than 100%;
- raising the threshold to 120% (from 110% previously) above which it is possible to withdraw funds from dedicated assets;
- increasing to 5 years (instead of 3 years previously) the maximum period for allocating funds to dedicated assets in the event of undercoverage, following authorisation by the administrative authority.

These changes have no impact on the pre-existing 2020 allocation obligation in respect of the financial statements as at 31 December 2018 (€797 million) which was met in 2020.

Given the changes in the regulatory framework, no additional allocation is expected in respect of 2020, as the rate of coverage of nuclear provisions by dedicated assets is greater than 100%.

Overall, a 1% decrease in interest rates would have the following impacts:

- (i) an impact on pre-tax income that could amount to approximately -€1,220 million for nuclear liabilities in France, as a result of the impact of this rate cut on the corresponding discount rate, all other things being equal;
- (ii) an impact on pre-tax income of approximately -€200 million for provisions for employee benefits in France, as a result of the impact of this rate cut on the corresponding discount rate.

In total, the sensitivity of pre-tax income therefore amounts to approximately -€1,420 million for a 1% fall in interest rates.

Risk of higher interest rates

Upward variations in interest rates could affect the Group's ability to obtain financing on optimal terms, or even its ability to refinance itself if the markets were very strained in view of the risk related to changes in flows linked to variable-rate financial assets and liabilities. Financial securities and derivatives held by the Group, as well as debts issued, may pay or receive coupons directly indexed to variable interest rates.

Thus, a 1% increase in interest rates would have an effect on the pre-tax income of approximately -€200 million, due to the increase in coupons linked to the debt issued by the Group.

These unfavorable impacts related to a rise in interest rates are in principle more than offset by the favorable impacts related to a rise in interest rates in connection with long-term commitments (see previous point).

2B – Financial markets risk.

As a result of its activities, the EDF Group is exposed to risks related to the financial markets, in particular equity risk.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

The Group is exposed to equity risk on securities held primarily as dedicated assets constituted to cover the cost of long-term commitments in relation with the nuclear business, in connection with outsourced pension funds and, to a lesser extent, in connection with its cash assets and investments held directly by the Group.

The market value of the listed equities in EDF's dedicated asset portfolio was €13,362 million at 31 December 2020. The volatility of the listed equities at the same date was 26.6% based on 52 weekly performances, compared to 9.2% at 31 December 2019. Applying this volatility to the value of listed equity assets at the same date, the Group estimates the annual volatility of the equities portion of dedicated assets at €3,554 million.

At 31 December 2020, the sensitivity of the listed bonds (€12,396 million) was 5.5, i.e. a uniform 100 base point rise in interest rates would result in a €678 million decline in market value. This sensitivity was 6.1 at 31 December 2019.

2C – Energy market risk.

In order to sell its output, the Group is exposed, directly or indirectly, to the prices of the European wholesale energy markets and capacity markets, the levels of which impact its financial position.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

In conducting its production and marketing activities, the Group does business in energy markets, primarily in Europe. As such, the Group is exposed to changes in wholesale market prices: electricity – energy prices and prices

of capacity guarantees for the countries concerned -, gas, coal, petroleum products, CO2 emission quotas (see section 5.1.2 “Economic environment” for information on recent changes in these prices of the 2020 URD). A connexion exists between these markets: a fall in the prices of gas, coal, oil products or CO2 leads to a fall in electricity prices. In view of the dominant position of nuclear generation in the EDF fleet, which requires neither gas nor coal and does not emit CO2, the fall in the price of these commodities has a very limited positive impact for the Group compared to the negative impact of the resulting drop in electricity prices.

Various factors, over which the Group has no control, influence these price levels: commodity prices on world markets, the balance between supply and demand, but also pricing and tax policies or subsidies allocated to certain means of production. As a result, these markets can experience significant and unpredictable price increases and decreases, as well as liquidity crises.

This exposure thus impacts the Group’s revenue and all of its financial indicators. In particular, persistently low electricity prices may affect the profitability of the Group’s generating units and, more broadly, the value of its assets, as well as the conditions for their maintenance, their life expectancy and any renewal projects.

In France, the degree of exposure to market prices for electricity depends on the level of sales under the ARENH system currently applicable until the end of 2025, which in turn depends on the level of market prices and potential regulatory changes. The risks related to possible changes in the ARENH system are described in Risk 1B “Changes in the regulatory framework”.

The Group manages its exposure to energy markets through a specific energy market risk policy, which is essentially aimed at gradually reducing uncertainties regarding the level of its financial results in the coming years (see section 5.1.6.2 “Management and control of energy market risks” of the 2020 URD for more detailed information on the associated principles and organisations). This policy serves to mitigate the impact of price changes but cannot be used to negate them: the Group remains subject to the structural trends of upward or downward movements in these markets (see Note 18.6 “Market and counterparty risk management” of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020).

In addition, a Group REMIT Directive defines the expectations for ensuring that Group entities comply with the European regulation n° 1227/2011 on the transparency and integrity of wholesale energy markets (see section 3.3.2.2.4 “Compliance with the REMIT regulation” of the 2020 URD). However, there is a risk that it may not be possible to ensure compliance with this regulation.

2D – Exchange rate risk.

Due to the diversity of its activities and their geographical distribution, the Group is exposed to the risks of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, which may impact currency translation adjustments, balance sheet items and the Group’s financial expenses, equity and financial position.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Moderate.

Due to the diversification of its activities and geographical locations, the Group is exposed to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations, which may have an impact on the translation differences affecting balance sheet items, Group financial expenses, equity, net income and project internal rate of return (IRR).

As the Group is involved in long-term contracts, an unfavourable currency fluctuation could have consequences on project profitability. In the absence of hedging, currency fluctuations between the euro and the currencies of the various international markets in which the Group operates can therefore significantly affect the Group’s results and make it difficult to compare performance levels from year to year. If the euro appreciates (or depreciates) against another currency, the euro value of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses initially recognised in that other currency will decline (or increase). Moreover, insofar as the Group is likely to incur expenses in a currency other than that in which the corresponding sales are made, fluctuations in exchange rates could result in an increase in expenses, expressed as a percentage of turnover, which could affect the Group’s profitability and income.

To limit exposure to foreign exchange risk, the Group has introduced the following management principles:

- local currency financing: to the extent possible given the local financial markets' capacities, each entity finances its activities in its own functional currency. When financing is contracted in other currencies, derivatives may be used to limit foreign exchange risk;
- matching of assets and liabilities: the net assets of subsidiaries located outside the Euro zone expose the Group to a foreign exchange risk. The foreign exchange risk in the consolidated balance sheet is managed by market hedging involving use of financial derivatives. Hedging of net assets in foreign currencies complies with risk/return targets, and the hedging ratio varies depending on the currency, ranging from 46% to 67% for the principal exposures. If no hedging instruments are available, or if hedging costs are prohibitive, the foreign exchange positions remain open and the risk on such positions is monitored by sensitivity calculations;
- hedging of operating cash flows in foreign currencies: in general, the operating cash flows of EDF and its subsidiaries are in the relevant local currencies, with the exception of flows related to fuel purchases which are primarily in US dollars, and certain flows related to purchases of equipment, which concern lower amounts. Under the principles laid down in the Strategic financial management framework, EDF and the main subsidiaries concerned by foreign exchange risk (EDF Energy, EDF Trading, Edison, EDF Renewables) are required to hedge firm or highly probable commitments related to these future operating cash flows.

2E – Counterparty risk.

Like all economic operators, the Group is exposed to possible default by certain counterparties (partners, subcontractors, service providers, suppliers or customers).

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Moderate.

A default by these counterparties may impact the Group financially (loss of receivables, additional costs, in particular if EDF is required to find satisfactory alternatives or take over the relevant activities or pay contractual penalties).

The Covid crisis may lead to a risk of some of the Group's counterparties defaulting. The Group remains vigilant, particularly with regard to industrial counterparties that could be weakened by this downturn in the economic situation. To date, there has not been any discernible material impact on the Group's commercial counterparties.

The risk may be hedged by the use of margin calls.

Furthermore, the Group has a counterparty risk management policy which applies to EDF and all operationally controlled subsidiaries. This policy sets out the governance associated with monitoring for this type of risk, and organisation of the counterparty risk management and monitoring. The policy also involves quarterly consolidation of the Group's exposures. The CRFI (Financial Risks Control) Department closely monitors Group counterparties (daily review of alerts, special cautionary measures for certain counterparties).

At 30 September 2020, 92% of the Group's exposure concerns investment grade counterparties, mainly as a result of the predominance of exposures generated by the cash and asset management activity, as most short-term investments concern low-risk assets.

2F – Access to liquidity risk.

The Group must at all times have sufficient financial resources to finance its day-to-day business activities, the investments necessary for its expansion and the appropriations to the dedicated portfolio of assets covering long-term nuclear commitments, as well as to deal with any exceptional events that may arise.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Moderate.

The EDF Group was able to meet its financing needs by conservative liquidity management, and has obtained

financing on satisfactory terms.

The Group's ability to raise new debt, refinance its existing indebtedness or, more generally, raise funds in financial markets, and the conditions that can be negotiated to this effect, depend on numerous factors including the rating of the Group's entities by rating agencies. The Group's debt is periodically rated by independent rating agencies. Any downgrading of EDF's debt rating could increase the cost of refinancing existing loans and have a negative impact on the Group's ability to obtain financing. To meet liquidity needs, the Group has a significant cash reserve. Hybrid emissions may be considered. To this end, on 8 September 2020, EDF issued bonds with an option to convert and/or exchange them for new and/or existing green shares ("Green OCEANES bonds") for a par value of €2,400 million and an issue value of €2,569 million.

Furthermore, a range of specific levers are used to manage the Group's liquidity risk:

- the Group's cash pooling system, which centralises cash management for controlled subsidiaries. The subsidiaries' cash balances are made available to EDF SA in return for interest, so as to optimise the Group's cash management and provide subsidiaries with a system that guarantees them market-equivalent financial terms;
- centralisation of financing for controlled subsidiaries at the level of the Group's Cash Management Department. Changes in subsidiaries' working capital are financed by this Department in the form of stand-by credit lines provided for subsidiaries, which may also be granted revolving credit from the Group. EDF SA and the investment subsidiary EDF Investissements Groupe (EDF IG), set up in partnership with the bank Natixis Belgique Investissements, also provide medium and long-term financing for EDF Group operations outside France, arranged by EDF SA and EDF IG on a totally independent basis: each company sets its own terms, which are the same as the subsidiary would have in an arm's-length market transaction;
- active management and diversification of financing sources used by the Group: the Group has access to short-term resources on various markets through programmes for French commercial paper (*billets de trésorerie*) and US commercial paper. For EDF, the respective ceilings for these programmes are €6 billion for the NeuCP programme and \$10 billion for its US commercial paper;
- the repurchase of bond debt securities with bank counterparties for cash;
- liquidity requirement analyses were updated during the crisis in March and at the end of 2020, showing potentially increased requirements as a result of the consequences of the health crisis. EDF chose to resort to repurchase agreements at the time of the March crisis, which created significant liquidity. These measures were gradually phased out starting in the summer of 2020.

GROUP TRANSFORMATION AND STRATEGIC RISKS

3A – Transformation capacity in the face of disruptions.

The Group's development strategy, changes in the scope of activities and synergies within the Group, risk not being implemented in accordance with the objectives defined by the Group, even though it faces increased competition on European energy markets, particularly on the French electricity market, which is its main market.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

In France, since 1 July 2007, the electricity market has been totally open to competition. All EDF customers can select their electricity supplier (see section 1.4.2.1 "Presentation of the market in France" of the 2020 URD). In a context of escalating competitive intensity (new customer expectations, new regulations, emergence of new players, mergers between existing operators, changes in market prices, etc.), these changes, at constant consumption and price levels, have had and may have in the future a negative impact on the Group's sales in France. EDF must therefore adjust its marketing expenses; insufficient adjustment could have a negative impact

on its profitability. In addition, the Covid health crisis could have an impact on demand and weaken the economy, which could result in unpaid or uncollectable debts. Elsewhere in Europe, the Group faces different situations, depending on the local competitive conditions (totally or partially open markets, position of competitors, regulations, etc.). The type of competition faced by the Group, the evolution over time of such competition and its effect on the Group's activities and results vary from one country to another. These factors depend in particular on the market depth and its regulations in the country in question and on other factors over which the Group has no control.

In this context, particularly following the development of low-carbon electricity uses and energy services and energy efficiency, the Group may not be able to defend its market share, to reach its downstream low carbon goals, or gain market shares as expected, or it may see its margins decrease, which would have an adverse effect on its activities, its strategy and its financial position.

Furthermore, the Group, in line with its *raison d'être* and its CSR commitments, intends to continue its development as a high-performance and responsible electricity company, championing low-carbon growth in France, in its core countries in Europe (United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium) and in other countries where the Group operates in accordance with the CAP2030 strategy. This strategy combines the search for growth drivers with the promotion of existing assets. The *strategy and drivers of the Group's transformation are described in section 1.3 "Group Strategy and objectives"*.

Weak synergy in the deployment of the Group's model, particularly upstream/downstream integration or in the enhancement of the complementarity of the divisions and the diversity of the solutions deployed by the Group, (see section 1.4 "Description of the Group's activities" of the 2020 URD), could lead to an increase in risks related to physical and market contingencies, and to a loss of gross margin, to the detriment of customers, subsidiaries and the Group's performance. In addition, insufficient emphasis on geographic diversification, or on the diversification and complementarity of the low-carbon industrial solutions offered by the Group, or a reduction in the cross-functional synergies deployed within the integrated Group could reduce the Group's ability to deal with the seasonal nature of the electricity generation and sales business, the diversity of local expectations and the proximity of its customers and stakeholders, and the efficiency and therefore the competitiveness of the low-carbon industrial solutions implemented.

The Group is implementing development, adaptation and transformation programmes and performance plans in order to give itself the means to carry out its strategy. These programmes may be complemented by a strategic analysis of assets which may itself lead to a requirement for additional financial agility, giving rise to disposals or acquisitions.

Focused primarily on its customers and stakeholders, the Group intends to develop and consolidate its offer of integrated service solutions, in particular energy efficiency and carbon-reduction services, its offer of low-carbon and decentralised power generation solutions, and its offer of diffuse storage solutions, in a sustainable development approach and in close proximity to customers and local communities. This transformation may not be sufficient or innovative enough in the face of technological and societal changes and strong competition.

The Solar Plan, the Electric Storage Plan and the Electric Mobility Plan are three major levers for developing and expanding the range of low-carbon energy solutions offered by the Group in addition to the generation plants already widely available within the Group, particularly wind, solar, hydro and nuclear power.

Moreover, there is a risk of not seizing new opportunities (Hydrogen development, renovation projects) in the context of the recovery plan (France, Europe).

Even in the event of protective contractual arrangements, the Group cannot guarantee that these various projects relating to its offer or to the various low-carbon industrial solutions deployed to meet them can be implemented according to the forecast schedules and under satisfactory economic, financial, regulatory, partnership or legal conditions or that they will ensure a long-term response to the needs expressed by our customers and stakeholders and the expected profitability at the outset, which could have a negative impact on the Group's financial position, its commitment to the fight against climate change, and its reputation.

Nuclear costs and changes in these costs (new nuclear projects, major *Grand Carénage* refurbishment projects, etc.) and the Group's ability to finance them could force the Group to reconsider the rate at which it deploys its strategy.

To achieve its strategic transformation objectives, the adaptation programs implemented by the Group rely largely on individual and collective employee mobilisation. However, this mobilisation may not be sufficient due to an industrial relations environment which has deteriorated as a result of the changes linked to these adaptations affecting in particular the Group's organisation, or linked to more general developments (health crisis).

3B – Adaptation to climate change: physical and transition risks.

The Group is exposed to physical effects of climate change that could have consequences on its own industrial and tertiary facilities and more generally on the Group's financial position. The societal, technological and economic context may not be favourable to the Group's low-carbon solutions.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

Physical risks

EDF Group facilities are closely linked to water, wind and solar resources; the overall reliability of the power system depends on the resilience to climatic conditions of generation facilities and distribution and transmission network infrastructures. As a result of this sensitivity to climatic conditions, the EDF Group's activities are likely to be significantly affected by the physical effects of climate change, both in terms of chronic effects and an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme climatic events. To address these risks, the Group's operating entities must regularly update their climate change adaptation plans, based whenever possible on IPCC scenarios, in order to review the measures taken and to be taken. In addition, periodic reviews are carried out on nuclear and hydraulic installations, incorporating both feedback and climate change projections; this is a key cornerstone of the robustness of the installations. Since the 1990s, the EDF Group has been building up specific R&D expertise on climate change issues, invested in collaborative academic research projects to support these actions.

However, the effects of climate change present many uncertainties. Despite the actions taken by the EDF Group, they could adversely affect the continuity of the Group's business, its operating results, its cash flows and more generally its operating performance. In addition, renewing or taking out these specific insurance covers may be difficult or expensive due to the impact, frequency and magnitude of natural disasters experienced in recent years.

Transition risks

The EDF Group's *raison d'être*, adopted in May 2020, centres on the objective of "building a CO₂-neutral energy future". Most of the Group's investments are oriented towards this environment-friendly low-carbon strategy. In 2018, the Group had already made a commitment to significantly reduce its carbon dioxide emissions, with a target of 30 million tonnes in 2030 instead of 51 million tonnes in 2017 (40% reduction). The EDF Group also confirmed this goal in 2020 by joining the "Business Ambition for 1.5 degrees" initiative. The EDF Group is making new commitments to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, both in direct and indirect emissions (scopes 1, 2 and 3), with milestones set for 2023 and 2030. The SBTi organisation certified this approach in 2020 as going beyond the 2°C set out in the Paris agreement. Thus, for the first time the EDF Group has set reduction targets for its indirect emissions, covering in particular the emissions associated with the sale of gas to end customers. All of these actions help to control the transition risk.

Achieving the objective of reducing emissions and, more generally, ensuring the success of the Group's low-carbon strategy depend primarily on the continued acceptance of nuclear energy by the public, the successful shutdown or adaptation of fossil fuel power plants and the accelerated development of renewable generation resources to complement nuclear and hydroelectric generation. The Group has been particularly active in the development of solar energy in France, electric storage and low-carbon electric mobility, which will make it possible to develop and promote the Group's low-carbon energy solutions, particularly for the transport sector, which still emits a very high level of carbon dioxide in France and Europe.

Thus, the EDF Group's strategy and energy mix are fully in line with the public low-carbon transition policies, which give EDF the opportunity to enhance the value of all its investments and activities. Nevertheless, this opportunity could be stalled by the external, societal, competitive, social, economic, or industrial context. Nuclear energy may not be recognised at the societal level as a key factor in enabling the low-carbon transition. For example,

- the standards or taxonomies currently being put in place to recognise decarbonised energies could include criteria that would de facto exclude nuclear energy, which would be a very significant risk for EDF and more generally for the achievement of national and European emission reduction objectives. See in particular risk no. 1A above "Changes in public policies in France and Europe";
- in connection with the preparation of the 2019-2028 Multi-Year Energy Programme, the French government wished to review several scenarios between 2030 and 2050, "ranging from a 100% renewable scenario to one in which nuclear power remains a sustainable source of electricity generation integrated into the mix for reasons of production management and competitiveness".

In addition, new low-carbon energy solutions may induce new societal questions (new intrusive technologies, land rights-of-way, new conflicts related to the use of water or scarce resources, etc.). New legislative or regulatory changes brought about by climate change could also have a negative impact on EDF's business and lead to new legal or compliance risks. The Group may also have to deal with the emergence of new technologies or disruptive solutions that are part of the efforts to meet the transition objectives.

Such situations could make it more difficult to carry out these transformations and achieve the desired objectives. They could directly or indirectly affect the Group's business volumes, margins, asset value, financial position, reputation or prospects.

Risk summaries and mapping

In 2019, a summary on climate change and its impacts on EDF was presented to EDF's Scientific Council. A Group-wide climate risk mapping of all physical and transition risks was also established following the recommendations of the TCFD (Task Force for Climate Financial Disclosures). Climate risks have been identified and assessed using the Group's general risk mapping method. In 2020, this mapping of climate risks, based in particular on the adaptation plans of the operating entities and on the report to the Scientific Council, has led to a "resilience" action plan mobilising the Group at both corporate and entity levels. It was examined by the Audit Committee.

3C – Adaptation of employees' skills.

Skill adaptation and development may be insufficient in view of the Group's transformation, business line requirements and new organisational and working methods.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

In an environment impacted by the energy and digital transitions, the scope of the Group's activities is changing. New business lines are developing, working methods are changing (empowerment, collective intelligence, operating on project platforms, increased distance working, etc.).

Although the action plans implemented to date have made it possible to control the evolution of the workforce and the adaptation of skills, there is a continuing risk of skills mismatch in the coming years, in this context of transformation.

Risk management is based on matching skills to short-, medium- and long-term needs, on supporting the employability of employees and on managing internal mobility more fluidly. In this regard, the actions undertaken since 2018 relate to:

- anticipating the future, by analysing forecast needs in terms of resources and skills in the short/medium

term (GPEC¹) and the longer term (Prospective);

- pursuing an ambitious approach to skills development through traditional training and the development of professional skills development initiatives;
- developing the employability of employees in order to facilitate their professional development and changes of profession;
- creating the conditions for internal mobility within the Group;
- implementing an external recruitment policy, targeting the skills of tomorrow that are not available on the internal job market – for which the EDF Group is one of the leading recruiters in France – and (ii) an inclusive employer approach favouring sourcing via work-study and end-of-study internships, with a specific focus on candidates from *zones de revitalisation rurale* (ZRR) (rural revitalisation zones) and *quartiers politiques de la ville* (QPV) (urban political districts);
- enhancing external career paths as a lever for acquiring new skills (PAME², CCE³) and “win-win-win” career ends (employee, company, territory) through senior skills sponsorships;
- nurturing a sustained social dialogue, in order to ensure that the trade union organisations have a good understanding of the employment and skills policies.

Obtaining experience may require several years and sufficient coverage for the transfer of knowledge and experience. In 2020, as part of the EXCELL plan in particular, the Group launched a system of knowledge management which should make it possible to secure skills in the nuclear field.

The EDF Group considers the dynamic matching of skills to needs to be a major challenge and therefore implements the appropriate measures to facilitate change.

However, it cannot guarantee that the measures taken will always be sufficient or on satisfactory terms, which could have an impact on its business, financial position and reputation as an employer.

3D – Ability to ensure long-term social commitments.

The Group may be required to meet significant commitments related to pensions and other employee benefits.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

The pension plans applicable in the various countries in which the Group operates involve long-term commitments to pay benefits to the Group’s employees (see note 16 of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2020). In France, in addition to these pension commitments, the Group also owes obligations for post-employment benefits and long-term benefits for employees currently in service. The ongoing pension reform in France may have an impact on the Group’s commitments.

At 31 December 2020, the average duration of employee benefits commitments was 20.6 years in France and 23.5 years in the United Kingdom.

In order to cover these commitments, the Group has set up pension funds in the United Kingdom, where coverage of commitments is a regulatory obligation, and outsourced funds in France, which provide partial coverage of commitments.

The amounts of these commitments, the provisions booked, the outsourced funds or pension funds set up and the

¹ GPEC: *Employment and Career Planning*.

² PAME: *External Mobility Guidance*.

³ CCE: *Company Creation Leave*.

additional contributions required to make up insufficient funding are calculated based on certain actuarial assumptions, including a discount rate subject to adjustment depending on market conditions and, in the event of any employee-related commitments in France, on the rules governing retirement benefits paid out by the general retirement scheme, and amounts owed by the Group. These assumptions and rules may be adjusted in the future, which could increase the Group's current commitments for pensions and other employee benefits and, therefore, require a corresponding increase in provisions.

Furthermore, if the value of pension funds in the UK proves insufficient to meet the corresponding commitments, primarily due to calculation assumptions or developments in the financial markets, the Group may be obliged to make additional contributions to the relevant funds, which may have an adverse impact on its financial position.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

This section describes the most significant risks related to the control of the Group's operating activities across its various industrial activities and projects, including EPR.

Failure to achieve the expected operating results may lead to a direct deterioration in the Group's financial position, reputation and ability to transform.

4A – Management of large and complex industrial projects, including EPR projects.

The Group carries out very large-scale projects. These projects represent a major risk for the Group in terms of the potential financial impact on its shareholders' equity and implications for its development strategy. In particular, the success of EPR projects depends on specific industrial, regulatory and financial factors.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Strong.

As part of its activity and in its capacity as project owner or prime contractor, the Group is called upon to carry out projects that are very complex, require significant investments and lengthy procedures for construction and regulatory approvals.

The most significant projects in progress concern the completion of large-scale nuclear projects and primarily EPR projects. These projects entail a major risk for the Group.

Other ambitious projects may involve, in France or internationally, offshore facilities for new energies (off-shore wind power in France), the installation of new meters (Linky in France, handled by Enedis) on an entire distribution network concerning tens of millions of customers, in France or the United Kingdom, the implementation of hydraulic projects, or large scale projects relating to the existing nuclear facilities (*Grand Carénage* project and decommissioning projects).

Complex projects subject to numerous uncertainties

The implementation of these projects may give rise to numerous technical, industrial, operational, economic, regulatory, political, environmental or acceptability risks that could jeopardize project schedules, associated costs or profitability.

These projects are large-scale and long-duration projects; they involve numerous industrial partners. There may also be difficulties in terms of relationships with the partners involved with EDF in these projects. For example, trade tensions between the United States and China could have an impact on the conduct of some of these projects given the technologies and partnerships implemented (see risk 4E). Tensions between the United Kingdom and China, and changes in the strategy of our Chinese partner, could in particular weigh on the development of the partnership with CGN.

The health crisis has notably affected the deployment of these major projects and could, if it were to worsen, lead to delays or additional costs, linked in particular to public health requirements that might be imposed (social

distancing, curfews, etc.).

Financing and authorisations for major projects

These projects require, among others, administrative authorisations, licenses or permits which may be subject to disputes, withdrawals or delays in obtaining them.

They also involve significant investments, for which the financing and pricing conditions may still be subject to confirmation or modification. Given the economic, sanitary or institutional climate or depending on the appropriate progress of the pending projects, obtaining such funding may be delayed.

To date, the legal framework relating to the European taxonomy for sustainable finance (draft delegated act on taxonomy) proposed by the Commission does not include nuclear power, which is dealt with in a specific process. If this process were to result in the exclusion of nuclear power, this would be seriously detrimental to the Group's ability to finance future major nuclear projects (see risk 1A).

CSR issues

A very large number of stakeholders may be involved in these projects which may, for example, need to be associated with territorial development projects or suffer from difficulties related to local acceptance. In order to improve this project control, the Group has embarked on an overhaul of its project management and has defined a "Commitments" policy that requires an analysis to be carried out of the associated risks and security issues. This project management takes into account, in accordance with EDF's vigilance plan, the potential impacts of projects on human rights, the environment, health and safety, as well as the CSR issues of dialogue and consultation with stakeholders, territorial development, development of industrial sectors, ethics and responsible land management.

Performance

The success of the EPR projects, in particular, will determine the future of the nuclear industry. As such, it represents a key issue for the Group. Since December 2019, the Group has been implementing the Excell plan, which aims to enable the French nuclear industry to successfully complete its nuclear projects (see section 1.4.1.1.1 of the 2020 URD).

Such situations could, in particular in the event of non-compliance with the Group's contractual commitments or the Group's potential exposure in the event of major contingencies arising from the completion of these projects or the operation of these reactors, have a major impact on the Group's business, results, asset value, financial position, reputation, organisation and outlook.

Operational control of EPR projects

France EPR Flamanville 3

The Flamanville 3 project (see section 1.4.1.1.3.1 "Flamanville 3 EPR project") is a major industrial, regulatory and financial challenge for the Group. In particular, meeting the timetable and cost objectives is still dependent on:

- implementing the action plan on a hundred welding seams to be reworked on the main secondary circuit piping (VPP and ARE⁴), as well as those of the 8 containment crossings for which ASN has requested immediate repair. For these penetration weld repairs, the preferred option of reworking by remotely-operated robots could run into difficulties, particularly in view of the innovative nature of this option and the delay in the appraisal by the ASN. On this point, the ASN authorisation is currently expected to be issued in the first quarter of 2021. The repairs to all these welds are critical to the completion of the EPR project within the target schedule;

⁴ VVP: Main Steam System – PWR; ARE: water supply circuit for steam generators

- the documentary or corrective actions under study and their validation by the ASN following the incomplete observance of the 2006 study handbook for the location of the installation of three nozzles on the main primary circuit in respect of which a significant event was declared to the ASN on 2 March 2021;
- the re-testing by sampling prescribed by the ASN on the welds of the main primary circuit;
- the successful completion of the start-up tests still to be carried out and the transfer of all the systems to the operator; obtaining the various authorisations that must still be issued by the ASN, in connection with the examination of the technical files related to EPR licensing. In this context, a decree of 25 March 2020 extended the maximum time limit for commissioning the reactor to April 2024;
- the ageing of equipment and materials due to the duration of the work;
- the emergence of any other risks, including while the works are continuing.

In a press release dated 9 October 2019, the Group noted that the provisional timetable for implementing the preferred scenario for reworking the feedthrough welds, subject to validation by the ASN of this scenario and the date on which it would be implemented, meant that the fuel could be loaded at the end of 2022. At the end of 2020, a review of the impact of the first lockdown on the construction site did not lead to a change in the fuel loading date and construction cost targets announced in October 2019, but showed that there is no longer any leeway for the project, either in terms of schedule or cost.

Meeting these targets remain dependent on many factors, in particular the investigations conducted by the ASN, notably regarding the procedures envisaged by EDF for dealing with the welds in the main secondary system. The postponement of the ASN's approval of the process for repairing crossing welds using remotely operated robots until the first quarter of 2021 poses an additional risk to the project's completion cost and schedule.

The risk relating to the schedule and completion cost is therefore very high and the project could face other potentially significant additional costs and delays in the event of new contingencies, in particular in the event that it ultimately proved necessary to halt the crossing weld repairs (EDF does not consider this to be a preferred scenario).

The construction cost to completion of €12.4 billion is expressed in 2015 euros and does not include interim financial interest. As this is a construction cost, it also does not include other elements necessary for the project such as spare parts for the subsequent operation of the plant, or the cost for replacing the vessel. The amount of interim interest as shown in the financial statements at the end of December 2020 amounts to €3,291 million. The additional costs compared to the previous estimate of €1.5 billion 2015 are mainly recognised in other operating income and expenses⁵ and not in investments. For 2020, these additional costs recorded in other operating income and expenses amounted to €397 million.

Furthermore, these amounts correspond to costs incurred as of 31 December 2020, and not to costs anticipated to be incurred as at the fuel loading date scheduled for the end of 2022.

Renewal of the French nuclear fleet – EPR2

Studies for the EPR 2 Project are underway in order to propose a competitive reactor with a view to partially renewing the existing nuclear fleet. Failure to meet the competitiveness target, the absence of an appropriate regulatory framework or the failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, the necessary permits to continue the reactor's development could have an impact on the Group's financial position (see section 1.4.1.1.3.2 "Other "New Nuclear" projects of the 2020 URD).

On 25 January 2019, the French government published the main guidelines of the Multi-year Energy Programme adopted by a decree of 21 April 2020. In accordance with these directions, the government has asked EDF to

⁵ IAS 16 paragraph 22 on abnormal costs incurred in connection with assets constructed by the Company. These costs will affect the years 2020, 2021, and 2022.

prepare a comprehensive file with the nuclear industry by mid-2021 relating to a programme of renewal of nuclear facilities in France. The sector contract signed on 28 January 2019 by the French government and the Nuclear Sector Strategic Committee (CSFN) contains a section on the preparation of the industrial capacity necessary for the performance of a programme of construction of new reactors in France. In order to keep in line with this initiative, EDF has started to prepare economic and industrial proposals based on the EPR2 technology. EDF will provide the information to enable the French government to define an appropriate regulatory framework for the financing of such an industrial programme.

On 8 December 2020, the French President stated that *“the final decision on the construction of new reactors must be taken by 2023 at the latest, once the Flamanville EPR has been commissioned”*. Further delays in the commissioning of the Flamanville 3 EPR, a further postponement of the decision or a decision not to build these reactors could impact the Group’s financial situation.

China

Taishan EPR

In China, the Group has a 30% stake in TNPJVC (Taishan Nuclear Power Joint Venture Company Limited) alongside its Chinese partner CGN and Guangdong Energy Group (19%). Taishan 1 and Guangdong Energy Group (19%) was the first EPR reactor to be coupled to the grid on 29 June 2018. It was commissioned on 13 December 2018. The Taishan 2 reactor became commercially operational on 7 September 2019 (see section 1.4.1.1.3.2 of the 2020 URD). The feed-in tariff for the electricity generated by Taishan has been set at RMB435/MWh (approximately €56/MWh) for at least 7,500 operating hours per year per reactor, with any surplus being sold at market price. The tariff is lower than expected by EDF. Taishan depends on the state-owned grid operator China Southern Power Grid for regulation between the different generation units. The first tariff and capacity call conditions, which are very important for the economic performance of the plant, are in force until the end of 2021. Together with CGN, efforts are continuing with the relevant Chinese authorities, who will determine the new tariff conditions. The profitability of the asset is also subject to the risk of changes in the volume of sales at this tariff, against a background of development in the electricity market.

United Kingdom

In the UK, the new environment created by implementation of the Brexit (see section 1.4.5.1.2.4 of the 2020 URD) may lead to a change in the implementation and profitability conditions of projects and to reassessing or even discouraging investors associated with the Group’s future projects in the United Kingdom or Europe. The agreement of 24 December 2020 could generate disruptions impacting ongoing projects. However, the Group’s preparations for this new situation could limit its exposure to this risk as well as limit the extent of any impact (see section 1.4.5.1.3 of the 2020 URD).

Hinkley Point C – EPR

Control of the design and bringing the manufacturing and the major milestones of the Hinkley Point C construction site under control will determine the profitability of the project and the financing of any future projects in the United Kingdom. The Group has a 66.5% stake in the Hinkley Point C Project, alongside its Chinese partner CGN with 33.5% (see sections 1.4.1.1.3.2 “Other “New Nuclear” projects” and section 1.4.5.1.2.5 “Nuclear New Build Business” of the 2020 URD).

In June 2019, the HPC project achieved milestone D-0 (completion of the Unit 1 Nuclear Island Riser) as planned. The Unit 2 Riser was completed in line with the targets in June 2020.

A detailed review of schedule and cost was concluded at the end of January 2021 to estimate the impact of the pandemic so far. This review has concluded the following⁶:

⁶ Assuming the ability to begin a ramp up back to normal site conditions from the second quarter of 2021. Please refer to the Press release of 27 January 2021 “Hinkley Point C project update”.

- the start of electricity generation from Unit 1 is now expected in June 2026, compared to end-2025, previous target initially announced in 2016;
- the project completion costs are now estimated in the range of £₂₀₁₅22 to 23 billion⁷. As a consequence, the projected rate of return (IRR) for EDF (different from the project's IRR) is estimated between 7.1% and 7.2%⁸⁹;
- the risk of COD delay of Units 1 and 2 is maintained at respectively 15 and 9 months. The realisation of this risk, for which the level of probability remains high, would incur a potential additional cost in the order of £₂₀₁₅0.7 billion. In this case, the IRR for EDF would be reduced by 0.3%.

The agreements between EDF and CGN include a capped compensation mechanism between both shareholders in case of cost overruns or delays. Given the expected level of completion costs, this mechanism is applicable and will be triggered when the time comes. EDF's published IRR takes this compensation¹⁰ mechanism into account. These agreements are part of a Shareholders' Bilateral agreement signed between EDF and CGN in September 2016 and are subject to a confidentiality clause.

The project's financing needs will exceed the shareholders' contractual commitment by the end of construction, which will lead the Group to assume, by the end of construction, a portion of the financing needs that is greater than its share which would lead to difficulties in financing the project in the event of a shareholder misalignment.

The project's IRR is also sensitive to the exchange rate and could be reduced in the event of a significant fall in the pound sterling against the euro, in particular as a result of the implementation of the Brexit mentioned above; it could also be sensitive to inflation and electricity market prices¹¹. Finally, the governance of the project could also be affected in the event of misalignment between shareholders. Changes to these different factors could have a significant impact on the Group's financial position.

Sizewell C

EDF has also signed two other agreements with CGN relating to two nuclear projects in the United Kingdom: Sizewell C and Bradwell B (see section 1.4.5.1.2.5 "Nuclear New Build Division" of the 2020 URD).

During development phase previous to final investment decision, EDF's share is of 80% and CGN of 20%. EDF has planned to pre-finance the development up to its share of an initial budget of £458 million. Final investment decision is likely to be made by mid-2022. If it is postponed, an agreement should be reached on the financing of the additional costs incurred.

This project is based on the assumption that third party investors will invest a very large majority and EDF plans, at the date of the final investment decision, to become a very minority shareholder with corresponding limited rights and to deconsolidate the project from the Group's financial statements (including in the calculation of economic indebtedness by the rating agencies). At this stage, it is not certain that the Group will achieve this objective.

This financing model has never been implemented for projects of that scale before and therefore would be one of the largest ever equity issuance and project financing on the European market. Securing the appropriate risk-

⁷ *Reminder on the costs previously announced in the Press release of 25 September 2019: £₂₀₁₅21.5 – 22.5 billion. Costs net of operational action plans, in 2015 sterling, excluding interim interest and excluding forex effect versus the reference exchange rate for the project of £1 = €1.23. Costs calculated on 27 January 2021 (see press release "Hinkley Point C project update") by deflating estimated costs in nominal terms using the British Construction OPI for All New Work index.*

⁸ *EDF equity IRR calculated at the exchange rate of £1 = €1.13 and including the capped compensation mechanism in place between the project's shareholders. Previous IRR of 7.6% - 7.8% was based on an exchange rate of £1 = €1.15.*

⁹ *Beyond the cost and construction time objectives, this IRR for EDF includes other structuring assumptions. In particular, it is sensitive to inflation rate assumptions and electricity price assumptions after the CJD period: a 0.1 point change in inflation has an impact of 0.1% on the IRR, a change in electricity prices of £₂₀₁₅10/MWh has an impact of 0.1% on the IRR.*

¹⁰ *EDF equity IRR calculated at the exchange rate of £1 = €1.13 and including the capped compensation mechanism in place between the project's shareholders. Previous IRR of 7.6% - 7.8% was based on an exchange rate of £1 = €1.15118*

¹¹ *beyond the CJD period.*

sharing mechanism and ultimately the corresponding financing structure ahead of the Final Investment Decision is therefore key for the project, the UK Government and the current shareholders. EDF's ability to make a final investment decision on Sizewell C and to participate in the financing of this project beyond the development phase could depend on the operational control of the Hinkley Point C project, on the existence of an appropriate regulatory and financing framework, and on the availability of sufficient investors and financiers. None of these conditions are guaranteed at this time.

The British government announced on 14 December 2020 that it was entering into discussions with EDF regarding the financing of Sizewell C.

Failure to obtain the appropriate financing framework and appropriate regulation could lead the Group not to take the investment decision or to take a decision under less than optimal conditions.

Bradwell B

With regard to the Bradwell B project, the assessment by the Office for Nuclear Regulation of the generic design of the UK HPR1000 (UK Hualong) reactor model is underway and the development of this technology at the Bradwell B site in the UK may be impacted by this process. In January 2021, following an initial assessment of the generic design, the Environment Agency published conclusions stressing that this design has many environmentally acceptable elements, but that certain issues relating to heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems, radioactive waste disposal methods and the use of feedback from the preparation of the various safety cases during the project must be addressed by the project. The Environment Agency expects to complete its design assessment of the Bradwell B project in early 2022.

Insofar as the projects Sizewell and Bradwell involve EDF and CGN, they are likely to be impacted by changes in diplomatic relations between the United Kingdom and China.

India

Jaitapur

Following the signature in March 2018 with NPCIL (Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited) of a non-binding Industrial Way Forward Agreement (IWFA) for the construction of six EPR-type reactors at the Jaitapur site, in India, with a total power of around 10GW, in accordance with the timetable set by the IWFA, EDF and its partners submitted a complete non-binding conditional offer to NPCIL at the end of 2018. In this offer, the EDF Group and its partners will supply all the studies and equipment for the nuclear island, the conventional island, the auxiliary systems as well as the heat sinks and galleries of the EPR technology. EDF will not invest in the project and the NPCIL client will be the overall project manager and integrator in the implementation phase (bearing in particular the risks of licensing, construction, assembly and overall integration). (see section 1.4.1.2.2 "Other "New Nuclear" projects" and section 1.4.5.3.6.2 "South-East and South Asia of the 2020 URD). In 2020, the technical and commercial convergence process continued with NPCIL to enable EDF to submit a binding technical and commercial offer in the first half of 2021, subject to the establishment of a satisfactory nuclear civil liability framework. At the end of 2020, there was still a lack of convergence on some significant technical-commercial subjects. EDF aims to sign a General Framework Agreement in the months following the submission of the tender, which would allow project implementation activities to be launched.

The project has the risk profile of a supplier of engineering services and equipment supplies; its value therefore lies in the realisation of the margin included in the price of the services sold. Like all large complex industrial projects, this project presents technical, industrial and cost control risks for the scope under the responsibility of EDF and its partners, as well as a risk relating to compliance with pre-defined milestones, particularly with regard to the expected revenue model. In addition to the country risk, the conditions related to the nuclear civil liability framework in India and the securing of the project's financing plan must be resolved before the final contracts are signed.

Framatome

A fundamental element for the success of an EPR project and for the operating safety of EPR reactors in which the Group is involved is accounting for the needs of the final operator, who is responsible for operational safety, from the beginning of the design phase and throughout the design and implementation of the EPR project.

Framatome can expose the Group through its activities for other nuclear operators or customers in France and abroad. Group exposure may be financial or involve the Group's reputation. Framatome's industrial performance remains strategic for EDF Nuclear Operator in France and the United Kingdom. The successful completion of an EPR project depends on quality and compliance with contractual clauses in Framatome's production of studies, components or services for each EPR Project.

In 2020, Framatome continued the action plan aimed, through studies and tests, at identifying and dealing with the deviations observed in 2019 in the stress relieving heat treatment processes used to weld primary or secondary circuit components. With the approval of the safety authorities of the countries in question, the units affected by these deviations continued to operate and a procedure was agreed with the French authority to deal with deviations relating to equipment in the course of manufacture. To date, Framatome has not received any formal complaint from its customers.

Framatome's integration into the EDF Group assumes that new nuclear reactor projects will be developed in France and abroad and aims to develop synergies to enhance the attractiveness of the French offer. Failure to achieve these objectives could jeopardise the competitiveness of the nuclear sector in France and that of the Group in its international development, and the success of all EPR Projects.

Other issues and risks specific to nuclear activities, whether in terms of nuclear safety, control of operation and maintenance operations, long-term commitments or the fuel cycle, are specified in section 2.2.5 "Specific risks related to nuclear activities".

4B – Hydraulic safety violations.

The hydroelectric facilities operated by the Group present risks with potentially serious consequences for people, property and the environment that could have a financial and reputational impact on the Group.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

The Group's hydraulic structures present specific risks with potentially very serious consequences: breakage, overflow during floods, operating manoeuvres. Hydropower safety comprises all the measures taken when designing and operating plants to reduce risks and hazards to people and property associated with water and the presence or operation of facilities. Hydropower safety is the major and permanent concern of the producer. It falls under the purview of the Group's CSR "nuclear safety, health and security" issue. It involves three main activities:

- measures to address the major risk associated with dam or reservoir failures, through the regular monitoring and maintenance of facilities under the supervision of public authorities, mainly the French regional environment, land use and housing authorities (*Directions Régionales de l'Environnement, de l'Aménagement et du Logement – DREAL*). Of the largest dams, 67 of them are subject to a special administrative procedure implemented by the competent prefect;
- the management of facilities during periods of exceptionally high water levels, in order to ensure safety at the facilities and for the surrounding communities;
- control of operational risks: changes in the level of the water bodies or the flow of watercourses downstream of the works.

EDF regularly monitors and maintains its dams, including through continuous monitoring. The real-time readings and analysis, at each site, of multiple data (settlement, pressure, leakage measurements, combined with the visual inspection of the concrete and an inspection of the mechanical parts, etc.) enable EDF to conduct a regular

assessment on the state of its dams. In Grenoble and Toulouse, EDF teams can analyse the largest dams or those dams that are the hardest to access, remotely and in real time, using a series of sensors.

Furthermore, for each of the large dams, a danger study, including a complete examination, is conducted every ten or fifteen years (for one class A dam and one class B dam respectively). This examination requires draining or an inspection of the submerged parts with sub-aquatic equipment. These operations are carried out under the strict control of the French State authorities (*Service de Contrôle et de Sécurité des Ouvrages Hydrauliques* (Hydraulic Works Control and Safety Department) within each DREAL (French regional environment, land use and housing authority)).

At the organisational level, the Hydropower Safety Inspector prepares an annual report for the Chairman and CEO of EDF, to which he or she reports directly, as well as to those involved in hydropower safety (see section 1.4.1.3.1.3 "Hydropower safety" of the 2020 URD). Issued after analyses, inspections and assessments carried out by the Hydropower Safety Inspector, this report aims to give an opinion on the level of hydropower safety of the Group's installations and provide a basis for reflection and progress to ensure its improvement and consolidation. This report is made public on the Group's website.

4C – Occupational health or safety violations (employees and service providers).

The Group is exposed to health and safety risks in the workplace, both in terms of its employees and those of its service providers.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

Human resources and their related skills are a major challenge for the Group and its service providers. The industrial nature and diversity of the Group's activities reinforce the crucial importance of complying with the rules and taking into account the various risks that may affect people working in the Group's industrial facilities in order to protect health and safety in the workplace.

The risk of work-related accidents or occupational illnesses cannot be excluded in all of the Group's areas of activity. The occurrence of such events may lead to lawsuits against the Group and may result in the payment of damages, which could be significant.

To address this risk, the Group has for many years taken the steps necessary to comply with the health and safety laws and regulations in the various countries in which it operates, and considers that it has taken the measures required to ensure the health and safety of its employees and that of its subcontractors.

Each Group entity has action plans aimed at continuously improving health and safety at work. Actions are also carried out at the level of the Group as a whole: defining and promoting vital rules, the day-long shutdown on 20 October 2020 to jointly discuss the persistence of fatal accidents.

4D – Attacks against assets, including cyberattacks.

The Group is exposed to risks of failure of or damage to its tangible or intangible assets, including its information system. In particular, these risks may arise from malicious actions, including cybercrime.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

The facilities or assets operated by the Group or its employees may be the target of external attacks or malicious acts of any kind. An attack or malicious act committed on these facilities could have consequences such as injury to persons and/or damage to property, the Group being held liable on the grounds of measures judged to be inadequate and interruptions to operations. The Group would also be forced to make additional investments or incur additional costs if laws and regulations relating to the protection of sensitive sites and critical infrastructures became more stringent.

The Group operates multiple, interconnected and complex information systems (databases, servers, networks,

applications, etc.) that are essential to the conduct of its commercial and industrial activity, the preservation of its human, industrial and commercial assets, and the protection of personal data (of customers and employees) which must adapt to a rapidly changing context (digital transition, development of teleworking, new ways to share work in extended companies with suppliers, changes in regulations, etc.).

The frequency and sophistication of information system hacking and data corruption incidents are increasing worldwide. The impact of a malicious attack – or any other failure resulting in the unavailability of information systems – may have a negative impact on the Group’s operating activity, financial, legal and asset situation or reputation.

The EDF Group has defined an Asset Security policy in the face of malicious acts and an Information System Security policy to prevent this risk and limit its impact in the event of an attack. These policies are supplemented by guidelines on the protection of personal data. However, the Group cannot rule out an attack on its information systems that would have consequences on the Group’s operational activity, its finances, its legal position, in particular with regard to the integrity of personal data, or its reputation.

A charter for the use of IT resources is annexed to the Company’s internal regulations. IS security training courses adapted to different profiles (users, project managers, IS security managers, etc.) are offered to employees. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors receives reports on cyber security risk management. Several dozen security audits are carried out each year by external PASSI qualified IS security audit companies (IS security audit providers) by the ANSSI (French National Agency for Information Systems Security), both on IT infrastructures and on business information systems. In addition, the EDF Group SOC (Security Operational Center) reports on IS security incidents on a monthly basis.

In 2020, the main actions deployed in the areas of cybersecurity, protection of intangible assets and, more generally, the company’s resilience to the risks of damage to information systems are:

- continuing to notify cybersecurity objectives to the Directors of the Group’s main entities;
- deploying within the entities a security reference framework based on the rules of the *Agence nationale de la sécurité des systèmes d’information* (French National Agency for Information Systems Security);
- including a cybersecurity clause in the general terms and conditions of purchase of service provider agreements;
- having the EDF CERT (Computer Emergency Response Team) carry out the incident response function in conjunction with all the Group’s entities and external CERTs, in particular through its integration into the network of the main French CERTs managed by ANSSI;
- having the entities develop a reference framework identifying and classifying groups of information enabling EDF staff to know the level of sensitivity of the information they create and handle and to protect it accordingly, particularly in the context of the migration of collaborative tools to the Microsoft cloud;
- creating an Information Protection and Cybersecurity Awareness Raising Steering Committee tasked with strengthening action and synergies. All Group entities take part in this Committee along with the major French subsidiaries, Framatome, Enedis, EDF RE and Dalkia. The European subsidiaries are shareholders and will take part in 2021, in compliance with the rules of management independence that apply to regulated subsidiaries;
- the first joint action of this Committee is setting up mandatory training for Group managers in Cybersecurity and information protection (Cybersecurity Passport).

In addition, IS crisis drills are regularly carried out to test the various measures put in place.

4E – Operational continuity of supply chains and contractual relationships.

The Group is exposed to the operational continuity of supply chains and contractual relationships with its suppliers as well as to fluctuations in the price and availability of materials, equipment or services it purchases in the course of its business activities.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

The Group's needs may arise in markets with a reduced area or in markets subject to growing pressure, due in particular to the structure and evolution of the industrial offer or to increased competition from new uses that make the Group's industrial uses less attractive or more expensive. This pressure is attributable in particular to the growing needs of information systems and the needs of energy actors, especially those related to climate transition. These market pressures may increase the cost of supplying certain critical products or services and lead to a reduction in supply by some suppliers in response to a contraction in their margins. Fluctuations in the price and availability of certain raw materials or products that play a key role in setting the price of electricity and energy services may affect the Group's supply capacity and results.

The Group uses technologies, mainly in the fields of nuclear, hydraulic or renewable energy generation, electrical storage or mobility, that require materials or elements that may be highly sensitive in terms of access¹². The scarcity or conditions of access to certain raw materials may be critical for the Group due to geological, geopolitical, industrial, regulatory or competitive limitations, particularly in a context of energy transition. Certain crisis situations, such as the Covid health crisis, may also accentuate or generate difficulties of access to certain products, materials or services required for the Group's activities and may make performing certain services particularly complex or delay their completion. The development of uses, particularly related to storage, the growth of renewable energies and the penetration of low-carbon electricity, could pose problems of access to certain materials: Lithium for batteries, ferromagnetic rare earths for wind power, Indium or Selenium for solar energy. These difficulties could limit the Group's ability to achieve its development objectives. In addition, control of the conditions under which raw or semi-finished materials are extracted, processed, packaged or made available for the Group's needs may be subject to provisions calling for greater control of regulatory requirements and a duty of vigilance.

Moreover, the Group currently depends on a limited number of industrial players with specific skills and the required experience. This situation reduces competition in markets where EDF is a buyer and exposes the Group to the default risk of one or more of these specialised suppliers or service providers. Restructuring observed at the level of major groups (GE, ABB, ENGIE, Rolls-Royce, Bilfinger, etc.), some of which are under pressure from activist minority funds, may also have an impact on the quality and operational continuity of contracts in progress, or the cost of services rendered and products delivered. But apart from the large groups, it is the small and medium-sized French companies that represent the essential part of the industrial fabric of suppliers. These companies have so far weathered the Covid crisis relatively well. Indeed, those companies that were the most affected suffered from their exposure to the aeronautics, oil and automotive sectors rather than the nuclear sector, as the nuclear sector continued to ensure sustained activity thanks to the major maintenance projects underway in France in particular. However, the trend of financial fragility observed over the last ten years or so continues, although bankruptcies, which are limited in number, generally end in a takeover and provide an opportunity for revitalisation. Regular monitoring of the situation of these suppliers is carried out through specific reviews.

There may also be difficulties in terms of relationships with the partners involved with EDF in completing these projects. Trade tensions between the United States and China could have an impact on the conduct of some of these projects given the technologies and partnerships implemented.

In this regard, in October 2018, the US Department of Energy ("US DoE") issued a decision on civil nuclear cooperation with China which deals in particular with the transfer of US goods and technology, or goods and technology of US origin, to CGN (which is a partner of EDF, in particular in New Nuclear projects in the UK), its subsidiaries and related entities. This decision concerns technologies relating to equipment within or directly

¹² The topic of Uranium supply is not considered here. It is dealt with in Risk 5D "Control of the fuel cycle".

attached to the vessel of the nuclear reactor, core power control equipment and equipment that contains or is in direct contact with the primary fluid. On 14 August 2019, the United States Department of Commerce (“US DoC”) issued a ruling placing four CGN Group entities on the list of entities subject to restrictions (“Entity List”) concerning any transfer of goods and technology, in particular US dual-use goods and technology, or dual-use goods and technology of US origin (or including a certain percentage of US content) subject to the jurisdiction of the US DoC (export administration regulations: covering all goods and technology, in particular dual-use commercial goods and technology, other than those subject to the jurisdiction of the US DoE and the Nuclear Regulatory Agency). As a result of these decisions, the transfer of goods and technology to the entities in question for the technical scope covering them under the decisions, must be specifically authorised in advance by the competent US courts, with the presumption that such authorisation will be refused.

In addition, the US Department of Defense published in June 2020 a list of entities, including CGN, presumed to belong to or be affiliated with the Chinese army. As a result of these measures, the People’s Republic of China enacted its first integrated law on the control of exports of sensitive goods and technologies (December 2020), as well as a “blocking law” against decisions, particularly those of the United States, that are extraterritorial in scope (January 2021). In response, and in order to ensure its compliance with these laws and decisions, the EDF Group (EDF SA, NNB, Framatome, etc.) has taken precautionary measures in connection with the organisation of its nuclear projects, particularly in the United Kingdom.

The Excell plan aims to meet these challenges: strengthening the sector’s skills (welding plan and actions in connection with professional and educational structures), improving supplier selection and qualification processes, taking into account the “Ethics and human rights” and “Territorial development” CSR issues, as well as increasing the number of more partnership-based contractual terms and conditions. GIFEN¹³ is also a key player as a relay for the Group’s industrial policy.

The Group’s performance is also based on the contracts signed with suppliers of equipment or services. Improved contractualisation and management of the contracts that have been entered into, in particular through the implementation of vigilance actions at each stage, is a major issue in terms of controlling operations, deadlines and associated costs.

The Contract Management function aims to improve the management of risks and create opportunities in the management of contracts. This function calls upon Contract Managers in the departments throughout the contractual process. It is an additional line of defence in the management of contracts, in relation to Group top managers and the departments. The Contract Management Department, attached to the Secretary General, is responsible for structuring this function, coordinating the Contract Management sector, determining the performance measurement reference system, professionalising the players and providing business knowledge and a digital Contract Management tool.

4F – Risk of blackout or supply/demand imbalance.

Repeated customer power supply interruptions, or a black out, or a widespread power grid incident, in a territory served by the Group could have consequences for the Group’s activities, financial position and reputation, particularly if they were partly attributable to the Group.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Moderate.

The Group may be faced with repeated power outages or even a black-out, a widespread network incident of considerable scale, or be involved in it, even if the triggering incident occurred on a network not operated by EDF or was attributable to another player.

The causes of power outages can be diverse: local or regional imbalance between electricity generation and consumption, accidental power supply or transmission failure, cascade failures, interconnection problems, delays in investment and the necessary network conversions to meet the needs of energy and ecological transition,

¹³ (2) *The Groupement des Industriels Français de l’Énergie Nucléaire (French Nuclear Energy Industry Group), created in June 2018, aims to bring together all the actors of the French nuclear industry to ensure the attractiveness of the sector and maintain its skills.*

difficulty in coordinating players, particularly in a market with insufficient or evolving regulation. An external crisis, such as the Covid health crisis, can, through the disruptions it generates, constitute an aggravating risk factor.

The initial impact of such power failures could be repair costs incurred to re-establish power or restore the network. Power failures may also generate capital expenditures if it were decided, for example, to install additional generation or network capacity. This could also cause a decline in the Group's turnover. Finally, they could have a negative impact on the Group's financial position or reputation with its customers and all its stakeholders, particularly if the power outage were to be partly attributable to it.

4G – Industrial safety and impact on environmental assets, including biodiversity.

The Group operates facilities for which accidents could, in the event of a failure in industrial safety, have serious consequences on the human or natural environment, particularly in terms of biodiversity and environmental capital (soils and water).

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Moderate.

The Group operates or has operated facilities which, as part of their day-to-day operations, can, may or may have been the cause of incidents, industrial accidents having environmental and health impacts. The Group's facilities may be located in industrial areas where other activities subject to similar risks exist, which means that the Group's own facilities may be impacted by accidents occurring at neighbouring facilities owned by other operators and not under the Group's control.

Biodiversity issues concern all the Group's facilities and projects, particularly in France where EDF is a landowner and a manager of natural resources of great importance. The risk management studies carried out on each industrial site integrate potential health or environmental impacts and avoidance measures in the event of accident situations. In this respect, feedback from the fire that occurred on 26 September 2019 at the Lubrizol plant in Rouen will be included in the analyses. This issue is all the more important as energy transition introduces new or reinforced requirements in relation to protection of biodiversity. The Group is committed to biodiversity through its corporate social responsibility concerns relating to the preservation of the planet's resources.

Measures taken for industrial safety and the control of these risks may not be fully effective, which could have consequences for people, property and immediate surroundings. The Group may be held liable.

In case of a major accident, insurance policies for civil liability and damages taken out by the Group could prove to be significantly inadequate, and the Group cannot guarantee that it will be able in the long run to maintain a level of cover at least equal to current cover levels.

Risks specific to nuclear facilities are further developed in "Specific risks related to nuclear activities". Risks specific to hydraulic facilities are set out in 4B above.

The impact of an industrial safety failure may have a negative impact on the Group's operational activity, its financial or legal position, on the environmental assets, or its reputation, and may affect the Group's ability to achieve Corporate Responsibility Objective with respect to biodiversity.

The Group owns 40 facilities classified as Seveso under the European Directive for the prevention and management of major industrial risks. These are essentially storage or warehousing facilities for oil, gas or chemicals. The regulatory requirements applicable to this type of facility are implemented at all relevant Group sites. In addition, the Group's French Seveso sites have all responded to requests from prefects following the fire that occurred in 2019 at the Lubrizol plant, a Seveso classified site in Rouen.

SPECIFIC RISKS RELATED TO NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES

The EDF Group is the world's leading nuclear operator in terms of the number of reactors in operation (71 reactors for which the EDF Group is the nuclear operator, out of 444 power reactors in operation in the world on 14 January

2021)¹⁴.

The Group has basic nuclear fuel cycle facilities and carries out activities in research, equipment manufacture and the supply of services to other nuclear operators, since the integration of the Framatome subsidiary, within the scope of the Group in 2018.

In addition, the Group holds minority stakes in nuclear power plants in operation in China, the United States and in Belgium, which it does not operate.

The Group is investing in new reactor projects in France, the United Kingdom and China and carries out its nuclear industrial activity in other countries, notably India and the United Arab Emirates, countries in which nuclear operators signed agreements with the Group.

The share of nuclear energy, as a low-carbon form of energy and a part of the Group's electricity mix, thus represents a significant industrial asset for the competitiveness and development of the Group.

Given the low impact of fossil carbon dioxide emissions from the nuclear industry over the entire industrial lifecycle, the performance and control of nuclear activities contribute directly to the achievement of Corporate Responsibility Objectives. The control and performance of nuclear activities are at the heart of EDF's sustainable development policy.

The nuclear activities of EDF are associated with the following issues:

- as with any nuclear operator, the latter's obligations mean giving ongoing priority to nuclear safety, based on technical and organisational provisions in order to guard against a nuclear accident and, in the hypothetical event of an accident occurring, to limit the consequences of such an accident. These principles are reaffirmed in the revision of the Group's nuclear safety policy in 2021. The nuclear business is carried out under the control of nuclear safety authorities in countries where the Group exercises nuclear operator responsibility. Failure to take nuclear safety into account as the number one priority could have a significant, even vital impact on the Group;
- the Group's nuclear activity is subject to detailed and demanding regulations with, particularly in France, a system in place that monitors and periodically re-examines basic nuclear facilities, which focuses, firstly on nuclear safety, protection of the environment and public health, but also on security considerations regarding malicious acts. These regulations may be significantly tightened by national or European authorities. Furthermore, stricter regulations or possible non-compliance with current or future regulations could result in the temporary or permanent shutdown of one or more of the Group's plants or financial penalties as stated in Article L. 596-4 of the French Environmental Code. Cases of non-compliance with regulations or non-compliance with commitments undertaken may also be used by third parties against EDF and brought before the courts. The increased number of requests emanating from the French Nuclear Safety Authority (NSA) and enhanced controls may increase EDF's compliance costs and risks;
- although the nuclear business can contribute effectively to the security of energy supply and to combating the greenhouse effect, it must also demonstrate its competitiveness and its acceptance over the different time scales in which it operates. Nuclear activity by its very nature requires substantial and long-term investments. The robustness and efficiency over time of maintenance and upgrading programmes for the operating fleet, new reactor projects, and the respect of very long-term commitments are inevitably subject to extreme vigilance, with industrial cycles that span a century or even beyond;
- the nuclear fuel cycle is part of this long-term industrial outlook. EDF has a specific responsibility to develop a long-term strategy with the various stakeholders;
- the nuclear business is an industrial activity that brings together a large number of industrial partners in France, Europe and throughout the world. In France, EDF was assigned the role of lead company in the

¹⁴ (1) Source: www.iaea.org/pris

nuclear sector by the public authorities, with the integration of the Framatome subsidiary, which involves specific risks associated with the exercise of this responsibility and the activities of Framatome.

In light of the fact that EDF is the world's largest nuclear operator, exploiting global feedback and making comparisons with best practices internationally¹⁵ represents an ongoing challenge to ensure that the EDF Group is well positioned to be able to sustainably manage the risks associated with being the world leader.

5A – Failure to comply with the objectives (i) in terms of operation and/or (ii) in terms of extending the operating life of nuclear power plants (France and United Kingdom).

The Group may not meet its nuclear power plants' operating objectives in terms of safety and availability. It may also not continue operating its reactors beyond the current planned expiry date, or even be authorised to operate them until that date in both France and the United Kingdom. In addition, the Group may not be able to control costs and deadlines for upgrading its operating fleet (*Grand Carénage* refurbishment projects in France). This represents a major risk for the Group.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Strong.

Nuclear fleet in France

The health crisis could affect the achievement of operating targets and the success of maintenance projects, including the *Grand Carénage* projects. If the health crisis were to worsen, it could lead to further delays or additional costs, particularly due to public health requirements (social distancing, curfews, lockdowns, etc.).

The fleet of nuclear reactors that the Group currently operates in France is highly standardised (see section 1.4.1.1.1 "EDF's nuclear fleet in France" of the 2020 URD). This enables the Group, in particular, to achieve economies of scale, to apply improvements made to its newest reactors to all reactors and, in the event of a reactor malfunction, to anticipate the measures to be taken in other reactors. But this standardisation has a potential parallel risk of the dysfunction being common to several reactors or to a generation or series of reactors (see section 1.4.1.1.2 "Nuclear power generation in France" of the 2020 URD).

The Group cannot guarantee that it will not be required to make significant or costly repairs or modifications to all or some of its plants. In addition, the occurrence of events that could have an impact on the operation of the fleet or on its output, which could lead to a temporary shutdown or closure of all or part of the fleet cannot be ruled out. For example, the deviation related to the stress relieving process for steam generator (SG) welds which was detected and reported to the Safety Authority in the summer of 2019 concerned the SGs installed on six reactors in the nuclear fleet operating in France and the Flamanville 3 EPR. However, this event did not ultimately lead to reactor unavailability (see Risk 4A – Framatome).

During the periodic reviews carried out during the ten-yearly inspections and following the Fukushima accident in Japan, the Group drew up a major work programme, called *Grand Carénage*, the principle of which was approved by the Board of Directors (see section 1.4.1.1.2 of the 2020 URD). The potential risks of the latter include a possible delay in the appraisal of the authorisations required to start operations, in particular as regards the authorisations expected from the French Nuclear Safety Authority (ASN). Such uncertainties may also concern the manufacture and delivery on site of new equipment or work carried out on-site in a situation where a large number of industrial operations are being carried out at the same time. Any delays caused by the health crisis may also mean that the work will not be able to be completed within the stipulated timeframe.

The ASN decides on the measures taken by the operator and may give additional instructions for each reactor. Solutions are being studied to demonstrate the capacity of non-replaceable equipment such as the containment building and reactor vessels, to ensure their operation up to 60 years. These studies, which are based on data

¹⁵ *Exploitation of standards and feedback from the International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO).*

available in France but also internationally¹⁶ make it possible to confirm the safety margins available for the operating periods under investigation but may also lead to the need to adopt additional protective measures, if necessary, to be taken on the existing fleet, which could have consequences on its performance.

In order to continue to benefit from low-carbon monitored generation and cash flow from its existing fleet, the Group has been aiming for several years to extend the operating life of its nuclear fleet in France beyond 40 years. The fourth ten-yearly inspection of the 900MWe reactor series (VD4-900), like the previous ones, includes, on the one hand, a verification of the compliance of the facilities with the current reference design and, on the other hand, a safety reassessment. This makes it possible to increase the level of safety by taking into account, on the one hand, international best practices and, on the other hand, the condition of the facilities, the experience acquired during operation and the evolution of the knowledge and rules applicable to similar facilities. As part of this process, the ASN could prescribe significant additional amendments.

In its decision of 23 February 2021 on the conditions for continued operation of EDF's 900MWe reactors beyond their fourth periodic review, the ASN found that the measures planned by EDF, supplemented by the responses to the requirements formulated by the ASN, will make it possible to achieve the objectives of the review and that these safety improvements open up the prospect of continued operation of the 900MWe reactors for a period of ten years beyond their fourth periodic review, subject to the implementation of additional measures. These new requirements lead to an increase in investments and an additional industrial load of around 25% compared to the already very ambitious initial programme, increasing the risk on the ability of industrialists to make the necessary investments within the stipulated deadlines. This additional cost is taken into account for the period from 2014 to 2025 in the cost increase for the *Grand Carénage* project as announced in the press release of 29 October 2020. Capital expenditure will remain high after 2025.

In accordance with the French Environmental Code, the provisions proposed by EDF during reviews after the 35th year of operation will be submitted reactor by reactor to the ASN for authorisation, after a public enquiry. For Tricastin 1, the VD4 (pilot plant) started on the 1st of June 2019 and ended with re-coupling on 23 December 2019, after the ASN had given its authorisation to restart. The periodic review findings report (RCR) was transmitted in February 2020 and will be the subject of a public enquiry in 2021, after publication of the generic ASN opinion on the VD4. The ASN opinion on the Tricastin 1 periodic review report is expected to be issued in late 2021 or early 2022. It is likely to include site-specific requirements in addition to the requirements of the generic opinion, impacting industrial load and costs. As of 10 February 2021, the VD4 is in progress for the Bugey 2, Bugey 4 and Tricastin 2 nuclear units.

In 2016, the Board of Directors considered that all the technical, economic and governance conditions necessary to align the depreciation period of the French nuclear fleet with the Group's industrial strategy were met (see notes 1.3.4 "Management judgements and estimates" and 1.3.4.1 "Depreciation period of nuclear power plants in France" of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2020). It therefore approved the extension in the consolidated financial statements of the depreciation period for 900MW PWR plants outside Fessenheim from 40 years to 50 years, without anticipating the decisions of the ASN on EDF provisions on a reactor-by-reactor basis after each 10-year inspection. It cannot be ruled out that the extension of the operating life of certain 900MW reactors may not be authorised, but an important step has been taken with the generic opinion issued by the ASN on 23 February 2021. With regard to the Fessenheim nuclear power plant, Reactor no. 1 was shut down on 22 February 2020 and Reactor no. 2 on 30 June 2020.

The continuing of operation of the other series of France's nuclear fleet (1,300MW and 1,450MW), which are more recent, remains an industrial objective for the Group.

The Group cannot guarantee that it will receive the expected operating lifespan extension from the competent authorities. Furthermore, such extensions could also be obtained under certain conditions, the financial impact of which, in particular in terms of investments, could affect the Group's strategy with respect to extending the operating life of its reactors or the Group's ability to pursue its global investment strategy. These events could

¹⁶ (2) In the US, four reactors have been licensed to operate for up to 80 years, while the licence application is still under examination for six other reactors: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff has defined subsequent license renewal (SLR) to be the period of extended operation from 60 years to 80 years (www.nrc.gov/reactors/operating/licensing/renewal/subsequent-license-renewal.html).

have a significant negative impact on the Group's financial position.

Nuclear facilities in the United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, the ongoing analysis of graphite ageing in the AGR (Advanced Gas Reactor) reactor may lead to prolonged unavailability or early shutdown of the reactors. The cracking of graphite subjected to irradiation must be carefully monitored, with inspections carried out regularly, and controlled by the Office for Nuclear Regulation ("ONR"), to ensure that there is sufficient knowledge of the core to justify continued operation. In August 2020 and November 2020 decisions were made to terminate the operation of the Hunterston B power plant no later than 7 January 2022 and the Hinkley Point B power plant no later than 15 July 2022. Operations may cease before these dates if a new safety case is not approved. For Hinkley Point B this safety case is required to restart the two reactors currently shut down for graphite inspection.

The current planned operating period for the reactors in EDF Energy's existing nuclear fleet ranges from 41 to 47 calendar years for advanced gas reactors (AGRs) and is 40 years for the Sizewell B pressurised water reactor (PWR). Since EDF Energy acquired them, the operating lifespan of the AGR power plants has been extended by 8 years on average and the objective is to increase the operating life of the PWR power plant by 20 years after the currently planned 40 years (see section 1.4.5.1.2.2 "Nuclear generation" of the 2020 URD). Nevertheless, given the nuclear safety rules applicable in the United Kingdom and AGR reactor technology in particular, the Group cannot guarantee that EDF Energy will obtain the necessary authorisations from the ONR when the time comes to operate its existing nuclear reactors until the currently planned (AGR) or potential (Sizewell B) end of operation date, or that such authorisations will not be obtained under conditions involving significant expenditure or investment by the Group.

In view of the risk of early shutdown due to difficulties in preparing the safety case owing to the graphite inspection at Hunterston B and Hinkley Point B, EDF Energy has set itself the target of having a safety case for the removal of fuel at these two plants as from May 2021. An accelerated fuel withdrawal strategy would be implemented in the event of any risk of an early shutdown of the other AGR plants. If this strategy were to be adopted, it may require that the value of the assets be re-examined.

Given the ageing of the British fleet and the many technical difficulties encountered, the future level of output of the AGR reactors currently in service is very uncertain.

Other nuclear facilities

For nuclear reactors where EDF is not in charge of operation but has financial interests (United States, Belgium, China), the Group is also financially exposed to some risks. The Group may need to contribute up to the amount of its share to costly repairs or modifications to be carried out on these units or to events that may have an impact on their operating lifespan, production or availability. As in France and the United Kingdom, the nuclear safety authorities in these countries may take decisions that require additional works or controls, in particular as regards exploiting feedback from international experience and anticipating potentially precursory events.

Other risks

Furthermore, despite the quality of operations and the changes made by the Group to its nuclear facilities, it cannot be ruled out that some of these facilities will be subject to special operating conditions to reinforce the operating safety margins at the initiative of the nuclear operator responsible for nuclear safety or at the request of the Nuclear Safety Agency.

Finally, a potential serious nuclear accident not involving the Group but with widespread consequences worldwide could lead the Safety Authorities to require new reactor upgrades applicable to the Group's reactors, and to those in which the Group has a stake.

5B – Control of radioactive waste treatment and decommissioning of nuclear facilities, and ability to meet related commitments.

The provisions set aside by the Group for the decommissioning of nuclear facilities and for the treatment and ultimate disposal of radioactive waste, including long-lived waste from spent fuel treatment and decommissioning, may prove to be insufficient. In particular, decommissioning existing nuclear facilities may present currently unforeseen difficulties or be much costlier than anticipated. In addition, these operations must address the CSR challenge of waste management and the circular economy. The amount of dedicated assets in France allocated by the Group to cover the costs of its long-term nuclear business commitments (radioactive waste and decommissioning) might need to be revised upwards or require additional expenditures.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

Decommissioning

The decommissioning operations underway in France (see section 1.4.1.1.2.3 “Decommissioning of nuclear power plants”) concern plants that were built and operated before the current nuclear fleet, including the Superphenix plant (“first generation” plants). These operations cover four different reactor technologies: heavy water reactor (Brennilis), sodium-cooled fast reactor (Superphenix at Creys-Malville), graphite-moderated and gas-cooled reactor (NUGG reactors at Chinon, Saint Laurent and Bugey) and the pressurised water reactor (“PWR”) at Chooz. Each of them is a first for EDF, and apart from the PWR, they concern reactor technologies for which there is little or no international experience. They therefore require development of new methods and technologies that are riskier than technologies for which feedback already exists. The decommissioning of the PWR at Chooz A does benefit from some feedback (essentially American and of a limited nature) but it has the innovative specific feature of being located in a cave, which also makes it an unusual operation for which experience is not immediately transferable and which includes specific risks.

The Chooz A PWR decommissioning operations are continuing with the cutting and removal of the vessel internals according to schedule, after the reactor pool was filled with water in 2018 and the vessel was opened in March 2017.

The feedback from the PWR at Chooz will enable consolidation, as far as possible, of the studies and estimates on the future costs of decommissioning the nuclear fleet currently in operation (“second generation” power plants). The first reactor of the Fessenheim power plant was definitively shut down on 22 February 2020. The second was shut down on 30 June 2020. These two reactors will be the first of the nuclear fleet currently in operation to benefit from this feedback for their decommissioning. Nevertheless, neither EDF, nor any other operator, has yet undertaken a decommissioning programme on a scale comparable to that of the Group’s current PWR fleet and the estimates therefore involve risks that are associated in particular with this scale effect.

The timing and cost of the work are also dependent on administrative authorisations and the availability, at the necessary time, of radioactive waste storage centres or other facilities necessary for the conditioning, treatment or storage of waste containers.

In addition to these technical and industrial sensitivity factors, the amount of provisions currently set aside may change in the coming years. Indeed, the assessment of the need for these provisions is sensitive to the assumptions used for costs, planning, inflation rates and long-term discount rates, and to any change in the regulations, in particular those relating to the scope of expenses to be covered. The amount of these provisions, in accordance with the French Environmental Code, is subject to control by the administrative authority, which verifies in particular the adequacy of the provisioned expenses and imposes a cap on the discount rate for the provisions.

Given these sensitivity factors, changes in certain parameters may require significant adjustments of the provisions booked and, therefore, the Group cannot guarantee that the provisions booked will equal the costs actually incurred at the relevant time, which would have an adverse impact on the Group’s financial position (see note 15 of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2020). The Group regularly conducts an update of the key assumptions underlying the provisions (see note 15 of the appendix to the

consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2020).

With regard to the provision for decommissioning of nuclear power generation facilities in France, the amount of expenses under economic conditions at the end of 2020 is estimated at €27,093 million, the corresponding provision is €17,489 million. As for the last core provision, costs based on year-end economic conditions are estimated at €4,258 million and provision at present value amounts are valued €2,711 million, as the discounting effect is very significant due to distant waste storage maturities. Note 15.1.1.5 “Analyses of sensitivity to macro-economic assumptions” of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended on 31 December 2020 indicates the analyses of sensitivity of provisions and Group’s results to a discount rate change, for the different types of provisions.

The provisions of Framatome and Cyclife France (formerly SOCODEI) relating to basic nuclear facilities in France amounted to €78 million and €62 million respectively (see note 17.1 “Other provisions for decommissioning” of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020).

In the United Kingdom, under the agreements concluded in connection with the restructuring of British Energy, the costs of decommissioning EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Group Ltd.’s existing nuclear power plants will be paid by the Nuclear Liabilities Fund (NLF). If the assets of this Fund prove insufficient, these costs will be borne by the UK Government (see section 1.4.5.1.2.2 “Nuclear Generation” of the 2020 URD). In 2019, EDF Energy and the UK Government (BEIS) began discussions with a view to clarifying the conditions for implementing the above-mentioned agreements, in particular as regards determining the decommissioning costs to be recovered by EDF Energy from the Nuclear Liabilities Fund and the conditions under which the UK authorities may exercise their option to acquire the nuclear power plants at the end of the defueling phase. These discussions led to an agreement in principle in 2019 and are continuing with a view to reaching comprehensive and binding agreements.

In any event, the agreements in force provide that the expenses related to the unloading and evacuation of the fuel are covered by the NLF and consequently justified by EDF Energy and approved by the UK government; failing this, they would remain the responsibility of EDF Energy.

For nuclear power plants which EDF does not operate, but has financial interests in (China, United States, Belgium), the Group is exposed financially in proportion to its contribution to future decommissioning costs.

Failure to control the costs, the time-frame for completion and the associated provisions with respect to the decommissioning of nuclear facilities for which the Group is liable would have a negative impact on the Group’s financial position and reputation.

Waste Management

As a nuclear operator or producer of radioactive waste, within the meaning of the legislation applicable to waste, the Group could be held liable, in particular in the event of an accident involving damage to third parties or to the environment in connection with spent fuel or waste. The Group may be held liable even if these products are handled, transported, held, stored or warehoused by parties other than the Group, in particular, in France, the Orano Group and the French National Agency for Radioactive Waste Management (ANDRA), particularly in the event of any failure by any of the latter.

In France, EDF is liable for all radioactive waste produced during:

- the operation of the nuclear facilities operated by the Group;
- processing operations for spent fuel from reactors operated by EDF;
- decommissioning operations at the nuclear facilities operated by the Group. (See section 1.4.1.1.2.3 “The challenges specific to the nuclear activity” – Storing conditioned ultimate waste of the 2020 URD).

The long-term management of radioactive waste has been the subject of various studies under programme laws no. 91-1381 of 30 December 1991 on research on radioactive waste management and no. 2006-739 of 28 June

2006 on the sustainable management of radioactive materials and waste. All of the Group's Long-Lived High-Level and Intermediate-Level waste may not constitute "ultimate radioactive waste" within the meaning of Article L. 542-1-1 of the French Environmental Code. In this case, it may not be possible to store this waste directly in a deep geological repository, especially since the Nuclear Order of 10 February 2016 issued pursuant to Act no. 2015-992 relating to the energy transition for green growth allows for the reclassification of radioactive materials as radioactive waste and vice-versa by the administrative authority. Moreover, the Group has no control over the time taken by the public authorities to issue permits for such ultimate storage, nor over the technical guidelines that are set forth. This is likely to create uncertainties regarding the fate of the waste, the liability and the resulting costs for EDF.

EDF has allocated provisions for the long-term management of waste, assessed on the assumption of geological storage, which is the international solution of reference for the ultimate storage of long-lived high-level radioactive waste and on the basis of a reasonable version of the work carried out in 2006 by a working group comprising ANDRA, the public authorities and radioactive waste producers (see note 15.1 of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020). Following new calculations of the costs of deep storage under the supervision of the DGEC in conjunction with EDF, the Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, in an order of 15 January 2016, set the new reference cost at €25 billion under the economic conditions of 31 December 2011. This cost was taken into account in the Group's financial statements at the end of 2015 (see note 15.1 of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020). The current estimate is based on the preliminary design assumptions and will be regularly revised based on the progress of the project, as stated in the Ministerial order. Opinion no. 2018-AV-0300 from the French Nuclear Safety Authority dated 11 January 2018 relative to the safety options file presented by ANDRA for the Cigeo project to store radioactive waste in a deep geological layer specifies that the project has achieved satisfactory overall technological maturity at the stage of the safety options file. The reserves that remain and the supplementary investigation being carried out for ANDRA to obtain approval for the construction of the geological storage area starting in 2022 could lead to a revision of the provisions for long-term radioactive waste management.

Act no. 2006-739 dated 28 June 2006 provided for a dedicated storage centre for Low-Level Long-Lived waste (LLW-LL), such as graphite. ANDRA submitted a progress report in July 2015 under the national plan for the management of radioactive materials and radioactive waste (PNGMDR). This report assesses several storage concepts and allows for the possibility of storage of graphite waste on the Soulaines site. The overall industrial scheme for the management of all LLW-LL is being defined within the framework of the PNGMDR (see section 1.4.1.1.2.3 "The challenges specific to the nuclear activity" of the 2020 URD). Provisions may have to be adjusted accordingly.

In the United Kingdom, when British Energy was restructured, agreements were entered into with the authorities concerning the management of certain radioactive waste from existing nuclear power plants (see section 1.4.5.1.2.2 "Nuclear generation" of the 2020 URD). Under the terms of these agreements, the liability and certain costs associated with the management of certain radioactive waste are transferred to the British government. However, EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Ltd. remains financially, technically and legally liable for the management, storage and processing of waste that does not come within the scope of the aforementioned agreements.

For nuclear power plants which EDF does not operate, but in which it has financial interests (United States, Belgium, China), the Group is exposed financially in proportion to its shareholding to contributing to future expenditures related to the management of spent fuel and waste.

These technical, industrial or administrative uncertainties and contingencies which might affect decommissioning projects and waste management could have an impact on the amount of provisions currently set aside. This amount could also change in the coming years depending on the assumptions used in terms of costs, inflation rate, long-term discount rate and disbursement schedules, as well as any changes in regulations. All of this may have a material adverse impact on the Group's financial position (see note 15.1 of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2020). The amount of these provisions, in accordance with the French Environmental Code, is subject in France to control by the administrative authority, composed jointly of the Ministers in charge of the Economy and Energy, with said control verifying in particular the adequacy of the amounts provided for and imposing a ceiling on the discount rate of the provisions.

Note 15.1.1.5 “Inflation rate, discount rate and analyses of sensitivity” of note 15.1 “Nuclear provisions in France” of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2020 shows the connection between “costs based on year-end economic conditions”, which represent estimated amounts as at 31 December 2020, and provisions made at present value. Concerning the long-term management of waste and the recovery and packaging of waste, the expenses at year-end economic conditions are evaluated at €35,581 million and the corresponding provision is €13,300 million, as the discounting effect is very significant due to distant waste storage maturities. Note 15.1.1.5 “Inflation rate, discount rate and analyses of sensitivity” indicates the analyses of sensitivity of provisions and Group’s results to a discount rate change, for the different types of provisions.

Failure to control the costs and time-frames for completion with respect to the solutions for the treatment and ultimate storage of waste for which the Group is liable would have a negative impact on the Group’s financial position and reputation.

Dedicated assets management

In France, the market value of EDF’s portfolio of dedicated assets to cover the costs of long-term nuclear commitments (radioactive waste and decommissioning), amounted to €33.8 billion as of 31 December 2020, compared to €31.6 billion as of 31 December 2019 (see section 1.4.1.1.2.3 “The challenges specific to the nuclear activity” and note 15.1.2.4 of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020).

In the event of a significant change in the provisions determining the reference base of the dedicated assets, it might prove necessary to make additional allocations to adjust the value of these assets, which could have a material adverse impact on EDF’s financial position. Moreover, stricter regulations at the national level (in particular those that might impact the base for determining the dedicated assets to be constituted by EDF¹⁷) or European level may lead to more stringent requirements regarding the constitution of dedicated assets and have a significant impact on EDF’s financial position.

Lastly, although these assets are constituted and managed in accordance with strict prudential rules, the Group cannot guarantee that price fluctuations in the financial markets or changes in valuation will not have a material adverse impact on the value of these assets (see section 5.1.6.1.6 “Management of financial risk on EDF’s dedicated asset portfolio” for a sensitivity analysis of the 2020 URD), which could require EDF to allocate additional amounts to restore the value of these assets. Such events could have a material adverse effect on the Group’s financial position.

In the United Kingdom, the funds for nuclear liabilities are managed by a body independent of EDF set up by the British government (Nuclear Liabilities Fund – NLF) for the existing nuclear fleet. For HPC-related liabilities, the funds will be managed by FundCo, a body (Trust) independent of HPC’s shareholders (EDF Energy and CGN) and the UK government. Operators therefore have no assets to manage for this purpose (see section 1.4.5.1.2.2 “Nuclear generation” of the 2020 URD).

The unavailability or insufficient amount of the dedicated assets to hedge the expenditure schedules of the Group’s long-term commitments could have a negative impact on the Group’s financial position and reputation.

5C – Nuclear safety violations during operation resulting from nuclear civil liability.

In addition to the control of industrial performance, and given the place of nuclear generation within the EDF Group and with nuclear safety as the number one priority, our responsibility as a nuclear operator determines the Group’s overall performance. As a result of its nuclear activities, the Group is exposed to nuclear civil liability risks.

¹⁷ *The French Cour des Comptes’ report to the Senate’s Finance Committee on the decommissioning and dismantling of nuclear power plants, published on 4 March 2020, recommends that the costs of all decommissioning preparation operations, post-operational expenses and the cost of taxes, levies and insurance premiums directly attributable to decommissioning sites should gradually be included in the long-term expense categories.*

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

The primary responsibility for nuclear safety lies with the nuclear operator throughout the operating cycle of nuclear reactors. This principle along with the principle of control are reaffirmed in the EDF Group's nuclear safety policy. Liability as a nuclear operator falls under the "nuclear safety, health and security" aspect of the Group's CSR policy. The Chairman and CEO delegate this liability to the Group Executive Director for the Nuclear and Thermal Fleet Department and the Group Executive Director for the New Nuclear Engineering and Projects Department, who then sub-delegate it to the Directors of the divisions involved, who in turn sub-delegate it to unit managers.

The top priority is nuclear safety, as defined in the Group's Nuclear Safety Policy, and this is a factor in the industrial performance of the nuclear business as a whole. Nuclear safety takes into account the design by the nuclear operator and the operation by the designer. Failure to control operating safety could have major or even vital consequences on the value of the Group's industrial assets, its financial position and its development outlook or even on the continuation of its industrial activity.

Any serious event related to the Group's nuclear activities, with a potential or proven impact on the population or on a territory, could lead to a significant increase in the operating constraints of the Group's industrial sites, or even the partial or total interruption of the Group's nuclear activities. Such an event could have a significant negative impact on the Group's activities, financial position, strategy and reputation.

The nuclear civil liability scheme that applies to nuclear facility operators of States parties to the Paris Convention, and the insurance applicable thereto, are described in section 2.1.2.6 "Insurance". This scheme is based on the principle of the operator's strict liability. Accordingly, if an event occurs that causes nuclear damage, the Group would be automatically liable up to a monetary maximum set by the law applicable in the country, regardless of the source of the event that caused the damage and any safety measures that may have been taken.

The Group cannot guarantee that in countries where it operates nuclear facilities, the maximum liability set by law will not be increased or cancelled. For example, the protocols amending the Paris Convention and the Brussels Convention, not yet in force, provide for these maximum amounts to be increased and a substantial expansion of the damage to be covered. The operator's liability in France amounts to €700 million in the event of a nuclear accident in a facility and €80 million in the event of a nuclear accident during transport. The entry into force of the other changes laid out in these protocols is likely to increase yet again the cost of insurance and the Group cannot guarantee that insurance covering this liability will always be available or that it will always be able to maintain such insurance. Insurance coverage for the Group's nuclear operator's civil liability and for the transport of nuclear substances is described in section 2.1.2.6 "Insurance" of the 2020 URD.

Property damage to EDF's nuclear facilities is covered by insurance programmes (see section 2.1.2.6 "Insurance" of the 2020 URD). Despite this cover, any event that may cause significant damage to a nuclear facility of the Group could have an adverse impact on the Group's business and financial position.

Lastly, the Group cannot guarantee that the insurers that cover both its liability as a nuclear plant operator and property damage to its facilities will always have available capacity or that the costs of cover will not significantly increase, particularly in light of the impacts on the insurance market of events such as the nuclear accident in Japan that occurred in March 2011.

In view of these risks, and in application of Group policy, each Group company operating nuclear facilities acts within the framework of legal and regulatory requirements specific to the country in which it operates and is obliged to comply with them. Each one ensures the nuclear safety of its facilities and constantly improves the level, based on its methods, skills and values. The Group develops common principles aiming to obtain the best level of prevention of incidents and protection of workers, the public and the environment. These principles apply to all stages of the activity, both for new projects and for the existing fleets. The Group closely involves its industrial partners with the achievement of these objectives.

Each company is responsible for the proper conduct of its nuclear activities and sets the appropriate delegations at each decision and action level. The Group guarantees the allocation of the necessary resources for nuclear safety.

An internal entity in charge of an independent safety evaluation is put in place at the level of each site, each company and of the Group. Each one reports to the manager concerned, independently of other managerial functions; furthermore, each one has the duty to alert the superior hierarchical level if the reaction of the level directly involved is not what is expected.

The Group's nuclear operating companies regularly receive international evaluation teams (WANO Peer Review¹⁸ and OSART from the AIEA¹⁹).

Clear and honest communication on the events and their possible impacts are promoted within the Group. This high-quality dialogue is sought and maintained with the salaried personnel and its representatives, subcontractors, the supervisory authorities (Nuclear Safety Authority in France, Office for Nuclear Regulation in the United Kingdom), local communities and all other stakeholders in nuclear safety.

The Nuclear Safety Council, which the Chairman and CEO of EDF chairs, meets several times a year and periodically reviews the annual assessment of nuclear safety for the EDF Group. A General Inspector for nuclear safety and radiation protection (IGSNR) is appointed by the Chairman and CEO to whom he/she reports. He/she carries out inspection missions on all of the nuclear activities of the EDF Group. Each year, it gives an opinion on safety within EDF. Its report is presented and debated in the Nuclear Safety Council. It is then made public (see section 1.4.1.1.4.3 of the URD).

5D – Control of the fuel cycle.

In addition to the control of nuclear safety (risk 5C), the operation of existing nuclear facilities (risk 5A) and new nuclear projects (risk 4A), the Group is exposed, in the context of nuclear activities, to the control of the nuclear fuel cycle.

Criticality in view of the control actions undertaken: Intermediate.

The Group's operating costs include nuclear fuel purchases.

EDF is supplied with uranium, conversion and enrichment services, fuel assembly supplies and spent fuel reprocessing operations for its nuclear fleet in France and the United Kingdom.

Prices and volumes are subject to fluctuations that depend on factors beyond the Group's control, including political and economic factors (in particular, profitability outlook for mining investments, supply/demand imbalance or tension on the supply side, associated, for example, with the occurrence of an operating incident in a uranium mine or cycle plant, a delay in the commissioning of a new mine or an event leading to institutional instability in a producing country, or restrictions/sanctions/embargos).

The storage and transport of new or spent nuclear fuel is an industrial activity that requires specific safety and security measures. These requirements could become more stringent, generating additional difficulties and costs for the Group.

In the event of the collapse of this industrial logistics system, the Group could reduce or even interrupt all or part of the electricity generation at the affected sites, either due to the non-delivery of new assemblies or to the saturation of intermediate storage facilities, which could have a negative impact on the Group's financial position (see section 1.4.1.1.2.3 "The challenges specific to the nuclear activity" of the 2020 URD).

Despite the project to build a large-capacity spent fuel storage pool (see section 1.4.1.1.2.3 "The challenges specific to the nuclear activity" of the 2020 URD), the risk of the impossibility, in the long term, of implementing multi-recycling in its 3rd generation pressurised water reactors or recycling in fourth generation reactors known as "GEN IV" (abandonment of the ASTRID fast neutron reactor project), could call into question the fuel cycle, with

¹⁸ WANO: World Association of Nuclear Operators.

¹⁹ OSART: Operational Safety Analysis Review Team, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

consequences both in terms of operation and in financial terms.

In France, EDF has booked provisions for spent nuclear fuel management operations (transport, processing, conditioning for recycling) (see note 15 of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2020) based on the price and volume conditions of the master agreement signed with Orano in December 2008 and broken down in the successive implementation agreements. The implementation agreement for the period from 2016-2023 was signed in February 2016 (see section 1.4.1.1.2.3 “The challenges specific to the nuclear activity” of the 2020 URD). The amount of provisions currently booked to cover the period not covered by the current agreement should be reassessed if the terms under which this agreement is renewed prove more onerous than those currently applicable. Note 15.1.1.5 “Inflation rate, discount rate and analyses of sensitivity” and note 15.1 “Nuclear provisions in France” of the appendix to the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2020 show the connection between “costs based on year-end economic conditions”, which represent estimated amounts as at 31 December 2020, and “provisions made at present value”. As regards spent fuel management, pursuant to law of 28 June 2006, the costs based on year-end economic conditions are estimated at €18,998 million and the corresponding provision is €10,246 million.

However, the Group cannot guarantee that its contracts, in France and abroad, will completely protect it from sudden or significant price increases. The Group cannot guarantee that when these long-term contracts expire, it will be able to renew them, in particular at an equivalent price. This could have an adverse impact on the Group’s financial position.

2. RISK FACTORS RELATED TO THE NOTES

The following paragraphs describe some of the risks that the Issuer believes are material to the Notes in order to assess the market risk associated thereto. They do not describe all the risks of an investment in the Notes.

2.1 Risks for the Noteholders as creditors of the Issuer

French insolvency law.

The Issuer is a *société anonyme* incorporated in France and has its corporate seat in France. As a result, in the event that the Issuer becomes insolvent, insolvency proceedings will be principally governed by the French insolvency laws. Under French insolvency law, holders of debt securities issued by a French company (such as the Noteholders) are automatically grouped into a single assembly of holders (the “**Assembly**”) in the event of the opening in France of safeguarding proceedings (*procédure de sauvegarde*), accelerated financial safeguarding proceedings (*procédure de sauvegarde financière accélérée*), accelerated safeguarding proceedings (*procédure de sauvegarde accélérée*) regarding, or a judicial restructuring (*procédure de redressement judiciaire*) of, the Issuer, in order to defend their common interests.

The Assembly comprises holders of all debt securities issued by the Issuer (including the Notes), whether or not under a debt issuance programme (such as the Euro Medium Term Note Programme of the Issuer) and regardless of their governing law.

The Assembly deliberates on the draft safeguarding plan (*projet de plan de sauvegarde*), draft accelerated financial safeguarding plan (*projet de plan de sauvegarde financière accélérée*), draft accelerated safeguarding proceedings plan (*projet de plan de procédure de sauvegarde accélérée*), or draft restructuring plan (*projet de plan de redressement*) applicable to the Issuer, once and if the relevant creditors’ committees have adopted the aforementioned draft, and may further agree to:

- increase the liabilities (*charges*) of holders of debt securities (including the Noteholders) by rescheduling due payments and/or writing-off receivables in the form of debt securities, partially or totally;
- establish an unequal treatment between holders of debt securities (including the Noteholders) as appropriate under the circumstances; and/or
- convert debt securities (including the Notes) into securities that give, or may give rights, to share capital.

Decisions of the Assembly will be taken by a two-third majority (calculated as a proportion of the debt securities held by the holders expressing a vote). No quorum is required to hold the Assembly.

The procedures, as described above or as they will or may be amended, could have an adverse impact on the Noteholders seeking repayment in the event that the Issuer were to be subject to French insolvency proceedings.

The provisions relating to the representation of the Noteholders described in Condition 10 (*Representation of the Noteholders*) of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes will not be applicable in these circumstances.

A receiver (*administrateur judiciaire*) is permitted to take into account the existence of voting or subordination agreements entered into by a holder of notes, or the existence of an arrangement providing that a third party will pay the holder’s claims, in full or in part, in order to reduce such holder’s voting rights within the Assembly. The receiver must disclose the method used to compute such voting rights and the holder, or, as the case may be, the receiver, may dispute such computation before the president of the competent commercial court (*tribunal de commerce*). These provisions could apply to a Noteholder who has entered into a hedging arrangement in relation to the Notes.

It should be noted that Directive (EU) 2019/1023 on preventive restructuring frameworks, on discharge of debt and disqualifications, and on measures to increase the efficiency of procedures concerning restructuring, insolvency and discharge of debt and amending Directive (EU) 2017/1132 dated 20 June 2019 (the “**Restructuring Directive**”) shall be transposed by the Member States before 17 July 2021. Depending on how it will be transposed into French law, it may modify French insolvency law described above and impact the situation of Noteholders in the event that the Issuer or its Subsidiaries were to be subject to the relevant French insolvency proceedings.

More specifically, the Restructuring Directive is expected to impact the process of adoption of restructuring plans under insolvency proceedings. Creditors (including the Noteholders) shall be treated in separate classes which reflect certain class formation criteria for the purpose of adopting a restructuring plan. Classes shall be formed in such a way that each class comprises claims or interests with rights that are sufficiently similar to justify considering the members of the class a homogenous group with commonality of interest. As a minimum, secured and unsecured claims shall be treated in separate classes for the purpose of adopting a restructuring plan. A restructuring plan shall be deemed to be adopted by affected parties, provided that a majority in the amount of their claims or interests is obtained in each and every class (the required majorities shall be laid down by Member States at not higher than 75% in the amount of claims or interests in each class). If the restructuring plan is not approved by each and every class of affected parties, the plan may however be confirmed by a judicial or administrative authority by applying a cross-class cram-down. Therefore, when the Restructuring Directive is transposed into French law, it is expected that holders of notes (including the Noteholders) will no longer deliberate on the proposed restructuring plan in a separate assembly and accordingly they will no longer benefit from a specific veto power on this plan. Instead, as any other affected parties, holders of notes (including the Noteholders) will be grouped into one or several classes (with potentially other types of creditors) and their dissenting vote may possibly be overridden by a cross-class cram down.

The commencement of insolvency proceedings against the Issuer, or one or several of the Issuer's subsidiaries, could have a material adverse effect on the market value of Notes issued by the Issuer. Any decisions taken by the Assembly or a class of creditor, as the case may be, could negatively impact the Noteholders and cause them to lose all or part of their investment, should they not be able to recover all or part of the amounts due to them from the Issuer.

Modification of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes.

Noteholders will be grouped automatically for the defence of their interests in a Masse, as defined in Condition 10 (*Representation of the Noteholders*) which contains provisions regarding Collective Decisions of Noteholders to consider matters affecting their interests generally, which may be adopted either through a general meeting (the "**General Meeting**") or by consent following a written consultation (the "**Written Resolution**"). These provisions permit defined majorities to bind all Noteholders, including Noteholders who did not attend, were not represented at the relevant meeting or did not consent or respond to the Written Resolution, and Noteholders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority. The Masse, through Collective Decisions, may deliberate on proposals relating to the modification of the conditions of the Notes subject to the limitation provided by French law and the Terms and Conditions of the Notes. If a decision is adopted by a majority of Noteholders and such modifications were to impair or limit the rights of the Noteholders, this may have a negative impact on the market value of the Notes.

2.2 Risks related to the trading markets of the Notes

Liquidity risks/trading market/market value for the Notes.

Application will be made to Euronext Paris for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the regulated market of Euronext Paris. However, the Notes may not have an established trading market when issued and admitted to trading. The market for the Notes may not develop or continue and, if one does develop, it may not be maintained. The market for the Notes may not be liquid and Noteholders may not be able to sell their Notes when desired, or at all, or at prices they find acceptable. The liquidity of, and trading market for, the Notes may also be adversely affected by general declines in the market for similar securities. If an active trading market for the Notes does not develop or is not maintained, the market or trading price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely affected.

EDF, and EDF's debt, have credit ratings which are the subject of review from time to time by the independent credit rating agencies which assign such credit ratings. In particular, since the publication of a press release by Moody's on 24 April 2020, S&P on 22 June 2020 and Fitch on 3 September 2020, EDF's long-term and short-term ratings have been respectively set at "A3" (negative outlook) and "P-2" by Moody's, "BBB+" (stable outlook) and "A-2" by S&P and "A-" (negative outlook) and "F2" by Fitch.

The development or continued liquidity of any secondary market for the Notes and their market value will be affected by a number of factors such as general economic conditions, the financial condition, the creditworthiness of the Issuer and/or the Group, and the value of Relevant Reset Rate (i.e. the five year mid swap rate for Euro swap transactions), as well as other factors such as the complexity and volatility of the Relevant Reset Rate, the method of calculating the return to be paid in respect of such Notes, the outstanding amount of the Notes, any redemption

features of the Notes as specified in Condition 6 (*Redemption and Purchase*) of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, the performance of other instruments linked to the reference rates and the level, direction and volatility of interest rates generally. Such factors may adversely affect the market value of the Notes. The price at which a Noteholder will be able to sell the Notes may be at a discount, which could be substantial, from the issue price or the purchase price paid by such Noteholder and accordingly such Noteholder may suffer a significant financial loss.

The absence of liquidity may have a significant material adverse effect on the market value of the Notes. In addition, Noteholders may not be able to sell Notes readily or at prices that will enable Noteholders to realize their anticipated yield, and in extreme circumstances such Noteholders could suffer loss of their entire investment.

Exchange rates risks and exchange controls.

The Issuer will pay principal and interest on the Notes in Euro. This may result in certain risks relating to currency or currency unit conversions if an investor's financial activities are denominated principally in a currency or a currency unit (the "**Investor's Currency**") other than Euro. Such risks include, without limitation, (i) significant exchange rate fluctuations between Euro and the Investor's Currency (including changes due to devaluation of the Euro, or reevaluation of the Investor's Currency) and (ii) the imposition or modification of exchange controls by authorities with jurisdiction over the Investor's Currency, as such authorities have imposed from time to time, and may in the future impose, which could adversely affect an applicable exchange rate and result in investors receiving less interest or principal than expected, or no interest or principal at all. An appreciation in the value of the Investor's Currency relative to the Euro would decrease (a) the Investor's Currency-equivalent yield on the Notes, (b) the Investor's Currency-equivalent value of the principal payable on the Notes and (c) the Investor's Currency-equivalent market value of the Notes. This may result in a significant loss on any capital invested from the perspective of an investor whose domestic currency is not the Euro.

2.3 Risks relating to the structure of the Notes

The Notes are deeply (i.e., lowest ranking) subordinated obligations of the Issuer.

Pursuant to Condition 3.1 (*Deeply Subordinated Notes*), the principal and interest on the Notes constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and deeply subordinated obligations (*titres subordonnés de dernier rang*) of the Issuer and rank and will rank (i) subordinated to present and future *prêts participatifs* granted to the Issuer, Ordinary Subordinated Obligations and Unsubordinated Obligations of the Issuer, (ii) *pari passu* among themselves and *pari passu* with all other present and future deeply subordinated obligations (*engagements subordonnés de dernier rang*) of the Issuer (including the Parity Securities) and (iii) senior only to the Equity Securities. As of 31 December 2020, the Group current and non-current financial liabilities represented €71,147 million and was unsecured, ranking senior to the Notes. At 31 December 2020, the Issuer's perpetual subordinated bonds carried in equity amounted to €11,290 million, ranking *pari passu* with the Notes.

Condition 3.2 (*Payment on the Notes in the event of the liquidation of the Issuer*) provides that in the event of any judgment rendered by any competent court declaring the judicial liquidation (*liquidation judiciaire*) of the Issuer, or in the event of a transfer of the whole of the business of the Issuer (*cession totale de l'entreprise*) subsequent to the opening of a judicial recovery procedure (*redressement judiciaire*), or if the Issuer is liquidated for any other reason, the rights of Noteholders to payment under the Notes will be subordinated to the full payment of the unsubordinated creditors under the Issuer's Unsubordinated Obligations, of the ordinary subordinated creditors under the Issuer's Ordinary Subordinated Obligations and, of lenders in relation to *prêts participatifs* granted to or to be granted to the Issuer, if and to the extent that there is still cash available for those payments.

Thus, the Noteholders face a significantly higher performance risk than holders of unsubordinated and ordinary subordinated obligations of the Issuer which could result in (i) a loss of all or a part of a Noteholder's investment in the event of a liquidation and (ii) more volatility in the market value of the Notes as compared to senior obligations issued by the Issuer. In the event of liquidation of the Issuer, the Notes shall rank in priority only to any payment to holders of Equity Securities. In the event of incomplete payment of creditors ranking senior to the Noteholders, the obligations of the Issuer and the respective Noteholders' interests will be terminated which could result in a loss of all or a part of a Noteholder's investment.

No limitation on issuing or guaranteeing debt ranking senior to, or pari passu with, the Notes.

Condition 4 (*No Negative Pledge*) provides that there will be no negative pledge in respect of the Notes, as a result there are no restrictions in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes on the amount of debt which the Issuer may issue or guarantee, nor any negative pledge provisions. The Issuer, and its subsidiaries and affiliates, may incur additional indebtedness or grant guarantees in respect of indebtedness of third parties, including indebtedness or guarantees that rank *pari passu* with, or senior in priority of payment to, the Notes. An increase of the outstanding amount of such securities or other liabilities may if such outstanding amount were to exceed the assets of the Issuer materially reduce the amount (if any) recoverable by Noteholders on a winding-up of the Issuer and Noteholders could suffer loss of their entire investment if the Issuer were to be liquidated (whether voluntarily or not). If the amount of interests due under such securities or other liabilities increases it significantly increase the likelihood of a deferral of interest payments under the Notes and as a result Noteholders could suffer a significant reduction in the return of the Notes.

The Notes are undated securities.

Pursuant to Condition 6.1 (*No Fixed Maturity Date*), the Notes are undated securities, with no specified maturity date. Subject to any early redemption described in this Prospectus, the Issuer is under no obligation to redeem or repurchase the Notes at any time, and the Noteholders have no right to require redemption of the Notes. Therefore, Noteholders may bear a material financial risks of an investment in the Notes for an indefinite period of time and may not recover their investment in a foreseeable future. The only means through which a Noteholder can realise value from the Notes prior to an early redemption is to sell them at their then market value in an available secondary market. As a result, in the absence of a secondary market for the Notes, a Noteholder may not recover all or part of their investment in the foreseeable future. Therefore the principal amount of the Notes may not be repaid and Noteholders may lose the value of their capital investment in the Notes.

The Issuer can defer interest payments on the Notes.

As provided by Condition 5.5(a) (*Optional Interest Payment*), on any applicable Interest Payment Date, the Issuer may elect to defer payment of all or part of the interest accrued on the Notes to that date, and the Issuer shall not have any obligation to make such payment and any failure to pay shall not constitute a default by the Issuer for any purpose. Any interest not paid on an Interest Payment Date and deferred shall, so long as the same remains outstanding, constitute Arrears of Interest and shall be payable as provided in Condition 5.5(b) (*Compulsory Payment of Arrears of Interest*).

Arrears of Interest (together with any Additional Interest Amount) in respect of all Notes for the time being outstanding shall become due and payable in whole, but not in part, on whichever is the earliest of:

- (i) the tenth Business Day following the occurrence of a Compulsory Arrears of Interest Payment Event; or
- (ii) the next scheduled Interest Payment Date in respect of which the Issuer does not elect to defer all or part of the interest accrued in respect of the relevant Interest Period; or
- (iii) the date of any redemption of the Notes in accordance with the provisions relating to redemption of the Notes; or
- (iv) the date upon which a judgment is made by a competent court for the voluntary or judicial liquidation of the Issuer (*liquidation amiable or liquidation judiciaire*) or for the sale of the whole of the business (*cession totale de l'entreprise*) following an order of judicial reorganization (*redressement judiciaire*) in respect of the Issuer or in the event of the liquidation of the Issuer for any other reason (other than pursuant to a consolidation, amalgamation or merger or other reorganization outside the context of an insolvency and where the successor, absorbing or resulting entity acquires all the assets and liabilities of the Issuer and assumes all the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes).

Any deferral of interest payments or the perception that the Issuer will exercise its optional deferral right would have a significant adverse effect on the market value of the Notes. In addition, as a result of such interest deferral provisions, the market value of the Notes may be more volatile than the market value of other debt securities on which interest accrues that are not subject to such interest deferral provisions. As a result, the market

value of the Notes may be more sensitive generally to adverse changes in the Issuer and/or the Group's financial condition and Noteholders may receive less interest than initially anticipated or at a later date than initially anticipated. As a result, the market value of the Notes or liquidity on the secondary market may be materially and negatively affected.

The Notes may trade, and/or the prices for the Notes may appear, in trading systems with accrued interest. Purchasers of Notes in the secondary market may pay a price which reflects such accrued interest on purchase of the Notes. If one or several interest payments are deferred, a purchaser of Notes in the secondary market may not be entitled to the accrued interest (or part thereof) reflected in the purchase price of the Notes, which would cause the relevant Noteholders to lose all or part of the value of their investment in the Notes.

There are no events of default or cross default under the Notes.

Unlike unsubordinated debt securities, the Terms and Conditions of the Notes do not provide for events of default or cross default allowing acceleration of the Notes upon occurrence of certain events (as provided by Condition 9 (*Enforcement events, no events of default and no cross default*)). Accordingly, if the Issuer fails to meet any obligations under the Notes, including the payment of any interest, or default on other of its outstanding indebtedness, Noteholders will have no right to cause the acceleration of the principal of the Notes. Upon a payment default, the sole remedy available to Noteholders for recovery of amounts owing in respect of any payment of principal or interest on the Notes will be the institution of proceedings to enforce such payment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Issuer will not, by virtue of the institution of any such proceedings, be obliged to pay any sum or sums sooner than the same would otherwise have been payable by it, therefore, Noteholders may lose all or part of their investment. As a result, the market value of the Notes or liquidity on the secondary market may be negatively affected.

Early right of redemption of the Issuer.

Condition 6.2 (*Optional Redemption from the First Call Date*) provides that the Issuer may redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, at their Specified Denomination, together with all interest accrued (including Arrears of Interest and any Additional Interest Amount) to the date fixed for redemption (i) on any date during the period commencing on (and including) the First Call Date and ending on (and including) the First Reset Date, or (ii) on any Interest Payment Date falling thereafter.

The Issuer may also, at its option, redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, at any time following the occurrence of a Tax Gross-up Event, a Withholding Tax Event, a Tax Deductibility Event, an Accounting Event, a Rating Methodology Event and a Substantial Repurchase Event, as further described in Conditions 6.4 (*Redemption for Taxation Reasons*), 6.5 (*Optional Redemption due to Accounting Event*), 6.6 (*Optional Redemption due to Rating Methodology Event*) and 6.7 (*Optional Redemption on Substantial Repurchase Event*).

In the event of an early redemption at the option of the Issuer, such early redemption of the Notes will be made at (i) 101 per cent. of the Specified Denomination of the Notes in the case where the redemption of such Notes occurs before the First Call Date, as a result of an Accounting Event, Rating Methodology Event or a Tax Deductibility Event; or (ii) the Specified Denomination in case of (a) an Accounting Event, Rating Methodology Event or a Tax Deductibility Event where such redemption occurs on or after (x) the First Call Date or (b) a Substantial Repurchase Event, a Tax Gross-up Event or a Withholding Tax Event, in each case together with any accrued interest and any Arrears of Interest (including any Additional Interest Amounts thereon) up to the Early Redemption Date.

The Issuer may also, at its option, redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, at any time at a Make-whole Redemption Amount (in accordance with Condition 6.3 (*Make-whole Redemption by the Issuer*) and which will be calculated taking into accounts the sum of the present values as at the Make-whole Redemption Date of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on such Note discounted from (A) if the relevant Make-whole Redemption Date occurs prior to the First Call Date or (B) if the relevant Make-whole Redemption Date occurs after the First Reset Date, thereafter on the next succeeding Interest Payment Date, in each case to such Make-whole Redemption Date on the basis of the relevant Day Count Fraction at a rate equal to the Make-whole Redemption Rate)) (other than during the period from and including the First Call Date to and including the First Reset Date or upon any subsequent Interest Payment Date).

The redemption of the Notes by the Issuer or the perception that the Issuer will exercise its optional redemption feature may negatively affect the market value of the Notes. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem the Notes, the market value of the Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. Should the Notes at such time be trading above or well above the price set for redemption, the negative impact on the Noteholders' anticipated returns would be significant. This also may be true prior to the First Call Date. The Issuer may also be expected to redeem the Notes when prevailing market interest rates are lower than the interest rates on the Notes. At the relevant time, Noteholders may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the return that could have been received on the Notes had they not been redeemed. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk as they may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable investment at an effective interest rate as high as that of the Notes.

An exercise of any of the foregoing early redemption options by the Issuer may also result in the materialisation of the risk factor entitled "Liquidity risks/trading market/market value for the Notes" for the period starting as of the announcement date to and including the optional redemption date.

In June 2018, the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) published the discussion paper DP/2018/1 on "Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Equity," (the "**DP/2018/1 Paper**"). The Discussion Paper was open for comment until 7 January 2019. The IASB Board met on 16-17 February 2021 to discuss the direction of the project. Any final rules implemented as a result of the DP/2018/1 Paper may determine the timing and the manner of implementation of such rules and may in turn impact the earliest timing when the Accounting Event may occur (which could be earlier than the last day of application of the current IFRS rules) may result in the occurrence of an Accounting Event, see the risk factor entitled "*The current IFRS accounting classification of financial instruments such as the Notes as equity instruments may change, which may result in the occurrence of an Accounting Event*" below.

Changes in equity credit criteria may lead to the early redemption of the Notes.

The Notes have been assigned a rating of BB- by S&P, Baa3 by Moody's and BBB by Fitch. Each of S&P, Moody's and Fitch or any other rating agency may change its methodologies for rating securities with features similar to the Notes in the future. This may include the relationship between ratings assigned to an issuer's senior securities and/or ratings assigned to an issuer on a standalone basis (which reflect the Issuer's credit profile without factoring in any potential support from the State) and ratings assigned to securities with features similar to the Notes, sometimes called "notching." If the rating agencies were to change their practices for rating such securities in the future and the ratings of the Notes were to be subsequently lowered, this may have a negative impact on the trading price of the Notes.

If an amendment, clarification or change in the equity credit criteria of S&P, Moody's and Fitch or any other rating agency of equivalent international standing solicited by the Issuer to grant a corporate credit rating to the Issuer or to the Notes, results in a lower equity credit for any or all of the Notes than the then respective equity credit assigned to the Notes on the Issue Date, or (i) if equity credit is not assigned on the Issue Date, at the date when the equity credit is assigned for the first time, or (ii) if the Notes have been partially or fully refinanced since the Issue Date and are no longer eligible for "equity credit" from such Rating Agency in part or in full as a result, any or all of the Notes would no longer have been eligible as a result of such amendment to, clarification of or, change in the assessment criteria or in the interpretation thereof had they not been re-financed, the Issuer may, at its option, redeem all of the Notes (but not some only), as set forth under Condition 6.6 (*Optional Redemption due to Rating Methodology Event*). The redemption of the Notes by the Issuer or the perception that the Issuer will exercise its optional redemption right might negatively affect the market value of the Notes. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem the Notes, the market value of the Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. Should the Notes at such time be trading above or well above the price set for redemption, the negative impact on the Noteholders' anticipated returns would be significant.

The current IFRS accounting classification of financial instruments such as the Notes as equity instruments may change, which may result in the occurrence of an Accounting Event.

In June 2018, the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) published the DP/2018/1 Paper. While the final timing and outcome are uncertain, if the proposals set out in the DP/2018/1 Paper (as may be amended) are implemented, the current IFRS accounting classification of financial instruments such as the Notes as equity instruments may change and this may result in the occurrence of an Accounting Event. In such an event, the Issuer

will have the option to redeem, in whole but not in part, the Notes (pursuant to Condition 6.5 (*Optional Redemption due to Accounting Event*)).

The implementation of any of the proposals set out in the DP/2018/1 Paper or any other similar such proposals that may be made in the future, including the extent and timing of any such implementation, if at all, is uncertain. Accordingly, the future classification of the Notes may vary from an accounting perspective and such change may result in the occurrence of an Accounting Event, thereby providing the Issuer with the option to redeem the Notes pursuant to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes.

The redemption of the Notes by the Issuer or the perception that the Issuer will exercise its optional redemption right might negatively affect the market value of the Notes. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem the Notes, the market value of the Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. Should the Notes at such time be trading above or well above the price set for redemption, the negative impact on the Noteholders' anticipated returns would be significant.

The Terms and Conditions of the Notes contain a prohibition of set-off

In accordance with Condition 3.3 (*Prohibition of set-off*), no Noteholder may exercise, claim or plead any right of set-off, compensation or retention in respect of any amount owed to it by the Issuer in respect of, or arising under or in connection with the Notes and each Noteholder will be deemed to have waived all such rights of set-off, compensation or retention, subject to applicable law. As a result, a Noteholder which is also a debtor of the Issuer cannot set-off its payment obligation against any sum due to it by the Issuer under the Notes. This prohibition of set-off could therefore have an adverse impact on the counterparty risk for a Noteholder in the event that the Issuer were to become insolvent.

Risk relating to the change in the Interest Rate.

Interest on the Notes before the First Reset Date, which are calculated at a fixed rate of 2.625 per cent. *per annum*, involve the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the market value of the Notes. In particular, a Noteholder, which pays interest at a fixed rate, is exposed to the risk that the market value of such Note could fall as a result of changes in the market interest rate. While the nominal interest rate of the Notes specified herein is fixed until the First Reset Date (as specified in Condition 5 (*Interest*)), the current interest rate on the capital markets (“**market interest rate**”) typically varies on a daily basis. As the market interest rate changes, the market value of the Notes would typically change in the opposite direction. If the market interest rate increases, the market value of the Notes would typically fall, until the yield of such Notes is approximately equal to the market interest rate. If the market interest rate falls, the market value of the Notes would typically increase, until the yield of such Notes is approximately equal to the market interest rate. The degree to which the market interest rate may vary is uncertain and presents a significant risk to the market value of the Notes if a Noteholder were to dispose of the Notes.

In accordance with Condition 5 (*Interest*), following the First Reset Date, the interest rate on the Notes will be reset as from the First Reset Date and then every five year period thereafter and shall be calculated on the basis of the mid swap rates for Euro swap transactions with a maturity of five years plus the Relevant Margin. These mid swap rates are not pre-defined for the lifespan of the Notes. Higher mid swap rates for Euro swap transactions mean a higher interest under the Notes and lower mid swap rates for Euro swap transactions with a maturity of five years mean a lower interest under the Notes. The degree to which the mid swap rates for Euro swap transactions with a maturity of five years may vary is uncertain. Each reset Interest Rate may be different from the initial Interest Rate and may negatively impact the return under the Notes and result in a reduced market value of the Notes if a Noteholder were to dispose of the Notes.

The use of proceeds of the Notes identified as Social Bonds may not be suitable for the investment criteria of a Noteholder

The Issuer intends to use the net proceeds of the Notes to finance and/or re-finance, in whole or in part, new or existing projects from any of the Eligible Projects, as defined in the “Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds” section of this Prospectus and further described in the Issuer’s social financing framework (as amended and supplemented from time to time) (the “**EDF Social Bond Framework**”) available on the Issuer’s website (<https://www.edf.fr/en/the-edf-group/dedicated-sections/investors-shareholders/bonds/green-bonds#social-bonds>).

While it is the intention of the Issuer to apply the proceeds of the Notes in, or substantially in, the manner described in “Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds”, the Eligible Projects may not be capable of being implemented in or substantially in such manner and/or in accordance with any timing schedule and accordingly such proceeds may not be totally or partially disbursed for the Eligible Projects. The Eligible Projects may also not be completed within any specified period or at all or with the results or outcome (whether or not related to the environment) as originally expected or anticipated by the Issuer. Any such event or failure by the Issuer will not constitute an event of default under the Notes or a default of the Issuer for any purpose.

Any such event or failure and/or withdrawal of the Second Party Opinion or any such other opinion or certification may have a material adverse effect on the value and marketability of the Notes and/or result in adverse consequences for Noteholders with portfolio mandates to invest in securities to be used for a particular purpose.

The regulation and reform of “benchmarks” may adversely affect the value of Notes linked to or referencing such “benchmarks.”

Interest on the Notes before the First Reset Date is calculated at a fixed rate. Following the First Reset Date, the interest rate of the Notes will be reset as from the First Reset Date and then every five years on each subsequent Reset Date and shall be calculated on the basis of the five-year mid swap rate for Euro swap transactions plus the applicable Relevant Margin. The five-year mid swap rate for Euro swap transactions and the 6 month EURIBOR rate (on which the floating leg of the five-year mid swap rate for Euro swap transactions is based) constitute benchmarks for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of June 8, 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (as amended, the “**Benchmarks Regulation**”).

The Benchmarks Regulation applies to “contributors”, “administrators” and “users” of “benchmarks” in the EU, and will, among other things, (i) require benchmark administrators to be authorized or registered (or, if non-EU-based, to be subject to an equivalent regime or otherwise recognized or endorsed) and to comply with extensive requirements in relation to the administration of “benchmarks” (or, if non EU based, to be subject to equivalent requirements) and (ii) prevent certain uses by EU supervised entities of “benchmarks” of administrators that are not authorized/registered (or, if non EU based, deemed equivalent or recognized or endorsed).

Notwithstanding the provisions of Condition 5.6 (*Benchmark discontinuation*) which seek to offset any adverse effects for the Noteholders, the Benchmarks Regulation could have an adverse effect on the market value and return of the Notes if the methodology or other terms of five-year mid swap rate for Euro swap transactions or the EURIBOR as “benchmarks” are changed in order to comply with the requirements of the Benchmarks Regulation. Such changes could, among other things, have the effect of reducing, increasing or otherwise affecting the volatility of the published rate or level of such “benchmarks”.

In the event of the occurrence of a Benchmark Event, modifications could be made to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes to implement the changes required by determining an alternative benchmark and, if applicable, adjustment spread, without the consent of the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 5.6 (*Benchmark Discontinuation*). Accordingly, the application of an adjustment spread may result in the Notes performing differently (which may include payment of a lower interest rate) than they would do if the five-year mid swap rate for Euro swap transactions were to continue to apply in its current form.

More broadly, any of the international, national or other proposals for reform or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of “benchmarks” could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a “benchmark” and complying with any such regulations or requirements. Such factors may discourage market participants from continuing to administer or contribute to certain “benchmarks,” trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in certain “benchmarks” or lead to the disappearance of certain “benchmarks.” Any of the foregoing changes and their potential consequences, as a result of international, national or other reforms, or investigations, could have a material adverse effect on the market value of, and return on, the Notes.

The Terms and Conditions of the Notes provide that the five-year mid swap rate for Euro swap transactions shall be determined by reference to the Screen Page (or its successor or replacement). In circumstances where the five-year mid swap rate for Euro swap transactions is discontinued, neither the Screen Page, nor any successor or replacement may be available. Where the Screen Page is not available, and no successor or replacement for the Screen Page is available, the Terms and Conditions of the Notes provide for the five-year mid swap rate for Euro

swap transactions to be determined by the Calculation Agent by reference to quotations from banks communicated to the Calculation Agent. If such quotations are not available, the five-year mid swap rate for Euro swap transactions applicable to the next succeeding Reset Period shall be equal to the last five-year mid swap rate for Euro swap transactions available on the Screen Page as determined by the Calculation Agent.

If the Screen Page is discontinued and it is not possible to obtain the Relevant Reset Rate by determining the Reference Bank Rate, the Issuer will appoint a Rate Determination Agent to determine whether a Successor Rate or an Alternative Rate is available.

Pursuant to Condition 5.6 (*Benchmark discontinuation*), if a Benchmark Event occurs, the Issuer shall use its reasonable endeavours to appoint an Independent Adviser (as defined in Condition 5.6 (*Benchmark discontinuation*)). The Independent Adviser shall endeavour to determine a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate (to be used in place of the Original Reference Rate) with or without the application of an Adjustment Spread and may include amendments to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes to ensure the proper operation of the Successor Rate or Alternative Rate, all as determined by an Independent Adviser and without consent of the Noteholders.

An Adjustment Spread, if applied, could be positive or negative and would be applied with a view to reducing or eliminating, to the fullest extent reasonably practicable in the circumstances, any economic prejudice or benefit (as applicable) to Noteholders arising out of the replacement of the Original Reference Rate. However, it may not be possible to determine or apply an Adjustment Spread and even if an adjustment is applied, such Adjustment Spread may not effectively reduce or eliminate economic prejudice to Noteholders. If no Adjustment Spread can be determined, a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate may nonetheless be used to determine the Interest Rate.

The Successor Rate or Alternative Rate in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of the Notes may have no or very limited trading history and accordingly its general evolution and/or interaction with other relevant market forces or elements may be difficult to determine or measure. In addition, the Successor Rate or Alternative Rate may perform differently from the discontinued benchmark. This could significantly affect the performance of an alternative rate compared to the historical and expected performance of the relevant benchmark. Any Adjustment Spread applied to the Notes may not adequately compensate for this impact. This could in turn impact the Interest Rate on, and market value of, the Notes and Noteholders may receive lower return on the Notes than anticipated at the time of the issue of the Notes.

Notwithstanding the fallback provisions relating to Benchmark Events discussed above, no successor rate or alternative rate will be adopted, nor will the applicable adjustment spread be applied, nor will any other related adjustments and/or amendments to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes be made, if and to the extent that, in the determination of the Issuer, the same could reasonably be expected to (i) result in a reduction of the amount of “equity credit” assigned to the Notes by any Rating Agency when compared to the “equity credit” assigned to the Notes immediately prior to the occurrence of the relevant Benchmark Event from such Rating Agency or (ii) otherwise prejudice the eligibility of the Notes for “equity credit” from any Rating Agency.

Finally, if the Issuer is unable to appoint an Independent Adviser or if the Independent Adviser is unable to determine a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate for any Reset Rate Determination Date, no Successor Rate or Alternative Rate will be adopted and the Relevant Reset Rate will be equal to the last Relevant Reset Rate available on the Screen Page as determined by the Calculation Agent, or, in the case of the first Relevant Reset Rate, the rate of -0.114 per cent. per annum. This could result in the effective application of a fixed rate to the Notes. As a consequence, the Noteholders may receive less than they would have received in the absence of a Benchmark Event.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

This overview is a general description of the Notes and is qualified in its entirety by the remainder of this Prospectus. It does not, and is not intended to, constitute a summary of this Prospectus within the meaning of Article 7 of the Prospectus Regulation or any implementing regulation thereof. For a more complete description of the Notes, including definitions of capitalized terms used but not defined in this Section, please see “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”.

Issuer	Electricité de France
Notes	EUR 1,250,000,000 7 Year Non-Call Reset Perpetual Subordinated Notes (the “Notes”).
Maturity	Subject to any early redemption described below, the Notes are undated obligations of the Issuer and have no fixed maturity date, but may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer under certain circumstances.
Form of the Notes and Specified Denomination	The Notes will be issued in dematerialized bearer form (<i>au porteur</i>) in the denomination of €200,000 (the “Specified Denomination”).
Issue Date	1 June 2021.
Status / Ranking	<p>The Notes are deeply (<i>i.e.</i>, lowest ranking) subordinated notes (“Deeply Subordinated Notes”) issued pursuant to the provisions of Article L. 228-97 of the French <i>Code de commerce</i>. The principal and interest on the Notes constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and deeply subordinated obligations (<i>titres subordonnés de dernier rang</i>) of the Issuer and rank and will rank:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- subordinated to present and future <i>prêts participatifs</i> granted to the Issuer, Ordinary Subordinated Obligations and Unsubordinated Obligations of the Issuer;- <i>pari passu</i> among themselves and <i>pari passu</i> with all other present and future deeply subordinated obligations (<i>engagements subordonnés de dernier rang</i>) of the Issuer (including the Parity Securities); and- senior only to the Equity Securities.

“**Equity Securities**” means (a) the ordinary shares (*actions ordinaires*) of the Issuer and (b) any other class of the Issuer’s share capital (including preference shares (*actions de préférence*)).

“**Ordinary Subordinated Obligations**” means obligations of the Issuer, whether in the form of notes or otherwise, the principal and interest of which constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and subordinated obligations of the Issuer and rank and will rank or are expressed to rank *pari passu* among themselves and *pari passu* with all other present or future ordinary subordinated obligations, behind Unsubordinated Obligations but in priority to *prêts participatifs*, if any, and deeply subordinated obligations.

“**Parity Securities**” means, at any time, any Deeply Subordinated Notes of the Issuer and any securities which rank and will rank or are expressed to rank *pari passu* with the Notes (including the notes with the following ISIN Codes: FR0011401751, FR0011401728, US268317AF12/USF2893TAF33, FR0011697010, FR0011697028, FR0011700293, US268317AM62/USF2893TAM83, FR0013367612, FR0013464922, FR0013534351 and FR0013534336).

“**Unsubordinated Obligations**” means obligations of the Issuer, whether in the form of notes or otherwise, the principal and interest of which constitute direct,

unconditional and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer and rank and will rank *pari passu* without preference or priority among themselves and (save for certain obligations required to be preferred by French law) equally and rateably with all other present or future unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer.

Payment on the Notes in the event of the liquidation of the Issuer

If any judgment is rendered by any competent court declaring the judicial liquidation (*liquidation judiciaire*) of the Issuer or for the sale of the whole of the business (*cession totale de l'entreprise*) following an order of judicial reorganization (*redressement judiciaire*) in respect of the Issuer or in the event of the liquidation of the Issuer for any other reason (other than pursuant to a consolidation, amalgamation or merger or other reorganization outside the context of an insolvency and where the successor, absorbing or resulting entity acquires all the assets and liabilities of the Issuer and assumes all the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes), the payments of the creditors of the Issuer shall be made in the order of priority set out below (in each case subject to the payment in full of priority creditors) and no payment of principal and interest (including any outstanding Arrears of Interest and/or Additional Interest Amount) on the Notes may be made until all holders of other indebtedness (other than Parity Securities) have been paid in full.

This means that:

- unsubordinated creditors under the Issuer's Unsubordinated Obligations;
- ordinary subordinated creditors under the Issuer's Ordinary Subordinated Obligations; and
- lenders in relation to any *prêts participatifs* granted to the Issuer,

will be paid in priority to deeply subordinated creditors (including Noteholders).

Interest

Each Note will bear interest on its principal amount at a fixed rate of 2.625 per cent. *per annum* from (and including) 1 June 2021 (the "**Issue Date**") to (but excluding) 1 June 2028 (the "**First Reset Date**"), payable annually in arrear on 1 June in each year, with the first interest payment date on 1 June 2022.

Thereafter, in respect of each successive five year period each Note will bear interest on its principal amount at a reset rate calculated on the basis of the mid swap rates for Euro swap transactions with a maturity of five years displayed on Reuters screen "ICESWAP2" (or such other screen as may replace that screen), plus the Relevant Margin *per annum*, subject to a minimum of 0 (zero) per cent. *per annum*, payable annually, in arrear on or about 1 June in each year, with the first such interest payment date on 1 June 2028.

"**Relevant Margin**" means, (i) from and including the First Reset Date to but excluding 1 June 2033 (the "**First Step-up Date**"), 2.860 per cent., (ii) from and including the First Step-up Date to but excluding 1 June 2048 (the "**Second Step-up Date**"), 3.110 per cent or (iii) from and including the Second Step-up Date, 3.860 per cent.

In the event that a Benchmark Event occurs in relation to the Original Reference Rate at any time when any Interest Rate (or any component part thereof) remains to be determined by reference to such Original Reference Rate, then the Independent Adviser may be permitted to substitute the Original Reference Rate with a Successor Rate or an Alternative rate (with consequent amendment to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes and, potentially, the application of an Adjustment Spread (which may be positive or negative)).

Interest Deferral

On any interest payment date, in relation to the Notes (the "**Interest Payment Date**"), the Issuer may, at its option, elect to defer payment of all or part of the

interest accrued to that date and any failure to pay shall not constitute a default by the Issuer for any purpose.

Any interest not paid on an applicable Interest Payment Date shall constitute “**Arrears of Interest.**” Arrears of Interest (including any Additional Interest Amount as defined below) on all outstanding Notes shall become due and payable in full on whichever is the earliest of:

- (A) the tenth Business Day following the occurrence of a Compulsory Arrears of Interest Payment Event; or
- (B) the next scheduled Interest Payment Date in respect of which the Issuer does not elect to defer all or part of the interest accrued in respect of the relevant Interest Period; or
- (C) the date of any redemption of the Notes in accordance with the provisions relating to redemption of the Notes; or
- (D) the date upon which a judgment is made by a competent court for the voluntary or judicial liquidation of the Issuer (*liquidation amiable* or *liquidation judiciaire*) or for the sale of the whole of the business (*cession totale de l'entreprise*) following an order of judicial reorganization (*redressement judiciaire*) in respect of the Issuer or in the event of the liquidation of the Issuer for any other reason (other than pursuant to a consolidation, amalgamation or merger or other reorganization outside the context of an insolvency and where the successor, absorbing or resulting entity acquires all the assets and liabilities of the Issuer and assumes all the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes).

Each amount of Arrears of Interest shall bear interest, in accordance with Article 1343-2 of the French *Code civil*, as if it constituted the principal of the Notes at a rate which corresponds to the Interest Rate from time to time applicable to the Notes and the amount of such interest (the “**Additional Interest Amount**”) with respect to Arrears of Interest shall be due and payable pursuant to this paragraph and shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent applying the Interest Rate to the amount of the Arrear of Interest and otherwise *mutatis mutandis*.

The Additional Interest Amount accrued up to any Interest Payment Date shall be added in accordance with Article 1343-2 of the French *Code civil*, for the purpose only of calculating the Additional Interest Amount accruing thereafter, to the amount of Arrears of Interest remaining unpaid on such Interest Payment Date so that it will itself become Arrears of Interest.

“**Compulsory Arrears of Interest Payment Event**” means:

- (i) a payment in any form (including dividend or other payments as applicable) on any Equity Securities (other than in the form of the issuance (or transfer from treasury) of any Equity Securities) or any Parity Securities having been resolved upon by the shareholders or other competent body of the Issuer or having been made by the Issuer; or
- (ii) the acquisition, repurchase or redemption, either directly or indirectly, of any Equity Securities or any Parity Securities of the Issuer except in cases where, with respect to Equity Securities, such acquisition, repurchase or redemption was:
 - (a) resulting from the hedging of convertible securities of the Issuer, stock options or other employee benefit plans; or

- (b) made in connection with the satisfaction by the Issuer of its obligations under any existing or future liquidity agreement (*contrat de liquidité*) managed by an investment services provider to repurchase its share capital from such investment services provider,

save for, in each case, any compulsory dividend, other distribution, payment, repurchase, redemption or other acquisition required by the terms of such securities; and in the case of Parity Securities, any repurchase or other acquisition in whole or in part in a public tender offer or public exchange offer at a consideration per Parity Security below its par value.

Taxation

All payments in respect of the Notes shall be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of France or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax unless such withholding or deduction is required by law.

If applicable law should require that payments of principal or interest be subject to such withholding or deduction, the Issuer, will, to the fullest extent then permitted by law, pay such additional amounts (“**Additional Amounts**”) as shall result in receipt by the Noteholders of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required except that no such Additional Amounts will be payable in certain circumstances.

Redemption

Subject to any optional redemption described below, the Notes are undated securities with no specified maturity date.

Optional Redemption from the First Call Date

The Issuer may, subject to having given not more than 60 (sixty) nor less than 10 (ten) calendar days’ prior notice to the Noteholders, redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, at their Specified Denomination, together with all interest accrued (including any Arrears of Interest together with any Additional Interest Amount) to the date fixed for redemption, (i) on any date during the period commencing on (and including) 1 December 2027 (the “**First Call Date**”) and ending on (and including) the First Reset Date, or (ii) on any Interest Payment Date falling thereafter.

Make-whole Redemption at the option of the Issuer

The Issuer may, subject to having given not less than 10 (ten) nor more than 60 (sixty) calendar days’ notice to the Noteholders, redeem all (but not some only) of the Notes then outstanding at any time (other than (i) during the period from and including the First Call Date to and including the First Reset Date or (ii) upon any subsequent Interest Payment Date) at the Make-whole Redemption Amount, together with accrued interest (if any) on the date specified in such notice upon giving the appropriate notice.

Other Optional Redemption Events

The Issuer may, subject to having given not more than 60 (sixty) nor less than 10 (ten) calendar days’ prior notice to the Noteholders, redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, at the Early Redemption Price if:

- at any time, by reason of a change in any French law or published regulation the Issuer would, on the occasion of the next payment of principal or interest, not be able to make such payment without having to pay Additional Amounts (a “**Tax Gross-up Event**”);
- the Issuer would on the next payment of principal or interest in respect of the Notes be prevented by French law from making payment to the Noteholders of the full amounts then due and payable, notwithstanding the undertaking to pay Additional Amounts (such event, together with a Tax Gross-Up Event, being a “**Withholding Tax Event**”);

- at any time, the French tax regime of any payment under the Notes is modified and results in payments of interest being no longer deductible in whole or in part (unless reasonably avoidable by the Issuer) (a “**Tax Deductibility Event**”);
- at any time, a recognized accountancy firm, acting upon instructions of the Issuer, has delivered a letter or report to the Issuer, stating that as a result of a change in accounting principles (or the application thereof) which have been officially adopted on or after the Issue Date (such date, the “**Accounting Event Adoption Date**”), but not otherwise, the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes may not or may no longer be recorded as “equity” in the audited annual or the semi-annual consolidated financial statements of the Issuer pursuant to IFRS or any other accounting standards that may replace IFRS for the purposes of preparing the annual audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer (an “**Accounting Event**”). The Accounting Event shall be deemed to have occurred on the Accounting Event Adoption Date notwithstanding any later effective date;
- at any time, the Issuer has received written confirmation from any rating agency from whom the Issuer is assigned solicited ratings either directly or via a publication by such agency, that an amendment, clarification or change has occurred in the equity credit criteria of such rating agency, which amendment, clarification or change results in a lower equity credit for any or all of the Notes than the then respective equity credit assigned on the Issue Date, or (i) if equity credit is not assigned on the Issue Date, at the date when the equity credit is assigned for the first time, or (ii) if the Notes have been partially or fully refinanced since the Issue Date and are no longer eligible for “equity credit” from such Rating Agency in part or in full as a result, any or all of the Notes would no longer have been eligible as a result of such amendment to, clarification of or, change in the assessment criteria or in the interpretation thereof had they not been re-financed (a “**Rating Methodology Event**”); or
- at any time the Issuer and/or any subsidiary of the Issuer has, severally or jointly, purchased more than 75 (seventy-five) per cent. of the initial aggregate principal amount of the Notes (a “**Substantial Repurchase Event**”).

“**Early Redemption Price**” means:

- 101 per cent. of the Specified Denomination of the Notes in the case where the redemption of such Notes occurs before the First Call Date in relation to the Notes as a result of an Accounting Event, Rating Methodology Event or a Tax Deductibility Event; or
- the Specified Denomination in case of:
 - an Accounting Event, Rating Methodology Event or a Tax Deductibility Event where such redemption occurs on or after the First Call Date in relation to the Notes; or
 - a Substantial Repurchase Event, a Tax Gross-up Event or a Withholding Tax Event,

in each case together with any accrued interest and any Arrears of Interest (including any Additional Interest Amounts thereon) up to the Early Redemption Date.

Purchases and cancellation	The Issuer shall have the right at all times to purchase the Notes in the open market or otherwise (including by way of tender or exchange offers) at any price, subject to the applicable laws and/or regulations. The Notes purchased by the Issuer may be held and resold in such amount as may be permitted by and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. All Notes purchased by or on behalf of the Issuer, to the extent that the Issuer is not permitted to hold and resell such Notes in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and all Notes cancelled at the option the Issuer, shall be cancelled by transfer to an account in accordance with the rules and procedures of Euroclear France.
Prohibition of set-off	Subject to applicable law, no Noteholder may exercise, claim or plead any right of set-off, compensation or retention in respect of any amount owed to it by the Issuer in respect of, or arising under or in connection with the Notes and each Noteholder shall, by virtue of its holding of any Note, be deemed to have waived all such rights of set-off, compensation or retention.
No Negative Pledge	There will be no negative pledge in respect of the Notes.
Enforcement Events, no Events of Default and no Cross Default	There will be no events of default in respect of the Notes. There will be no cross default under the Notes. However, each Note shall become immediately due and payable at its Specified Denomination, together with accrued interest thereon, if any, up to the date of payment, and together with any Arrears of Interest (including any Additional Interest Amounts thereon), in the event that a judgment is made by a competent court for the judicial liquidation of the Issuer (<i>liquidation judiciaire</i>) or for the sale of the whole of the business (<i>cession totale de l'entreprise</i>) following an order of judicial reorganization (<i>redressement judiciaire</i>) in respect of the Issuer or in the event of the liquidation of the Issuer for any other reason (other than pursuant to a consolidation, amalgamation or merger or other reorganization outside the context of an insolvency and where the successor, absorbing or resulting entity acquires all the assets and liabilities of the Issuer and assumes all the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes).
Representation of Noteholders	The Noteholders will be grouped automatically for the defense of their respective common interests in a masse governed by the provisions of the French <i>Code de commerce</i> subject to certain exceptions and provisions (the “ Masse ”). The Masse will be a separate legal entity and will act in part through a representative and in part through a general meeting of the Noteholders. The Issuer is entitled in lieu of holding a General Meeting to seek approval of a resolution from the Noteholders by way of a Written Resolution.
Admission to trading	Application has been made for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the regulated market of Euronext Paris. Such admission to trading is expected to occur as of the Issue Date or as soon as practicable thereafter.
Selling Restrictions	There are restrictions on the offer and sale of the Notes and the distribution of offering material, including in the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, to EEA retail investors and to UK retail investors.
Use of Proceeds	The net proceeds of the issuance of the Notes will amount to EUR 1,234,575,000 and shall be used to fund Eligible Projects, as defined and described in “Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds”.
Governing law	The Notes will be governed by, and construed in accordance with French law.
Settlement	Euroclear France

Fiscal Agent, Principal Paying Agent and Calculation Agent	Société Générale
Make-whole Calculation Agent	Aether Financial Services

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The sections referred to in the table below included in the following documents (in the French language only) are hereby incorporated by reference in, and form part of, this Prospectus, with the exception of the items mentioned below as being excluded from this Prospectus:

- (a) the [2020 universal registration document](#) (the “**2020 URD**”) in French language filed with the AMF under no. D.21-0121 on March 15, 2021 prepared by the Issuer, which contains the audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer for the year ended December 31, 2020 and the statutory auditors report on such financial statements; and
- (b) the [2019 universal registration document](#) (the “**2019 URD**”) in French language filed with the AMF under no. D.20-0128 on March 13, 2020 prepared by the Issuer, which contains the audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the statutory auditors report on such financial statements; and

Any statement contained in the documents incorporated by reference herein will be modified or superseded for all purposes to the extent that a statement contained in this Prospectus modifies or is contrary to that previous statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise). Any statement so modified or superseded will not be deemed a part of this Prospectus, except as so modified or superseded.

The documents incorporated by reference herein are available on EDF’s website (www.edf.com) and may be obtained free of charge during normal business hours at EDF’s registered office (22-30 avenue de Wagram, 75008, Paris, France, +33 (0)1 40 42 22 22). The 2019 URD and the 2020 URD are also available on the AMF’s website (www.amf-france.org).

Free English translations of the 2019 URD and the 2020 URD are available on the website of the Issuer for information purposes only. No materials from EDF’s website or any other source other than those specifically identified above are incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and have not been scrutinised or approved by the AMF.

The information incorporated by reference that is not included in the cross-reference table below is considered as additional information and is not required by the relevant schedules of the Commission Delegated Regulation 2019/980 supplementing the Prospectus Regulation. The non incorporated parts of the documents incorporated by reference in this Prospectus shall not form part of this Prospectus and are either not relevant for the investors or covered by elsewhere in this Prospectus.

The cross-reference tables below set out the relevant page references for the information incorporated herein by reference:

Annex 7 of Commission Delegated Regulation no. 2019/980

Rule		2019 URD / 2020 URD
1. PERSONS RESPONSIBLE, THIRD PARTY INFORMATION, EXPERTS' REPORTS AND COMPETENT AUTHORITY APPROVAL		
1.1.	Names of persons responsible for the information given in the registration document	N/A
1.2.	A declaration by those responsible for the registration document that the information contained in the registration document is, to the best of their knowledge, in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import	N/A
1.3	Where a statement or report attributed to a person as an expert is included in the registration document, provide such person's name, business address, qualifications and material interest if any in the issuer. If the statement or report has been produced at the issuer's request, provide a statement that such statement or report has been included in the registration statement with the consent of the person who has authorised the contents of that part of the registration document for the purpose of the prospectus.	N/A
1.4	Where information has been sourced from a third party, provide a confirmation that this information has been accurately reproduced and that as far as the issuer is aware and is able to ascertain from information published by that third party, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. In addition, the issuer shall identify the source(s) of the information.	N/A
2. STATUTORY AUDITORS		
2.1.	Names and addresses of the Issuer's auditors for the period covered by the historical financial information (together with their membership in a professional body).	Chapter 8, Section 8.2 (page 528) (URD 2020)
2.2.	If auditors have resigned, been removed or not been re-appointed during the period covered by the historical financial information, details if material.	N/A
3. RISK FACTORS		
3.1	A description of the material risks that are specific to the Issuer and that may affect the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under the securities, in a limited number of categories, in a section headed 'Risk Factors'. In each category the most material risks, in the assessment of the Issuer, offeror or person asking for admission to trading on a Regulated Market, taking into account the negative impact on the Issuer and the probability of their occurrence, shall be set out first.	Chapter 2, Section 2.1.2 (pages 99-104) (2020 URD) Chapter 5, Section 5.1.6 (pages 285-292) (2020 URD)

Rule		2019 URD / 2020 URD
	The risk factors shall be corroborated by the content of the registration document.	
4. INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSUER		
4.1.	<u>History and development of the Issuer:</u>	Chapter 1, Section 1.2 (pages 10-15) (2020 URD).
4.1.1	Legal and commercial name of the Issuer	Chapter 7, Section 7.1.1 (page 508) (2020 URD)
4.1.2	Place of registration of the Issuer, its registration number and legal entity identifier (LEI)	Chapter 7, Section 7.1.2 (page 508) (2020 URD) Chapter 8, Section 8.3 (page 529) (2020 URD)
4.1.3	Date of incorporation and the length of life of the Issuer	Chapter 7, Section 7.1.3 (page 508) (2020 URD)
4.1.4	Domicile and legal form of the Issuer, the legislation under which the Issuer operates, its country of incorporation, the address, telephone number of its registered office and website of the Issuer.	Chapter 7, Section 7.1.1 and Section 7.1.4 (page 508) (2020 URD)
4.1.5	Details of any recent events	Chapter 5, Section 5.2 (page 293), Chapter 6, Section 6.1, note 23 (page 418) and Section 6.3, note 41 (page 482) (2020 URD)
4.1.6	Credit ratings assigned to the Issuer at the request or with the cooperation of the Issuer in the rating process. A brief explanation of the meaning of the ratings if this has previously been published by the rating provider.	Section 5.1.6.1.2 (page 286) (2020 URD)
5. BUSINESS OVERVIEW		
5.1.	<u>Principal activities:</u>	
5.1.1	A description of the Issuer's principal activities, including (a) the main categories of products sold and/or services performed; (b) an indication of any significant new products or activities; (c) the principal markets in which the Issuer competes.	Chapter 1, Section 1.4 (pages 19-92), Section 1.5 (pages 92-96), Chapter 3, Section 3.2 (pages 148-159), Section 3.3 (pages 159-178) (2020 URD), Chapter 2, Section 5.1.2 (267-273)
5.1.2	Basis for any statements made by the Issuer regarding its competitive position	Chapter 1, Section 1.4.2.1.1 (page 47), (2020 URD)
6. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE		
6.1	Brief description of the group and of the Issuer's position within it. This may be in the form of, or accompanied by, a diagram of the organisational structure if this helps to clarify the structure.	Chapter 1, Section 1.2.1 (pages 10-11) (2020 URD)

Rule		2019 URD / 2020 URD
6.2	If the issuer is dependent upon other entities within the group, this must be clearly stated together with an explanation of this dependence.	N/A
7. TREND INFORMATION		
7.1	A description of (a) any material adverse change in the prospects of the Issuer since the date of its last published audited financial statements; (b) any significant change in the financial performance of the Group since the end of the last financial period for which financial information has been published to the date of the registration document. If neither of the above are applicable, include an appropriate statement to the effect that no such changes exist.	Chapter 5, Section 5.2 (page 293), Chapter 6, Section 6.1, note 23 (page 418) and Section 6.6.2 (page 488) (2020 URD)
8. PROFIT FORECASTS OR ESTIMATES		
8.1.	Where the Issuer includes on a voluntary basis a profit forecast or a profit estimate, a statement setting out the principal assumptions upon which the Issuer has based its forecast, or estimate and a statement that the profit forecast or estimate has been compiled and prepared on a basis which is both (a) comparable with the historical financial information; (b) consistent with the issuer's accounting policies. If a profit forecast or profit estimate has been published and is still outstanding, but no longer valid, a statement to that effect and an explanation of why such profit forecast or estimate is no longer valid.	N/A
8.2	A statement that the profit forecast or estimate has been compiled and prepared on a basis which is both (a) comparable with the historical financial information; (b) consistent with the issuer's accounting policies.	N/A
9. ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES		
9.1	Names, business addresses and functions in the Issuer of members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies	Chapter 4, Section 4.2.1 (pages 230-242), Section 4.2.3 (pages 248-254) and Section 4.3 (pages 254-256) (2020 URD)
9.2	Administrative, Management and Supervisory bodies' conflicts of interests	Chapter 4, Section 4.4.1 (page 257) (2020 URD)
10. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS		
10.1	To the extent known to the Issuer, state whether the Issuer is directly or indirectly owned or controlled and by whom and describe the nature of such control, and describe the measures in place to ensure that such control is not abused	Chapter 7, Section 7.3.8 (pages 518-519) (2020 URD)

Rule		2019 URD / 2020 URD
10.2	A description of any arrangements, known to the Issuer, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the Issuer	Chapter 7, Section 7.3.9 (page 519) (2020 URD)
11. FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ISSUER'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, FINANCIAL POSITION AND PROFITS AND LOSSES		
11.1.	<u>Historical Financial Information:</u>	
11.1.1	Audited historical financial information covering the latest two financial years (or such shorter period as the Issuer has been in operation) and the audit report in respect of each year.	Chapter 6, Section 6.1 (pages 296-418) and Section 6.2 (pages 419-422) for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2020 URD) Chapter 6, Section 6.1 (pages 278-393) and Section 6.2 (pages 394-398) for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2019 URD)
11.1.2	If the Issuer has changed its accounting reference date during the period for which historical financial information is required, the audited historical financial information shall cover at least 24 months, or the entire period for which the Issuer has been in operation, whichever is shorter.	N/A
11.1.3	The financial information must be prepared according to International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed in the Union based on Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002. If Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 is not applicable, the financial information must be prepared in accordance with either: (a) a Member State's national accounting standards for issuers from the EEA, as required by the Directive 2013/34/EU; (b) a third country's national accounting standards equivalent to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 for third country issuers. If such third country's national accounting standards are not equivalent to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002, the financial statements shall be restated in compliance with that Regulation.	Chapter 6, Section 6.1 (pages 296-418) for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2020 URD) Chapter 6, Section 6.1 (pages 278-393) for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2019 URD)
11.1.4	Where the audited financial information is prepared according to national accounting standards, the financial information required under this heading must include at least the following:	
	(a) balance sheet	Chapter 6, Section 6.1 (page 298) and Section 6.3 (pages 424-425) for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2020 URD) Chapter 6, Section 6.1 (page 280) and Section 6.3 (pages 400-401)

Rule		2019 URD / 2020 URD
		for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2019 URD)
	(b) the income statement	Chapter 6, Section 6.1 (page 296) and Section 6.3 (page 423) for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2020 URD) Chapter 6, Section 6.1 (page 278) and Section 6.3 (page 399) for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2019 URD)
	(c) cash flow statement; and	Chapter 6, Section 6.1 (page 299) and Section 6.3 (page 426) for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2020 URD) Chapter 6, Section 6.1 (page 281) and Section 6.3 (page 402) for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2019 URD)
	(d) the accounting policies and explanatory notes.	Chapter 6, Section 6.1 (pages 301-418) and Section 6.3 (pages 427-482) for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2020 URD) Chapter 6, Section 6.1 (pages 283-393) and Section 6.3 (pages 403-453) for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2019 URD)
11.1.5	If the Issuer prepares both stand-alone and consolidated financial statements, include at least the consolidated financial statements in the registration document	Chapter 6 (pages 295-485) for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2020 URD) Chapter 6 (pages 277-464) for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2019 URD)

Rule		2019 URD / 2020 URD
11.1.6	The balance sheet date of the last year of audited financial information statements may not be older than 18 months from the date of the registration document	N/A
11.2.	<u>Auditing of historical annual financial information:</u>	
11.2.1	The historical annual financial information must be independently audited. The audit report shall be prepared in accordance with the Directive 2014/56/EU and Regulation (EU) No 537/2014. Where Directive 2014/56/EU and Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 do not apply: (a) the historical financial information must be audited or reported on as to whether or not, for the purposes of the registration document, it gives a true and fair view in accordance with auditing standards applicable in a Member State or an equivalent standard. (b) if audit reports on the historical financial information contain qualifications, modifications of opinion, disclaimers or an emphasis of matter, such qualifications, modifications, disclaimers or emphasis of matter must be reproduced in full and the reasons given.	Chapter 6, Section 6.2 (pages 419-422) (2020 URD) Chapter 6, Section 6.2 (pages 394-397) (2019 URD), including page 394 for an observation contained in the statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements of the Issuer for the year ended 31 December 2019
11.2.2	Indication of other information in the registration document which has been audited by the auditors.	N/A
11.2.3	Where financial information in the registration document is not extracted from the issuer's audited financial statements state the source of the data and state that the data is not audited.	N/A
11.3	<u>Legal and arbitration proceedings:</u>	
	Information on any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings	Chapter 6, Section 6.1, note 17.3 (pages 391-392) and Chapter 6, Section 6.2, note 37 (page 479) (2020 URD)
12. MATERIAL CONTRACTS		
12.1	A brief summary of all material contracts	Chapter 7, Section 7.6 (page 525) (2020 URD)
13. DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE		
13.1	A statement that for the term of the registration document the documents can be inspected	Chapter 8, Section 8.3 (page 529) (2020 URD)

When reading the information incorporated by reference herein, investors should take into account the information set forth under "*Recent Events*" in this Prospectus, which may modify or supersede the information incorporated by reference.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The terms and conditions of the Notes will be as follows:

The issue of the €1,250,000,000 7 Year Non-Call Reset Perpetual Subordinated Notes (the “**Notes**”) of Electricité de France (the “**Issuer**”) has been authorized by the resolutions of the Board of Directors (*Conseil d’administration*) of the Issuer held on 16 December 2020 and a decision of Jean-Bernard Lévy, *Président-Directeur Général* of the Issuer, dated 26 May 2021. The Issuer has entered into an agency agreement (the “**Agency Agreement**”) dated 28 May 2021 with Société Générale as fiscal agent, principal paying agent and calculation agent and a make-whole calculation agency agreement (the **Make-whole Calculation Agency Agreement**) dated 28 May 2021 with Aether Financial Services as make-whole calculation agent for the purpose of Condition 6.3 only. The fiscal agent and principal paying agent, the calculation agent, the paying agent and the make-whole calculation agent for the time being are respectively referred to in these Conditions as the **Fiscal Agent**, the **Principal Paying Agent**, the **Calculation Agent**, the **Paying Agent** (which expression shall include the Principal Paying Agent) and the **Make-whole Calculation Agent**, each of which expression shall include the successors from time to time of the relevant persons, in such capacities, under the Agency Agreement, and are collectively referred to as the **Agents**. Copies of the Agency Agreement are available for inspection at the specified offices of the Paying Agent. Copies of the Make-whole Calculation Agency Agreement are available for inspection at the specified offices of the Make-whole Calculation Agent. References to **Conditions** are, unless the context otherwise requires, to the numbered paragraphs below.

1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these Conditions, the following definitions shall apply:

Account Holder(s) has the meaning ascribed to such term in Condition 2 below.

Accounting Event means that a recognized accountancy firm, acting upon instructions of the Issuer, has delivered a letter or report to the Issuer, stating that as a result of a change in the accounting principles (or the application thereof) which have been officially adopted on or after the Issue Date (such date, the **Accounting Event Adoption Date**), but not otherwise, the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes may not or may no longer be recorded as "equity" in the audited annual or the semi-annual consolidated financial statements of the Issuer pursuant to IFRS or any other accounting standards that may replace IFRS for the purposes of preparing the annual audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer. The Accounting Event shall be deemed to have occurred on the Accounting Event Adoption Date notwithstanding any later effective date. The period during which the Issuer may notify the redemption of the Notes as a result of the occurrence of an Accounting Event shall start on, and include, the Accounting Event Adoption Date. For the avoidance of doubt such period shall include any transitional period between the Accounting Event Adoption Date and the date on which it comes into effect.

Actual/Actual (ICMA) means:

- if interest is required to be calculated for a period that is equal to or shorter than the Interest Rate Accrual Period to which it applies, the number of calendar days in the relevant period divided by the number of calendar days in the Interest Rate Accrual Period in which the relevant period falls;
- if interest is required to be calculated for a period of more than one year, the sum of (a) the number of calendar days of the relevant period falling in the Interest Rate Accrual Period in which it begins divided by the total number of calendar days in such Interest Rate Accrual Period and (b) the number of calendar days of the relevant period falling in the next Interest Rate Accrual Period divided by the total number of calendar days in such next Interest Rate Accrual Period (including the first such day but excluding the last).

Business Day means a day on which TARGET 2 System is operating.

Compulsory Arrears of Interest Payment Event means that:

- (i) a payment in any form (including dividend or other payments as applicable) on any Equity

Securities (other than in the form of the issuance (or transfer from treasury) of any Equity Securities) or any Parity Securities having been resolved upon by the shareholders or other competent body of the Issuer or having been made by the Issuer; or

- (ii) the acquisition, repurchase or redemption, either directly or indirectly, of any Equity Securities or any Parity Securities of the Issuer except in cases where, with respect to Equity Securities, such acquisition, repurchase or redemption was:
 - 1) resulting from the hedging of convertible securities of the Issuer, stock options or other employee benefit plans; or
 - 2) made in connection with the satisfaction by the Issuer of its obligations under any existing or future liquidity agreement (*contrat de liquidité*) managed by an investment services provider to repurchase its share capital from such investment services provider,

save for, in each case, any compulsory dividend, other distribution, payment, repurchase, redemption or other acquisition required by the terms of such securities; and in the case of Parity Securities, any repurchase or other acquisition in whole or in part in a public tender offer or public exchange offer at a consideration per Parity Security below its par value.

Deeply Subordinated Notes has the meaning ascribed to such term in Condition 3.1 below.

Early Redemption Date means the effective date of redemption of the Notes made in accordance with Condition 6.

Early Redemption Price means:

- (i) 101 per cent. of the Specified Denomination of the Notes in the case where the redemption of such Notes occurs before 1 December 2027 as a result of an Accounting Event, Rating Methodology Event or a Tax Deductibility Event; or
- (ii) the Specified Denomination in case of:
 - (a) an Accounting Event, Rating Methodology Event or a Tax Deductibility Event where such redemption occurs on or after 1 December 2027; or
 - (b) a Substantial Repurchase Event, a Tax Gross-up Event or a Withholding Tax Event,

in each case together with any accrued interest and any Arrears of Interest (including any Additional Interest Amounts thereon) up to the Early Redemption Date.

Equity Securities means (a) the ordinary shares (*actions ordinaires*) of the Issuer and (b) any other class of the Issuer's share capital (including preference shares (*actions de préférence*)).

First Call Date means 1 December 2027.

First Reset Date means 1 June 2028.

Fitch means Fitch Ratings Ltd (or any of its successors).

Fixed Coupon Amount means EUR 5,250 per EUR 200,000 Specified Denomination until the First Reset Date.

IFRS means the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union, as amended from time to time.

Interest Amount has the meaning ascribed to such term in Condition 5.2 below.

Interest Payment Date means 1 June in each year from and including 1 June 2022, subject to any interest

deferral.

Interest Period means the period beginning on (and including) the Issue Date and ending on (but excluding) the first Interest Payment Date and each successive period beginning on (and including) an Interest Payment Date and ending on (but excluding) the next succeeding Interest Payment Date.

Interest Rate Accrual Period means the period from and including an Interest Payment Date (or the Issue Date as the case may be) to but excluding the next Interest Payment Date.

Issue Date has the meaning ascribed to such term in Condition 2 below.

Moody's means Moody's Investors Service Ltd. (or any of its successors).

Noteholder means, on a given date, the person whose name appears in the account of the relevant Account Holder as being entitled to such Notes.

Ordinary Subordinated Obligations means obligations of the Issuer, whether in the form of notes or otherwise, the principal and interest of which constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and subordinated obligations of the Issuer and rank and will rank or are expressed to rank *pari passu* among themselves and *pari passu* with all other present or future ordinary subordinated obligations, behind Unsubordinated Obligations but in priority to *prêts participatifs*, if any, and deeply subordinated obligations.

Parity Securities means, at any time, any Deeply Subordinated Notes of the Issuer and any securities which rank and will rank or are expressed to rank *pari passu* with the Notes (including the (i) €1,250,000,000 reset perpetual subordinated notes with a first call date on 29 January 2025 (ISIN: FR0011401751) issued on 29 January 2013, (ii) GBP1,250,000,000 reset perpetual subordinated notes with a first call date on 29 January 2026 (ISIN: FR0011401728) issued on 29 January 2013, (iii) \$3,000,000,000 Reset Perpetual Subordinated Notes with a first call date on 29 January 2023 (ISIN: US268317AF12 (Rule 144A) / USF2893TAF33 (Reg S)) issued on 29 January 2013, (iv) €1,000,000,000 reset perpetual subordinated notes with a first call date on 22 January 2022 (ISIN: FR0011697010) on 22 January 2014, (v) €1,000,000,000 reset perpetual subordinated notes with a first call date on 22 January 2026 (ISIN: FR0011697028) issued on 22 January 2014, (vi) GBP750,000,000 reset perpetual subordinated notes with a first call date on 22 January 2029 (ISIN: FR0011700293) issued on 22 January 2014, (vii) \$1,500,000,000 Reset Perpetual Subordinated Notes with a first call date on 22 January 2024 (ISIN: US268317AM62 (Rule 144A) / USF2893TAM83 (Reg S)) issued on 22 January 2014, (viii) €1,250,000,000 Reset Perpetual Subordinated Notes with a first call date on 4 July 2024 (ISIN: FR0013367612) issued on 4 October 2018, (ix) €500,000,000 8 Year Non-Call Reset Perpetual Subordinated Notes with a first call date on 3 September 2027 (ISIN: FR0013464922) issued on 3 December 2019, (x) the €850,000,000 6.5 Year Non-Call Reset Perpetual Subordinated Notes with a first call date on 15 December 2026 (ISIN: FR0013534351) issued on 15 September 2020 and (xi) the 1,250,000,000 10 Year Non-Call Reset Perpetual Subordinated Notes with a first call date on 15 June 2030 (ISIN: FR0013534336) issued on 15 September 2020.

Rating Agency means any of the following: Moody's, S&P, Fitch or any other rating agency of equivalent international standing solicited from time to time by the Issuer to grant a rating to the Issuer and/or the Notes and in each case, any of their respective successors to the rating business thereof.

Rating Methodology Event means that the Issuer has received written confirmation from any Rating Agency from whom the Issuer is assigned solicited ratings either directly or via a publication by such agency, that an amendment, clarification or change has occurred in the equity credit criteria of such Rating Agency, which amendment, clarification or change results in a lower equity credit for any or all of the Notes than the then respective equity credit assigned on the Issue Date, or (i) if equity credit is not assigned on the Issue Date, at the date when the equity credit is assigned for the first time, or (ii) if the Notes have been partially or fully refinanced since the Issue Date and are no longer eligible for "equity credit" from such Rating Agency in part or in full as a result, any or all of the Notes would no longer have been eligible as a result of such amendment to, clarification of or, change in the assessment criteria or in the interpretation thereof had they not been re-financed.

Reference Bank Rate means the percentage rate determined on the basis of the five year mid swap rate

for Euro swap transactions provided by at least four leading swap dealers in the interbank market selected by the Calculation Agent in consultation with the Issuer to the Calculation Agent at its request at approximately 11:00 a.m. (London time), on the Reset Rate Determination Date. If at least three quotations are provided, the Reference Bank Rate will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations, eliminating the highest quotation (or, in the event of equality, one of the highest) and the lowest quotation (or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest). If two quotations are provided, the Reference Bank Rate will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations. If one quotation is provided, the Reference Bank Rate will be such quotation. If the Reference Bank Rate is unavailable or the Calculation Agent determines that no Reference Bank is providing offered quotations, the Relevant Reset Rate will be equal to the last Relevant Reset Rate available on the Screen Page as determined by the Calculation Agent, or, in the case of the first Relevant Reset Rate, the rate of -0.114 per cent. *per annum*.

Relevant Margin means, (i) from and including the First Reset Date to but excluding 1 June 2033 (the **First Step-up Date**), 2.860 per cent., (ii) from and including the First Step-up Date to but excluding 1 June 2048 (the **Second Step-up Date**), 3.110 per cent or (iii) from and including the Second Step-up Date, 3.860 per cent.

Relevant Period means each successive five year period from (and including) the First Reset Date (where the first Relevant Period commences on (and includes) the First Reset Date and ends on (but excludes) the fifth anniversary of the First Reset Date).

Relevant Reset Rate means:

- (i) the five year mid swap rate for Euro swap transactions displayed on Reuters screen ICESWAP2 (or such other screen as may replace that screen on Reuters, or such other service as may be nominated by the person providing or sponsoring the information appearing there for the purposes of displaying comparable rates) at or around 11.00 a.m. (London time) on the Reset Rate Determination Date (the **Screen Page**); and
- (ii) if the correct mid swap rate does not appear on the Screen Page, the five year Euro mid swap rate shall instead be the Reference Bank Rate.

Reset Rate means the applicable Relevant Reset Rate plus the Relevant Margin.

Reset Rate Determination Date means, in respect of the first Relevant Period, the second Business Day prior to the First Reset Date and, in respect of each Relevant Period thereafter, the second Business Day prior to the first day of each such Relevant Period.

Specified Denomination has the meaning ascribed to such term in Condition 2 below.

S&P means S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (or any of its successors).

Substantial Repurchase Event means that the Issuer and/or any subsidiary of the Issuer has, severally or jointly, purchased more than 75 (seventy-five) per cent. of the initial aggregate principal amount of the Notes.

TARGET 2 System means the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer System, or any successor thereto.

Unsubordinated Obligations means obligations of the Issuer, whether in the form of notes or otherwise, the principal and interest of which constitute direct, unconditional and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer and rank and will rank *pari passu* without preference or priority among themselves and (save for certain obligations required to be preferred by French law) equally and rateably with all other present or future unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer.

2. FORM, DENOMINATION AND TITLE

The Notes are issued on 1 June 2021 (the **Issue Date**) in dematerialized bearer form (*au porteur*) in the denomination of €200,000 each (the **Specified Denomination**). Title to the Notes will be evidenced in

accordance with Articles L. 211-3 and R. 211-1 of the French *Code monétaire et financier* by book-entries (*inscription en compte*). No physical document of title (including *certificats représentatifs* pursuant to Article R. 211-7 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*) will be issued in respect of the Notes.

The Notes will, upon issue, be inscribed in the books of Euroclear France (**Euroclear France**), which shall credit the accounts of the Account Holders. For the purpose of these Conditions, **Account Holders** shall mean any intermediary institution entitled to hold, directly or indirectly, accounts on behalf of its customers with Euroclear France, and includes Euroclear Bank SA/NV (**Euroclear**) and the depositary bank for Clearstream Banking, S.A. (**Clearstream**).

Title to the Notes shall be evidenced by entries in the books of Account Holders and will pass upon, and transfer of Notes may only be effected through, registration of the transfer in such books.

3. STATUS OF THE NOTES

3.1 Deeply Subordinated Notes

The Notes are deeply (*i.e.*, lowest ranking) subordinated notes (**Deeply Subordinated Notes**) issued pursuant to the provisions of Article L. 228-97 of the French *Code de commerce*. The principal and interest on the Notes constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and deeply subordinated obligations (*titres subordonnés de dernier rang*) of the Issuer and rank and will rank:

- subordinated to present and future *prêts participatifs* granted to the Issuer, Ordinary Subordinated Obligations and Unsubordinated Obligations of the Issuer;
- *pari passu* among themselves and *pari passu* with all other present and future deeply subordinated obligations (*engagements subordonnés de dernier rang*) of the Issuer (including the Parity Securities); and
- senior only to the Equity Securities.

3.2 Payment on the Notes in the event of the liquidation of the Issuer

If any judgment is rendered by any competent court declaring the judicial liquidation (*liquidation judiciaire*) of the Issuer or for the sale of the whole of the business (*cession totale de l'entreprise*) following an order of judicial reorganization (*redressement judiciaire*) in respect of the Issuer or in the event of the liquidation of the Issuer for any other reason (other than pursuant to a consolidation, amalgamation or merger or other reorganization outside the context of an insolvency and where the successor, absorbing or resulting entity acquires all the assets and liabilities of the Issuer and assumes all the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes), the payments of the creditors of the Issuer shall be made in the order of priority set out below (in each case subject to the payment in full of priority creditors) and no payment of principal and interest (including any outstanding Arrears of Interest and/or Additional Interest Amount) on the Notes may be made until all holders of other indebtedness (other than Parity Securities) have been paid in full.

This means that:

- (a) unsubordinated creditors under the Issuer's Unsubordinated Obligations;
- (b) ordinary subordinated creditors under the Issuer's Ordinary Subordinated Obligations; and
- (c) lenders in relation to any *prêts participatifs* granted to the Issuer;

will be paid in priority to deeply subordinated creditors (including Noteholders).

In the event of liquidation of the Issuer, the Notes shall rank in priority only to any payment to holders of Equity Securities. In the event of incomplete payment of unsubordinated creditors, the obligations of the Issuer in connection with the Notes shall be terminated.

3.3 Prohibition of set-off

Subject to applicable law, no Noteholder may exercise, claim or plead any right of set-off, compensation or retention in respect of any amount owed to it by the Issuer in respect of, or arising under or in connection with the Notes and each Noteholder shall, by virtue of its holding of any Note, be deemed to have waived all such rights of set-off, compensation or retention.

4. NO NEGATIVE PLEDGE

There will be no negative pledge in respect of the Notes.

5. INTEREST

5.1 General

Unless previously redeemed in accordance with Condition 6 and subject to the further provisions of this Condition (in particular, but not limited to Condition 5.5), the Notes shall bear interest on their principal amount at a rate described in (a) and (b) below (such rate of interest, the **Interest Rate**):

- (a) from and including the Issue Date to but excluding the First Reset Date, at a rate of 2.625 per cent. *per annum*, payable annually in arrear on each Interest Payment Date up to, and including, the First Reset Date. The Fixed Coupon Amount payable in respect of each Note on each Interest Payment Date up to and including the First Reset Date shall be EUR 5,250 per Note; and
- (b) from and including the First Reset Date, the rate of interest for each Note for each Relevant Period shall be a reset rate equal to the Relevant Reset Rate plus the Relevant Margin *per annum*, subject to a minimum of 0 (zero) per cent. *per annum*, payable annually in arrear on each Interest Payment Date from and including 1 June 2028;

provided, however, that if any Interest Payment Date would otherwise fall on a date which is not a Business Day, the relevant payment will be postponed to the next Business Day and no interest shall accrue nor be payable as a result of such postponement.

Promptly after the determination of the Relevant Reset Rate, the Calculation Agent shall determine the Interest Rate for each Note and calculate the relevant Interest Amount (as defined below).

The Calculation Agent will cause the relevant Interest Rate and the relevant Interest Amount (as defined below) payable per Note to be notified to the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and Principal Paying Agent and, if required by the rules of Euronext Paris or any other stock exchange on which the Notes are listed from time to time, to such stock exchange, and to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 11 without undue delay, but, in any case, not later than on the fifth (5th) Business Day after its determination.

5.2 Calculation of the Interest Amount

The amount of interest (the **Interest Amount**) payable on each Note on each Interest Payment Date following the First Reset Date shall be calculated by multiplying the product of the applicable Reset Rate and the Specified Denomination of such Note by the Actual/Actual (ICMA) day count fraction and rounding the resulting figure, if necessary, to the nearest cent (half a cent being rounded upwards).

5.3 Notifications, etc. to be binding

All notifications, opinions, determinations, certificates, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of the provisions of this Condition 5 will (in the absence of wilful default, bad faith or manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Calculation Agent, the Fiscal Agent and all Noteholders.

5.4 Calculation Agent

The Agency Agreement provides that the Issuer may at any time terminate the appointment of the Calculation Agent and appoint a substitute Calculation Agent provided that so long as any of the Notes remain outstanding, there shall at all times be a Calculation Agent for the purposes of the Notes having a specified office in a major European city. In the event of the appointed office of any bank being unable or unwilling to continue to act as the Calculation Agent or failing duly to determine any Interest Rate or Interest Amount for any Interest Period, the Issuer shall appoint the European office of another leading bank engaged in the Euro-zone or London interbank market to act in its place. The Calculation Agent may not resign its duties or be removed without a successor having been appointed. The Calculation Agent shall act as an independent expert and not as agent for the Issuer or the Noteholders.

Notice of any change of Calculation Agent or any change of specified office shall promptly be given as soon as reasonably practicable to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 11 and, so long as the Notes are admitted to trading on Euronext Paris and if the rules applicable to such stock exchange so require, to such stock exchange.

5.5 Interest Deferral

(a) Optional Interest Payment

Interest which accrues during an Interest Period ending on but excluding an Interest Payment Date will be due and payable on that Interest Payment Date unless the Issuer, by notice to (x) the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 11 and (y) the Fiscal Agent pursuant to Condition 5.5(c) below elects to defer payment of all or part of the interest accrued to that date, and the Issuer shall not have any obligation to make such payment and any failure to pay shall not constitute a default by the Issuer for any other purpose.

Any interest not paid on a Notes and deferred in accordance with this Condition 5.5(a) shall so long as the same remains outstanding constitute **Arrears of Interest** and shall be payable as outlined below.

(b) Compulsory Payment of Arrears of Interest

Arrears of Interest (together with any Additional Interest Amount) may, at the option of the Issuer be paid in whole or in part at any time but all Arrears of Interest (together with the corresponding Additional Interest Amount) in respect of all Notes for the time being outstanding shall become due in full on whichever is the earliest of:

- (i) the tenth Business Day following the occurrence of a Compulsory Arrears of Interest Payment Event; or
- (ii) the next scheduled Interest Payment Date in respect of which the Issuer does not elect to defer all or part of the interest accrued in respect of the relevant Interest Period; or
- (iii) the date of any redemption of the Notes in accordance with the provisions relating to redemption of the Notes; or
- (iv) the date upon which a judgment is made by a competent court for the voluntary or judicial liquidation of the Issuer (*liquidation amiable* or *liquidation judiciaire*) or for the sale of the whole of the business (*cession totale de l'entreprise*) in respect of the Issuer or in the event of the liquidation of the Issuer for any other reason (other than pursuant to a consolidation, amalgamation or merger or other reorganization outside the context of an insolvency and where the successor, absorbing or resulting entity acquires all the assets and liabilities of the Issuer and assumes all the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes).

Each amount of Arrears of Interest shall bear interest, in accordance with Article 1343-2 of the French *Code civil*, as if it constituted the Nominal Amount of the Notes at a rate which corresponds

to the Interest Rate from time to time applicable to the Notes and the amount of such interest (the **Additional Interest Amount**) with respect to Arrears of Interest shall be due and payable pursuant to this provision and shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent applying the Interest Rate to the amount of the Arrears of Interest and otherwise *mutatis mutandis* as provided in the foregoing provisions hereof.

The Additional Interest Amount accrued up to any Interest Payment Date shall be added, in accordance with Article 1343-2 of the French *Code civil*, for the purpose only of calculating the Additional Interest Amount accruing thereafter, to the amount of Arrears of Interest remaining unpaid on such Interest Payment Date so that it will itself become Arrears of Interest.

(c) Notice of Deferral and Payment of Arrears of Interest

The Issuer shall give not less than five (5) nor more than thirty (30) Business Days' prior notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 11 and to the Fiscal Agent:

- (i) of any Interest Payment Date on which the Issuer elects to defer interest as provided in Condition 5.5(a) above; and
- (ii) of any date upon which amounts in respect of Arrears of Interest and/or Additional Interest Amounts shall become due and payable as provided in Condition 5.5(b) above.

So long as the Notes are admitted to trading on the regulated market of Euronext Paris and the rules of such stock exchange so require, notice of any such deferral shall also be given as soon as reasonably practicable to such stock exchange.

(d) Partial Payment of Arrears of Interest and Additional Interest Amount

If amounts in respect of Arrears of Interest and Additional Interest Amounts are paid in part:

- (i) all unpaid amounts of Arrears of Interest shall be payable before any Additional Interest Amounts;
- (ii) Arrears of Interest accrued for any period shall not be payable until full payment has been made of all Arrears of Interest that have accrued during any earlier period and the order of payment of Additional Interest Amounts shall follow that of the Arrears of Interest to which they relate; and
- (iii) the amount of Arrears of Interest or Additional Interest Amounts payable in respect of any Note in respect of any period, shall be *pro rata* to the total amount of all unpaid Arrears of Interest or, as the case may be, Additional Interest Amounts accrued in respect of that period to the date of payment.

5.6 Benchmark discontinuation

If a Benchmark Event occurs in relation to the Original Reference Rate (or the underlying six-month EURIBOR) at any time when any Interest Rate (or any component part thereof) remains to be determined by reference to such Original Reference Rate, then the following provisions shall apply and prevail over the other fallbacks specified in the definition of "*Relevant Reset Rate*" in Condition 1.

(a) Independent Adviser

The Issuer shall use reasonable endeavours to appoint an Independent Adviser, as soon as reasonably practicable, to determine a Successor Rate, failing which an Alternative Rate (in accordance with Condition 5.6(b)) and, in either case, an Adjustment Spread, if any (in accordance with Condition 5.6(c)) and any Benchmark Amendments (in accordance with Condition 5.6(d)).

An Independent Adviser appointed pursuant to this Condition 5.6 shall act in good faith as an expert and (in the absence of manifest error or fraud) shall have no liability whatsoever to the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent, the Paying Agents, the Calculation Agent or the Noteholders for any determination made by it pursuant to this Condition 5.6.

(b) Successor Rate or Alternative Rate

If the Independent Adviser determines in good faith that:

- (I) there is a Successor Rate, then such Successor Rate shall (subject to adjustment as provided in Condition 5.6(c)) subsequently be used in place of the Original Reference Rate to determine the relevant Interest Rate (or the relevant component part(s) thereof) for all relevant future payments of interest on the Notes (subject to the further operation of this Condition 5.6); or
- (II) there is no Successor Rate but that there is an Alternative Rate, then such Alternative Rate shall (subject to adjustment as provided in Condition 5.6(c)) subsequently be used in place of the Original Reference Rate to determine the relevant Interest Rate (or the relevant component part(s) thereof) for all relevant future payments of interest on the Notes (subject to the further operation of this Condition 5.6).

(c) Adjustment Spread

If the Independent Adviser determines in good faith (i) that an Adjustment Spread is required to be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be) and (ii) the quantum of, or a formula or methodology for determining, such Adjustment Spread, then such Adjustment Spread shall be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be) for each subsequent determination of a relevant Interest Rate (or a relevant component part thereof) by reference to such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate (as applicable).

(d) Benchmark Amendments

If any Successor Rate, Alternative Rate or Adjustment Spread is determined in accordance with this Condition 5.6 and the Independent Adviser determines in good faith (A) that amendments to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes (including, without limitation, amendments to the definitions of Day Count Fraction, Business Days or Relevant Screen Page) are strictly necessary to ensure the proper operation of such Successor Rate, Alternative Rate and/or Adjustment Spread (such amendments, the "**Benchmark Amendments**") and (B) the terms of the Benchmark Amendments, then the Issuer shall, subject to giving notice thereof in accordance with Condition 5.6(e), without any requirement for the consent or approval of Noteholders, vary the Terms and Conditions of the Notes to give effect to such Benchmark Amendments with effect from the date specified in such notice.

In connection with any such variation in accordance with this Condition 5.6(d), the Issuer shall comply with the rules of any stock exchange on which the Notes are for the time being listed or admitted to trading.

(e) Notices, etc.

The Issuer shall, after receiving such information from the Independent Adviser, notify the Fiscal Agent, the Calculation Agent, the Paying Agents, the Representative and, in accordance with Condition 11, the Noteholders, promptly of any Successor Rate, Alternative Rate, Adjustment Spread and of the specific terms of any Benchmark Amendments, determined under this Condition 5.6. Such notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the effective date of the Benchmark Amendments, if any.

(f) Fallbacks

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Condition 6, no Successor Rate or Alternative Rate will be adopted, nor will the applicable Adjustment Spread be applied, nor will any other related adjustments and/or amendments to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes be made, if and to the extent that, in the determination of the Issuer, the same could reasonably be expected to (i) result in a reduction of the amount of “equity credit” (or such other nomenclature that the relevant Rating Agency may then use to describe the degree to which an instrument exhibits the characteristics of an ordinary share) assigned to the Notes by any Rating Agency when compared to the “equity credit” assigned to the Notes immediately prior to the occurrence of the relevant Benchmark Event from such Rating Agency or (ii) otherwise prejudice the eligibility of the Notes for “equity credit” from any Rating Agency.

If, following the occurrence of a Benchmark Event and in relation to the determination of the Interest Rate on the immediately following Reset Rate Determination Date, no Independent Adviser has been appointed or no Successor Rate or Alternative Rate (as applicable) is determined pursuant to this provision, the Original Reference Rate will continue to apply for the purpose of determining such Interest Rate on such Reset Rate Determination Date, with the effect that the fallback provisions provided in Condition 1 will continue to apply to such determination.

In such circumstances, the Issuer will be entitled (but not obliged), at any time thereafter, to elect to re-apply the provisions of this Condition 5.6, *mutatis mutandis*, on one or more occasions until a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate (and, if applicable, any associated Adjustment Spread and/or Benchmark Amendments) has been determined and notified in accordance with this Condition 5.6 (and, until such determination and notification (if any), the fallback provisions provided elsewhere in these Terms and Conditions, including, for the avoidance of doubt, the fallbacks specified in Condition 1 will continue to apply).

(g) Definitions

In this Condition 5.6:

"**Adjustment Spread**" means either a spread (which may be positive or negative), or the formula or methodology for calculating a spread, in either case, which the Independent Adviser determines and which is required to be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be) to reduce or eliminate, to the fullest extent reasonably practicable in the circumstances, any economic prejudice or benefit (as the case may be) to Noteholders as a result of the replacement of the Original Reference Rate with the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be) and is the spread, formula or methodology which:

- a) in the case of a Successor Rate, is formally recommended, or formally provided as an option for parties to adopt, in relation to the replacement of the Original Reference Rate with the Successor Rate by any Relevant Nominating Body;
- b) in the case of an Alternative Rate (or in the case of a Successor Rate where (a) above does not apply), is in customary market usage in the international debt capital market for transactions which reference the Original Reference Rate, where such rate has been replaced by the Alternative Rate (or, as the case may be, the Successor Rate); or
- c) if no such recommendation or option has been made (or made available), or the Independent Adviser determines there is no such spread, formula or methodology in customary market usage, the Independent Adviser, acting in good faith, determines to be appropriate.

"**Alternative Rate**" means, in the absence of Successor Rate, an alternative benchmark or screen rate which the Independent Adviser determines in accordance with this Condition 5.6 and which is customary market usage in the international debt capital markets for the purposes of determining rates of interest (or the relevant component part thereof) for a commensurate interest period (if there is such a customary market usage at such time) and in the same Specified Currency as the Notes.

"Benchmark Event" means, with respect to an Original Reference Rate:

- a) the Original Reference Rate ceasing to exist or be published;
- b) the later of (i) the making of a public statement by the administrator of the Original Reference Rate that it will, on or before a specified date, cease publishing the Original Reference Rate permanently or indefinitely (in circumstances where no successor administrator has been appointed that will continue publication of the Original Reference Rate) and (ii) the date falling six (6) months prior to the specified date referred to in (b)(i);
- c) the making of a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate that the Original Reference Rate has been permanently or indefinitely discontinued;
- d) the later of (i) the making of a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate that the Original Reference Rate will, on or before a specified date, be permanently or indefinitely discontinued and (ii) the date falling six (6) months prior to the specified date referred to in (d)(i);
- e) the making of a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate that means the Original Reference Rate will be prohibited from being used or that its use will be subject to restrictions or adverse consequences, in each case within the following six (6) months;
- f) it has or will prior to the next Interest Determination Date, become unlawful for the Issuer, the party responsible for determining the Interest Rate (being the Calculation Agent), or any Paying Agent to calculate any payment due to be made to any Noteholder using the Original Reference Rate (including, without limitation, under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the **"Benchmarks Regulation"**), if applicable);
- g) that a decision to withdraw the authorisation or registration pursuant to Article 35 of the Benchmarks Regulation of any benchmark administrator previously authorised to publish such Original Reference Rate has been adopted; or
- h) the making of a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate that, in the view of such supervisor, such Original Reference Rate is no longer representative of an underlying market or its methodology has materially changed.

"Independent Adviser" means an independent financial institution of international repute or an independent adviser of recognised standing with appropriate expertise, at all times acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner, appointed by the Issuer at its own expense under Condition 5.6(a).

"Original Reference Rate" means the Relevant Reset Rate.

"Relevant Nominating Body" means, in respect of a benchmark or screen rate (as applicable):

- a) the central bank for the currency to which the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) relates, or any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable); or
- b) any working group or committee sponsored by, chaired or co-chaired by or constituted at the request of (i) the central bank for the currency to which the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) relates, (ii) any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of

the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable), (iii) a group of the aforementioned central banks or other supervisory authorities or (iv) the Financial Stability Board or any part thereof.

"**Successor Rate**" means a successor to or replacement of the Original Reference Rate which is formally recommended by any Relevant Nominating Body. If, following a Benchmark Event, more than one successor or replacement rates are recommended by any Relevant Nominating Body, the Independent Adviser will determine, among those successor or replacement rates, the one which is the most appropriate, taking into consideration, without limitation, the particular features of the relevant Notes.

6. REDEMPTION AND PURCHASE

6.1 No Fixed Maturity Date

Subject to any early redemption described below, the Notes have no fixed maturity date on which they will be redeemed.

6.2 Optional Redemption from the First Call Date

The Issuer may, at its option, subject to having given not less than 10 (ten) nor more than 60 (sixty) calendar days' prior notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 11 (which notice shall be irrevocable), redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, at their Specified Denomination, together with all interest accrued (including Arrears of Interest and any Additional Interest Amount) to the date fixed for redemption (i) on any date during the period commencing on (and including) First Call Date and ending on (and including) the First Reset Date, or (ii) on any Interest Payment Date falling thereafter.

6.3 Make-whole Redemption by the Issuer

The Issuer may, subject to having given not less than 10 (ten) nor more than 60 (sixty) calendar days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 11 (*Notices*) (which notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the date fixed for redemption (such date, the "**Make-whole Redemption Date**") redeem all (but not some only) of the Notes then outstanding at any time other than during the period from and including the First Call Date to and including the First Reset Date or upon any subsequent Interest Payment Date at the Make-whole Redemption Amount (the "**Make-whole Redemption Option**").

The Issuer shall, not less than 10 (ten) calendar days before the giving of any notice referred to above, notify the Fiscal Agent and the Make-whole Calculation Agent of its decision to exercise the Make-whole Redemption Option. No later than the Business Day immediately following the Calculation Date, the Make-whole Calculation Agent shall notify the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and the Noteholders of the Make-whole Redemption Amount. The Make-whole Redemption Rate (and the reference of the Similar Security if applicable) will be published by the Issuer in accordance with Condition 11 (*Notices*).

All Notes shall be redeemed on the Make-whole Redemption Date in accordance with this Condition.

The determination of any rate or amount, the obtaining of each quotation and the making of each determination or calculation by the Make-whole Calculation Agent shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding upon all parties.

For the purposes of this Condition, unless the context otherwise requires, the following defined terms shall have the meanings set out below:

"**Benchmark Rate**" means the annual yield to maturity of the Reference Security (rounded to the nearest 0.001%, with 0.0005% rounded upwards) displayed on the Reference Screen Rate as determined by the Make-Whole Calculation Agent or, if the Reference Screen Rate is not available, the average of the four quotations given by Reference Dealers to the Make-whole Calculation Agent on the Business Day immediately preceding the Calculation Date at market close of the mid-market annual yield to maturity of the Reference Security (rounded to the nearest 0.001%, with 0.0005% rounded upwards). If the

Reference Security is no longer outstanding or the Reference Screen Rate does not quote the yield on the Reference Security, a Similar Security will be chosen by the Make-whole Calculation Agent at 11:00 a.m. (CET) on the third Business Day preceding the Make-whole Redemption Date, quoted in writing by the Make-whole Calculation Agent to the Issuer and published in accordance with Condition 11.

“**Calculation Date**” means the third Business Day prior to the Make-whole Redemption Date.

“**Make-whole Redemption Margin**” means:

- (i) 0.50 per cent. *per annum* if the Make-whole Redemption Date occurs prior to the First Step-up Date;
- (ii) 0.50 per cent. *per annum* if the Make-whole Redemption Date occurs on or after the First Step-up Date but prior to the Second Step-up Date; or
- (iii) 0.50 per cent. *per annum* if the Make-whole Redemption Date occurs on or after the Second Step-up Date.

“**Make-whole Redemption Amount**” means, in respect of each Note, an amount in Euro, determined by the Make-whole Calculation Agent, equal to the sum of:

- (i) the greater of (x) the principal amount of such Note and (y) the sum (rounding the resulting figure, if necessary, to the nearest cent (half a cent being rounded upwards)) of the present values as at the Make-whole Redemption Date of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on such Note (excluding any Arrears of Interest and Additional Interest Amount thereon and any interest accruing on such Note from, and including, the last Interest Payment Date or, as the case may be, the Issue Date, immediately preceding such Make-whole Redemption Date to, but excluding, the Make-whole Redemption Date) discounted from: (A) the First Call Date, if the Make-whole Redemption Date occurs prior to the First Call Date or (B) thereafter on the next succeeding Interest Payment Date, if the Make-whole Redemption Date occurs after the First Reset Date to such Make-whole Redemption Date, in each case on the basis of the relevant Day Count Fraction at a rate equal to the Make-whole Redemption Rate; and
- (ii) any interest accrued and any Arrears of Interest (and Additional Interest Amount thereon) but not paid on such Note from, and including, the last Interest Payment Date or, as the case may be, the Issue Date, immediately preceding such Make-whole Redemption Date, to, but excluding, the Make-whole Redemption Date.

“**Make-whole Redemption Rate**” means the sum, as calculated by the Make-whole Calculation Agent, of the Benchmark Rate and the Make-whole Redemption Margin.

“**Reference Security**” means the German government bond bearing interest at a rate of 0.50 per cent. *per annum* due 15 February 2028, with ISIN DE0001102440.

“**Reference Dealers**” means each of the four banks selected by the Make-whole Calculation Agent which are primary European government security dealers, and their respective successors, or market makers in pricing corporate bond issues.

“**Reference Screen Rate**” means Bloomberg HP page for the Reference Security (using the settings “Mid YTM” and “Daily”).

“**Similar Security**” means the German government treasury bond(s) selected by the Make-whole Calculation Agent as having an actual or interpolated maturity comparable with the remaining term of the Notes to be redeemed (assuming for this purpose only that the Notes mature: (A) if the Make-whole Redemption Date occurs prior to the First Call Date, the First Call Date or (B) on the next succeeding Interest Payment Date if the Make-whole Redemption Date occurs after the First Reset Date) that would be utilised, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities comparable to the Notes.

6.4 Redemption for Taxation Reasons

- (a) If by reason of a change in French law or published regulation becoming effective after the Issue Date, the Issuer would on the occasion of the next payment of principal or interest due in respect of the Notes, not be able to make such payment without having to pay additional amounts as specified in Condition 8 below (a **Tax Gross-up Event**), the Issuer may, at its option, at any time, subject to having given not more than 60 (sixty) nor less than 10 (ten) calendar days' notice to the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable), in accordance with Condition 11, redeem all, but not some only, of the Notes (but not some only) at the Early Redemption Price provided that the due date for redemption of which notice hereunder may be given shall be no earlier than the latest practicable date on which the Issuer could make payment of principal and interest without withholding for French taxes.
- (b) If the Issuer would on the next payment of principal or interest in respect of the Notes be prevented by French law from making payment to the Noteholders of the full amount then due and payable, notwithstanding the undertaking to pay additional amounts contained in Condition 8 below (a **Withholding Tax Event**), then the Issuer shall forthwith give notice of such fact to the Fiscal Agent and the Issuer may, at its option, upon giving not more than 60 (sixty) nor less than 10 (ten) calendar days' prior notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 11, redeem all, but not some only, of the Notes then outstanding, at the Early Redemption Price on the latest practicable date on which the Issuer could make payment of the full amount payable in respect of the Notes, or, if that date is passed, as soon as practicable thereafter.
- (c) If an opinion of a recognized law firm of international standing has been delivered to the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent, stating that by reason of a change in French law or regulation, or any change in the official application or interpretation of such law, becoming effective after the Issue Date, the tax regime of any payment under the Notes is modified and such modification results in payments of interest payable by the Issuer in respect of the Notes being no longer deductible in whole or in part (a **Tax Deductibility Event**), so long as this cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to it at the time, the Issuer may redeem the Notes in whole, but not in part, at the Early Redemption Price, on the latest practicable date on which the Issuer could make such payment with interest payable being tax deductible in France or, if such date is past, as soon as practicable thereafter. The Issuer shall give the Fiscal Agent notice of any such redemption not less than 10 (ten) nor more than 60 (sixty) calendar days before the date fixed for redemption and the Fiscal Agent shall promptly thereafter publish a notice of redemption in accordance with Condition 15 (*Notices*).

6.5 Optional Redemption due to Accounting Event

If an Accounting Event has occurred, then the Issuer may, subject to having given not less than 10 (ten) nor more than 60 (sixty) calendar days' notice to the Fiscal Agent and, in accordance with Condition 11, the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable) redeem all, but not some only, of the Notes at any time, at the Early Redemption Price. Prior to the giving of any such notice of redemption, the Issuer shall deliver or procure that there is delivered to the Fiscal Agent in order to be made available to the Noteholders (i) a certificate signed by two duly authorized representatives of the Issuer confirming that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting out the facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right to effect such redemption have been met and (ii) a copy of the letter or report referred to in the definition of "Accounting Event".

6.6 Optional Redemption due to Rating Methodology Event

If a Rating Methodology Event has occurred, then the Issuer may, subject to having given not less than 10 (ten) nor more than 60 (sixty) calendar days' notice to the Fiscal Agent and, in accordance with Condition 11, the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable) redeem all, but not some only, of the Notes at any time, at the Early Redemption Price. Prior to the giving of any such notice of redemption, the Issuer shall deliver or procure that there is delivered to the Fiscal Agent in order to be made available to the Noteholders (i) a certificate signed by two duly authorized representatives of the Issuer confirming that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting out the facts showing that the conditions

precedent to the right to effect such redemption have been met and (ii) evidence of the written confirmation referred to in the definition of “Rating Methodology Event”.

6.7 Optional Redemption on Substantial Repurchase Event

If a Substantial Repurchase Event has occurred, then the Issuer may, subject to having given not less than 10 (ten) nor more than 60 (sixty) calendar days’ notice to the Fiscal Agent and, in accordance with Condition 11, the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable) redeem all, but not some only, of the Notes at any time, at the Early Redemption Price.

6.8 Purchases

The Issuer shall have the right at all times to purchase Notes in the open market or otherwise (including by way of tender or exchange offers) at any price, subject to the applicable laws and/or regulations. The Notes purchased by the Issuer may be held and resold in such amount as may be permitted by and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

6.9 Cancellation

All Notes purchased by or on behalf of the Issuer, to the extent that the Issuer is not permitted to hold and resell such Notes in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and all Notes cancelled at the option of the Issuer, shall be cancelled by transfer to an account in accordance with the rules and procedures of Euroclear France, together with all rights relating to payment of interest and other amounts relating to the Notes. Any Notes so cancelled may not be re-issued or resold and the obligations of the Issuer in respect of any such Notes shall be discharged.

7. PAYMENTS

7.1 Method of Payment

Payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes shall be made by transfer to the account denominated in the relevant currency of the relevant Account Holders for the benefit of the Noteholders. All payments validly made to such Account Holders will be an effective discharge of the Issuer in respect of such payments.

All payments are subject in all cases to (i) any applicable fiscal or other laws, regulations and directives in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 8 and (ii) withholding or deduction imposed or required pursuant to FATCA, which refers to (1) sections 1471 to 1474 of the United States Internal Revenue Code or any associated regulations or other official guidance; (2) any treaty, law, regulation or other official guidance enacted in any other jurisdiction, or relating to an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and any other jurisdiction, which (in either case) facilitates the implementation of (1) above; or (3) any agreement pursuant to the implementation of (1) or (2) above with the United States Internal Revenue Service, the United States government or any governmental or taxation authority in any other jurisdiction (“FATCA”).

7.2 Payments on Business Days

If any due date for payment in respect of any Note is not a Business Day, the Noteholders shall not be entitled to payment until the next following Business Day nor to any interest or other sum in respect of such postponed payment.

7.3 Fiscal Agent, Paying Agent, Calculation Agent and Make-whole Calculation Agent

The initial Fiscal Agent, Principal Paying Agent, Calculation Agent and Make-whole Calculation Agent and its specified office are as follows:

In respect of the Fiscal Agent, Principal Paying Agent and Calculation Agent:

Société Générale

CS30812
32, rue du Champ de Tir
44308 Nantes Cedex 3
France

In respect of the Make-whole Calculation Agent:

Aether Financial Services

36 rue de Monceau
75008 Paris
France

The Issuer reserves the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of the Fiscal Agent, Make-Whole Calculation Agent, Principal Paying Agent or Paying Agent and/or appoint additional or other Paying Agents or approve any change in the office through which any such Agent acts, provided that there will at all times be a Fiscal Agent, a Principal Paying Agent and a Make-whole Calculation Agent having a specified office in a European city. Notice of any such change or any change of specified office shall promptly be given as soon as reasonably practicable to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 11 and, so long as the Notes are admitted to trading on Euronext Paris and if the rules applicable to such stock exchange so require, to such stock exchange.

8. TAXATION

All payments of principal and interest by or on behalf of the Issuer in respect of the Notes shall be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for, any taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or within France or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax unless such withholding or deduction is required by law.

If French law should require that payments of principal or interest in respect of any Note be subject to deduction or withholding in respect of any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges whatsoever, the Issuer will, to the fullest extent then permitted by law, pay such additional amounts as shall result in receipt by the Noteholders of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required, except that no such additional amounts shall be payable with respect to any Note, to, or to a third party on behalf of, a Noteholder who is liable to such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges in respect of such Note by reason of his having some connection with France other than the mere holding of the Note.

In addition, as stated in paragraph 7.1 above, payments of principal or interest in respect of any Note will be paid net of any withholding or deduction imposed or required pursuant to FATCA.

References in these Conditions to (i) **principal** shall be deemed to include any premium payable in respect of the Notes, all redemption amounts and all other amounts in the nature of principal payable pursuant to Condition 6 or any amendment or supplement to it, (ii) **interest** shall be deemed to include all Interest Amounts and all other amounts payable pursuant to Condition 5 or any amendment or supplement to it and (iii) **principal** and/or **interest** shall be deemed to include any additional amounts that may be payable under this Condition.

9. ENFORCEMENT EVENTS, NO EVENTS OF DEFAULT AND NO CROSS DEFAULT

There are no events of default in respect of the Notes. There is no cross default under the Notes.

However, each Note shall become immediately due and payable at its Specified Denomination, together with accrued interest thereon, if any, up to the date of payment, and together with any Arrears of Interest (including any Additional Interest Amounts thereon), in the event that a judgment is made by a competent court for the judicial liquidation of the Issuer (*liquidation judiciaire*) or for the sale of the whole of the business (*cession totale de l'entreprise*) following an order of judicial reorganization (*redressement judiciaire*) in respect of the Issuer or in the event of the liquidation of the Issuer for any other reason

(other than pursuant to a consolidation, amalgamation or merger or other reorganization outside the context of an insolvency and where the successor, absorbing or resulting entity acquires all the assets and liabilities of the Issuer and assumes all the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes). In the event of liquidation of the Issuer, no payments will be made to holders of any class of the share capital of the Issuer before all amounts due, but unpaid, to all Noteholders have been paid by the Issuer.

10. REPRESENTATION OF THE NOTEHOLDERS

Noteholders will be grouped automatically for the defense of their common interests in a *masse* (in each case, the **Masse**) which will be governed by the provisions of Articles L.228-46 *et seq.* of the French *Code de commerce* as amended by this Condition 10.

10.1 Legal Personality

The Masse will be a separate legal entity and will act in part through a representative (the **Representative**) and in part through collective decisions of the Noteholders (the **Collective Decisions**).

The Masse alone, to the exclusion of all individual Noteholders, shall exercise the common rights, actions and benefits which may accrue with respect to the Notes.

10.2 Representative

The names and addresses of the initial Representative of the Masse are the following:

Aether Financial Services
36 rue de Monceau
75008 Paris

In connection with its functions or duties, the Representative will be entitled to a remuneration of €350 *per annum* payable on the Issue Date and on the anniversary of the Issue Date in each year.

In the event of death, liquidation, dissolution, retirement, resignation or revocation of the Representative, such Representative will be replaced by the Alternate Representative or another Representative may be appointed. Collective Decisions in relation to the appointment or replacement of the Representative shall be published in accordance with Condition 11.3.

All interested parties will at all times have the right to obtain the names and addresses of the initial Representative and the alternate Representative at the registered office of the Issuer.

10.3 Powers of the Representative

The Representative shall (in the absence of any Collective Decision to the contrary) have the power to take all acts of management necessary in order to defend the common interests of the Noteholders, with the capacity to delegate its powers.

All legal proceedings against the Noteholders or initiated by them, must be brought by or against the Representative.

The Representative may not be involved in the management of the affairs of the Issuer.

10.4 Collective Decisions

Collective Decisions are adopted either (i) in a general meeting (the **General Meeting**, as further described in Condition 10.4(a) below) or (ii) by consent of one or more Noteholders holding together at least 75 (seventy-five) per cent. of the principal amount of the Notes outstanding, following a written consultation (the **Written Resolutions**, as further described in Condition 10.4(b) below).

In accordance with Article R.228-71 of the French *Code de commerce*, the rights of each Noteholder to participate in Collective Decisions will be evidenced by entries in the books of the relevant Account Holder or the Issuer or the Registration Agent (as the case may be) of the name of such Noteholder as of 0:00 Paris time, on the second (2nd) business day in Paris preceding the date set for the Collective Decision.

Collective Decisions must be published in accordance with Condition 11.3.

The Issuer shall hold a register of the Collective Decisions and shall make it available, upon request, to any subsequent holder of any of the Notes.

(a) General Meeting

A General Meeting may be called at any time, either by the Issuer or by the Representative. One or more Noteholders, holding together at least one-thirtieth (1/30) of the principal amount of the Notes outstanding, may address to the Issuer and the Representative a demand for the General Meeting to be called. If such General Meeting has not been called within two (2) months after such demand, the Noteholders may commission one of them to petition the competent court in Paris to appoint an agent (*mandataire*) who will call the General Meeting.

General Meetings may deliberate validly on first convocation only if the Noteholders present or represented hold at least one fifth (1/5) of the principal amount of the Notes then outstanding. On second convocation, no quorum shall be required. The decisions of the General Meeting shall be taken by a simple majority of votes cast by Noteholders attending such General Meeting or represented thereat.

Notice of the date, time, place and agenda of any General Meeting will be published in accordance with Condition 11.3 not less than fifteen (15) calendar days prior to the date of the General Meeting on first convocation and not less than five (5) calendar days prior to the date of the General Meeting on second convocation.

Each Noteholder has the right to participate in a General Meeting in person, by proxy, by correspondence or by visioconference or by any other means of telecommunications allowing the identification of participating Noteholders.

Each Noteholder or Representative thereof will have the right, during the fifteen (15) calendar day period on the first convocation and five (5) calendar day period on the second convocation preceding the holding of each General Meeting, to consult or make a copy of the text of the resolutions which will be proposed and of the reports, if any, which will be presented at the General Meeting, all of which will be available for inspection by the relevant Noteholders at the registered office of the Issuer and at any other place specified in the notice of the General Meeting.

The General Meeting is chaired by the Representative. In the event of the absence of a representative at the start of a General Meeting and if no Noteholder is present or represented at the General Meeting, the Issuer may, notwithstanding the provisions of Article L.228-64 of the French *Code de commerce*, designate a provisional chairman until a new Representative has been appointed.

(b) Written resolution and electronic consent

Pursuant to Article L. 228-46-1 of the French *Code de commerce*, the Issuer shall be entitled in lieu of the holding of a General Meeting to seek approval of a resolution from the Noteholders by way of a Written Resolution.

Notices seeking the approval of a Written Resolution, which shall include the text of the proposed resolutions together with any report thereon, will be published as provided under Condition 10.4(a) no less than fifteen (15) calendar days prior to the date fixed for the passing of such Written Resolution (the **Written Resolution Date**). Notices seeking the approval of a

Written Resolution will contain the conditions of form and time limits to be complied with by the Noteholders who wish to express their approval or rejection of such proposed Written Resolution. Noteholders expressing their approval or rejection before the Written Resolution Date will undertake not to dispose of their Notes until after the Written Resolution Date.

Written Resolutions shall be signed by one or more Noteholders holding together at least 75 (seventy-five) per cent. of the nominal amount of the Notes outstanding. Approval of a Written Resolution may also be given by Electronic Consent. Any Written Resolution shall, for all purposes, have the same effect as a resolution passed at a General Meeting of such Noteholders. Such Written Resolution may be contained in one document, or in several documents in like form each signed by or on behalf of one or more of such Noteholders, and shall be published in accordance with Condition 11.3.

(c) Exclusion of certain provisions of the French Code de commerce

The Masse will be governed by the provisions of the French *Code de commerce* with the exception of Articles L.228-48, L.228-59, the second sentence of Articles L.228-65 II, R.228-63, R.228-67 and R.228-69.

The provisions of Article L.228-65 I. 1° and 4° of the French *Code de commerce* (respectively providing for a prior approval of the General Meeting of the Noteholders of any change in corporate purpose or form of the Issuer or of an issue of bonds benefiting from a security (*sûreté réelle*)) and the related provisions of the French *Code de commerce* shall not apply to the Notes.

The provisions of Article L.228-65 I. 3° of the French *Code de commerce* (providing for a prior approval of the Noteholders in relation to any proposal to merge or demerge the Issuer in the cases referred to in Articles L. 236-13 and L. 236-18 of the French *Code de commerce*) shall apply to the Notes only to the extent that such proposal does not relate to a merger or demerger with another entity of the EDF Group.

10.5 Expenses

The Issuer shall pay all the reasonable and duly documented expenses relating to the operations of the Masse, including the reasonable and duly documented expenses relating to the calling and holding of Collective Decisions and, more generally, all reasonable and duly documented administrative expenses resolved upon by Collective Decisions, it being expressly stipulated that no expenses may be imputed against interest payable under the Notes.

10.6 Single Masse

The holders of Notes of the same series, and the holders of Notes of any other series which have been assimilated with the Notes in accordance with Condition 13, shall, for the defense of their respective common interests, be grouped in a single Masse. The Representative appointed in respect of the Notes will be the single Representative of the single Masse.

For the avoidance of doubt, in this Condition 10 the term "**outstanding**" shall not include those Notes purchased by the Issuer, or on its behalf, or by any of its subsidiaries pursuant to applicable laws and regulations.

11. NOTICES

11.1 So long as such Notes are admitted to trading on Euronext Paris, notice by the Issuer to the Noteholders will be valid if published at the option of the Issuer (i) in a leading daily newspaper of general circulation in France (which is expected to be *Les Echos*), or (ii) in a leading daily newspaper of general circulation in Europe (which is expected to be the *Financial Times*).

11.2 If any such publication is not practicable, notice shall be validly given if published by the Issuer in another leading daily English language newspaper with general circulation in Europe. Any such notice shall be

deemed to have been given on the date of such publication or, if published more than once or on different dates, on the date of the first publication.

- 11.3 Notices required to be given to the Noteholders may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear France, Euroclear, Clearstream and any other clearing system through which the Notes are for the time being cleared in substitution for the publication of a notice required by Conditions 11.1 and 11.2 above; except that (i) so long as the Notes are admitted to trading on Euronext Paris and the rules of such regulated market so require, notices shall also be published in a leading daily newspaper of general circulation in France (which is expected to be *Les Echos*), and (ii) notices relating to the convocation and decision(s) of the General Meetings pursuant to Condition 10 shall also be published in a leading daily newspaper of general circulation in Europe.

12. PRESCRIPTION

Claims against the Issuer for the payment of principal and interest in respect of the Notes shall become prescribed and become void unless made within five years (in the case of both principal and interest) from the due date for payment thereof.

13. FURTHER ISSUES

The Issuer may, from time to time without the consent of the Noteholders, issue further Notes to be assimilated (*assimilables*) and form a single series with the Notes, provided that such further notes and the Notes shall carry rights identical in all respects (or in all respects except for the first payment of interest thereon) and that the terms of such further notes shall provide for such assimilation. In the event of such assimilation, the Noteholders and the holders of any assimilated notes will, for the defense of their common interests, be grouped in a single Masse having legal personality.

14. GOVERNING LAW AND JURISDICTION

14.1 Governing Law

The Notes are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, French law.

14.2 Jurisdiction

Any claim against the Issuer in connection with any Notes may be brought before the Paris Commercial Court (*Tribunal de commerce de Paris*).

The following paragraph in italics does not form part of the Conditions.

Considerations regarding redemption and repurchase of the Notes:

The Issuer intends (without thereby assuming a legal obligation) at any time that it will (a) redeem or (b) repurchase the Notes only to the extent the aggregate principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed or repurchased does not exceed the net proceeds received by the Issuer or any Subsidiary of the Issuer prior to or on the date of such redemption or repurchase from the sale or issuance by the Issuer or such Subsidiary to third party purchasers (other than group entities of the Issuer) of securities which are assigned by S&P at the time of sale or issuance, an aggregate "equity credit" (or such similar nomenclature used by S&P from time to time) that is equal to or greater than the "equity credit" assigned to the Notes to be redeemed or repurchased at the time of their issuance (but taking into account any changes in hybrid capital methodology or another relevant methodology or the interpretation thereof since the issuance of the Notes), unless

- (i) the credit rating or the stand-alone credit profile assigned by S&P to the Issuer is at least the same as or higher than the credit rating or stand-alone credit profile assigned to the Issuer on the date when the most recent additional hybrid security was issued (excluding refinancings without net new issuance) and the Issuer is of the view that such rating would not fall below this level as a result of such redemption or repurchase, or*
- (ii) in the case of a repurchase or a redemption, taken together with other relevant repurchases or redemptions of hybrid securities of the Issuer, such repurchase or redemption is less than (x) 10 (ten) per cent of the aggregate principal amount of the Issuer's outstanding hybrid securities in any period of 12 consecutive months or (y) 25 (twenty-five) per cent of the aggregate principal amount of the Issuer's outstanding hybrid securities in any period of ten consecutive years, provided that such repurchase or redemption has no materially negative effect on the Issuer's credit profile, or*
- (iii) if the Notes are not assigned an "equity credit" (or such similar nomenclature then used by S&P at the time of such redemption or repurchase), or*
- (iv) the Notes are redeemed pursuant to a Rating Methodology Event, Accounting Event, Withholding Tax Event, Tax Gross-up Event or a Tax Deductibility Event, or*
- (v) in the case of a repurchase, such repurchase relates to an aggregate principal amount of Notes which is less than or equal to the excess (if any) above the maximum aggregate principal amount of the Issuer's hybrid capital to which S&P then assigns equity content under its prevailing methodology, or*
- (vi) any such redemption or repurchase occurs on or after 1 June 2048.*

Terms used but not defined in the above paragraphs shall have the same meaning as that in the Conditions.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER

For a general description of the Issuer and the EDF Group, please refer to the documents incorporated by reference and the cross-reference table of the section "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*" of this Prospectus.

RECENT EVENTS

Press release, 12 May 2021

FINANCIAL INFORMATION AT 31 MARCH 2021

SALES OF €21.9BN, UP 6.2% org.⁽²⁰⁾

2021 GUIDANCE AND 2022 AMBITIONS CONFIRMED

Highlights

Discussions on the Arenh reform and the reorganisation of EDF are ongoing between the French State and the European Commission and they remain difficult. There is still no certainty on the timing and the outcome of these discussions.

• Renewables

- ◇ Offshore wind: launch of the construction of the Courseulles-sur-Mer farm (448MW)
- ◇ Solar and storage:
 - Three contracts for solar projects awarded in New York (303MW)
 - Attribution and launch of the construction of a 300MW solar plant in Saudi Arabia (Jeddah)
 - Acceleration of development in Kenya in distributed and off-grid solar power with the acquisition of 50% of Econet Energy Kenya and Bboxx Kenya

• Nuclear

- ◇ ASN ruling of 23 February 2021 on the terms for continuing to operate 900MW reactors beyond 40 years
- ◇ Flamanville 3⁽²¹⁾: ASN approval of the repair process of 8 penetration welds on the main secondary circuit using remotely-controlled robots
- ◇ UK: temporary restart of Hinkley Point B and Hunterston B before final shutdown; 3-month extension of the outage of Sizewell B until August 2021
- ◇ India: binding technical and commercial offer submitted for the construction of six EPRs⁽²²⁾ at the Jaitapur site

• Coal-fired plants step-out process in Europe

- ◇ France: shutdown of Le Havre coal-fired power plant on 31 March 2021⁽²³⁾
- ◇ UK: shutdown of the West Burton A plant planned for September 2022, two years before the deadline set by the UK government for coal-fired plants

• ESG achievements

- ◇ EDF listed on “CAC 40 ESG”, the new stock-market index including 40 socially responsible companies
- ◇ Upgraded climate governance: EDF group appointed a Climate representative person within the Board of Directors

• Sound management of the generation fleet throughout the health crisis in France

• Extreme cold snap in Texas: no significant effect on the Group’s net income according to first estimates

• Electric mobility & Innovation

²⁰ Organic change at comparable scope, standards and exchange rates.

²¹ See Q1 2021 appendices on Flamanville 3, pages 5 and 6.

²² EDF is neither an investor nor in charge of construction.

²³ The coal-fired plant in Le Havre has been shut down and mothballed (multi-year guaranteed shutdown) since end-March 2021 and will be disconnected from the grid by end-2021.

- ◇ Pod Point (UK): nearly 110,000 charging points at end-March 2021 (over 13,000 stations deployed in Q1 2021, representing an increase of around 50% compared to the 2020 average)
- ◇ Blockchain: bond issue by the EIB (European Investment Bank) realised via Ethereum⁽²⁴⁾, based on solutions developed by Exaion, an EDF subsidiary. First commercial success for this start-up, incubated within EDF

- **Enedis**

- ◇ Linky program: around 90% of smart meters installed at end-March (31.2 million)

- **Disposal plan**

- ◇ Closing of Edison Norge sale (E&P activity in Norway)
- ◇ Closing of IDG sale (gas distribution network in Italy)
- ◇ Signing of a binding agreement for the sale of the West Burton B gas power plant and its battery storage in the UK
- ◇ Exclusive negotiations for the sale of the Dalkia subsidiary, Wastenergy (ex TIRU)

- **Health situation**

EDF remains fully mobilised to ensure the continuity of the activities while maintaining reinforced protection measures for employees and service providers

²⁴ *Ethereum is a decentralised exchange protocol that allows users to create smart contracts.*

2021 guidance and 2022 ambitions confirmed ⁽²⁵⁾

2021 Targets	EBITDA ⁽²⁶⁾	> €17bn
	Net financial debt/EBITDA ⁽²⁷⁾	< 3x
2022 Ambitions	Operating expenses ⁽²⁷⁾ reduction between 2019 and 2022	€500m
	Group disposals 2020-2022 ⁽²⁸⁾	~€3bn
	Net financial debt/EBITDA ⁽²⁷⁾	~3x
Dividend	Target payout ratio of net income excluding non-recurring items ⁽²⁹⁾ for 2021 & 2022	45%-50%
	The French State committed to opt for a scrip dividend payment for 2021 fiscal year	

²⁵ Subject to additional reinforced sanitary restrictions impacts.

²⁶ On the basis of scope and exchange rates at 01/01/2021.

²⁷ Sum of personnel expenses and other external expenses. At constant scope, standards, exchange rates and pension discount rate, excluding inflation. Excluding sales costs of energy services activities and Framatome's nuclear engineering services and specific projects such as Jaitapur.

²⁸ Signed or completed disposals: impact on the Group's economic debt.

²⁹ Payout ratio based on net income excluding non-recurring items, adjusted for the remuneration of hybrid bonds accounted for in equity.

Change in EDF group sales

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Q1 2020 restated ⁽³⁰⁾	Q1 2021	Organic change (%) ⁽³¹⁾
France – Generation and supply activities	8,440	8,834	+3.9
France – Regulated activities	5,115	5,598	+9.4
EDF Renewables	396	437	+14.4
Dalkia	1,244	1,350	+7.9
Framatome	794	728	-6.2
United Kingdom	2,748	2,689	-0.9
Italy	1,715	2,029	+18.5
Other international	727	693	-0.3
Other activities	664	891	+35.1
<i>Inter-segment eliminations</i>	<i>(1,142)</i>	<i>(1,300)</i>	-
Total Group	20,701	21,949	+6.2

Group sales in first-quarter 2021 increased relative to first quarter 2020. Sales were bolstered by the positive tariff indexations in France and better electricity and gas prices conditions. However, the favourable trend in gas prices had a limited impact in EBITDA. Sales benefited from favourable weather conditions and a good performance of EDF Trading.

⁽³⁰⁾ The data published in respect of 2020 have been restated for the impact of the change in scope of the Edison's E&P disposal. The sale of the E&P activities in Norway was closed in March 2021.

⁽³¹⁾ Organic change at comparable scope, standards and exchange rates.

Change in Group sales by segment

France – Generation and supply activities

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	Organic change (%)
Sales⁽³²⁾	8,440	8,834	+3.9

Sales in France - Generation and supply activities amounted to €8,834 million in the first quarter of 2021, up by 3.9% in organic terms compared to the first quarter of 2020.

Sales increased due to favourable energy price effects for an estimated €116 million⁽³³⁾, mainly due to the increases in the regulated sales tariff (including the price catch-up of 2019) of 3% (excl. tax) on 1st February 2020 and 1.93% (excl. tax) on 1st February 2021.

Downstream market conditions had a positive impact on sales for an estimated €150 million. Despite the negative impact of the erosion in electricity sales to end customers, sales benefited from the higher capacity remuneration in the offers to end customers linked to the rise in observed prices at the 2020 capacity auctions.

The resale of purchase obligations increased by around €132 million resulting from the positive effect of spot prices. However, the impact on EBITDA was neutral.

Nuclear output came out at 99.2TWh, down by 2.0TWh compared to the first quarter of 2020, owing mainly to the shutdown of the two reactors at Fessenheim (-3.0TWh).

Hydro output⁽³⁴⁾ totalled 13.7TWh, up by 1.7% (+0.2TWh) compared to the first quarter of 2020.

The decrease in nuclear output, partially offset by a slight increase in hydro output, represented a negative volume effect with an unfavourable €113 million⁽³⁴⁾ impact on sales compared to first quarter 2020.

⁽³²⁾ Breakdown of sales by segment, before inter-segment eliminations.

⁽³³⁾ Price and volume effects are calculated by convention on the basis of the average hedged price of electricity generation (nuclear, hydro and thermal).

⁽³⁴⁾ Hydro output excluding French island activities before deduction of pumped volumes. For your information, after deduction of pumped volumes: 11.7TWh at end-March 2020 and 12.2TWh at end-March 2021.

France – Regulated activities ⁽³⁵⁾

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	Organic change (%)
Sales ⁽³⁶⁾	5,115	5,598	+9.4

Sales from France - Regulated activities amounted to €5,598 million in the first quarter of 2021, up by 9.4% in organic terms compared to first quarter 2020.

The positive price effect of €158 million is mainly explained by the favourable indexation of TURPE 5 ⁽³⁷⁾ on 1st August 2020.

Sales benefited from a more favourable weather compared to the particularly mild first quarter of 2020 (around €189 million) and from the increase in grid connection services (around €56 million).

⁽³⁵⁾ Regulated activities including Enedis, ÉS and island activities.

⁽³⁶⁾ Breakdown of sales by segment, before inter-segment eliminations.

⁽³⁷⁾ Indexation of TURPE 5 distribution: +2.75% on 1st August 2020.

Renewable Energies

EDF Renewables

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	Organic change (%)
Sales ⁽³⁸⁾	396	437	+14.4

EDF Renewables sales came out at €437 million in first quarter 2021, reflecting a 14.4% organic increase versus first quarter 2020.

This positive trend was fuelled in particular by the distributed solar sector in the United States, with a limited impact at the EBITDA level.

Generation sales fell slightly, by 1.3%, as a result of less favourable wind conditions in Europe in 2021. Commissionings in late-2020 and early-2021 only partially offset these unfavourable effects.

Generated volumes totalled 4.2TWh at end-March 2021 (down by 2.9% in organic terms compared to first quarter 2020).

The net installed capacity of EDF Renewables increased relatively to end-December 2020 thanks to commissionings in 2021, totalling 9.2GW (+0.5GW).

The extreme cold spell in Texas did not have a significant impact on sales. However, EDF Renewables was obliged to purchase energy at very high prices in order to honor its contractual commitments.

Group Renewables ⁽³⁹⁾

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	Change (%)	Organic change (%)
Sales ⁽¹⁾	1,206	1,721	+42.7	+44.5

Sales for Renewables at Group level amounted to €1,721 million in the first quarter of 2021, up by 44.5% in organic terms. The trend mainly reflected the impact of the sharp increase in electricity spot prices (used by convention to value hydro output ⁽⁴⁰⁾) and a slight increase in generation (+0.5TWh). Given the hedging policy, the valuation of additional hydro output had a limited positive impact on Group sales and EBITDA.

The gross portfolio of wind and solar projects under construction reached a new high and stood at 8.1GW gross (2.1GW onshore wind, 2.1GW offshore wind and 3.9GW solar) at the end of the first quarter of 2021.

⁽³⁸⁾ Breakdown of sales across the segments, before inter-segment eliminations.

⁽³⁹⁾ For the renewable energy generation optimized within a larger portfolio of generation assets, in particular relating to the French hydro fleet after deduction of pumped volumes, revenue is estimated, by convention, by valuing output generated at spot market prices (or at purchase obligation tariff) without taking into account hedging effects, and include the valuation of the capacity, if applicable. This convention is the best reflection of the use of the hydro fleet and differs from the convention used in the France - Generation and supply activities, in which all generation (nuclear, hydropower, thermal) is valued on the basis of the average hedged price for the generation fleet.

⁽⁴⁰⁾ Production after deducting consumption of pumped volumes.

Energy Services

Dalkia

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	Organic change (%)
Sales ⁽⁴¹⁾	1,244	1,350	+7.9

Sales in the Dalkia segment amounted to €1,350 million in the first quarter of 2021, up by 7.9% in organic terms compared to the first quarter of 2020.

The increase in sales mainly resulted from the substantial rise in gas prices compared to first quarter of 2020.

Sales were also bolstered by favourable weather conditions, owing to near normal conditions in 2021 compared to a mild first quarter of 2020.

Those effects had a limited impact on EBITDA.

Dalkia has been awarded a contract for the creation of a renewable heating network in Issoire city (40 buildings), using waste and biomass heat.

In the healthcare sector, Dalkia signed an eight-year maintenance operating contract with the W. MOREY Hospital in Châlons-sur-Saône city.

Group Energy Services ⁽⁴²⁾

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	Change (%)	Organic change (%)
Sales ⁽¹⁾	1,564	1,720	+10.0	+8.8

Group Energy Services sales totalled €1,720 million in first-quarter 2021, up by 8.8% in organic terms owing to the sharp rise in gas prices reflected in Dalkia sales. Sales were also boosted by growth in service activities in France and in Italy.

⁽⁴¹⁾ Breakdown of sales by segment, before inter-segment eliminations.

⁽⁴²⁾ Group Energy Services include Dalkia, Citelum, CHAM and the service activities of EDF Energy, Edison, Luminus and EDF SA. These include street lighting, heating networks, decentralized low-carbon generation based on local resources, energy consumption management and electric mobility

Framatome

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	Organic change (%)
Sales⁽⁴³⁾	794	728	-6.2
<i>EDF Group contributive sales</i>	<i>512</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>-17.6</i>

Framatome posted first-quarter revenue of €728 million, down by 6.2% on an organic basis.

The decrease mainly resulted from unfavourable timing effects in the first quarter 2021 owing to the phasing of fuel assembly deliveries over the year, notably for the Taishan EPR.

Framatome is committed alongside TVO and AREVA to the fuel loading of the Olkiluoto 3 EPR in Finland, which has been authorised since 26 March 2021.

Framatome strengthened its positions in Europe through the acquisition of the control-command business of Evopro Nuclear and Process Automation (NPA) Kft in Hungary.

As part of the call for projects to support nuclear industry investments and modernisation, three Framatome projects have been selected and will be backed by the France Relance recovery plan.

⁽⁴³⁾ Breakdown of sales by segment, before inter-segment eliminations.

United Kingdom

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	Organic change (%)
Sales ⁽⁴⁴⁾	2,748	2,689	-0.9

In the United Kingdom, sales amounted to €2,689 million in the first quarter of 2021, down by 0.9% in organic terms compared to the first quarter of 2020.

This evolution can mainly be attributed to a contraction in the consumption of industrial and professional customers.

Supply activity benefited from an increase in consumption volumes of residential customers, due in particular to the cold weather and the take-over of a customer portfolio.

Nuclear generation stood at 10.5TWh, down 1.4TWh compared to the first quarter of 2020 following the extended outage of the Hinkley Point B reactors and the planned outage of reactor 1 at Torness.

The Dungeness B reactors are still offline.

Thermal output was down by 1.0TWh due to the price context.

Italy

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Q1 2020 restated ⁽⁴⁵⁾	Q1 2021	Organic change (%)
Sales ⁽⁴⁵⁾	1,715	2,029	+18.5

Sales amounted to €2,029 million in the first quarter of 2021, up by 18.5% in organic terms compared to 2020 first quarter.

Sales from gas activities rose by €272 million thanks to the increase in spot gas prices on the wholesale market, both upstream and downstream, though with a limited impact on EBITDA.

Sales from electricity activities were up by €44 million in connection with a limited positive price effect due to the indexation of contracts in a context of rising electricity spot prices on the wholesale market.

Supply activity benefited from a slight increase in the customer portfolio and from an increase in gas volumes sold to professional customers.

In addition, thermal output was up compared to the first quarter of 2020, which was marked by technical unavailability, and ancillary services performed well. Wind generation also increased during the quarter.

Other developments:

- Acquisition of the remaining 70% shares in E2i Energie Speciali (674MW)
- Moody's upgrade of Edison's rating from Baa3 to Baa2

⁽⁴⁴⁾ Breakdown of sales by segment, before inter-segment eliminations.

⁽⁴⁵⁾ The data published in respect of 2020 have been restated for the impact of the change in scope of the Edison's E&P disposal. The sale of the E&P activities in Norway was closed in March 2021.

Other international

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	Organic change (%)
Sales ⁽⁴⁶⁾	727	693	-0.3
<i>of which Belgium</i>	539	512	-6.1
<i>of which Brazil</i>	130	139	+32.3

Sales for the Other International segment came out at €693 million in the first quarter of 2021, down by 0.3% in organic terms compared to the first quarter of 2020.

In Belgium ⁽⁴⁷⁾, sales were down by €33 million in organic terms (-6.1%) reflecting a fall in forward prices in 2020. The annual contract indexation (notably for residential customers), which takes place gradually throughout the year, does not yet fully reflect the recent rise in gas prices on the wholesale markets. However, sales benefited from the increase in gas volumes sold to residential customers resulting from a more favourable weather effect than in the first quarter of 2020 and from the growth in volumes sold to professional and industrial customers.

The development of wind power is moving ahead, with a net installed capacity of 551MW ⁽⁴⁸⁾ at end-March 2021.

In Brazil, revenue increased by €42 million in organic terms (+32.3%), mainly due to the 25% revaluation of the *Power Purchase Agreement* (PPA) in November 2020 for the EDF Norte Fluminense plant, in line with the indexation to gas prices and with the change in the ICMS tax ⁽⁴⁹⁾ (with no impact on EBITDA). The foreign exchange effect was unfavourable in the first quarter, the Brazilian real declining versus the Euro.

⁽⁴⁶⁾ Breakdown of sales by segment, before inter-segment eliminations.

⁽⁴⁷⁾ Luminus and EDF Belgium.

⁽⁴⁸⁾ Net capacity at Luminus scope. Gross installed wind capacity was 592MW at end-March 2021 vs. 588MW at end-December 2020.

⁽⁴⁹⁾ Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços, a tax on the circulation of goods and services in Brazil.

Other activities

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Q1 2020	Q1 2021	Organic change (%)
Sales ⁽⁵⁰⁾	664	891	+35.1
<i>Of which gas activities</i>	252	377	+49.6
<i>Including EDF Trading</i>	303	396	+31.7

Sales for Other activities amounted to €891 million in the first quarter of 2021, up by 35.1% in organic terms compared to the first quarter of 2020.

Sales for the Group gas activities increased by 49.6% compared to the first quarter of 2020 in a context of very favourable trends in gas prices on the wholesale market and improved use of Group's capacities. However, these effects had a limited impact in EBITDA.

EDF Trading revenue totalled €396 million, up by 31.7% in organic terms compared to first quarter 2020 in a context of high volatility in trading activities in the United States and Europe.

⁽⁵⁰⁾ Breakdown of sales by segment, before inter-segment eliminations.

Main highlights ⁽⁵¹⁾ since the announcement of 2020 full-year results

Nuclear

- ◇ EDF submitted to the Indian nuclear operator NPCIL the French binding technical and commercial offer to build six EPRs at the Jaitapur site (see PR of 23 April 2021).

Renewables ⁽⁵²⁾

- ◇ EDF Renewables North America has been awarded three contracts for solar projects in New York (see PR of 5 May 2021).
- ◇ EDF Renewables commissioned a 344 MW wind complex in Brazil (see PR of 5 May 2021).
- ◇ Middle East's largest wind farm in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reached halfway mark on construction (see PR of 12 April 2021).
- ◇ Masdar-EDF Renewables-Nesma consortium reached financial close and started construction on 300 MW solar project in Saudi Arabia (see PR of 12 April 2021).
- ◇ The EDF and SNCF groups signed their first contract on the purchase of renewable electricity for a 20-year period (see PR of 7 April 2021).
- ◇ Launch of the photovoltaic plant project at the Deauville-Normandy airport (see PR of 26 March 2021).
- ◇ EDF Renewables is to build a new ground-based photovoltaic project in the Vienne department (see PR of 5 March 2021).
- ◇ EDF Renewables, Enbridge and wpd launched the construction of the Calvados offshore wind farm (see PR of 22 February 2021).

EDF Energy ⁽⁵³⁾

- ◇ EDF signed binding agreement on the sale of the West Burton B CCGT plant to EIG (see PR of 9 April 2021).

Edison ⁽⁵⁴⁾

- ◇ Edison completed the sale of *Infrastrutture Distribuzione Gas (IDG)* to 2I Rete Gas for €150 million (see PR of 30 April 2021).
- ◇ Moody's upgraded Edison's rating from Baa3 to Baa2 owing to the company's improved risk profile, profit growth and increased cash flow (see PR of 19 April 2021).

⁽⁵¹⁾ The full list of press releases is available on our website: www.edf.fr

⁽⁵²⁾ The full list of press releases is available on our website: www.edf-renouvelables.com

⁽⁵³⁾ The full list of press releases is available on our website: www.edfenergy.com

⁽⁵⁴⁾ The full list of press releases is available on our website: www.edison.it

- ◇ Edison completed Edison Norge sale to Sval Energi for a value of USD 374 million (see PR of 25 March 2021).

Other

- ◇ Shareholders' General Meeting of 6 May 2021: all the resolutions were adopted (see PR of 6 May 2021).
- ◇ Creation of the nuclear professions' university (see PR of 27 April 2021).
- ◇ The EDF Group and Pôle Emploi committed to the employment and inclusion of young people (see PR of 24 March 2021).
- ◇ The EDF Group created Datanumia, a subsidiary specialised in the optimisation and management of energy consumption (see PR of 19 March 2021).

The EDF Group stepped up its distributed solar and off-grid business in Kenya (see PR of 25 February 2021).



As a major player in energy transition, the EDF Group is an integrated energy company active in all businesses: generation, transmission, distribution, energy trading, energy sales and energy services. EDF group is a world leader in low-carbon energy, having developed a diverse production mix based mainly on nuclear and renewable energy (including hydropower). It is also investing in new technologies to support energy transition. EDF's *raison d'être* is to build a net zero energy future with electricity and innovative solutions and services, to help save the planet and drive well-being and economic development. The Group is involved in supplying energy and services to approximately 37.9 million customers⁽¹⁾, of whom 28.7 million in France⁽²⁾. It generated consolidated sales of €69.0 billion in 2020. EDF is listed on the Paris Stock Exchange.

(1) Since 2018, customers are counted per delivery site. A customer can have two delivery points: one for electricity and another one for gas.

(2) Including ÉS (Électricité de Strasbourg).

This presentation does not constitute an offer to sell securities in the United States or any other jurisdiction.

No reliance should be placed on the accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information or opinions contained in this presentation, and none of EDF representatives shall bear any liability for any loss arising from any use of this presentation or its contents. The quarterly financial information is not subject to an auditor's report.

The present document may contain forward-looking statements and targets concerning the Group's strategy, financial position or results. EDF considers that these forward-looking statements and targets are based on reasonable assumptions as of the present document's publication, which can prove to be inaccurate and are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties. There is no certainty that the forecast events will take place, or that the expected results will actually be achieved. Important factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Group to differ materially from those contemplated in this document include, in particular: the successful implementation of EDF strategic, financial and operational initiatives based on its current business model as an integrated operator, changes in the competitive and regulatory framework of the energy markets, as well as risk and uncertainties relating to the Group's activities, its international scope, the climatic environment, the volatility of raw material prices and currency exchange rates, technological changes and changes in the economy.

Detailed information regarding these uncertainties and potential risks is available in EDF's Universal Registration Document (URD), filed with Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF) on 15 March 2021, which is available on AMF's website at www.amf-france.org and on EDF's website at www.edf.fr, as well as in 2020 financial report, available on the EDF website. EDF does not undertake nor does it have any obligation to update forward-looking information contained in this presentation to reflect any unexpected events or circumstances arising after the date of this presentation.

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REASONS FOR THE OFFER AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The Issuer's intention is to apply the net proceeds of the issue of the Notes to the financing or refinancing, in whole or in part, of existing Eligible Projects ("**Social Bonds**") as set out in the Issuer's Social Bond Framework (as amended and supplemented from time to time) (the "**EDF Social Bond Framework**") available on the Issuer's website (<https://www.edf.fr/en/the-edf-group/dedicated-sections/investors-shareholders/bonds/green-bonds#social-bonds>).

EDF Social Bond Framework applies best market practices, in line with the Social Bond Principles as published by the International Capital Markets Association in its 2020 edition and the Sustainability Bond Guidelines as published by the International Capital Markets Association in its 2018 edition. It may be further updated or expanded to reflect updates to the Social Bond Principles and the Sustainability Bond Guidelines and evolutions in the Issuer's activities.

A Second Party Opinion ("**SPO**") on the alignment of this framework to the Social Bond Principles and the Sustainability Bond Guidelines has been provided by Standard and Poor's and is available on both the Issuer's and the SPO provider's websites (<https://www.edf.fr/sites/default/files/contrib/groupe-edf/espaces-dedies/espace-finance-en/investors-analysts/bonds/social-bonds/edf-social-bond-framework-sp-spo.pdf>).

For the purpose of this section, "**Eligible Projects**" has the meaning given to such term in the EDF Social Bond Framework (available at <https://www.edf.fr/en/the-edf-group/dedicated-sections/investors-shareholders/bonds/green-bonds#social-bonds>).

EDF publishes information about its Social Bonds on a specific website dedicated to the topic. Relevant documents and information concerning the Social Bond activities are published on this page including the forthcoming annual Social Bond reporting and its related limited assurance report, to be provided by an independent auditor.

EDF Social Bond Reporting Website: <https://www.edf.fr/en/the-edf-group/dedicated-sections/investors-shareholders/bonds/green-bonds#social-bonds>.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, ING Bank N.V., Belgian Branch, Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A., J.P. Morgan AG, Morgan Stanley Europe SE and NatWest Markets N.V. (the “**Active Joint Bookrunners**”) and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A., Crédit Industriel et Commercial S.A., Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft, La Banque Postale, Standard Chartered Bank AG and UniCredit Bank AG (the “**Passive Joint Bookrunners**” and, together with the Active Joint Bookrunners, the “**Joint Bookrunners**”), have, pursuant to a subscription agreement dated 28 May 2021 (the “**Subscription Agreement**”), each jointly and severally agreed with the Issuer, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, to subscribe for the Notes at an issue price equal to 99.214 per cent. of the principal amount of the Notes, less any applicable commission.

In addition, the Issuer will pay certain costs incurred by it and the Joint Bookrunners in connection with the issue of the Notes.

United States

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 as amended (the “**Securities Act**”) and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act (“**Regulation S**”).

Each Joint Bookrunner has agreed that, except as permitted by the Subscription Agreement, it will not offer, sell or deliver Notes, (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the completion of the distribution of the Notes, as determined, and certified to the Issuer and each Joint Bookrunner, by the Fiscal Agent, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, and it will have sent to each dealer to which it sells Notes during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Terms used in the preceding sentence have the meanings given to them by Regulation S.

The Notes are being offered and sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S.

In addition, until 40 days after the later of commencement of the offering and the date of closing of the offering of any identifiable Notes, an offer or sale of Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering of such Notes) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

This Prospectus has been prepared by the Issuer for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes outside the United States. The Issuer and the Joint Bookrunners reserve the right to reject any offer to purchase the Notes, in whole or in part, for any reason. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to any person in the United States. Distribution of this Prospectus by any non-U.S. person outside the United States to any U.S. person or to any other person within the United States, is unauthorized and any disclosure without the prior written consent of the Issuer of any of its contents to any such U.S. person or other person within the United States, is prohibited.

Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors

Each Joint Bookrunner has represented and agreed that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes to any retail investor in the EEA.

- (a) For the purposes of this provision, the expression retail investor means a person who is one (or both) of the following:
 - (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
 - (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2016/97/EU, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II.
- (b) the expression an offer includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes.

Consequently no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

United Kingdom

Prohibition of sales to UK Retail Investors

Each Joint Bookrunner has represented and agreed that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes to any retail investor in the United Kingdom.

- (a) For the purposes of this provision: a retail investor means a person who is one (or both) of the following:
- (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“EUWA”); or
 - (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (the “FSMA”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA.
- (b) the expression an offer includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes.

Other regulatory restrictions

Each Joint Bookrunner has represented and agreed that:

- it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer; and
- it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Republic of Italy

The offering of the Notes has not been registered pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, no Notes may be offered, sold or delivered, nor may copies of the Prospectus or of any other document relating to the Notes be distributed in the Republic of Italy, except:

- (i) to qualified investors (*investitori qualificati*), as defined pursuant to Article 2 of Prospectus Regulation and any applicable provision of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended (the **Financial Services Act**) and Italian CONSOB regulations; or
- (ii) in other circumstances which are exempted from the rules on public offerings pursuant to Article 1 of the Prospectus Regulation, Article 34-ter of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999, as amended from time to time, and the applicable Italian laws.

Any offer, sale or delivery of the Notes or distribution of copies of the Prospectus or any other document relating to the Notes in the Republic of Italy under (i) or (ii) above must:

- (a) be made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in the Republic of Italy in accordance with the Financial Services Act, CONSOB Regulation No. 20307 of 15 February 2018 (as amended from time to time) and Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993, as amended (the “**Banking Act**”); and
- (b) comply with any other applicable laws and regulations or requirement imposed by CONSOB, the Bank of Italy (including the reporting requirements, where applicable, pursuant to Article 129 of the Banking Act and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, as amended from time to time) and/or any other Italian authority.

Singapore

Each Joint Bookrunner has acknowledged that this Prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, each Joint Bookrunner has represented, warranted and agreed that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell any Notes or cause the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Prospectus or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the “**SFA**”)) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor, securities or securities-based derivatives contracts (each term as defined in Section 2(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries’ rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:
 - (i) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;
 - (ii) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
 - (iii) where the transfer is by operation of law;
 - (iv) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
 - (v) as specified in Regulation 37A of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Securities and Securities-based Derivatives Contracts) Regulations 2018 of Singapore.

In connection with Section 309B(1)(c) of the SFA and the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore (the “**CMP Regulations 2018**”), the Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A(1) of the SFA), that the classification of the Notes as prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

General

Save as stated herein, no action has been taken in any jurisdiction that would permit an offer of any of the Notes to retail investors, or possession or distribution of this Prospectus or any other offering material, in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

Each Joint Bookrunner has agreed that it will, to the best of its knowledge, comply with all relevant laws, regulations and directives in each jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes or has in its possession or distributes this Prospectus or any other offering material and neither any of the Issuer nor any other Joint Bookrunner shall have responsibility therefor.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Admission to trading

For the purpose of the admission to trading of the Notes on Euronext Paris, and pursuant to articles L.412-1 and L.621-8 of the French *Code monétaire et financier* and the Prospectus Regulation, the AMF has approved this Prospectus under approval number no. 21-189 on 28 May 2021.

The Prospectus has been approved by the AMF, as competent authority under the Prospectus Regulation. The AMF only approves this Prospectus as meeting the standards of completeness, comprehensibility and consistency imposed by the Prospectus Regulation. Such approval should not be considered as an endorsement of the Issuer and of the quality of the Notes that are the subject of this Prospectus. Investors should make their own assessment as to the suitability of investing in the Notes.

This Prospectus will be valid until the date of admission of the Notes to trading on Euronext Paris, which is expected to occur on or about 1 June 2021. The obligation to supplement the Prospectus in the event of significant new factors, material mistakes or material inaccuracies does not apply when the Prospectus is no longer valid.

Application has been made for the Notes to be admitted to trading on Euronext Paris as of 1 June 2021.

The estimated costs for the admission to trading of the Notes are €18,000 (including AMF fees).

2. Corporate authorizations

The Issuer has obtained all necessary corporate and other consents, approvals and authorizations in the Republic of France in connection with the issue of the Notes. The issue of the Notes has been authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors (*Conseil d'administration*) of the Issuer dated 16 December 2020, and a decision of Jean-Bernard Lévy, *Président-Directeur Général* of the Issuer, to issue the Notes, dated 26 May 2021.

3. Legal and arbitration proceedings

Save as disclosed in this Prospectus, neither the Issuer nor any of its fully consolidated subsidiaries is or has been involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Issuer is aware), during a period covering at least the previous 12 months which may have, or have had in the recent past, significant effects on the financial position or profitability of the Issuer or any of its fully consolidated subsidiaries.

4. No material adverse change and no significant change in the financial or trading position

Since December 31, 2020, and save as disclosed in this Prospectus including the potential impact of the health crisis resulting from the coronavirus (Covid-19), there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the Issuer. Since March 31, 2021, and save as disclosed in this Prospectus including the potential impact of the health crisis resulting from the coronavirus (Covid-19), there has been no significant change in the financial position or financial performance of the Issuer and the Group.

5. Statutory auditors

The 2019 Consolidated Financial Statements and the 2020 Consolidated Financial Statements have been audited by Deloitte & Associés and KPMG SA, independent auditors of the Issuer, as set forth, respectively, in the 2019 Statutory Auditors' Report and the 2020 Statutory Auditors' Report. Both Deloitte & Associés and KPMG SA, are members of the *Compagnie nationale des commissaires aux comptes*.

6. No conflict of interest

As far as the Issuer is aware and save for the commission payable to the Joint Bookrunners, no person involved in the issue of the Notes has an interest material to the issue.

At the date of this Prospectus, as far as the Issuer is aware, there are no conflicts of interest material to the issue or offer of the Notes between the duties of the members of the Board of Directors (*Conseil d'administration*) of Electricité de France and their private interests and/or their other duties.

7. Clearing

The Notes have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear France (acting as central depository), Euroclear and Clearstream.

The International Securities Identification Number (“**ISIN**”) for the Notes is FR0014003S56 and the Common Code for the Notes is 234841467.

The address of Euroclear France is 66, rue de la Victoire, 75009 Paris, France. The address of Euroclear is Euroclear Bank SA/NV, 1 boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels, Belgium, and the address of Clearstream is Clearstream Banking, 42 avenue John Fitzgerald Kennedy, L-1855, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

8. Legal Entity Identifier

The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) of the Issuer is 549300X3UK4GG3FNMO06.

9. Documents available

So long as any of the Notes are outstanding, the following documents can be inspected on the website of EDF (www.edf.com):

- (i) the articles of association (*statuts*) of the Issuer;
- (ii) a copy of this Prospectus and any document incorporated by reference therein; and
- (iii) any reports, letters and other documents, historical financial information, valuations and statements prepared by any expert at the Issuer's request any part of which is included or referred to in this Prospectus.

In addition, for as long as any Notes remain outstanding, copies of this Prospectus and any document incorporated by reference therein will be available for viewing on the Issuer's website (www.edf.com) and may be obtained, free of charge, during normal business hours from Electricité de France, 22-30, avenue de Wagram, 75008 Paris, France.

For so long as any Notes remain outstanding, this Prospectus, the 2019 URD and the 2020 URD will be available on the website of the AMF (www.amf-france.org).

10. Websites

Any websites mentioned or referred to in this Prospectus are for information purposes only and the information to such websites does not form any part of this Prospectus unless that information is incorporated by reference into the Prospectus.

11. Credit Ratings

The Notes have been assigned a rating of BB- by S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (“**S&P**”), Baa3 by Moody’s France SAS (“**Moody’s**”) and BBB by Fitch Ratings Ireland Limited (“**Fitch**”).

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Issuer’s long-term and short-term debt has been respectively rated (i) “A3” and “P-2” with negative outlook by Moody’s, (ii) “BBB+” and “A-2” with stable outlook by S&P and (iii) “A-” and F2 with negative outlook by Fitch.

Each of S&P, Moody’s and Fitch is a credit rating agency established in the European Union and registered under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 of September 16, 2009 (as amended, the “**CRA Regulation**”) and is included in the list of registered credit rating agencies published by ESMA on its website (<https://www.esma.europa.eu/supervision/credit-rating-agencies/risk>) in accordance with the CRA Regulation. Credit ratings are subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time by the relevant rating organization. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, change or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

12. Yield

Being undated securities, there is no explicit yield to maturity for the Notes.

The yield in respect of the Notes from the Issue Date to the First Reset Date is 2.750 per cent. *per annum* and is calculated on the Issue Date on the basis of the issue price of the Notes.

It is not an indication of any future yield.

13. Net proceeds

The estimated net amount of proceeds of the Notes amounts to €1,234,575,000.

14. Forward-looking statements

This Prospectus, including the document incorporated by reference therein, contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to the Issuer that are based on beliefs of its management, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Issuer on the date of this Prospectus or, if included in any document incorporated by reference herein, on the date of such document. When used in this Prospectus, words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “should,” “seeks,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “might,” “plan,” “project,” “outlook,” “target,” “objective” and similar expressions, as they relate to the Issuer and/or its management, and the Group’s strategy, plans or intentions, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the current views of the Issuer with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors, a number of which are outside of our control, could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Group to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including, among others, risks relating to the regulation of energy markets; changes in the economic and commercial environment; risks relating to the transformation of the Group; risks relating to the overall performance of the Group; risks relating to the nuclear activities of the Group; changes in applicable laws and regulations; as well as changes with respect to the factors set forth under “*Risk Factors*” in this Prospectus. Any forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to these factors. Should one or more of these or other risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in this Prospectus as anticipated, believed, estimated, expected, intended, planned or projected, and therefore the Issuer cautions you against relying on any of these forward-looking statements. The Issuer does not intend or assume any obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements after the date of this Prospectus in light of developments which differ from those anticipated. The Issuer does not undertake any obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements included in this Prospectus or incorporated by reference herein, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The Issuer cautions you that the foregoing list of important factors may not contain all of the material factors that are important to you. These forward-looking statements do not constitute profit forecasts or estimates under the Commission Delegated Regulation 2019/980 supplementing the Prospectus Regulation.

15. Stabilization

In connection with the issue of the Notes, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (the “**Stabilizing Manager**”) (or any person acting on behalf of the Stabilizing Manager) may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, stabilization may not necessarily occur. Any stabilization action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the Notes is made and, if begun, may cease at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of thirty (30) calendar days after the Issue Date and sixty (60) calendar days after the date of the allotment of the Notes. Any stabilization action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilizing Manager (or any person acting on behalf of the Stabilizing Manager) in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

16. Benchmarks Regulation

Amounts payable under the Notes from and including the First Reset Date (in respect of the Notes) are calculated by reference to the five year mid swap rate for Euro swap transactions displayed on Reuters screen ICESWAP2, which are provided by ICE Benchmark Administration Limited (the “**Administrator**”). As at the date of this Prospectus, the Administrator does not appear on the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the ESMA pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmarks Regulation. As at the date of this Prospectus, the Administrator appears on the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom.

17. Potential conflicts of interest

The Joint Bookrunners and their affiliates (including their parent companies) have and/or may in the future engage, in the ordinary course of business, in investment banking, commercial banking and/or other financial advisory and commercial dealings with the Issuer and its affiliates and in relation to securities issued by the Issuer or any entity of the Group. They have or may, in the ordinary course of their business, (i) engage in investment banking, trading or hedging activities including in activities that may include prime brokerage business, financing transactions or entry into derivative transactions, (ii) act as underwriters in connection with offering of shares or other securities issued by any entity of the Group or (iii) act as financial advisers to the Issuer or other companies of the Group. In the context of these transactions, the Joint Bookrunners have or may hold shares or other securities issued by entities of the Group. Where applicable, it has or will receive customary fees and commissions for these transactions.

The Joint Bookrunners or their affiliates may have a lending relationship with the Issuer and routinely hedge their credit exposure to the Issuer in a manner consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, the Joint Bookrunners and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in securities, including potentially the Notes. The Joint Bookrunners and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

Each of the Issuer, the Joint Bookrunners and their affiliates may from time to time be engaged in transactions involving an index or related derivatives.

Potential conflicts of interest may arise between the Calculation Agent and the Noteholders, including with respect to certain discretionary determinations and judgments that such Calculation Agent may make pursuant to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes that may influence the amount receivable upon redemption of the Notes. In particular, whilst the Calculation Agent will, as the case may be, have information barriers and procedures in place to manage conflicts of interest, it may in its other banking activities from time to time be engaged in transactions involving an index or related derivatives.

PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE PROSPECTUS

The Issuer hereby certifies that the information contained in this Prospectus is, to the best of its knowledge, in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import.

Électricité de France

22-30 avenue de Wagram

75008 Paris

France

Duly represented by Mr. Jean-Bernard Lévy

Chief Executive Officer

Signed in Paris, on 28 May 2021



This Prospectus has been approved by the AMF, in its capacity as competent authority under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

The AMF has approved this Prospectus after having verified that the information it contains is complete, coherent and comprehensible within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

This approval should not be construed as a favourable opinion on the Issuer and on the quality of the Notes described in this Prospectus. Investors should make their own assessment of the opportunity to invest in such Notes.

The Prospectus has been approved on 28 May 2021 and is valid until 1 June 2021 and shall, during this period and in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, be completed until such date by a supplement to the Prospectus in the event of new material facts or substantial errors or inaccuracies. The Prospectus obtained the following approval number: 21-189.

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