A Socio-economic Study of EDF Energy's Operations in the United Kingdom

The benefits of EDF Energy's operations on local communities and on the UK's regional and national economy.

A report by Capital Economics for EDF Energy

Andrew Evans
Senior Economist – Capital Economics
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Contents

Executive summary

Overview

EDF Energy is one of the United Kingdom's largest energy suppliers. As a result, it makes a large contribution to the country's economy, both in terms of gross value added and in terms of jobs created. In this study, we measure the impact of EDF Energy's spending and employment on the economy of the United Kingdom. As well as national figures, we also look at impacts regionally and nationally, as well as at the level of local authorities and parliamentary constituencies.

We find that in 2016, EDF Energy supported £3.9 billion value added to the United Kingdom economy. This figure represents the sum of three separate types of impact:

- The **direct impact** – this measures the amount that EDF Energy spends on its suppliers within the United Kingdom;
- The **indirect impact –** this measures downstream impact of EDF Energy's spending, by capturing the multiplier effect of spending by the company's suppliers on goods and services, the spending of these further suppliers and so on; and
- The **induced impact** – this measures the spending of EDF Energy's employees on consumer goods and services in the economy.

EDF Energy have provided data on supplier spending, which allows us to measure the direct impact. To calculate the indirect impact, we have used the Office of National Statistics' input-output tables, which show breakdown of spending by sector in the United Kingdom. This allows us to track the industries that EDF Energy's suppliers will spend their money on, and to iterate this through their own suppliers' spending, their suppliers' suppliers' spending and so on.

To calculate the induced impact, we have used similar input-output tables from the Office of National Statistics, but this time those that show which industries households spend their money on. This allows us to calculate the various iterations of the spending of EDF Energy's employees as it ripples through the United Kingdom's economy.

The company has a gross value added multiplier of 2.0, which means that for every £100 in gross value added created directly by EDF Energy, a further £100 is supported in the wider economy through indirect and induced impacts.

We also look at the impact of EDF Energy on employment in the United Kingdom. The company employs 29,478 people either directly or as external contractors. In total, EDF Energy supports 79,183 jobs in the United Kingdom economy, taking into account the direct, indirect and induced impacts as above. The company has an employment multiplier of 2.7, which means that for every person employed directly by EDF Energy, whether directly or as an external contractor, a further 1.7 jobs are supported in the wider economy through indirect and induced impacts.

Methodology

To undertake this project, EDF Energy provided us with data outlining their spending by supplier and by industry for 2016. We used the locations of EDF Energy's suppliers to calculate the direct impact of the company's spending. In our calculations, we have removed any spending by EDF Energy on the goods and services of companies not based in the United Kingdom.

To calculate the indirect impact of EDF Energy's supplier spending by location, we have used data from the Office of National Statistics' Business Register and Employment Survey that shows the typical location of business in various sectors. We have used this data in an input-output model to estimate the second-round impact of spending by EDF Energy's suppliers by industry and location. We have iterated this model a number of times to capture the third-round and subsequent impacts of EDF Energy's spending.

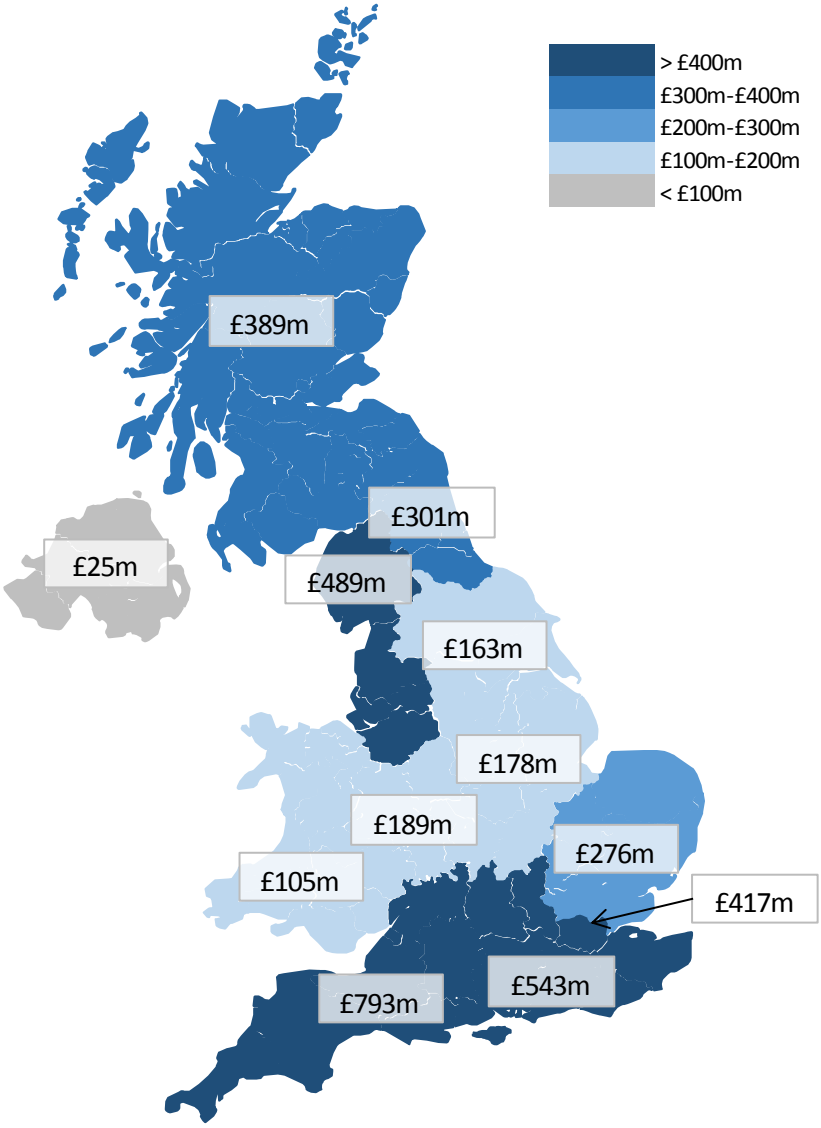
Finally, we have calculated the induced impact by location. This has been done using the home locations of EDF Energy's employees to track the location of the initial impact of salaries paid to employees. To do this, we have used average salary data provided by EDF by office location for 2016 as well as data on the home locations of employees. We have used the Office of National Statistics' data on household final consumption expenditure in our input-output model to work out which industries households spend on and where this spending takes place (what proportion is at the home location and what proportion at the work location). In calculating employee spending, we have subtracted income tax and national insurance at current rates from employees' salaries and have assumed that all employees save the national average of five per cent of their post-tax salaries.

We have also calculated the total impact of EDF Energy's operations on employment. To do this, we have used the data provided by EDF Energy on supplier spending. Using this data, we have calculated the direct impact of this spending in terms of the locations of jobs supported. We have also calculated the locations of jobs supported through the indirect impact of EDF Energy's supplier spending using the location of these suppliers and the United Kingdom's input-output tables. To calculate the induced impact of the spending of EDF Energy's employees, we have used data on their salaries and home locations, as well as input-output tables of household intermediate expenditure.

Economic impact of EDF Energy's operations

We can add together the direct, indirect and induced impacts to obtain the total impact of EDF Energy by location. Looking at the regional impact of EDF Energy's operations, we find that the greatest total effect on gross value added through direct, indirect and induced impacts is felt in the South West. (See Figure 1.) Here, the total impact is £793 million. Other regions where the total impact is greater than £400 million are the South East (£543 million), the North West (£489 million) and London (£417 million).

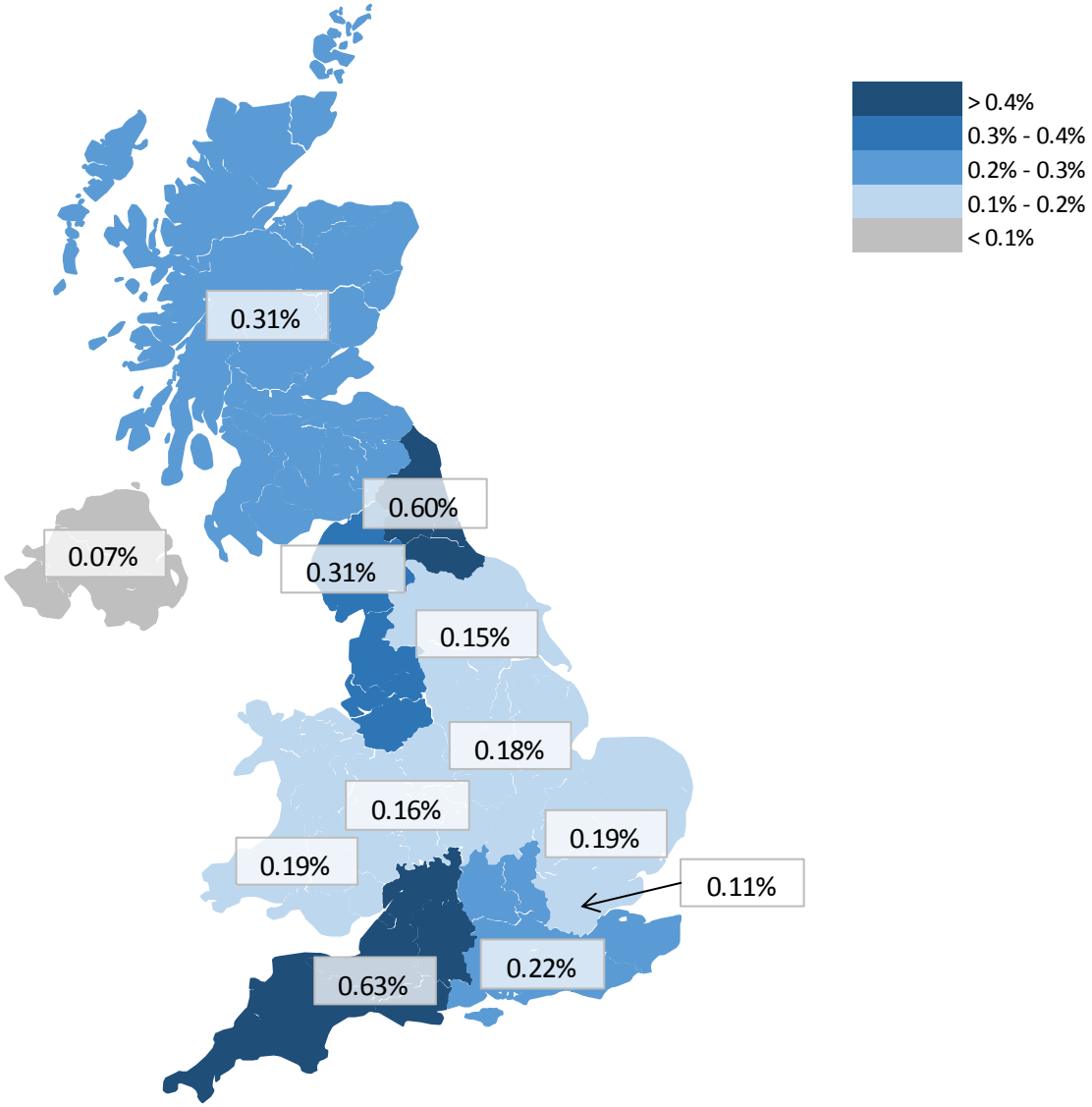
Figure 1: Total gross value added impact of EDF Energy by country and region, £ million



Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

To make a more useful comparison of EDF Energy's contribution to each region, we have expressed the total impact of the company's spending in each region (taking account of the direct, indirect and induced impacts) as a proportion of gross value added for each region. (See Figure 2.) This shows that the relative importance of London decreases due to the region's high overall gross value added. Instead, by proportion, the largest impact of EDF Energy's activities is in the South West (0.63 per cent) and North East (0.60 per cent).

Figure 2: Proportion of total gross value added impact of EDF Energy by country and region, per cent



Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

In terms of local authorities, Lancaster has the largest total economic impact from EDF Energy of £153 million. (See Table 1.) Other local authorities that benefit from the company's activities by more than £100 million are Sedgemoor (£135 million) and Sunderland (£104 million).

Table 1: Top 20 local authorities by total economic impact from EDF Energy, £ million

Local authority	Total economic impact (£ million)
Lancaster	153
Sedgemoor	135
Sunderland	104
Gloucester	95
Suffolk Coastal	72
Brighton and Hove	62
Shepway	58
Bristol, City of	58
Exeter	57
North Ayrshire	54
Warrington	46
East Lothian	45
Renfrewshire	44
Hartlepool	44
Westminster	44
Plymouth	43
City of London	41
North Tyneside	40
Glasgow City	40
County Durham	39

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

The United Kingdom parliamentary constituency that derives the largest overall benefit from EDF Energy is Bridgwater and West Somerset (£149 million). (See Table 2.) The other constituencies seeing the largest benefits are Morecambe and Lunesdale (£129 million) and Gloucester (£92 million).

Table 2: Top 20 parliamentary constituencies by total economic impact from EDF Energy, £ million

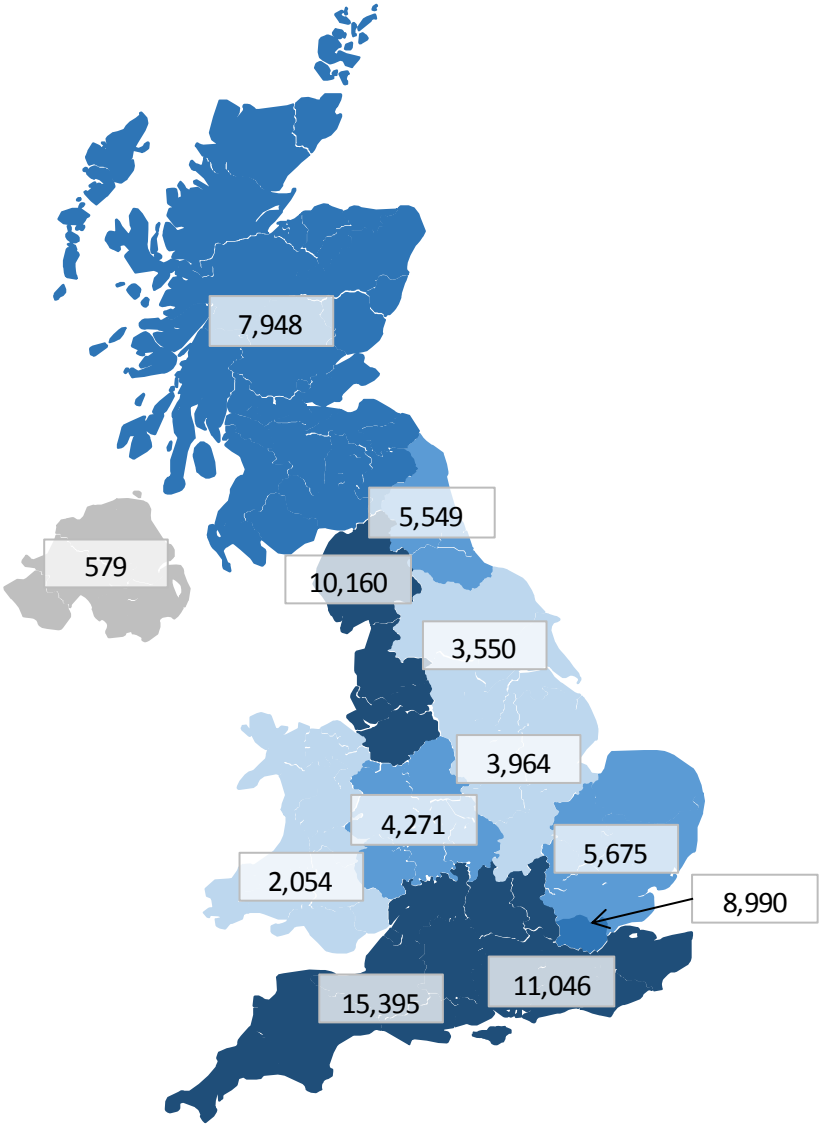
Parliamentary constituency	Total economic impact (£ million)
Bridgwater and West Somerset	149
Morecambe and Lunesdale	129
Gloucester	92
Cities of London and Westminster	83
Suffolk Coastal	71
Folkestone and Hythe	59
Houghton and Sunderland South	51
Exeter	47
North Ayrshire and Arran	46
East Lothian	45
Hartlepool	44
Hove	42
Paisley and Renfrewshire North	40
North Tyneside	35
East Worthing and Shoreham	34
Sunderland Central	34
East Devon	32
Bristol West	31
Holborn and St Pancras	31
Cheltenham	30

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

Impact of EDF Energy's operations on employment

The total effect on employment of EDF Energy's operations is felt most strongly in the South West, where 15,395 jobs are supported by the company, either directly or through the indirect and induced impacts. (See Figure 3.) Other regions where the total employment impact of EDF Energy's operations is greater than 8,000 jobs are the South East (11,046 jobs), the North West (10,160 jobs) and London (8,990 jobs).

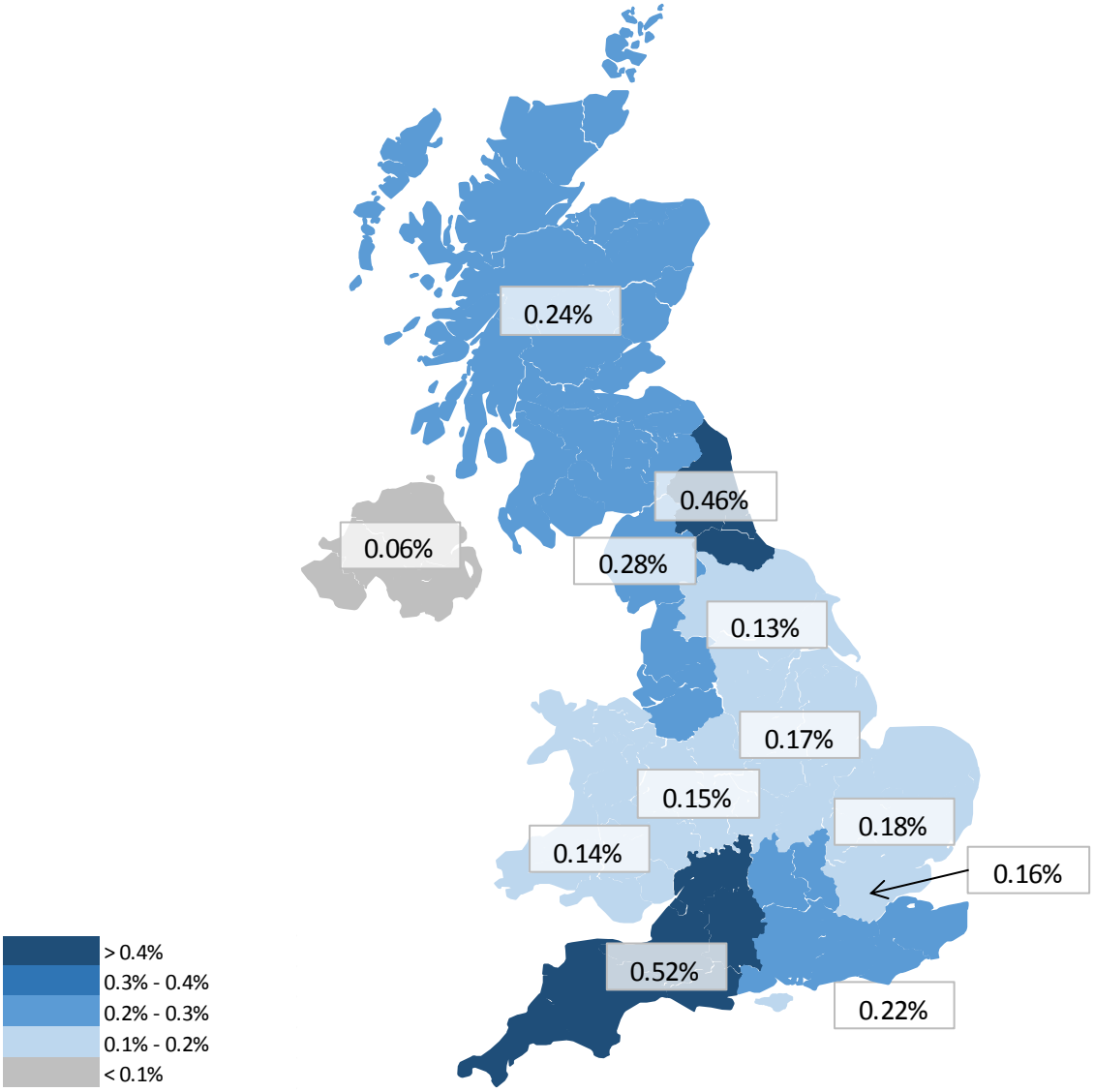
Figure 3: Total employment impact of EDF Energy by country and region, number of jobs



Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

Again, to make a more useful assessment of EDF Energy's contribution to each region, we have expressed the total impact on employment due to the company in each region (taking account of the direct, indirect and induced impacts) as a proportion of total employment for each region. (See Figure 4.) Using proportionate figures, the relative impact of EDF Energy's activities on London and the South East decreases due to the high overall employment in these regions. Instead, by proportion, the largest impact of EDF Energy on jobs is in the South West (0.52 per cent) and North East (0.46 per cent).

Figure 4: Proportion of total employment impact of EDF Energy by country and region, per cent



Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

The local authority that enjoys the greatest benefit in terms of employment from EDF Energy is Sedgemoor, where the company is responsible for a total of 2,796 jobs through the direct, indirect and induced impacts. (See Table 3.) Other local authorities where EDF Energy has a total impact of more than 1,500 jobs supported are Lancaster (2,753 jobs), Gloucester (2,047 jobs) and Sunderland (1,869 jobs).

Table 3: Top 20 local authorities by total impact on employment from EDF Energy, number of employees

Local authority	Total economic impact (number of jobs)
Sedgemoor	2796
Lancaster	2753
Gloucester	2047
Sunderland	1869
Suffolk Coastal	1355
Brighton and Hove	1227
Warrington	1166
Renfrewshire	1145
Exeter	1129
Bristol, City of	1071
Shepway	1064
Westminster	1045
North Ayrshire	1036
North Tyneside	1022
Glasgow City	897
City of London	896
Plymouth	879
East Lothian	843
Hartlepool	830
Camden	747

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

The parliamentary constituency where EDF Energy is responsible for the largest number of jobs is Bridgwater and West Somerset with 3,110 jobs. (See Table 4.) Other constituencies with a large total impact on employment are Morecambe and Lunesdale (2,350 jobs), Gloucester (1,986 jobs) and Cities of London and Westminster (1,905 jobs)

Table 4: Top 20 parliamentary constituencies by total impact on employment from EDF Energy, number of employees

Parliamentary constituency	Total economic impact (number of jobs)
Bridgwater and West Somerset	3110
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2350
Gloucester	1986
Cities of London and Westminster	1905
Suffolk Coastal	1326
Folkestone and Hythe	1080
Paisley and Renfrewshire North	1071
Houghton and Sunderland South	966
Exeter	948
North Tyneside	947
North Ayrshire and Arran	868
Hove	861
East Lothian	843
Hartlepool	830
Warrington South	777
Holborn and St Pancras	710
Crawley	631
Rugby	609
Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport	603
Bristol West	601

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

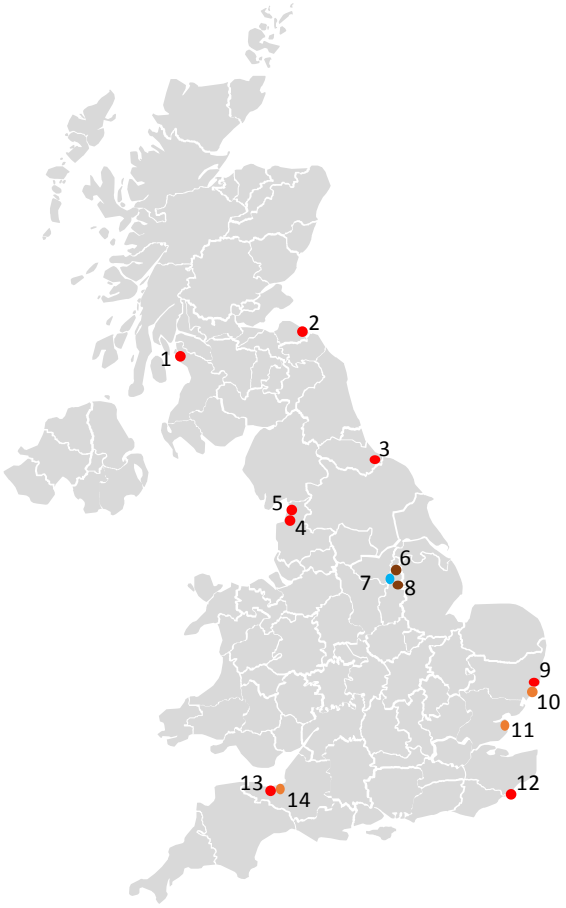
The scale and location of EDF Energy's activities

This section outlines where EDF Energy's activities are located to assess the benefits to local economies.

1.1 Operating locations

EDF Energy operates thirteen power stations around the country. (See Figure 5 overleaf.) These power generation locations are spread around the United Kingdom, from Dungeness B on the Kent coast to Hunterston B in West Kilbride, Scotland. Eight of these are nuclear power stations. Sizewell B is a pressurised water reactor, while the other seven nuclear power stations are of the advanced gas cooled reactor design. There are two coal fired stations, West Burton A and Cottam, and a combined cycle gas turbine power station, West Burton B. In addition, a new nuclear power station, Hinkley Point C, is currently under construction, while a further nuclear plant, Sizewell C, is in its planning stages. A third new nuclear site, Bradwell B, is at a pre-planning stage. Bradwell B is a joint venture between China General Nuclear (CGN) and EDF Energy. As well as these power generation facilities, there are 31 wind farms across the United Kingdom, with a further three wind farms in the planning and construction stage. These windfarms are owned by EDF Renewables, which is a 50:50 joint venture between EDF Energy and EDF Energies Nouvelles.

Figure 5: EDF Energy power stations and nuclear new build sites



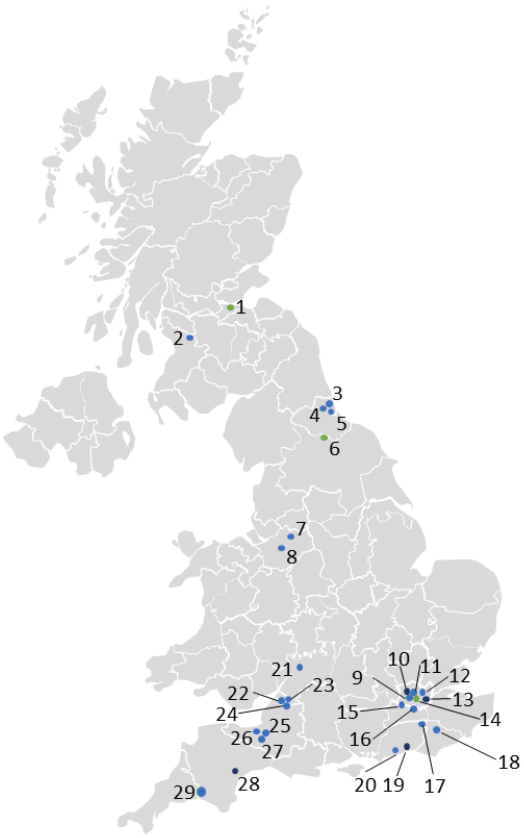
1. Hunterston
2. Torness
3. Hartlepool
4. Heysham 1
5. Heysham 2
6. West Burton A
7. West Burton CCGT
8. Cottam
9. Sizewell B
10. Sizewell C
11. Bradwell B
12. Dungeness B
13. Hinkley Point B
14. Hinkley Point C

Key
- Nuclear
- Nuclear New Build
- Coal
- Gas

Sources: Capital Economics, EDF Energy

In addition, EDF Energy has a number of corporate locations around the United Kingdom. (See Figure 6 overleaf.) These include the head office in Grosvenor Place, London, various regional offices (which are often located in the vicinity of power generation sites) and other administrative functions, such as sales and training.

Figure 6: EDF Energy/EDF Energy Renewables corporate and customer offices



1. Edinburgh
2. East Kilbride
3. Doxford
4. Gateshead
5. Alexander House, Gateshead
6. Rainton Bridge
7. Booths Hall
8. Hole House, Sandbach
9. Grosvenor Place, London – Head office
10. Bangor Wharf, London
11. The Qube, London
12. Project Park, London
13. Bexleyheath
14. Cardinal Place, London
15. Willow Lane, Mitcham
16. Interchange, Croydon
17. Crawley Offices (Atlantic House, Pacific House and Cross Keys)
18. Wealden House, East Grinstead
19. Portland Road, Hove
20. Worthing
21. Barnwood
22. Bristol
23. Bridgewater House
24. Aztec West, Bristol
25. Mallard Court, Bridgwater
26. Cannington Court
27. Bridgwater
28. Exeter Offices (Gadeon House and Osprey House)
29. Plymouth

Key

- EDF Energy corporate office
- EDF Energy customer office
- EDF Renewables office

Sources: Capital Economics, EDF Energy

1.2 Taxes contributed by EDF Energy

The last full financial year for which an Annual Report has been published is calendar year 2015. In this year, EDF Energy paid £142 million in corporation tax. In addition, the company contributed to taxation through the income tax and national insurance paid from the salaries of its workers. EDF Energy have provided figures for employment by office location, as well as the average wage at each location. From this, we have calculated that, taking into the 13,521 people directly employed by the company contributed £97.4 million in income tax in the 2016/17 tax year as well as £49.1 million in national insurance. In addition, EDF Energy employs 15,957 external contractors, who contributed £157.9 million in income tax and £68.0 million in national insurance. In total, employees of EDF Energy, both directly employed and external, contributed £372.4 million in income tax and national insurance.

1.3 Community fund payments and charitable activity

As part of both corporate social responsibility activity and planning agreements, EDF Energy works to support local communities through a number of community funds. (See Table 5.) Community fund payments and commitments totalled £20.1 million in 2016, predominately coming from Hinkley Point C.

Table 5: Community fund payments by power station, £

Power station	2016 Payment (£)
Hinkley Point C	£20,000,000
Bradwell	£10,000
Dungeness B	£10,000
Hartlepool	£10,000
Heysham 1	£10,000
Heysham 2	£10,000
Hinkley Point B	£10,000
Hunterston	£10,000
Sizewell B	£10,000
Torness	£10,000
West Burton A	£5,000
West Burton CCGT	£10,000
Cottam	£5,000
2016 Total	**£20,110,000**

Sources: Capital Economics, EDF Energy

In addition, EDF Energy will contribute a total of up to £420,000 per year to charity. The company has a target for employee's to raise £100,000 each year and will match fund up to £50,000 each year of charity partnerships. Separately, EDF Energy has donated a total of £270,000 to the following events and charities:

Cheltenham Science Fair: £200,000
Edinburgh Science Fair: £20,000
Gloucester Wheelchair Rugby Club: £50,000

Additionally, Section 106 (s106) contributions are linked to planning conditions where new development is taking place. The HPC Project has committed to invest over £80 million in s106 payments with contributions helping, amongst other things, to support the local supply chain and develop local education, employment and skills capability. (See Table 6.)

Table 6: HPC S106/infrastructure fund payments, £ million

	Total committed	Total delivered to date (£m)
Site Preparation Works s106	25	25
DCO Works s106	56	21
Total	**81**	**46**

Source: EDF Energy

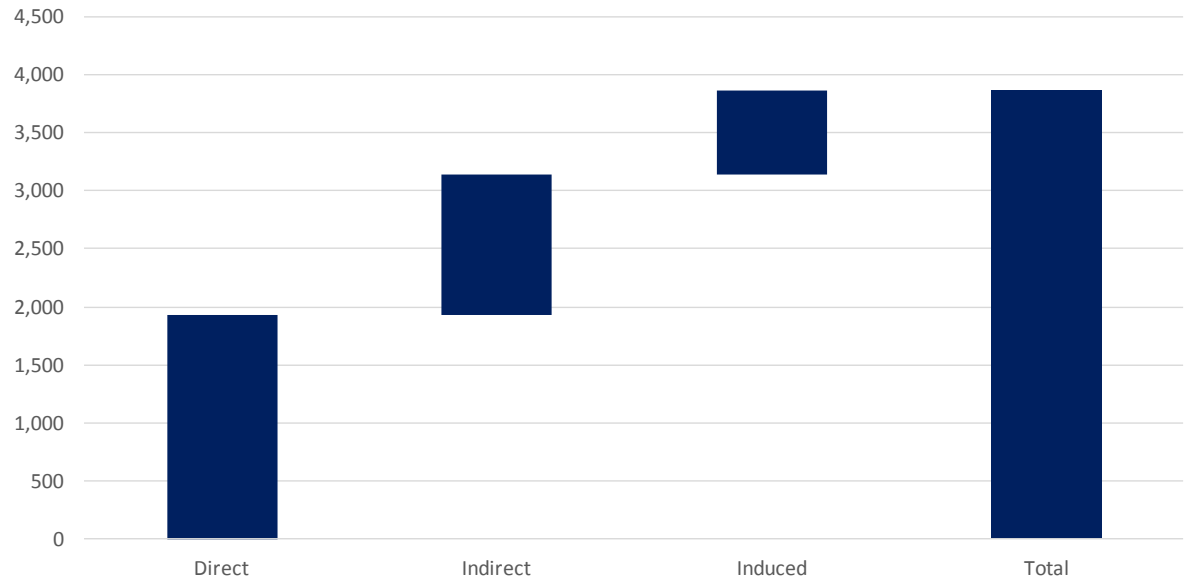
Gross Value Added Contribution

In this section, we consider the contribution of EDF Energy to gross value added throughout the United Kingdom's economy. We look at the direct, indirect and induced impacts of EDF Energy's spending and we break down these impacts by country and region, by local authority and by constituency.

1.4 Total contribution

In total, EDF Energy supported £3.9 billion of gross value added to the United Kingdom economy in 2016. This total contribution is the sum of three components: the direct impact, the indirect impact and the induced impact. (See Figure 7.) We find that the company has a gross value added multiplier of 2.0, which means that for every £100 created directly by EDF Energy, a further £100 is supported in the wider economy through indirect and induced impacts. Gross value added is the measure of the value of goods and services produced. It measures the value of goods produced minus the cost of all inputs and raw materials that are directly attributable to that production.

Figure 7: Total gross value added supported by EDF Energy, £ million



Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

1.5 Direct impact

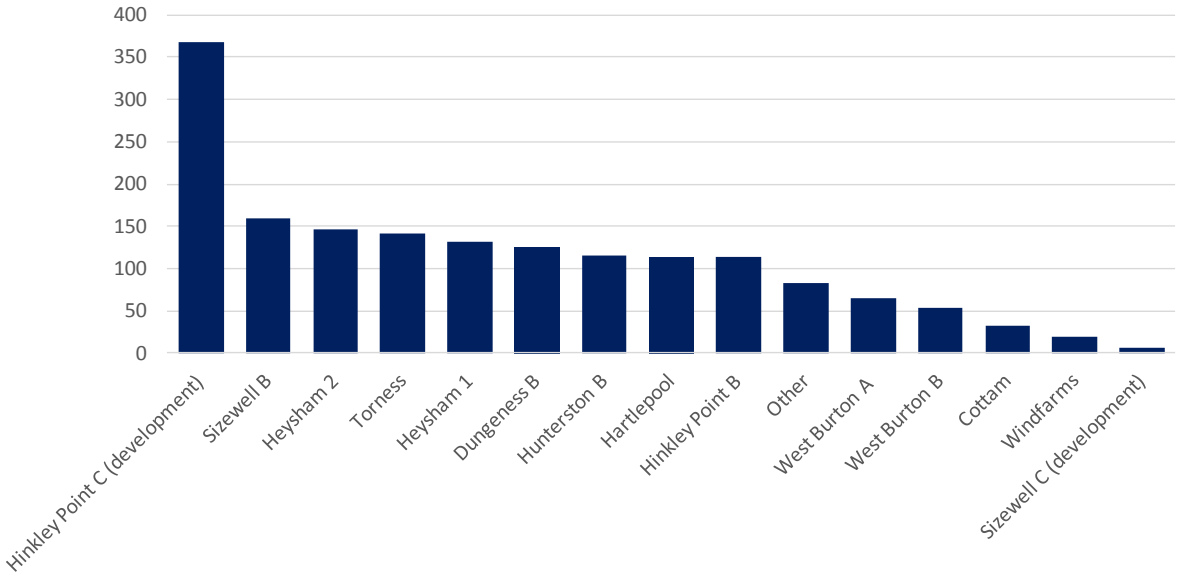
EDF Energy's total revenues were a little over £7.5 billion for the calendar year 2016. They created around £1.9 billion added value in the economy.

The company spent £2.2 billion in procuring goods and services in the United Kingdom, of which almost £1.7 billion was spent on purchases from domestic companies. This direct impact of the spending from EDF Energy's operations supports a large number of jobs and generates downstream economic activity that ripples through the supply chain, benefitting companies in the United Kingdom.

Using supply chain spending data from EDF Energy, we have calculated spending by power station in 2016. (See Figure 8.) To do this, we have allocated spending by central services between different power stations according to their proportion of energy output in 2016. Some of the spending categories are for windfarms or for nuclear power stations only, and these have been allocated between those types of power generating units accordingly.

It should be noted that windfarms are owned by EDF Energy Renewables, which is a 50:50 joint venture between EDF Energy and EDF Energies Nouvelles.

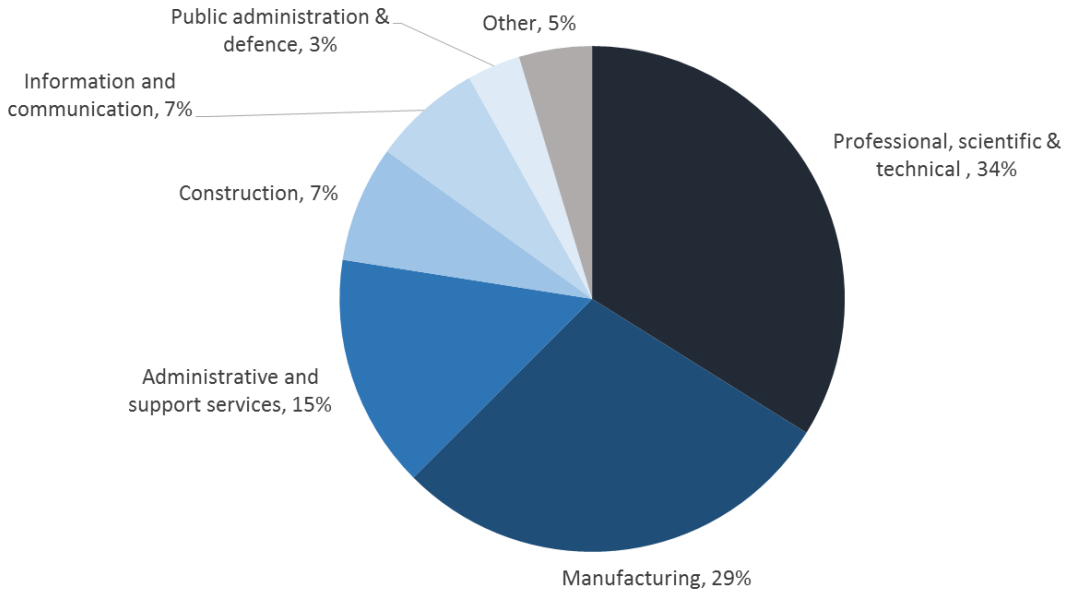
Figure 8: EDF Energy's spending by power generation plant (£ million)



Sources: Capital Economics, EDF Energy

EDF Energy's purchasing data show that the company spends most on good and services from the professional, scientific and technical sector, which accounts for over one third of the company's total spending. (See Figure 9.) Other major sectors that EDF Energy purchases goods and services from include manufacturing (29 per cent), administrative and support services (fifteen per cent) and construction (seven per cent).

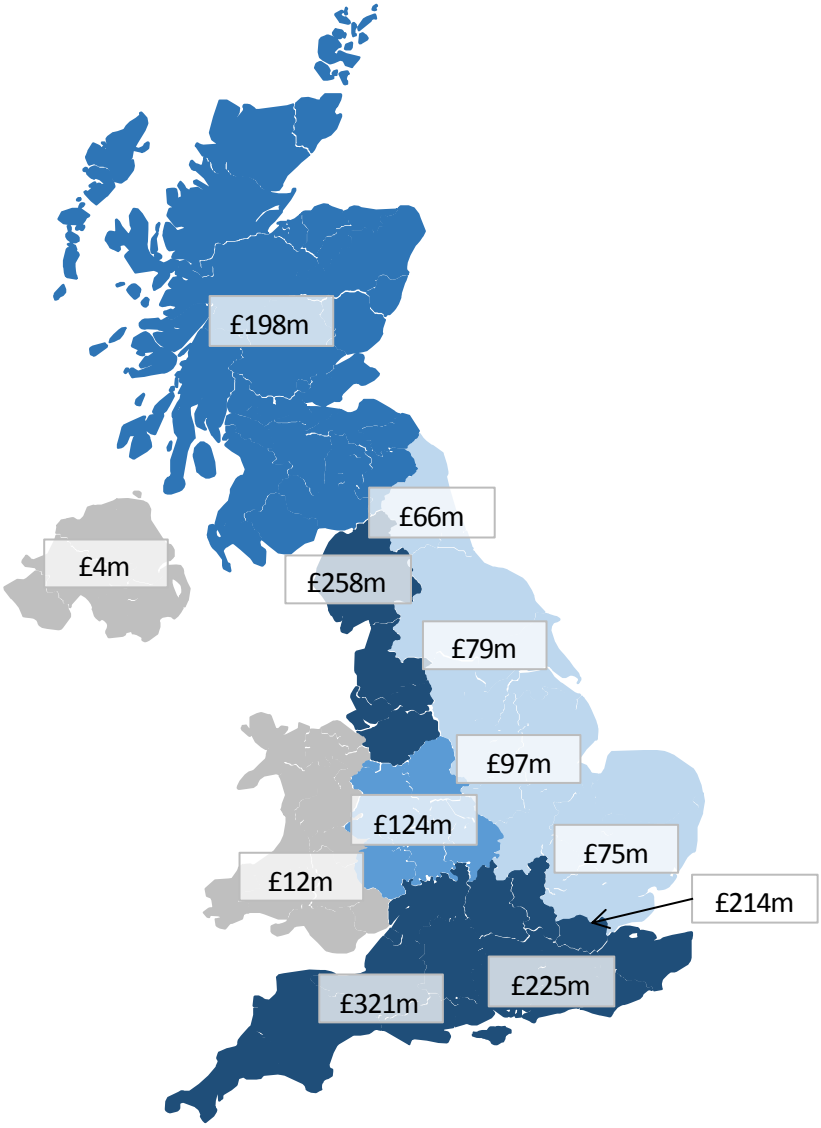
Figure 9: EDF Energy's spending by sector (percentage)



Sources: Capital Economics, EDF Energy

The direct spending contribution of EDF Energy is felt throughout the United Kingdom. (See Figure 10.) The regions that derive the greatest benefit from EDF Energy's spending are the South West (with £321 million), the North West (£258 million) and the South East (£225 million). EDF Energy's spending benefits four other countries and regions by more than £100 million: the West Midlands, Scotland and London. Wales (£12 million) and Northern Ireland (£4 million) gain the least benefit.

Figure 10: Direct supplier spending of EDF Energy by country and region, £ million



Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

The geographical distribution of the direct impact of EDF Energy's spending depends on the size and location of EDF Energy's suppliers. It is not dependent on the size and location of EDF Energy's offices, as the impact of the wages paid to the company's employees is captured in the induced impact, as we describe in Section 3.

Looking at more detail at the locations of EDF Energy's suppliers, we can break down the direct impact of EDF Energy's spending by local authority and constituency. Sedgemoor is the local authority that receives the largest impact from EDF Energy's direct spending, which accounts for £108 million. (See Table 7.) Other local authorities that benefit from the company's spending by more than £75 million are Gloucester (£76 million) and Renfrewshire (£75 million).

Table 7: Top 20 local authorities by EDF Energy's direct spending, £ million

Local Authority	Direct spending (£ million)
Sedgemoor	108
Gloucester	76
Renfrewshire	75
Warrington	69
North Tyneside	69
Rugby	43
Brighton and Hove	42
Crawley	39
Exeter	38
City of London	37
Hammersmith and Fulham	36
Plymouth	33
Lancaster	29
Westminster	29
Trafford	28
Leicester	28
Sunderland	27
Glasgow City	26
Cheshire East	26
Suffolk Coastal	23

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

The United Kingdom parliamentary constituency that derives the largest benefit from EDF Energy's direct spending is Bridgwater and West Somerset (See Table 8.) Other constituencies that benefit from the company's spending by more than £50 million are Gloucester (£76 million), Paisley and Renfrewshire North (£75 million), North Tyneside (£68 million) and Cities of London and Westminster (£65 million).

Table 8: Top 20 parliamentary constituencies by EDF Energy's direct spending, £ million

Parliamentary constituency	Direct spending (£ million)
Bridgwater and West Somerset	109
Gloucester	76
Paisley and Renfrewshire North	75
North Tyneside	68
Cities of London and Westminster	65
Warrington South	48
Rugby	44
Crawley	39
Hove	39
Hammersmith	36
Exeter	35
Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport	33
Morecambe and Lunesdale	28
Houghton and Sunderland South	27
Altrincham and Sale West	26
Suffolk Coastal	23
Tatton	22
Holborn and St Pancras	22
Warrington North	21
Stafford	21

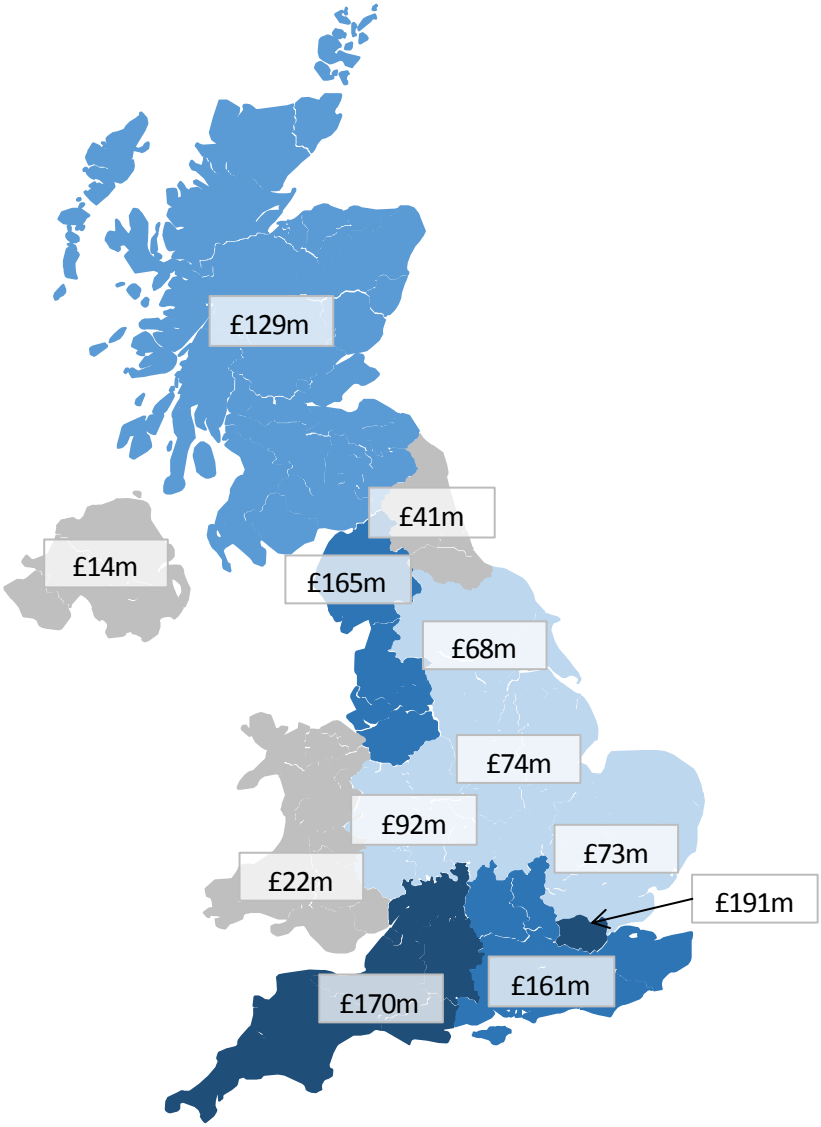
Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

1.6 Indirect impact

The indirect impact of EDF Energy's operations, in terms of spending, captures the multiplier effect of the company's spending with its direct suppliers. These suppliers will spend money with their own suppliers, who will in turn spend with their suppliers and so on. The multiplier for indirect spending is 1.6, which means that every £100 of direct spending by EDF Energy generates a further £60 of spending via the ripple effect of supplier spending throughout the economy.

The regions that benefit most from this indirect impact of EDF Energy's spending are London (£191 million), the South West (£170 million), the South East (£161 million) and the North West (£165 million). (See Figure 11.)

Figure 11: Gross value added supported by supplier spending of EDF Energy by country and region, £ million



Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

In the same way as for direct spending, we can break down the indirect impact of EDF Energy's spending by local authority and constituency. The local authority that benefits the most from the indirect impact is Sedgemoor (£48.7 million). (See Table 9.) Other local authorities that show an impact from indirect spending of more than £30 million are Renfrewshire (£35.6 million), Gloucester (£35.4 million), Warrington (£34.4 million), North Tyneside (£33.0 million), and the City of London (£31.5 million).

Table 9: Top 20 local authorities by gross value added supported by EDF Energy's indirect spending, £ million

Local authority	Indirect spending (£ million)
Sedgemoor	48.7
Renfrewshire	35.6
Gloucester	35.4
Warrington	34.4
North Tyneside	33.0
City of London	31.5
Westminster	27.0
Rugby	20.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	18.8
Glasgow City	18.7
Camden	18.0
Leeds	17.7
Crawley	16.9
Brighton and Hove	16.2
Trafford	15.9
Leicester	15.2
Cheshire East	15.0
Exeter	14.2
Manchester	14.2
Southwark	13.6

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

The United Kingdom parliamentary constituency that derives the largest benefit from indirect spending resulting from EDF Energy's expenditure is Cities of London and Westminster (See Table 10.) Other constituencies that show an impact from indirect spending of more than £35 million are Bridgwater and West Somerset (£49.0 million), Gloucester (£35.5 million), Paisley and Renfrewshire North (£35.4 million) and North Tyneside (£32.2 million).).

Table 10: Top 20 parliamentary constituencies by gross value added supported by EDF Energy's indirect spending, £ million

Parliamentary constituency	Indirect spending (£ million)
Cities of London and Westminster	58.6
Bridgwater and West Somerset	49.0
Gloucester	35.5
Paisley and Renfrewshire North	35.4
North Tyneside	32.2
Warrington South	23.7
Rugby	20.8
Hammersmith	18.2
Holborn and St Pancras	17.6
Crawley	16.9
Bermondsey and Old Southwark	13.3
Hove	13.3
Leicester West	13.2
Altrincham and Sale West	13.2
Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport	13.1
Morecambe and Lunesdale	13.0
Exeter	12.7
Islington South and Finsbury	11.9
Glasgow Central	11.2
Tatton	11.1

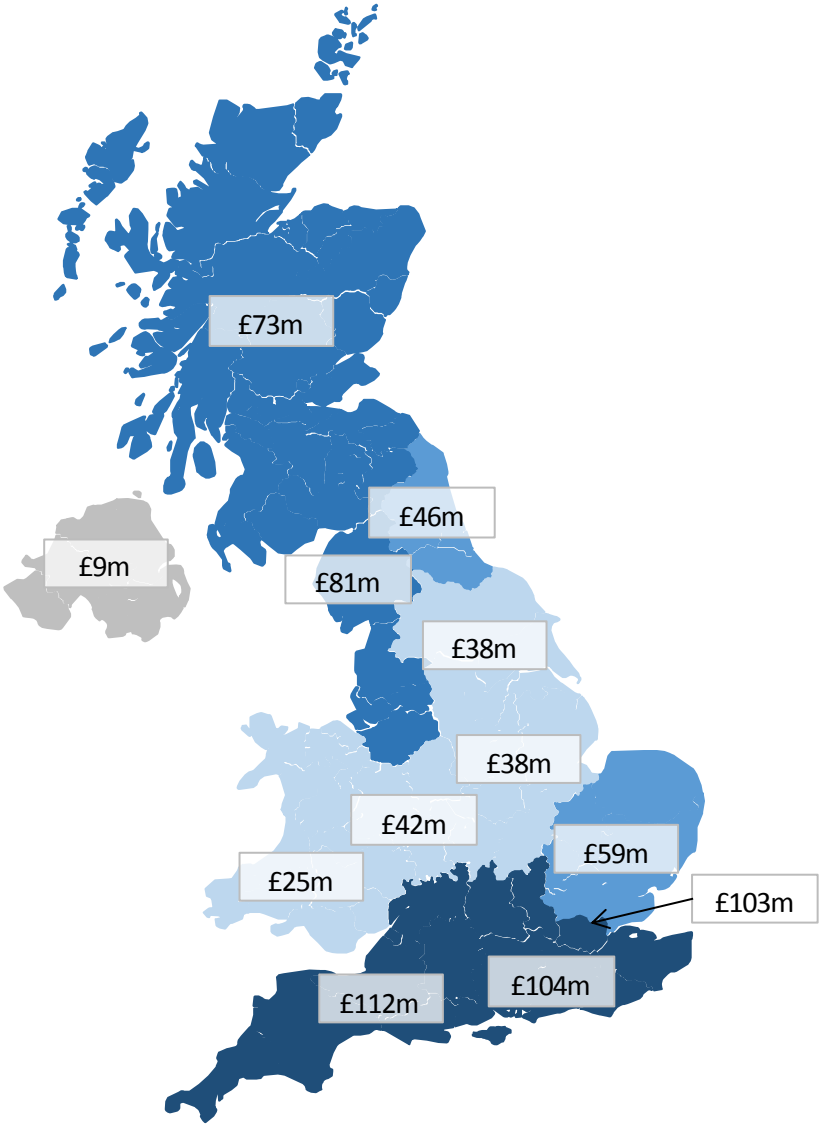
Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

1.7 Induced impact

As well as the direct and indirect gross value added contribution that occurs through the supply chain, employees of EDF Energy and of companies in its supply chain support economic activity by spending their wages on consumer goods and services. This induced gross value added contribution from EDF Energy's activities was worth around £730 million to the United Kingdom economy in 2016.

The regions that benefit most from this induced impact of EDF Energy's spending are the South West (£112 million), the South East (£104 million) and London (£103 million). (See Figure 12.) Other countries and regions where the indirect impact is over £50 million are the North West (£81 million), Scotland (£73 million) and East of England (£59 million).

Figure 12: Gross value added supported through Induced impact of EDF Energy by country and region, £ million



Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

Looking at the more detailed geographic breakdown of the induced impact of EDF Energy's spending, the local authority that benefits the most is Lancaster (£20.5 million). (See Table 11.) The remainder of the top five local authorities in terms of induced spending are Sunderland (£14.0 million), Westminster (£13.5 million), Gloucester (£12.3 million) and Suffolk Coastal (£10.2 million).

Table 11: Top 20 local authorities by gross value added supported by EDF Energy's induced spending, £ million

Local authority	Induced spending (£ million)
Lancaster	20.5
Sunderland	14.0
Westminster	13.5
Gloucester	12.3
Suffolk Coastal	10.2
Sedgemoor	10.2
City of London	9.8
Bristol, City of	9.4
Northern Ireland	9.0
Brighton and Hove	8.4
Glasgow City	8.2
Camden	8.0
West Somerset	8.0
Birmingham	8.0
Shepway	7.8
North Ayrshire	7.6
Leeds	7.3
Exeter	7.2
Aberdeen City	6.9
Edinburgh, City of	6.9

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

The parliamentary constituency that receives the largest induced impact from EDF Energy's spending is Cities of London and Westminster, with an impact of £22.6 million. (See Table 12.) Other constituencies that show an induced impact of more than £15 million are Morecambe and Lunesdale (£17.6 million) and Bridgwater and West Somerset (£17.0 million).

Table 12: Top 20 parliamentary constituencies by gross value added supported by EDF Energy's induced spending, £ million

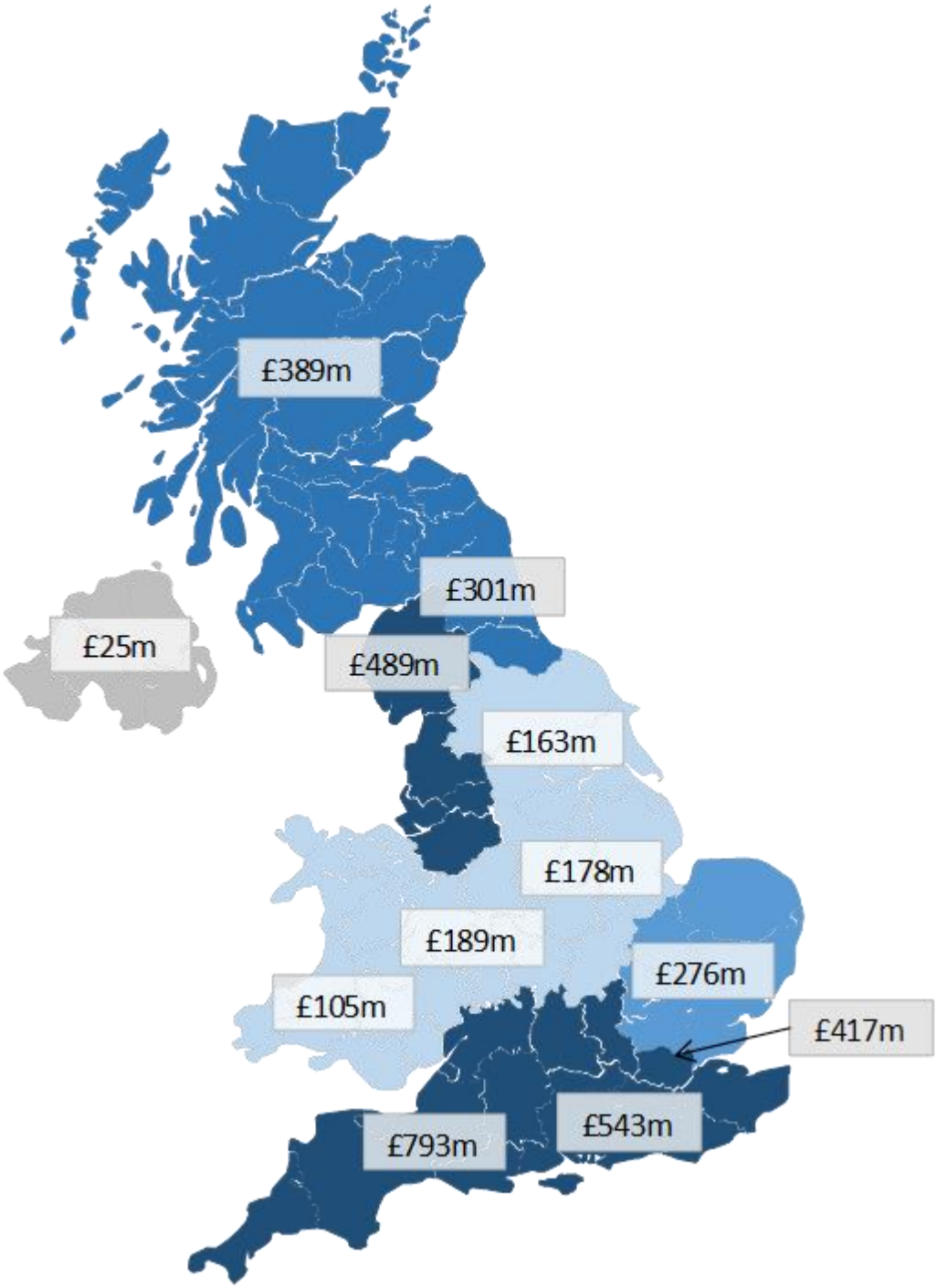
Parliamentary constituency	Induced spending (£ million)
Cities of London and Westminster	22.6
Morecambe and Lunesdale	17.6
Bridgwater and West Somerset	17.0
Gloucester	11.9
Suffolk Coastal	10.0
Northern Ireland	9.0
Folkestone and Hythe	7.9
Holborn and St Pancras	7.3
Houghton and Sunderland South	7.0
North Ayrshire and Arran	6.8
East Lothian	6.2
Hartlepool	6.0
Exeter	5.8
Bristol West	5.5
Hove	5.1
Poplar and Limehouse	4.4
Sunderland Central	4.3
East Devon	4.3
East Worthing and Shoreham	4.1
Glasgow Central	4.0

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

1.8 Total impact

We can add together the direct, indirect and induced impacts to obtain the total impact of EDF Energy by location. In total, the activities of EDF Energy in the United Kingdom support £3.9 billion of gross value added. Looking at the regional impact of EDF Energy's operations, we find that the greatest total effect on gross value added is felt in the South West. (See Figure 13.) Here, the total impact is £793 million. Other regions where the total impact is greater than £400 million are the South East (£543 million), the North West (£489 million) and London (£417 million).

Figure 13: Total gross value added supported by EDF Energy by country and region, £ million



Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

In terms of local authorities, Lancaster has the largest total economic impact from EDF Energy of £153 million. (See Table 13.) Other local authorities that benefit from the company's activities by more than £100 million are Sedgemoor (£135 million) and Sunderland (£104 million).

Table 13: Top 20 local authorities by total gross value added supported by EDF Energy, £ million

Local authority	Total economic impact (£ million)
Lancaster	153
Sedgemoor	135
Sunderland	104
Gloucester	95
Suffolk Coastal	72
Brighton and Hove	62
Shepway	58
Bristol, City of	58
Exeter	57
North Ayrshire	54
Warrington	46
East Lothian	45
Renfrewshire	44
Hartlepool	44
Westminster	44
Plymouth	43
City of London	41
North Tyneside	40
Glasgow City	40
County Durham	39

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

The United Kingdom parliamentary constituency that derives the largest overall benefit from EDF Energy is Bridgwater and West Somerset (£149 million). (See Table 14.) The other constituencies seeing the largest benefits are Morecambe and Lunesdale (£129 million) and Gloucester (£92 million).

Table 14: Top 20 parliamentary constituencies by total gross value added supported by EDF Energy, £ million

Parliamentary constituency	Total economic impact (£ million)
Bridgwater and West Somerset	149
Morecambe and Lunesdale	129
Gloucester	92
Cities of London and Westminster	83
Suffolk Coastal	71
Folkestone and Hythe	59
Houghton and Sunderland South	51
Exeter	47
North Ayrshire and Arran	46
East Lothian	45
Hartlepool	44
Hove	42
Paisley and Renfrewshire North	40
North Tyneside	35
East Worthing and Shoreham	34
Sunderland Central	34
East Devon	32
Bristol West	31
Holborn and St Pancras	31
Cheltenham	30

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

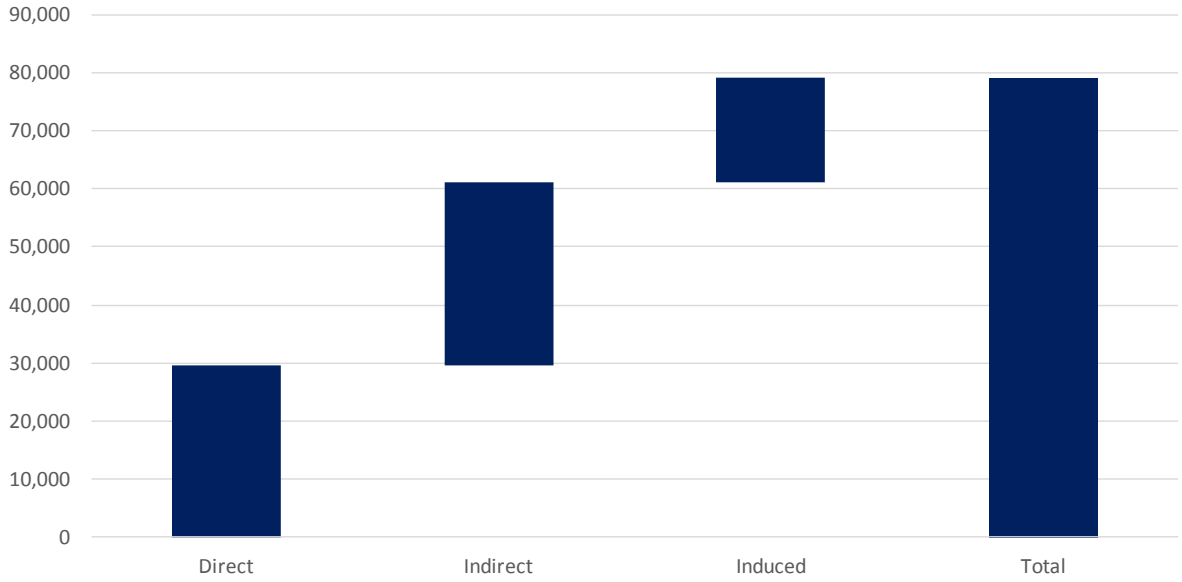
Employment Contribution

In this section, we consider the contribution of EDF Energy to employment throughout the United Kingdom. We look at the direct, indirect and induced impacts of EDF Energy's employment and we break down these impacts by country and region, by local authority and by constituency.

1.9 Total contribution

EDF Energy employs 29,478 people, of whom 13,521 are directly employed and 15,957 are external contractors. In addition, as with the gross value added contribution, we can also model the indirect and induced impacts of EDF Energy's employment. (See Figure 14.) We find that the company has an employment multiplier of 2.7, which means that for each person who is directly employed by EDF Energy (either directly or as an external contractor), a further 1.7 jobs are supported in the wider economy through indirect and induced impacts. This is a total of 79,183 domestic jobs.

Figure 14: Total employment supported by EDF Energy, number of employees

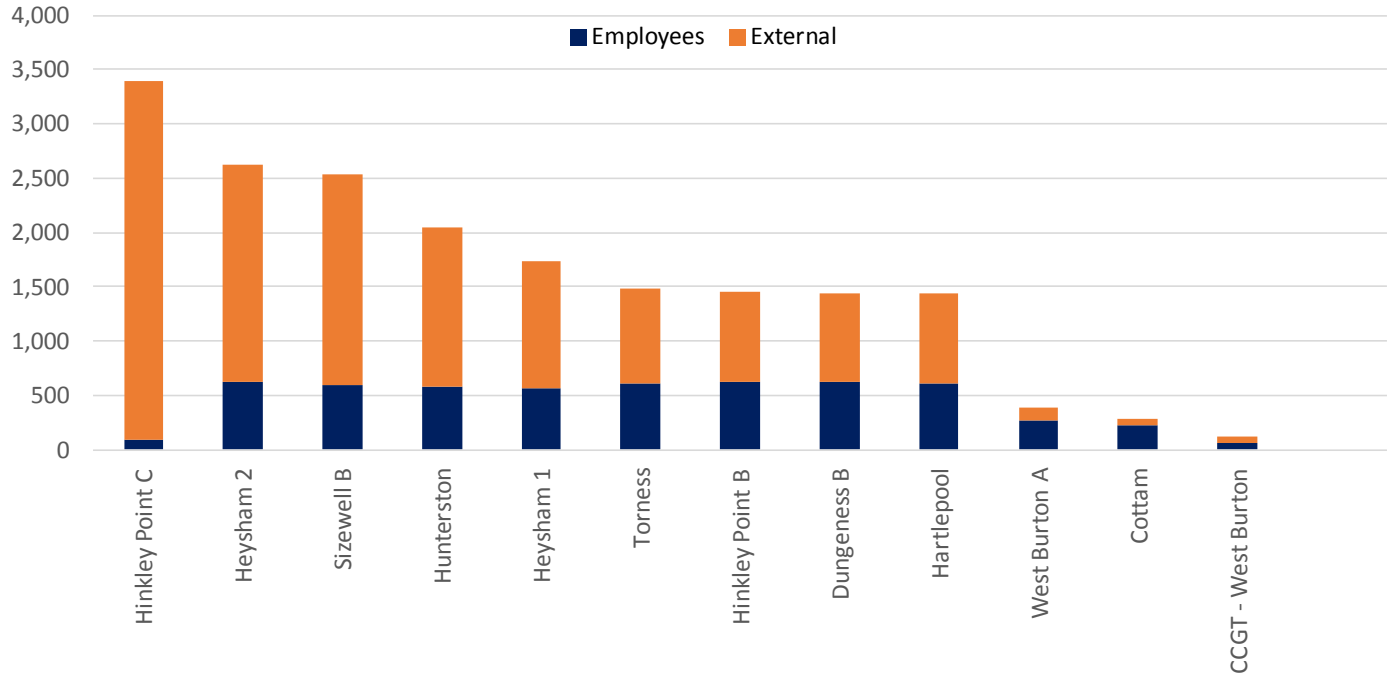


Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

1.10 Direct impact

As we noted in section 3.1, EDF Energy employs 29,478 people, both directly and as external contractors. Of the total number of employees, 18,711 (or around 60 per cent) work at the power generation sites. (See Figure 15.) 5,238 of these employees are directly employed by EDF Energy, while 13,473 employees work as external contractors. The largest number of external contractors work across the Hinkley Point C Project on-site and at a number of locations across the South West.

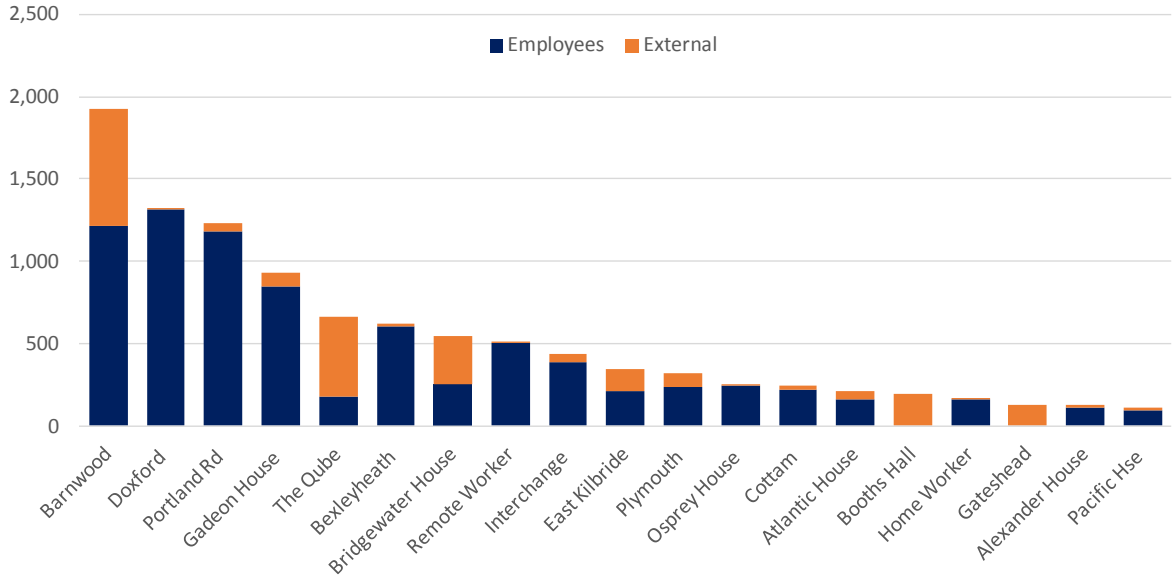
Figure 15: EDF Energy employment by power generation site, number of employees



Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

The remaining 10,764 employees work in EDF Energy's offices around the country. (See Figure 16.) The largest office in terms of employees is at Barnwood in Gloucester, which employs 1,217 people directly and 704 people as external contractors. The office at Doxford in Sunderland has the largest number of direct employees with 1,315.

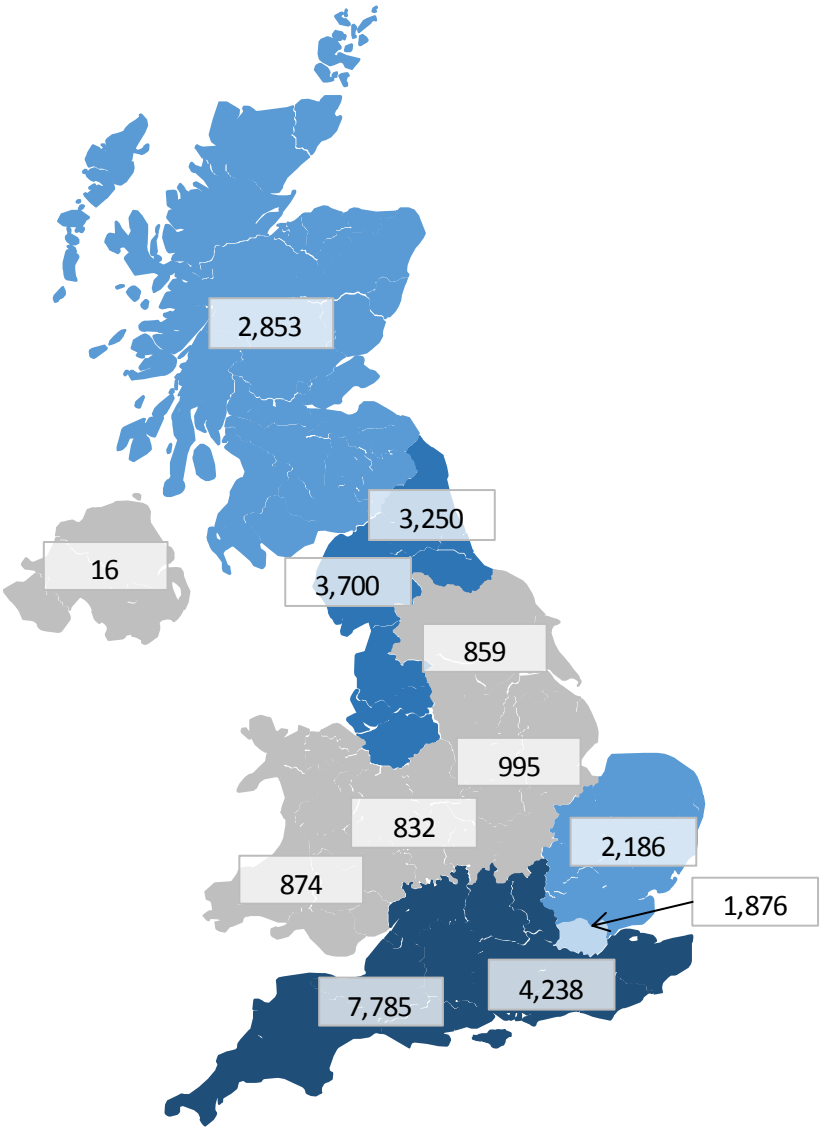
Figure 16: EDF Energy employment by office location, number of employees



Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

As well as looking at the work locations of EDF Energy's employees, we have also analysed the home locations of all employees. This will be important when we come to calculate the indirect and induced impacts of the company's employees, as most household spending occurs around an employee's home location, rather than at their work. Over one quarter of EDF Energy's employees are located in the South West region, which has almost 7,800 jobs. (See Figure 17.) Other major regions for employment are the South East (4,238 jobs), the North West (3,700 jobs) and the North East (3,250 jobs).

Figure 17: Direct impact of EDF Energy employment by country and region, number of employees by home location



Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy.

We have broken down the direct impact of EDF Energy's employment by local authority and constituency. The local authority where the largest number of workers lives is Lancaster, which accounts for just over 1,800 jobs. (See Table 15.) Other local authorities in which more than 1,000 employees live are Sunderland (1,188) and Sedgemoor (1,153).

Table 15: Top 20 local authorities by EDF Energy's direct impact on employment, number of employees by home location

Local authority	Direct impact on employment (number of jobs)
Lancaster	1,808
Sunderland	1,188
Sedgemoor	1,153
Suffolk Coastal	789
Gloucester	727
Shepway	677
Bristol, City of	608
North Ayrshire	577
Brighton and Hove	565
Exeter	544
East Lothian	504
Hartlepool	483
County Durham	449
South Gloucestershire	394
Cheltenham	389
East Devon	379
Waveney	378
Plymouth	372
Stroud	365
Taunton Deane	365

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

The parliamentary constituency where most EDF Energy employees live is Morecambe and Lunesdale, with a little under 1,500 jobs. (See Table 16.) Other constituencies in which more than 750 employees live are Bridgwater and West Somerset (1,268) and Suffolk Coastal (768).

Table 16: Top 20 parliamentary constituencies by EDF Energy's direct impact on employment, number of employees by home location

Parliamentary constituency	Direct impact on employment (number of jobs)
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,497
Bridgwater and West Somerset	1,268
Suffolk Coastal	768
Folkestone and Hythe	688
Gloucester	676
North Ayrshire and Arran	508
East Lothian	504
Houghton and Sunderland South	503
Hartlepool	483
East Worthing and Shoreham	450
Exeter	441
Sunderland Central	440
East Devon	395
Cheltenham	373
Taunton Deane	365
Hove	355
Lancaster and Fleetwood	342
Stroud	339
Tewkesbury	314
Bristol West	284

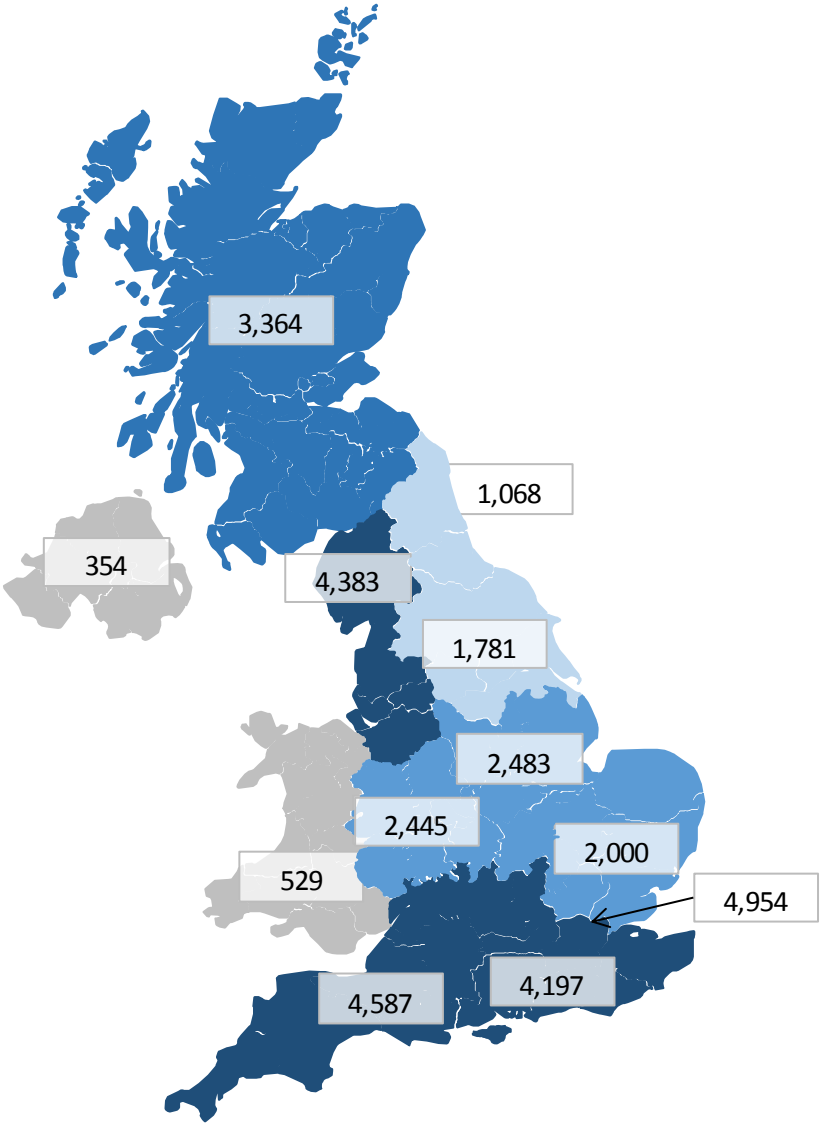
Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

1.11 Indirect impact

The indirect impact of EDF Energy's operations, in terms of employment, captures the multiplier effect on jobs of the company's spending with its direct suppliers. As these suppliers spend money on their own suppliers, they will in turn support more jobs. The multiplier for indirect employment is 2.1, which means that every person directly employed by EDF Energy generates a further 1.1 jobs via through the multiplier effect of supplier employment throughout the economy.

The regions that benefit most from this indirect impact of EDF Energy's employment are London (4,954), the South West (4,587 jobs), the South East (4,197 jobs) and the North West (4,383 jobs). (See Figure 18.)

Figure 18: Indirect impact on employment of EDF Energy by country and region, number of employees



Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

We have also broken down the indirect impact of EDF Energy's employment by local authority and constituency. The local authority that benefits the most from the indirect impact is Sedgemoor with 1,356 jobs. (See Table 17.) Other local authorities where the indirect impacts are high include Renfrewshire (991 jobs), Gloucester (980 jobs), Warrington (962 jobs) and North Tyneside (909 jobs).

Table 17: Top 20 local authorities by the indirect impact of EDF Energy's employment, number of employees

Local authority	Indirect impact on employment (number of jobs)
Sedgemoor	1,356
Renfrewshire	991
Gloucester	980
Warrington	962
North Tyneside	909
City of London	747
Westminster	698
Rugby	578
Hammersmith and Fulham	519
Glasgow City	517
Crawley	466
Camden	465
Leeds	465
Brighton and Hove	438
Trafford	435
Leicester	415
Cheshire East	398
Exeter	388
Plymouth	375
Lancaster	369

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

The United Kingdom parliamentary constituency that derives the largest benefit from indirect employment resulting from EDF Energy's activity is Cities of London and Westminster with 1,443 jobs (See Table 18.) Other constituencies that show an indirect employment impact of more than 900 jobs are Bridgwater and West Somerset (1,363 jobs) Paisley and Renfrewshire North (985 jobs) and Gloucester (983 jobs).

Table 18: Top 20 parliamentary constituencies by the indirect impact of EDF Energy's employment, number of employees

Parliamentary constituency	Indirect impact on employment (number of jobs)
Cities of London and Westminster	1,443
Bridgwater and West Somerset	1,363
Paisley and Renfrewshire North	985
Gloucester	983
North Tyneside	893
Warrington South	668
Rugby	579
Hammersmith	502
Crawley	466
Holborn and St Pancras	457
Leicester West	367
Hove	366
Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport	364
Altrincham and Sale West	361
Bermondsey and Old Southwark	360
Morecambe and Lunesdale	358
Exeter	348
Glasgow Central	309
Islington South and Finsbury	300
Tatton	298

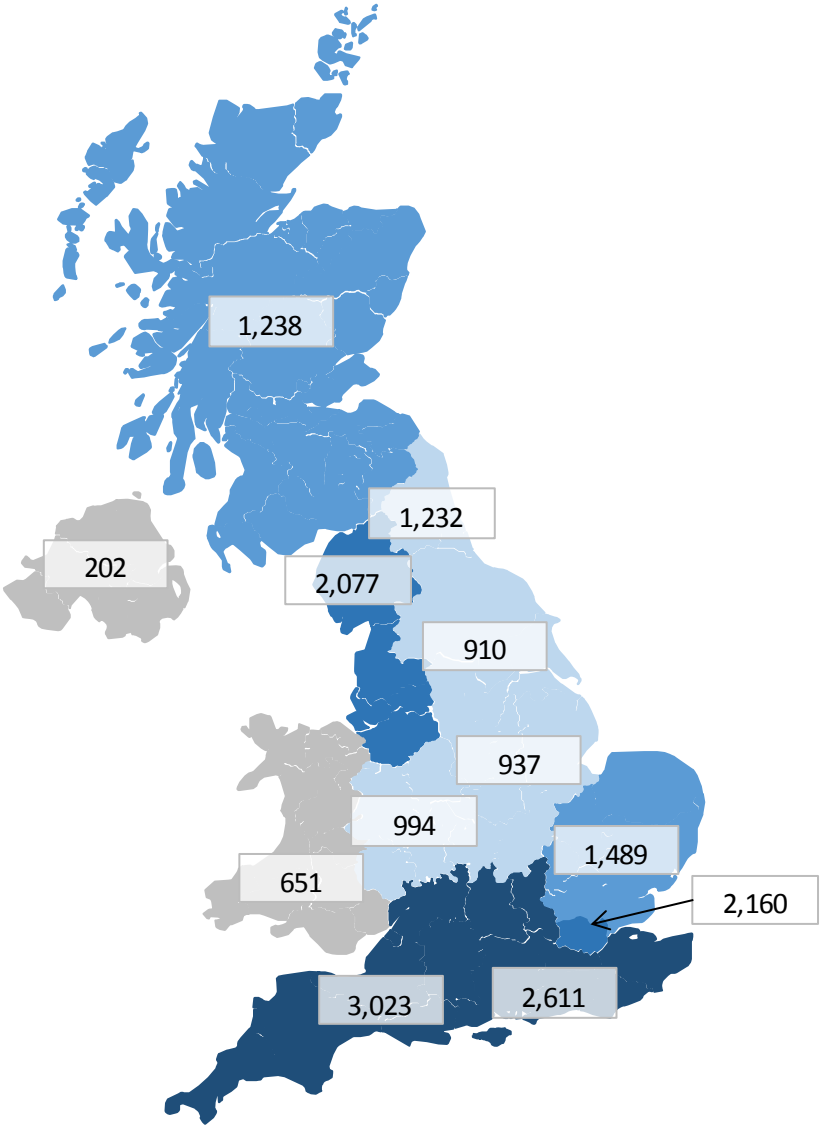
Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

1.12 Induced impact

Employees of EDF Energy and of companies in its supply chain also support employment in the wider economy by spending their wages on consumer goods and services. This induced employment contribution from EDF Energy's activities supported a further 18,017 jobs in the economy in 2016. The induced employment multiplier for EDF Energy is 1.6, which means that for every person employed by EDF Energy, a further 0.6 jobs are supported in the United Kingdom through the spending of the company's employees and its suppliers' employees.

The regions that benefit most from this induced employment impact of EDF Energy's activity are the South West (3,023 jobs), the South East (2,611 jobs) and London (2,160 jobs). (See Figure 19.)

Figure 19: Induced impact of EDF Energy's employee spending by country and region, £ million



Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

The local authority that enjoys the largest impact from EDF Energy's induced employment is Lancaster, with 576 jobs supported. (See Table 19.) The remainder of the top five local authorities in terms of induced employment are Sunderland (370 jobs), Gloucester (339 jobs), Westminster (301 jobs) and Sedgemoor (288 jobs).

Table 19: Top 20 local authorities by EDF Energy's induced employment, number of employees

Local authority	Induced impact on employment (number of jobs)
Lancaster	576
Sunderland	370
Gloucester	339
Westminster	301
Sedgemoor	288
Suffolk Coastal	283
Bristol, City of	243
Brighton and Hove	224
West Somerset	224
Shepway	217
North Ayrshire	212
Northern Ireland	202
Exeter	198
Glasgow City	188
Birmingham	183
Camden	178
East Lothian	173
Hartlepool	168
County Durham	160
Leeds	160

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

The parliamentary constituency that receives the largest induced impact from EDF Energy's employment is Morecambe and Lunesdale, with 495 jobs supported. (See Table 20.) Other constituencies that show an induced impact of more than 300 jobs are Bridgwater and West Somerset (479 jobs), Cities of London and Westminster (430 jobs) and Gloucester (327 jobs).

Table 20: Top 20 parliamentary constituencies by EDF Energy's induced employment, number of employees

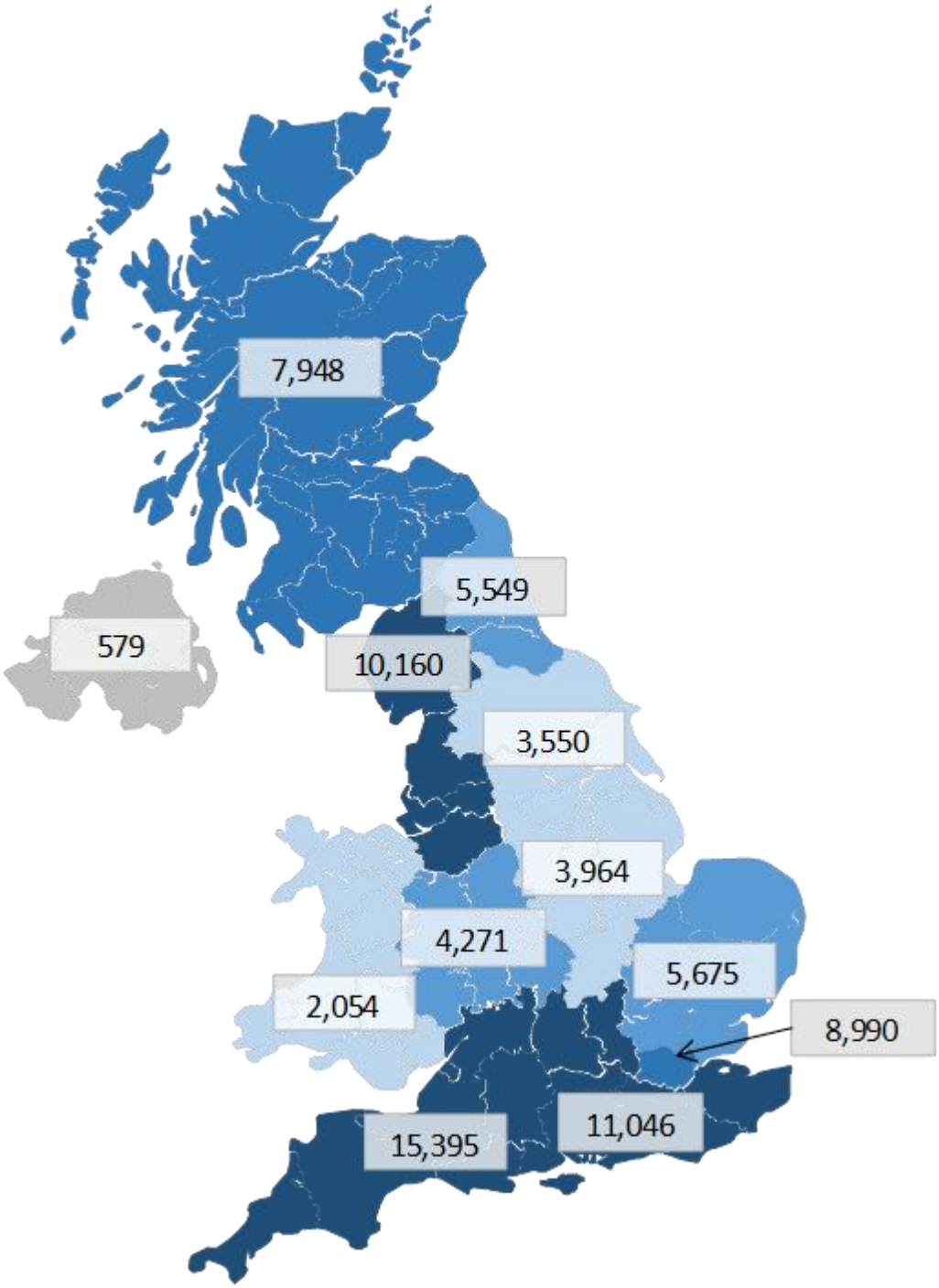
Parliamentary constituency	Induced impact on employment (number of jobs)
Morecambe and Lunesdale	495
Bridgwater and West Somerset	479
Cities of London and Westminster	430
Gloucester	327
Suffolk Coastal	276
Folkestone and Hythe	220
Northern Ireland	202
North Ayrshire and Arran	190
Houghton and Sunderland South	180
East Lothian	174
Hartlepool	168
Holborn and St Pancras	162
Exeter	160
Hove	140
Bristol West	135
Sunderland Central	120
East Devon	117
East Worthing and Shoreham	116
Cheltenham	107
Taunton Deane	105

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

1.13 Total impact

In the same way as we have done for the impact of spending, we can add together the direct, indirect and induced impacts of EDF Energy on employment to calculate a total impact on jobs. The total effect on employment of EDF Energy's operations is felt most strongly in the South West, where 15,395 jobs are dependent on the company, either directly or through the indirect and induced impacts. (See Figure 320.) Other regions where the total employment impact of EDF Energy's operations is greater than 10,000 jobs are the South East (11,046 jobs) and the North West (10,160 jobs).

Figure 20: Total employment supported by EDF Energy by country and region, number



Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

The local authority that enjoys the greatest benefit in terms of employment from EDF Energy is Sedgemoor, where the company is responsible for a total of 2,796 jobs through the direct, indirect and induced impacts. (See Table 21.) Other local authorities where EDF Energy has a total impact of more than 2,000 jobs supported are Lancaster (2,753 jobs) and Gloucester (2,047 jobs).

Table 21: Top 20 local authorities by total employment supported by EDF Energy, number of employees

Local authority	Total economic impact (number of jobs)
Sedgemoor	2796
Lancaster	2753
Gloucester	2047
Sunderland	1869
Suffolk Coastal	1355
Brighton and Hove	1227
Warrington	1166
Renfrewshire	1145
Exeter	1129
Bristol, City of	1071
Shepway	1064
Westminster	1045
North Ayrshire	1036
North Tyneside	1022
Glasgow City	897
City of London	896
Plymouth	879
East Lothian	843
Hartlepool	830
Camden	747

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

The parliamentary constituency where EDF Energy is responsible for the largest number of jobs is Bridgwater and West Somerset with 3,110 jobs. (See Table 22.) Other constituencies with a large total impact on employment are Morecambe and Lunesdale (2,350 jobs), Gloucester (1,986 jobs) and Cities of London and Westminster (1,905 jobs).

Table 22: Top 20 parliamentary constituencies by total employment supported by EDF Energy, number of employees

Parliamentary constituency	Total economic impact (number of jobs)
Bridgwater and West Somerset	3110
Morecambe and Lunesdale	2350
Gloucester	1986
Cities of London and Westminster	1905
Suffolk Coastal	1326
Folkestone and Hythe	1080
Paisley and Renfrewshire North	1071
Houghton and Sunderland South	966
Exeter	948
North Tyneside	947
North Ayrshire and Arran	868
Hove	861
East Lothian	843
Hartlepool	830
Warrington South	777
Holborn and St Pancras	710
Crawley	631
Rugby	609
Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport	603
Bristol West	601

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

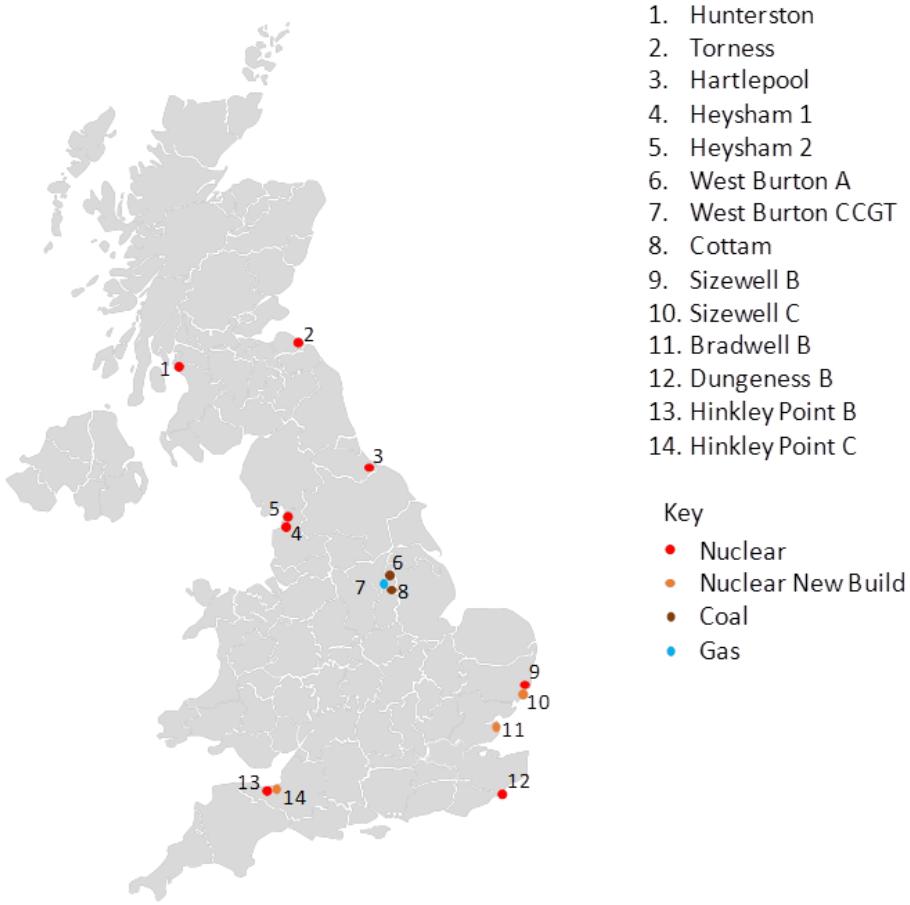
The Benefits of Commissioning and Decommissioning a Nuclear Power Station

This section outlines the socio-economic benefits of both constructing and decommissioning a nuclear reactor, giving broad estimates of the total impact of these activities on the economy of the United Kingdom.

1.14 Commissioning stage

As outlined in section 1.1, three nuclear power stations are at different stages of the process of being commissioned by EDF Energy. (See Figure 21.) Construction work is underway at Hinkley Point C, with final contracts signed in September 2016. Sizewell C is in the planning stage, while Bradwell B is in the pre-planning stage.

Figure 21: EDF Energy power stations and nuclear new build sites



Sources: Capital Economics, EDF Energy

A study by the Oxford Institute of Sustainable Development looked at the socio-economic benefits of the then proposed nuclear development at Hinkley Point C. This study found that the peak number of workers on the

project would reach 5,600 during the peak of construction work. The project has committed to 34 per cent of the workforce being sourced from the local area over the lifetime of the construction. This is the direct impact on employment from construction of the nuclear plant.

From our analysis of impacts, we have derived an employment multiplier of 2.7, which means that for every person employed directly by EDF Energy, whether directly or as an external contractor, a further 1.7 jobs are supported in the wider economy through indirect and induced impacts. Therefore, the construction of Hinkley Point C will, at its peak, support a total of 16,240 jobs. An approximate geographical breakdown would give around 5,510 jobs supported in West Somerset, Sedgemoor and Taunton Deane, with a further 10,730 jobs supported outside this area.

At the time of this report being compiled, the cost of HPC construction was cited as £18 billion and the timescale of construction at 10 years. This would mean that the cost of construction will be on average £1.8 billion per year. Assuming that around half of this money will be spent on goods and services from other suppliers gives a total of £900 million per year. With a gross value added multiplier of 2.3, this means the construction of Hinkley Point C will have a total impact on the United Kingdom economy of £2.07 billion per year.

Separate studies have forecast that a total of almost £4bn will go into the regional economy over the full lifetime of the project. This is composed of c£1.5bn during construction and c£2.4bn during operations in today's money. During construction it has been projected that the gross value to the local economy will be over £200 million per year during the years of core construction activity. This value is primarily made up of major supply chain contracts with local companies, salaries paid to local people during construction, and the spending of workers coming into the area. With over 90% by value of the construction contracts procured for HPC with Preferred Bidders nominated, UK based businesses are set to secure 64% of the total construction spend.

As part of its wider commitment to local benefit, the project is also investing around £130m locally in supporting the community in areas such as tourism, health, leisure, infrastructure, training facilities, education and skills provision, a manufacturing facility in Avonmouth and into a community fund. The development of a long term social legacy for the project is also a priority and the £130m includes £15m investment into education, skills and employment in Somerset. EDF Energy has already funded the development of the Construction Skills and Innovation Centre in Cannington as part of the early investment of the project.

1.15 Decommissioning stage

The Magnox station at Hinkley Point A was in operation for thirty five years until electricity generation ceased at the end of 1999. The site is currently in the early stages of decommissioning. The study by the Oxford Institute of Sustainable Development showed that there were around 250 full time employees working on decommissioning activities at Hinkley Point A in 2009, along with a further 150 agency staff and sub-contractors.

There are broadly three stages to the decommissioning process – care and maintenance preparations; care and maintenance; and final site clearance. The Oxford study assumes the following employment profiles over the whole decommissioning process (see Table 23 overleaf).

Table 23: Estimated annual employment at Hinkley Point A during different stages of decommissioning, number of employees

Decommissioning stage	Number of employees
Care and maintenance preparations	300 - 700
Care and maintenance	0 -50
Final site clearance	400 - 500

Source: Oxford Institute of Sustainable Development

Turning to EDF Energy's current portfolio of nuclear reactors, existing plans are for an environmental impact assessment to take place immediately, followed by a period of public consultation. EDF Energy plans to adopt a prompt decommissioning strategy for its nuclear plants, and this is currently estimated to cover a period of around 20 to 25 years. There will be six stages to the decommissioning process: pre-closure preparatory work; defuelling; decommissioning engineering preparatory work; management of potentially mobile wastes; plant decommissioning; and site clearance & release for re-use. According to the study by the Oxford Institute of Sustainable Development, the detailed employment implications of decommissioning of existing nuclear plants are currently unclear, but the employment profile will be over a shorter period than current nuclear power station decommissioning employment profiles, and may be more uniform over the expected 20-25 years period.

Given the employment profile of Hinkley Point A decommissioning it is likely that around 100 – 500 people will be employed per year over the process. Taking an average of 300 employees per year, this would mean that the decommissioning process would support a total of 870 jobs per year in total through direct, indirect and induced impacts, given the employment multiplier of 2.9.

In terms of supplier spending from decommissioning, the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority reported in its Nuclear Provision corporate report, published in July 2016, that its estimate of the total decommissioning for seventeen of the United Kingdom's earliest nuclear sites would be £117 billion. This amounts to £6.8 billion per site. If this is spread over a 25 year decommissioning period, this gives a total cost of £275 million per site per year. Assuming that around half of this money will be spent on goods and services from other suppliers gives a total of £138 million per year. With a gross value added multiplier of 2.3, this means that the decommissioning of Hinkley Point C will have a total impact on the United Kingdom economy of £318 million per year, including direct, indirect and induced impacts of spending.

EDF Energy Renewables

This section outlines the socio-economic benefits from EDF Renewables, including payments to community funds made by the company in respect of the operation of the company's wind farms.

1.16 EDF Energy Renewables operations

As explained above, the company's windfarms in the United Kingdom are owned by EDF Energy Renewables, which is a 50:50 joint venture between EDF Energy and EDF Energies Nouvelles. Table 24 below details EDF Energy Renewables' wind farms, their locations, the number of turbines and the total generating capacity.

Table 24: Details of EDF Energy Renewables' wind farms

Wind Farm	Number of turbines	Total generating capacity (MW)	Location
Fallago Rig	48	144	Scottish Borders
Teeside	27	62	Offshore
Long Park	19	38	Galashiels
Green Rigg	18	36	Northumberland
Burnfoot	13	26.65	Clackmannanshire
Burnhead	13	26	Falkirk
Bicker Fen	13	26	Donington
Rusholme	12	24	North Yorkshire
Red Tile	12	24	Chatteris
Deeping	8	16	Spalding
Glassmoor	8	16	Whittlesey
Cemmaes	18	15.3	Wales
Walkway	7	14	Billingham
Rhodders	6	12.3	Clackmannanshire
Glassmoor Extension	6	12.3	Whittlesey
Red House	6	12	Spalding
Barmoor	6	12	Berwick
Llangwyryfon	11	9.35	Wales
Park Spring	3	8.55	Barnsley
Langley	4	8	County Durham
Broomhill	4	8	Bishop Auckland
Roade	9	7.2	Northampton
Cold Northcott	12	6.6	Cornwall
Fairfield	5	6.5	Cumbria
Boundary Lane	3	6.15	Northumbria

Trimdon	4	5.2	County Durham
High Hedley 2	4	5.2	Bishop Auckland
Burnfoot North	2	4.1	Clackmannanshire
Great Orton	6	3.96	Cumbria
High Headley	3	2.4	Tow Law
Kirkheaton	3	1.8	Kirkheaton
New windfarms for 2017			
Pearie Law	6	19.2	West Lothian
Beck Burn	9	31.05	Cumbria
Corriemoillie	17	48.45	Scottish Highlands

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

EDF Energy Renewables has three offices in the United Kingdom: one at Cardinal Place in London, one at Edinburgh and one at Rainton Bridge in Sunderland.

The company employs 188 members of staff and was responsible for £26.1 million of spending and £12.3 billion gross value added in the United Kingdom in 2016. Assuming that the employment and gross value added multipliers for EDF Energy Renewables are the same as those for EDF Energy, the company supported a total of £25 million of economic activity in the United Kingdom and a total of 505 jobs.

1.17 Community funds

In addition to EDF Energy's charitable donations of £420,000 per year, EDF Energy Renewables also supports local communities through a community fund that is made available for improvements in the local area for the duration of the development and the life of the wind farm.

The table below details EDF Energy Renewables' wind farms and the amount that has been paid into the community funds for each location for the latest year for which the information is available. (See Table 25.) Some funds are liable to pay an administration fee in addition to the community fund money. This is normally paid to a charitable foundation who administer the fund on behalf of EDF Energy Renewables.

The community fund payments for 2016 totalled £859,155, plus a further £59,338 in administration fees. For the three wind farms being commissioned, the 2017 payments will be £493,500, plus administration fees of £15,525, although the administration fee for the Corriemollie wind farm has yet to be agreed.

Table 25: Community fund payments by windfarm, £

Wind Farm	2016 Payment	2016 Administration Fee	Total Payment
Great Orton	£6,378	£0.00	£6,378
Cemmaes	£6,000	£0.00	£6,000
Llangwyryfon	£6,500	£0.00	£6,500
Red House	£10,881	£0.00	£10,881
Deeping	£13,419	£0.00	£13,419
Walkway	£24,569	£0.00	£24,569
Trimdon	£5,200	£520.00	£5,720
High Hedley 2	£5,200	£520.00	£5,720
Langley	£8,000	£800.00	£8,800
Broomhill	£4,000	£400.00	£4,400
Long Park	£55,188	£5,518.75	£60,707
Rusholme	£35,503	£0.00	£35,503
Fairfield	£10,000	£1,000.00	£11,000
Green Rigg	£36,000	£4,320.00	£40,320
Boundary Lane	£13,256	£1,325.63	£14,582
Teeside	£80,000	£8,000.00	£88,000
Fallago Rig	£120,000	£0.00	£120,000
Roade	£27,000	£0.00	£27,000
Barmoor	£60,614	£6,061.40	£66,675
Park Spring	£42,750	£6,412.50	£49,163
Burnfoot	£41,086	£4,050.00	£45,136
Burnfoot North	£12,239	£1,210.00	£13,449
Rhodders	£36,000	£3,600.00	£39,600
Burnfoot North	£5,052	£0.00	£5,052
Burnfoot North	£16,320	£0.00	£16,320
Rhodders	£48,000	£0.00	£48,000
Burnhead	£130,000	£15,600.00	£145,600
2016 Total	**£859,155**	**£59,338**	**£918,493**
New windfarms for 2017	**2017 Payment**	**2017 Admin Fee**	**Total Payment**
Pearie Law	£96,000	£0.00	£96,000
Beck Burn	£155,250	£15,525.00	£170,775
Corriemoillie	£242,250	Not yet agreed	£242,250
2017 total	**£493,500**	**£15,525**	**£509,025**

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

In addition, there are six wind farms which are liable to pay so-called S106/S75 Funds, which are linked to planning conditions. (See Table 26.) In total, EDF Energy Renewables paid £197,818 in S106/S75 funds in 2016.

Table 26: S106/S75 fund payments by windfarm, £

Wind Farm	No of Turbines	Total MW	Location	2016 Payment
Burnfoot	13	26.65	Clackmannanshire	£106,310
Bicker Fen	13	26	Bicker	£22,967
Red Tile	12	24	Warboys	£20,212
Glass Moor	8	16	Peterborough	£13,893
Glass Moor 2	6	12	Peterborough	£26,436
Broomhill	4	8	Bishop Auckland	£8,000
Total	56	112.65		£197,818

Sources: Capital Economics and EDF Energy

In total, EDF Energy Renewables paid a total of £918,463 in community funds and £197,818 in S106/S75 fund payments, and the amount paid in community funds is set to grow by £509,025 in 2017