

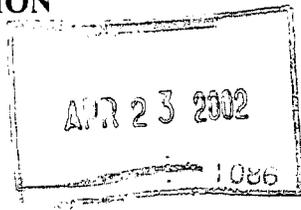
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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549



FORM 6-K

**REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULES 13a-16 OR 15d-16 OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

April 23, 2002

VIVENDI ENVIRONNEMENT
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

36-38, avenue Kléber
75116 Paris, France
(Address of principal executive offices)

PROCESSED

MAY 07 2002

**THOMSON
FINANCIAL**

(Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F.)

Form 20-F X Form 40-F ___

(Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes ___ No X

(If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82-_____.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Report on Form 6-K contains an English-language annual report that includes substantially all of the information set forth in a French-language annual report (*document de référence*) registered by Vivendi Environnement (the "Company") with the French *Commission des opérations de bourse* on April 18, 2002 under number R.02-068. The Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F, when filed, will contain substantially all of the information set forth in this Report on Form 6-K and certain additional information not included herein. The Company is required to file the Annual Report on Form 20-F with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission by no later than June 30, 2002.



Annual Report **2001**

VIVENDI
Environnement

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We make some forward-looking statements in this document. When we use the words “aim(s),” “expect(s),” “feel(s),” “will,” “may,” “believe(s),” “anticipate(s)” and similar expressions in this document, we are intending to identify those statements as forward-looking. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this document. In particular, from time to time in this document we state our expectations in terms of revenue to be generated under new contracts recently won or awarded or from new investments made and new assets or operations acquired, though we may have not yet commenced operations under these new contracts nor operating these new assets and operations at the time we make these statements. These revenue estimates are based on our management’s current assumptions regarding future sales volumes and prices, which are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that may cause actual sales volumes and prices to differ materially from those projected. As a result, actual revenue recorded under these new contracts or from these new investments, assets and operations may differ materially from those set forth in this document. Other than in connection with applicable securities laws, we undertake no obligation to publish revised forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. We urge you to review and consider the various disclosures we make concerning the factors that may affect our business carefully, including the disclosures made in “Key Information — Risk Factors” and “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.”

Unless otherwise indicated, information and statistics presented herein regarding market trends and our market share relative to our competitors are based on our own research and various publicly available sources.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Approximately 63% of our shares are currently owned by Vivendi Universal, a société anonyme incorporated under the laws of France. See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Major Shareholders.” From 1998 until December 2001, Vivendi Universal was known as “Vivendi”; before 1998 it was known as “Compagnie Générale des Eaux.” In this document, we generally refer to our parent company as “Vivendi Universal” (rather than as “Vivendi” or “Compagnie Générale des Eaux”) even when discussing events that took place when that company was operating under a different name. In addition, except as otherwise indicated or as the context otherwise requires, we use the term “Vivendi Universal” to refer to our parent company exclusive of its subsidiaries.

Unless otherwise indicated, all references made in this document to our competitive positions are in terms of revenue generated.

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PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not Applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

Dividends

Under French law and our articles of association (*statuts*), our statutory net income in each fiscal year, as increased or reduced, as the case may be, by any profits or losses carried forward from prior years, less any contributions to legal reserves, is available for distribution to our shareholders as dividends, subject to other applicable requirements of French law and our *statuts*.

Our management board will propose the approval by our shareholders of a dividend payment of €0.55 per share in respect of our 2001 fiscal year at our general shareholders' meeting to be held on April 25, 2002. On May 10, 2001, we paid a dividend of €0.55 per share in respect of the 2000 fiscal year to persons who held our shares on April 27, 2001. We did not pay dividends as a stand-alone company in respect of fiscal years before 2000. Dividends paid to holders of ADSs will generally be subject to French withholding tax at a rate of 25% which, subject to certain procedures and exceptions, may be reduced to 15% for holders who are residents of the United States. Certain holders of ADSs who are residents of the United States may be entitled to receive a subsequent payment representing the French *avoir fiscal*, or tax credit, in an amount generally equal to 15% or 50% depending on the beneficiary of any dividends paid by us, less applicable French withholding tax. See "Item 10. Additional Information—Taxation" for a summary of the material U.S. federal and French tax consequences to holders of ADSs. Holders of ADSs should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of an investment in the ADSs. Dividends paid to holders of ADSs will be subject to a charge by the depositary for any expenses incurred by the depositary of the ADSs in the conversion of euro to dollars.

Exchange Rate Information

Under the provisions of the Treaty on European Union negotiated at Maastricht in 1991 and signed by the then 11 member states of the European Union in early 1992, a European Monetary Union, known as EMU, was implemented on January 1, 1999 and a single European currency, known as the euro, was introduced. As of December 31, 2001, the following 12 member states had adopted the euro as their national currency: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. The legal rate of conversion between the French franc and the euro was fixed on December 31, 1998 at €1.00 = FF 6.55957 and we have translated French francs into euro at that rate.

Share capital in our company is represented by ordinary shares with a nominal value of €13.50 per share (generally referred to as "our shares"). Our shares are denominated in euro. Because we intend to pay cash dividends denominated in euro, exchange rate fluctuations will affect the U.S. dollar amounts that shareholders will receive on conversion of dividends from euro to dollars.

The following table shows the French franc/U.S. dollar exchange rate for 1997 and 1998 based on the noon buying rate expressed in French francs per \$1.00, and the euro/U.S. dollar exchange rate for 1999 through 2001 based on the noon buying rate expressed in U.S. dollars per euro. The information concerning the U.S. dollar exchange rate is based on the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the "Noon Buying Rate"). We provide the exchange rates below solely for your convenience. We do not represent that French francs or euro were, could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars at these rates or at any other rate. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has ceased publishing Noon Buying Rates for French francs and other constituent currencies of the euro. For information regarding the effect of currency fluctuations on our results of operations, see "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects."

Year	Period End	Average rate*	High	Low
Euro/U.S. dollar				
March 2002	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.86
February 2002	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.86
January 2002	0.86	0.88	0.90	0.86
2001	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.84
December 2001	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.88
November 2001	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.88
October 2001	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.89
2000	0.93	0.92	1.04	0.83
1999	1.00	1.06	1.18	1.00
U.S. dollar/French franc				
1998	5.62	5.90	6.17	5.41
1997	5.99	5.84	6.35	5.21

* For yearly figures, the average of the noon buying rates for French francs or euro, as the case may be, on the last business day of each month during the relevant period.

Solely for the convenience of the reader, this annual report contains translations of certain euro amounts into U.S. dollars. These translations should not be construed as representations that the converted amounts actually represent such U.S. dollar amounts or could have been or will be converted into U.S. dollars at the rate indicated or at all. The translations from euros to U.S. dollars in this annual report are based on €1.136 per U.S. dollar, the Noon Buying Rate in New York City for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on December 31, 2001. On April 17, 2002, the Noon Buying Rate was €1.123 per U.S. dollar.

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risk factors described below in addition to the other information presented in this document.

Risks Relating to Our Operations

We may suffer reduced profits or losses as a result of intense competition

Our business is highly competitive and requires substantial human and capital resources. Large international competitors and local niche companies serve each of the markets in which we compete. From time to time, our competitors may reduce their prices in an effort to expand market share or win a competitively bid contract. Competitors may also introduce new technology or services or improve the quality of their service. We may lose business if we are unable to match the prices, technologies or service quality offered by our competitors.

We perform a substantial portion of our business under contracts with governmental authorities and industrial and commercial clients. These contracts are often awarded and renewed through periodic competitive bidding. We may not be the successful bidder in the competition to obtain or renew these contracts. Our inability to replace a significant number of contracts lost through the competitive bidding process with comparable contracts or other revenue sources within a reasonable time could be harmful to our business and financial performance. Furthermore, we must commit substantial resources before we are assured of winning or renewing a contract. We may not win or successfully renew a contract despite incurring substantial expenses.

Our business operations in some countries may be subject to additional risks

While our operations are concentrated mainly in Europe, we conduct business in markets around the world. Sales generated in countries outside of Europe and North America represented approximately 5% of our total revenues in 2001. The risks associated with conducting business in some countries outside of western Europe, the United States and Canada can include slower payment of invoices, nationalization, social, political and economic instability, increased currency exchange risk and currency repatriation restrictions, among other risks. We may not

be able to insure or hedge against these risks. Furthermore, financing in countries with less than investment grade sovereign credit ratings may not be available. As a result, it may be difficult to create profit-making operations in developing markets.

Changes in energy prices and taxes may reduce our profits

Fuel is a significant operating expense for our transportation and waste management businesses. Fuel prices are subject to sudden increases as a result of variations in supply and demand. Although most of our contracts contain tariff escalation provisions that are intended to compensate us for increased costs incurred as a result of increased fuel prices, there may be developments, including delays between fuel price increases and the time we are allowed to raise our prices to cover the additional costs, that prevent those provisions from entitling us to full compensation. A sustained increase in energy prices could hurt our business to the extent we are not able to increase our prices sufficiently to cover the additional costs. Furthermore, governmental authorities from time to time impose increases in fuel taxes. Increases in fuel prices or taxes could raise our costs and reduce our profitability.

Governmental authorities could terminate or modify some of our contracts

Contracts with governmental authorities make up a significant percentage of our revenue. We are subject to various laws that apply to companies contracting with governmental authorities that differ from laws governing private contracts. In civil law countries such as France, for instance, government contracts often allow the governmental entity to modify or terminate a contract unilaterally in certain circumstances. Although we are generally entitled to full indemnification in the event of a unilateral modification or termination of a contract by a governmental authority, such modifications or terminations could reduce our revenue and profits if full indemnification is not available.

We may incur environmental liability in connection with our past, present and future operations

Each of our businesses is subject to extensive and increasingly stringent environmental laws and regulations. These laws and regulations govern, among other things, the quality of water intended for human consumption, the collection, treatment and discharge of waste water, the operation of landfills, the collection and disposal of hazardous waste and the operation of municipal waste incineration and co-generation plants. In some circumstances, we could be required to pay fines or damages under these environmental laws and regulations even if:

- we exercise due care in conducting our operations;
- we comply with all applicable laws and regulations; and
- the quantity of pollutant at issue is very small.

In addition, courts or regulatory authorities may require us to undertake investigatory and/or remedial activities, curtail operations or close facilities temporarily or permanently in connection with applicable environmental laws and regulations. We could also become subject to claims for personal injury or property damage. Being required to take those actions, or to pay environmental damages, could hurt our business substantially or affect our ability to obtain new business.

Our compliance with environmental laws is costly and may become more so in the future

We have made and will continue to make capital and other expenditures to comply with applicable environmental laws. For instance, governmental authorities may require us from time to time to incur expenditures for pollution control devices, or to upgrade, remove or retrofit equipment used in our operations. Each of our operations, moreover, may become subject to stricter laws, and correspondingly greater compliance expenditures, in the future. If we are unable to recover these expenditures through higher prices, this could adversely affect our operations and profitability.

We may not be able to retain or obtain required environmental licenses, permits and approvals

We need to maintain, renew or obtain a variety of permits and approvals from regulatory authorities to conduct each of our businesses. The process for renewing or obtaining these permits and approvals is often lengthy, complex and unpredictable. We may invest substantial resources in a project only to have a regulatory authority deny us a permit or approval necessary to complete or operate it. Moreover, a regulatory authority may grant a necessary permit or approval only after substantial delays and/or additional expenditures. The occurrence of any of these events could adversely affect our operations.

We may be required to sell our interest in FCC or to finance an investment in FCC.

We have an indirect 27.9% stake in FCC, a leading provider of environmental management services in Spain and Latin America. Our interest consists of a 49% stake in a holding company that owns 57% of FCC's outstanding shares. We have also created a number of joint ventures with FCC that operate a significant part of our environmental management business in Spain and Latin America. With our acquisition of our participation in FCC from Vivendi Universal, we became a party to an agreement with the controlling shareholder of FCC, Ms. Esther Koplowitz, who is a member of our supervisory board and owner of the remaining 51% of the holding company, pursuant to which Ms. Koplowitz has the right to buy our interest in FCC's holding company in the event that Vivendi Universal ceases to hold a majority interest in our company (the "call option"). The exercise price of the call option would be equal to the purchase price we paid to Vivendi Universal or, if lower, the market value of FCC's shares. If the call option is exercised at a time when the market price of those shares is low, we would be required to sell our interest in FCC upon disadvantageous terms. In addition, a sale of our interest in FCC could impede our efforts to expand our activities in Spain.

The agreement also gives Ms. Koplowitz an option (the "put option"), exercisable between April 18, 1998 and October 6, 2008, to sell to Vivendi Universal the remaining interest in the holding company at a price based on the average market price of FCC's common stock over the three months prior to exercise. The exercise price of the put option is capped at the lower of seven times FCC's EBITDA and 29.5 times FCC's earnings per share in the last fiscal year. We have agreed to purchase from Vivendi Universal any stake it acquires under the put option. Pursuant to that agreement, if the put option is exercised, we would ultimately own 100% of the holding company that controls FCC. Under these circumstances, Spanish law would require us to launch a public tender offer for all the shares of FCC not owned by the holding company, which represent approximately 43% of FCC outstanding shares. The price per share of the offer would be determined by the Spanish stock exchange authorities. If based on the price of FCC's common stock on February 28, 2002, the price for the remaining 43% would be approximately €1.29 billion, subject to adjustment by the Spanish stock exchange authorities. The costs of purchasing the remaining interest in FCC and of consummating the tender offer for the remaining public interest in FCC may be substantial.

We may not be able to meet anticipated capital requirements for some transactions

We routinely engage in projects that require us to seek substantial amounts of funds through various forms of financing. Our ability to arrange financing for projects and the costs of capital depend on numerous factors, including general economic and capital market conditions, the availability of credit from banks and other financial institutions, investor confidence in our businesses, the success of then-current projects, the perceived quality of new projects and provisions of tax and securities laws that are conducive to raising capital. We may forgo attractive business opportunities and lose market share if we cannot secure financing on satisfactory terms.

Currency exchange and interest rate fluctuations may negatively affect our financial results and the price of our shares

We hold assets and liabilities, earn income and pay expenses of our subsidiaries in a variety of currencies. Our financial statements are presented in euro. Therefore, when we prepare our financial statements, we must translate our assets, liabilities, income and expenses in other currencies into euro at then-applicable exchange rates. Consequently, increases and decreases in the value of the euro in respect of these other currencies will affect the value of these items in our financial statements, even if their value has not changed in their original currency. For example, an increase in the value of the euro may result in a decline in the reported value, in euro, of our interests held in foreign currencies, particularly in the United States, where we have recently made a number of significant acquisitions of companies and assets that are valued in U.S. dollars. Although we seek to limit the impact of these

fluctuations in currency exchange rates by financing our local operations and acquisitions, to the extent possible, in local currency, we may not be able to fully offset the effects of these fluctuations on our financial statements. To the extent these fluctuations have a negative effect on our financial condition as presented in our financial statements, the price of our shares could decline.

In addition, because we have a significant amount of debt outstanding, our results of operation and financial condition may be affected by changes in prevailing market rates of interest. We manage this exposure to interest rate risk by setting a target fixed rate for a significant part of our debt, which we achieve either through fixed rate debt or interest rate hedging activities. Including debt covered by our hedging activities, at December 31, 2001 approximately €9 billion of our debt (representing 49% of our total debt outstanding) was subject to fixed interest rates. Fluctuations in interest rates may also affect our future growth strategy. A rise in interest rates may force us to finance acquisitions or operations or refinance existing debt at a higher cost in the future, which may lead us to decide to curtail or delay our then current expansion plans.

Risks Relating to Our Relationship with Vivendi Universal

We are controlled by Vivendi Universal

Vivendi Universal owns approximately 63% of our outstanding shares. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Major Shareholders." Accordingly, under French law and our by laws (statuts), Vivendi Universal will be able to control all decisions to be taken by our shareholders (unless its ownership interest subsequently falls below 50%), except those that require a super-majority vote. The matters Vivendi Universal will continue to control, either directly through its majority voting power or indirectly through its control of the membership of our supervisory board and management board, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- any transaction substantially affecting our scope of activities;
- any determinations with respect to mergers or other business combinations;
- our acquisition or disposition of substantial assets;
- our financing;
- changes to the agreements relating to our relationship with Vivendi Universal and the enforcement of those agreements against Vivendi Universal; and
- payment of dividends on our ordinary shares.

Members of our supervisory board and management board may have conflicts of interest

Some of the members of our supervisory and management boards have a substantial amount of their personal financial portfolios in Vivendi Universal ordinary shares and options to purchase Vivendi Universal ordinary shares. Their ownership of Vivendi Universal ordinary shares could create conflicts of interest when they are faced with decisions that could have different implications for Vivendi Universal and us. Conflicts could arise when the supervisory or management boards make decisions with respect to, for example, dividends to be paid by our company and transactions between our company and Vivendi Universal.

We could lose use of the "Vivendi" trademark

We entered into a 5-year licensing contract with Vivendi Universal that allows us to use the name "Vivendi Environnement" on June 20, 2000, which is renewable for additional 5-year periods. This contract, however, could be terminated in the event that Vivendi Universal ceases to hold a controlling interest in our company. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Related Party Transactions." If this contract is not renewed upon its expiration, or is terminated, we would be required to change our corporate name within two years of non-renewal or termination. This development could have a negative impact on our image and our ability to attract new business.

Other Risks

Preemptive rights may not be available for U.S. persons

Under French law, shareholders have preemptive rights (droits préférentiels de souscription) to subscribe for cash issuances of new shares or other securities giving rights to acquire additional shares on a pro rata basis. U.S. holders of our shares may not be able to exercise preemptive rights for our shares unless a registration statement under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is effective with respect to those rights or an exemption from the registration requirements imposed by the Securities Act is available. We may from time to time issue new shares or other securities giving rights to acquire additional shares at a time when no registration statement is in effect and no Securities Act exemption is available. For example, in December 1999 we issued warrants to acquire new shares to all our shareholders, but those warrants are only exercisable outside the United States or by "qualified institutional buyers" in the United States.

We are permitted to file less information with the SEC than a company incorporated in the United States

As a "foreign private issuer," we are exempt from rules under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that impose some disclosure and procedural requirements for proxy solicitations under Section 14 of the Exchange Act. Additionally, our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and "short-swing" profit recovery provisions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and related rules with respect to their purchases and sales of our shares. Moreover, we are not required to file periodic reports and financial statements with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies with securities registered under the Exchange Act. Accordingly, there may be less information concerning our company publicly available than there is for those U.S. companies.

The ability of holders of our ADSs to influence the governance of our company may be limited

Holders of our ADSs may not have the same ability to influence corporate governance with respect to our company as would shareholders in some U.S. companies. For example, the depositary may not receive voting materials in time to ensure that holders of our ADSs can instruct the depositary to vote their shares. In addition, the depositary's liability to holders of our ADSs for failing to carry out voting instructions or for the manner of carrying out voting instructions is limited by the deposit agreement. Finally, except under limited circumstances, our shareholders do not have the power to call shareholder meetings.

ITEM 4: INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

The legal and commercial name of our company is "Vivendi Environnement." Vivendi Environnement is a *société anonyme à directoire et conseil de surveillance*, a form of stock corporation, incorporated in 1995 pursuant to the French commercial code for a term of 99 years. Our registered office is located at 36-38 avenue Kléber, 75116 Paris, France, and the phone number of that office is 33 1 71 75 0000. Our agent in the United States is Stephen P. Stanczak. He can be reached at United States Filter Corporation, 40-004 Cook Street, Palm Desert, CA 92211.

Historical Background

On December 14, 1853, Compagnie Générale des Eaux was founded by Imperial decree and won its first public service concession for the distribution of water in the city of Lyon, France. Compagnie Générale des Eaux continued to develop its activities in France by obtaining concessions in Nantes (1854), Nice (1864), Paris (1860) and its suburbs (1869). The French model was quickly reproduced internationally with concessions won in Venice (1880) and Istanbul.

Compagnie Générale des Eaux expanded its business into the water treatment industry in 1884 by winning, among others, a contract with the city of Reims, France, and its research and development activities led to the construction near Nice, France, in 1909 of the first water sterilization-by-ozone plant in the world. Compagnie Générale des Eaux broadened the scope of its water activities with the creation of Sade, a water-related engineering and treatment company, in 1918 and the acquisition of Tuyaux Bonna in 1924.

Compagnie Générale des Eaux experienced very strong growth during the first half of the 20th century in its water services business in France.

In 1967, Compagnie Générale des Eaux broadened its expertise in environmental services with the operations of its first household waste incineration and composting plants. It reinforced its position in the waste management industry and entered the transportation industry with its investment in Compagnie Générale d'Entreprises Automobiles ("CGEA"), a provider of transportation and waste management services, which was followed by its acquisition in 1980. During the same year, Compagnie Générale des Eaux regrouped all of its operating subsidiaries specializing in the design, engineering and execution of potable water and wastewater treatment facilities in a single company under the name "OTV."

In 1981, Compagnie Générale des Eaux became the leading provider of energy services in France with the acquisition of Compagnie Générale de Chauffage.

Compagnie Générale des Eaux accelerated its international expansion during the 1980's, particularly in the United States, where it acquired PSG and commenced operating the world's largest household waste incineration plant (Miami, Florida), and in Europe, where it acquired General Utilities, a provider of water distribution services in the United Kingdom.

In parallel to the development of its environmental services, Compagnie Générale des Eaux also developed its communication activities with the acquisition in 1983 of an interest in CANAL +, a French pay television operator, and the creation in 1987 of S.F.R., a French mobile phone operator. It continued to expand these activities during the 1990's with significant commercial developments on each of the five continents.

In 1998, Compagnie Générale des Eaux changed its name to "Vivendi" and renamed its water subsidiary "Compagnie Générale des Eaux" to distinguish the separate existence of its two main operating segments: communications and environmental management services.

In October 1998, to further extend its geographic reach, Vivendi purchased a 49% interest in the holding company that controls FCC, a Spanish public company that is the leading provider of urban waste management and the second largest provider of water and wastewater services in Spain.

In April 1999, Vivendi acquired United States Filter Corporation, the leading water treatment services and equipment company in the United States, followed by the acquisition in July 1999 of Superior Waste Services, Inc.,

the fourth-largest solid waste treatment company in the United States, which it combined with the U.S. industrial services and hazardous waste-related operations of Waste Management Inc. that it also acquired in 1999.

In 1999, Vivendi created Vivendi Environnement, to which it contributed or sold all of its environmental management operations, which are now conducted under the names "Vivendi Water" (water), "CGEA Onyx" (waste management), "Dalkia" (energy services) and "CGEA Connex" (transportation). Our first full fiscal year as the main holding company for all of Vivendi's environmental management businesses was 2000.

On July 20, 2000, our shares were listed on the Premier Marché of Euronext Paris in connection with an initial public offering of our shares in France and in an international private placement. In August 2001, our shares were included in the CAC 40, the main equity index published by Euronext Paris. In October 2001, we listed our shares, in the form of American Depositary Shares, for trading on The New York Stock Exchange.

In December 2000 Dalkia entered into an agreement with Eléctricité de France (EDF), the French state-owned electricity utility, pursuant to which Dalkia's energy services operations were consolidated with those of EDF. In accordance with this agreement, EDF acquired in December 2000 and January 2001 an interest in Dalkia, while Dalkia purchased certain energy services operations from EDF. See "Item 4. Information on the Company — Business Overview — Our Services — Energy Services" for a description of these transactions.

In December 2001, our main shareholder, Vivendi Universal (the new name of Vivendi), sold a block of our shares representing 9.3% of our total share capital, reducing its equity participation in our company from 72% to 63% of our total share capital. We also distributed in December 2001 free warrants to all of our shareholders, which are exercisable until March 2006. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Major Shareholders."

Our principal capital expenditures and divestitures since we began operations in 1999 are described under "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects." Material capital expenditures currently in progress include those associated with the continued expansion of our existing businesses. These expenditures are being financed with cash flow from operating activities. Material divestitures currently in progress include the transfer of part of our interest in Dalkia's parent company as part of the strategic transaction with EDF described above and several disposals of non-core assets in our water business described in "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects."

Major Developments in 2001

We were awarded a significant number of long-term contracts in 2001 that are expected to generate in aggregate €24.5 billion in total revenue over the life of these contracts. In particular, we announced the following developments during 2001 (the months indicated below correspond to the month in which the transaction was made public, the related contract was executed or the transaction was closed, as applicable):

- In January, we won a contract for the treatment and distribution of potable water and the collection and treatment of wastewater in Prague, Czech Republic (approximately 1.2 million inhabitants) until 2013 (with expected average annual revenue of €110 million). We also won the renewal of our contract to operate the integrated urban transportation network of the city of Bordeaux, France, until 2008, which includes bus, boat and tram lines.
- In February, we won two outsourcing contracts, as the lead member of a consortium, for the provision of water, wastewater treatment and electricity services in the cities of Tangiers and Tetouan, Morocco during 25 years (with expected total revenue of €4.5 billion). We also participated in the privatization of 50% of the assets of Combust, a Danish regional bus operator, with an investment of €30 million.
- In March, we were chosen by the city of Incheon, South Korea (2.4 million inhabitants), to build and operate two important wastewater treatment plants for 20 years (with expected total revenue of €400 million). We entered into an industrial outsourcing contract with Hynix Semiconductors in South Korea, to operate for 12 years four ultra-pure water production plants and two wastewater and industrial effluents treatment facilities (with expected total revenue of €900 million). We also won a contract to provide household waste collection services in the most important area of downtown Singapore for 5 years (with expected average annual revenue of €10 million).

- In April, we were awarded the partial privatization of the municipal services of Görlitz, Germany (with expected total revenue of €650 million) where we will provide water, waste management, energy and transportation services. We also acquired Liikor AS, a regional bus operator based in Tartu, Estonia, and an 85% participation in the company responsible for the provision of municipal services in the city of Kielce, Poland.
- In May, our subsidiaries Onyx and Dalkia won a 30-year contract to provide integrated management of municipal waste in the city of Sheffield, U.K., where they will also provide waste-to-energy services and operate the urban heating network (with expected average annual revenue of €67 million). We acquired 65% of Marius Pedersen's waste management activities in Denmark, Sweden, the Czech Republic and Slovakia (with expected annual revenue of €174 million), which be conducted through Marius Pedersen Onyx Holding. Through Vivendi Water, we entered into a 10-year contract with Millennium Chemicals Inc., the second largest producer of titanium dioxide in the world, for the design, construction and operation of industrial effluent treatment facilities in France (with expected total revenue of €165 million, including expected equipment sales). We were also chosen by Westlake Chemical Corporation, a U.S. chemicals group, to manage industrial effluents at two of its production sites in Lake Charles for 15 years.
- In June, we were awarded, for ten years, the first outsourcing contract for water and wastewater services granted in Sweden by the city of Norrtälje (with expected total revenue of €25 million). Through the "Aquiris" franco-belgian consortium led by Vivendi Water, our main water subsidiary, we won a contract for the construction and operation for 20 years of the wastewater treatment plant for northern Brussels, Belgium (1.1 million inhabitants), which will be one of the largest wastewater treatment facilities in Europe (with expected total revenue of €1.3 billion). We also won a contract to build and operate for 15 years an energy co-generation plant for Astra Zeneca in Macclesfield, United Kingdom, with a capacity of 23MW.
- In July, a consortium led by Vivendi Water (and in which we have a 40% interest) was selected by Ambito Territoriale Ottimale (ATO) de Latina, located to the south of Rome, Italy, to manage the water and wastewater services of 38 municipalities in the region (600,000 inhabitants) during 30 years (with expected average annual revenue of €64.5 million) in the context of an outsourcing of public services. We also acquired Yellow Transportation, a passenger transportation company based in Baltimore, Maryland for €21.8 million, and we won a bid for the privatization of the BBA transportation network in the Brabant region of The Netherlands (with expected total revenue of €700 million over 6 years), which currently carries over 50 million passengers each year. Our contract for the operation of the light rail line in Sydney, Australia, was also renewed for 7 years.
- In August, we were selected by Spolchemie, a leading Czech chemicals company, to collect and treat wastewater at its industrial site located at Usti Nad Labem, in North Bohemia, Czech Republic, during 10 years (with expected average annual revenue of €2 million). We also won a bid for the privatization of the Pekaes interurban transportation networks of Sanok and Lancut, in Poland, and were chosen for the operation of an urban transportation network in Tczew, Poland.
- In September, we won, through a consortium, a contract to build and operate one of the largest seawater desalination plants in the world at Ashkelon, Israel (with expected total revenue of €900 million). We also won a public tender for the operation of the bus network of Maastricht, The Netherlands for six years (with expected average annual revenue of €25 million), and were chosen by Pfizer, a U.S. pharmaceutical company, for the treatment of solvents at 400 of its laboratories in the United Kingdom. We were also awarded a contract for the collection and treatment of waste in Bromley, one of the most important urban areas in London, for 14 years (with expected total revenue of €250 million) and commenced construction of the first hazardous waste treatment center in continental China at Tianjin, which has over 8 million inhabitants. We also won a contract with the French Ministry of Defense for the management and maintenance of electrical heating and cooling systems at its "Cit  de l'Air" site in Paris during three years (with expected total revenue of €5.5 million).

- In October, we won a contract to design and build a complete water supply system for the main industrial complex of Borregard Industries, an important Norwegian chemicals group, in Sarpsborg, Norway. We also entered into an 10-year alliance with the Australian Antarctic Division (which manages the activities of the Australian government in the Australian zone of Antarctica) to participate in the preservation of the Antarctica continent. We acquired a majority interest in two co-generation plants that supply the heating network of the city of Usti Nad Labem in the Czech Republic (with total thermal capacity of 534MW) and entered into a 7-year contract to supply electricity to SCE, the electricity distribution company in Usti Nad Labem (with expected total revenue of €45 million). We also became the second largest energy services supplier in Italy with the acquisition of SIRAM for €108 million.
- In November, we were awarded the management of the regional bus lines in the city of Ashdod and the bus network of the city of Tiberias, in Israel, and we won contracts to manage the heating network of the city of Tallinn, Estonia, for 30 years, and the heating network of the cities of Vilnius and Alytus, Lithuania, for 15 years (with expected average annual revenue of €84 million in Vilnius and €12.5 million in Alytus). We also won a contract to restore and expand three wastewater treatment plants in the Illawara region, located to the south of Sydney, Australia (with expected total revenue exceeding €84 million).
- In December, we won a 25-year outsourcing contract in the context of the privatization of the municipal provider of water services in the cities of Tarnowskie Gory and Miasteczko Slaskie in Poland (with expected total revenue of €125 million), and a 15-year contract to provide a full range of environmental management services for Usinor's new plant in Vega do Sul, Brazil (with expected average annual revenue exceeding €20 million). In France, we won a 20-year contract with the Marne departmental labor union for the treatment of waste (with expected total revenue of €192 million). We also acquired a tri-generation plant and entered into a contract to provide industrial services to the Videocolor plant in Anagni, Italy, of Thomson Multimedia for 10 years (with expected total revenue of €93 million). We entered into three contracts for waste treatment and waste-to-energy services in Taiwan for 20 years (with expected total revenue of €1.3 billion) and we won two public bids in the United States to operate urban bus transportation networks in Columbia, South Carolina (with expected average annual revenue of €6 million) and Fairfax, Virginia (with expected average annual revenue of €7 million during 3 years). We were also awarded the largest contract for the recovery of land in Europe, relating to AGIP's abandoned industrial site in Italy where hydrocarbon filtration has resulted in high levels of land contamination.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Our Market

Traditionally, environmental management services, which include water treatment and distribution services, waste treatment and recovery services, energy services (excluding the production, trading and sale of electricity) and transportation services, have been provided in an uncoordinated manner, each by a different entity. A provider of energy services, for example, would not also offer water treatment or waste disposal services, nor would it integrate its services with those of a customer's other environmental service providers. Public authorities and industrial and commercial companies, moreover, have typically met many of their own environmental needs without looking to private firms that specialize in these areas. This situation has changed fundamentally in recent years, however, as industrial and commercial companies have continued to expand on a global scale and increasingly require environmental management services providers with a global reach that matches the international scope of their customers' operations.

We are leading a trend toward the creation of comprehensive packages of large-scale, customized, integrated environmental management services to governmental and private clients around the world. We believe that we possess the core competencies necessary to provide our environmental management services in an integrated, global manner, including:

- long-term contract management—the ability to win and successfully manage long-term contracts (12 to 30 years) with public authorities and industrial and commercial companies;

- operating within highly regulated or contractually restricted conditions—the ability to conduct operations while satisfying complex legal requirements and to adapt quickly to evolutions in those requirements;
- workforce management—the ability to successfully convert government employees or non-core environmental services employees of an industrial or commercial company through training and management into a competitive, technically expert, core environmental services workforce;
- financial strength and the ability to finance large-scale environmental infrastructure projects to meet a wide range of customer needs;
- technical expertise—the ability to manage complex, technologically advanced environmental operations at multiple sites creatively and efficiently and to coordinate those operations so as to provide a seamless package of integrated services of consistently high quality; and
- global scale—the ability to bring all the foregoing skills to bear in key markets around the world.

We believe that demand for integrated, customized packages of environmental management services is likely to grow around the world significantly for the following reasons:

- Major investment in environmental projects and services is needed because of increasingly stringent environmental standards, the need to provide growing urban populations with adequate environmental services and the aging of existing environmental infrastructure. According to United Nations estimates, for example, there will be almost three billion people without access to safe drinking water and more than four billion people without adequate sanitation by 2025 if investment in environmental projects does not increase. A related trend is increased public demand for high-quality and extremely reliable environmental products and services.
- Governments throughout the world face budgetary constraints and often lack the technical and operational skills of private sector firms to address environmental issues efficiently, just as public demand for high-quality, efficient environmental services is increasing. As a result, governmental authorities are increasingly turning to the private sector to address their environmental needs. For example, our revenue in transportation has grown by 800% over the last ten years, in part because the European Commission encourages the delegation of transit system management to private operators.
- Industrial and commercial companies are increasingly delegating tasks outside their core areas of expertise to third parties in order to reduce costs and comply with increasingly stringent environmental standards. Few industrial or commercial companies have core competencies in environmental services; consequently, the market for outsourced environmental services is expanding.
- Public and private entities are increasingly attempting to simplify the administration of their complex operations by outsourcing a wide variety of responsibilities to a single partner, creating an opportunity for companies capable of offering a broad range of environmental management services in an integrated fashion.
- Large private firms and public authorities increasingly recognize that a “one size fits all” approach will not meet their unique and changing needs. As a result, demand for customized environmental management services has grown.
- The increasingly multinational profile of many large industrial and commercial firms encourages them to outsource non-core activities to companies with similar geographic reach to simplify administration and ensure they receive consistent service at each of their facilities.

We think that each of these trends, taken individually, has created significant opportunities for companies with our expertise, and, taken as a whole, they allow us to provide innovative, integrated environmental management services in markets around the world on a one-stop shopping basis. Our subsidiary, Global Environnement, pools the resources of each of our four operating divisions for customer projects on the basis of each customer’s needs and each project site’s environmental requirements. Global Environnement develops fully integrated service offerings and permits our customers to benefit from a relationship with a single counterparty that coordinates the application

of the different skills required by each customer. For example, because each industrial sector faces different specific environmental challenges, we have created specialized teams led by our Industrial Markets Department to guarantee continuity in the solutions we offer. In addition, the employee training programs developed by our *Institut de l'Environnement Urbain* ("Urban Environment Institute") allow us to integrate within our own personnel several designated employees of our customers in order to form specialized teams that are particularly suited for a specific project.

Our Business

We are the leading provider of environmental management services in the world and we increasingly provide our services in innovative, integrated and customized packages. We provide environmental management services to a wide range of public authorities, industrial and commercial customers and individuals around the world. Our revenue from services to public authorities represented 66% of our total revenue in 2001, while our industrial and commercial customers represented 34% of total revenue in 2001.

In particular, the development of our industrial customer base has become a major growth factor in our business. Our expertise in multi-service solutions, the complementary nature of the skills and capabilities of each of our operating divisions assembled in a single global offering and the ability to deliver customized solutions on each of the five continents allow us to respond to the demands of our large industrial customers. As a result, services to industrial customers represent a steadily increasing share of our revenue, growing by 15% from 2000 to 2001.

While we have sales worldwide, our largest market is Europe and, to a lesser extent, the United States. In 2001, we generated 42.5% of our revenue in France, 30.8% in the rest of Europe, 21.4% in North and South America and 5.3% in the rest of the world. We are not materially dependent upon any particular customer, and no one contract represented more than 3% of our revenues in 2001.

Our Strategy

Our overall strategy is to use our broad range of services and extensive experience to capitalize on increased demand for reliable, integrated and global environmental management services. The major elements of this strategy are to:

- **Leverage our expertise, leading market positions and strong financial position to deliver strong internal growth**

Providing environmental services has been the core business of our company and its predecessor for nearly 150 years. We have demonstrated technological, financial and management expertise and routinely enjoy success in bidding for contracts offered through public tenders by public authorities and industrial companies. We have vast experience in the management of long-term relationships with public authorities. We also have a track record of using our technological and management expertise to deliver the highest quality of service at the most competitive cost. We intend to use our broad range of expertise and experience to take advantage of increasing demand for privatized and outsourced environmental management services. Our business generated internal growth of 7.5% in 2001 and 11% in 2000.

- **Develop unique, integrated, multi-service offerings**

We are integrating our environmental operations to meet increasing demand for comprehensive environmental management services. We expect that industrial and commercial companies will increasingly seek a single one-stop environmental management services provider that coordinates the performance of many of their non-core activities. In September 2000, for example, we won a contract to provide integrated energy and waste services at Novartis' site in Basel, Switzerland, one of the largest industrial environmental services contracts ever signed (with expected total revenue of €900 million over 7 years). Another more recent example is the outsourcing contract for environmental-related industrial services that we won in December 2001 for Usinor's new plant in Vega do Sul, Brazil, which includes the transformation and distribution of electricity, the production and distribution of industrial gas and the integrated management of the entire water and waste cycles (with expected total revenue of €300 million over 15 years and an investment of approximately €45 million). We are also increasingly

providing integrated environmental management services to public authorities. For example, we recently won an outsourcing contract for the municipal services of the city of Görlitz, Germany (which include water, waste management, energy services and transportation services), through the acquisition of 74.9% of the Stadtwerke, which has 420 employees that serve approximately 80,000 people and generated total consolidated revenue of 120 million deutsche marks (€65 million) in 2001 for 10 years.

- **Achieve and maintain “best-in-class” performance in each of our business segments by investing in technology and personnel**

The projects we undertake require extensive technical know-how and excellent management capabilities. We make significant investments in both technology and personnel training to ensure that we deliver the highest quality environmental services possible. Our goal is to achieve and maintain best-in-class service across our business segments.

- **Seize opportunities arising from our worldwide reach**

Because our operations span the globe, we can offer multinational industrial companies a uniform quality of service, on the one hand, and centralized environmental services management, on the other. We are one of the only environmental services companies with the ability to offer services on a worldwide basis.

Our worldwide presence also allows us to quickly seize opportunities to enter markets that experience sustained growth of environmental management services in countries outside western Europe and North America. The extensive experience we have acquired in dealing with a wide variety of legal and political environments facilitates our entry into these markets.

- **Focus on high value-added environmental services**

We intend to focus on providing high value-added environmental services and to limit our exposure to low-margin commodity supply businesses. This focus will also enable us better to take advantage of our core strength: our ability to provide creative, customized, integrated environmental services to clients with large, geographically diverse and complex operations. In line with our strategy to focus on our environmental services business, we launched a divestiture program for non-strategic assets pursuant to which we generated proceeds of €598 million in 2001. For example, in November 2001 our subsidiary U.S. Filter Corporation sold its interest in Johnson Screen as the first step in a process that led to the execution of an agreement for the sale of its interest in Filtration and Separation Group (FSG) in 2002, which generated aggregate proceeds (including proceeds from the sale of Johnson Screen) of approximately U.S. \$500 million. The closing of the sale of FSG is subject to approval by applicable antitrust authorities, which are expected to render their decision in the first half of 2002.

- **Make opportunistic acquisitions to expand our service offerings and geographic reach**

We intend to acquire environment-related companies when the opportunity to do so on favorable terms arises. The purpose of these acquisitions will be to expand the portfolio of services we can offer clients and to extend our geographic reach. We believe that successful acquisitions in key areas will significantly enhance our ability to provide high value-added services in growing markets.

Our Services

We are a world leader in services related to the environment. We have operations in over 100 countries on each of the five continents providing water to over 110 million people, treating 47 million tons of waste and satisfying the energy requirements of hundreds of thousands of buildings for our industrial, municipal and individual customers.

We believe that we offer a more comprehensive array of environmental services than any other company in the world. We have the expertise, for example, to supply water to and recycle wastewater in a customer's facility, collect, treat and recover waste generated in the facility, supply heating and cooling services and optimize industrial processes used in the facility, all in an integrated service package designed to address the customer's unique circumstances.

Our operations are conducted primarily through four subsidiaries, each of which specializes in a single business segment: Vivendi Water (for water), Dalkia (for energy services), Onyx (for waste management) and Connex (for transportation). We also have a 49% interest in, and shared control over, the holding company that controls FCC, a Spanish group that operates in the construction industry and provides a range of environmental-related services.

The following table shows the contribution of selected geographic markets to the revenue of our business segments and to our consolidated revenue for 2001, after elimination of all inter-company transactions:

2001 Revenue (€ billions)	Waste		Energy	Transportation	FCC	Consolidated	%
	Water	Management	Services				
Europe	8.44	3.76	3.94	2.93	2.27	21.34	73.3%
<i>of which France</i>	<i>6.19</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.73</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>12.36</i>	<i>42.5%</i>
Americas	4.23	1.76	0.02	0.04	0.18	6.23	21.4%
Rest of the world	0.97	0.39	0.06	0.13	0.00	1.55	5.3%
<i>of which Africa-Middle</i>							
<i>East</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>1.9%</i>
<i>of which Asia-Pacific</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>3.4%</i>
Total	13.64	5.91	4.02	3.10	2.45	29.12	100%
in %	46.9%	20.3%	13.8%	10.6%	8.4%	100%	

Water

Vivendi Water, our main water services subsidiary, is the world's leading provider of water services and one of the leading designers and manufacturers of water treatment facilities, equipment and systems for industrial and commercial companies in the world. With its 86,000 employees around the world, Vivendi Water operates in over 100 countries and serves over 110 million people in the world through over 7,000 operating contracts. Vivendi Water's three main subsidiaries are Compagnie Générale des Eaux, which is the leading water and waste water services company in Europe and has operations worldwide, United States Filter Corporation, which, according to PW Financing, an industry publication, is North America's leading water services and equipment company, and Vivendi Water Systems, a designer and provider of water treatment systems and installations.

The following table shows the consolidated revenues and operating income of our water operations in each of the last three fiscal years, after elimination of all inter-company transactions:

Water (€ millions)	2001(1)	2000(1)(2)	1999(2)
Revenue	13,641	12,768	10,467
Operating income	1,122	1,021	763

(1) Includes 50% of the results of the water services activities of Proactiva, our joint venture with FCC. See "— Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas (FCC)."

(2) Restated to reflect the changes in our accounting methods and presentation of accounts in 2001. See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects — Overview — Presentation of Information in this Section — Changes in Accounting Methods and Presentation of Accounts — Changes in Income Statement Presentation."

We generated 69% of our water revenue in 2001 from contracts with municipalities, 26% from commercial and industrial customers and 5% from the individual consumer sector.

Vivendi Water manages a large number of municipal water and wastewater services around the world, including, in France, Paris and its suburbs, Lyon and Marseilles, and in the rest of the world, Berlin (Germany), London's suburbs (U.K.), Budapest (Hungary), Bucharest (Romania), Adelaide (Australia), Tampa Bay (U.S.), Tianjin (China) and Libreville (Gabon). Vivendi Water also has approximately 40,000 industrial clients, including General Motors, Conoco, Hyundai, Danone and British Petroleum (BP). About two-thirds of Vivendi Water's individual customers are in North America, with the remainder located mainly in Europe.

Our water division possesses a strong and structured global network that enables our clients to benefit both from the same quality of service at each of our geographic sites and from a service offering adapted to each local context. With operations around the world, Vivendi Water contributes to limit the waste of water resources and to reduce pollution levels. We believe that our water activities will continue to benefit in 2002 from new contracts and plans to increase productivity that have been implemented. Vivendi Water's objective is to intensify the conquest of new industrial clients, while maintaining its position as strategic partner in the management of potable water and wastewater municipal services in Europe and the United States. We expect increased commercial penetration in the United States, as well of the continued implementation of our divestiture program relating to non-strategic assets of U.S. Filter Corporation. In Asia, Europe and Morocco, we hope to capitalize on our current growth dynamic and benefit from the significant growth potential of these markets. We also intend to consolidate Vivendi Water's leading position in the design and production of water treatment systems for industrial customers, continue to develop our research efforts to achieve constant technological advances, and develop new services for individuals. Regarding services to individuals, through Culligan we intend to pursue our development in United States and particularly in Europe.

We provide the following services and products:

- *Municipal and Industrial Outsourcing.* The main focus of our water business is on the management and operation of water and waste water treatment and distribution services for public authorities and industrial customers. Through Vivendi Water, we provide integrated services that cover the entire water cycle, from collection from natural sources and treatment to storage and distribution to collection and treatment of waste water. Our activities include the design, construction, management and operation of large-scale, customized potable water plants, wastewater treatment and recycling plants, potable water distribution networks and wastewater collection networks. We also provide water purification-related services to end users.

Municipal Outsourcing. Our company and its predecessor have provided outsourced water services to public authorities in France and in the rest of the world for more than 150 years under long-term contracts adapted to local environments, and we use our experience, technology and know-how to capitalize on the worldwide trend towards privatization of municipal water and wastewater services.

In France, Vivendi Water operates in over 8,000 municipalities in France under the trade name "Générale des Eaux," where it distributes water to approximately 26 million people and treats wastewater generated by approximately 17 million people. In a competitive environment in which a number of municipalities choose to provide public services through concession contracts with private operators, Générale des Eaux won 41 new contracts in 2001. In addition, we obtained the renewal of 141 existing contracts out of 184 contracts that were reopened for public tender in 2001. The 43 contracts that were not renewed represent only 0.8% of our 2001 water revenues in France, which continued to grow despite these non-renewed contracts.

In Europe, Vivendi Water is one of the leading companies in the market for services to public authorities by winning a number of significant contracts, including in:

- Prague (Czech Republic), where we will take over until 2013 the treatment and distribution of potable water and the collection and treatment of wastewater of the city, with approximately 1.2 million inhabitants (with expected average annual revenue of €110 million);
- Ambito Territoriale Ottimale (ATO) de Latina (a province located to the south of Rome, Italy, which comprises 38 municipalities and 600,000 inhabitants), in the context of an outsourcing of public services relating to potable water and wastewater services during 30 years awarded to a consortium led by Vivendi Water and in which we hold a 40% interest (with expected average annual revenue of €64.5 million); and
- Brussels (Belgium), where, through the franco-belgian Aquiris consortium, we will build and operate for 20 years one of the largest wastewater treatment plants in Europe serving 1.1 million people (with expected total revenue of €1.3 billion).

Vivendi Water was awarded its first contracts in Poland, where it will manage the water and wastewater services of the cities Tarnowskie Gory and Miasteczko Slaskie for 25 years (with expected total revenue of €125 million), and in Sweden in the city of Nortäjle, which is the first Swedish municipality to outsource its water and wastewater services (with expected total revenue of €25 million over 10 years). Together with its presence in Germany and Hungary, these services reinforce Vivendi Water's advances in municipal outsourcing in Europe.

In Africa, Vivendi Water won, as the lead member of a consortium, the management of the water distribution, wastewater treatment and electricity services of the cities of Tangiers and Tetouan (Morocco) for 25 years (with expected total revenue of €4.5 billion), where we will also work to develop and modernize related infrastructures, expand the local population's access to these essential services, reduce the wasteful use of water and energy and monitor the quality of water distributed. Our modernization efforts will include the training of approximately 2,000 people that will work locally in the context of this project. We were also awarded a 10-year concession for the country-wide distribution of water in Niger.

In Israel, Vivendi Water, as a member of a consortium, was chosen to build and operate during 25 years in Ashkelon, Israel, one of the largest seawater desalination plants in the world, which will provide fresh water to approximately 700,000 people (with expected total revenue of €900 million).

In North America, Vivendi Water continued to develop its municipal outsourcing activities, where it won a number of contracts including a contract to build and operate during 20 years one of the most important sludge treatment plants in the district of Chicago, Illinois, and a contract to treat wastewater for the city of Naugatuck, Connecticut for 20 years (with expected total revenue of €76 million). Vivendi Water will also provide supplemental equipment in the context of a contract signed in 1999 with the city of Palm Springs, California.

In Asia, where we have operations in Thailand, Malaysia and China, Vivendi Water recently commenced operating the potable water plant in Chengdu, China, which serves approximately 3.2 million people, and was chosen to build and operate during 20 years two important wastewater treatment plants for the city of Incheon, South Korea, which has 2.4 million people inhabitants (with expected total revenue of €400 million).

Industrial Outsourcing. Despite the difficult economic conditions in 2001, Vivendi Water's industrial outsourcing activities in Europe and Asia were not affected. We won a number of major contracts in 2001, including an industrial effluent management contract with Millennium Chemicals, the second largest producer in the world of titanium oxide (according to Millennium Chemicals' estimates), to design, build and operate wastewater treatment facilities in Thann (Alsace) and Le Havre (Normandy) in France, which is the largest contract to date in France relating to industrial effluents (with expected total revenue of €165 million over 10 years, including expected equipment sales). We also entered into contracts with Spolchemie, a leading Czech chemicals company, to collect and treat wastewater at its main production site at Usti Nad Labem (North Bohemia), in the Czech Republic, where Vivendi Water already has a strong presence (with expected average annual revenue of €2 million for 10 years), Hynix Semiconductors Corp., in South Korea, to operate for 12 years four ultra-pure water production plants and two wastewater treatment units (with expected total revenue of €900 million), Westlake Chemical Corp., one of the principal global chemicals groups, to manage for 15 years its industrial effluents at two of its production sites in Lake Charles, U.S.A., and Equistar to manage its industrial water and effluents in Clinton, U.S.A.

Our contracts with industrial and commercial enterprises generally last three to ten years, but some last as long as 20 years.

- *Water Treatment Systems and Equipment.* Through United States Filter Corporation and Vivendi Water Systems, Vivendi Water is one of the world's leading designers and manufacturers of water and waste water treatment equipment and systems for public authorities and private companies. Vivendi Water treats ground water, surface water and wastewater using a wide range of separation processes and

technologies and we engineer customized systems to reduce or eliminate water impurities. Vivendi Water's recycle/re-use systems provide customers with the ability to circulate treated water back into plant processes, thereby reducing water usage, operating costs and environmental damage.

Vivendi Water also designs, engineers, manufactures, installs, operates and manages standardized and semi-standardized water equipment and systems designed to treat water for particular public service and commercial and industrial uses. The large number of installations we construct and operate gives us a competitive advantage in terms of cost, performance and reliability, especially for services to commercial and industrial firms. For example, many manufacturing processes—particularly those used in the food and beverage, pharmaceutical, microelectronics, paper, chemical processing and oil/ petrochemical industries—require treated water to improve product quality and reduce equipment degradation. We use a broad range of physical, biological and chemical treatment technologies that can be combined and configured to treat water to a customer's individual specifications.

Through SADE and other subsidiaries of Compagnie Générale des Eaux, Vivendi Water also constructs and repairs urban and industrial water and wastewater networks in France and around the world.

Vivendi Water experienced a good level of growth in its water treatment systems and equipment business in 2001. Despite a challenging economic environment in the United States, U.S. Filter Corporation was awarded a significant number of equipment contracts with municipalities and industrial customers. In the United States, we hope to capitalize on Vivendi Water's know-how in sophisticated water treatment to consolidate its market positions.

Municipalities. In China, several municipalities, including Tianjin, Wujin, Xinxiang, Putian, Zhuhai, Dafang and Benghu, have chosen Vivendi Water to upgrade existing or install new potable water treatment plants. In Australia, Vivendi Water was chosen to restore and expand three water treatment plants in the Illawara region (300,000 inhabitants), located to the south of Sydney (with expected total revenue of €84 million). In Jordan, Vivendi Water won a contract to upgrade and enlarge the wastewater treatment plant of the city of Ramtha (with expected total revenue of €9.5 million). In the United States, U.S. Filter Corporation won a contract to install a water micro-filtration system at the Snyderville Basin in Utah, which provided potable water to several sites of the Winter Olympic Games, and a contract to install an innovative sludge treatment system in Chattanooga, Michigan.

Industrial and Commercial Companies. Vivendi Water was also awarded a number of contracts by industrial and commercial firms around the world in 2001, including a contract to design and deliver a pretreatment system to TransAlta, a major electricity utility in Saint-Laurent du Quebec, Canada, a turnkey contract with Dead Sea Works, a world leader in the potassium industry, for the installation of a wastewater crystallization treatment system in Israel. In addition, Fujian Petrochemical Co. chose Vivendi Water for the installation of a wet air oxidation process for the wastewater treatment unit of its refinery, and Borregard Industries, an important Norwegian chemicals group, awarded Vivendi Water a contract to design and build the complete water supply system for its main industrial complex in Norway.

- *Services to Individuals.* Through United States Filter Corporation, Vivendi Water provides bottled water to North American and European consumers under the "Culligan" brand (serving approximately 5,000,000 homes around the world), as well as a variety of point-of-entry and point-of-use water treatment products such as water softeners. Through approximately 100 bottling locations, Culligan purifies directly its drinking water which is distributed through a wide network of over 820 dealerships, which include approximately 180 company-owned dealerships in the United States, Canada and Europe and approximately 640 franchises in North America. Our bottled water sales are made principally through short-term contracts that are often renewed, typically automatically.

In 2001, despite limited growth in its overall sales, Culligan recorded an increase in sales of bottled water, particularly in Europe, but also in the United States. In France, Vivendi Water formed Doméo, a joint venture with the U.K. group Home Service Limited, which offers individuals an emergency plumbing repair service under the "Générale des Eaux Services" trademark.

Waste Management

Through Onyx and our participation in FCC, we the third largest waste management company in the world and one of the largest in Europe, with over 70,000 employees around the world treating 47 million tons of waste each year and serving over 74 million people in 48 countries on five continents. Our principal markets are in Europe and North America. We also provide waste management services in the Asia/Pacific region, where we are one of the market leaders. We also conduct waste operations in Latin America through Proactiva, our joint venture with FCC. See “—Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas (FCC).”

The following table shows the consolidated revenues and operating income of our waste management operations in each of the last three fiscal years, after elimination of all inter-company transactions:

Waste Management (€ millions)(1)	2001(2)	2000(2)(3)	1999(3)
Revenue	5,914	5,260	3,475
Operating income	393	394	276

- (1) Does not include results of FCC.
- (2) Includes 50% of the results of the waste management activities of Proactiva, our joint venture with FCC. See “— Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas (FCC).”
- (3) Restated to reflect the changes in our accounting methods and presentation of accounts in 2001. See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects — Overview — Presentation of Information in this Section — Changes In Accounting Methods and Presentation of Accounts — Changes in Income Statement Presentation.”

Through Onyx and our participation in FCC, we have become the main global provider of integrated waste management services—which include solid, liquid and hazardous waste management—to companies, on-site and off-site, around the world, including Ford, General Motors, Renault, Rhodia, Novartis, Bayer (with expected total revenue of €45 million over 5 years) and Motorola. Onyx also designs, builds and operates integrated solid waste disposal, treatment and recycling systems for municipalities such as Hampshire County, the cities of Sheffield and Bromley (with expected total revenue of €250 million over 6 years) in the United Kingdom and the district of Nantes in France. With a leading global treatment network that covers all technologies, Onyx is one of the few providers of on-site services to large industrial companies on the five continents.

Excluding Proactiva’s waste management activities, we have waste management contracts with approximately 265,000 industrial and commercial clients worldwide, which represented approximately 62% of our waste management revenues in 2001 (with the remaining 38% corresponding to contracts with local public authorities). Our contracts with industrial and commercial clients cover a broad range of waste management services, including collection, recovery and treatment.

We perform most municipal solid waste management services under contracts with municipalities or regional authorities. Waste contracts with public authorities typically cover collection, transfer, recovery and treatment of waste. Municipalities and regional authorities in each of our markets are increasingly outsourcing a broad range of waste management and related services to service providers that offer integrated waste services.

Onyx’s core business consists of the collection, recovery (sorting and recycling) and treatment of municipal, commercial and industrial waste (solid, liquid and hazardous). Onyx also provides a broad range of related services such as urban, commercial and industrial cleaning and recovery and treatment of land in abandoned industrial sites. Our waste management operations fall into two broad categories: waste collection and related services and waste treatment. For example, Onyx, in association with Dalkia, was chosen to take over the integrated management of waste and energy in the city of Sheffield, U.K. (with 500,000 inhabitants and 260,000 tons of waste each year) for 30 years (with expected average annual revenue of €67 million). Pursuant to this contract, we will provide waste collection services and develop recycling services through selective collection, waste disposal site management and the construction of a recycling unit. We will also operate a waste-to-energy plant and build a new plant with a capacity of 225,000 tons, and develop an existing urban heating network.

The duration of our waste contracts usually depends upon the nature of the services we provide, applicable local regulations and the level of capital expenditure the contract requires us to make. Collection contracts usually last from three to five years. The length of treatment contracts ranges from one year for operations in landfills that

we own to up to 30 years for contracts involving the construction, financing and operation of new waste treatment facilities. Collection contracts with industrial and commercial customers typically last one to three years, while treatment contracts with these customers last an average of five years.

Onyx's main goals are to develop its waste treatment capabilities, strengthen its offering to industrial clients by capitalizing on its expertise in the complete waste management chain and its ability to generate synergies with our other operating divisions, consolidate its international network and broaden its technological lead in waste treatment and recovery.

- *Waste collection and related services*

- *Collection and Transfer.* Onyx collected approximately 31.5 million metric tons of waste from residences, communal depositories and industrial and commercial sites in 48 countries around the world in 2001, compared to 30 million metric tons in 2000. Onyx provided residential waste collection services to more than 47 million people in 2001. Onyx was recently chosen to manage waste collection and treatment for Alexandria, the second largest city in Egypt with 3.5 million inhabitants, as a result of which it became one of the first operators to develop European waste management technology in the Middle East. Onyx collects approximately 2,500 metric tons of residential waste each day in Alexandria and employs over 3,000 people in its Egyptian operations. Onyx was also awarded a 5-year household waste collection contract for the most important area of downtown Singapore in 2001 (with expected average annual revenue of €10 million).

Onyx have also developed hazardous waste collection services for its industrial and commercial customers, including specialized collection services for specific types of waste. For example, in France Onyx has developed "Medicollecte," a medical waste collection service, which includes medical waste advice provided by Onyx's health professionals. Onyx collected approximately 2.3 million metric tons of hazardous waste in 2001. Onyx also offers its industrial and commercial clients a range of services related to the collection of hazardous waste, such as preliminary studies of future waste collection needs and waste tracking after collection.

Onyx transports collected waste to transfer and sorting stations, recycling, recovery and treatment centers. Hazardous waste is usually transported in specially constructed containers, tankers or semi-trailers to specialized treatment centers.

- *Sorting and Recycling.* Recycling generally involves the selective or separate collection of paper, cardboard, glass, plastic, wooden and metal waste that customers either separate into different containers or commingle with other recyclable materials. Customers are increasingly separating different types of recyclable waste into separate containers, which requires selective collection services. Onyx received approximately 6 million tons of solid waste at its 184 sorting, recycling and transfer units in 2001, of which 4.3 million tons were recycled, including 1.8 million tons of paper and 2.5 million tons of non-paper materials collected from household, industrial and commercial sites. Onyx also provides disassembly and recycling services for complex waste products at specialized treatment centers, such as electric and electronic products and used vehicles.

Recyclable material is sold to intermediaries or directly to industrial and commercial clients. Onyx is one of the European leaders in recycling waste paper and cardboard and has substantial waste paper recycling operations in the United States. Sorting and recycling are also becoming larger components of the environmental management services we provide to industrial and commercial companies. We design and develop recycling systems that enable our industrial and commercial customers to optimize their production chains by reusing certain waste by-products generated in the manufacturing process, such as our glass recycling system that enables electronic consumer products companies to reuse glass waste in their tube production cycles after treatment at one of Onyx's recycling centers.

- *Commercial and Industrial Cleaning.* Onyx cleans industrial sites, primarily petrochemical, auto manufacturing and food processing plants, offering specialized services such as ultra high-pressure cleaning, clean-room cleaning and tank cleaning. Onyx also cleans a variety of commercial facilities, including offices, train stations, subways, airports, museums and supermarkets. Onyx offers its commercial and industrial cleaning services in most industrialized countries, including the United States, Canada, France, Germany, Australia, Sweden and Norway. Onyx has developed advanced technological cleaning systems, including specialized robots, that enhance the quality of the cleaning services offered, reduce the time required to complete cleaning operations and increases the safety of employees. The quality of our cleaning services for food-processing plants, which operate under strict hygiene requirements and regulations, have recently been recognized with the granting of an ISO 9001 certification.
- *Urban Cleaning.* Onyx provides a broad range of urban cleaning services for over 4,000 cities around the world, including London, Paris, Madrid and Chennai (formerly known as Madras), India. In Chennai, for example, Onyx collects over 1,200 metric tons of waste and cleans over 1,000 kilometers of urban streets each day. Onyx's services include mechanized street cleaning, treatment of building façades to eliminate graffiti and other markings and treatment and deep-cleaning of surfaces to remove paint, solvents, oil, chewing gum and other items. Onyx has developed a range of sophisticated mechanized cleaning equipment to ensure the quality and efficiency of our services. Onyx also provides cleaning services required after significant road accidents.

- *Waste treatment*

Onyx treated approximately 47 million metric tons of waste at its landfills, its incineration and energy production centers, its composting centers and its hazardous waste treatment centers in 2001. For example, Onyx recently became one of the leading waste treatment companies in the Scandinavian region with the acquisition of a 65% controlling interest in a new company created to conduct the waste management operations of Marius Pedersen, a Danish foundation, particularly in Denmark, Czech Republic and Slovakia. We expect that the alliance with Marius Pedersen will generate an expected average annual revenue of €174 million.

- *Non-hazardous Solid Waste.* Onyx treats approximately 43 million tons of non-hazardous solid waste each year through landfill deposits, incineration or composting. Industrial and commercial solid waste are mainly deposited in landfills, while household waste is also incinerated and composted. In 2001, Onyx was chosen by Rhodia for the treatment of solid waste at six additional sites in France. Onyx also won important waste management contracts with Huttenwerke Krupp Mannesmann, in Germany, and with Worsley Alumina, one of the world leaders in aluminum production, in Australia.
- *Landfills.* Onyx treats 24 million tons of non-hazardous solid waste a year in 140 different landfills. Onyx has developed expertise in waste treatment methods that minimize emission of liquid or gaseous pollutants, allowing Onyx to manage landfills under strict environmental regulations. 88 landfills are now equipped to recover and treat their biogas emissions, which experts estimate produce a greenhouse effect 20 times greater than carbon dioxide emissions. At 23 of its landfills, Onyx recycles biogas by converting it into energy.
- *Waste-to-energy and Incineration.* Onyx operates 68 waste-to-energy recovery and incineration plants to incinerate approximately 8.1 million tons of non-hazardous solid waste per year, the majority of which is urban waste. Energy is mostly generated by the heat created from incinerating waste at these plants. Onyx sells this energy principally to district thermal networks or electricity providers. Waste-to-energy recovery and incineration is often used in densely populated areas where landfill space is scarce or in cases where waste is not suitable for recycling. Onyx continuously develops innovative waste-to-energy procedures to broaden the range of waste materials that may be converted into energy and to optimize the production of energy. Onyx has also developed techniques that enable its waste-to-energy recovery and incineration plants to

operate in strict compliance with environmental regulations, such as its smoke and ash treatment processes.

- *Composting.* Onyx composts approximately 2 million metric tons of waste a year at 80 composting production units. Onyx sells a portion of the composted waste for use as fertilizer. In addition, Onyx and Vivendi Water have jointly installed a sludge composting unit within Vivendi Water's wastewater treatment plant for the region of Saint-Cyprien, Western Pyrenees (80,000 inhabitants) in France. Composted with Onyx's expertise, the sludge becomes a high-end composted waste product that may be sold as an organic supplement. The commercialization of the resulting compost product depends on the quality of sludge, which in turn depends on the quality of the wastewater treatment procedure. Our composted sludge is the first type of composted sludge product approved and authorized for sale in France. Our composted sludge solution contributes to the sustained fertility of agricultural lands that are running out of organic elements.
- *Industrial Hazardous Waste.* Onyx treats 3.2 million tons of industrial hazardous waste each year in 31 treatment facilities, primarily in the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Hungary, Israel, Taiwan and South Korea. Onyx also recently commenced the construction of the first industrial hazardous waste treatment facility in continental China, at the city of Tianjin (with over 8 million people), and we and Rhodia created a joint venture company for the treatment of industrial hazardous waste in South Korea under the name "Eco Services Korea." The principal methods used for treating industrial hazardous waste are:
 - incineration for organic liquid waste, solvents, salted water and sludge;
 - solvent recycling;
 - stabilization of residues followed by treatment in specially-designed landfills; and
 - physical-chemical treatment of inorganic liquid waste.
- *Recovery of Polluted Industrial Sites.* Onyx has recently commenced leveraging its expertise in waste management to provide treatment and related services for the recovery of land in abandoned industrial sites where unmanaged waste treatment or industrial accidents have resulted in high levels of contamination. Onyx's engineers design, develop and implement treatment and recovery strategies on a case-by-case basis for each industrial site.
- *Liquid Waste Management.* Onyx's liquid waste management operations focus principally on pumping and transporting liquid effluent associated with water treatment sewage networks and oil residues to treatment centers. Onyx is one of the world's leaders in the collection of oil residues with approximately 115,000 tons collected in 2001. Onyx also provides pumping and transportation services to industrial and commercial companies on short notice following accidents and other incidents involving liquid waste. Onyx has developed liquid waste management procedures that emphasize environmental protection, such as the on-site collection, recycling and reuse of water during the provision of its liquid waste management services. In 2001, for example, Onyx began treating the solvents produced at 400 laboratories of Pfizer in the United Kingdom.

Energy Services

Dalkia, our main energy services subsidiary, is the leading provider of on-site energy management and transformation services in a rapidly growing European market. With operations in 30 countries, Dalkia employs approximately 37,000 people around the world. Dalkia also offers a wide range of industrial utilities and facilities management services to respond to a growing demand, almost non-existent ten years ago, for outsourcing solutions for of these services.

In December 2000 Dalkia entered into an agreement with EDF that enables it to provide its energy services in strategic partnership with EDF. Recent changes to the European regulatory framework applicable to electricity providers have lifted a number of limitations on the ability of these utilities to provide other energy-related services.

Traditionally, European electricity providers have been operated as monopolies under a regulatory framework designed to prevent their monopoly in power generation from giving them unfair advantages in other markets. A recent European Union directive, which was transposed into French law in February 2000, requires member states to deregulate their electricity production, transportation and distribution markets. In the new regulatory environment, a growing number of electricity users will be allowed to deal with the power provider of their choice. At the European Summit on Market Liberalization held in March 2002, European leaders issued a joint statement that "the Council and Parliament will adopt, as soon as possible in 2002, proposal permitting European consumers other than individual homes to freely choose their [power] provider from 2004." We believe that this evolving regulatory environment presents a major opportunity for companies that can provide integrated energy services and that through a combination of our energy, industrial utilities and facilities management services operations and EDF's power generation assets, we will be well placed to take advantage of it.

Pursuant to Dalkia's agreement with EDF, EDF acquired in December 2000 and January 2001 a 28% stake in Dalkia in exchange for a contribution of approximately €850 million. In early 2001, EDF acquired an additional 6% interest in exchange for contributing one of its subsidiaries to Dalkia. In addition, Dalkia purchased certain energy services operations of EDF for €103 million, and EDF purchased interests in two of Dalkia's subsidiaries for a total of €627 million. As the deregulation process continues and limits on EDF's ability to provide energy services are further removed, we have agreed that EDF's stake in Dalkia will eventually rise to 50% (on financial terms that are based on the then market value of Dalkia).

Dalkia provides its energy services primarily through three subsidiaries: Dalkia France, Dalkia International and Edenkia. Because EDF has retained a monopoly on providing power in France to individuals and to businesses that use less than 16 gigawatts of electricity per hour, EDF is prohibited from providing integrated energy services to those customers. Such customers are therefore served by Dalkia France, an entity owned 100% by Dalkia. EDF is not represented on the board of directors or management of Dalkia France. Dalkia International serves foreign customers that are eligible to purchase integrated energy services. EDF owns 24% of Dalkia International. The third subsidiary, Edenkia, provides customized integrated energy services, including supply and management of energy at each site, to eligible industrial and commercial customers in France and to strategic clients in other countries.

The strategic partnership with EDF contributes to strengthen the spirit of service that characterizes Dalkia. In addition, Dalkia's ability to customize its service offerings is greatly enhanced by the complementary expertise of each of our other operating divisions. Dalkia's extensive international network enables it to accompany its clients in their international expansion and to offer the same quality of service through local teams. The broad range of services offered by Dalkia enables its clients to optimize their energy management from the production of energy through the operation of systems and equipment maintenance.

The following table shows the consolidated revenues and operating income of our energy services operations in each of the last three fiscal years, after elimination of all inter-company transactions:

<u>Energy Services (€ millions)</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000(1)</u>	<u>1999(1)</u>
Revenue	4,017	2,988	2,671
Operating income	224	191	169

(1) Restated to reflect the changes in our accounting methods and presentation of accounts in 2001. See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects — Overview — Presentation of Information in this Section — Changes In Accounting Methods and Presentation of Accounts — Changes in Income Statement Presentation."

Public authorities represented 59% of Dalkia's revenue in 2001, with the remaining 41% reflecting revenue generated by services to industrial customers.

Dalkia's main goals are to strengthen its leadership in its core energy services business, particularly by seeking to obtain the approval in 2002 of a 100% increase in its 2001 research and development expense budget, to accelerate its international development by offering services of the same quality through local teams, and to continue to develop its services for industrial customers, principally through its "energy supply plus services" offering on a global scale as a result of its strategic partnership with EDF.

We provide the following energy services:

- *Energy Management*

Energy management consists of operating heating and cooling systems to provide comfortable living and working environments and redesigning and operating existing energy systems to maximize their efficiency. Dalkia manages some 55,000 heating systems in France and 10,000 elsewhere in Europe, representing 65,000 heating systems in Europe. Dalkia provides integrated energy services, including in most cases system construction and improvement, energy supply, system management and maintenance, to about 40,000 private, industrial, commercial and residential customers.

Dalkia is also Europe's leading operator of large "district" heating and cooling systems. In district systems, thermal energy is generally produced centrally and distributed through pipes to dispersed locations. Dalkia does not ordinarily own the systems it operates. Rather, in most cases, public authorities own the systems and delegate to Dalkia the responsibility of building, managing, maintaining and repairing them. The systems operated by Dalkia heat and cool a wide variety of public and private facilities, including schools, hospitals, office buildings and residences.

Dalkia currently manages more than 250 district heating and cooling systems in Europe, mainly in France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and central and eastern Europe. In France, Dalkia operates 180 district heating and cooling systems, about half of those in existence. Dalkia continued to strengthen its presence in Italy with the acquisition of SIRAM, the second largest Italian heating management company, for €108 million in 2001. SIRAM possesses an undisputed expertise in the management of complex contracts with public and commercial clients, particularly in the health industry. Dalkia is also expanding rapidly in central Europe. For example, in 2001 Dalkia acquired, in the Czech Republic, a majority interest in two co-generation plants (with a total generation capacity of 594 thermal MW) that supply the heating network of the city of Usti Nad Labem, located to the north of Prague, and won a 7-year electricity supply contract with SCE, the electricity distribution company in Usti Nad Labem. Dalkia has also held majority interests in two major participants in the Czech district heating market since 1998. As a result of these acquisitions, according to Bohemia Invicta, a Czech industry association, Dalkia is currently the leading heat producer and the second largest power producer in the Czech Republic. In addition, Dalkia has set up a number of energy services companies in central and eastern Europe, in many cases in partnership with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. These companies include Prometheus RT (Hungary), Dalkia Romania Srl (Romania), UAB Litesko (Lithuania), Dalkia Termika S.A. (Poland), Dalkia a.s. (Slovakia) and AS Eraküte (Estonia).

Dalkia offers innovative multi-energy and remote management solutions to ensure cost effectiveness, reliability and environmental protection. When practicable, Dalkia uses renewable energy and alternative energy sources such as geothermal energy, biomass (organic material), heat recovered from household waste incineration, "process" heat (heat produced by industrial processes) and thermal energy produced by co-generation projects.

According to a study by the French Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry based on 2000 data, Dalkia is the French leader in co-generation (the simultaneous production of electricity and heat) and on-site power production. Under a typical co-generation contract, Dalkia provides a governmental or private customer with heat at a favorable price in exchange for the right to produce electricity through co-generation on the customer's premises. French law requires EDF to purchase co-generated power at specified rates. Dalkia sells EDF the power it produces through co-generation under a 12-year contract. Dalkia's total electric power production capacity (including co-generation facilities, peaking plants and stand-by generating units) is 3,000 MW in Europe, including 2,000 MW in France.

- *Industrial Utilities*

Dalkia started providing industrial utilities services several years ago as many of its customers were beginning to outsource non-core industrial activities such as the production and distribution of steam heat and compressed air. Dalkia has become a leading provider of industrial utilities services in France and the United Kingdom, and has developed expertise in the analysis of industrial processes,

productivity enhancement and the operation, maintenance and servicing of equipment. Dalkia's expertise and services offerings were increased in 2001 with the integration of Clemessy, an industrial services subsidiary of EDF, into Dalkia's industrial utilities business and the creation of Dalkia Technologies, in which Dalkia holds a 67% interest, through an alliance with Faure Ingénierie, a French company specializing in the design, construction and operation of controlled-atmosphere and clean room facilities. Dalkia Technologies provides services relating to the design and operation of controlled-atmosphere and clean room facilities for computer, electronics, food processing, chemical and pharmaceutical companies.

In 2001, Dalkia won a contract to build and operate for 15 years a new energy co-generation plant for Astra Zeneca in Macclesfield, United Kingdom. With a capacity of 23MW, this new plant is expected to commence operating at the end of 2002 and will supply steam and electricity to Astra Zeneca's pharmaceutical production facilities. Because this new plant will operate using natural gas, which is a "clean" fuel supply, it is expected to contribute significantly to the reduction of carbon emissions in accordance with the objectives of the Kyoto protocol.

In addition, in December 2001 Dalkia entered into an energy and industrial services contract with Videocolor, a subsidiary of Thomson Multimedia, which operates a technology-intensive plant in Anagni, Italy, that produces approximately 3 million cathodic tubes for screens and televisions each year. In connection with the outsourcing by Videocolor of its energy generation activities and industrial services, Dalkia acquired the tri-generation plant (with a capacity of 12MW) that generates electricity, heat and cold air for Videocolor's production processes and entered into a services contract with Videocolor for 10 years (with expected total revenue of €93 million).

Dalkia and EDF are also developing a broad range of comprehensive energy solutions for eligible industrial and commercial customers that combine power generation with industrial services, which Dalkia and EDF believe will be increasingly demanded by our customers. In 2001, Dalkia and EDF jointly created Edenkia, through which they aim to enable eligible customers to improve the performance of industrial sites in terms of management of energy, cost and production efficiency. Shortly after its creation, Edenkia was awarded a contract by the French Ministry of Defense for the management and maintenance of electrical heating and cooling systems at its "Cit  de l'Air" site in Paris, which houses the French Air Force's headquarters, to reduce energy costs, improve the reliability of electricity distribution and upgrade and optimize the operation and maintenance of facilities (with expected total revenue of €5.5 million over 3 years).

- *Facilities Management*

In a further response to the increasing popularity of outsourcing, Dalkia has recently added facilities management to its portfolio of services. The support services Dalkia offers range from electrical and mechanical equipment maintenance to secretarial services.

Dalkia provides energy services to both public and private customers. Dalkia's public customers include public authorities in suburban Paris, Lyon and Nice (France), London (UK), Ostrava (Czech Republic), Bratislava (Slovak Republic) and Tallinn (Estonia). We also won contracts in 2001 to provide energy services to public authorities in the cities of Vilnius (with expected total revenue of €1.3 billion over 15 years) and Alytus (with expected total revenue of €200 million over 15 years) in Lithuania. Industrial and commercial customers include international groups such as Eurolysine (Ajinomoto group), Michelin, Renault, Smurfit, Solvay and Unilever. Dalkia's facilities management customers include public institutions and private firms including Alstom, Bull and Philips France. Dalkia also provides, in association with Vivendi Water, residential services to individuals through Proxiserve, a joint French subsidiary of Dalkia and Vivendi Water, which provides heating, air conditioning and plumbing services to individuals. The primary market for Dalkia's energy services is Europe. Latin America is potentially an important market for Dalkia's facilities management business, as is the Asia/Pacific region for its heating and cooling system activities.

The majority of Dalkia's energy services contracts involve heating systems management. Contracts to operate district heating systems are typically long-term, lasting up to 20 years. Contracts to operate other heating systems for public or private clients may last up to 16 years. Industrial utilities management contracts usually expire after three

to five years, but occasionally run as long as 12 years if Dalkia provides co-generation services as well. We estimate that contracts in the facilities management sector are generally in the three- to five-year range. The average remaining term of Dalkia's energy services contracts is approximately seven years.

Transportation

With 49,000 employees around the world, Connex, our main transportation subsidiary, is the leading European private operator of ground passenger transportation services. Connex operates 236 rail and road networks in 20 countries (compared to 14 countries in 2000) and provides integrated and customized transportation solutions involving bus, train, tramway, metro, maritime and other complementary networks.

The following table shows the consolidated revenues and operating income of our transportation operations in each of the last three fiscal years, after elimination of all inter-company transactions:

Transportation (€ millions)	2001	2000(1)	1999(1)
Revenue	3,099	3,131	2,416
Operating income	112	105	94

(1) Restated to reflect the changes in our accounting methods and presentation of accounts in 2001. See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects — Overview — Presentation of Information in this Section — Changes In Accounting Methods and Presentation of Accounts — Changes in Income Statement Presentation."

Public authorities represented 95% of our transportation revenue in 2001, with the remaining 5% corresponding to services to industrial customers.

Connex operates road and rail passenger transportation networks under contract with national, regional and local transit authorities. The public authority with which Connex contracts generally owns the infrastructure Connex uses and typically establishes schedules, routes and fare structures for the networks that Connex operates and manages. The fares Connex charges passengers on its transportation networks are usually insufficient to cover its costs, and the public authority typically provides Connex a guaranteed minimum revenue payment or pays Connex a subsidy. Connex is also beginning to develop its rail freight operations with industrial and commercial clients by leveraging its experience in the operation of transportation networks and the relationship with industrial and commercial customers established by other operating divisions of our company. Connex seeks to increase profitability by reducing its operating costs and increasing traffic through improvements in system speed and reliability, service customization and vehicle comfort and safety. Connex also tries to reduce costs by rationalizing previously government-run operations.

The vast majority of Connex's transportation customers are the national, regional and local public authorities responsible for providing public transit services, which have been outsourcing the operation and maintenance of public transportation systems on a more frequent basis in recent years. In France and, increasingly, in other countries, contracts are usually based on the delegated public service management model. In France, recent legislative changes have implemented a policy of regionalization of transportation systems, under which French regional public authorities have increasing autonomy on the management of transportation services. In the United Kingdom, private operators run transportation networks under franchise agreements. The rail transportation network in the United Kingdom is regulated by the Strategic Rail Authority, which has broad power to impose rules regarding schedules, fare structure and safety. Ordinarily, Connex's rail contracts last up to 20 years, while its road contracts typically last from four to 12 years, a disparity mainly due to the greater investment required in the rail transportation sector.

Connex has contracts with over 4,200 public authorities to operate 236 rail and road networks (including 26 rail networks ranging from urban underground systems to regional networks), 20 integrated networks and 6 tramway networks. Connex expects that the outsourcing trend by public authorities will continue in the near future, particularly in Europe as European Union institutions are considering issuing regulations within the next two to three years that would require member states to introduce regulated competition in the provision of transportation services through the use of the delegated public service management model.

In France, Connex expects that its transportation network will be strengthened with the recent acquisition of the Verney transportation group in 2002. In Europe, Connex expects that the development of transportation services will continue in Northern and Eastern Europe, where the critical mass required for profitable operations has been reached. Connex also expects to capitalize the synergies between our different operating divisions in Germany, which is the most important European market with the largest European public transportation network, and in the United States, where we expect to leverage the expertise acquired in the management of transportation networks for large European cities.

Connex's main goal is to promote public transportation by continuously enhancing quality of service and developing less expensive pricing formulas for public authorities. Connex hopes to extend this concept of public transportation at competitive prices to Latin American and Asian cities. On a global scale, Connex seeks to improve the profitability of its networks through increased control over operating costs.

- *Urban Transportation*

Connex operates a number of "right-of-way" transit systems and bus networks and provides integrated services and alternative services. Connex operates 13,500 road vehicles and is responsible for driving, inspecting, cleaning and providing security on these vehicles, marketing, providing customer service, and maintaining, cleaning and providing security in the stations on its networks.

Right-of-way system operation. Connex operates tram and light rail lines in cities including Stockholm (Sweden), Sydney (Australia), Görlitz and Berlin (Germany) and Rouen and Saint-Etienne (France). Connex also operates a high frequency right-of-way bus route in Bogotá, Colombia that currently services approximately 700,000 people each day. This route has been specifically designed to improve traffic conditions in large cities in developing countries.

Bus network operation. Connex is the exclusive bus operator in a number of French cities, including Nice, Bordeaux, Nancy and Toulon as well as 40 other cities in France. Connex also operates lines in other European cities including London, Stockholm, Frankfurt and Warsaw, and was recently awarded a contract to operate the bus network in Maastricht, The Netherlands, for 6 years (with expected average annual revenue of €25 million).

Integrated services. Connex provides combinations of bus, tram, metro and train services in many cities on an integrated basis using coordinated ticketing systems. In Stockholm, for instance, Connex operates the metro, four tram lines and 20% of the bus network, all as part of a single system. In 2001, Connex was awarded a contract to operate a tramway network under construction in Barcelona, Spain with two local bus network operators in an integrated tram and bus transportation system. In other cities, Connex provides unimodal services that are integrated into a system served by multiple operators. Connex provides such integrated services in areas including suburban Paris, Rouen, London, Stockholm (operation of the Lidingöban network comprising the metro and other public transportation means, where Connex has agreed to guarantee punctuality, cleanliness, information and traffic increase), Sydney and Düsseldorf and was awarded contracts in 2001 to provide integrated tramway, trolley and bus transportation services in Görlitz, Germany and Saint-Etienne, France.

Alternative services. In a number of cities, Connex provides innovative, non-traditional transportation services to supplement conventional services. For example, Connex currently provides transportation-on-demand services through "Créabus," a minibus tracked by a global positioning system ("GPS") that replaces large buses during off-peak hours, and pedestrian-zone transportation services through "Iciéla", a transportation system that uses small electric cars to serve urban areas that are restricted to other vehicles. The "Créabus" service has been successfully introduced in Dieppe, Montluçon and several cities in the Ile de France department, in France, and the "Iciéla" system is currently being used in Amiens and Melun in France.

Connex also entered the urban transportation services market in the United States in 2001 with the acquisition of Yellow Transportation for €21.8 million, a transportation company based in Baltimore, Maryland, which has urban transportation operations in Washington, D.C., the second largest urban area in terms of traffic in the U.S. Connex currently offers urban transportation services in Washington, D.C.

through Yellow Transportation's fleet of vehicles. Yellow Transportation has 1,500 employees, operates 1,200 vehicles and carries approximately 7 million passengers each year.

- *Regional transportation*

Connex provides regional transportation services through the operation of road and rail networks. As with urban transportation services, Connex is responsible for designing, planning, operating, maintaining and providing security on the vehicles and stations it uses in its regional networks, as well as for ticket sales and customer service.

Rail transportation. Connex's most significant rail networks are in the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Australia. In the United Kingdom, Connex operates regional rail networks serving southern England through its subsidiary Connex South Eastern (under a contract that expires in October 2011). Connex is currently introducing new trains and upgrading existing trains (including by introducing a number of passenger amenities such as air conditioning and telephone and internet access) on the rail networks operated by Connex South Eastern. Another Connex subsidiary, Connex Transport UK, is currently preparing bids for a number of public tenders for the operation of other networks in the United Kingdom.

In Germany, Connex operates six regional rail networks, representing over 1,000 kilometers of rail lines, in six German states or *Länder*, including the NordWestBahn rail system in Lower Saxony and the NordOstseeBahn rail system in Schleswig-Holstein. In France, Connex operates a number of regional rail networks, covering approximately 850 kilometers, through contracts with local public authorities and Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer (SNCF), the French national railroad company. In Australia, Connex acquired a 50% participation in West Coast Railways, which operates several regional rail networks in the State of Victoria, in 2001.

Road transportation. In regional road transportation, Connex operates networks in France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, Spain and the Czech Republic. In 2001, Connex acquired 50% of the assets of Combus, a Danish regional bus operator with 580 vehicles, from Arriva plc, a U.K. transportation service provider, for €30 million. This acquisition provided Connex with additional revenue from its Danish operations of approximately €64 million in 2001, representing an increase of 50% in its activities in Denmark. Connex also acquired regional bus networks in Israel, Poland (through the privatization of the Pekaes interurban networks in Sanok and Lancut), Estonia (with the acquisition of AS Liikor, a bus operator based in Tartu) and the Czech Republic in 2001. In The Netherlands, Connex was awarded in July 2001 the privatization of the BBA transportation network in the Brabant region, which transports over 50 million passengers each year through 450 buses over 153 bus lines (with expected total revenue of €700 million over 6 years). BBA, which also operates 160 taxis, employees approximately 1,500 people and generated revenue of €113 million in 2001. As a result of these transactions, Connex believes that its Dutch operations will generate total annual revenue of €170 million in the future.

In Spain, Connex and FCC have created a joint venture company, Corporación Española de Transporte, to conduct passenger road transportation operations. We expect that Corporación Española de Transporte will be contributed to FCC-Connex, a holding company recently created jointly by FCC and Connex. In 2001, Corporación Española de Transporte acquired Portillo, one of the largest operators of regional transportation services in southern Spain. Corporación Española de Transporte currently provides regional transportation services to over 43 million passengers through approximately 550 vehicles in Spain.

Through its acquisition of Yellow Transportation in 2001, Connex also offers regional road transportation services in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and Connecticut in the United States. In December 2001, Connex won two public bids to operate bus networks in Columbia, South Carolina (with 44 vehicles and expected average annual revenue of €6 million) and Fairfax County, Virginia (with 85 vehicles and expected average annual revenue of €7 million during 3 years).

- *Freight*

Connex recently begun developing rail freight operations, primarily in France and Germany, with the intention of expanding these operations significantly in order to expand our industrial and commercial client base for our other environmental services and to implement its strategy of providing a complete range of services to industrial and commercial customers. Connex provides rail freight services primarily through the following three activities:

Regional Freight Networks. Connex operates a number of regional freight trains for customers such as the SNCF in France.

Management of private branch lines. Connex manages branch lines for customers in the automobile, petrochemical and refining industries that have plants connected to a national rail network. Facilities served include the Eisenach Opel plant in Thuringia, Germany, the Bitterfeld chemical complex in Saxony-Anhalt, Germany, the Claas agricultural machinery plant in Gütersloh, Germany and approximately 30 industrial and commercial sites in France and Germany.

Multi-modal transportation. Connex began providing multi-modal shipping services (or shipment of freight in containers that can be carried by either trains or trucks) in 2000. Daily multi-modal service between Paris and Milan began in October 2000, following Connex's acquisition of an interest in multi-modal operator TAB and the creation of T3M, Connex's joint subsidiary with TAB. In Germany, service between Ulm, Stuttgart and Mannheim began in February 2001.

In addition, Connex provides its industrial and commercial customers with passenger transportation services for their employees from and to its customers' sites.

- *Information Services*

Growth in our transportation business depends on increased use of public transportation networks, which in turn is closely related to the quality of service provided by these networks. To increase passenger frequentation on its networks, Connex's efforts focus on adequately matching service offerings with demand for these services, improving the reception of passengers and the user-friendliness of stations, making available more comfortable vehicles and the development of local information services relating to transportation systems for travelers.

Connex has developed "Optio," a complete information system for passengers (through a central telephone operator, internet site, wireless text messages, such as SMS, and wireless internet access, such as WAP) on available public transportation in a region, through which a single representative provides information to the customer on the entire itinerary, regardless of the operator. The Optio service is currently offered in the Oise region in France and in the cities of Bordeaux (France), London (U.K.) and Melbourne (Australia). In addition, Connex has developed "Connector Plus," a real-time information system for Australian subscribers that enables it to notify users of service interruptions or delays through wireless text message systems, such as SMS.

Connex has also recently launched several Internet sites that allow users to find their itineraries on local transportation systems in France, the United Kingdom and Australia. Connex has also commenced providing real-time information on available transportation systems to its subscribers through internet-enabled mobile phones or WAP mobile phones in the United Kingdom.

Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas (FCC)

FCC, a public company listed on the Madrid Stock Exchange since 1900, is one of Spain's largest companies with over 52,000 employees and a market capitalization of €2.91 billion as of December 31, 2001. FCC operates in a number of different environmental and construction-related industries. FCC's principal markets are located in Spain (where it is the leading waste management operator with a market share exceeding 40%) and Latin America, though it also has significant operations in the rest of Western Europe and the United States.

In October 1998, to exploit the growing demand for integrated environmental management services, Vivendi Universal acquired a 49% interest in the holding company that owns 57% of FCC from the controlling shareholder

of the holding company. In December 1999, Vivendi Universal transferred its interest to us. Our partner in FCC owns the remaining 51% of the holding company.

Our interest in the holding company that controls FCC is subject to a shareholders' agreement pursuant to which we share equally with our partner the holding company's right to be represented in the main executive bodies of FCC, i.e., the board of directors and executive committees of FCC and its subsidiaries. The holding company's articles of association also provide that certain important decisions, such as increases or decreases of share capital, amendments to the articles of association, mergers, spin-offs or dissolutions, require supermajority shareholder approval. None of these decisions, therefore, could be taken without the consent of both major shareholders. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Related Party Transactions."

The following table shows our consolidated revenues and operating income from FCC's activities in each of the last three fiscal years, after elimination of all inter-company transactions:

<u>FCC (€ millions)(1)</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000(2)</u>	<u>1999(2)</u>
Revenue	2,455	2,115	1,902
Operating income	231	208	185

- (1) Figures reflect a 49% share of FCC. Under French GAAP, we proportionally consolidate FCC based on our 49% interest in the holding company that controls it. Under U.S. GAAP, FCC would be accounted for using the equity method.
- (2) Restated to reflect the changes in our accounting methods and presentation of accounts in 2001. See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects — Overview — Presentation of Information in this Section — Changes In Accounting Methods and Presentation of Accounts — Changes in Income Statement Presentation."

FCC's main activities are:

- construction, which represented 45.6% of its 2001 revenue;
- waste management and water services, which represented 30.1% of its 2001 revenue;
- cement production, which represented 15.4% of 2001 revenue;
- transportation services and other activities related to the maintenance of public buildings, parking lots and airports, which represented 4.8% of 2001 revenue; and
- other services (including industrial logistics, air conditioning, vehicle imports and security), primarily through its majority interest in Gruycsa, which represented 4.1% of 2001 revenue.

We have created a number of joint ventures with FCC to operate or participate in different segments of our business, such as Proactiva, in which we have consolidated most of our water and waste treatment businesses in Latin America and the Caribbean with FCC's water and waste treatment operations in these regions, and Corporación Española de Transporte, which operates our transportation business in Spain.

- *Waste management and water services.* FCC is the leading waste management company and the second largest water and waste water treatment company in Spain, where it conducts the bulk of its operations. FCC collects, processes and disposes of household waste and provides a full range of waste management services, including urban and commercial cleaning services, to Spanish public authorities. FCC provides waste management services to approximately 1,500 municipalities in Spain, including the main urban centers such as Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Bilbao, Málaga and Zaragoza. FCC's waste management operations currently serve over 21 million people. Typically, in Spain, a private operator disposes of waste in publicly-owned landfills that it manages. There is, however, a growing trend toward the use of incineration plants and recycling of waste. In Barcelona, FCC is currently constructing the first recycling plant in Spain capable of recycling specific types of residential, industrial and commercial waste consisting of electric and electronic products (television sets and computers). FCC expects this plant, which will have an annual recycling capacity of approximately 15,000 metric tons, to commence operations in June 2003.

Industrial, commercial and hazardous waste collection and treatment, which has traditionally represented a minor portion of FCC's waste management business, was strongly developed in 2001 with the acquisition of Grupo Ekonor, one of the leading Spanish providers of hazardous waste management services, which collects, transfers, recycles, treats and/or disposes of over 150,000 tons of waste each year around the country, including in the main urban centers such as Madrid, Valencia, Vitoria and Córdoba.

FCC's water and wastewater treatment activities cover the full water cycle, including treatment, distribution and recycling. In 1999, FCC acquired Vivendi Water's Spanish operations, doubling its market share in this sector. FCC provides water services to approximately 300 municipalities in Spain, including urban centers such as Almería, Ávila, Badajoz, Jaén, Lérida, Oviedo, Salamanca and Vigo (with expected total revenue in Vigo of €220 million over 16 years). As the second largest water treatment company, FCC supplies drinking water to 6 million people in Spain and treats wastewater of 9 million people. In 2001, FCC was awarded a number of new service concessions, particularly Blanes in the province of Barcelona, and commenced providing all of its water services under the "Aqualia" name.

Through Proactiva, FCC provides a significant number of water and waste management services to public authorities and municipalities in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Puerto Rico. Proactiva serves over 46 million people in these countries. In 2001, Proactiva was awarded a contract to construct and operate a landfill for the treatment of residential waste collected in 23 municipalities in Santiago de Chile, with a population of 1.5 million people, which will have a capacity of at least 45,000 metric tons of waste per month.

- *Construction.* FCC is one of the five leading construction companies in Spain. FCC's projects include the construction of roads, high-speed railway lines, airports, offices, commercial centers and residences. Its projects have included over 100 kilometers of railway lines for the new high-speed train service from Madrid to the French border and a new passenger terminal for Madrid's Barajas international airport, which is expected to cover over 500,000 square meters. FCC has recently obtained several important construction contracts in the context of a new investment plan implemented by public authorities for the construction of transportation infrastructure in Spain. The investment plan forecasts works costing a total of €114 billion, of which up to 18% is to be financed by the private sector through concessions and other mixed systems. In 2001, FCC was awarded the construction of the high-speed train station in Zaragoza and the expansion of the subway systems in Madrid and Barcelona, and is participating in the construction of a new dike for the port of Barcelona.
- *Cement Production.* FCC has a 48.2% interest in Portland Valderrivas, a holding company that owns 58.7% of Cementos Portland, the second largest cement manufacturer in Spain according to the Cement Association Report. Cementos Portland currently operates 6 cement plants in Northern, Northeastern and Central Spain, with a production capacity of over 8 million tons of cement per year. In 1999, FCC began to expand internationally in this segment with its acquisition of Giant Cement in the United States. Giant Cement currently operates 3 cement plants on the East Coast in the United States, with a production capacity of approximately 1.4 million metric tons of cement per year.

FCC also manufactures urban fixtures, manages car parks, provides airport handling and vehicle inspection services in Europe, particularly Spain, Latin America, the United States and, to a lesser extent, North Africa. FCC is also involved in real estate activities in Spain through its 50% interest in Realía. In addition, FCC participates in the industrial logistics and other services sectors (through its approximately 80% holding in Grucysca), in telecommunications through its 31.28% stake with Vivendi Telecom International in Xfera Moviles, a member of the consortium holding a license to provide advanced UMTS mobile telecommunications services in Spain, and the transportation services sector through Corporación de Transporte Española, its joint venture with Connex.

Competition

Most markets for environmental services are very competitive and are characterized by increasing technological challenges, regulatory changes and experienced competitors. Competition in each of the markets we serve is primarily on the basis of the quality of the products and services provided, reliability, customer service,

financial strength, technology, price, reputation and experience in providing services, adapting to changing legal and regulatory environments, and managing employees accustomed to working for governmental authorities or non-outsourced divisions of commercial enterprises. In each of the markets in which we operate, our competitive strengths are our high level of technological and technical expertise, our financial position, our geographical reach and our experience in providing environmental management services, managing privatized and outsourced employees and meeting regulatory requirements.

With regard to integrated, large-scale environmental management services in particular, our main competitors are Suez and RWE. Our primary competitive strength is our demonstrated ability to provide innovative, integrated environmental services that are tailored specifically to the needs of individual clients and offered on a global basis. We anticipate that other enterprises that compete with us in individual sectors will, in the coming years, seek to expand their activities to become integrated environmental management services providers.

Water

Vivendi Water is the world's leading private provider of water services to municipalities and industrial and commercial firms. Its principal competitors are Suez (through its water business Ondeo), RWE (through its U.K. subsidiary Thames Water), Anglian Water, Severn Trent and Saur. Vivendi Water has a prominent position in the European and North American markets and a strong base for growth in Latin America and the Asia/Pacific region, especially Australia and China. Vivendi Water is a leading competitor in the rapidly growing industrial and commercial outsourcing market. Vivendi Water also has a leading position in the highly fragmented water treatment equipment market.

Waste Management

Our waste management operations are carried out mainly in Europe, where Onyx is one of the market leaders in the collection and treatment of household, commercial, industrial and hazardous waste. Onyx's main pan-European competitor is Suez. Onyx ranks among the top providers of household, commercial and industrial waste management services in the United Kingdom, along with Suez, Biffa and Shanks. Onyx also has a prominent market position in France, Norway, Switzerland, Israel, Ireland, Denmark, Portugal and Czech Republic. In Germany, where Onyx focuses on services to industrial and commercial customers, its biggest competitors are RWE Umwelt and Rethmann.

Onyx has taken significant steps toward consolidating its market position in North America through Onyx North America, which provides household, industrial and commercial solid and hazardous waste collection, recovery and treatment services, industrial and commercial services and waste-to-energy services to customers in 30 states in the United States and 3 provinces in Canada. Onyx's major competitors in the United States include Waste Management, Allied Waste, Republic Services and Safety Kleen.

In Latin America, Onyx's operations are concentrated in Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, Columbia, Argentina and Chile, where it primarily competes with Suez and a variety of local companies. Onyx operates its activities in South America through Proactiva, a joint venture with FCC.

Onyx is one of the leading waste management service providers in the Asia/Pacific region, where its main competitors are Cleanaway, Suez and various local companies.

Energy Services

Dalkia's traditional competitor in district thermal management is Suez through its subsidiary Elyo. Dalkia increasingly faces competition from large European gas and electricity companies such as Tractebel, RWE, E.on, Texas Utilities and Power Gen, especially for large district heating contracts in Eastern and Central Europe and for integrated energy services contracts. Outside France, Dalkia competes with local service providers such as the municipal utilities in Germany, which operate district heating systems and electricity and/or gas distribution systems. Dalkia's competitors in co-generation consist primarily of large utilities companies such as RWE, E.on, Texas Utilities, Endesa, National Power and Power Gen. Dalkia competes primarily with large firms such as Honeywell and Johnson Control for facilities management business.

Transportation

Most passenger transportation companies serve a limited geographic area. Connex's major competitors are companies that provide passenger transportation services in a number of different countries, including Stagecoach, National Express, First Group and Arriva. Connex also competes with local transportation service providers in a number of countries, including Go Ahead in the United Kingdom and Kéolis and Transdev in France. We anticipate that new competitors may seek to enter the market, including civil engineering companies, rolling stock manufacturers and government-owned operators seeking to expand into contiguous regions.

FCC

FCC is the leading private provider of waste management services in Spain, with a share of the overall market (including the public and private markets) for waste management services of more than 40%. FCC's primary competitor in this market is Cespa. After Aguas de Barcelona, FCC is the leading private operator in the water and waste water treatment market in Spain.

The cement production sector in Spain is relatively concentrated. Through Cementos Portland, FCC is the second largest Spanish cement producer, with approximately 16% of the Spanish market, according to Cement Union — OFICEMEN. Its main competitors are Spanish branches of multinational cement manufacturers such as Cemex, Holderbank and Lafarge. Through Giant Cement, FCC is ranked as the 15th largest cement producer in the United States.

The construction market in Spain has recently undergone a process of consolidation. Five major competitors, one of which is FCC, have emerged. With numerous small companies and a number of larger international companies vying for business, however, the market remains competitive.

Contracts

The vast majority of our contracts to provide individual environmental services are medium and long-term agreements with municipal and industrial and commercial clients. Our contracts vary widely in terms of size, duration and the degree of responsibility and/or risk they impose on our company. Some require us to provide specific services on a one-time basis in exchange for a set fee; others give us broad responsibility for the implementation of large, long-term projects. Some require us to make substantial capital expenditures. Some of our contracts provide mechanisms through which particular risks — for example, the risk that passengers on a transportation network will fall to an uneconomic level — will be shared by our counterparty. Others provide for renegotiation of terms in the event of a material change in circumstances. For example, contracts for outsourced water services typically require us to meet specified service requirements and are usually on a fixed-price basis, subject to adjustments for inflation and other cost increases, while our water treatment equipment and systems services are usually provided under turnkey contracts for design and installation of systems that typically require customers pay a lump sum in several installments based on a predetermined schedule. The duration of a contract, which tends to increase with the level of responsibility and risk we assume, is generally based on the time needed to depreciate the investments made, set in place an efficient organization and achieve the expected improvements in the service provided.

We have a large number of contracts with governmental authorities, particularly in France. Contracts with governmental authorities often differ in a number of respects from contracts with private parties, especially in civil law countries. Governmental contracts for essential community services such as water supply, waste water treatment and household waste treatment typically obligate the private operator to provide a service to a given population, often on an exclusive basis, in accordance with operating conditions, including fees, that are defined by the governmental authority. The private operator also has a contractual relationship with individual service users, but that relationship is defined by the contractual terms established by the governmental authority.

There are a number of features common to French governmental contracts, including provisions that:

- entitle the governmental authority to modify or terminate the contract unilaterally if the public interest so requires. If the contract is so modified or terminated, the governmental authority must fully compensate the private operator. In practice, unilateral termination of a contract by a governmental authority is extremely rare because it generally obligates the authority to pay a substantial indemnity and to find alternative solutions to ensure continuity in the provision of the public service; and

- allow, in long-term contracts, periodic review to ensure it remains fair to both sides.

There are two major types of contracts recognized by European Community law that may be entered into with a governmental authority:

- Concession contracts (also called "delegated public service management" contracts) are awarded by governmental authorities or other entities governed by administrative law. Under a concession contract, the private operator provides the public a service in return for fees or rates paid by the users of the service, the private operator assuming all managerial responsibility and financial risk. The private operator is generally responsible for maintenance of the plant and equipment used in providing the service. The private operator is typically required to construct the necessary facilities (and to finance the construction), but ownership of the facilities generally reverts to the governmental authority at the end of the contract. During the life of the contract, the private operator holds the facilities in its books as fixed assets and depreciates them over the life of the contract. A concession contract in which the private operator is not required to invest in (but only to maintain and refurbish) the facilities it uses is typically referred to in France as an "*affermage*" contract.
- Under a public procurement (or *marché public*) contract, the private operator agrees to provide a service for a set fee that is paid by the governmental authority. Public procurement contracts are typically used when the governmental authority itself is the recipient of the services provided, or when the governmental authority desires the support of a private operator in providing public services.

Under French law, neither concession nor public procurement contracts can be awarded without competitive bidding. European Community law, however, requires competitive bidding only for public procurement contracts and contracts for building, financing and operating facilities. Nevertheless, it is becoming increasingly common across Europe for contracts—especially major contracts—between governmental authorities and private operators to be awarded only after competitive bidding, even where it is not required.

The criteria used by public authorities to assess competitive bids include price, the investments candidates offer to make, the candidates' experience and ability to provide high quality service while complying with applicable regulatory standards, and the candidates' ability to adapt to new regulatory standards. Regulatory authorities ensure that public authorities delegating public services adhere strictly to applicable regulations. Those authorities may also invalidate a contract several years after it is entered into if those regulations have been violated (although the private operator is entitled to compensation in the event of such invalidation).

The duration of public contracts depends primarily on the size of the investments to be made. Although European Community law does not limit the duration of contracts with municipal authorities, French law provides that a contract may not exceed the period over which the private operator depreciates the investments it makes, if any. Accordingly, concession contracts typically last about 20 years, and *affermage* contracts usually last around 12 years. Management contracts with limited risks do not generally exceed five years.

Private operators are accountable to several governmental authorities with regard to the services provided. In some instances, these authorities may publish statements critical of the private operator's performance.

Outside of France, other countries with civil law systems, such as Spain and Italy, have adopted the French system of delegated management of public services. Public authorities in these countries typically delegate services to private operators through contracts similar to concession, *affermage* or public procurement contracts.

In common law countries such as the United Kingdom and the United States, the law governing public contracts is less rigid than in civil law countries, and the types of contract under which public authorities in such countries delegate the operation of services are more varied. Among the types of contract common in such countries are build-operate-transfer contracts, under which the private operator undertakes to construct and operate the requisite facilities and assumes an obligation to transfer the installation to the public authority at the end of the contract; franchise contracts, which require the contractor to invest in equipment and to operate the service in accordance with specifications established by a regulatory body; and service contracts, under which the operator makes no investments and operates the service for a fixed fee and/or a share of the profit generated.

There is a growing trend in both developed and developing countries to adopt systems similar to the delegated public service management system used in France. We believe that our experience with the French system gives us a competitive advantage.

Environmental Regulation and Policies

Environmental Regulation

Our businesses are subject to extensive, evolving and increasingly stringent environmental regulations in developing countries as well as in Western Europe and North America.

Water

The water and waste water treatment industries are highly sensitive to governmental regulation. In Europe and the United States, governments have enacted significant environmental laws at the national and local level in response to public concern over the environment. The quality of drinking water and the treatment of waste water are increasingly subject to regulation in developing countries as well, both in urban and rural areas.

The quality of potable water is strictly regulated at the European Union level by the Directive on Drinking Water, which was transposed into French law in December 2001. The collection, treatment and discharge of urban, industrial and commercial waste water is governed by the Directive on Urban Waste Water. Public authorities also impose strict regulations upon industrial and commercial waste water that enters collection systems and the waste water and sludge from urban waste water treatment plants.

France has numerous laws and regulations concerning water pollution, as well as numerous governmental agencies involved in the enforcement of those laws and regulations. Certain discharges, disposals, and other actions with a potentially negative impact on the quality of surface or underground water sources require authorization or notification. For instance, public authorities must be notified of any facility that pumps underground water in amounts that exceed specified volumes and French law prohibits or restricts release of certain substances in water. Individuals and companies are subject to civil and criminal penalties under these laws and regulations.

In the United States, the primary federal laws affecting the provision of water and waste water treatment services are the Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 and related regulations promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These laws and regulations establish standards for drinking water and liquid discharges. Each U.S. state has the right to establish criteria and standards stricter than those established by the EPA and a number of states have done so.

Waste Management

In numerous countries, waste treatment facilities are subject to laws that require us to obtain permits to operate most of our facilities from governmental authorities. The permitting process requires us to complete environmental impact studies and risk assessments with respect to the relevant facility. Landfill operators must provide specific financial guarantees (which typically take the form of bank guarantees) that cover the monitoring and recovery of the site during, and up to 30 years after, its operation. Operators must comply with standards for landfills. Incineration plants are usually subject to rules that limit the emission of pollutants.

At the European Union level, the framework for waste management regulation is provided by directives that set overall regulatory goals of waste prevention, collection, recycling and reuse. European Union member states must prohibit the uncontrolled discarding, discharge and treatment of waste. Entities that store or dump waste for another party must obtain an authorization from the relevant authority that prescribes the types and quantities of waste to be treated, the general technical requirements to be satisfied and the precautions to be taken. Regulatory authorities frequently check compliance with those requirements. Additionally, specific European Union directives govern the operation of landfill sites, the collection and treatment of hazardous waste, and the operation of municipal waste-to-energy and incineration plants.

In France, pursuant to the provisions of the Environment Code relating to facilities classified for the protection of the environment, decrees and ministerial and administrative orders establish standards for treatment sites for household, industrial, commercial and hazardous waste. These orders govern, among other things, the design and the construction of waste treatment centers. Hazardous waste is subject to strict monitoring at all stages of the treatment process. Waste-to-energy centers are subject to concessions that limit the amount of pollutant emissions of each center.

Our U.K. waste management operations and facilities are subject to the Environmental Protection Act of 1990, which requires local authorities to transfer their waste treatment operations either to a specialized waste treatment entity owned by the local authority or to a private contractor, and the Environment Act of 1995, which addresses pollution control, land waste and nuisances. We are also subject to the Pollution Prevention Control Act of 1999, which implements the requirements of European directive 96/61/EC relating to integrated pollution prevention control.

The major statutes governing our waste management activities in the United States include the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, the Clean Water Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (also known as "CERCLA" or "Superfund"), and the Clean Air Act, all of which are administered either by the EPA or state agencies to which the EPA delegates enforcement powers. Each state in which we operate also has its own laws and regulations governing the generation, collection and treatment of waste, including, in most cases, the design, operation, maintenance, closure and post-closure maintenance of landfills and other solid and hazardous waste management facilities. In order to develop and operate a landfill, transfer station, hazardous waste treatment/storage facility or other solid waste facility, we must typically undergo several difficult governmental review processes and obtain one or more permits that may not ultimately be issued.

In view of the fact that the waste management business is subject to risks of liability for property damage and personal injury caused by pollution and other hazards, we carry insurance policies covering what we believe to be the most important casualty risks. However, we cannot provide assurance that the coverage provided by these policies will be sufficient to cover any liability to which we may be subject. See "Item 3. Key Information — Risk Factors."

Energy Services

Our energy-related activities in Europe (primarily the supply of thermal and independent energy) are subject to a European directive that establishes emission limits for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and dust and regulates the construction of combustion plants. The European Parliament is considering an amendment to this directive that, if adopted, would impose emission thresholds twice as strict as those currently in effect. The new thresholds would apply to all new installations put into operation after a date that is yet to be determined. Other existing directives require the implementation of national emission ceilings for certain atmospheric pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, volatile organic compounds and ammonia.

The use of gas and other combustible material in France is subject in some instances to a domestic natural gas tax. Energy produced by a co-generation facility is exempt from this tax for a period of five years after the facility begins operations. The law providing for this exemption was renewed in 1999; any co-generation plant we build before 2004 will therefore be eligible for the exemption.

Transportation

Our transportation service activities are subject to a number of European Union directives that limit emissions from petrol and diesel engines and require us to obtain certain permits. One directive sets forth guidelines for the laws of the member states with respect to the emissions of gas pollutants from diesel engines used in vehicles. Another directive sets forth guidelines for the laws of the member states with respect to emissions of gas and particulate pollutants from internal combustion engines installed in mobile equipment other than road vehicles. Stricter limitations on emissions of pollutants were adopted by the European Commission in October 2001, with further limitations expected to be adopted in 2005 which will require the installation of sophisticated fuel injection systems with particle filters and carbon catalysts.

Environmental Policies

Our mission is to contribute to the enhancement of quality of life where we are present. As the leading provider of environmental management services in the world, we face the global need for development and have placed the challenges of durable development at the heart of our strategy. To this end, we do not focus only on the preservation of the environment and the protection of natural resources, but also assume our economic and social responsibilities, particularly at a local level where we are committed to stimulating progress. Our environmental policies are described in our "2001 Report for a Responsible Service Commitment to the Environment and Durable Development" that our company has published.

Durable development as a corporate value. We believe that development will not be durable if it conflicts with economic growth and quality of life. We have raised the notion of durable development into a common value for all of our 295,000 employees. Although the nature of our activities is oriented to the protection of the environment, we attempt to go beyond our professional expertise and are committed to development for the good of future generations. We have adopted a "Charter for Durable Development" setting forth our ten main commitments in this area, as well as practical methods of implementation of these commitments in our day-to-day operations. We created an Environmental Management System in 2001 to implement action plans adapted to specific designated challenges. We intend to reinforce this system in 2002 with the adoption of quantitative targets that will allow us to measure our progress in this area.

Preserving ecological balances. Whether through the limitation of water dissipation, the enhancement of the quality of our waste, the use of alternative energies in our heating operations, the recovery and treatment of biogas emissions at our landfills or the use of low-emission fuels in our fleet of vehicles, our company has raised to the challenge of the main environmental problems currently affecting our planet by applying our excellent know-how, technological capabilities and research potential to these problems. We contribute to the enhancement of quality of life and sanitary conditions of local populations in our day-to-day operations. For example, by supplying potable water to impoverished areas we help to reduce infant mortality, as more than 2.5 million children die each year due to lack of access to potable water. Improvements in waste management also have a positive impact on quality of life and on human health. As a result, environmental management services can be an important factor of accelerating a sociological revolution.

Preserving economic and social balances. We also consider the economic and social factors that underlie the course of development in the countries in which we operate, and we work to develop solutions that are adapted to local constraints and know-how transfers. For example, we have developed integration strategies in Tianjin, China, that have allowed our local employees to better understand the challenges in the provision of water services. We give preference to a partnership approach with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local authorities and associations in the implementation of action plans for the population of emerging countries, which permits the development of model plans that can be reproduced. In each of our projects, we seek to create a beneficial and educational dimension for the improvement of public health. For example, in Durban, South Africa, we have launched a series of initiatives in partnership local NGOs and under the supervision of the World Bank to promote education on public health and hygiene in order to ensure a better use of water. At a seminar held in December 2001 in Durban in which we and over 70 mayors and environmental directors from around Africa participated, we agreed to continue to pursue our local activities by training customer service representatives to provide mostly educational and social services, particularly disseminating best practices relating to water and waste.

We also launched the Aquadev world network in 2001. The goal of this network is to allow interested parties to exchange information and experiences on water problems in impoverished areas of the planet and to propose answers to questions relating to environmental matters, including how to supply water to populations respecting the different economic constraints and using local associations, and the nature of the role of NGOs in the development of these services.

In addition, we entered into an alliance with the Australian Antarctic Division (AAD) in 2001, which manages the activities of the Australian government in the Australian zone of Antarctica, to participate in the preservation of Antarctica. Pursuant to this alliance, we have agreed to provide the AAD with our know-how and 240 special containers at no cost to enable the collection of approximately 300,000 tons of waste. We expect that this partnership will last for at least 10 years and that it will be extended to other zones of the Antarctic region.

The Vivendi Environnement Institute: a tool for durable development. Human management of the environment represents a major challenge that requires the mobilization of a large number of resources, the support of the public at large and close cooperation among international, national and local participants. To address this challenge, Vivendi Environnement created in 2001 the Vivendi Environnement Institute to encourage prospective reflection on a number of issues relating to durable development, as well as progressively shed light on the principal trends that will influence the provision of environmental management services over the next decade.

Through its Prospects Committee, which is exclusively composed of individuals of international reputation and standing, the Vivendi Environnement Institute benefits from the contribution of leading external expertise on

different key subjects (including public health, economy and human sciences) while maintaining a presence in the daily realities through our company's different activities. This dual capability represents both the originality and the strength of the Institute, which intends to be at the heart of the main environmental debates and issues of the 21st century. The main themes to be considered within the Institute, which are guided and defined by the members of the Prospects Committee, will include sanitary norms, the combat against the greenhouse effect and urban development. The work of the Institute should permit the creation of a platform for dialogue and exchanges on the main environmental, social and economic issues in the near future to respond to the expectations of the public. As of the date hereof, the members of the Prospects Committee are:

- Amartya Sen, economist, winner of the Nobel Prize for Economics in 1998 and a distinguished professor of economics at Trinity College, Cambridge, and of philosophy at Harvard University,
- Hélène Ahrweiler, historian, president of the University of Europe and an expert for UNESCO on human and social sciences,
- Philippe Kourilsky, biologist, President of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, France, Director of Research at the *Centre nationale de recherche scientifique (CNRS)* and professor at the Collège de France,
- Pierre-Marc Johnson, attorney, ex-prime minister of Quebec, Canada, and expert on environmental matters, and
- Harvey Fineberg, President of the Institute of Medicine of the United States.

Intellectual Property

We currently own a significant number of patents in France, the United States and other countries around the world. Although we believe that the patents and trademarks associated with our various operations are of value, we do not consider any of them to be essential to our business.

We use the trademark "Vivendi Environnement" under the terms of a trademark license agreement with Vivendi Universal. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Related Party Transactions."

Property, Plants and Equipment

We rent a building located at 36-38 avenue Kléber, 75116, Paris, France for use as our headquarters building. We are making certain improvements to the building, which are expected to be complete by May 2002. We will occupy approximately 15,000 square meters of the building, using it for offices for members of our management and senior managers of our principal subsidiaries.

We generally conduct our water treatment, waste management, energy services and transportation operations at premises owned by our customers; as a result, we do not own any important physical properties in connection with those operations. In connection with our waste management services, Onyx owns or operates approximately 184 sorting, recycling and transfer facilities, 140 solid waste landfill sites and 68 waste-to-energy and incineration facilities worldwide. Onyx owns approximately two-thirds of the solid waste landfill sites it operates.

In our transportation business, governmental authorities in France typically own the buses used on urban networks and lease them to Connex under the applicable operating contract. However, Connex usually owns the buses used on regional road networks. In the other countries in which we operate, Connex typically owns the buses used in both urban and regional road networks. With regard to rail networks, Connex usually rents, rather than owns, the trains it uses. In Sweden, for example, Connex operates the Stockholm metro under contract with the local transit authority, which owns the trains. In the United Kingdom, the trains are owned by rolling stock companies. In Germany, the trains are owned either by regional authorities (*Länder*) or by the local operator.

Marketing Channels

We market our products and services primarily by taking advantage of our reputation and by continuously offering to provide a more comprehensive range of environmental services to existing clients. We analyze the environmental service needs of prospective and existing industrial and commercial customers and demonstrate to them how our services could improve the efficiency of their operations. The marketing efforts we direct toward

public authorities comes primarily in the form of bids we submit for contracts to provide public services. See “— Contracts.” For more information regarding marketing channels used by each of our business segments, see “— Our Services.”

Seasonality

Because of the nature of our operations and our worldwide presence, our business is typically not subject to material seasonal variations.

Raw Materials

We purchase raw materials on a worldwide basis from numerous suppliers. We seek to accumulate and maintain a reserve inventory of raw materials and supplies, qualify new suppliers, and develop production processes in our own facilities. We undertake to secure strategic materials through medium-term and long-term contracts. We have not experienced difficulties in obtaining sufficient amounts of raw materials and supplies in recent years and we anticipate that we will be able to do so in the future. The price of raw materials and supplies may vary substantially in the future. For example, the price of fuel has, in recent years, exhibited considerable volatility. Significant increases in fuel prices are possible in the future as a result of increased demand, greater coordination among oil-producing nations and other factors. Our operations historically have not been, and are not expected to be in the future, materially affected by changes in the price or availability of fuel or other raw materials, as our contracts typically contain provisions designed to compensate us for increases in the cost of providing our services.

Insurance

All of our operating divisions (water, waste management, energy services and transportation) maintain damage insurance policies that cover the assets and facilities that we own as well as those for which we have contractual responsibility. These policies typically provide for deductibles of €1 million for significant losses and of €100,000 to €500,000 for all other losses. We are currently setting up an excess coverage line of €100 million, which may be increased to up to €200 million for certain new sites, including, for example, Vivendi Water’s Mery-sur-Oise site and Onyx’s Halluin and Rouen sites in France, and our Tahoe site in Taiwan and our MST site in the Czech Republic.

Our operating divisions also maintain business loss policies for certain activities, which cover losses on assets and facilities that we own as well as those for which we have contractual responsibility. These policies are taken out in respect of large outsourcing contracts under which we do not have complete control over the regularity of services and volumes that are entrusted to us under these contracts.

Our main subsidiaries outside France, particularly in the United States, have coverage under damage and civil liability insurance policies that provide separate coverage in amounts ranging from US\$ 50 million to US\$ 250 million annually depending on the nature of the activity. Moreover, our rail transportation operations are covered by a specific civil liability program with a dedicated pool of 155 million British pounds.

Our operating divisions are also covered by a general civil liability policy that covers up to €30 million per insurable event, limited to €60 million on an annual basis, with a deductible of €30,000 per insurable event. In addition, because the coverage threshold of this policy for our subsidiaries outside France amounts to €1.5 million, we control the triggering of any guarantee greater than this amount. In light of the increase in insurance costs as a result of the major events at the end of 2001, and particularly the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11 and the accident at the AZF plant in Toulouse, France, on September 21, we launched an international civil liability insurance program to enhance our protection regarding catastrophic events, optimize our insurance costs, simplify the management of our insurance coverage and adopt a global approach regarding insurance protection with coherent guarantees throughout all of our operating divisions.

In addition, we and Vivendi Universal have jointly entered into a civil liability excess policy that provides all of our subsidiaries with coverage of up to U.S. \$400 million. We also maintain a joint policy with Vivendi Universal covering management liability for all of our subsidiaries in an amount of U.S. \$200 million.

We also maintain a specific policy covering civil pollution and environmental liabilities that provides all of our operating divisions with coverage of up to €30 million per insurable event each year. We also have a liability policy that covers the management of its subsidiaries.

Some of our important activities outside of France are covered by damage, business loss and civil liability policies that we are required to maintain either by contract or by the institutions that finance these activities. In addition, some investments abroad are covered by political risk policies with the Compagnie d'Assurance Française pour le Commerce Extérieur (COFACE).

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Our company is divided into four operating divisions corresponding to each of our four business segments and a number of centralized corporate departments that lead and coordinate the actions of teams present in each of the four operating divisions. Each of our operating divisions has one representative on our management board. We believe that this organizational structure encourages the coherent development of our group by reinforcing its identity, maintaining solidarity and cohesion, favoring economies of scale and encouraging professionalism through the sharing of best practices.

See “— History and Development of the Company” and “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Major Shareholders” for a description of the history of the creation of our organizational structure.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development is a critical component of our ongoing effort to provide our customers with cost-effective and environmentally sound products and services. Through our Research and Development Department, we coordinate our research and development efforts conducted by a total of 600 scientists and other researchers in several research centers around the world, particularly:

- Anjou Recherche and its affiliated centers in Germany, Australia and the United States, which specialize in water related research,
- Centre de Recherches pour l'Environnement, l'Energie et les Déchets (“CREED”), which focuses on waste and energy related research, and
- Euroalum, which focuses on transportation related research.

Environment and Health

Our researchers are addressing, in coordination with our Health Department, a number of new risks to which populations are exposed despite the progress made over the past decades to improve public health and increase life expectancy around the world. In particular, our researchers rely on:

- models that optimize the supervision of the installations that we operate;
- the recognized and accredited analytical expertise of our laboratories, where, faced with new environmental or sanitary concerns, our research teams pool their resources to characterize substances that are often present in minuscule quantities (including, for example, the measurement of dioxins that are semi-continuously in smoke and the detection of endocrinal disrupters in water); and
- the development of treatment solutions, including new techniques to deactivate bacteria in water, to optimize combustion and to treat smoke.

Our research efforts in this area also address the environmental, sanitary security and quality of life issues relating to our employees, including, for example, one research program that focuses on improving working conditions within the facilities that we operate and reinforcing the security of our personnel employed in our waste collection and sorting activities.

The preservation of natural resources in the context of a durable development is a priority in our research and development efforts. Our research programs address a number of different environmental domains, including:

- the preservation of water resources, including our dedicated program for Berlin, Germany;

- the preservation of land, including efforts to develop new uses or applications for products derived from composted waste and the development of solutions to the recognized deficit of organic components in certain areas of land;
- preservation of raw materials through the development of waste recovery solutions; and
- preservation of air and eradication of the causes of the greenhouse effect, including through the containment of biogas emissions at our landfills, research on "clean" or low-pollution vehicles and new transportation logistics, and the use of renewable energy.

Our research and development efforts in passenger transportation focus on quality of air and environmental protection by encouraging passengers to use the means of public transportation and to limit the use of individual vehicles. Our research programs seek simultaneously to improve our vehicles (use of "clean" energy sources, electric vehicles and tram and trains without catenary) and our passenger services (transportation on demand, multi-modal information, design and management of transit infrastructure and inter-modal ticket management).

Innovation to enhance quality of life

Our research programs allow us to develop new services and new processes to preserve the environment and enhance quality of life, including, for example:

- in the treatment of industrial effluents in the titanium industry, we have developed a solution (MERIT procedure) that prevents the production of red gypsum, which until recently was accumulated in lakes or disposed of at sea, and enables the production of a usable sub-product;
- in energy services, we are finalizing the development of energy storage solutions and new co-generation systems to limit the emission of greenhouse gases;
- in transportation, we have recently developed an information system (PHOEBUS) that optimizes the performance and reliability of transportation networks. Based on GSM mobile communication technologies, this system, which has already been implemented in the Ile-de-France department in France, was conceived primarily for small and medium-size transportation networks to facilitate the management of the network and vehicle fleets, to provide real-time information to passengers and to interact with local traffic controllers, such as traffic lights, to give priority to public transportation vehicles. The simplicity of the system's components and techniques used will enable us to quickly generalize the application of the PHOEBUS concept and service.

Our solutions for the treatment of sludge, in particular, shows our will to be a leader in innovation in our industry. We have developed a range of solutions for the treatment of this sub-product, which is produced in increasingly large quantities. We have also developed a number of sludge-related solutions, including procedures to reduce the production of sludge by-products (BIOTHELYS procedures), to enhance the quality of sludge by-products (SAPHYR procedures to sanitize and reduce odors from sludge), and to recover and recycle sludge by-products (PYROMIX co-incineration procedure and ATHOS procedure). In particular, our ATHOS procedure, which was developed by Anjou Recherche based on Vivendi Water's experience with wet air oxidation process for industrial effluents, is a type of combustion that does not produce flames or smoke and that emits a "clean" gas by-product, an organic liquid by-product that is eliminated through biological procedures used in water treatment, and a solid by-product. In 2001, the ATHOS procedure was chosen for the treatment of sludge generated by the new wastewater treatment plant in northern Brussels, Belgium.

We also devote a part of our research efforts to ensure that our new solutions are accessible to the largest number of people possible. A significant number of our research programs focus on optimizing existing techniques and solutions. For example, we are currently developing a methane index sensor that improves the performance, in terms of energy and environmental protection, of co-generation facilities. Also, based on the experience we have acquired at our potable water production facilities, including our Méry sur Oise plant in France (with a treatment capacity of 140,000 m³ per day) and our Clay-Lane center in the United Kingdom (with a treatment capacity of 160,000 m³ per day), we are deploying our membrane filtration techniques in potable water and wastewater treatment and recycling. Our Australian researchers have recently developed a new generation of membranes for filtration, which are being used in our Australian potable water treatment facilities (with a treatment capacity of

126,000 m³ of potable water per day) and will be installed shortly in our Singapore wastewater recycling facilities (with a treatment capacity of 30,000 m³ of wastewater per day).

We believe that research and development enables us to enhance our competitiveness by focusing on new technologies that allow us to meet our customers' demands and improve the quality of the environment. In particular, our research efforts allow us to develop new processes for our industrial customers, which we believe will be an important growth factor for our company in the next few years.

ITEM 5: OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion of our operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this document. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described under "Item 3. Key Information-Risk Factors." Our results may differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW

Our company has grown substantially over the period from 1999 to 2001, with revenue increasing by almost half over this period and operating income also increasing substantially excluding the impact of a non-recurring goodwill write-down in 2001. Part of our growth has resulted from the combination of our energy service assets with those of EDF and our selective acquisitions in strategic areas. We have also generated significant organic growth since 1999 as a result of an increasing number of contracts that we have won during the past three years, and we anticipate that our newest contracts should permit us to continue to record significant growth in the next several years.

Major Developments in 2001

Developments Relating to Our Shares

In August 2001, our shares were included in the CAC 40, the main equity index for French companies published by Euronext Paris. In October 2001, we listed our shares on The New York Stock Exchange in the form of American Depositary Shares.

In February 2001, our controlling shareholder, Vivendi Universal, issued approximately €1.8 billion principal amount of bonds that are exchangeable for shares representing 9.3% of our share capital, which had been purchased by Vivendi Universal at the time of our initial public offering. In December 2001, Vivendi Universal sold a block of our shares representing 9.3% of our share capital, as a result of which Vivendi Universal's shareholding in our company decreased from 72% to 63%. In addition, in December 2001 we distributed one free warrant for each of our shares. Subject to adjustments, each 7 warrants will entitle the holder to subscribe one share of our company at a subscription price of €55 per share at any time on or prior to March 8, 2006.

Developments Relating to Our Business

The year 2001 marked a period of strong growth for our company despite the global economic downturn. Our revenue increased by 10.9% in 2001 principally as a result of organic revenue growth of 7.5% in our business segments, which reflected organic revenue growth of 7.4% in France and 7.6% outside of France. The implementation in 2001 of the strategic partnership we entered into with EDF at the end of 2000 and, to a lesser extent, our selective acquisitions of medium-sized strategic companies to complement and reinforce our international operations contributed 3.2% of external revenue growth to our company in 2001.

We achieved substantial operating growth and results despite a difficult business environment attributable mainly to the economic slowdown in the United States, which worsened in the second half of 2001, a significant decline in paper prices in Europe and the transfer of our contract to operate the South Central rail network in the United Kingdom. We also won a significant number of new outsourcing contracts in 2001 with public authorities and industrial customers, including several contracts that combine the services of our various operating divisions.

Major Contracts with Public Authorities

The major contracts we won in 2001 with public authorities include contracts relating to:

- the treatment and distribution of potable water and the collection and treatment of wastewater in Prague, Czech Republic, with expected average annual revenue of €110 million for 13 years,
- water, wastewater treatment and electricity services in the cities of Tangiers and Tetouan, Morocco, with expected total revenue of €4.5 billion over 25 years,
- household waste collection in the most important area of downtown Singapore, with expected average annual revenue of €10 million for 5 years,

- the construction and operation of a wastewater treatment plant in North Brussels, Belgium, for 20 years, with expected total revenue of €1.3 billion,
- the management of the complete water cycle in the Ambito Territoriale Ottimale (ATO) of Latina, Italy, with expected average annual revenue of €64.5 million for 30 years, which was awarded to a consortium led by us and in which we hold a 40% interest,
- the heating network in Alytus, Lithuania, with expected average annual revenue of €12.5 million for 15 years,
- the operation of the BBA bus network, with expected total revenue of €720 million over 6 years, and
- the integrated management of municipal waste and waste-to-energy services and the operation of an urban heating network in Sheffield, U.K., with expected average annual revenue of €67 million for 30 years.

The revenue amounts that we expect to earn from these contracts take into account updates to our volume and price assumptions since the date these contracts were publicly announced. As a result, announced revenue amounts may differ from the amounts of expected revenue contained in this document. In the case of combined contracts to build and operate facilities, expected revenue amounts reflect total revenue expected to be generated from both services.

Significant Growth in Outsourcing Services to Industrial Customers

We won a number of significant contracts to provide outsourcing services to industrial customers, including contracts relating to:

- the operation of four plants for the production of ultra-pure water and of two plants for the treatment of wastewater and effluents for Hynix Semiconductors Corporation, with expected total revenue of €900 million over 12 years,
- the design, construction and operation of industrial effluents treatment facilities in France of Millennium Chemicals Inc. for 10 years, with expected total revenue of €165 million, including expected equipment sales,
- the collection and treatment of wastewater generated by Spolchemie in Czech Republic, with expected average annual revenue of €2 million for 10 years,
- the outsourcing of industrial services for Usinor's new site in Vega do Sul, Brazil, with expected average annual revenue of over €20 million for 15 years, and
- the co-generation of 23MW for Astra Zeneca's site in Macclesfield, U.K., for 15 years.

Strategic Acquisitions

We continued to pursue our policy of making selective strategic acquisitions of assets and medium-sized companies in 2001. Our main acquisitions in 2001 were:

- in the waste management sector, a 65% interest in a new company created to conduct the waste management operations of Marius Pedersen, a Danish foundation, particularly in Denmark, Czech Republic and Slovakia, for €85 million, which was mostly effected through a capital increase in the acquired company;
- in the energy services sector, Siram, an Italian energy services provider, for €81.8 million (which represents our proportional share of the total purchase price based on our stake in Dalkia); and
- in the transportation sector:
 - 50% of the assets and operations of Combust, a Danish regional bus operator, for €30 million;
 - Portillo, one of the largest operators of regional transportation services in southern Spain; and
 - Yellow Transportation, a U.S. regional transportation operator, for €21.8 million.

In addition, in the first half of 2001 our company and EDF consummated the transactions contemplated in our agreement signed in December 2000 pursuant to which EDF contributed its energy services operations to Dalkia, our main energy services subsidiary, in exchange for a 34% equity interest in Dalkia. As the French electricity deregulation process continues, we expect EDF's stake in Dalkia to eventually rise to 50%. See "Item 4. Information on the Company — Business Overview — Our Services — Energy Services" for a more detailed description of the EDF contract.

We also launched a divestiture program for non-strategic assets in 2001. We generated proceeds from sales of non-strategic assets in 2001 of €598 million, reflecting €206 million of sales of operating assets and €392 million of sales of financial assets. Our sales were the result of two principal factors. The first was the implementation of our agreement with EDF, which resulted in a net sale of €92 million after the consummation of all purchase and sale transactions between our company and EDF. The second was our effort to refocus our business on our environmental management services. In 2001, our sale of Johnson Screen, a subsidiary of the Filtration and Separation division of United States Filter Corporation, our main water subsidiary in the United States, represented the first phase of our divestiture program relating to non-strategic assets held by this subsidiary. We expect to continue pursuing this divestiture program in the United States in 2002. For the same reasons, we also disposed of our minority interest in Midkent, a U.K. water distribution company, and FCC disposed of its participation in Safel, a financial services company.

Presentation of Information in this Section

Definition of "organic" and "external" growth

As used in this document, the term "organic growth" includes growth resulting from (1) the expansion of existing contractual arrangements through increases in prices and/or volumes delivered, (2) new contracts and (3) acquisitions of assets dedicated to a particular project for use pursuant to particular contracts. Regarding the latter category, we frequently offer, in the course of bidding on a contract, to acquire operating assets related to the performance of the contract. The term "external growth" includes growth resulting from acquisitions (net of disposals) of entities and assets used in multiple markets and/or the performance of multiple contracts.

Changes in Accounting Methods and Presentation of Accounts

Changes in Income Statement Presentation

To harmonize the presentation of our accounts with international practices, and in compliance with Regulation 99-02 of the French Accounting Regulation Committee (*Comité de la Réglementation Comptable*), we have changed our accounts to present our income statement by function, as opposed to our previous method of presenting our income statement by category of expense. This change in classification has two principal consequences for the presentation of our consolidated income statement:

- We no longer record construction for internal use assets as a component of revenue under French GAAP. Instead, construction for internal use assets is now recorded as a deduction from cost of sales in the same manner as it is recorded under U.S. GAAP. As a result, our revenue only reflects services invoiced to third parties.
- Our operating income is presented in a traditional international format as our revenue, less cost of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses, other operating expenses, goodwill amortization and restructuring expenses. Certain expenses that we previously classified as exceptional items are now classified as operating expenses.

Because 2001 is a year of transition to our new accounting presentation, and because operating income under the new presentation is not available broken down by business segment for years 2000 and 1999, we have presented our operating income under both the old presentation method and the new presentation method. To distinguish between the old presentation and the new, for purposes of this year's discussion of our results of operations we have called the new version of operating income "operating income (new definition)," retaining the term "operating income" (previous method) for the old definition. In note 2 to our consolidated financial statements, we present a reconciliation of our operating income (new definition) and our operating income under the prior presentation method. We have also restated our financial statements for 1999 and 2000 to reflect the new presentation method.

For the purpose of our French accounts, we have also adopted a new measure of operating performance, which we refer to as "EBIT." This new measure of performance is not computed for our U.S. accounts. We define EBIT as operating income (loss) (new definition) before amortization of goodwill and restructuring charges. EBIT is not a measurement of operating performance calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in France or the United States, and should not be considered a substitute for operating income, net income, cash flows from operating activities or other statement of operations or cash flow statement data prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in France or the United States, or as a measure of profitability or liquidity. Because of its recent adoption, EBIT is not indicative of our historical operating results, nor is it meant to be predictive of potential results. Because all companies do not calculate EBIT identically, the presentation of EBIT contained in this document may not be comparable to similarly named measures of other companies.

The following table shows our revenue, EBIT, operating income (previous method) and operating income (new definition) for fiscal years 1999, 2000 and 2001:

<u>(in millions of €)</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
		(restated except operating income)	
Revenue	29,127	26,263	20,930
EBIT	2,013	1,650	1,376
Operating Income (previous method)	2,053	1,910	1,476
Operating Income (Loss) (New Definition) before goodwill amortization	1,707	1,364	1,158
Operating Income (Loss) (New Definition)	(946)	1,289	962

Changes in Accounting for goodwill

Until the end of 1999, and in accordance with French GAAP, for acquisitions which were completed through the issuance of capital, the portion of goodwill attributable to such proceeds could be charged to shareholders equity, up to the amount of the related share premium.

Vivendi Environnement has been listed on the New York Stock Exchange since October 5, 2001. As a result of which Vivendi Environnement files with American authorities, a 20F including a reconciliation of equity and net income as reported in the French accounts to equity and net income as reported in the accounts as adjusted for the approximate effects of the application of US GAAP for the period ended December 31. One of the adjustments is the reclassification of the goodwill recorded under French GAAP as a reduction of shareholders equity to the assets under US GAAP.

According to the French Code of Commerce, the listing on the New York Stock Exchange is considered a new event for which a better convergence between French GAAP and US GAAP would improve the quality of financial information. Consequently, from 2001, Vivendi Environnement will not record any goodwill as a reduction of shareholders equity.

Transfer of Assets from Vivendi Universal

During 2000, Vivendi Universal transferred to us a number of water distribution and wastewater treatment assets pursuant to agreements described under "Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Related Party Transactions." To facilitate comparisons with previous periods, we have restated our income statements and balance sheets for 1999 to include the income generated by these assets as determined under French GAAP. Vivendi Universal did not transfer any significant assets to us during 2001. This is in addition to our restatement to reflect our changed accounting presentation described above.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year ended December 31, 2001 compared to year ended December 31, 2000

Revenue

Overview

We generated revenue of €29.1 billion in 2001, an increase of 10.9% from revenue of €26.3 billion in 2000 (as restated to take into account our new accounting presentation). This increase is principally attributable to organic growth in our businesses (7.5%), the full-year impact of acquisitions made in 2000 and the consolidation of revenue generated by companies acquired in 2001 (3.2%), and the impact of exchange rate fluctuations (0.2%).

The full-year impact of acquisitions made in 2000 accounted for an increase in revenue of approximately €111 million in 2001, mainly attributable to:

- the acquisition of Pacific Waste Management, a Hong Kong-based operator, consolidated over 12 months in 2001 and 6 months in 2000, which contributed an additional €48 million in revenue in 2001;
- several acquisitions in the United States, which contributed an additional €41 million in revenue 2001; and
- the acquisition of RIMSA, a Mexican waste management company, consolidated over 12 months in 2001 and 6 months in 2000, which contributed an additional €6 million in revenue in 2001.

Operations acquired in 2001 contributed a total of approximately €1.1 billion to our revenue in 2001, mainly attributable to:

- the consolidation of EDF's energy services operations in Dalkia pursuant to the implementation of our strategic partnership agreement with EDF, which contributed an additional €838 million in revenue in 2001;
- the acquisition of 65% of the waste management operations of Marius Pedersen, a Danish foundation, which contributed an additional €94 million in revenue in 2001;
- the acquisition of Siram, an Italian energy services provider, which contributed an additional €43 million in revenue in 2001; and
- the acquisition of a number of waste management operations in Norway, which in aggregate contributed an additional €25 million in revenue in 2001;
- the acquisition of Yellow Transportation, a U.S. operator, which contributed an additional €24 million in revenue in 2001.

The following table shows a breakdown of our 2001 revenue by business segment, both in France and elsewhere:

€ billions)	2001			2000(1)		
	France	Outside France	Total	Outside France	France	Total
Water	6.2	7.4	13.6	5.8	7.0	12.8
Waste management.....	2.4	3.5	5.9	2.4	2.9	5.3
Energy	2.7	1.3	4.0	1.8	1.2	3.0
Transportation	1.0	2.1	3.1	0.9	2.2	3.1
FCC(2)	—	2.5	2.5	—	2.1	2.1
Total	12.3	16.8	29.1	10.9	15.4	26.3

(1) Restated to reflect the changes in our accounting methods and presentation of accounts in 2001. See "— Overview — Presentation of Information in this Section — Changes In Accounting Methods and Presentation of Accounts — Changes in Income Statement Presentation."

(2) Figures reflect a 49% share of FCC. Under French GAAP, we proportionally consolidate FCC based on our 49% interest in the holding company that controls it. Under U.S. GAAP, FCC would be accounted for using the equity method. See Note 27 to our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue generated outside France totaled €16.8 billion in 2001, an increase of 8.7% compared with revenue generated outside France in 2000, accounting for 57.5% of the total, which reflects growth in all of our operating segments.

The following table shows a breakdown of our 2001 revenue by business segment and by geographical region:

(€ billions)	2001				2000(1)	
	Euro zone outside France	Europe outside euro zone	Americas	Rest of world	Total	Total
Water	1.2	1.0	4.2	1.0	7.4	7.0
Waste management	0.3	1.1	1.8	0.3	3.5	2.9
Energy	0.5	0.7	—	0.1	1.3	1.2
Transportation	0.4	1.5	—	0.2	2.1	2.2
FCC ⁽²⁾	2.2	0.1	0.2	—	2.5	2.1
TOTAL	4.6	4.4	6.2	1.6	16.8	15.4

- (1) Restated to reflect the changes in our accounting methods and presentation of accounts in 2001. See “— Overview — Presentation of Information in this Section — Changes In Accounting Methods and Presentation of Accounts — Changes in Income Statement Presentation.”
- (2) Figures reflect a 49% share of FCC. Under French GAAP, we proportionally consolidate FCC based on our 49% interest in the holding company that controls it. Under U.S. GAAP, FCC would be accounted for using the equity method. See Note 27 to our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue from the euro zone outside France increased by 8.9% in 2001, principally due to strong growth of our transportation business and FCC. The substantial growth in transportation services in this region was attributable primarily to the full-year impact of the acquisition in 2000 of the Taeter group, a German operator, and strong growth in Germany, where we benefited from rail contracts won in 2000. The Netherlands, where we commenced operating BBA’s contract, Finland and Denmark. Growth in FCC’s business, which increased by 15.6% in 2001, was principally attributable to strong demand in Spain.

The growth of approximately 7.6% in Europe outside the euro zone countries was driven by our water services and waste management businesses, which offset the 10.8% decline in our transportation business in 2001. Growth in our water services business was mainly attributable to the commencement of operations under contracts won in 2000 and 2001, including our contracts in Prague, Bucharest and Ploiesti (Romania). Growth in our waste management business was mainly due to the acquisition of Marius Pedersen’s operations in Denmark and Central Europe. The decline in our transportation business in this region in 2001 resulted principally from the transfer of our South Central line contract in the United Kingdom during the second half of 2001, which was partially offset by growth in our transportation services in Denmark.

In the Americas, our revenue grew 6.1% in 2001. We experienced our strongest growth in this region in North America, where our revenue increased by over 11.2%, which more than offset a decrease in revenue of 21% in Latin America, and particularly in Mexico. This increase was mainly due to the full-year impact of the waste operations of Allied Waste acquired in 2000 and of waste operations acquired by Superior Services in 2000, and, to a lesser extent, to the impact of fluctuations in the U.S. dollar exchange rate. Revenue from our water services business only increased by 1.8% in 2001 due to the difficult economic conditions in North America.

We experienced growth of 15.6%, in the Asia-Pacific region in 2001, primarily due to new waste management contracts and the commencement of operations under contracts awarded to Vivendi Water in 2000 and 2001, particularly by Hyundai Petrochemicals and Hynix Semiconductors.

Water

During 2001, our water business posted revenue of €13.6 billion, an increase of 6.8% compared with 2000. This increase is mainly attributable to organic growth, which accounted for 5.5% of the increase, and the impact of

fluctuations in currency exchange rates, particularly with respect to the U.S. dollar, which accounted for 0.9% of the increase. External growth resulting from the transfer by Vivendi Universal to us of Société des Eaux de Guadeloupe in 2001 accounted for the remaining 0.4% of the increase in our water revenue.

Revenue recorded by Vivendi Water Systems grew by 9.2% to €1.3 billion in 2001. This growth was driven mainly by a solid operating performance in a very competitive market, particularly in France.

In France, our water distribution and engineering operations posted a 4.9% increase in revenue to €5.9 billion. Water distribution revenue grew by 4% as a result of price indexing mechanisms and a small increase in volumes. Revenue generated by our specialized engineering subsidiaries grew by 9%, mainly as a result of substantial cyclical demand. Our 2001 revenue also benefited from an overall increase in services provided to industrial customers.

Outside France, water revenue amounted to €7.4 billion, an increase of 7.4% (€450 million) over water revenue recorded outside France in 2000, reflecting strong growth in our "Rest of World" segment (24.9%) due to the commencement of operations under new contracts, particularly in continental Europe and Asia. Revenue generated in North America, and particularly the United States, remained stable in dollars, while fluctuations in currency exchange rates had a positive impact of €134 million that resulted in an increase of 1.8% in revenue in euro. Within Vivendi Water North America, strong growth in municipal and industrial outsourcing revenue, which increased by 8.2% in 2001, more than offset lower sales of water equipment and Culligan products as a result of the economic slowdown in North America.

Waste Management

Our waste management operations continued to show strong growth as revenue rose to €5.9 billion in 2001, an increase of 12.4% compared with 2000, of which organic growth represented 8.3%.

In France, our waste management revenue increased by 3.7% despite a decline in paper prices. Revenue growth was mainly attributable to strong operating performance, particularly in selective collection, incineration and industrial waste services, with significant increases in volumes and price renegotiations in 2001, as well as to the impact of new contracts won and existing contracts renewed in 2001.

Revenue generated outside France increased by 19.5% to €3.5 billion, reflecting the increasing internationalization of our waste management operations, which represented 58.7% of our waste management revenue in 2001 compared to 55.2% in 2000. Growth in revenue outside France was concentrated mainly in Europe with the acquisition of 65% of the waste management operations of Marius Pedersen in Northern and Central Europe in May 2001, and in Asia with a number of new contracts won in 2001 and the full-year consolidation of Pacific Waste Management acquired in 2000.

Energy Services

Our energy services revenue was €4.0 billion in 2001, an increase of 34.4% from revenue of €3.0 billion in 2000. Revenue growth resulted mainly from organic growth of 15.1% and external growth of 19.8%, which more than offset a 0.4% decline in revenue due to the negative impact of changes in currency exchange rates, particularly the depreciation of the British pound and the Swedish krona.

In France, organic growth derived primarily from the favorable impact of an increase in energy prices on the billing for certain of our services and from new co-generation contracts and other heating and industrial facilities management contracts won in 2001. Outside France, organic growth resulted mainly from the expansion of existing businesses in Eastern Europe and the commencement of operations under new contracts with industrial customers signed in 2000, including energy services provided by Dalkia under our multi-service contract with Novartis.

External growth in 2001 resulted primarily from the consolidation of EDF's energy services operations in Dalkia pursuant to our strategic partnership agreement with EDF (€838 million of additional revenue) and the acquisition of Siram (€43 million of additional revenue), which was consolidated over 3 months in 2001. These factors more than offset the negative impact of the transfer of 25% of our ownership interest in Dalkia International to EDF in 2001, which resulted in our loss of €296 million in revenue generated by Dalkia International in 2001.

Transportation

Our transportation business revenue remained stable at €3.1 billion in 2001, compared to €3.1 billion in 2000. Our strong operating performance offset the negative impact of our disposal of Barraqueiro, a Portuguese operator, in 2000 (with €79 million in revenue in 2000) and the loss of our South Central contract in the United Kingdom in August 2001 (which resulted in a decrease in revenue of €234 million in 2001). This operating performance resulted primarily from organic growth of 5.5% in France and significant new contracts and acquisitions outside France, including:

- strong organic growth in Northern Europe with the award of contracts to operate the regional transportation networks in the Brabant region and the city of Maastricht, The Netherlands, which in aggregate contributed €74 million in revenue in 2001, and the acquisition of 50% of the regional bus operations of Combust in Denmark, which contributed an additional €54 million in revenue in 2001;
- new rail contracts and the development of our bus operations in Germany, where our transportation revenue grew by €54 million in 2001; and
- the development of our transportation activities in the United States (€35 million in additional revenue in 2001) and in Spain (€10 million in additional revenue in 2001).

FCC

Excluding the results of Proactiva, which are included in the results of our water and waste management segments, FCC's revenue grew by 16.1% in 2001. Our consolidated 49% share of FCC's total revenue was €2.5 billion.

FCC's services business generated total revenue of €1.8 billion in 2001, an increase of 12.5% over total revenue in 2000, primarily due to the strengthening of FCC's passenger transportation operations in southern Spain and the acquisition of Grupo Ekonor, one of the leading Spanish providers of hazardous waste management services.

FCC's construction activities posted total revenue of €2.4 billion in 2001, an increase of 16.6% over total revenue of €2.1 billion in 2000, mainly due to very favorable business conditions in Spain.

FCC's cement business, conducted through its 48% interest in Portland Valderrivas, posted total revenue of €808 million in 2001, an increase of 20.1% over total revenue of €673 million in 2000, largely as a result of strong growth in Spain and in the United States.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses amounted to €27.1 billion in 2001, an increase of 12% over operating expenses of €24.3 billion in 2000, as restated to take into account our new accounting presentation. The increase in operating expenses reflected mainly an increase of 11% in cost of sales from €21.1 billion in 2000 to €23.4 billion in 2001, which was primarily due to costs incurred in connection with the commencement of operations under new contracts won in 2001. Research and development expenses amounted to €0.1 billion in 2001, sales and marketing expenses were €0.9 billion, and general and administrative expenses amounted to €2.7 billion.

Operating Income (New Definition) and EBIT

We recorded an operating loss (new definition) of €946.4 million in 2001, compared to operating income (new definition) of €1,289.3 million in 2000. The difference was due primarily to the write-down of goodwill relating to US Filter, as described below. Our restructuring costs and costs incurred in connection with anticipated future profit enhancements decreased slightly, from €54.4 million in 2000 to €49.4 million in 2001. These expenses in 2001 related mainly to the restructuring of Vivendi Water's activities in the United States (€33.7 million), which are conducted through United States Filter Corporation, and of Onyx's waste management's information technology services and Medicare operations (€12.3 million). Expenses in 2000 amounted to €54 million and related mainly to the reorganization of our corporate headquarters. Our water business posted an operating loss (new definition) of €1.7 billion and Proactiva recorded an operating loss (new definition) of €4 million in 2001, while costs incurred by our holding companies and not reimbursed by our operating subsidiaries contributed an operating loss (new definition) of €77 million. These losses were partially offset by operating income (new definition) of €294 million in

our waste management business, €207 million in our energy services business, €98 million in our transportation business and €230 million contributed by FCC.

Our EBIT increased from €1,650.0 million in 2000 to €2,013.1 million in 2001. EBIT reflects our operating income or loss (new definition) before goodwill amortization and restructuring costs. In 2001, we recorded €1,090 million of EBIT in our water segment, representing 8.0% of revenue, €391 million in our waste management segment, representing 6.6% of revenue, €221 million in our energy services business, representing 5.5% of revenue, and €112 million in our transportation business, representing 3.6% of revenue. Our share of EBIT generated by FCC amounted to €230 million in 2001, or 9.2% of our share of FCC's revenue. Costs incurred by our holding companies and not reimbursed by our operating companies had a negative impact of €30 million on our EBIT in 2001. We recorded 31.7% of our total EBIT in 2001 in France, 33.6% in Europe (excluding France), 30.1% in the Americas and 4.6% in the rest of the world. EBIT breakdowns for 2000 are not available.

As a percentage of our revenue, EBIT increased from 6.3% in 2000 to 6.9% in 2001. The improvement in our EBIT margin resulted principally from a reduction in our "other net operating expenses," from €251.0 million in 2000 to €6.0 million in 2001. This category consists principally of non-recurring charges that were previously recorded as "exceptional items" under our former accounting presentation.

Operating Income

Our operating income amounted to €2.1 billion in 2001, an increase of 7.5% over operating income of €1.9 billion, resulting from different levels of growth in each of our operating segments in 2001.

Operating income generated by our water business grew 9.9% from €1.0 billion in 2000 to €1.1 billion in 2001. This increase was primarily due to strong operating performance in France, where we implemented productivity plans and experienced a slight growth in volumes, the implementation by Vivendi Water Systems of a restructuring plan and, outside Europe and the Americas, to improvements in existing contracts, the award of a significant number of new contracts and the development of our industrial customer base. As a result, our operating margin improved slightly from 8.0% in 2000 to 8.2% in 2001.

Operating income contributed by our waste management business remained stable at €393 million in 2001, compared to operating income of €394 million in 2000. Our operating income in this segment was affected by a decline in paper prices (with a negative impact of €20 million) and the economic slowdown in North America and, to a lesser extent, Australia, which was partially offset by additional operating income contributed by acquired operations and an improvement in profitability in our U.K. subsidiary. As a result, our operating margin declined from 7.5% in 2000 to 6.6% in 2001.

Our energy services business contributed operating income of €224 million in 2001, an increase of 17.1% over operating income of €191 million in 2000. This increase was primarily due to an improvement in the operating margins of our traditional activities in France, the integration of EDF's energy services operations and the development of our activities outside France. Our operating margin, however, declined from 6.3% in 2000 to 5.6% in 2001, mainly as a result of lower operating margins generated by EDF's energy services operations that were integrated into our energy services business, which more than offset an improvement in our operating margins outside France principally due to new contracts won in Eastern Europe.

Our transportation business contributed operating income of €112 million in 2001, representing an increase of 6.5% over operating income of €105 million in 2000, principally as a result of the exceptional indemnities received in connection with our eviction from the South Central contract in the United Kingdom. Operating margins in our transportation business improved slightly, increasing from 3.4% in 2000 to 3.6% in 2001.

FCC's contribution to our operating income amounted to €231 million in 2001, representing an increase of 11.2% over operating income of €208 million in 2000. This increase was mainly attributable to a cyclical increase in demand for environmental services in Spain during 2001. FCC's operating margin declined slightly from 9.8% in 2000 to 9.4% in 2001.

Goodwill Amortization

Our goodwill amortization increased sharply from €306 million in 2000 to €2.9 billion in 2001, principally due to:

- a slight increase in recurring goodwill amortization from €232.3 million in 2000 to €257 million in 2001 as a result of acquisitions made in 2000 and 2001; and
- an increase in non-recurring goodwill amortization from €74 million in 2000, which is primarily related to the impairment of the goodwill associated with Onyx's U.K. operations, to €2.7 billion in 2001, which includes an exceptional goodwill write-off of €2.6 billion relating to an adjustment of goodwill recorded in connection with the acquisition of United States Filter Corporation. Our management determined that the goodwill recorded for this transaction was impaired and wrote down a significant portion of this goodwill based upon an estimate of discounted cash flows. This analysis was based on a 10-year projection at a discount rate of 7% and a terminal value. Our management has reviewed the estimated cash flows as a result of the evolution of the U.S. economy. See "Overview — Presentation of Information in this Section — Changes in Accounting Methods and Presentation of Accounts — Changes in Goodwill Amortization."

Financial Income (Expense)

We incurred net financial expense (which includes dividends received, profit or loss on sales of marketable securities, foreign exchange profit or loss and financing costs) of €798 million in 2001, compared with net financial expense of €892 million in 2000 (as restated to take into account our new accounting presentation). The decrease in net financial expense was principally due to a decline in our average financing costs from €875 million in 2000 to €764 million in 2001. The decrease in our financing costs is attributable to a reduction in the principal amount outstanding under our long-term indebtedness as a result of our capital increase in 2000, as well as a decline in interest rates for euro- and dollar-denominated debt and the early termination of part of our financial transactions with Vivendi Universal. The average cost of our debt decreased from 5.1% in 2000 to 4.9% in 2001.

Excluding financial costs, our net financial expense amounted to €34 million in 2001, compared to net financial expense of €17 million in 2000. This increase is due to an increase in our financial reserves of €54 million in 2001 (compared to a decrease of €20 million in 2000), which more than offset a net foreign exchange gain of €16 million in 2001 (compared to a foreign exchange loss of €12 million in 2000).

Other Income (Expense)

We record non-recurring results and charges as "other income (expense)," including capital gains and losses. We posted net other income of €39 million in 2001, compared with net other income of €777 million in 2000. The amount for 2001 included a total capital gain and dilution gain of €121 million recorded in connection with the implementation of our strategic partnership agreement with EDF, a capital gain of €23 million recorded by FCC in connection with the disposal of its interest in Safei and a capital gain of €11 million in connection with the disposal of our interest in Midkent. These gains more than offset €100 million in other expense incurred in connection with the reappraisal of certain non-strategic assets of Berliner Wasser Striebe that we plan to sell in 2002. The amount for 2000 included a total capital gain and dilution gain recorded in connection with our strategic partnership agreement with EDF (€729 million).

Tax Expense

Our tax expense in 2001 was €462 million, compared with tax expense of €459.2 million in 2000. Our tax expense remained stable following the gradual implementation, not yet completed, of a group-wide tax policy, which includes the creation of a tax consolidation group in France.

Our effective corporate income tax rate in 2001 amounted to 38.4% of our consolidated profit before amortization of goodwill compared to 31.2% in 2000.

Our Share in Net Earnings of Companies Accounted For by the Equity Method

Our share in net earnings of companies accounted for by the equity method reached €47.8 million in 2001, compared to €60.6 million in 2000. The largest contributions were provided by companies accounted for by FCC

using the equity method (€16.2 million), U.K. water distribution companies (€13.7 million) and U.S.-based water company Philadelphia Suburban Corporation (€11.9 million).

Minority Interest

Our minority interest expense totaled €131.2 million in 2001, compared to €161.4 million in 2000. The principal minority interests are related to FCC and Proactiva (€88.1 million), Dalkia (€39.3 million), our waste management subsidiaries (€31.7 million) and Connex (€4.3 million), which more than offset minority interest income from our water activities amounting to €32.2 million.

Consolidated Net Income

We recorded a consolidated net loss of €2.3 billion in 2001, compared with consolidated net income of €615 million in 2000. Excluding exceptional goodwill write-offs and other non-recurring charges, our recurring consolidated net income amounted to €420 million in 2001, compared to recurring consolidated net income of €342 million in 2000. The increase in recurring consolidated net income is mainly attributable to the increase in our EBIT and the decrease in our financing costs in 2001.

Based on our average number of shares outstanding during the year (346.2 million), recurring net earnings per share was €1.21, compared to recurring net earnings per share of €1.24 in 2000 (based on 275.7 million shares outstanding on average over 2000).

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash Flows

Net cash flow from operating activities increased by €1.3 billion, from €1.6 billion in 2000 to €2.9 billion in 2001. Net cash flow from operating activities includes funds generated from operations and changes in operating assets and liabilities. Excluding net changes in working capital, which strongly improved in 2001 due to the implementation of a receivables sales program, net cash flow from operating activities rose to €2.0 billion in 2000 and €2.5 billion in 2001. This increase of €502 million was primarily due to an increase in profitability in each of our business segments, which contributed €363 million, and a decrease in borrowing costs of €111 million in 2001.

Net cash flow from investing activities includes cash flows resulting from acquisitions and divestitures of tangible and financial assets, acquisitions and disposals of businesses, equity-method investments and net changes in other investments and marketable securities. Cash outflows from investing activities were €3.4 billion in 2001, compared to an outflow of €1.5 billion in 2000. Cash outflow in 2001 was primarily attributable to an increase in cash used in industrial investments, which totaled €2.9 billion, and in financial investments, which totaled €1.3 billion, net of cash generated by asset disposals, which totaled €392 million. Cash outflow in 2000 benefited from an increase in cash generated from disposals, particularly the sale of an interest in Dalkia to EDF.

Net cash inflow from financing activities was €1.2 billion in 2001, mainly due to an increase in our long-term debt to improve the average maturity of our indebtedness (currently 3.5 years). We also recorded cash inflows totaling €411 million primarily attributable to increases in Dalkia's capital due to the implementation of our strategic partnership agreement with EDF (€177 million) and other financing activities described under "— Sources of Funds" below. In 2000, we recorded €2.7 billion in cash inflows associated with an increase in our share capital that permitted us to reduce our outstanding indebtedness.

Sources of Funds

We meet our long-term financing and refinancing needs through bank loans and debt instruments. To deal with short-term fluctuations in our financing requirements, we issue commercial paper and draw on short-term loan facilities. During 2001, we entered into a number of new financings including:

- A €3 billion syndicated credit facility in March 2001, under which we have drawn €737.5 million in short-term loans that matured in March 2002 and €590 million in long-term loans that mature in March 2006 and bear interest at a floating rate generally based on EURIBOR or LIBOR;
- The issuance of several series of bonds, including €2 billion in bonds due in June 2008 that bear interest at a floating rate based on 3-month EURIBOR (after giving effect to an interest rate swap relating to these bonds), €250 million in bonds due in February 2003 that bear interest at a floating rate based on 3-month EURIBOR, and €500 million in bonds due in November 2005 that bear interest at a fixed rate of 4.87%;
- A sharp increase in the use of our commercial paper program, the maximum amount of which was increased from €2 billion to €4 billion in 2001. As of December 31, 2001, our outstanding commercial paper amounted to €2.0 billion with maturities ranging from 30 to 180 days, with interest capitalized on half of the outstanding principal amount at a floating rate based on EONIA and the other half at a fixed rate; and
- In December 2001, we issued €300 million of company-obligated mandatorily redeemable securities of a subsidiary (VEFO – Vivendi Environnement Financière de l'Ouest), which is fully controlled by us. These securities, which mature on December 28, 2006 and are accounted for as minority interests under French GAAP, enabled us to strengthen our financial position.

We used the proceeds of these financial transactions to repay debt that we owed to Vivendi Universal and to refinance our existing debt to extend the average maturity of our outstanding indebtedness.

We also participated indirectly in the issuance by Vivendi Universal of bonds that are to be repaid either in existing shares of Vinci held by us and Vivendi Universal or cash, at the option of Vivendi Universal. In connection with this transaction, we received a loan from Vivendi Universal in a principal amount of €120 million relating to

1,552,305 shares of Vinci held by our subsidiary Dalkia France. The terms of the loan are identical to the terms of the exchangeable bonds issued by Vivendi Universal, which bear interest at a rate of 1% per year and mature in March 2006. We transferred the economic benefits of the loan to Dalkia France.

To optimize the management of our working capital, we adopted a receivables sales program at the end of 2001 relating to receivables generated by our water business in an aggregate amount of €928 million. Pursuant to this program, in 2001 several of our U.S. water subsidiaries sold receivables amounting to U.S. \$155 million and several of our French water subsidiaries sold receivables amounting to €752 million to a French securitization fund. We have retained a subordinated interest in the pool of receivables transferred to the French securitization fund that entitles us to receive collections on the sold receivables after all amounts due to the fund have been fully paid. Under the sale documents, we have agreed to provide billing and collection services in respect of the sold receivables in the ordinary course. We do not have any obligation to guarantee or otherwise provide funds to cover shortfalls in collections. In addition, we sold €520 million in receivables at face value, less charges and expenses, to financial institutions in the context of factoring transactions in 2001. We have no further obligations in respect of the receivables sold to these financial institutions.

Following these transactions, our total outstanding net debt (financial debt net of cash and receivables) stood at €14.3 billion at December 31, 2001. Our net debt consisted primarily of our convertible bonds (€1.5 billion), other bonds and debt instruments (€3.2 billion), bank loans (€3.4 billion) and commercial paper (€2 billion). Our cash and receivables amounted to €2.1 billion at December 31, 2001. Most of our debt instruments and loan agreements contain covenants that require us to maintain certain minimum financial ratios, including historic and forward debt service coverage ratios and interest coverage and debt payout ratios based on annual earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, as defined in the relevant agreements. Each agreement contains different ratios and coverage amounts, and would allow our creditors to require us to repay all outstanding amounts in the event we cease to comply with one or more of these covenants. We are currently in compliance with all of the financial ratios set forth in our debt instruments and agreements.

We believe that our future capital requirements, including those for organic growth and certain acquisitions, can be met from operating cash flow, disposals of non-core assets and, if necessary, a moderate increase in debt. We are exposed, however, to certain risks relating to the availability or use of our sources of funds, particularly the risk of a downgrade in our credit ratings. The main credit rating agencies, Moody's and Standard & Poor's, have assigned investment-grade credit ratings to our company with a stable outlook. A downgrade in our credit ratings could lead to a significant increase the cost of our outstanding debt and our future borrowing costs, which in turn could negatively affect our financial condition and our ability to incur additional debt to finance our operations or refinance maturing debt in the future. We are currently not subject to any material credit rating downgrade covenants, except for a guarantee that we granted for the benefit of certain lenders of one of our subsidiaries in respect of a €800 million loan, which becomes immediately payable in the event our credit rating is lower than BBB+ (Standard & Poor's) or Baa2 (Moody's).

Use of Funds

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures totaled €2.9 billion in 2001, representing an increase of 10.2% over capital expenditures of €2.6 billion in 2000. Our capital expenditures were made in our different business segments in the following manner:

- Capital expenditures in our water business amounted to €1.2 billion in 2001 (an increase of 17% over capital expenditures of €1.0 billion in 2000), of which €655 million were for growth-related spending and €533 million were for replacement and maintenance spending;
- Capital expenditures in our waste management business amounted to €794 million in 2001 (a decrease of 8.7% over capital expenditures of €870 million in 2000), of which €343 million were for growth-related spending and €451 million were for replacement and maintenance spending;
- Capital expenditures in our energy services business amounted to €402 million in 2001 (an increase of 11% over capital expenditures of €362 million in 2000), of which €276 million were for growth-related spending and €126 million were for replacement and maintenance spending;

- Capital expenditures in our transportation business amounted to €288 million in 2001 (an increase of 58.5% over capital expenditures of €182 million in 2000), of which €114 million were for growth-related spending and €174 million were for replacement and maintenance spending; and
- The attributable portion of FCC's (49%) and Proactiva's capital expenditures amounted to €207 million (an increase of 12.1% over capital expenditures of €184 million in 2000), of which €109 million were for growth-related spending and €98 million were for replacement and maintenance spending.

Financial Investments

Our financial investments, which consist of equity-method investments and other equity participations, totaled €1.2 billion in 2001, representing an increase of 26.8% over financial investments of €0.9 billion in 2000. Many of our financial investments consist of acquisitions of local entities or interests in local entities in connection with new contracts won outside France. Our financial investments were made in our different business segments in the following manner:

- Financial investments in our water business amounted to €508 million in 2001 (an increase of 209% compared with 2000), primarily relating to our contracts in Prague (€177 million), Görlitz (€57 million), and Bucharest (€35 million) and our contract with HEI, a South Korean industrial group (€71 million);
- Financial investments in our waste management business amounted to €123 million in 2001 (a decrease of 79% compared with 2000, during which a number of acquisitions were made in the United States), including €23 million in connection with our contract with Novartis;
- Financial investments in our energy services business amounted to €303 million in 2001 (compared to €40 million in 2000), primarily relating to the transfer of EDF's energy services operations (€165 million) and our acquisition of Siram (€81.8 million);
- Financial investments in our transportation business amounted to €144 million in 2001 (an increase of 55% compared with 2000), primarily relating to our acquisition of BBA (€48 million), Yellow Transportation (€21.8 million) and Portillo.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, PATENTS AND LICENSES

See "Information on the Company — Business Overview — Research and Development" and "Information on the Company — Business Overview — Intellectual Property."

ITEM 6: DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

In accordance with French law applicable to a *société anonyme à directoire et conseil de surveillance*, a form of stock corporation, we have a two-tier management structure pursuant to which a management board (*directoire*) manages our day-to-day affairs under the general supervision of a supervisory board (*conseil de surveillance*), the members of which are elected by shareholders. We refer to the members of our management board and the members of our supervisory board collectively as "directors."

Supervisory Board

The supervisory board has the responsibility of supervising the management of our company. Throughout the year it carries out such inspections as it considers appropriate and is given access to any documents it considers necessary. The supervisory board also reviews the annual report and accounts prepared by the management board and presents its review of the report and accounts to the shareholders at the annual shareholders meeting. It authorizes the management board to take certain actions related to strategic decisions, including consummating transactions that could substantially affect the scope of our activities and executing significant agreements. In addition, under French law, the supervisory board holds certain specific powers, including the power to appoint the members of the management board.

Pursuant to our *statuts*, which were adopted at a shareholders' meeting held on April 21, 2000, the supervisory board must have between three and 24 members. Our supervisory board currently consists of 14 members, four of which are independent members. Our *statuts* provide that each member is elected by the shareholders at an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders for a renewable four year term. Members of the supervisory board can be removed from office by a majority shareholder vote at any time. They meet as often as the interests of our company require. During 2001, our supervisory board met six times. Under the French commercial code, members of our supervisory board can be held civilly liable for unlawful actions and omissions taken in connection with their duties as directors, in particular, for failing to supervise adequately the management of our company. Unlike members of a management board, however, supervisory board members cannot be held liable for unlawful actions of the company. Also unlike members of the management board, supervisory board members are not subject to joint and several liability. Our *statuts* provide that each member of our supervisory board must own at least 750 of our shares.

The following table sets forth the names of the members of the supervisory board, their current function in our company and their principal business activities outside of our company. At meetings held during 2000, Vivendi Universal, as our majority shareholder, elected all current members of the supervisory board, which appointed the members of the management board.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Function in Vivendi Environnement</u>	<u>Principal Business Activities Outside Vivendi Environnement</u>	<u>Expiration Date of Current Term</u>	<u>Date Initially Appointed</u>
Jean-Marie Messier	Chairman of the supervisory board	Chairman and CEO of Vivendi Universal	April 2004	April 2000
Eric Licoys	Vice Chairman of the supervisory board	Chairman and CEO of Havas Multimedia; COO of Vivendi Universal	April 2004	April 2000
Daniel Bouton	Director	Chairman and CEO of Société Générale	October 2004	October 2000
Jean-Marc Espalioux	Director	Chairman of the management board of Accor	September 2004	September 2000
Paul-Louis Girardot	Director	Director of the Committee of the Seine-Normandy Basin Water Authority	October 2004	October 2000
Catherine Gros	Director	Executive Vice President — Public Relations of Vivendi Universal	October 2004	October 2000
Guillaume Hannezo	Director	Senior Executive Vice President and CFO of Vivendi Universal, Vice Chairman of the supervisory board of Viventures Partners	April 2004	April 2000
Richard Heckman	Director	Member of the board of directors of K-2, Inc., United Rentals Inc., Station Casino's and Philadelphia Suburban Inc.; Chairman of the Listing Committee of the NYSE	October 2004	October 2000
Esther Koplowitz	Director	Chair of B 1998 SL	September 2004	September 2000
Arthur Laffer	Director*	Founding member of the Congressional Policy Advisory Board	September 2004	September 2000
Serge Michel	Director*	Chairman of Soficot	October 2004	October 2000
Georges Ralli	Director*	Managing Director, the Lazard Group	October 2004	October 2000
Murray Stuart	Director*	Member of the European Consultative Committee of Crédit Lyonnais	October 2004	October 2000
Antoine Zacharias	Director	Chairman of Vinci	September 2004	September 2000

* Independent members of supervisory board.

Jean-Marie Messier holds degrees from the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole Nationale d'Administration (the "ENA"). After holding several positions in the French Finance Ministry from 1982 to 1988, he became a partner at Lazard Freres & Cie. In 1994, he was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of Vivendi Universal. Mr. Messier can be contacted at Vivendi Universal, 42 avenue de Friedland, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Mr. Messier is also a director of Alcatel, BNP Paribas, Compagnie de Saint Gobain, LVMH, UGC, FCC, Vinci, Echostar Communications, USA Networks, The New York Stock Exchange and Vivazzi Europe.

Eric Licoys has degrees in political science, law and economics and has served in senior positions in a variety of companies. From 1962 to 1970, he was successively Deputy Director at Crédit Naval, Crédit Vendome and Banque Occidentale pour l'Industrie et le Commerce. In the 1970s and early 1980s, he served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Société Européenne des Grands Restaurants (Laurent) and Union de Participations Immobilières, Executive Vice President of Banque Occidentale pour l'Industrie et le Commerce and Senior Vice President of Occidentale Finances. He became Senior Vice President at Compagnie Financiere Barclays in 1982 and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in 1986. In 1990, he was appointed Director and Executive Vice President of Fonds Partenaires Gestion (Lazard Group), where he became Chairman in 1995. He became Chief Operating Officer of Vivendi Universal in 1999. Mr. Licoys can be contacted at Vivendi Universal Publishing, 31, rue du Colisée 75008 Paris. Mr. Licoys is also a director of Banque Eurofin, Cegetel Groupe and Intermediate Capital Group plc.

Daniel Bouton holds a degree in political science and is an alumnus of the ENA. As part of the French financial controllers' civil service corps, he occupied a number of different positions in the French Finance Ministry, including that of Budget Director, between 1988 and 1991. Since 1991 he has worked at Société Générale, serving as Managing Director from 1993 to 1997, and as President from 1997 to the present. Mr. Bouton can be contacted at Société Générale, Tour Société Générale, 17 cours Valmy 92972 Paris, La Defense Cedex. Mr. Bouton is also a director of Schneider Electric and TotalFinaElf.

Jean Marc Espalioux holds degrees in political science, law and economics, is an alumnus of the ENA and served in the French financial controllers' civil service corps from 1978 to 1983. In 1984 he joined Vivendi Universal, where he served as Chief Financial Officer from 1987 to 1996 and as Deputy Managing Director from 1996 to 1997. In 1997 he was appointed to his current position as President of the Management Board of Accor. Mr. Espalioux can be contacted at Accor, Tour Maine Montparnasse 33, avenue du Maine 75755 Paris Cedex 15. Mr. Espalioux is also a director of Air France, Fiat France and Vivendi Universal.

Paul Louis Girardot was a Managing Director of Vivendi Universal until 1998. A specialist in the development of public service outsourcing activities, he has been very involved in the development not only of our water services, but also in telecommunications (particularly radio-telephony) and energy services (particularly co-generation). Mr. Girardot can be contacted at 7, rue de Tilsitt 75008 Paris.

Catherine Gros was trained as a journalist in the French Centre de Formation des Journalistes and the London School of Journalism. She joined Vivendi Universal's communications department in 1990 after having begun her career as a journalist. Ms. Gros can be contacted at Vivendi Universal, 42 avenue de Friedland, 75380 Paris Cedex 08.

Guillaume Hannezo is an alumnus of the Ecole Normale Supérieure, the Paris Institute of Political Science (IEP) and the ENA. He worked in the French Finance Ministry from 1985 to 1993 serving as economics advisor to the French President's office from 1991 to 1993. He then became Director of Strategy and Management Control at Assurances Générales de France, where he was appointed Chief Financial Officer in 1994. He became Chief Financial Officer of Vivendi Universal in 1997. Mr. Hannezo can be contacted at Vivendi Universal, 42 avenue de Friedland, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Mr. Hannezo is also a director of UGC.

Richard Heckmann, a Harvard Business School graduate, is the founder of United States Filter Corporation and its President since 1990. Prior to founding United States Filter Corporation, Mr. Heckmann was Vice President of Prudential Bache Securities. He has also served as Assistant Director for Finance and Investment at the Small Business Administration in Washington D.C. Mr. Heckmann can be contacted at United States Filter Corporation, 40-004 Cook Street, Palm Desert, CA 92211, U.S.A. Mr. Heckmann is also a director of K-2 Inc., United Rentals Inc. and Philadelphia Suburban Corp.

Esther Koplowitz became Vice President of Construcciones y Contratas in 1991. That company, founded by her father, merged with Fomento de Obras y Construcciones under Ms. Koplowitz's leadership to create FCC. Ms. Koplowitz is also involved in social work through her foundation Ayuda al Desvalido. Ms. Koplowitz can be contacted at FCC, Torre Picasso Plaza Pablo Ruiz Picasso, 28020 Madrid, Spain. Mrs. Koplowitz is also a director of Vivendi Universal.

Arthur Laffer, Ph.D holds degrees in economics from Yale and Stanford Universities. He has a long and distinguished career in academia as well as in public service. He has held professorships at the Universities of Chicago, Southern California and Pepperdine. He has been Economic Director of the Federal Office of Management and Budget (1970), special advisor to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Secretary of Defense (1972-1977) and a member of the Presidential Council of Economic Advisors (1981 to 1989). Professor Laffer can be contacted at Laffer Investments, Institutional Asset Managers, 5405 Morehouse Drive, Suite 340, San Diego, CA 92121, U.S.A. Mr. Laffer is also a director of MasTec Inc., Neff Corp., Oxigene Inc., Nicholas-Applegate Growth Equity Fund, ProFlowers, eDelights.com, Direct Stock Markets, ValuBond.com, Sonic Telecom, VirtualCom, Pointivity, U.S. Script LLC and Castle Creek.

Serge Michel has spent his entire career in the construction and public works business, having served as Deputy Managing Director and President of SOGEA, President of Vinci, President of CISE and, until 1992, Deputy Managing Director of Vivendi Universal. He is currently President of Soficot, SIAM and Carré des Champs Elysées. Mr. Michel can be contacted at Soficot, 103 boulevard Haussmann, 75008 Paris. Mr. Michel is also a director of Vinci, FCC and Eiffage.

Georges Ralli holds degrees in finance, political science (from the Paris Institute of Political Science (IEP)) and business. He has been a partner of Lazard Frères since 1993, having joined the bank in 1986. He began his banking career at Crédit Lyonnais (1970-1981) and later headed the department of financial negotiations at Crédit du Nord. In 1982 he served as Secretary of the Commission for the Development and Protection of Savings. Mr. Ralli can be contacted at Lazard Frères, 121, boulevard Haussmann, 75008 Paris. Mr. Ralli is also a director of Chargeurs, Silic, Eurafrance, Direct Finance and Doctissimo.

Murray Stuart holds degrees in literature and law from the University of Glasgow, and is also trained as an accountant. Mr. Stuart has worked for International Computers Plc. (as Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Director), Carnaud Metalbox (as Managing Director and President) and Scottish Power Plc. (as President from 1992 to 2000). He has also served as President of Trust Hammersmith Hospitals NHS, an important public health education and research center in London. Mr. Stuart can be contacted at Longacre, Guildford Road, Chobham, Woking, Surrey, GU24 8EA, United Kingdom. Mr. Stuart is also a director of Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, Old Mutual plc and CMG plc.

Antoine Zacharias has been with Vivendi Universal since 1971. In 1991 he was appointed Managing Director of Vinci, where he has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Vinci and of Vinci Deutschland since 1997. Mr. Zacharias can be contacted at Vinci, 1, cours Ferdinand de Lesseps 92851, Reuil Malmaison, France. Mr. Zacharias is also a director of Europhy and Nexity.

Management Board

Under French law and our *statuts*, the management board has broad powers to act on behalf of our company to further our corporate purposes and to define and implement our company's policies, subject to those powers expressly granted by law or our *statuts* to the supervisory board or our shareholders. Pursuant to our *statuts*, the management board must obtain the authorization of the supervisory board to enter into a number of material transactions and to take certain significant actions. However, these restrictions cannot be enforced against third parties who have entered into such a transaction in good faith. Whenever a transaction requires the authorization of the supervisory board and such authorization is refused, the management board may refer the matter to a general meeting of shareholders, at which the shareholders may override the supervisory board and grant the authorization.

Pursuant to our *statuts*, the management board must have at least two but no more than seven members, each of whom shall be appointed for a renewable four year term by a majority of the supervisory board. The chairman of our management board has the power to represent our company before third parties. Our management board currently consists of 6 members. Management board members serve until the expiration of their respective terms, or

until their resignation, death, passing of the legal age limit, appointment as a member of the supervisory board, or removal by the shareholders. Our supervisory board may fill any vacancies on the management board due to resignation or death within two months. The supervisory board also appoints one of the members of the management board as President of the management board. Under French law and our *statuts*, the President of the management board may be removed as President (but not as a member of the management board) at any time by the supervisory board with or without cause. A member of the management board may be removed only by the shareholders, with cause and only upon the recommendation of our supervisory board. Our management board will propose an amendment to our shareholders' meeting to be held on April 25, 2002 permitting the removal of a member of our management board by either our shareholders or our supervisory board. A member of the management board cannot be a member of the supervisory board as well.

The management board meets as often as the interests of our company requires. During 2001, our management board met ten times. Under French law, a member of the management board must be an individual, but need not be a shareholder of our company. There is no limitation, other than applicable age limits, on the number of terms that a member of the management board may serve. Pursuant to our *statuts*, the age limit applicable to each member of the management board is 65 but the supervisory board has the power to extend this age limit to 67. The French commercial code requires the management board to manage our company properly and to avoid actions contrary to our interests. Members of the management board are subject to liability if these requirements are not satisfied. In addition, in some circumstances, management board members can be held jointly and severally liable for damages incurred by third parties as a result of our company's violation of applicable law or our *statuts*. Management board members can be held criminally liable for some serious violations of applicable law by our company.

The following table sets forth the names of the members of the management board, their current function in our company, their principal business activities outside of our company, the date their term is scheduled to expire and the date they were initially appointed. The members of our management board are also our senior managers.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Function in Vivendi Environnement</u>	<u>Principal Business Activities Outside Vivendi Environnement</u>	<u>Expiration Date of Current Term</u>	<u>Date Initially Appointed</u>
Henri Proglia	Chairman of the management board and Chief Executive Officer	Senior Executive Vice President, Environnement of Vivendi Universal	April 2004	April 2000
Jérôme Contamine	Executive Vice President, Finance	Director of Statoil	April 2004	September 2000
Antoine Frérot.....	Chief Executive Officer of Connex	None	April 2004	April 2000
Denis Gasquet.....	Chief Executive Officer of Onyx	None	April 2004	April 2000
Jean-Pierre Denis	Chief Executive Officer of Dalkia	None	April 2004	April 2000
Andy Seidel	Chief Executive Officer of Vivendi Water North America	None	April 2004	April 2000

Henri Proglia is a graduate of the HEC business school in Paris. He joined Compagnie Générale des Eaux in 1972 and was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of CGEA in 1990. He was appointed Executive Vice President of Vivendi Universal and President and Chief Executive Officer of Vivendi Water in 1999. He became President of our management board in 2000. Mr. Proglia can be contacted at Vivendi Environnement, 52, rue d'Anjou, 75008 Paris. Mr. Proglia is also a director of Vinci, FCC and EDF International.

Jérôme Contamine holds degrees from the Ecole Polytechnique, the Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Administration Economique and the ENA. He served as auditor for the Cour Des Comptes from 1984 to 1988 and

held a variety of senior positions with Elf (and later TotalFinaElf) between 1988 and 2000. He became Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Managing Director of our company in June, 2000. Mr. Contamine can be contacted at Vivendi Environnement, 52, rue d'Anjou, 75008 Paris. Mr. Contamine is also a director of Statoil and FCC.

Antoine Frérot is a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique and holds a doctorate from the Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées. He began his career as an engineer and joined Cergrene, a research center, in 1983, becoming a director in 1984. He joined Compagnie Générale des Eaux in 1990, and was appointed Managing Director in charge of public transport of Connex in 1995. Mr. Frérot can be contacted at CGEA-Connex, Parc des Fontaines, 169 avenue Georges Clemenceau, 92735 Nanterre Cedex.

Denis Gasquet is an alumnus of the Ecole Polytechnique and the Centre de Perfectionnement aux Affaires. From 1979 to 1989, he served in a variety of positions in the Office National des Forêts. He joined Compagnie Générale des Eaux in 1989, becoming Chief Executive Officer of Onyx in 1996. Mr. Gasquet can be contacted at CGEA-Onyx, Parc des Fontaines, 163-169 avenue Georges Clemenceau, 92735 Nanterre Cedex.

Jean-Pierre Denis is a graduate of the HEC business school in Paris and the ENA. He joined the French financial controllers' civil service corps, and, afterwards, was appointed deputy director of the Paris mayor's office (1992-1995) and deputy general secretary of the office of the President of the French Republic (1995-1997). He joined Compagnie Générale des Eaux in 1997, becoming Chief Executive Officer of Dalkia in 1999. Mr. Denis can be contacted at Dalkia, Quartier Valmy-Espace 21, 33 Place Ronde 92981, Paris, La Defense Cedex.

Andy Seidel holds a B.S. in chemical engineering from the University of Pennsylvania and an M.B.A. from the Wharton School. He helped found United States Filter Corporation and served as President and Chief Operating Officer of its water and waste water group when it was acquired by Vivendi Universal in 1999. Mr. Seidel can be contacted at United States Filter Corporation, 40-004 Cook Street, Palm Desert, CA 92211, U.S.A.

COMPENSATION

The members of our supervisory board received the following compensation during the 2001 fiscal year for services to our company and its subsidiaries, including compensation in kind and compensation paid for attending meetings of our supervisory board (*jetons de présence*):

	Compensation paid (in €) by	
	Our company	Our subsidiaries
Jean-Marie Messier	43,750	24,392
Eric Licoys	31,250	25,400
Daniel Bouton	31,250	-
Jean-Marc Espalioux	43,750	-
Paul-Louis Girardot	31,250	7,622
Catherine Gros	31,250	-
Guillaume Hannezo	40,625	17,784
Richard Heckmann	31,250	-
Esther Koplowitz	40,625	-
Arthur Laffer	31,250	-
Serge Michel	40,625	-
Georges Ralli	40,625	-
Murray Stuart	31,250	-
Antoine Zacharias	31,250	-

The members of our management board received the following gross compensation (including compensation in kind) during the 2001 fiscal year for services to our company and its subsidiaries:

	Compensation paid (in €) by	
	Our company	Our subsidiaries
Henri Proglio	997,313	55,670
Jerôme Contamine	383,084	15,000
Jean-Pierre Denis	497,115	6,860
Antoine Frérot	483,810	10,213
Denis Gasquet	466,790	19,204
Andrew Seidel	856,920	-

BOARD PRACTICES

None of our directors and senior managers are parties to contracts with our company or its subsidiaries that provide for the grant of benefits upon the termination of their employment.

Our supervisory board has established three independent committees—an audit and transaction committee, a directors' committee and a commitment committee:

- the audit and transaction committee reviews our financial statements before they are submitted to our supervisory board; transactions between us and Vivendi Universal; our accounting policies and methods; the quality of our internal control procedures and the working programs of our internal and external auditors. As part of its mission, the committee is entitled to meet with the statutory auditors and senior management responsible for preparing the statements and internal procedures without the presence of the other members of the supervisory board and the members of the management board. The audit and transaction committee currently consists of Jean-Marc Espalioux (chairman), Guillaume Hannezo and Georges Ralli. The audit and transaction committee held 3 meetings during 2001.
- the directors' committee reviews the compensation of our directors and senior managers and our policies relating to the granting of options and subscription rights on our shares to our executive officers. The committee must also be consulted on the selection of our directors. The directors' committee currently consists of Jean-Marie Messier (chairman), Esther Koplowitz and Serge Michel. The directors' committee held 3 meetings during 2001.
- the commitment committee reviews and advises the supervisory board on requests made by the management board for the approval by the supervisory board of any guarantees and other liabilities for third-party obligations to be issued or assumed by our company. The commitment committee also receives a periodic report on the execution of these commitments for third-party obligations. The commitment committee currently consists of Jean-Marc Espalioux (chairman), Guillaume Hannezo and Georges Ralli. The commitment committee held its first meeting in February 2002.

In addition, our company has created an executive committee that is consulted and makes specific proposals on the main issues facing our company. The executive committee comprises all of the members of our management board and ten other members of senior management from each of our four operating divisions and each of our centralized corporate departments. Each member of the committee takes the necessary actions to ensure that the guidelines adopted by the committee are implemented in the relevant operating division or corporate department for which it is responsible.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2001, we employed approximately 295,000 people worldwide (including 100% of the employees of FCC and Proactiva). Our weighted average number of employees (including our proportional share of employees in operations that are proportionally consolidated by our company) was approximately 239,000 as of December 31, 2001 (compared to 215,000 in 2000 and 171,000 in 1999). Approximately 10% of our employees are members of management and 53% are less than 40 years old. Excluding the effects of changes in our consolidation of companies, our employees increased by over 9,000 in 2001.

The following table shows the distribution of our employees by activity and geographic location as of December 31, 2001:

	Water	Waste	Energy Services	Transportation	FCC*	Total	%
Europe	55,068	46,381	34,064	46,314	45,361	227,188	76.9%
<i>of which France</i>	<i>26,694</i>	<i>29,903</i>	<i>17,970</i>	<i>19,628</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>94,346</i>	<i>32%</i>
North America	17,546	8,921	–	1,200	1,085	28,752	9.7%
South America	8,875	4,451	2,116	294	6,313	22,049	7.5%
Africa/Middle East	2,099	4,963	–	138	34	7,234	2.5%
Asia/Pacific	2,118	6,079	366	1,500	–	10,063	3.4%
Total	85,706	70,795	36,546	49,446	52,793	295,286	100%
%	29%	24%	12.4%	17%	17.9%	100%	

* Includes 100% of the employees of companies that are proportionally consolidated by our company, including FCC (in which we hold an indirect 27.9% interest) and Proactiva (in which we hold a direct 50% interest).

Our goal is to guarantee sustained economic growth accompanied by quantitative and qualitative employment improvement, an ambitious policy to manage our human resources and greater social cohesion, while at the same time being actively involved with our employees in solidarity actions.

Promoting capabilities at a local level

The environmental services business is essentially a local business that is organized around multiple autonomous units that are responsible for the improvement of their own local environments. These units must be able to anticipate the needs of customers and provide innovative services. We encourage decentralization in the management of our employees and favor promotion within our company by helping each employee to develop his or her sense of autonomy and responsibility and to become actively involved in our business and in the evolution of his or her professional career. Because we consider that our employees are our true representatives with our clients, we pay particular attention to the development of their skills within our company.

Favoring the training of all of our employees

Our investments in employee training result from our strong ambition to pursue the economic and social development of our company, which in turn benefits our employees and our customers. Our investments in employee training represented approximately 2% of total wages paid worldwide by our company and approximately 2.5% of total wages paid in France in 2001. More than half of our employees around the world benefited from at least one of our training programs in 2001.

Our employee training programs seek to achieve a number of objectives. Employee training increases the technical performance and profitability of our company by identifying and developing the capabilities of our employees in anticipation of the foreseeable evolution of our business. It also enables us to optimize the quality of services offered to our customers due to the availability of employees that are continuously more competent, diverse and capable of generating synergies, particularly in the preparation and implementation of industrial projects in which our social engineering is well recognized and appreciated. Our training programs also reinforce the identity and the cohesion of our company and encourage the mobility of our employees, including on an international level.

The main tools of our training programs are the *Institut de l'Environnement Urbain* (Institute of Urban Environment or IEU) and, more recently, our network of establishments and partnerships that have been created around the IEU in a number of regions throughout the world. Our establishments and partnerships are located in the United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, the United States, Gabon, Hong Kong, Malaysia and we are currently in the process of opening new ones in the Czech Republic and Morocco. The IEU is involved in all levels of training, while favoring vocational training that enables our employees to obtain degrees, including the CAP, the *bac professionnel* and the university diplomas created in coordination with the Universities of Cergy-Pontoise and Paris-Dauphine and the ESSEC in France. With its 250 graduates, the IEU also contributes to the development of the recognition of professional training in partnership with the French National Education department, in the same manner as Dalkia has done in partnership with the French Ministry of Employment. In 2001, the IEU inaugurated the "Water" and "Energy" departments, which join the "Property" and "Transportation" departments. The IEU is now able to deliver global training programs covering all aspects of the environmental services business. The IEU is capable of providing long-term training, internships and seminars to 710 people each year and has also become a training center for apprentices (411 apprentices trained in 2001), a professional training center (5,000 interns received in 2001) and a center for research and dialogue uniting all of our employees.

Organizing mobility

One of the main elements of our social policies is the mobility of our employees, which we organize both at a professional level within an operating division as well as at a company-wide level within our various divisions and geographic locations.

We have established a common classification system for our 30,000 executives around the world, which facilitates the management and follow-up of their careers, while at the same time adapting to the development of our activities and the dynamism of our organization. We have also taken other measures to disseminate information on our company among our employees, including, for example, the creation of an internet site that proposes employment positions within our company to enhance our employees' information on available positions within our company. We have also created a pension fund for our international executives guaranteeing pension coverage throughout their professional life to promote the development of international careers within our company. We are also creating a contingency pooling system in order to advocate, in each country, interesting coverage levels for retirement, disability and death, as well as to group existing retirements plans.

Innovating

We make commitments and implement actions that go beyond our regulatory and contractual obligations in several areas. Regarding health and security, we take voluntary actions and deploy innovating means to create a culture of prevention that will lead to a higher degree of security, risk control and health protection at our work sites and to improved working conditions.

In terms of profit sharing, we intend to establish a corporate savings plan that is available to the largest possible number of our employees. We have also created a social observatory that has been assigned to produce data, studies and research and conduct experiments that enable us to address current socioeconomic issues facing our employees around the world.

Becoming involved in the local environment

As a result of the individual and collective dedication of our employees, we make significant contributions to local or national communities by showing our commitment and solidarity, in particular in the most disfavored areas. Our employees are very active in their communities in developing countries, particularly by participating in the emergency aid missions of Waterforce, through which approximately 50 of our employees provided aid and assistance to disaster areas in 2001. Our employees' involvement is also illustrated by their participation in education activities for local populations regarding environmental preservation and sanitary issues.

SHARE OWNERSHIP

None of our directors and senior managers owns 1% or more of our shares. Our directors and senior managers as a group own less than one percent of our shares. As of December 31, 2000, our directors and senior managers as a group owned options to purchase 295,410 of our shares with an exercise price of €32.50, which vest in June 2003 and expire in June 2008. In addition, during 2001 we granted our directors and senior managers options to subscribe shares of our company as follows:

	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Exercise Price</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>	<u>Vesting Date</u>
Henri Proglio	208,000	€42	February 8, 2009	February 8, 2004
Jérôme Contamine	41,600	€42	February 8, 2009	February 8, 2004
Jean-Pierre Denis	41,600	€42	February 8, 2009	February 8, 2004
Antoine Frérot	41,600	€42	February 8, 2009	February 8, 2004
Denis Gasquet	41,600	€42	February 8, 2009	February 8, 2004
Andrew Seidel	41,600	€42	February 8, 2009	February 8, 2004

As of December 31, 2001, none of the options granted to our directors and senior managers had been exercised.

On June 21, 2000, our shareholders gave our management board a three-year authorization to grant options to purchase or to subscribe to shares of our company to members of our management and other employees. The shares purchasable upon exercise of the options must be either newly issued or held as treasury shares following the implementation of a share repurchase program. The purchasable shares may not represent, in the aggregate, more than 2.5% of our total capital.

Pursuant to this authority, on June 23, 2000 our management board decided to implement an "outperformance" stock option program. Under the program, we granted 30 of our principal managers options to purchase 780,000 treasury shares at €32.50 per share. The options will become exercisable if, three years after they are granted, the market performance of our shares has exceeded that of our main competitors by not less than 25%. Options granted pursuant to this plan will expire in June 2008. As of December 31, 2001 10,000 options had been exercised.

On February 8, 2001, our management board decided to implement a stock option plan pursuant to which 1,500 of our employees will be entitled to purchase a total of 3,462,000 of newly-issued shares of our company at €42 per share, which was the fair market value of our shares at the time the options were granted. Options granted pursuant to this plan will expire in February 2009. As of December 31, 2001 none of these options had been exercised.

ITEM 7: MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Vivendi Universal owns 218,278,926 of our shares, representing 63.05% of our total share capital. SNEGE, a wholly owned subsidiary of Vivendi Universal, held 99.99% of our shares from the time of our incorporation in 1995 until March 31, 1999, when Vivendi Universal acquired 100% of our shares for their nominal value in a series of transactions that were completed on April 9, 1999. In July, 2000, Vivendi Universal's interest in our company was reduced to approximately 63% as a result of an initial public offering in France and an international private placement of our shares and the conversion of our convertible bonds into our shares. Following the public offering, private placement and bond conversion, Vivendi Universal purchased an additional 9% of our shares on the open market, increasing its interest in our company to approximately 72%.

On February 8, 2001, Vivendi Universal issued €1.809 billion principal amount of bonds that are exchangeable for shares of our company held by Vivendi Universal, representing 9.3% of our share capital. The 2% five-year bonds were issued at a price of €55.90, a 30% premium to the closing price of our shares on Euronext Paris on February 7, 2001. Each bond is exchangeable for one of our shares.

On December 4, 2001, Vivendi Universal sold 32.4 million of our shares, representing 9.3% of our total share capital, on the open market at a price of €38 per share. On December 17, 2001, we distributed one free warrant for each of our 346,174,955 shares to persons who held our shares on December 14, 2001. The warrants are listed on the *Premier Marché* of Euronext Paris. Subject to adjustments, each 7 warrants will entitle the holder to subscribe one share of our company at a subscription price of €55 per share. Altogether, the warrants may be exercised for up to 49,453,565 of our shares, subject to anti-dilution adjustments. The warrants may be exercised at any time from December 17, 2001 to and including March 8, 2006. As of December 31, 2001, 5,719 warrants had been exercised, which resulted in the issuance of 817 new shares and an increase in share capital of €11,029.50 Warrants distributed in respect of shares held in the form of ADSs were sold on Euronext Paris by The Bank of New York, acting as depository for our ADSs, and the proceeds were distributed to holders of ADSs. As a result of the issuance of our warrants, Vivendi Universal may subscribe and purchase shares representing up to 9.3% of our total share capital.

In March 2002, Vivendi Universal publicly stated that it may cease consolidating the financial accounts of our company in the future in order to clearly distinguish its media and communications business and its environmental services business, but that it would remain our main shareholder. Under applicable French and U.S. accounting principles, Vivendi Universal would need to hold less than a majority of our shares in order to not consolidate our financial accounts. Vivendi Universal also indicated that it had not fixed any timetable for any reduction in its share ownership in our company.

To the best of our knowledge, no person other than Vivendi Universal holds 5% or more of our shares. Vivendi Universal does not have different voting rights than our other shareholders except by virtue of the greater number of shares it holds. We believe that approximately 32% of our outstanding shares are held by a large number of institutional investors, including 10% held by French institutional investors and a significant portion by UK institutional investors, and the remaining 5% are held by individual investors. As of December 31, 2001, our treasury shares represented approximately 1.25% of our share capital. We believe that we had approximately 300,000 shareholders as of November 19, 2001.

We estimate that less than 5% of our shares are currently held in the United States by fewer than 1,000 holders.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Formation

Vivendi Universal created our company in 1999 by grouping together the majority of its existing environment-related operations as follows:

- transferring to us its 49% interest in the Spanish company B 1998 SL, a holding company that owns 56.53% of FCC, at market value (€ 691 million);

- contributing to us its 100% interest in Compagnie Générale d'Entreprises Automobiles for € 633.9 million, its 100% interest in Dalkia Holding for € 915.0 million, its 4.19% interest in Dalkia for € 58.9 million, its 100% interest in Compagnie Générale des Eaux for € 1,307.7 million and its 14.3% interest in Philadelphia Suburban Corporation for € 51.9 million. Each contribution was made for the book value of the interest contributed. On the same date, we transferred the interests in Compagnie Générale des Eaux and Philadelphia Suburban Corporation to Vivendi Water at book value in exchange for shares of Vivendi Water stock; and
- transferring securities representing its interest in United States Filter Corporation to Vivendi Water for € 2.7 billion.

As of December 31, 1999, at the closing of these transactions, Vivendi Universal owned 100% of our capital and, after various debt transfers within the environment sector, our company (exclusive of our subsidiaries) owed Vivendi Universal €8,122 million, net of loans owed by Vivendi Universal in connection with the convertible bonds in an aggregate amount of €2,807 million.

Vivendi Universal also transferred a number of intangible water assets, including the brand "Compagnie Générale des Eaux," the related logo and various related trademarks to Compagnie Générale des Eaux.

Transfer of Water Distribution and Treatment Operations to Compagnie Générale des Eaux

Vivendi Universal sold its water-related operations in France (with the exception of certain water-related contracts, as described below) to our wholly-owned subsidiary Compagnie Générale des Eaux at book value in a transaction that took effect on November 1, 1999 (the "water transfer"). For accounting purposes, the water transfer was made effective as of January 1, 1999.

Some of Vivendi Universal's contracts to provide water-related services contain provisions that limit its ability to transfer those contracts without the permission of the other parties. Vivendi Universal has transferred to us all assets and liabilities associated with those contracts that it was permitted to transfer, as well as the right to receive the operating income generated after January 1, 1999 under those contracts. Accordingly, the operating income generated by Vivendi Universal's water operations after January 1, 1999 was transferred to Compagnie Générale des Eaux.

During 2000 and 2001, Vivendi Universal transferred to us the remaining contracts as it received the required consents from the other parties to these contracts. In 2000, Vivendi Universal transferred to us contracts with a book value of €240 million, while in 2001 the book value of contracts transferred to us was €2.9 million. As of December 31, 2001, Vivendi Universal had not yet transferred 90 contracts with a book value of €22.2 million, representing approximately 0.02% of the water-related operations transferred by Vivendi Universal to Compagnie Générale des Eaux.

Vivendi Universal has agreed that, upon expiration of any contracts not transferred to us, our company, and not Vivendi Universal, will be entitled to submit a bid for the renewal of these contracts. Vivendi Universal has also agreed that it will not bid for water contracts with public authorities for 25 years from the execution of the transfer agreements, and will assist us in obtaining new contracts and renewals of existing contracts. As a result, we believe that the renewal ratio of contracts not transferred to our company by Vivendi Universal will not vary significantly from the renewal ratio of contracts that have been transferred to our company.

Financial Agreements

We have entered into a number of agreements with Vivendi Universal and some of its affiliates in connection with our formation and the initial public offering of our shares. These agreements, which establish the financial relationship between Vivendi Universal and our company, include:

- an intercompany short-term loan agreement;
- an infrastructure renewal and maintenance guarantee agreement relating to our water and heat distribution activities; and

- a counter-guarantee agreement related to guarantees granted by Vivendi Universal in favor of our subsidiaries.

Our supervisory board approved these contracts on June 19, 2000.

We have also entered into a number of indebtedness and other financial transactions with Vivendi Universal that are not related to our formation, including an interest rate swap and a loan relating to a bond issued by Vivendi Universal that is exchangeable for shares of Vinci held by one of our subsidiaries.

Loan Agreement

In connection with the contribution and sale by Vivendi Universal to us of its interests in several companies in the course of our formation, at December 31, 1999, our company (exclusive of our subsidiaries) owed Vivendi Universal €8.1 billion (net of debts owed by Vivendi Universal in connection with the convertible bonds) through a shareholder's current account, which had been reduced to €1.2 billion as of December 31, 2000.

On June 20, 2000, this shareholder's account was consolidated for a period of five years under a credit line extended to us by Vivendi Universal for a maximum amount of €10.5 billion, less €2.4 billion in net proceeds of the increase in our capital stock effected in connection with our initial public offering. Amounts drawn under this €8.1 billion credit line are repayable by us to Vivendi Universal at maturity on December 31, 2004, except that if Vivendi Universal ceases to hold at least 50% of our shares, we would be obligated to fully repay the amounts drawn immediately. On May 2, 2001, we reimbursed in full all outstanding amounts due by our company to Vivendi Universal under this shareholder's account credit line.

Under the terms of this agreement, amounts made available to us by Vivendi Universal under this credit line bear interest at a rate of 5.70% per annum from January 1, 2000, less a fixed quarterly amount of €10.3 million during five years, except in the event of a default or a public tender offer for our company. During 2001, we paid Vivendi Universal a total net amount of €38.5 million under the terms of this credit line, compared to €408.1 million in 2000.

We and Vivendi Universal have entered into an agreement to amend several provisions of the credit line agreement on the basis of valuation criteria at December 12, 2001, which include:

- a reduction in the notional amount of our interest rate swap agreement with Vivendi Universal by €1.7 billion (resulting in a notional amount of €3.3 billion), subject to the payment by our company of a cash settlement amount equal to €58 million, which corresponds to the market value of the cancelled notional amount of our interest rate swap agreement (see "—Interest Rate Swap Agreement"); and
- a decrease in the amount of the fixed quarterly payments made by us under the credit line agreement from €10.3 million to €5.15 million, in exchange for an indemnity payment by Vivendi Universal to our company equal to €58 million, which corresponds to the present value of the future payments foregone by our company.

In addition, the aggregate amount available under the credit line will be increased, subject to the maximum total amount available, each time that a holder of our exchangeable bonds exercises its right to exchange its bonds into shares of Vivendi Universal on the basis of the principal amount due and accrued interest on its bonds. We have agreed to exercise our right to redeem these exchangeable bonds prior to their maturity if instructed to do so by Vivendi Universal. We may exercise this early redemption right at any time after January 1, 2002.

Guarantee Agreement

In connection with the formation of our company and Vivendi Universal's contribution or sale to us of its interests in its water and energy services operations, we have replaced Vivendi Universal as managing partner (*associé commandité*) of substantially all Vivendi Universal's water and energy services subsidiaries. As managing partner of these subsidiaries, we have assumed Vivendi Universal's obligations to reimburse those subsidiaries for expenses related to the maintenance and replacement of equipment, in exchange for annual indemnity payments and statutory dividends from these subsidiaries.

As managing partner of the subsidiaries, we have the power to appoint managers (*gérants*). We are also jointly liable for those subsidiaries' obligations. Under a guarantee agreement dated June 20, 2000, Vivendi Universal will pay us up to €381 million for any loss that we suffer over a period of 12 years as a result of our undertaking to reimburse the subsidiaries for expenses associated with the maintenance or replacement of equipment. This guarantee covers both recurring expenses (those incurred in accordance with budgeted amounts and charges recorded in previous years) and exceptional expenses. Recurring expenses are guaranteed up to an initial limit of €15.9 million a year (subject to adjustment), a limit that is indexed to the cost of equipment maintenance and repair. The maximum total amount we can recover for recurring expenses is €228.7 million. Exceptional expenses are guaranteed up to a maximum total amount of € 381.1 million less any sums already paid to us under the guarantee. If the amount we claim under this provision is over € 228.7 million, we will repay the excess to Vivendi Universal over a period of five years.

In the event of a successful bid for our company that is not approved by our management board, Vivendi Universal's obligations under the guarantee agreement will automatically terminate. However, our obligation to repay Vivendi Universal any amount due in excess of € 229 million will be unaffected by such an event.

Counter-Guarantee Agreement

Prior to our formation, Vivendi Universal granted a variety of guarantees (subject to a cap of €6 billion) to third parties on behalf of our subsidiaries, generally in connection with those subsidiaries' bids for public auctions, transfers of contracts by Vivendi Universal to Vivendi Water, receipt of funds from bank financing and sales of assets (the "subsidiary guarantees"). As of December 31, 2001, the total amount potentially due under the subsidiary guarantees was approximately €2.3 billion.

Due to the potentially high cost of renegotiating each subsidiary guarantee, we have entered into a counter-guarantee agreement dated June 20, 2000, pursuant to which we will indemnify Vivendi Universal for any costs, losses or expenses it incurs in connection with the subsidiary guarantees. Under the counter-guarantee agreement, we are also required to use our best efforts to obtain the consent of beneficiaries of the subsidiary guarantees to the transfer of the subsidiary guarantees from Vivendi Universal to us. When such a transfer occurs, we are released from our obligations under the counter-guarantee agreement as they relate to the transferred guarantee.

Interest Rate Swap

We entered into an interest rate swap agreement with Vivendi Universal dated September 15, 2000 that covers a notional amount of up to €5 billion, which expires on December 31, 2004. Pursuant to this agreement, Vivendi Universal pays a floating rate based on 3-month EURIBOR and we pay a fixed rate of 5.20% per annum, in each case in respect of the notional amount. As a result, we will pay a fixed rate of 5.20% per annum on debt we incur to refinance our debt to Vivendi Universal. As of December 31, 2001, the amount covered by the agreement was €3.3 billion.

Vinci Exchangeable Bond

We also participated indirectly in the issuance by Vivendi Universal of bonds that are to be repaid either in existing shares of Vinci held by us and Vivendi Universal or cash, at the option of Vivendi Universal. In connection with this transaction, we received a loan from Vivendi Universal in a principal amount of €120 million relating to 1,552,305 shares of Vinci held by our subsidiary Dalkia France. The terms of the loan are identical to the terms of the exchangeable bonds issued by Vivendi Universal, which bear interest at a rate of 1% per year and mature in March 2006. We transferred the economic benefits of the loan to Dalkia France.

Other Agreements

FCC Agreement

Vivendi Universal transferred to us its 49% interest in B 1998 SL, a holding company that owns 57% of FCC, a Spanish company listed on the Madrid stock exchange, for €691 million. Consequently, we indirectly own 27.9% of FCC. Ms. Esther Koplowitz, a member of our supervisory board and a member of Vivendi Universal's board of directors, holds the remaining 51% of B 1998 SL.

On October 6, 1998, Vivendi Universal and Ms. Koplowitz signed a shareholders' agreement establishing shared control of the economic activity of B 1998 SL, FCC, and FCC's subsidiaries (the "FCC group"). Upon the transfer by Vivendi Universal of its interest in the FCC group to Vivendi Environnement, we replaced Vivendi Universal as a party to this shareholders' agreement. Specifically, the agreement provides that Vivendi Environnement and Ms. Koplowitz are to be equally represented in the main executive bodies of the FCC group, i.e., the boards of directors and executive committees of FCC and its subsidiaries. B 1998 SL's articles of association also provide that certain important decisions with respect to the FCC group, such as increases or decreases of capital, amendments to articles of association, mergers, spin-offs or dissolutions, require supermajority shareholder approval. None of those decisions, therefore, could be taken without the consent of both Vivendi Environnement and Ms. Koplowitz.

Under the terms of an option agreement also dated October 6, 1998, Ms. Koplowitz has an option to sell to Vivendi Universal, at any time between April 18, 2000 and October 6, 2008, Ms. Koplowitz's 51% interest in B 1998 SL at a price based on the average market value of FCC's shares during the three months preceding the exercise of the option (up to seven times FCC's EBITDA or 29.5 times FCC's earnings per share for the previous year, whichever is lower).

Vivendi Universal has agreed to sell to us, and we have agreed to buy, Ms. Koplowitz's 51% interest in B 1998 SL if Ms. Koplowitz exercises the option. If we purchase this interest, we will own 100% of B 1998 SL. Under these circumstances, Spanish law would require us to launch a public tender offer for the 43.5% of FCC not owned by B 1998 SL. The price per share of the offer would be determined by the Spanish stock exchange authorities. If based on the price of FCC's common stock on February 28, 2002, the price for the 43.5% interest would be approximately €1.29 billion, subject to adjustment by the Spanish stock exchange authorities.

B 1998 SL's statutes provide for reciprocal rights of first refusal in the event of the sale of the B 1998 SL shares to a third party. In the event Vivendi Universal ceases to own a majority of our capital, Ms. Koplowitz has the right to buy our interest in B 1998 SL at a price equal to the lower of the purchase price we paid to Vivendi Universal and the market value of the interest in B 1998 SL. Based on the market value of our interest in B 1998 SL as of April 18, 2002, the price would be equal to the purchase price we paid to Vivendi Universal (€ 691 million).

Services Agreement

In 2000, we paid Vivendi Universal €40.4 million for the services it rendered pursuant to a services agreement, which expired on December 31, 2000. This payment was based on the cost to Vivendi Universal of providing those services. Our need for services of the sort described above decreased significantly upon completion of our corporate headquarters in 2001, and we expect that in the future we will rely exclusively on services provided by each of our subsidiaries.

Trademark License Agreement

We entered into a trademark license agreement with Vivendi Universal on June 20, 2000 (with effect as of January 1, 2000) that grants us the right to use the trademark "Vivendi Environnement" in France and in all other countries in which the trademark is registered for a license fee of €30,490 per year, excluding taxes. Under the terms of the agreement, we may not grant a sub-license to any of our subsidiaries. The license has a term of five years, and is renewable automatically for successive 5-year periods, unless terminated by either party with six months' prior notice. If Vivendi Universal ceases to hold, directly or indirectly, shares carrying a majority of our voting power, the agreement will be automatically terminated, and we will be required to change our corporate name, and to otherwise stop using the trademark, within two years.

Domino Holding Sale

In connection with the formation of Proactiva, our 50/50 joint venture with FCC, we acquired Vivendi Universal's 30% interest in Domino Holding, a Brazilian water firm, in 2000.

Sale of Plane to Richard Heckmann

In May 2001, United States Filter Corporation sold a used Canadair Challenger aircraft to Richard Heckmann, President of United States Filter Corporation and a member of our supervisory board, for \$8,000,000.

ITEM 8: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements and the notes and exhibits thereto in Item 18.

Barbier Frinault & Cie., Member of Andersen Worldwide and one of our two independent auditors, has informed us that on March 14, 2002, an indictment was unsealed charging Arthur Andersen LLP, the U.S. Member of Andersen Worldwide, with federal obstruction of justice arising from the U.S. government's investigation of Enron Corp. Arthur Andersen LLP has indicated that it intends to contest vigorously the indictment.

As a U.S.-listed company, we are required to file with the SEC annual financial statements audited by our independent statutory auditors. Our access to the U.S. capital markets and our ability to make timely SEC filings could be impaired if the SEC ceases accepting financial statements audited by Members of Andersen Worldwide or if for any reason any Member of Andersen Worldwide performing auditing services for us is unable to perform such services for us.

Litigation

In the ordinary course of our business, we are involved, from time to time, in various legal proceedings. We maintain liability insurance and believe that our coverage is sufficient to protect us adequately from any material financial loss as a result of any legal claims made against us or in which we become involved.

On June 21, 2000, the French competition commission opened an investigation into the state of competition in drinking water and wastewater treatment markets in France. On February 27, 2001, Compagnie Générale des Eaux was served with a complaint alleging that it had illicitly cooperated with its competitors in the course of bidding for certain water services contracts, particularly by declining to bid for contracts that were also subject to bids by joint ventures Compagnie Générale des Eaux had formed with other water companies. In June 2001, Compagnie Générale des Eaux responded to the complaint by explaining, on a case-by-case basis, its lawful reasons for declining to bid for the contracts in question. In January 2002, Compagnie Générale des Eaux submitted an additional brief to the court in response to the conclusions submitted by the French competition commission. We cannot predict what the final result of this proceeding will be nor the amount of financial penalties, if any, that might be imposed in connection with this proceeding.

On April 12, 2000, a large number of French construction companies, including Sade-CGTH, a subsidiary of Vivendi Water, received a complaint from the French competition commission alleging that the construction companies had unlawfully agreed to restrict competition in bidding for 44 public sector construction contracts in the Paris metropolitan area. Sade-CGTH filed an answer to the complaint denying the allegations on September 13, 2000. The French competition commission filed a supplemental complaint in November 2001, which replaces its original complaint and reduces the number of construction contracts subject to scrutiny to 32 contracts, 4 of which involve Sade-CGTH. In January 2002, Sade-CGTH and the other construction companies filed an answer to the complaint which contests the commission's complaint on the merits and on the basis of irregularities in the complaint procedure that have affected the companies' right of defense. We cannot predict what the final result of this proceeding will be nor the amount of financial penalties, if any, that might be imposed in connection with this proceeding.

On November 27, 1998, the French general direction for consumers, competition and the prevention of fraud ("DGCCRF") obtained an order from a French court authorizing it to perform an inspection on the premises of our transportation subsidiaries CGEA Transport, Transdev, CGFTE and ViaGTI, with the objective of obtaining elements of proof relating to possible anti-competitive practices in the urban transportation market. The DGCCRF proceeded to perform these inspections and seizures on December 17, 1998. We appealed the order of the French court authorizing these inspections, which was rejected by the French Supreme Court on June 14, 2000. We also filed a motion with the French court that authorized the inspections contesting the legality of the procedures used by the DGCCRF in performing the inspections and seizures. The French court declined its jurisdiction to decide on the legality of the procedures on March 24, 2000, on the grounds that this subject-matter falls within the jurisdiction of the French competition commission. We appealed the decision of the court on March 24, 2000 on the grounds that

the legality of the procedures falls within the jurisdiction of the court that issued the order. The Supreme Court has not yet rendered a verdict on this issue. We have not made any provision for this claim.

In April 1998, Onyx and JANCOM International Development Projects ("JANCOM"), a Philippine company, concluded an agreement with the government of the Philippines to plan to participate jointly in a contract to construct and manage a waste management center in the San Mateo area of Manila, The Philippines. This agreement was subject to the condition that the contract with the Philippine government become effective, which was in turn subject to a number of conditions that were not fulfilled. On November 4, 1999, the Government of the Philippines declared that the project was abandoned. On May 4, 2001, Onyx received an arbitration demand from the secretary of the International Chamber of Commerce ("ICC") in which JANCOM alleges that Onyx violated a contractual exclusivity clause and requests the payment of damages amounting to US\$100 million, without specifying the basis for the amount of the damages claimed. Onyx rejected JANCOM's claims on the grounds, among others, that neither the contract with the Philippine government nor the agreement concluded with JANCOM became effective. In addition, Onyx has filed a counterclaim against JANCOM for damages amounting to US\$1 million. We do not expect this claim to have any material impact on our operations or financial results and have not established any reserves in our accounts.

On September 22, 1999 and February 10, 2000, several lawsuits were filed in the Commonwealth Court in Arecibo, Puerto Rico against, among others, Compañía de Aguas de Puerto Rico ("CAPR"). CAPR was a subsidiary of Aqua Alliance until 2000, when it was transferred to Proactiva, our joint venture with FCC. The complaints allege that CAPR, which operates numerous water production and waste water treatment facilities in Puerto Rico, unlawfully allowed its Barceloneta plant to emit offensive odors and hazardous substances into the environment and thus damaged the health of the plaintiffs, a group of local residents. The suits are currently in the discovery stage, which is scheduled to end in July 2002. We do not believe that the suits will have a material adverse effect on our business and intend to defend them vigorously.

Dividend Policy

Subject to the approval of our shareholders and applicable provisions of the French commercial code and our *statuts*, we currently intend to pay dividends in the future as determined by the management board and approved by our shareholders. The payment and amount of any future dividends will depend on a number of factors, including our financial performance and net income, general business conditions and our business plans and investment policies. See "Item 10. Additional Information — Memorandum and Articles of Association — Rights, Preferences and Restrictions Applicable to Our Ordinary Shares — Dividends" and "Item 3. Key Information — Selected Financial Data — Dividends."

Our management board intends to propose to our general shareholders' meeting to be held on April 25, 2002, the approval of a dividend payment of €0.55 per share in respect of the 2001 fiscal year to persons who held our shares on January 1, 2002.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our discussion of the evolution of our business, our financial condition, our results of operations and a comparison of our operating results and financial condition in preceding periods included in "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects."

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described under "Key Information — Risk Factors." Our results may differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements.

Recent Developments

Since the date of our consolidated financial statements, we have pursued our strategic goals to increase organic growth, obtain new contracts, enter into new partnerships and alliances and continue to divest non-strategic assets. The following are the most significant developments in our businesses since the close of fiscal year 2001.

Water

U.S. Filter Corporation entered into an agreement in February 2002 for the sale of the Filtration and Separation Group (FSG) for approximately €360 million. This sale represents the last stage in the divestiture process of these U.S. activities commenced with the sale of Johnson Screen in 2001. This divestiture process has generated aggregate proceeds of U.S.\$ 500 million. The sale is currently awaiting approval by the relevant antitrust authorities.

Vivendi Water sold its minority interest in Bristol Water, a U.K. water distribution company, for €38 million as part of our divestiture program for non-strategic assets.

U.S. Filter Corporation entered into a contract with Orange County, California (U.S.) to build the largest microfiltration treatment site in the world, which will use our Memcor membranes.

In connection with an agreement entered into by First Aqua relating to the acquisition of Southern Water, a U.K. water and wastewater operator, from Scottish Power, in March 2002 we entered into a put/call option agreement with a number of private and institutional investors relating to the shares of First Aqua. Pursuant to this agreement, these investors have the option to require us to purchase the shares of First Aqua for up to €374 million. This put option, however, expires within six months of the closing of the acquisition of Southern Water from Scottish Power unless First Aqua has previously offered to sell Southern Water to our company on the basis of the enterprise value paid to Scottish Power.

Through U.S. Filter Corporation, we were awarded a contract in March 2002 to operate the potable water network of Indianapolis, the twelfth largest city in the United States with 1.1 million people, for 20 years (with expected total revenue of approximately \$1.5 billion).

Waste Management

In March 2002, Onyx was awarded an industrial waste management contract in Australia, which is expected to generate total revenue of €10 million over 3 years.

Energy Services

Edenkia, in association with Onyx, won a contract for the management of technical maintenance, cleaning services, waste treatment and logistics at the Futuroscope site in France, which is the fifth largest theme park in Europe with approximately 2.5 million visitors in 2000. We expect this contract to generate total revenue of €40 million over 5 years. The 211 members of Futuroscope's personnel that were employed in these activities will join our company in the first half of 2002.

In March 2002, Dalkia International announced that the municipal council of the city of Poznan (600,000 inhabitants) had chosen it to acquire a controlling interest in PEC Poznan, which operates the urban heating network of the city. Pursuant to the terms of the contract, Dalkia International will acquire a 51% interest in PEC Poznan for €44 million.

Transportation

In Sweden, Connex won two contracts in the city of Eskilstuna, which are expected to generate annual revenue of €9 million over 6 years, and a 4-year contract in the Scania region, which we expect will increase our annual revenue in this region to €34 million in 2002.

In France, Connex acquired the Verney transportation group, which recorded revenue exceeding €150 million in 2001.

In Germany, Connex won a contract to operate a number of rail lines in North Rhineland which is expected to generate average annual revenue of €20 million over 10 years.

In Ireland, Connex won a contract to operate Dublin's light rail line for 5 years (with expected total revenue of €77 million).

FCC

In April 2002, we approved the principle of a proposed merger between FCC and Portland Valderrivas S.A., which is expected to simplify the holding structure of FCC's cement activities by removing a holding layer that has had a negative impact on FCC's stock price in the past. This transaction, which is expected to have a positive impact on the earnings per share of both companies, will not change our joint control of FCC with Mrs. Esther Koplowitz.

Outlook

Markets

Our market continues to suffer the effects of the short-term economic difficulties in North America that affected our business in 2001. However, we believe that our European markets show favorable prospects for 2002, particularly outside of Western Europe. We also believe that the Asian region, particularly China and South Korea, offer exceptional growth opportunities for environmental management services and continue to show signs of economic growth.

More generally, we expect that demand for our services by our private and public customers will continue to rise, primarily due to increasingly strict norms, investment requirements, and the need to outsource increasingly complex and integrated tasks to the best professionals.

Guidance

During 2002, we intend to continue to develop our industrial and governmental outsourcing operations and to continue to make selective acquisitions to broaden our international businesses. We expect that our business will continue to win new contracts and will benefit from our recent restructuring initiatives.

We currently anticipate that in 2002 we will benefit from the consolidation of contracts won and the integration of operations acquired in 2001. In addition, we expect that the implementation in 2002 and 2003 of our cost-restructuring program adopted in 2001 will lead to an increase in profitability throughout our businesses. We have also decided to accelerate our divestiture program for non-strategic assets in the United States to focus on our core municipal and private outsourcing business and services to individuals. Consequently, our goal is to increase our revenue, excluding non-strategic activities, by 35% to 40% over the 2000-2004 period and to improve our operating performance with growth at least equal to growth in our revenue. In 2002, the anticipated evolution of the economic environment and the contracts won or expected to be won allow us to raise our revenue growth target to more than 10%, excluding non-strategic activities. A variety of factors, however, including those described under "Key Information — Risk Factors," could cause our expectations not to be realized, affect our ability to generate revenue, cause us to implement changes in our operations (and incur related costs) or have other negative effects on our operating results.

ITEM 9: THE OFFER AND LISTING

TRADING MARKETS

Our ordinary shares are listed on the *Premier Marché* of Euronext Paris. Since August 8, 2001, our shares have been included in the CAC 40, a widely followed equity index of 40 major French stocks published by Euronext Paris, on August 8, 2001. Our shares have been listed on The New York Stock Exchange in the form of American Depositary Shares ("ADSs") since October 5, 2001. Each ADS represents one ordinary share.

Trading On The Premier Marché

General

On September 22, 2000, the *Société des Bourses Françaises S.A.* (known as the ParisBourse^{SBF} S.A.), Amsterdam Exchange N.V. and the *Société de la Bourse de Valeurs Mobilières de Bruxelles S.A.* merged to create Euronext N.V., a Dutch holding company and the first pan-European stock exchange. Subsequently, ParisBourse^{SBF} S.A. changed its name to Euronext Paris. Securities quoted on any of the stock exchanges participating in Euronext will be traded through a common Euronext platform, with central clearinghouse, settlement and custody structures. However, these securities will remain listed on their respective local exchanges. Euronext Paris retains responsibility for the admission of securities to its trading markets, as well as the regulation of these markets.

Securities approved for listing by Euronext Paris are traded in one of two regulated markets, the *Bourse de Paris*, which in turn comprises the *Premier Marché* and the *Second Marché*, and the *Nouveau Marché*. These markets are all operated and managed by Euronext Paris, a market operator (*entreprise de marché*) responsible for the admission of securities and the supervision of trading in listed securities. Euronext Paris publishes a daily official price list that includes price information on listed securities. The securities of most large public companies are listed on the *Premier Marché*, with the *Second Marché* available for small and medium-sized companies. Trading on the *Nouveau Marché* was introduced in March 1996 to allow small capitalization and start-up companies to access the stock market. In addition, the securities of certain other companies are traded on a non-regulated, over-the-counter market, the *Marché Libre OTC*.

Premier Marché

Securities listed on the *Premier Marché* of Euronext Paris are officially traded through authorized financial institutions that are members of Euronext Paris. Securities are traded continuously on each business day from 9:00 a.m. to 5:25 p.m. (Paris time), with a pre-opening session from 7:15 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and a post-closing session from 5:25 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. (during which time trades are recorded but not executed), and an opening auction at 9:00 a.m. and a closing auction at 5:30 p.m. Any trade of a security that occurs after a stock exchange session closes is recorded on the next business day at the previous session's closing price for that security. Euronext Paris has introduced continuous electronic trading during trading hours for most listed securities.

Euronext Paris places securities listed on the *Premier Marché* in one of two categories, depending on their trading volume. Our shares trade in the category known as *Continu*, which includes the most actively traded securities.

Euronext Paris may restrict trading in a security listed on the *Premier Marché* if the quoted price of the security increases or decreases beyond the specific price limits defined by its regulations (*réservation à la hausse ou à la baisse*). In particular, trading is automatically restricted in a security whose quoted price varies by more than 10 % from the last price determined in an auction or by more than 2 % from the last traded price. If the order that has caused the restriction is cancelled within the following minutes, the trading of this security resumes. If the order is not cancelled, an auction is organized after a call phase of five minutes, during which orders are entered in the central order book but not executed. Euronext Paris may also suspend trading of a security listed on the *Premier Marché* in other limited circumstances (*suspension de la cotation*), in particular to prevent or halt disorderly market conditions. In addition, in exceptional cases including, for example, in the context of a takeover bid, the CMF may also suspend trading of the security concerned.

Trades of securities listed on the *Premier Marché* are settled on a cash basis on the third day following the trade. Market intermediaries are also permitted to offer investors a deferred settlement service (*service de règlement*

différé) for a fee. The deferred settlement service is only available for trades in securities that either (1) are a component of the SBF 120 Index or (2) have both a total market capitalization of at least €1 billion and a daily average volume of trades of at least €1 million. Investors can elect on the determination date (*date de liquidation*), which is the fifth trading day before the end of the month, either to settle by the last trading day of the month or to pay an additional fee and postpone the settlement decision to the determination date of the following month. Our shares are currently eligible for the deferred settlement service.

Equity securities traded on a deferred settlement basis are considered to have been transferred only after they have been registered in the purchaser's account. Under French securities regulations, any sale of a security traded on a deferred settlement basis during the month of a dividend payment is deemed to occur after the dividend has been paid. If the sale takes place before, but during the month of, a dividend payment date, the purchaser's account will be credited with an amount equal to the dividend paid and the seller's account will be debited by the same amount.

Trading by Vivendi Environnement in its Shares

Under French law, a company may not issue shares to itself, but it may purchase its own shares in the limited cases described in Item 10 under "Additional Information — Memorandum and Articles of Association — Trading in Our Own Shares."

Trading History

The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low sales prices (in euro) and the trading volume (in shares) of our shares on the *Premier Marché* of Euronext Paris.

	High	Low	Trading Volume
2002			
First Quarter.....	39.20	36.25	57,297,156
March.....	37.87	33.55	24,538,663
February.....	38.90	36.25	12,200,709
January.....	39.20	35.27	20,557,784
2001			
Fourth Quarter.....	44.50	36.10	120,996,762
December.....	40.78	36.10	92,132,110
November.....	44.50	40.16	14,431,156
October.....	44.30	41.10	14,433,496
Third Quarter.....	51.25	40.00	40,825,017
Second Quarter.....	51.20	47.10	25,040,547
First Quarter.....	50.25	38.50	55,241,583
2000			
Fourth Quarter.....	49.00	39.50	26,287,055
Third Quarter (from July 20).....	46.00	32.50	119,020,919

Source: Euronext Paris

Our shares were offered at €32.50 per share in our initial public offering in France and at €34 per share in our international private placement.

Trading On The New York Stock Exchange

The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low sales prices (in U.S. dollars) and the trading volume (in ADSs) of our ADSs on The New York Stock Exchange.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Trading Volume</u>
2002			
First Quarter.....	34.20	32.30	128,785
March.....	33.50	29.53	62,700
February.....	33.80	31.79	22,390
January.....	34.20	32.30	43,695
2001			
Fourth Quarter (from October 5).....	39.45	32.40	294,495
December.....	36.00	32.40	126,693
November.....	39.00	36.74	53,994
October (from October 5).....	39.45	37.00	113,798

Source: NYSE (volumes) and Bloomberg and Van der Moolen (prices).

We urge you to obtain current market quotations.

ITEM 10: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Objects and Purposes

Under Article three of our *statuts*, our corporate purpose is to engage, directly or indirectly, in France and in all other countries, in:

- the management, whether for private, business or public sector customers, of all service activities related to the environment, and in particular, water, waste water treatment, energy, transportation and waste management services;
- the acquisition, licensing and operation of all patents, licenses, trademarks and models pertaining directly or indirectly to our operations;
- the acquisition of all share interests, by way of subscription, purchase, contribution, exchange or through any and all other means, of bonds, shares and all other corporate securities, whether existing or to be issued in the future, and the right to dispose of the same; and
- all transactions, whether commercial, industrial, financial or involving real or personal property and related directly or indirectly to the purposes stated above.

Directors

Our *statuts* provide that each member of our supervisory board must own at least 750 of our shares, but impose no share ownership requirements on members of our management board.

The French commercial code provides that each director is eligible for reappointment upon the expiration of his or her term of office. Our *statuts* fix the term of reappointment at four years, provided that no member of the management board may be older than 65.

Under the French commercial code, any transaction directly or indirectly between a company and a member of its supervisory or management board that cannot be reasonably considered to be in the ordinary course of business of the company is subject to the supervisory board's prior consent. Any such transaction concluded without the prior consent of the supervisory board can be nullified if it causes prejudice to the company. The interested director can be held liable on this basis. The statutory auditor must be informed of the transaction within one month following its conclusion and must prepare a report to be submitted to the shareholders for approval at their next meeting. At the meeting, the interested director may not vote on the resolution approving the transaction, nor may his or her shares be taken into account in determining the outcome of the vote or whether a quorum is present. In the event the transaction is not ratified by the shareholders at a shareholders' meeting, it will remain enforceable by third parties against the company, but the company may in turn hold the interested director and, in some circumstances, other members of the management board, liable for any damages it may suffer as a result. In addition, the transaction may be canceled if it is fraudulent. In the case of transactions with directors that can be considered within the company's ordinary course of business, the interested director must provide a copy of the governing agreement to the chairman of the supervisory board, who must inform the members of the supervisory board and the statutory auditor of the principal terms of each such transaction. Moreover, certain transactions between a corporation and one of its directors who is a natural person are prohibited under the French commercial code. Our directors are not authorized, in the absence of an independent quorum, to vote compensation to themselves or other directors. Our *statuts* contain no provisions specifically concerning loans from our company to our directors.

Transactions with Major Shareholders

The limitations imposed by the French commercial code on transactions between a company and interested directors, described in the preceding paragraph, also apply to transactions between a company and a holder of shares carrying 5% or more of its voting power (or, if such shareholder is a legal entity, the entity's parent, if any) and to transactions between companies with common directors or executive officers. Accordingly, transactions between our company and Vivendi Universal are subject to those limitations.

Rights, Preferences and Restrictions Applicable to Our Ordinary Shares

Dividends

Dividends on our shares are distributed to shareholders *pro rata*. The dividend payment date is decided by the shareholders at an ordinary general meeting (or by the management board in the absence of such a decision by the shareholders). Under the French commercial code, we must pay any dividends within nine months of the end of our fiscal year unless otherwise authorized by court order. Subject to certain conditions, our management board can determine the distribution of interim dividends during the course of the fiscal year, but in any case before the approval of the annual accounts by the annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders. Dividends on shares that are not claimed within five years of the date of declared payment revert to the French State.

Voting Rights

Each of our shares carries the right to cast one vote in shareholder elections.

Liquidation Rights

If our company is liquidated, any assets remaining after payment of our debts, liquidation expenses and all of our remaining obligations will be distributed first to repay in full the nominal value of our shares. Any surplus will be distributed *pro rata* among shareholders in proportion to the nominal value of their shareholdings.

Preferential Subscription Rights

Under the French commercial code, if we issue additional shares, or any equity securities or other specific kinds of additional securities carrying a right, directly or indirectly, to purchase equity securities issued by our company for cash, current shareholders will have preferential subscription rights to these securities on a *pro rata* basis. These preferential rights will require us to give priority treatment to those shareholders over other persons wishing to subscribe for the securities. The rights entitle the individual or entity that holds them to subscribe to an issue of any securities that may increase our share capital by means of a cash payment or a set-off of cash debts. Preferential subscription rights are transferable during the subscription period relating to a particular offering. These rights may also be listed on the Paris Bourse. A two-thirds majority of our shares entitled to vote at an extraordinary general meeting may vote to waive preferential subscription rights with respect to any particular offering. French law requires a company's governing board and independent auditors to present reports that specifically address any proposal to waive preferential subscription rights. In the event of a waiver, the issue of securities must be completed within the period prescribed by law. The shareholders may also decide at an extraordinary general meeting to give the existing shareholders a non-transferable priority right to subscribe for the new securities during a limited period of time. Shareholders may also waive their own preferential subscription rights with respect to any particular offering.

Amendments to Rights of Holders

Rights of a given class of shareholders can be amended only by action of an extraordinary general meeting of the class of shareholders affected. Two-thirds of the shares of the affected class voting either in person or by mail or proxy must approve any proposal to amend shareholder rights. The quorum requirements for a special meeting are 50% of the voting shares, or 25% upon resumption of an adjourned meeting.

Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings

In accordance with the French commercial code, there are two types of general shareholders' meetings: ordinary and extraordinary.

Ordinary general meetings of shareholders are required for matters that are not specifically reserved by law to extraordinary general meetings, such as:

- electing, replacing and removing members of the supervisory board;
- appointing independent auditors;
- declaring dividends or authorizing dividends to be paid in shares; and

- issuing debt securities.

Extraordinary general meetings of shareholders are required for approval of matters such as amendments to our *statuts*, including any amendment required in connection with extraordinary corporate actions. Extraordinary corporate actions include:

- changing our company's name or corporate purpose;
- increasing or decreasing our share capital;
- creating a new class of equity securities;
- authorizing the issuance of investment certificates or convertible or exchangeable securities;
- establishing any other rights to equity securities;
- selling or transferring substantially all of our assets; and
- the voluntary liquidation of our company.

Convening Shareholders' Meetings

The French commercial code requires our management board to convene an annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders to approve our annual accounts. This meeting must be held within six months of the end of each fiscal year. This period may be extended by an order of the President of the *Tribunal de Commerce*. The management board and the supervisory board may also convene an ordinary or extraordinary meeting of shareholders upon proper notice at any time during the year. If the management board and the supervisory board fail to convene a shareholders' meeting, our independent auditors or a court-appointed agent may call the meeting. Any of the following may request the court to appoint an agent:

- one or several shareholders holding at least 5% of our share capital;
- in cases of urgency, designated employee representatives or any interested party;
- duly qualified associations of shareholders who have held their shares in registered form for at least two years and who together hold at least 1% of the voting rights of our company; or
- in a bankruptcy, our liquidator or court-appointed agent may also call a shareholders' meeting in some instances.

Shareholders holding more than 50% of our share capital or voting rights may also convene a shareholders' meeting after a public offer or a sale of a controlling stake of our capital.

Notice of Shareholders' Meetings

We must announce general meetings at least 30 days in advance by means of a preliminary notice published in the *Bulletin des Annonces Légales Obligatoires* ("BALO"). The preliminary notice must first be sent to the Commission des Opérations de Bourse (the "COB"). The COB also recommends that the preliminary notice be published in a newspaper of national circulation in France. The preliminary notice must disclose, among other things, the time, date, and place of the meeting, whether the meeting will be ordinary or extraordinary, the agenda, a draft of the resolutions to be submitted to the shareholders, a description of the procedures which holders of bearer shares must follow to attend the meeting, the procedure for voting by mail, and a statement informing the shareholders that they may propose additional resolutions to the management board within ten days of the publication of the notice.

We must send a final notice containing the agenda and other information about the meeting at least 15 days prior to the meeting or at least six days prior to the resumption of any meeting adjourned for lack of a quorum. The final notice must be sent by mail to all registered shareholders who have held shares for more than one month prior to the date of the preliminary notice. The final notice must also be published in BALO and in a newspaper authorized

to publish legal announcements in the local administrative department in which our company is registered, with prior notice having been given to the COB.

In general, shareholders can take action at shareholders' meetings only on matters listed in the agenda for the meeting. One exception to this rule is that shareholders may take action with respect to the dismissal of members of the supervisory board regardless of whether these actions are on the agenda. Additional resolutions to be submitted for approval by the shareholders at the meeting may be proposed to the management board (within ten days of the publication of the preliminary notice in the BALO) by:

- designated employee representatives;
- one or several shareholders holding a specified percentage of shares; or
- a duly qualified association of shareholders who have held their shares in registered form for at least two years and who together hold at least 1% of our voting rights.

The management board must submit properly proposed resolutions to a vote of the shareholders.

During the two weeks preceding a meeting of shareholders, any shareholder may submit written questions to the management board relating to the agenda for the meeting. The management board must respond to these questions during the meeting.

Attendance and Voting at Shareholders' Meetings

Each share confers on the shareholder the right to cast one vote. Shareholders may attend ordinary meetings and extraordinary meetings and exercise their voting rights subject to the conditions specified in the French commercial code and our *statuts*. In particular, a holder must have accurately disclosed any substantial interest in our company (as described under "— Anti-Takeover Provisions — Disclosure of Substantial Stakeholdings" and "— Anti-Takeover Effects of Applicable Law and Regulations") and the holder's shares must be fully paid up. In addition, a shareholder is not permitted to vote on specific resolutions that would confer a particular benefit on that shareholder. There is no requirement that shareholders have a minimum number of shares in order to attend or to be represented at an ordinary or extraordinary general meeting.

To participate in any general meeting, a holder of shares held in registered form must have shares registered in his or her name in a shareholder account maintained by us or on our behalf by an agent appointed by us at least two days prior to the date set for the meeting. A holder of bearer shares must obtain an account certificate indicating the number of bearer shares the holder owns from the accredited intermediary with whom the holder has deposited his or her shares. The holder must deposit this certificate at the place specified in the notice of the meeting at least two days before the meeting. The board of directors may extend these deadlines for the benefit of all shareholders.

Proxies and Votes by Mail

In general, all shareholders who have properly registered their shares or duly presented a certificate from their accredited financial intermediary may participate in general meetings. Shareholders may participate in general meetings either in person or by proxy. Shareholders may vote in person, by proxy or by mail.

Proxies will be sent to any shareholder on request. To be counted, such proxies must be received at our registered office, or at any other address indicated on the notice convening the meeting, prior to the date of the meeting. A shareholder may grant proxies to his or her spouse or to another shareholder. A shareholder that is a corporation may grant proxies to a legal representative. Alternatively, the shareholder may send us a blank proxy without nominating any representative. In this case, the chairman of the meeting will vote blank proxies in favor of all resolutions proposed by the management board and against all others.

With respect to votes by mail, we are required to send shareholders a voting form. The completed form must be returned to us at least three days prior to the date of the shareholders' meeting.

Our board of directors will propose an amendment to our *statuts* at our general shareholders' meeting to be held on April 25, 2002 to allow shareholders, upon prior approval of the board of directors in respect of each shareholders' meeting, to submit their proxies and votes by mail in paper format or in electronic form.

Quorum

The French commercial code requires that shareholders having at least 25% of the shares entitled to voting rights must be present in person or be voting by mail or by proxy to fulfill the quorum requirement for:

- an ordinary general meeting; or
- an extraordinary general meeting where an increase in our share capital is proposed through incorporation of reserves, profits or share premium.

The quorum requirement is one third of the shares entitled to voting rights, on the same basis, for any other extraordinary general meeting.

If a quorum is not present at a meeting, the meeting is adjourned. When an adjourned meeting is resumed, there is no quorum requirement for an ordinary meeting or for an extraordinary general meeting where an increase in our share capital is proposed through incorporation of reserves, profits or share premium. However, only questions that were on the agenda of the adjourned meeting may be discussed and voted upon. In the case of any other reconvened extraordinary general meeting, shareholders having at least 25% of outstanding voting rights must be present in person or be voting by mail or proxy for a quorum. If a quorum is not present, the reconvened meeting may be adjourned for a maximum of two months. Any deliberation by the shareholders taking place without a quorum is void.

Majority

A simple majority of shareholders present or represented may pass any resolution on matters required to be considered at an ordinary general meeting, or concerning a capital increase by incorporation of reserves, profits or share premium at an extraordinary general meeting. At any other extraordinary general meeting, a two-thirds majority of the shareholder votes cast is required.

A unanimous shareholder vote is required to increase liabilities of shareholders.

Abstention from voting by those present or those represented by proxy or voting mail is counted as a vote against the resolution submitted to the shareholder vote.

In general, a shareholder is entitled to one vote per share at any general meeting. Under the French commercial code, shares of a company held by entities controlled directly or indirectly by that company are not entitled to voting rights and are not considered for quorum purposes.

Limitations on Right to Own Securities

Our *statuts* contain no provisions that limit the right of shareholders to own our securities or hold or exercise voting rights associated with those securities. See "— Exchange Controls" for a description of certain requirements imposed by the French commercial code.

Trading in Our Own Shares

Under French law, our company may not issue shares to itself. However, we may, either directly or through a financial intermediary acting on our behalf, purchase shares representing up to 10% of Vivendi Environnement's share capital for the purpose of optimizing our company's asset and financial management, providing shares to our employees under a profit-sharing plan or stock option plan, or delivering shares to third parties in exchange offers or acquisitions or upon exercise of options, warrants, exchangeable bonds or other instruments granting rights to our shares. To acquire our own shares, Vivendi Environnement first must file a *note d'information* that has received the approval (*visa*) of the COB and obtain the approval of our shareholders at an ordinary general meeting.

Pursuant to a resolution approved by our shareholders at the general meeting held on April 27, 2001, Vivendi Environnement is authorized to purchase and sell its shares, within the limits provided by law and in an amount not

to exceed €2 billion, for a period running from the date of this general meeting until the date of the general shareholders' meeting that approves the accounts of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001. On March 14, 2001, the COB approved a *note d'information* relating to this share repurchase program. Pursuant to this authorization, we acquired 3,274,941 and sold 191,000 of our shares during 2001.

Our board of directors intends to propose the approval of a new repurchase program at our general shareholders' meeting to be held on April 25, 2002. If approved, we will be authorized to purchase and sell its shares by any means, including block trades and combinations of financial derivative instruments, within the 10% limit provided by law (representing 34,617,495 shares at February 20, 2002), for an 18-month period from the date of the general meeting, at a maximum purchase price of €60 (or the corresponding amount in any other currency) and at the minimum sale price of €32.50 (or the corresponding amount in any other currency). Under the proposed program, we would only be able to make payments up to an aggregate amount of €2.1 billion for our shares. In the context of this authorization, our management board would be permitted to issue trade orders, execute sale or transfer documents, enter into agreements and options, and to cancel shares and reduce our share capital as appropriate and handle any related formalities. Our management board may delegate any of these powers to its chairman. This program, if approved, will supersede and replace the share repurchase program approved by our shareholders at the general meeting held on April 27, 2001.

Anti-Takeover Provisions — Disclosure of Substantial Shareholdings

Our *statuts* provide that any person or group that fails to notify us within 15 days of acquiring, directly or indirectly, or disposing of 0.5% or any multiple of 0.5% of our shares will be deprived of voting rights for shares in excess of the unreported fraction. In addition, our board of directors will propose an amendment to our status at our general shareholders' meeting to be held on April 25, 2002 to require accredited intermediaries that hold shares on behalf of non-French resident shareholders to comply with this notification obligation in respect of the total amount of shares held on behalf of the non-French resident shareholders.

Anti-Takeover Effects of Applicable Law and Regulations

In addition, the French commercial code provides that any individual or entity, acting alone or in concert with others, that becomes the owner, directly or indirectly, of more than 5%, 10%, 20%, one-third, 50% or two-thirds of the outstanding shares or voting rights of a listed company in France, such as our company, or that increases or decreases its shareholding or voting rights above or below any of those percentages, must notify the company within 15 calendar days of the date it crosses such thresholds of the number of shares it holds and their voting rights. The individual or entity must also notify the *Conseil des Marchés Financiers* ("CMF") within five trading days of the date it crosses these thresholds.

French law and COB regulations impose additional reporting requirements on persons who acquire more than 10% or 20% of the outstanding shares or voting rights of a listed company. These persons must file a report with the company, the COB and the CMF within fifteen days of the date they cross the threshold. In the report, the acquirer must specify its intentions for the following 12-month period, including whether or not it intends to continue its purchases, to acquire control of the company in question or to nominate candidates for the board of directors. The CMF makes the notice public. The acquirer must also publish a press release stating its intentions in a financial newspaper of national circulation in France. The acquirer may amend its stated intentions, provided that it does so on the basis of significant changes in its own situation or that of its shareholders. Upon any change of intention, it must file a new report.

To permit holders to give the required notice, we are required to publish in the BALO no later than 15 calendar days after the annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders information with respect to the total number of voting rights outstanding as of the date of such meeting. In addition, if the number of outstanding voting rights changes by 5% or more between two annual ordinary general meetings, we are required to publish in the BALO, within 15 calendar days of such change, the number of voting rights outstanding and provide the CMF with written notice of such information. The CMF publishes the total number of voting rights so notified by all listed companies in a weekly notice, noting the date each such number was last updated.

If any person fails to comply with the legal notification requirement, the shares or voting rights in excess of the relevant threshold will be deprived of voting rights for all shareholders' meetings until the end of a two-year period

following the date on which their owner complies with the notification requirements. In addition, any shareholder who fails to comply with these requirements may have all or part of its voting rights suspended for up to five years by the Commercial Court at the request of the chairman, any shareholder or the COB, and may be subject to a fine.

Under CMF regulations, and subject to limited exemptions granted by the CMF, any person or persons acting in concert that own in excess of one-third of the share capital or voting rights of a French listed company must initiate a public tender offer for the remaining outstanding share capital of such company.

In addition, a number of provisions of the French commercial code allow corporations to adopt *statuts* that have anti-takeover effects, including provisions that allow:

- shares with double voting rights;
- a company's board of directors to increase the company's share capital during a tender offer; and
- limitations on the voting power of shareholders.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

In view of the size and scope of our operations, we believe that the only contract to which we are a party that could be considered material to our company as a whole is our contract with EDF, the principal terms of which are described under "Information on the Company — Business Overview — Our Services — Energy Services."

EXCHANGE CONTROLS

The French commercial code currently does not limit the right of nonresidents of France or non-French persons to own and vote shares. However, nonresidents of France must file an administrative notice with French authorities in connection with the acquisition of a controlling interest in our company. Under existing administrative rulings, ownership of 20% or more of our share capital or voting rights is regarded as a controlling interest, but a lower percentage might be held to be a controlling interest in some circumstances depending upon factors such as:

- the acquiring party's intentions; and
- the acquiring party's ability to elect directors, and financial reliance by us on the acquiring party.

French exchange control regulations currently do not limit the amount of payments that we may remit to nonresidents of France. Laws and regulations concerning foreign exchange controls do require, however, that all payments or transfers of funds made by a French resident to a nonresident be handled by an accredited intermediary. In France, all registered banks and most credit establishments are accredited intermediaries.

TAXATION

On August 31, 1994, the United States and France signed a tax treaty (the "Treaty"). The following is a general summary of the material tax effects that may apply to you as a holder of our shares or ADSs for purposes of U.S. federal income tax and French tax, if all of the following apply to you:

- you own, directly or indirectly, less than 5 % of our share capital;
- you are:
 - a citizen or resident of the United States for United States federal income tax purposes;
 - a U.S. domestic corporation; or
 - otherwise subject to U.S. federal income taxation on a net income basis in respect of your shares of our company;
- you are entitled to the benefits of the Treaty under the "Limitations of Benefits" article of the Treaty;
- you hold your shares or ADSs of our company as capital assets; and

- your functional currency is the U.S. dollar.

You are strongly urged to consult your own tax advisor regarding the consequences to you of acquiring, owning or disposing of our shares or ADSs, rather than relying on this summary. The summary may not apply to you or may not completely or accurately describe tax consequences to you. For example, special rules may apply to U.S. expatriates, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, securities broker-dealers, traders in securities that elect to mark-to-market and persons holding their shares or ADSs as parties to a conversion transaction, among others. Those special rules are not discussed in this document. The summary is based on the laws, conventions and treaties in force as of the date of this document, all of which are subject to changes, possibly with retroactive effect. Also, this summary does not discuss any tax rules other than U.S. federal income tax and French tax rules. Further, the U.S. and French tax authorities and courts are not bound by this summary and may disagree with its conclusions.

Beneficial owners of ADSs will be treated as owners of the underlying shares for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Deposits and withdrawals of shares in exchange for ADSs will not result in the realization of gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Taxation of Dividends

Withholding Tax and Avoir Fiscal

We will withhold tax from your dividend at the reduced rate of 15%, provided that you have complied with the following procedures:

- You must complete French Treasury Form RF1 A EU-No. 5052, "Application for Refund," and deliver it to the French tax authorities before the date of payment of the dividend. If you are not an individual, you must also provide the French tax authorities an affidavit attesting that you are the beneficial owner of all the rights attached to the full ownership of the shares, including, among other things, the dividend rights.
- If you cannot complete Form RF1 A EU-No. 5052 before the date of payment of the dividend, and if you are entitled to a payment in respect of the French *avoir fiscal* pursuant to the Treaty (see below), you may complete a simplified certificate and send it to the French tax authorities. This certificate must state that:
 - you are a resident of the United States for purposes of the Treaty;
 - your ownership of our shares or ADSs is not effectively connected with a permanent establishment or a fixed base in France;
 - you own all the rights attached to the full ownership of the shares or ADSs, including, among other things, the dividend rights; and
 - you meet all the requirements of the Treaty for the reduced rate of withholding tax and the transfer of the French *avoir fiscal*.

If you have not completed Form RF1 A EU-No. 5052 or the simplified certificate before the dividend payment date, we will deduct French withholding tax at the rate of 25%. In that case, you may claim a refund of the excess withholding tax by completing and providing the French tax authorities with Form RF1 A EU-No. 5052 by December 31 of the second calendar year following the year during which the withholding tax is paid.

The Application for Refund and the simplified certificate, together with instructions, can be obtained from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service or from the *Centre des Impôts des Non Résidents*, 9 rue d'Uzès, 75094 Paris Cedex 02, France, upon request.

Under the Treaty, you may be entitled, in certain circumstances, to a French tax credit called the *avoir fiscal*. The *avoir fiscal* is generally equal to 50% of the dividend paid for individuals, or 15% of the dividend paid for shareholders other than individuals (increased in this latter case by an additional amount equal to 70% of the equalization tax known as the *précompte* actually paid in cash by the distributing company in respect of the dividend distribution, see below "The Précompte"). You may be entitled to a payment equal to the *avoir fiscal*, less a 15% withholding tax, if any one of the following applies to you:

- you are an individual or other non-corporate holder that is a resident of the United States for purposes of the Treaty;
- you are a U.S. corporation, other than a regulated investment company;
- you are a U.S. corporation that is a regulated investment company, provided that less than 20% of your shares are beneficially owned by persons who are neither citizens nor residents of the United States; or
- you are a partnership or trust that is a resident of the United States for purposes of the Treaty, but only to the extent that your partners, beneficiaries or grantors would qualify as eligible under the first or second points on this list and are subject to U.S. income tax with respect to such dividends and payment of the *avoir fiscal*.

Another condition to be entitled to a payment in respect of the *avoir fiscal* is that you (or your partners, beneficiaries or grantors, as applicable, if you are a partnership or a trust) be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on the payment of the *avoir fiscal* and the related dividend.

If you are eligible, you may claim the *avoir fiscal* by complying with the same filing requirements as those conditioning the application of the reduced 15% withholding tax. As noted below, you will not receive this payment until after January 15 of the calendar year following the year in which the dividend was paid.

Specific rules apply to the following:

- tax-exempt U.S. pension funds, which include the exempt pension funds established and managed in order to pay retirement benefits subject to the provisions of Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (qualified retirement plans), Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code (tax deferred annuity contracts) or Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code (deferred compensation plans); and
- various other tax-exempt entities, including certain state-owned institutions, not-for-profit organizations and individuals (with respect to dividends they beneficially own and that are derived from an individual retirement account).

Entities in these two categories are eligible for a reduced withholding tax rate of 15% on dividends, subject to the same withholding tax filing requirements as eligible U.S. holders, except that they may have to supply additional documentation evidencing their entitlement to these benefits. Subject to the same filing requirements, these entities are also entitled to a partial *avoir fiscal* equal to 30/85 of the gross *avoir fiscal* generally payable to corporations, subject to deduction of a 15% withholding tax.

The *avoir fiscal* or partial *avoir fiscal* and any French withholding tax refund will not be paid before January 15 following the end of the calendar year in which the dividend is paid.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the gross amount of a dividend and any *avoir fiscal*, including any amounts withheld due to French withholding tax, will be included in your gross income as dividend income when payment is received by you, to the extent they are paid or declared paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits as calculated for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends paid by our company will not give rise to any U.S. dividends received deduction. They will generally constitute foreign source "passive" income for foreign tax credit purposes.

Also for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the amount of any dividend paid in euro or French francs, including any French withholding taxes, will be equal to the U.S. dollar value of the euro or French francs on the date the dividend is included in income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. If the payment is not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, you will generally be required to recognize U.S. source ordinary income or loss when you sell or dispose of euro or French francs. You may also be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss if you receive a refund under the Treaty of tax withheld in excess of the treaty rate. This foreign currency gain or loss will generally be U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

To the extent that any dividends paid exceed our current and accumulated earnings and profits as calculated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the distribution will be treated as follows:

- first, as a tax-free return of capital, which will cause a reduction in the adjusted basis of your shares in our company. This adjustment will increase the amount of gain, or decrease the amount of loss, that you will recognize if you later dispose of those shares; and
- second, the balance of the dividend in excess of the adjusted basis will be taxed as capital gain recognized on a sale or exchange.

French withholding tax imposed on the dividends you receive and on any *avoir fiscal* at 15% under the Treaty is treated as payment of a foreign income tax. You may take this amount as a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability, subject to specific conditions and limitations.

The *Précompte*

A French company must pay an equalization tax known as the *précompte* to the French tax authorities if it distributes dividends out of:

- profits that have not been taxed at the ordinary corporate income tax rate, or
- profits that have been earned and taxed more than five years before the distribution.

The amount of the *précompte* is 50% of the net dividends before withholding tax.

If you are not entitled to the full *avoir fiscal* (as described above), you may generally obtain a refund from the French tax authorities in respect of any *précompte* paid by us with respect to dividends distributed to you. Under the Treaty, the amount of the *précompte* refunded to U.S. residents is reduced by the 15% withholding tax applied to dividends and by the partial *avoir fiscal*, if any. You are entitled to a refund of any *précompte* that we actually pay in cash, but not to any *précompte* that we pay by offsetting French and/or foreign tax credits. To apply for a refund of the *précompte*, you should file French Treasury Form RF1 B EU-No. 5053 before the end of the year following the year in which the dividend was paid. The form and its instructions are available from the Internal Revenue Service in the United States or from the *Centre des Impôts des Non Résidents*.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the gross amount of the *précompte*, including any amounts withheld due to French withholding tax, will be included in your gross income as dividend income when you receive the *précompte*. It will generally constitute foreign source income for foreign tax credit purposes. The amount of any *précompte* paid in euro, including any French withholding taxes, will be equal to the U.S. dollar value of the euro on the date the *précompte* is included in income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. If the *précompte* is not converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, you will generally be required to recognize a U.S. source ordinary income or loss when you sell or dispose of the euro.

Taxation of Capital Gains

If you are a resident of the United States for purposes of the Treaty, you will not be subject to French tax on any capital gain if you sell or exchange your shares, unless you have a permanent establishment or fixed base in France and the shares you sold or exchanged were part of the business property of that permanent establishment or fixed base. Special rules apply to individuals who are residents of more than one country.

In general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, you will recognize capital gain or loss if you sell or exchange your shares in the same manner as you would if you were to sell or exchange any other shares held as capital assets. Any gain or loss will generally be U.S. source gain or loss. If you are an individual, any capital gain will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax at preferential rates if you meet the specified minimum holding periods.

French Estate and Gift Taxes

Under "The Convention Between the United States of America and the French Republic for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Estates, Inheritance and Gifts of November 24, 1978," if you transfer your shares or ADSs by gift or if they are transferred by reason of your death, that transfer will be subject to French gift or inheritance tax only if one of the following applies:

- you are domiciled in France at the time of making the gift or at the time of your death; or

- you used the shares or ADSs in conducting a business through a permanent establishment or fixed base in France, or you held the shares or ADSs for that use.

French Wealth Tax

The French wealth tax does not generally apply to shares or ADSs if the holder is a resident of the United States for purposes of the Treaty.

French Transfer Taxes

Transfers of shares or ADSs of listed common stock are not subject to French registration or transfer taxes, unless the transfer is effected by means of a written agreement executed in France (in which case a 1% registration duty, subject to a maximum of €3,049 per transfer, applies).

United States Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Dividend payments on the shares and proceeds from the sale, exchange or other disposition of the shares may be subject to information reporting to the Internal Revenue Service and possible U.S. backup withholding. U.S. federal backup withholding generally is a withholding tax imposed at the rate of 31% on specified payments to persons that fail to furnish required information. Backup withholding will not apply to a holder who furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number or certificate of foreign status and makes any other required certification, or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding. Any U.S. persons required to establish their exempt status generally must file Internal Revenue Service Form W-9, entitled Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification. Finalized Treasury regulations have generally expanded the circumstances under which information reporting and backup withholding may apply.

Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability. You may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by filing the appropriate claim for refund with the Internal Revenue Service and furnishing any required information.

DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

Certain documents referred to in this document can be inspected at our offices at 36-38, avenue Kléber, 75116 Paris, France.

We are subject to the periodic reporting and other informational requirements of the Exchange Act. Under the Exchange Act, we are required to file reports and other information with the SEC. Specifically, we are required to file annually a Form 20-F no later than six months after the close of each fiscal year. Copies of reports and other information, when so filed, may be inspected without charge and may be obtained at prescribed rates at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information regarding the SEC's Public Reference Rooms by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of quarterly reports and proxy statements, and officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions in Section 16 of the Exchange Act.

ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES AGAINST FOREIGN PERSONS

Our company is a corporation organized under the laws of France. The majority of our directors are citizens and residents of countries other than the United States, and the majority of our assets are located outside of the United States. Accordingly, it may be difficult for investors:

- to obtain jurisdiction over our company or our directors in courts in the United States in actions predicated on the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws;
- to enforce judgments obtained in such actions against us or our directors;
- to obtain judgments against us or our directors in original actions in non-U.S. courts predicated solely upon the U.S. federal securities laws; or

- to enforce against us or our directors in non-U.S. courts judgments of courts in the United States predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws.

Actions brought in France for enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts rendered against French persons, including some directors of our company, would require those persons to waive their right to be sued in France under Article 15 of the French Civil Code. In addition, actions in the United States under the U.S. federal securities laws could be affected under certain circumstances by the French law of July 16, 1980, which may preclude or restrict the obtaining of evidence in France or from French persons in connection with those actions. Each of the foregoing statements applies to our auditors as well.

ITEM 11: DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK AND RISK MANAGEMENT

As a result of our global operating and financing activities, we are subject to various market risks relating primarily to fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and equity market risk due to investment securities. We apply a centrally managed risk management policy. As part of this policy, derivative financial instruments are used to manage interest rate risk, primarily related to long term debt, and foreign currency risk associated with foreign denominated assets. We do not generally use derivative or other financial instruments for trading purposes.

Ethics, vigilance and risk management

Ethics and vigilance

In accordance with the commitments we made in our 2000 Annual Report, we developed in 2001 a vigilance program for our company with each of our four operating divisions and our corporate departments. We expect this process to result in a general agreement from all of our employees in 2002 to reaffirm their commitment to our strong corporate values, including a strict observance of applicable laws under all circumstances, loyalty towards our clients and consumers, and a sense of solidarity, meaning tolerance, respect of others, social dialogue and a commitment to help the most disfavored.

We have established mechanisms to monitor the application of our norms and procedures throughout our company through regular reports to designated persons within each operating division that are responsible for the application of these norms and procedures in each division. This process, which is a part of the vigilance program established by Vivendi Universal, anticipates the implementation of the new French economic regulations published on May 15, 2001.

Coordination committee for the evaluation and prevention of risks

We created a coordination committee for the evaluation and prevention of risks ("CEPR") in 2001, under the general corporate secretariat, to provide support and aid to our operating divisions. The CEPR is composed of the general manager of each of our operating divisions and the head of each of our corporate departments. The CEPR met for the first time in December 2001. The CEPR is responsible for identifying and prioritizing our principal risks and for the development of model protection and prevention mechanisms that are to be gradually generalized and implemented throughout our company. The CEPR has established specialized working committees dedicated to the legal risks, industrial risks, environmental and sanitary risks and financial risks.

Management of legal risks

In the context of the development of our business in France and internationally, we consider that the management of our legal risks is a key issue. Our priorities include the respect of legal and regulatory provisions and the adoption of ethical rules within our company and with respect to our partners. In addition, the specificity of our activities (outsourcing of local public services with operations in over 100 countries and relationships with a variety of representatives and counterparties) has led us to adopt legal vigilance rules to guide our employees in their activities and in the preparation of legal documents.

In particular, our rules cover civil liability and insurance policies, criminal responsibility, intellectual and industrial property, ethics, standard contractual clauses, sponsorship and patronage, confidentiality and compliance with labor laws and security norms. In addition to the formalization of a number of these rules in internal memos, the Legal Departments of our company and each of its operating divisions ensure, on a daily basis, an adequate management of our legal risks in tight coordination with our operating teams in the field.

We also ensure that our rules are coherent with Vivendi Universal's vigilance program through the wide dissemination throughout all of our operating divisions of this program and our participation in a joint working group with Vivendi Universal that holds periodic working sessions.

Management of industrial, environmental and sanitary risks

Sanitary risks are subject to particular consideration, including the risks relating to the operation of our facilities and the risks relating to certain types of pollution that cannot be treated through traditional methods (for

example, the presence of nitrates or bacteria (légiionnelles) in our water and the emission of dioxides from our waste incineration activities).

We believe that mere compliance with regulatory norms does not suffice to ensure a perfect control of sanitary risks, and we have voluntarily taken a number of steps to establish strict vigilance and prevention procedures in the context of a global sanitary policy, particularly with respect to our multi-service offerings (for example, sanitary diagnosis and checkpoint controls and inspections).

Management of financial risks

We have centralized the management within our company of our exposure to risks resulting from fluctuations in currency exchange rates to ensure an effective control of our coverage mechanisms. Our exposure to the effect of fluctuations in currency exchange rates on our transactions is limited due to the nature of our services. We limit our exposure to the impact of fluctuations of currency exchange rates on our assets and liabilities relating to our international investments by financing our local operations and acquisitions, to the extent possible, in local currency. Our company carries out all interest rate and currency exchange rate coverage operations and any material transactions with derivative products relating to our business.

Our subsidiaries' liquidity and capital resources is also managed by our company. Each of our operating divisions centralizes the treasury activities of its operating subsidiaries, while our company centralizes the treasury activities of each of our operating divisions to ensure a fluid allocation of funds between our different subsidiaries. In addition to our ability to directly access the capital markets for sources of funding due to the size and credit standing of our company, we have confirmed, unused credit lines extended by a number of large financial institutions.

Our company also controls our subsidiaries' commitments to financial institutions through different internal reporting mechanisms, including a computer database on financial commitments and regular meetings with the managers of the treasury departments of our operating divisions. We also make customary verifications during the preparation of our financial statements. Our banking relationships are centralized and our company monitors regularly the status of its consolidated commitments to its principal banks. Our management board has the power, upon authorization of our supervisory board, to issue guarantees subject to an aggregate maximum amount and a maximum amount for each transaction. The commitment committee of our supervisory board is regularly informed of the use of these authorizations.

We also assume the centralized management of interest rate risks, except for certain project financing transactions effected by our subsidiaries that require specific coverage. Management decisions are proposed to our senior management in the context of monthly meetings during which our company's interest rate position is analyzed. Although we use a wide range of derivative instruments to cover these risks, our primary coverage mechanisms rely on swaps and caps.

We created several working groups in 2001, which include representatives of each of our operating divisions, to extend and improve the centralization of our treasury, to normalize and develop our cash flow expectations and to evaluate our exposure to hedging and derivative instruments in light of U.S. accounting principles.

ITEM 12: DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not Applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

ITEM 15. [RESERVED]

ITEM 16. [RESERVED]

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PART III

ITEM 17: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 18: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TRANSLATION OF THE STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2001

Dear Sir, Madam,

In accordance with our appointment by your Shareholders' General Meeting and corporate charter, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of VIVENDI ENVIRONNEMENT, prepared in euros, for the year ended 31 December 2001.

The consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the management board of your company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements, based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with French generally accepted auditing standards (French GAAS). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion below.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position and the results of operations of all the entities consolidated, in conformity with French generally accepted accounting principles (French GAAP).

Without calling into question the opinion expressed above, we draw your attention to:

- paragraph "2.2 — Change in presentation and accounting methods" of the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which sets out:
 - the changes made to the presentation of the statements of income and cash flow and the change in the definition of net exceptional income,
 - the change in accounting method whereby part of goodwill is no longer allocated to equity.

We have also verified the information provided in the group management report. We have no other comments to make as to their fair presentation and conformity with the consolidated financial statements.

Paris la Défense and Paris, 10 April 2002

The Statutory Auditors

BARBIER FRINAULT & Cie
ANDERSEN

RSM SALUSTRO REYDEL

Alain GROSMANN Jean BOUQUOT

Bernard CATTENOZ Bertrand VIALATTE

The French version of the preceding text has been signed by Barbier Frinault & Compagnie, a member firm of Andersen, and by RSM Salustro Reydel, the Statutory Auditors of Vivendi Environnement.

VIVENDI ENVIRONNEMENT
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS-ASSETS

	At December 31, (€ millions)		
	2001	2000	1999
Goodwill, net	6,795.8	7,056.5	6,224.3
Other intangible assets, net	4,477.0	4,223.4	3,877.3
Property plant and equipment	16,843.4	14,275.7	12,374.9
Publicly-owned utility networks	6,156.7	5,619.2	3,960.6
Accumulated depreciation	(8,808.8)	(7,512.1)	(5,170.5)
Property, plant and equipment, net	14,191.3	12,382.8	11,165.0
Investments accounted for using the equity method	618.0	523.4	344.3
Investments accounted for using the cost method	245.8	244.1	349.9
Portfolio investments held as financial assets	1,072.8	932.0	742.5
Financial assets	1,936.6	1,699.5	1,436.7
Total long-term assets	27,400.7	25,362.2	22,703.3
Inventories and work-in-progress	1,543.7	1,483.4	1,502.7
Accounts receivable	12,066.0	10,727.9	10,069.1
Short-term loans	985.5	224.8	5,311.7
Cash and cash equivalents	2,089.3	1,528.1	1,389.5
Other marketable securities	324.1	496.6	431.4
Total current assets	17,008.6	14,460.8	18,704.4
TOTAL ASSETS	44,409.3	39,823.0	41,407.7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIVENDI ENVIRONNEMENT
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS—LIABILITIES AND
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	At December 31, (€ millions)		
	2001	2000	1999
Share capital	4,673.4	4,673.4	2,946.1
Additional paid-in capital	2,269.6	232.6	(2,532.4)
Retained earnings	1,048.2	687.5	306.7
Net Income	(2,251.2)	614.8	(42.3)
Total shareholders' equity	5,740.0	6,208.3	678.1
Minority Interests	2,531.1	2,031.1	1,438.1
Deferred income	1,483.1	1,270.6	1,008.8
Reserves and allowances	3,195.7	3,085.4	2,688.8
Bonds	5,193.6	2,444.1	3,592.8
Other financial long-term debt	7,940.4	9,024.6	15,236.6
Long-term debt	13,134.0	11,468.7	18,829.4
Other long-term liabilities	496.6	660.9	790.1
Total long-term liabilities	26,580.5	24,725.0	25,433.3
Accounts payable	12,939.3	10,854.4	10,004.6
Bank overdrafts and other short-term borrowings	4,889.5	4,243.6	5,969.8
Total current liabilities	17,828.8	15,098.0	15,974.4
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	44,409.3	39,823.0	41,407.7

On January 1, 2001 Vivendi Environnement has forgone the imputation of the goodwill of US Filter recorded as a reduction of shareholders' equity, which represents an increase in additional paid-in capital of €2,037 million.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIVENDI ENVIRONNEMENT
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

At December 31,
 (€ millions)

	2001	2000 constant method	1999 constant method
Revenue	29,126.7	26,262.5	20,930.0
Cost of sales	(23,550.9)	(21,107.0)	(16,335.6)
Selling, general and administrative costs	(3,556.7)	(3,254.5)	(2,716.6)
Other operating expense and revenue	(6.0)	(251.0)	(501.9)
EBIT	2,013.1	1,650.0	1,375.9
Goodwill amortization (1)	(2,910.1)	(306.3)	(366.8)
Restructuring costs	(49.4)	(54.4)	(47.2)
Operating income (loss)	(946.4)	1,289.3	961.9
Financial income (expenses)	(798.0)	(891.8)	(600.4)
Other income (expenses)	38.9	777.3	(56.4)
Net income before taxes, minority and equity interests (loss) . . .	(1,705.5)	1,174.8	305.1
Income taxes and deferred tax	(462.3)	(459.2)	(298.5)
Net income before minority and equity interests (loss)	(2,167.8)	715.6	6.6
Equity in net income of affiliates	47.8	60.6	44.5
Minority interest	(131.2)	(161.4)	(93.4)
Net income (loss)	(2,251.2)	614.8	(42.3)
Basic earnings per share	(6.6)	2.2	(0.2)
Diluted earning per share	(6.6)	2.2	(0.2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(1) included exceptional amortization : €(2,652.2) millions for 2001, €(74.2) millions for 2000 and €(195.7) millions for 1999

VIVENDI ENVIRONNEMENT

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 7)

	At December 31, (€ millions)		
	2001	constant method 2000	constant method 1999
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Net income.....	(2,251.2)	614.8	(42.3)
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization.....	4,684.0	2,070.4	1,618.6
Financial provisions.....	53.7	6.0	48.3
Gains on sale on property and equipment and financial assets, net.....	(144.9)	(799.0)	(14.1)
Undistributed earnings of affiliates, net.....	(14.9)	(30.6)	(24.2)
Deferred taxes.....	90.2	(6.9)	24.6
Minority interests.....	131.2	161.4	93.4
Net changes in current assets and liabilities:			
Prepaid, deferrals and accruals.....	(92.9)	(63.4)	(120.7)
Increase (decrease) in working capital.....	436.8	(314.7)	(2.8)
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	2,892.0	1,638.0	1,580.8
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment.....	(2,878.5)	(2,586.2)	(1,902.6)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment.....	205.8	230.7	159.3
Purchase of investments.....	(1,168.8)	(659.3)	(7,903.5)
Proceeds of sale of investments.....	349.7	1,248.7	21.6
Purchase of portfolio investments held as financial assets.....	(146.6)	(37.2)	(36.2)
Proceeds of sale of portfolio investments held as financial assets.....	42.2	17.1	56.4
Disbursement on notes receivables.....	(98.7)	(75.0)	(854.8)
Principal payment on notes receivables.....	18.7	111.1	36.3
Net (increase) decrease in short-term loans.....	159.7	256.7	(4,390.8)
Sales and purchases of marketable securities.....	124.1	(43.3)	(17.4)
Net cash used in investing activities.....	(3,392.4)	(1,536.7)	(14,831.7)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS – (Continued)
 (Prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 7)

	At December 31, (€ millions)		
	2001	constant method 2000	constant method 1999
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings . . .	(3.8)	3,293.4	1,535.1
Proceeds from issuance of bonds and other long-term debt.	4,604.4	7,517.2	17,938.8
Principal payment on bonds and other long-term debt.	(3,335.9)	(13,376.1)	(5,212.0)
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	411.2	2,727.9	
Purchase of treasury stock.	(138.4)	(44.3)	
Cash dividends paid.	(299.0)	(46.5)	(258.1)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities . .	1,238.5	71.6	14,003.8
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(176.9)	(34.3)	42.8
Change in cash and cash equivalents	561.2	138.6	795.7
Cash and cash equivalents:			
Beginning.	1,528.1	1,389.5	593.8
Ending	2,089.3	1,528.1	1,389.5
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash payments for:			
Interest	772.8	878.6	613.4
Income Taxes	384.8	273.9	236.0
Supplemental disclosures for non-cash investing and financial activities:			
Acquisition:			
Issuance of common stock in settlement of note payable.	–	1,396.6	–
Purchases	177.0	–	–

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

VIVENDI ENVIRONNEMENT

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Vivendi Environnement S.A is a « Société Anonyme » of French law listed in the same time in Paris and New York Stock Exchange.

Vivendi Environnement (or the Group), was formed at the end of 1999, and is a world-wide group providing environmental services. It includes, as well as Vivendi Universal's former interest in the Spanish Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas Group ("FCC"), the water, waste management, energy services and transportation activities formerly held by Vivendi Universal. Vivendi Environnement has been listed on Euronext Paris since July 20, 2000 and on the New-York Stock Exchange since October 5, 2001. As of December 31, 2001, Vivendi Universal had a 63% controlling interest in the group.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of Vivendi Environnement have been prepared using French accounting standards, the French law of January 3, 1985 and the decree of February 17, 1986, and the new methodology approved by the Comité de la Réglementation Comptable (French accounting standards board) in April 1999.

Vivendi Environnement has applied the recommendations of the French accounting body, the Conseil National de la Comptabilité (the "CNC") calling for the recording of assets financed by capital leases, pension liabilities and lump-sum payments on retirement. For finance leases, Vivendi Environnement uses the recommended method of accounting.

The financial statements of subsidiaries have, where necessary, been restated in conformity with the accounting policies used by Vivendi Environnement. Any departures from this practice are warranted by specific industry circumstances.

Vivendi Environnement applies since January 1, 2001 the regulation CRC-2000-06 concerning reserves

2.2 Change of presentation and accounting principles

Vivendi Environnement has modified the presentation of its consolidated statement of income. It is now a statement of income by function. This presentation is in line with French and international practices. This new presentation mainly consists of the reclassification of exceptional income. In order to allow a consistent comparison the restated historical years are also disclosed.

Until the end of 1999, and in accordance with French GAAP, for acquisitions which were completed through the issuance of capital, the portion of goodwill attributable to such proceeds could be charged to shareholders equity, up to the amount of the related share premium.

Vivendi Environnement has been listed on the New York Stock Exchange since October 5, 2001. As a result of which Vivendi Environnement files with American authorities, a 20F including a reconciliation of equity and net income as reported in the French accounts to equity and net income as reported in the accounts as adjusted for the approximate effects of the application of US GAAP for the period ended December 31. One of the adjustments is the reclassification of the goodwill recorded under French GAAP as a reduction of shareholders equity to the assets under US GAAP.

According to the French Code of Commerce, the listing on the New York Stock Exchange is considered a new event for which a better convergence between French GAAP and US GAAP would improve the quality of financial information. Consequently, from 2001, Vivendi Environnement will not record any goodwill as a reduction of shareholders equity.

2.3 Principles of Consolidation

All companies over which the Group has legal or effective control are consolidated.

The Group uses the equity method of accounting for its investments in certain subsidiaries in which it owns less than 20% of the voting shares. In these situations, the company exercises significant influence over the operating and financial decisions of the subsidiary either (a) through the disproportionate representation on the subsidiary's board of directors, e.g., the percentage of directors appointed to the board by the Group is greater than the percentage of its shareholding interest and those directors allow the Group to exercise significant influence, and (b) because there is no shareholder with a majority voting ownership in the subsidiary, which is a consideration under French accounting principles in determining whether significant influence exists, or (c) because the Group exercises substantive participating rights through shareholder agreements that allow the Group to veto or block decisions taken by the board of the subsidiary in question. Significant investments in which the Group has 20% to 50% ownership or otherwise exercises significant influence are accounted for under the equity method.

The proportionate method of consolidation is used for investments in jointly controlled companies, where the Group and outside shareholders have agreed to exercise joint control over significant financial and operations policies. For such entities, the Group records its proportionate interest in the balance sheet and income statement accounts.

All other investments in affiliates that are not consolidated are accounted for at cost.

Subsidiaries acquired are included in the consolidated financial statements as of the acquisition date. All material intercompany transactions have been eliminated. In the case of proportionally consolidated companies, intercompany transactions are eliminated on the basis of the Group's interest in the company involved.

2.4 Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates. Significant estimates made by management in the preparation of these financial statements include amounts for pension liabilities, deferred taxes, valuation estimates for long-lived assets, as well as recorded and disclosed amounts for certain financial instruments.

2.5 Translation of Foreign Subsidiaries' Financial Statements

Balance sheets, statements of income and cash flows of subsidiaries whose functional currency is different from that of the Group are translated into the reporting currency at the applicable exchange rate (i.e., the closing year-end rate for balance sheets, or the average annual rate for income and cash flow statements). Translation gains and losses are recorded in retained earnings. The exchange rates of the significant currencies of non-euro countries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements were as follows:

<u>Year-End Closing Exchange Rates</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
U.S. dollar	1.1357	1.0747	0.9954
Pound sterling	1.6030	1.6023	1.6085
<u>Average Annual Exchange Rates</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
U.S. dollar	1.1148	1.0827	0.9382
Pound sterling	1.6058	1.6407	1.5180

The balance sheets, income and cash flow statements of subsidiaries operating in highly inflationary economies are re-measured (according to the historical method) in functional currency. Functional currency is defined as the currency used in the dominant country of the economic area to which the subsidiaries belong. Related translation effects are included in net income. These financial statements are then translated from the functional currency into the reporting currency on the basis of the year-end exchange rate and the translation adjustments are recorded in retained earnings.

2.6 Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recorded when title passes to the customer or when services are rendered in accordance with contracts; title is considered to have passed to the customer when goods are shipped.

Revenue relating to specific activities are discussed in applicable sections of these footnotes.

2.7 Research and Development

The Group's research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

2.8 Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share are calculated according to the method described in recommendation No. 27 of the l'ordre des Experts Comptables.

Basic earnings per share calculations are based on the Group's net income divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, which includes treasury shares accounted for as marketable securities.

Diluted earning per shares reflects the potential dilution that would occur if all securities and other contracts to issue ordinary share were exercised or converted. Calculation is done taking into account the cost of dilutive financial instruments, after taxes.

2.9 Other income and expenses

This item includes income or expenses resulting from exceptional operations or events that are not part of the ordinary operations of Vivendi Environnement. They primarily include capital gains and losses on sales of subsidiaries and affiliates.

2.10 Goodwill and Business Combinations

All business combinations are accounted for as purchases. Under the purchase accounting method, assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at their fair value. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired, if any, is capitalized as goodwill and amortized over the estimated period of benefit on a straight-line basis. Amortization periods for goodwill range from 20 to 40 years.

2.11 Other Intangible Assets

Start-up costs relating to the implementation of new activities, including pre-operating costs, are amortized over their estimated useful life.

Other intangible assets include costs incurred to obtain contracts, such as fees paid to local authorities for public services contracts. Fees paid to local authorities are amortized over the duration of the contract, which can be up to 30 years.

Market share and trademarks are not amortized. Its fair value is determined every year on the basis of valuation criteria used at the time of the acquisition.

Business assets acquired, such as customers lists and operating rights, are amortized over their estimated useful life.

2.12 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful life:

	Estimated useful lives in years
Buildings	20 to 50
Technical systems	7 to 12
Transport equipment	3 to 25
Other equipment and machinery	3 to 12

Assets financed by leasing contracts that include a purchase option (known in France as "crédit-bail") are capitalized and amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets. Amortization expense on assets acquired under such leases is included with depreciation and amortization expense.

2.13 Valuation of Long-lived Assets

The valuation of long-lived assets including goodwill and the other intangible assets, is regularly re-evaluated according to circumstances, either internal or external, which could lead to depreciation. If this is the case, an exceptional amortization or allowance is recorded on the basis of the assets fair value.

2.14 Financial Assets

Investments Accounted for Using the Cost Method

Investments in unconsolidated affiliates are carried at cost. Any negative difference between carrying value and fair value that is determined to be other than temporary is reserved.

Portfolio Investments Held as Financial Assets

Portfolio and other investments include unlisted and listed equity securities of unconsolidated subsidiaries and long-term loans that are recorded at cost. When fair value is less than cost and is determined to be other than temporary, a valuation allowance is provided. Estimated fair value is determined on the basis of the Group's share of the equity of the companies concerned adjusted to market value in case of listed securities or pursuant to other applicable procedures.

Bonds and Debentures

Issue costs, as well as discounts and premiums on convertible debt are amortized over the life of the debt.

2.15 Inventories and Work-in-progress

Group companies value inventories according to the provisions of the French Commercial Code, either on a first-in-first-out or a weighted average cost basis. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

2.16 Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, net tax operating loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax liabilities, including those relating to tax loss carry-forwards, are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recorded at their estimated net realizable value. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the enactment date.

2.17 Cash, Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase and are stated at cost which approximates their fair value.

2.18 Marketable Securities

Marketable securities including treasury shares and other highly liquid investments. Treasury shares are classified as marketable securities when they are acquired to stabilize the market price of the Group's shares or in connection with stock options granted to directors and employees. Treasury shares held for other reasons are recorded as an offset to shareholders' equity. Marketable securities are carried at cost, and a valuation allowance is provided if the fair value is less than the carrying value.

2.19 Pension Plans

The Group has several pension plans that cover substantially all employees. Pension obligations are calculated using the projected unit credit method. This method considers the probability of personnel remaining with companies in the Group until retirement, the foreseeable changes in future compensation, and the appropriate discount rate for each country in which the Group maintains a pension plan. This results in the recognition of pension-related assets or liabilities, and the recognition of the related net expenses over the estimated term of service of the employees.

Employees in France and most other European countries are eligible for severance pay pursuant to applicable law immediately upon termination. The Group provides reserves for such employee termination liabilities using the projected unit credit method.

2.20 Stock Based Compensation

The Group has adopted stock option incentive plans that grant options on its common shares to certain directors and officers. The purpose of these stock option plans is to align the interest of management with the interest of shareholders by providing certain officers and other key employees with additional incentives to increase the Group's performance on a long-term basis. Shareholders' equity is credited for the cumulative strike price to reflect the issuance of shares upon the exercise of options.

Treasury shares held to cover commitments relating to stock purchase options are shown under marketable securities at the lower of cost and fair market value. The Group accounts for any capital gains in the year in which shares are due to be sold under the plan.

2.21 Derivative Financial Instruments

The Group manages certain of its financial risks by using derivative financial instruments that qualify as hedges.

The Group primarily uses interest rate swaps and caps to manage interest rate risks relating to its funding costs. The goal of these swaps is, depending on the circumstances involved, to modify from fixed to floating rates and from floating to fixed as well as to modify the underlying index on floating rate debt. The goal of the interest caps is to limit the upside risk relating to floating rate debt. Interest rate swaps that modify borrowings or designated assets are accounted for on an accrual basis. Premiums paid for interest rate caps are expensed as incurred.

The Group uses currency swaps and forward exchange contracts to manage its foreign currency risk. Forward exchange contracts are used to hedge firm and anticipated transactions relating to assets denominated in foreign currencies. Currency rate swaps are used to modify the interest rate and currency of foreign denominated debt. Gains and losses arising from the change in the fair value of currency instruments that qualify for hedge accounting treatment are deferred until related gains or losses on hedged items are realized.

Any financial instruments that do not qualify as hedges for financial reporting purposes are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value in other current assets or liabilities and the profit or loss relating to the periodic change in fair value is recorded as income or expense in the current period.

2.22 Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are converted into euros at the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date. At year-end, receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euros at year-end exchange rates. The resulting exchange losses and gains are expensed in the current earnings period.

Exchange losses on borrowings denominated in foreign currencies that qualify as hedges of net investments in foreign subsidiaries are included as translation adjustments as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

2.23 Accounting Policies Specific to the Environmental Services Activities

Public Services Contracts

The Group holds public service contracts relating to its operations in water distribution and treatment, district heating networks, urban transportation and waste collection and treatment. Under the French legal system, there are three primary types of public service contracts: "affermage" (or public service management) contracts, where the operator is granted the obligation to manage and maintain facilities owned and financed by local authorities, "concession," facility management contracts which are similar to "BOT" (build-operate-transfer) agreements and contracts presenting mixed characteristics of affermage and concession contracts.

In France, the Group's public service contracts are primarily "affermage" contracts.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized on these contracts when services are rendered in accordance with the terms of the contracts. On an exceptional basis, the Group may also operate management contracts in which it manages a public service for a fixed fee as well as an incentive which is calculated in relation to the performance of the contract. For these contracts, the Group recognizes billing to customers as revenue and all related costs as operating expenses.

Facilities

Facilities operated by the Group are generally financed by local authorities and remain theirs throughout the contract period. Individual facilities financed by the Group as a consequence of specific contractual terms are recorded as fixed assets and depreciated to their estimated residual value, if any, on the shorter of their economic useful lives or the contract's term. Wherever the contract's term is shorter than the economic useful life of the asset, such depreciation is classified as a liability as a financial depreciation.

Fees Paid to Local Authorities

The Group does not have any obligation for compensation payments to local authorities during the contract period, except for fees that have been agreed upon by both parties and formally defined by the contract.

The Group's policy is to expense ratably fees that are paid to local authorities when these fees are paid annually and to amortize these costs on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract when the fees consist of payments at the beginning of the contract.

Commitments to Maintain and Repair Assets

The Group generally assumes a contractual obligation to maintain and repair facilities managed through public service contracts. Corresponding repair and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred, except for some investments in joint ventures where costs are accrued in advance.

Landfill Capitalization and Depletion

Landfill sites are carried at cost and amortized ratably using the units of production method over the estimated useful life of the site as the airspace of the landfill is consumed.

Landfill costs include capitalized engineering and other professional fees paid to third parties incurred to obtain a disposal facility permit.

When the Group determines that the facility cannot be developed or the likelihood of grant of the permit cannot be determined before its final authorization, as it is the case in France and the United Kingdom, these costs are expensed as incurred.

Landfill Closure and Post-closure Costs

The Group has financial obligations relating to closure and post-closure costs and the remediation of disposal facilities it operates or for which it is otherwise responsible.

Accruals for environmental remediation obligations are recognized when such costs are probable and reasonably estimable.

Construction

To calculate their margin, construction companies record revenue according to the percentage of completion method. This method is applied to contracts with a duration of six months or more; for contracts with a duration of less than six months, the completed contracts method is used.

NOTE 3 FORMER PRESENTATION OF THE HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS

3.1 Former presentation

The table below presents the consolidated statements of income and indebtedness as presented in the consolidated financial statements for 2000.

(in millions of euros)	2000	1999
Revenue	26,393.7	21,039.2
Miscellaneous operating income	311.6	602.8
Purchases and external costs	(13,009.0)	(10,249.3)
Personnel costs	(7,295.5)	(5,909.2)
Taxes other than income taxes	(399.0)	(312.4)
Other operating expenses	(2,691.0)	(2,685.5)
Depreciation and amortization	(1,363.3)	(976.2)
Employee profit-sharing	(37.9)	(33.3)
Operating income	1,909.6	1,476.1
Financial income	368.5	290.5
Financial expense	(1,246.0)	(865.6)
Financial provisions	(6.0)	(48.3)
Net financial (expenses) income	(883.5)	(623.4)
Exceptional items	623.7	(158.1)
Depreciation , amortization and provisions on exceptional items	(168.7)	(22.7)
Income taxes and deferred tax	(459.2)	(298.5)
Goodwill amortization	(306.3)	(366.8)
Equity in net income of affiliates	60.6	44.5
Minority interest	(161.4)	(93.4)
Net income (loss)	614.8	(42.3)
Basic earnings per share	2.2	(0.2)
Diluted earning per share	2.2	(0.2)

Indebtedness statement

(in millions of euros)	2000	1999
Operating transactions		
Gross operating surplus	3,550.8	2,721.1
Financial and exceptional transactions	(1,052.9)	(763.3)
Income taxes	(466.1)	(298.5)
Change in working capital requirements	(314.7)	21.8
Allowances and reversals on short-term items	(45.7)	
TOTAL	1,671.4	1,681.1
Investment transactions		
Capital expenditures	(2,586.2)	(1,902.6)
Acquisition of investments	(1,038.2)	(8,398.2)
Deferred charges	(63.4)	(120.7)
Proceeds from disposal of securities	1,466.7	381.6
Proceeds from disposal of assets	230.7	159.3
Net change due to long-term loans and deposit	21.8	(196.8)
TOTAL	(1,968.6)	(10,077.4)
Financing transactions		
Issue of parent company stock	3,805.5	
Minority interests in capital increases of subsidiaries	319.0	
Dividends paid to minority interests	0.0	(137.1)
Dividends paid to parent company shareholders in consolidated subsidiaries	(46.5)	(121.0)
Dividends received from companies accounted for by the equity method	30.0	20.3
Other long-term liabilities	(3.6)	199.2
TOTAL	4,104.4	(38.6)
Cash flow for the financial year	3,807.2	(8,434.9)
Net debt at January 1	(16,632.4)	(4,404.2)
Impact of exchange rates, scope of consolidation	(358.1)	(4,569.2)
Net debt at December 31	(13,183.3)	(17,408.3)

3.2 Reconciliation of prior presentation of income statement with the current period presentation

Prior presentation	2000		2000 constant method	Current period presentation
	Published	Adjustements		
Revenue	26,393.7	(131.2)	26,262.5	Revenue
Operating income (loss)	1,909.6	(259.6)	1,650.0	EBIT
		(620.3)	1,289.3	Operating income (loss)
Financial income (expense)	(883.5)	(8.3)	(891.8)	Financial income (expenses)
Exceptional items, net	455.0	322.3	777.3	Other income (expenses)
Income taxes and deferred tax ...	459.2	-	459.2	Income taxes and deferred tax
Goodwill amortization	(306.3)	306.3	-	
Equity in net income of affiliates .	60.6	-	60.6	Equity interest
Minority interest	(161.4)	-	(161.4)	Minority interest
Net income (loss)	614.8	-	614.8	Net income (loss)

3.3 Passage of prior presentation of revenues with the current period presentation

	2000	1999
Revenue reported in 2000	26,393.7	21,039.2
Impact of the current period presentation*	(131.2)	(109.2)
Current period presentation of revenues	26,262.5	20,930.0

* Primarily the reclassification of construction of internal use assets to cost of sales.

3.4 Reconciliation of prior presentation of operating income with the current period presentation.

	2000	1999
Prior presentation of operating income	1,909.6	1,476.1
Exceptional items reclassified as a component of cost of sales	(328.1)	(109.1)
Exchange rate effect		(19.0)
<i>sub-total</i>	(328.1)	(128.1)
Financial items reclassified as component of operating income :		
Sundry revenues	24.0	22.2
Financial depreciation related to facilities reclassified as a component of operating income	(15.0)	(17.6)
<i>sub-total</i>	9.0	4.6
Items reclassified as a component of financial income	(7.6)	
Goodwill amortization	(306.3)	(366.8)
Other reclassifications	12.7	(23.9)
Current period operating income	1,289.3	961.9

For the year ended December 31, 2000 the exceptional items reclassified to cost of sale are the following :

The losses, provisions, depreciation and amortization on exceptional items, of which €232 million related principally to the reorganization of the Group activities in the UK, within the waste management and energy sectors (closure of non-profitable activities), the costs undertaken to integrate the international activities of US Filter and provisions for the establishment of the Group headquarters. The losses mentioned above, include for 2000 amortization expenses of €169 million, of which €56 million are from the waste-management sector in the UK,

€17 millions from the energy sector in the UK, and €20 million from the activities of US Filter International. Other exceptional items are for small individual amounts.

In 2001, exceptional items would have amounted to €48 million.

3.5 Financial statements 1999

The financial statements for 2001 and 2000 are compared to 1999. Financial statements for 1999 have been prepared giving effect to the transactions completed to form the Group as if such transactions had occurred on January 1, 1999.

Scope of Consolidation

With regard to Vivendi Universal's water operations, the substantial majority of which were transferred in 1999 and 2000 to Vivendi Water, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, the estimated balance sheet and income statements for 1999 include results from contracts transferred as well as the income derived from rights to receivables from non-transferred contracts, as if those items had been transferred.

Goodwill

Goodwill recorded in the consolidated financial statements of Vivendi Environnement were calculated in accordance with the consolidation principles and methods specified on note 2.10 and on the basis of the acquisition cost of the corresponding shares for Vivendi Environnement and its subsidiaries.

Goodwill — Businesses Transferred by Contribution

When contributions of assets or operating entities from Vivendi Universal to the Group have been recorded at net book value, goodwill is recorded in the Group's consolidated financial statements at historical value.

Goodwill — Businesses Transferred by Sale

In recent years, Vivendi Universal has sold assets or operating entities to certain of its subsidiaries as part of an internal restructuring operation. These transactions were at market value which, in certain cases, has resulted in the generation of additional goodwill. This goodwill is reflected in the Group's consolidated financial statements. The most significant portion of the additional goodwill results from the creation of the Group's water segment under Vivendi Water, and the remaining stake of Dalkia sold to CGC Holding.

As indicated in note 2.2, a portion of the goodwill of an American company US Filter, formerly held by Vivendi Universal (for €2,776 million) was charged in 1999, by anticipation to the share premium issued at the listing of the Group and modified in 2000 to take into account the effective arise of shareholders' equity to an amount of €2,089 million.

Note 4 GOODWILL AND BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Goodwill by segment is detailed as follows:

	2001			2000	1999
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Net	Net
Water	7,242.0	(3,472.7)	3,769.3	4,505.4	3,551.6
Waste Management	1,756.8	(311.2)	1,445.6	1,387.7	1,323.6
Energy Services	841.6	(138.9)	702.7	483.0	428.6
Transportation	215.3	(58.2)	157.1	66.6	175.8
FCC	829.6	(108.5)	721.1	613.8	744.7
Total	10,885.3	(4,089.5)	6,795.8	7,056.5	6,224.3

Total goodwill amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 was €2,910.1, €306.3 and €366.8, respectively.

As described in note 2.2, Vivendi Environnement has forgone the imputation of goodwill on shareholders' equity. As a result, goodwill recorded in assets has increased for an amount of €2,037 million relative to US Filter.

As of December 31, 2001, goodwill of US Filter amounts to €5,342 million, of which €3,253 million initially recorded in assets and €2,089 million initially recorded as a reduction of shareholders' equity at the acquisition date from Vivendi Universal at December 23, 1999 and for which the Group has forgone it.

Amortization of the portion recorded in assets amounts to €216 million as of December 31, 2001.

Considering the theoretical amortization on the portion recorded as a reduction of shareholders' equity of €52 million (calculated as if the amount was initially recorded as an asset), the goodwill reclassified in assets (with a correlative increase of shareholders' equity) amounts to €2,037 million.

Goodwill amortization in 2001 included a write-off of goodwill of €2,611 million, related to activities of US Filter. The management determined the impairment based upon an estimate of discounted future cash flow. The analysis was based on a projection over 10 years with a terminal value and with a discount rate of 7%. The management revised the estimated cash flows as a result of the evolution of the US economic situation.

The following is a summary of the most significant acquisitions during the periods presented in the accompanying financial statements.

FCC

In October 1998, Vivendi Universal acquired for cash 49% and obtained joint control of a Spanish holding company whose only asset is a 57% ownership interest in FCC, a publicly listed company in Spain active in the environmental services sector. Vivendi Universal sold to the Group its interest in the holding company for €691 million. The holding company, which fully consolidates FCC, is reflected in the Group's financial statements on the proportionate consolidation method. The details of the Group's acquisition are as follows (in millions of euros):

Fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired	212
Purchase price	691
	479
Goodwill	479
Goodwill, net December 31, 2001	431

Goodwill recorded from this transaction is being amortized over 20 years.

United States Filter Corporation

In April 1999, Vivendi Universal acquired for cash 100% of the outstanding shares of United States Filter Corporation, a U.S. based water treatment and equipment manufacturing company. The transaction was accounted for as a purchase. The details of the acquisition are as follows (in millions of euros):

Fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired	459
Purchase price	5,801
	5,342
Goodwill	5,342
Goodwill, net December 31, 2001	2,488

Goodwill recorded from this transaction is being amortized over 40 years.

Superior Services

In June 1999, Vivendi Environnement acquired for cash 100% of the outstanding shares of Superior Services, a U.S. based waste management company. The transaction was accounted for as a purchase. The details of the acquisition are as follows (in millions of euros):

Fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired	168
Purchase price	932
Goodwill	764
Goodwill, net December 31, 2001	773

Goodwill recorded from this transaction is being amortized over 40 years.

NOTE 5 OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Net intangible assets other than goodwill are detailed as follows:

(€ millions)	2001	2000	1999
Fees paid to local authorities	567.6	517.1	508.4
Trademarks, market share and business assets acquire	2,922.6	2,619.6	2,360.4
Software	69.4	59.5	55.8
Prepaid expense	469.9	423.8	595.1
Other	447.5	603.4	357.6
Total	4,477.0	4,223.4	3,877.3

Fees paid to local authorities relating to public service contracts, which are located primarily in France, amounted to €567.6 million in 2001, compared with €517.1 million in 2000. These are amortized over the term of the contracts to which they relate.

Trademarks, market share and business assets acquired amounted to €2,922.6 million in 2001, compared to €2,619.6 million in 2000, and 2,360.3 in 1999. In particular, these assets include the allocation to the trademarks of part of the United States Filter Corporation purchase price of €2,469.3 million, and valuation of waste management operating rights for Superior Services, in an amount of €92.7 million. The carrying value of market share is reviewed for realization each year on the same basis of criteria used to assess its initial value, such as market position, net sales, and gross operating surplus or deficit. If the review indicates an other than temporary reduction in value, a valuation allowance is recorded.

Prepaid expenses include expenses of €469.9 million, €423.8 million and €595.1 million, as of December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively, to be allocated over several financial years, mainly relating to the difference between the contractual amounts of debt servicing payments to local authorities and the expense charged to income over the contract period.

Certain subsidiaries of the Group may be obligated to assume responsibility for the repayment of the debt entered into by local authorities relating to the utility network they manage. The annual payments generally decrease each year and extend over a period shorter than the contract period. This difference between the amounts paid to the local authorities and the expense charged to income is recorded as a prepaid expense on the balance sheet.

Total amortization expense for other intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 was €184.2 million, €182.5 million and €134.3 million, respectively. Accumulated amortization amounted to € 774.9 million, €609.8 million and €395.5 million, as of December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

NOTE 6 INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

At December 31,

(€ millions)	Interest			Proportionate share of equity			Proportionate share of net income		
	2001	2000	1999	2001	2000	1999	2001	2000	1999
Realia (1)	24.10%	23.31%	-	74.4	89.8	-	18.2	15.0	0.0
Philadelphia Suburban (2) (3)	16.88%	17.02%	15.87%	104.0	73.1	55.0	11.6	10.5	5.4
Domino	30.00%	30.00%	-	54.3	57.4	-	6.7	8.4	0.0
South Staffordshire (3)	31.74%	31.74%	32.71%	59.6	54.3	47.0	9.9	10.6	10.1
Grubar Hoteles	18.31%	18.31%	-	43.2	38.3	-	(0.2)	0.7	0.0
Bristol Waterworks Co (3)	24.14%	24.14%	24.14%	37.6	35.6	36.3	3.8	1.3	5.1
Midkent	-	23.75%	23.82%	28.9	27.2	-	4.3	6.1	-
Intan Utilities Berhad	30.00%	30.00%	30.00%	12.0	11.0	10.8	(10.7)	1.4	2.1
Acque Potabili	14.36%	20.52%	-	13.6	9.6	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Venditecom (5)	-	12.23%	-	-	7.6	-	-	0.0	-
Egyptian company for prestressed concrete	30.00%	30.00%	30.00%	5.6	6.7	6.2	1.2	2.2	2.7
Fovarosi Csatomazasi Muvek Resvonytarasag	25.03%	-	-	89.8	0.0	-	1.8	0.0	0.0
Other (4)				123.9	111.1	148.4	5.5	6.2	13.0
Total				618.0	523.4	330.9	47.8	60.6	44.5

- (1) Realia (a subsidiary of FCC and Caja Madrid) has purchased the real estate assets of FCC Inmobiliaria SA.
- (2) Vivendi Environnement is the largest shareholder in this company and has a significant level of influence over it through representation on its board of directors and other business relationships.
- (3) The December 31, 2001 quoted market price for these investments, which are publicly listed, is as follows: Philadelphia Surban: €294.8 million, South Staffordshire: €190.4 million, Bristol Waterworks Co: €37.2 million.
- (4) Investments for which share in net shareholders' equity is less than €5 million.
- (5) Venditecom España is no longer accounting for using the equity method, and in 2001 is consolidated using the cost method.

The evolution in 2001 of equity investments is as follows :

(€ millions)	Interest	2000	Change in scope	Net income	Distribution of dividends	Foreign exchange translation	2001
Realia	24.10%	89.8	(21.8)	18.2	(11.8)	0.0	74.4
Philadelphia Suburban	16.88%	73.1	22.0	11.6	(6.5)	3.8	104.0
Domino	30.00%	57.4	0.2	6.7	(3.0)	(7.0)	54.3
South Staffordshire Water	31.74%	54.3	0.0	9.9	(4.6)	0.0	59.6
Bristol Water	24.14%	35.6	0.1	3.8	(1.9)	0.0	37.6
Midkent	0.00%	28.9	(28.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intan utilities berhad	30.00%	11.0	12.6	(10.7)	(0.9)	0.0	12.0
Acque Potabili	14.36%	9.6	4.1	0.0	(0.1)		13.6
Egyptian company for prestressed concr.	30.00%	6.7	0.7	1.2	(1.6)	(1.4)	5.6
Fovarosi Csatomazasi Muvek Reszvonysarsasag	25.03%	0.0	83.4	1.8	0.0	4.6	89.8
Autres		157.0	6.1	5.3	(2.5)	1.2	167.1
Total		523.4	78.5	47.8	(32.9)	1.2	618.0

Dividends received from equity affiliates amount to €32.9 million in 2001, €30.1 million in 2000, and €19.9 million in 1999.

Summarized financial information for the equity method investees is as follows:

(€ millions)	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Balance sheet data			
Long term assets	2,470.6	2,553.2	1,846.8
Current assets	474.8	854.5	165.5
Total assets	2,945.4	3,407.7	2,012.3
Shareholders' equity	1,033.4	1,256.2	744.5
Minority interests	33.2	92.3	21.9
Financial debt	740.6	989.4	441.1
Other liabilities and reserves	1,138.2	1,069.8	804.8
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	2,945.4	3,407.7	2,012.3
Income statement data			
Net revenue	938.5	1,087.2	607.3
Operating income	291.9	213.3	201.8
Net income (loss)	138.7	158.5	109.5

NOTE 7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(€ millions)	December 31,						
	1999	2000	Change in scope	Additions amortization	Utilization	Other movements	2001
Property, plant and equipment	12,374.9	14,275.8	854.3	2,052.2	(510.7)	171.8	16,843.4
Publicly-owned utility networks . . .	3,960.6	5,619.2	65.8	310.5	(59.6)	220.8	6,156.7
Total	16,335.5	19,895.0	920.1	2,362.7	(570.3)	392.6	23,000.1
Property, plant and equipment	(4,944.8)	(5,756.4)	(354.5)	(1,176.1)	336.6	52.4	(6,898.0)
Publicly-owned utility networks . . .	(225.7)	(1,755.8)	5.2	(146.7)	53.1	(66.6)	(1,910.8)
Depreciation	(5,170.5)	(7,512.2)	(349.3)	(1,322.8)	389.7	(14.2)	(8,808.8)
Total	11,165.0	12,382.8	570.8	1,039.9	(180.6)	378.4	14,191.3

Publicly-owned utility networks are assets financed by the Group as part of their management of public service contracts, and will be returned to the local authority at the end of the contract.

The increase in property, plant and equipment is due principally to changes in scope of consolidation, mainly Marius Pedersen for €91 million, the service subsidiaries of EDF for €122.4 million and BBA (Connex) for €73 million. Other movements include the effects of foreign currency translation adjustments for €155.5 million, and purchase accounting effect for €174.2 million.

Property, plant and equipment by segment are detailed as follows:

(€ millions)	At December 31,					
	2001			2000		1999
	Property, Plant and equipment	Publicly-owned utility networks	Accumulated depreciation/ amortization	Net tangible assets	Net tangible assets	Net tangible assets
Water	5,860	5,060	(3,790)	7,130	6,458	5,985
Waste Management	5,820	36	(2,551)	3,305	2,734	2,230
Energy Services	1,991	672	(938)	1,725	1,503	1,337
Transportation	1,962	264	(905)	1,321	1,093	968
FCC	1,210	125	(625)	710	595	645
Total	16,843.4	6,156.7	(8,808.8)	1,4191.3	12,382.8	11,165.0

	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Land	1,428	1,199	963
Buildings	2,594	1,967	1,906
Technical systems	8,937	6,720	5,801
Assets under construction	571	482	324
Other	3,313	3,908	3,381
Property, plant and equipment	16,843	14,276	12,375
Publicly owned utility networks	6,157	5,619	3,961
Depreciation	(8,809)	(7,512)	(5,171)
Total	14,191	12,383	11,165

Tangible assets financed under capital lease amount to €1,039.3 million, €784.0 million and €674.4 million at December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Accumulated amortization related to these assets financed under capital lease was €388.6 million, €342.7 million and €296.4 million at December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

As of December 31, 2001 property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for borrowings from banks amounts to €625.0 million and €758.6 million as of December 31, 2000.

Accumulated depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 was €8,808.8 million, €7,512.1 million and €4,993.2 million.

NOTE 8 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Investments accounted for using the cost method are detailed as follows (in millions of euros):

	At December 31,				
	2001		2000	1999	
	Gross	Allowance	Net	Net	Net
Domino					59.3
Csatorna Uzemeltetesi Holding Reszvenyta					40.0
Favarosi Csatomazasi Muvek Reszvenytarsasag (1)				76.2	37.8
Mittledeutsche Wasserversorgungsgesell Norsk Gjenvinning					34.2
Rhodia Eco Services (2)				11.7	29.2
CGEA Brasil					23.7
Aguas de Argentina					14.6
Other (3) (4)	285.9	(40.1)	245.8	156.2	111.1
Total	285.9	(40.1)	245.8	244.1	349.9

(1) Accounted for under equity method in 2001.

(2) This company, which is jointly owned by Rhodia, was set up towards the end of 2000 and is consolidated as of January 1 2001.

(3) No unit book value is over €10 million.

(4) Amortization expense amounts €9.1 million in 2001.

Other portfolio investments held as financial assets are detailed as follows:

<u>(€ millions)</u>	<u>At December 31,</u>		
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Long-term loans (1)	349.5	284.6	261.2
Other (2)	739.2	662.9	494.6
Impairment (3)	(15.9)	(15.5)	(13.3)
Total	1,072.8	932.0	742.5

- (1) Of which €51.1 million in waste management (primarily €14.0 million for the U.S. activities) and €180.8 million in water (of which €97.3 million for CGE Deutschland).
- (2) Of which €127.8 million in assets covering pension liabilities in the U.K. and the U.S. (water) and €91.0 million corresponding to the redemption premium of the convertible bonds (OCEANE) at December 31, 2001 and €96.0 million of retained interest related to the securitization of Vivendi Environment.
- (3) Of which €7.7 million is for long-term loans (€5.1 million in 2000). Depreciation expenses on investments held as fixed assets was €6.6 million for 2001.

NOTE 9 INVENTORIES AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Inventories are detailed as follows:

<u>(€ millions)</u>	<u>At December 31,</u>		
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Water (1)	1,088.4	981.2	1,044.2
Waste Management	112.2	119.1	104.6
Energy Services	233.2	282.9	208.5
Transportation	31.2	27.5	26.4
FCC (2)	175.7	167.3	230.3
Total	1,640.7	1,578.0	1,614.0
Less valuation allowance (3)	(97.0)	(94.6)	(111.3)
Net value	1,543.7	1,483.4	1,502.7

- (1) In 2001 the increase in the water segment is due to US Filter (€81.2 millions).
- (2) The decrease in 2000 for FCC is due principally to the transfer of real estate work in progress to Realia, which since 2000 is accounted for using the equity method.
- (3) Valuation allowance expense for 2001 is €3.4 million.

NOTE 10 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable are detailed as follows:

<u>(€ millions)</u>	<u>At December 31,</u>		
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Trade accounts receivable	8,623.0	9,041.1	8,513.1
Valuation allowance	(472.7)	(435.8)	(431.3)
Total trade accounts receivable	8,150.3	8,605.3	8,081.8
VAT and other taxes	2,904.7	1,257.3	1,288.1
Other including deferred tax	1,011.0	865.3	699.2
Total accounts receivable	12,066.0	10,727.9	10,069.1

The majority of trade receivables are due in less than one year.

Securitization in France

According to a securitization agreement signed in December 2001 with a Special Purpose Entity, the Group securitized through its water segment accounts receivable for a total of €752 million. The securitized receivables are the assets of the SPE. The SPE is financed by senior borrowings assumed by banks and by retained interest of €96 million assumed by Vivendi Environnement. Reimbursements of the retained interest will occur only after complete reimbursement of the senior borrowings.

The Group provides guarantees on the performance of its subsidiaries in recovering these amounts.

Securitization in the USA

In December 2001, US Filter securitized receivables for a total of \$ 155 million.

The securitization consisted of sales of receivables to a fully controlled unit, which then sold a portion of these receivables to a SPE. The SPE issued commercial paper bearing interest. According to the Agreement, US Filter is responsible for collecting the receivables. Vivendi Water has guaranteed the performance of US Filter in recovering amounts due.

For all securitization realized in 2001, the discount above doubtful receivables is included in the operational income and the starting fees in financial expenses.

Sales of receivables

The company has sold €520 million of receivables (Daily law).

Allowance for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 are as follows:

<u>(€ millions)</u>	<u>At December 31,</u>		
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Balance at beginning of period	(435.8)	(431.3)	(283.4)
Amounts charged to expense	(141.4)	(83.6)	(94.2)
Deductions of reserve	117.8	51.0	64.6
Other adjustments*	(13.3)	28.1	(118.3)
Balance at end of period	(472.7)	(435.8)	(431.3)

* Other adjustments reflect changes in the scope of consolidation, translation adjustments and reversals (€10 million).

NOTE 11 CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND MARKETABLE SECURITIES
Marketable Securities

At December 31,	At December 31,											
	2001				2000				1999			
	Cost	Gross unrealized		fair value	Cost	Gross unrealized		fair value	Cost	Gross unrealized		fair value
gains		losses	gains			losses	gains			losses		
(€ millions)												
Vinci.....	37.9	64.4	-	102.3	37.8	63.9	-	101.7	37.8	34.3	-	72.1
Vivendi.....	159.2	-	-	159.2	44.3	-	-	44.3	-	-	-	-
Environnement												
Others(a).....	119.1	-	-	119.1	405.4	-	-	405.4	383.9	-	-	383.9
Vivendi Universal...	7.9	11.1	-	19.0	9.1	17.8	-	26.9	9.7	29.6	-	39.3
Total.....	324.1	75.5	0	399.6	496.6	81.7	-	578.3	431.4	63.9	-	495.3

(a) This amount includes mainly short term highly liquid investments with fair value equal to cost value.

Vivendi Environnement shares have been acquired to cover stock options (770,000 shares) for a total of €26.5 million. The exercise price of these options is €32.5, which represents a potential loss of €1.5 million as of December 31, 2001. This loss has not been included in net income. The rest of the Group's shares have been acquired to stabilize the market price (3,528,174 shares) for a total of €132.7 million.

Cash and cash equivalents amount to €2,089.3 million, consisting of cash of €1,401.8 million and short term investments of €687.5 million (maturity of less than three months).

NOTE 12 SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in millions of euros)	Number of Shares	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Net income	Shareholders' equity
Balance at December 31, 1998	-	2,946.1	243.6	(6.1)	162.0	3,345.6
Net income for the year 1999					(42.3)	(42.3)
Foreign currency translation adjustment ...				315.3		315.3
Dividends paid and net income appropriation				(2.5)	(162.0)	(164.5)
Goodwill			(2,776.0)			(2,776.0)
Balance at December 31, 1999 (a)	218,228,507	2,946.1	(2,532.4)	306.7	(42.3)	678.1
Net income for the year 2000					614.8	614.8
Foreign currency translation adjustment ...				413.3		413.3
Dividends paid and net income appropriation				(42.3)	42.3	-
Goodwill			687.0	9.8		696.8
Capital increase	127,946,448	1,727.3	2,078.0			3,805.3
Balance at December 31, 2000	346,174,955	4,673.4	232.6	687.5	614.8	6,208.3
Net income for the year 2001					(2,251.2)	(2,251.2)
Foreign currency translation adjustment ...				(30.5)		(30.5)
Dividends paid and net income appropriation				392.2	(614.8)	(222.6)
Goodwill			2,037.0	(1.0)		2,036.0
Capital increase	817	0.0				0.0
Balance at December 31, 2001	346,175,722	4,673.4	2,269.6	1,048.2	(2,251.2)	5,740.0

- (1) In April 1999, the capital stock was increased through the issuance of 997,500 shares, each with a nominal value of €15, for €15 million. In December 1999, the nominal value was reduced to €4.5 per share, and the capital stock was increased through the contribution of 653.7 million shares, each with a nominal value of €4.5, bringing the total capital stock to €2,946.1 million. In 2000, the nominal value was raised to €13.5 per share, and the company issued 75 million shares, each with a nominal value of €13.5, for cash and 52.9 million shares, each with a nominal value of €13.5 through the conversion of OCEANE bonds, bringing the capital stock to €4,673.4 million.
 In 2000, the residual amount of additional paid-in capital (€232.6 million) mainly reflected the payment made for companies and contracts transferred by Vivendi Universal to Vivendi Environnement.
 In 2001, 346,174,955 warrants were issued. As a result of the conversion of, 5,719 warrants, 817 new shares were issued.
- (2) In 1999, as a result of the acquisition of US Filter, €2,776 million was set off against additional paid-in capital in advance of the company's flotation on the stock exchange. In 2000, the €687 million increase in additional paid-in capital corresponded to a downward revision of the US Filter goodwill set off against shareholders' equity in 1999 taking into account the actual proceeds raised by the July 2000 capital increase. Vivendi Environnement will not record any goodwill as a reduction of shareholders' equity.
- (3) The main translation adjustments concerned the dollar (an increase of €707.0 million) and the pound sterling (a decrease of €6.0 million). At December 31, 2000, the cumulative translation adjustment stood at €684.6 million.
- (4) In 2001, a dividend of €222.6 million has been paid, the rest of net income has been transferred to retained earnings.
- (5) The main translation adjustments concerned the dollar (a decrease of €24.5 million). This amount includes foreign currency translation adjustment of dollar in 2001 (an increase of €294.5 million). As a consequence of the write off of a part of US Filter goodwill, an amount of €319 million of foreign currency translation has been transferred to net income. As of December 31, 2001 the accumulated translation adjustment amounts to €654.1 million.

NOTE 13 MINORITY INTERESTS

Minority interests are detailed as follows (in millions of euros):

	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Minority interests at January 1	2,031.1	1,438.1	617.3
Changes in consolidation	139.0	472.7	740.3
TSAR	300.0		
Minority interests in income of consolidated subsidiaries	131.2	161.4	50.5
Dividends paid by consolidated subsidiaries	(76.4)	(46.5)	(33.9)
Impact of foreign currency fluctuations in minority interests	5.4	5.7	27.0
Other Changes	0.8	(0.3)	36.9
Minority interests at December 31	2,531.1	2,031.1	1,438.1

VEFO – Vivendi Environnement Financière de l'Ouest (a company fully controlled by Vivendi Environnement SA) issued in December 2001, € 300 million of company-obligated mandatorily redeemable securities maturing on December 28, 2006 (TSAR). Assuming their characteristics, these securities are accounted as minority interests. The remuneration of these securities is included in the minority interests table. VEFO holds 8% of CGEA Onyx's capital.

In 2000, the year-end disposal of 26.67% of capital of CGC Holding to EDF led to an increase in minority interests of € 435.1 million.

Changes in the scope of consolidation for 1999 were attributable to the acquisition of Berliner Wasserbetriebe (for € 545.8 million) whose consolidated financial statements reflect the minority interests.

NOTE 14 SUBSIDIES AND DEFERRED INCOME

Deferred income and subsidies include €585.0 million in investment subsidies received in connection with the management of municipal outsourcing contracts and €859.3 million in payments in respect of income from the securitization of future receivables. To finance most of its cogeneration plants, Dalkia has sold in advance the proceeds from the sale of electricity that EDF has pledged to acquire under long-term contracts. Since January 1, 1998, the proceeds have been amortized on an actuarial basis over the duration of these loans, which ranges between 5 and 12 years.

NOTE 15 RESERVES AND ALLOWANCES

Reserves and allowances are detailed as follows (in millions of euros):

	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Litigation including social and fiscal	246.0	342.0	415.9
Financial depreciation	627.8	532.5	486.3
Maintenance and repair costs accrued in advance	322.6	361.5	405.8
Reserves related to fixed assets	128.7	173.1	128.5
Valuation allowance on work in progress	370.3	236.0	181.5
Closure and post closure costs	362.0	354.7	246.6
Pensions	215.0	167.7	166.1
Restructuring costs	172.9	183.0	193.2
Losses on investment in unconsolidated companies	221.8	122.0	90.5
Warranties and customer come	235.3	180.5	157.4
Others	293.3	432.4	217.0
Total reserves and allowances	3,195.7	3,085.4	2,688.8

NOTE 16 DEBT

The table below presents an analysis of the consolidated long-term debt balance by type of debt instrument (in millions of euros):

	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Vivendi Environnement 1.5% (a)	1,535.6	1,535.4	3,028.8
HSBC-CCF bond (b)	249.7	250.0	-
EMTN (c)	2,806.7		
Subordinated debt (d)	108.7	122.1	149.4
Vinci convertible bond (e)	120.0		
Deutsche Bank borrowing (f)	590.0	1,800.0	-
Société Générale borrowing (g)	2,076.5	2,164.7	-
Berliner Wasser Betriebe (h)	1,987.8	1,822.0	1,848.6
Superior Services (i)	416.4	418.8	-
Montgomery (j)	121.5	115.0	106.5
Tyseley (k)	121.1	131.7	137.0
Sarp (l)	82.2	101.6	-
Capital leases (m)	602.4	476.4	907.8
Bonds, Bank Loans (n)	2,315.4	2,531.0	2,371.3
Current account with Vivendi Universal	-	-	10,280.0
Total	13,134.0	11,468.7	18,829.4

(a) On April 1999, Vivendi Environnement issued bonds that bear interest at 1.5%, which mature on January 1, 2005, and that were exchangeable, at the option of the bondholder, for Vivendi Universal shares at the conversion rate of 1 bond to 3.047 shares.

These bonds could also be converted into shares of Vivendi Environnement at a predetermined conversion rate if there was an initial offering of Vivendi Environnement shares. In July 2000, as a consequence of the initial offering of Vivendi Environnement's shares, certain bondholders chose to convert their bonds into shares of Vivendi Environnement. Out of a total of 10,516,606 bonds, 5,183,704 bonds were converted for a total of 52,941,425 shares, representing a total of value of €1,396.6 million (split between nominal value and emission premium). As of December 31, 2001 the number of outstanding bonds was 5,331,126. They are exchangeable with Vivendi Universal shares. The liability recorded for these bonds includes a premium of €91 million. The counterpart is recorded against other long-term investments and is not amortized given the small probability of reimbursement of the bonds on December 31, 2001 (see note 8). Taking into account that, according to financial agreements with Vivendi Universal, that we may exercise our option to redeem the convertible bonds after January 1, 2002 only with Vivendi Universal's consent, and that in some circumstances, Vivendi Universal could also require us to exercise our option to redeem the convertible bonds prior to maturity, Vivendi Environnement could amortize the premium from 2002.

These bonds contain covenants which require the early redemption in case of breaking financial ratios.

(b) On December 15, 2000, Vivendi Environnement issued a €250 million bond. This bond matures on December 15, 2002 and bears interest indexed on EONIA. Redemption will occur at maturity.

(c) On December 31, 2001 EMTN represented €2,806.7 million of long term debt of which €2,000 million matures on June 27, 2008 and bears interest indexed to Euribor 3 months, and €500 million matures in November 2005 and bears interest of 4.87%. Redemption will occur at maturity.

(d) Subordinated debt consists primarily of a loan of €244 million to finance the wastewater treatment plant in Zaragoza, Spain, underwritten by OTV on December 27, 1991 and repayable over 15 years.

(e) Vivendi Environnement borrowed from Vivendi Universal €120 million, which matures on March 1, 2006, and bears interest of 1%. This debt, was not the subject of a premium.

This debt relates to the 1,522,305 shares of Vinci held by the Group and has similar characteristics to those issued in the prospectus by Vivendi Universal for the Vinci convertible bonds exchangeable for Vinci shares, which are issued on February 27, 2001 :

- Number of bonds issued by Vivendi Universal : 6,818,695.
 - Face value of €88.81 per bond.
 - Conditions for exchange : 1 Vinci share for 1 bond.
 - Repayment :
 - At the initiative of the issuer from March 1, 2003 under certain conditions.
 - At the initiative of the bondholder from April 1, 2004.
 - Exchange: at the initiative of the bondholder, from April 1, 2001 until March 1, 2006.
 - It is in the interest of the bondholder to convert when the market price of Vinci is above €88.81. The market price of Vinci was €65.85 as of December 31, 2001.
 - The average price of Vinci shares acquired by Vivendi Environnement is €24.4.
- Redemption will occur at maturity until converted.

- (f) On March 13, 2001, Vivendi Environnement took out a €3,000 million syndicated loan. As of December 31, 2001 the amount that has been drawn on is composed of a long-term debt of €590 million which matures on March 13, 2006 and which is indexed to 6 month Libor and a short-term debt of €737.5 million which matures on March 12, 2002. Redemption will occur at maturity.

The debt contains an accelerated redemption clause in case of breaking the following financial ratios :

- Interest cover ratio (EBITDA/net interest expense) :
> 4.00 to 1 in 2001, 4.5 to 1 in 2002, and 5.00 to 1 from 2003 onwards.
- Debt ratio (Net financial debt/EBITDA) :
< 4.25 to 1 in 2001, 4.00 to 1 in 2002, and 3.75 to 1 in 2003 and 3.50 to 1 from 2004 onwards.

- (g) Syndicated credit maturing on November 3, 2004. This credit bears interest based on a rate indexed to Libor USD 3 months.

The debt contains an accelerated redemption clause in case of breaking the following financial ratios :

- Interest cover ratio (EBITDA/net interest expense) :
> 4.00 to 1 in 2001, 4.5 to 1 in 2002, and 5.00 to 1 in 2003.
- Debt ratio (Net financial debt/EBITDA) :
< 4.25 to 1 in 2001, 4.00 to 1 in 2002, and 3.75 to 1 in 2003.

Redemption will occur at maturity.

- (h) Berliner Wasser Betriebe debt as of December 31, 2001 consists of two lines : the acquired debt of €800 million which matures in 2004 and is indexed to EURIBOR 3 month, and additional debt of €1,187,8 million which matures in 2007.

The €800 million debt is made up of two lines, a €600 million syndicated debt and a €200 million debt. These debts contain accelerated redemption clauses in case of breaking the following financial ratios and trigger events :

- Interest cover ratio (EBITDA/net interest expense) :
> 4.00 to 1 in 2001, 4.5 to 1 in 2002, and 5.00 to 1 in 2003.
- Debt ratio (Net financial debt/EBITDA) :
< 4.25 to 1 in 2001, 4.00 to 1 in 2002, and 3.75 to 1 in 2003.

Repayment in the event that Vivendi Environnement credit rating falls below either BBB+ or Baa2.

- (i) This credit facility of Superior Services allows borrowings, up to \$650 million. Only €416.4 million have been used as of December 31, 2001 maturing on August 18, 2005. The interest rate is indexed on LIBOR USD 3 months.

This debt contains an accelerated redemption clause in case of breaking the following financial ratios at the Superior Services level :

- Leverage ratio : 3.00 to 1.
- Interest cover ratio (EBITDA/total interest expense) : > 3.00 to 1.
- Debt to shareholders' equity ratio : < 50%.
- Capital expenditure (capital expenditure/depreciation expense) : < 1.75.

Redemption will occur at maturity.

- (j) This bond financed the Montgomery plant, bears interest at a 7.5% fixed rate, and matures on January 1, 2012.
- (k) This bond is financed the Tyseley project, bears interest at a 6.675% rate, and matures on July 30, 2018. The principal is amortized over the whole life of the bond.
- (l) This debt of Sarp is mainly composed of 4 lines with maturities between 2003 and 2007, bearing interest at rates indexed to EURIBOR. These lines are amortized over their whole life.
- (m) As of December 31, 2000, capital leases mature between 2001 and 2021 and bear fixed interest rate between 5.12% and 14.5% and variable interest rate indexed mainly on Eonia, T4M and TAM.
- (n) Other bonds and banks loans mature between 2002 and 2024 and are indexed on fixed-interest rates between 2.0% and 12.9% and on various variable-interest rates, mainly EURIBOR.

At the end of 2001, €752.3 million in bank borrowings was supported by collateral guarantees. These guarantees are mainly related to the water segment (€214.3 million for General Utilities, €81.1 million for the water treatments plants of Wyuna Water in Australia, €70 million for Schwarzepumpe and €127.3 million for Vivendi Water Industrial Development) and the waste management segment (€231.4 million mainly for Norsk Gjenvinning in Scandinavia).

Long-term debt listed according to the currency in which it is denominated is as follows (in million of euros):

	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Euros	8,331.9	10,258.5	18,050.1
U.S. Dollar	3,618.5	685.8	259.8
Pound Sterling	281.0	180.0	232.5
Australian Dollar	138.0	83.1	93.0
Korean Won	203.8	86.9	-
Norwegian crown	80.0	-	-
Other	480.8	174.4	194.0
Total	13,134.0	11,468.7	18,829.4

The table below presents a summary of the repayment schedules of the long-term debt (in million of euros):

	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Due between one and two years	1,227.4	2,527.9	11,059.6
Due between two and five years	7,461.8	6,449.2	2,507.0
Due after five years	4,444.8	2,491.6	5,262.8
Total	13,134.0	11,468.7	18,829.4

NOTE 17 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Accounts payable are detailed as follows (in millions of euros):

	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Trade accounts payable	6,438.7	7,166.7	6,866.8
Social costs payable	5,716.7	2,990.4	2,663.3
Other	783.9	697.3	474.5
Total accounts payable	12,939.3	10,854.4	10,004.6

NOTE 18 INCOME TAXES

Analysis of Income Tax Expense

Components of the income tax expense are as follows (in millions of euros):

	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
France	(128.5)	(341.0)	(163.4)
Other countries	(256.3)	(125.1)	(110.5)
Current income tax expense	(384.8)	(466.1)	(273.9)
France	9.6	12.3	3.9
Other countries	(87.1)	(5.4)	(28.5)
Deferred income tax (benefit)	(77.5)	6.9	(24.6)
Total income tax expense	(462.3)	(459.2)	(298.5)

In 2001, a French Tax Group was created. Vivendi Environnement SA paid the Group tax to the French tax authority. The tax saving is recorded at the Vivendi Environnement SA level.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

The timing differences which give rise to significant deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows (in millions of euros):

	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Deferred tax assets:			
— Employee benefits	53.2	47.6	47.7
— Provisions for risks and liabilities	19.9	6.7	28.3
— Tax loss	593.9	679.4	199.2
Other timing differences	451.0	226.7	470.1
Gross deferred tax assets	1,118.0	960.4	745.3
Deferred tax assets not recorded in the books (1)	(107.0)	(95.9)	(118.6)
Deferred tax assets recorded in the books	1,011.0	864.5	626.7
Deferred tax liabilities:			
— Depreciation	207.6	264.0	231.8
— Reevaluation of assets	151.2	69.7	81.3
— Other taxable timing differences	403.7	363.8	161.2
Gross deferred tax liabilities	762.5	697.5	474.3

(1) Represents tax savings from operating losses or other non-activated tax savings. They have not been recorded as assets because of tax allowances.

Deferred tax assets are carried in the consolidated balance sheet under account receivables. Deferred tax liabilities are carried under the account payable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have not been actualized, the effects of which were considered non-significant.

A goodwill item recorded as an asset in 1999 and 2000 for a total of €122 million was reclassified in 2001 as a deferred tax asset. This goodwill item related to Aqua Alliance and is justified by operating loss carry forwards, which could be used with the acquisition of US Filter. The reorganization of Vivendi Water in the US, and the review of their assets lead to the reclassification of this goodwill.

Tax Rate Reconciliation

A reconciliation of the French statutory tax rate to the Group's effective tax rate is as follows:

	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Statutory tax rate.....	36.43%	37.77%	40.00%
Goodwill amortization not deductible for tax purposes.....	(61.30)%	9.36%	41.94%
Permanent differences.....	(2.07)%	(8.73)%	5.29%
Lower tax rate on long-term capital gains and losses.....	1.76%	(4.78)%	(0.49)%
Tax losses.....	(4.42)%	11.19%	(4.89)%
Other, net.....	1.71%	(7.64)%	3.48%
Effective tax rate (a).....	(27.89)%	37.17%	85.33%

(a) The effective tax rate is computed by dividing "income taxes and deferred taxes" by "Income before taxes and deferred taxes."

Net Operating Tax Loss

At December 31, 2001, the Group had tax losses which represent a potential tax saving of €593.9 million (based on the effective tax rate).

Tax losses expire as follows (in millions of euros):

Years	Amount
2002.....	22.5
2003.....	15.6
2004.....	12.3
2005.....	132.4
2006.....	9.2
2007 and thereafter.....	401.9
Unlimited.....	0
Total.....	593.9

NOTE 19 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND COUNTERPARTY RISKS

The Group uses various financial derivative instruments to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency rates. The Group does not anticipate any third-party defaults that could have a significant impact on its financial position and the results of its transactions.

	As of December 31, 2001			
	Total	1 year	1-5 years	5 and + years
Interest rate hedging activity				
Interest Rate Swaps—pay at fixed rate				
Notional amount	4,721.2	1,157.4	3,557.3	6.5
Average received rate (as of 12.31.01)	3.17%			
Average paid rate	4.94%			
Interest Rate Swaps—pay at variable rate				
Notional amount	2,449.1	15.2	426.3	2,007.6
Average received rate	5.67%			
Average paid rate (as of 12.31.01)	3.31%			
Swap—cross currency				
Notional amount	262.7	—	262.7	—
Average received rate	4.07%			
Average paid rate (as of 12.31.01)	3.42%			
Interest Cap, floors and collars				
Notional amount	174.8	—	152.4	22.4
Guarantee rate	4.69%			
Foreign currency hedging activity				
Forward exchange contract				
Notional amount	186.8	186.8	—	—
	As of December 31, 2000			
	Total	1 year	1-5 years	5 and + years
Interest rate hedging activity				
Interest Rate Swaps—pay at fixed rate				
Notional amount	2,793.5	8.9	2,778.1	6.5
Average received rate (as of 12.31.00)	5.16%			
Average paid rate	5.22%			
Interest Rate Swaps—pay at variable rate				
Notional amount	289.1	61.0	217.7	10.4
Average received rate	5.86%			
Average paid rate (as of 12.31.00)	4.76%			
Swap—cross currency				
Notional amount	256.5	—	256.5	—
Average received rate	4.04%			
Average paid rate (as of 12.31.00)	4.90%			
Interest Cap, floors and collars				
Notional amount	188.1	10.4	155.3	22.4
Guarantee rate	4.68%			
Foreign currency hedging activity				
Forward exchange contract				
Notional amount	22.9	—	22.9	—

As of December 31, 1999

	Total	1 year	1-5 years	5 and + years
Interest rate hedging activity				
Interest rate swaps—pay at fixed rate				
Notional amount	57.6	42.1	7.6	7.9
Average received rate (as of 12.31.99)	5.41%			
Average paid rate (as of 12.31.99)	7.95%			
Interest rate swaps—pay at variable rate				
Notional amount	192.6	15.3	113.6	63.7
Average received rate (as of 12.31.99)	4.46%			
Average paid rate (as of 12.31.99)	3.27%			
Swap—cross currency				
Notional amount	172.6	—	172.6	—
Average received rate (as of 12.31.99)	3.34%			
Average paid rate (as of 12.31.99)	2.29%			
Interest Cap, floors and collars				
Notional amount	188.1	10.3	155.4	22.4
Guarantee rate	4.63%			

NOTE 20 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

At December 31, 2001 and 2000 Vivendi Environnement uses for financing purposes cash, cash equivalents, notes receivables, loan and advances, bonds and bank overdrafts, derivatives financial instruments used to manage interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and equity risk. The carrying value of cash, cash equivalents, short-term receivables, short-term borrowing and short-term part of long-term debt was approximately equal to the fair value due to the short maturity. Fair value of financial instruments, detailed as follows, is generally determined using quoted prices. When no quoted price is available, fair value is based on estimates using discounted future cash flows or other.

At December 31,

(€ million)	2001		2000		1999	
	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value
Investments*	1,598.6	1,674.1	1,646.2	1,734.8	1,523.8	1,600.7
Long-term debt	13,134.0	13,265.0	11,468.7	11,680.0	18,829.4	19,424.6
Treasury management						
Interest rate swaps	—	(25.7)	—	(21.4)	—	2.2
Cross Currency interest						
rate swaps	—	(4.1)	—	2.2	—	(2.2)
Forward exchange						
contracts	—	3.6	—	0.8	—	—
Interest caps, floors and						
collars	—	0.4	—	4.0	—	5.8

* Excluding treasury shares held for stock option purposes.

NOTE 21 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The Group's contingent liabilities relating to certain performance guarantees by segments are as follows (in millions of euros):

	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Water	1,005.0	571.7	755.8
Waste Management.....	302.8	617.3	561.0
Energy Services.....	242.0	101.8	66.6
Transportation	229.5	31.5	49.9
FCC/Proactiva	687.5	579.8	501.1
Holding.....	641.0	95.4	0.0
Others	8.2	0.0	0.0
Total.....	3,116.0	1,997.5	1,934.4

The contingent liabilities of the water segment consist of €810 million of performance guarantees given by subsidiaries as part of this normal activities. In addition, US Filter Corporation has given financial guarantees for projects undertaken with its industrial customers (€195 million). These two elements make-up the majority of the increase in guarantees given in 2001.

The contingent liabilities of FCC and Proactiva consist primarily of guarantees to Local Authorities for construction and environmental services.

The contingent liabilities of Vivendi Environnement consist primarily of €404 million of performance guarantees on behalf of its subsidiaries as part of their normal activities, either directly to clients, or to financial institutions as counter guaranties.

Specific Commitments

As described in note 2.23, under certain public service contracts, the Group has assumed fee obligations with local authorities. The minimum future payments of these commitments consist of €223 million:

(€ million)	Public Service Contracts
2002	37.0
2003	32.8
2004	29.9
2005	26.8
2006	23.0
2007 and thereafter.....	73.4
Total minimum future payments.....	222.9

The Group and its water distribution and energy services subsidiaries, as part of their contractual obligations as concessionaires and in return for the revenue it receives, assumes responsibility for the replacement of fixed assets in the publicly owned utility networks they manage. The Group forecasts the expenditures required in this regard over the remaining duration of the relevant contracts. The accumulated expenditure forecast is estimated at €2.4 billion (€1.9 billion for water and €0.5 billion for energy). These expenditures will be either expensed or amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful live of the assets or the contract period, according to the contract term,

Insurance companies have issued performance guarantees in connection with the activities of the Group's US subsidiaries (operational guarantees, guarantees of site restoration), which have been underwritten by Vivendi Environnement SA up to a maximum amount of \$0.8 billion. This is essentially an upper limit, the majority of which are not used at the moment.

Under the Berlin water contract, the Group may be obligated to pay approximately €613 million to previous land owners, not indemnified by the Berlin government, who present claims for payments.

Vivendi Universal has agreed to sell to the Group, and the Group has agreed to buy 51% interest in B1998 SL if the partner exercises the option agreement valid for 10 years, until October 6, 2008 at a price based on the average of the market value of FCC's shares during the three months preceding the exercise of the option (up to seven times FCC's EBITDA or 29.5 times FCC's earnings per share for the previous year, whichever is lower). If based on the price of FCC's common stock on December 31, 2001, the price would be approximately €812 million.

Vivendi Environnement provides guarantees on the performance in recovering receivables securitized.

Capital Leases and Operating Leases

The Group uses capital leases in order to finance certain operating assets and investment properties. Minimum future payments under these capital lease obligations at December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 represent 0.8 billion, €0.6 billion and €1.2 billion, respectively.

Vivendi Environnement has concluded capital leases and operating leases. As of December 31, 2001, minimum future payments for these contracts amounts to:

<u>(€ millions)</u>	<u>Operating leases</u>	<u>Capital leases</u>
2002	349.7	119.5
2003	328.0	92.2
2004	288.3	78.8
2005	273.9	65.8
2006	263.6	57.9
2007 and thereafter	1,190.2	406.3
Total minimum future capital lease payments	2,693.7	820.5
Less amounts representing interest	-	299.6
Present value of net minimum future capital lease payments	-	520.9

Litigation

The Group is subject to various litigation in the normal course of business. Although it is not possible to predict the outcome of such litigation with certainty, based on the facts known to the Group and after consultation with counsel, management believes that such litigation will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position or results of operations.

Environmental Matters

The Group's operations are subject to evolving and increasingly stringent environmental regulations in a number of jurisdictions. The Group's operations are covered by insurance policies. At December 31, 2001, there are no significant environmental losses.

Commitments received

(€ millions)	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Guarantees and cautions received.....	180.8	133.0	87.5
Other engagements received	1,204.7*	1,059.0	749.0
Total.....	1,385.5	1,192.0	836.5

* Includes €1,155 million of engagements from related parties.

NOTE 22 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group has identified 5 reportable segments which include: Water, Waste Management, Energy Services, Transportation, and FCC. These segments are consistent with the basis on which management evaluates investments and results.

The Water segment integrates water and wastewater activities such as water distribution, water and wastewater treatment, industrial process water, manufacturing of water treatment equipment and systems.

The Waste Management segment collects, processes and disposes of household and trade and industrial waste.

The Energy Services segment includes energy optimization and related services.

The Transportation segment focuses on the operation of passenger transportation services, both road and rail networks.

FCC is a separate segment that operates in construction, urban sanitation and water services, cement production and urban related activities mostly in Spain. and in Latin America.

Revenue From External Customers

(€ millions)	At December 31,		
	2001	2000 constant method	1999 constant method
Water	13,641.2	12,768.2	10,466.9
Waste management.....	5,914.4	5,260.0	3,474.6
Energy	4,017.4	2,988.5	2,670.5
Transportation	3,098.9	3,131.1	2,415.8
FCC.....	2,454.8	2,114.7	1,902.2
Total.....	29,126.7	26,262.5	20,930.0

Operating Income

(€ millions)	At December 31,			
	EBIT	Operating income (previous method)		
	2001	2001	2000	1999
Water	1,089.6	1,122.2	1,021.2	762.6
Waste management	390.7	392.9	393.9	276.0
Energy	220.5	224.0	191.3	168.5
Transportation	112.1	112.1	105.3	94.1
FCC	229.5	231.0	208.1	185.4
Other	(29.3)	(29.4)	(10.2)	(10.5)
Total	2,013.1	2,052.8	1,909.6	1,476.1

NB : The split of operating income for 2000 has been modified to take into account re-invoicing between segments of Vivendi Environnement.

Revenue Between Segments

(€ millions)	At December 31,		
	2001	2000 constant method	1999 constant method
Water	10.3	6.8	5.0
Waste management	32.3	44.2	39.7
Energy	5.9	12.1	10.4
Transportation	4.1	0.8	0.0
FCC	1.8	0.0	0.0
Others	4.9	28.8	0.0
Total	59.3	92.7	55.1

Amortization Expense

(€ millions)	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Water	527.6	531.3	373.6
Waste management	505.2	462.6	315.5
Energy	160.2	129.0	131.8
Transportation	149.8	145.4	85.6
FCC/Proactiva	129.9	87.6	80.2
Others	11.9	7.4	(10.5)
Total	1,484.6	1,363.3	976.2

Total Assets

(€ millions)	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Water	19,095.8	18,470.6	22,134.3
Waste management	5,474.9	6,483.8	5,332.1
Energy	4,471.0	3,515.3	3,159.8
Transportation	2,576.0	1,992.8	1,915.6
FCC/Proactiva	3,749.5	2,996.4	2,838.0
Other	9,042.1	6,364.1	6,027.9
Total	44,409.3	39,823.0	41,407.7

Expenditures for Long Lived Assets

(€ millions)	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Water	1,188.3	1,040.8	780.2
Waste management	794.2	869.9	412.7
Energy	401.5	361.8	356.2
Transportation	287.8	181.6	241.4
FCC/Proactiva	206.7	131.6	107.9
Other	0.0	0.5	0.1
Total	2,878.5	2,586.2	1,898.5
Other	0.0	0.0	4.1
Total expenditures	2,878.5	2,586.2	1,902.6

Equity Method Investments

(€ millions)	At December 31,				
	2001		2000		1999
	Investment	Share in net earnings	Investment	Share in net earnings	Share in net earnings
Water	397.3	21.6	275.7	38.8	30.9
Waste management	26.1	7.2	20.8	3.3	0.7
Energy	9.0	1.0	6.3	1.1	1.7
Transportation	10.7	0.4	5.9	0.5	0.3
FCC	174.9	16.2	208.6	16.9	10.9
Other	0.0	1.4	6.1	0.0	0.0
Total	618.0	47.8	523.4	60.6	44.5

Long-term Assets

(€ millions)	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Water	15,441.0	14,800.7	13,236.8
Waste management	5,504.2	5,083.3	4,181.1
Energy	2,565.1	2,155.0	1,925.9
Transportation	1,762.6	1,374.2	1,392.3
FCC/Proactiva	1,883.9	1,889.0	1,728.6
Other	243.9	60.0	238.6
Total expenditures	27,400.7	25,362.2	22,703.3

Geographical Breakdown of Long Lived Assets

(€ millions)	France	United Kingdom	Rest of Europe	United States of America		Rest of the world	Total
				United States of America	Rest of the world		
As of December 31,							
2001	6,897.5	2,199.5	7,986.2	8,685.6	1,631.9	27,400.7	
2000	7,964.1	1,881.0	6,242.3	8,347.7	927.1	25,362.2	
1999	7,026.4	2,041.2	6,181.2	7,058.4	396.1	22,703.3	

Geographical Breakdown of Net Sales

(€ millions)	At December 31, 2001					
	France	United Kingdom	Rest of Europe	United States of America	Rest of the world	Total
Water	6,193.7	729.7	1,517.2	3,817.3	1,383.3	13,641.2
Waste management	2,440.8	655.1	668.6	1,434.3	715.6	5,914.4
Energy	2,733.8	313.5	896.3	0.2	73.6	4,017.4
Transportation	993.3	906.9	1,028.1	35.2	135.4	3,098.9
FCC	10.5	33.4	2,228.1	138.4	44.4	2,454.8
Total	12,372.1	2,638.6	6,338.3	5,425.4	2,352.3	29,126.7

(€ millions)	At December 31, 2000 (constant method)					
	France	United Kingdom	Rest of Europe	United States of America	Rest of the world	Total
Water	5,748.6	648.5	1,434.7	3,678.2	1,258.2	12,768.2
Waste management	2,353.1	573.0	485.8	1,192.8	655.3	5,260.0
Energy	1,795.7	379.7	781.7	0.0	31.4	2,988.5
Transportation	941.2	1,135.3	913.0	0.0	141.6	3,131.1
FCC	10.0	25.4	1,913.2	95.1	71.0	2,114.7
Total	10,848.6	2,761.9	5,528.5	4,966.1	2,157.5	26,262.5

At December 31, 1999 (constant method)

(€ millions)	United States of America					Total
	France	United Kingdom	Rest of Europe	Rest of the world	United States of America	
Water	5,550.4	525.0	920.5	2,818.0	653.0	10,466.9
Waste management	1,977.0	509.6	192.7	433.5	361.8	3,474.6
Energy	1,717.8	310.4	617.9	0.0	24.5	2,670.5
Transportation	649.5	1,043.5	661.1	0.0	61.7	2,415.8
FCC	8.4	23.5	1,804.8	4.1	61.3	1,902.2
Total	9,903.1	2,412.0	4,197.0	3,255.6	1,162.3	20,930.0

NOTE 23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The main transactions with related parties (principally Vivendi Universal, its subsidiaries and some minority stockholders in Vivendi Environnement subsidiaries) and amounts receivable from and payable to them were as follows (in millions of euros):

	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Receivables			
Trade accounts	40.2	115.3	72.9
Loans	352.0	74.7	3,818.8
Payables			
Long term loans	120.0		
Trade accounts	105.9	22.6	53.0
Loans	1.0	1,245.7	13,812.4
	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Sales	13.9	336.4	305.1
Purchases	(16.2)	(176.0)	(247.7)
Interest expense	(91.2)	(584.5)	(348.3)
Interest income	100.3	113.9	84.6

Financial Agreements

In 2000:

- At the time of the IPO, the Group was fully financed by Vivendi Universal as a result of a financial agreement signed on June 20, 2000. The current account with Vivendi Universal bore interest at 5.7%, which is the sum of 5.2% which correspond to the market rate plus 0.5% of margin. An annual payment of €41.2 million is paid by Vivendi Universal to the Group.
- In September 2000, the group entered into an interest rate swap with Vivendi Universal (Vivendi Environnement pays 5.2% fixed and receives EURIBOR 3 month). The maximum notional amount of this swap is €5 billion. This swap expires in 2004.

In 2001:

- The current account with Vivendi Universal was fully reimbursed in May 2001.
- Further to different refinancing operations, the maximum notional amount of the swap has been reduced to €3.266 billion. This decrease of €1.734 billion led to payment by the Group of €58 million to Vivendi

Universal. Its relates to the fair value of the portion of the swap that has been canceled. The payment is expensed over the life of the swap.

- In connection with the above paragraph, the Group and Vivendi Universal have changed some of the terms of the financial agreement. The quarterly amount of €10.3 million paid by Vivendi Universal to the Group is reduced to €5.15 million from January 1, 2002. Vivendi Universal paid to Vivendi Environnement €58 million, a compensation equal to the present value of the reduction in future payments.

Service agreements

Under the terms of a contract for assistance and services, effective on January 1, 2000 and which expired on December 31, 2000, the Group benefited following its initial public offering from a number of services provided by Vivendi Universal. Pursuant to this agreement, the amount paid by the Group to Vivendi Universal during 2000 was €40.4 million.

Having put into place its corporate organization, the Group did not enter into any service agreements with Vivendi Universal in 2001.

Vivendi trademark agreement

Under a trademark license agreement, the Group has the right to use the "Vivendi" trademark. This license has a term of five years and carries an annual license fee of €30,500 before tax.

VINCI bonds

The Group indirectly took part in the issuance of the Vivendi Universal bonds convertible into Vinci shares. Vivendi Universal lent to the Group €120 million, exchangeable for (1,552,305) shares of Vinci held by the Group through Dalkia France. The terms of the loan are similar to those of the bond issued by Vivendi Universal: a fixed rate of 1% per annum and maturing on March 1st 2006. The loan has been transferred economically to Dalkia France.

EDF relations

Agreements with EDF were realized through stages in 2000 and during the first six months of 2001.

- December 2000, Vivendi Environnement sold to EDF 27% of Dalkia for a total of €757 million.
- January 8, 2001, Vivendi Environnement sold a further 3.24% of Dalkia for €92 million.
- During the second quarter of 2001, Dalkia acquired from EDF the service subsidiaries of EDF for €282 million via a capital increase of €177 million and a cash payment of €105 million.

As a result of these agreements, EDF holds 34% of Dalkia. The capital gain and dilution profit before taxes realized in 2001 is €121 million (after tax this amount is €107 million).

Guarantees

In connection with the formation of our company Environnement and Vivendi Universal's contribution or sale to the Group of its interests in its water and energy services operations, the Group has replaced Vivendi Universal as managing partner of substantially all Vivendi Universal's water and energy services subsidiaries. As managing partner of these subsidiaries, we have assumed Vivendi Universal's obligations to reimburse those subsidiaries for expenses related to the maintenance and replacement of equipment.

The Group are also jointly liable for those subsidiaries' obligations. Under a guarantee agreement dated June 20, 2000, Vivendi Universal will pay us up to €381,1 million for any loss that the Group suffer over a period of 12 years as a result of the Group undertaking to reimburse the subsidiaries for expenses associated with the maintenance or replacement of equipment. This guarantee covers both recurring expenses (those incurred in accordance with budgeted amounts and charges recorded in previous years) and exceptional expenses. Vivendi Environnement received a revenue of €15.9 million for this guarantee in 2001.

NOTE 24 STATEMENT OF INCOME

Employees and personnel charges

Personnel charges including profit sharing amount to €8.0 billion in 2001, compared to €7.3 billion in 2000 and €5.9 billion in 1999.

<u>(€ millions)</u>	<u>At December 31,</u>		
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Personnel costs	7,992	7,295	5,909
Profit sharing	42	38	30
	<u>8,034</u>	<u>7,333</u>	<u>5,939</u>

Weighted-average number of employees:

<u>By categories</u>	<u>At December 31,</u>		
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Executives	33,320	25,062	19,395
Employees	205,716	190,314	151,732
	<u>239,036</u>	<u>215,376</u>	<u>171,127</u>

<u>By segment</u>	<u>At December 31,</u>	
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Water	72,538	69,103
Waste management	60,710	53,175
Energy	30,691	24,051
Transportation	42,122	37,348
Proactiva	9,779	9,618
FCC	23,124	22,075
Other	72	6
	<u>239,036</u>	<u>215,376</u>

<u>By method of consolidation</u>	<u>At December 31,</u>	
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Fully consolidation	191,466	188,602
Proportional consolidation	47,570	26,774
	<u>239,036</u>	<u>215,376</u>

Reconciliation of EBIT with operating income for 2001

	(€ millions)
EBIT	2,013.1
• Financial receipts reclassified as financial income	(22.6)
• Financial depreciation of fixed assets relating to public service contracts reclassified as financial income	14.4
• Write off of certain business assets	9.5
• Loss on sale of assets	30.5
• Other	7.9
Operating income (previous method)	2,052.8

Research and development

Research and development expenses totaled €101.6 million, €79.4 million and €53 millions for the years ending December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 respectively.

Amortization and valuation allowance

(€ millions)	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Amortization			
Operational	(1,484.6)	(1,295.7)	(911.4)
Financial	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total	(1,484.6)	(1,295.7)	(911.4)
Provisions and depreciation			
Operational	17.7	(67.6)	(64.8)
Financial	(53.5)	(6.0)	(48.3)
Other	(102.6)	(172.9)	(22.7)
Total	(138.4)	(246.5)	(135.8)
Total	(1,623.0)	(1,542.2)	(1,047.2)

Goodwill amortization is made up of the following:

(€ millions)	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Goodwill amortization	(257.9)	(232.1)	(171.1)
Impairment of goodwill	(2,652.2)*	(74.2)	(195.7)
Total	(2,910.1)	(306.3)	(366.8)

* Of which €2,611 million of impairment of US Filter Corporation goodwill.

Financial income and expenses

Net financial income amounts to €798.0 million, €891.8 million and €600.4 million for 2001, 2000 and 1999 respectively.

It includes interest expense, foreign exchange costs and provisions.

(€ millions)	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Interest expense	(764.2)	(875.3)	(468.3)
Other financial income (expense)	19.7	(36.8)	(132.1)
Provisions	(53.5)	20.3	0.0
Financial income (expense)	(798.0)	(891.8)	(600.4)

Capitalized interest expenses are not significant and amount to €0.2 million in 2001, against €3.3 million and €1.5 million in 2000 and 1999 respectively.

Foreign exchange income is included in other financial income and expenses, and amounts to an income of €15.6 million compared, to an expense of €12.2 million and an income of €6.1 million for 2001, 2000 and 1999 respectively.

The reduction in financing cost is due to the full-year effect of the capital increase in July 2000, and the reduction in interest rates between 2000 and 2001.

Financial provisions include allowances on treasury stock for €23.5 million and the amortization of debt issuing costs €11.3 million.

Other income (expenses)

(€ millions)	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Capital gains and losses	150.0	729.0	0.0
Losses provisions and exceptional impairment of assets	(117.0)	0.0	0.0
Other	5.9	48.3	(56.4)
	38.9	777.3	(56.4)

Capital gains and losses related to the sale in 2001 of Dalkia to EDF for €121 million and the capital gain of SAFEI and Midkent for €34 million.

Losses, provisions and exceptional impairment of assets are principally a provision for risks on Schwarzepumpe (at 100%), for a total of €100 million.

Consolidated cash flow statement

Net cash provided by operating activities before net changes in working capital amounts to €1,953 million in 2000. This amount includes an income tax expense on sales of Dalkia securities to EDF for €147 million.

After reclassification of this income tax expense as a reduction of sales of investments, net cash provided by operating activities before net changes in working capital would amount to €2,100 million, which represents an increase of 16.9% compared with 2000.

NOTE 25 INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE PROPORTIONATE CONSOLIDATION METHOD

Summarized financial information for major subsidiaries consolidated under the proportionate consolidation method is as follows (in millions of euros):

	At December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Balance sheet data			
Non-current assets	8,081.6	5,224.5	4,333.8
Current assets	4,693.9	2,169.6	2,627.4
Total assets	12,775.5	7,394.1	6,961.2
Shareholders equity	5,145.4	2,098.3	1,884.3
Minority interests	163.3	278.5	243.7
Financial debt	2,851.9	1,776.2	1,557.7
Reserves and other liabilities	4,614.9	3,241.1	3,275.5
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	12,775.5	7,394.1	6,961.2
	2001	2000	1999
Income statement data			
Net sales	4,923.3	3,050.8	2,312.6
Operating income	426.3	345.5	235.0
Net income	128.3	184.3	88.6
Cash flow data			
Operating cash flow	449.2	274.9	261.9
Investing cash flow	(677.9)	(309.4)	(452.0)
Financing cash flow	311.2	201.8	131.7

NOTE 26 LISTING OF MAIN COMPANIES INCLUDED IN CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN 2000

In 2001, the Group consolidated or accounted for a total of slightly over 2,383 companies, of which the principale companies are:

The main companies involved were as follows:

<u>Group and Address</u>	<u>Consolidation</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
Vivendi Environnement 36-38, avenue Kléber – 75116 Paris	Full	100.00
Water		
Vivendi Water 52, rue d'Anjou – 75008 Paris	Full	100.00
Générale des Eaux – Sahide and subsidiaries 52, rue d'Anjou – 75008 Paris	Full	100.00
<i>Of which in France :</i>		
Compagnie des Eaux et de l'Ozone 52, rue d'Anjou – 75008 Paris	Full	100.00
Compagnie des Eaux de Paris 4, rue du Général Foy – 75008 Paris	Full	100.00
Société Française de Distribution d'Eau 4, rue du Général Foy – 75008 Paris	Full	97.07
Compagnie Fermière de Services Publics 3, rue Marcel Sembat – Immeuble CAP 44 – 44100 Nantes	Full	99.13
Compagnie Méditerranéenne d'exploitation des Services d'Eau 12, boulevard René Cassin – 06100 Nice	Full	98.69
Société des Eaux de Melun Zone Industrielle – 198/398, rue Foch – 77000 Vaux Le Pénil	Full	98.68
Société des Eaux de Marseille et ses filiales 25, rue Edouard Delanglade – BP 29 – 13254 Marseille	Prop	48.82
Société des Eaux du Nord 217, boulevard de la Liberté – 59800 Lille	Prop	49.54
Société des Eaux de Versailles et de Saint-Cloud 145, rue Yves le Coz – 78000 Versailles	Prop	50.00
Sade-Compagnie Générale de Travaux d'Hydraulique and subsidiaries 28, rue de la Baume – 75008 Paris	Full	98.57
Omnium de Traitements et de Valorisation (OTV) and subsidiaries l'Aquarène – 1, place Montgolfier – 94417 St Maurice Cedex	Full	100.00
Bonna Sabla Tour Ariane – 5, place de la Pyramide – 92800 Puteaux La Défense	Full	99.63
Sainte-Lizaigne SA Tour Ariane – 5, place de la Pyramide – 92800 Puteaux La Défense	Full	99.45
Prague Water CGE AW 52, rue d'Anjou – 75008 Paris	Full	100.00

<u>Group and Address</u>	<u>Consolidation</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
<i>Of which outside France :</i>		
Vivendi Water UK Plc and subsidiaries 37-41 Old Queen Street, London SW1H 9JA (Great-Britain)	Full	100.00
Philadelphia Suburban Corporation 762 West Lancaster Avenue – Bryn Mawr – Pennsylvania 19010 – 3489 (USA) ...	EM	16.88
US Filter Corporation and subsidiaries 40-004 Cook Street – 92211 Palm Desert (USA)	Full	100.00
Berliner Wasser Betriebe Anstalt des Offentlichen Rechts – Hohenzollerndamn 45 – 10631 Berlin (Germany)	Prop	24.95
Servitec KFT Lovas UT 131b – 1012 Budapest (Hungary)	Full	100.00
Vivendi Water Ceska Republica Sokolovska 238 – Prague 9 (Czech Republic)	Full	100.00
OEWA Wasser und Abwasser Walter Köhn Strasse 1 – 04358 Leipzig (Germany)	Full	94.00
ENERGY		
Dalkia and subsidiaries 37, avenue du Mal de Lattre de Tassigny – 59350 St André les Lille	Full	66.00
Cogestar – Saint André 37, avenue du Mal de Lattre de Tassigny – 59350 St André les Lille	Full	65.65
Cogestar 2 – Saint André 33 Place Ronde, Quartier Valmy – 92800 Puteaux	Full	65.65
Crystal S.A. – Saint André 37, avenue du Mal de Lattre de Tassigny – 59350 St André les Lille	Full	65.65
Moravskoslezke Teplarny AS 28 Rijna 152 – 70974 Ostrava (Czech Republic)	Full	49.03
Dalkia PLC and subsidiaries Elizabeth House – 56-60 London Road – Staines TW18 4BQ (Great-Britain)	Full	49.87
Dalkia and subsidiaries – Italy 230 via Sempione 20 016 PERO	Full	49.87
Clemessy 18, rue de Thann – 68200 Mulhouse	Full	65.62
Siram Via Sempione 230- 20016 Pero – Italy	Full	49.87

<u>Group and Address</u>	<u>Consolidation</u>	<u>% Holding</u>
WASTE MANAGEMENT		
Compagnie Générale d'Entreprises Automobiles and subsidiaries Parc des Fontaines – 163/169, avenue Georges Clémenceau – 92000 Nanterre	Full	100.00
Société d'Assainissement Rationnel et de Pompage and subsidiaries (S.A.R.P.) 162/16 Energy Park IV – 162/166, boulevard de Verdun – 92413 Courbevoie Cedex	Full	99.47
SARP – Industries and subsidiaries 427, route du Hazay – Zone Portuaire Limay-Porcheville-78520 Limay	Full	99.78
Onyx Environmental Group Plc Onyx house – 401 Mile end Road – E34 PB – London (Great-Britain)	Full	100.00
Onyx North America Corp. 3225 Aviation Avenue – 4th Floor – 33133 Miami (USA)	Full	100.00
Superior Services One Honey Creed Corporate Center – 125 South – 84th Street – Suite 200 WI 53214 Milwaukee (USA)	Full	100.00
Collex Waste Management Pty Ltd 280 Georges Street – Level 12 – P.O. Box H126 Australia Square – NSW 1215 – Sydney (Australia)	Full	100.00
Onyx Umweltservice GmbH Am Mühlengarten 4 – 66292 Riegelsberg (Germany)	Full	100.00
Marius Pedersen Obaekvej 49 – 5863 Ferritslev (Denmark)	Full	65.00
TRANSPORTATION		
CGEA CONNEX Parc des Fontaines – 163/169, avenue Georges Clémenceau – 92000 Nanterre	Full	100.00
Aktiebolaget Linjebuss Englundavagen 9 – Box 1820 – 17124 Solna (Sweden)	Full	100.00
Connex Rail Ltd 41/45 Blackfriars Road – SE1 8PG London (Great-Britain)	Full	100.00
F.C.C.		
F.C.C. and subsidiaries (F.C.C.) Calle Balmes 36 – 08007 Barcelona (Spain)	Prop	27.96
Proactiva 216 Paso de la Castellana – 28046 Madrid (Spain)	Full	63.98

EM Equity method
 Prop Proportionate

NOTE 27 SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES

The following information has been prepared to present supplemental disclosures required under U.S. GAAP and SEC regulations applicable to the Group.

27A SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ACCOUNTING POLICIES GENERALLY ACCEPTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in France ("French GAAP" – Note 2). The principal differences between French GAAP and U.S. GAAP as they relate to the Group are discussed in further detail below.

Use of the Proportionate Consolidation Method

Under French GAAP, it is appropriate to use the proportionate consolidation method for subsidiaries over which the Group and other shareholders have agreed to exercise joint control over significant financial and operating policies (Note 2).

Under U.S. GAAP, when the Group controls a subsidiary based on majority ownership or voting or other rights, the subsidiary is fully consolidated. When the Group does not exercise control over a subsidiary, but has significant influence over the entity, the Group uses the equity method to account for its investment. Note 25 describes financial information related to Proportionate Consolidation Method.

This difference in accounting policy has no effect on either net income or shareholders' equity.

Use of the Equity Method

Under French GAAP there are several criteria to be met which result in the presumption that equity accounting should be used. For investments under 20%, equity accounting is followed if the investor is determined to have significant influence due to the relative level of ownership, board of directors representation, and other contractual relationships. Another consideration is the level of ownership by others in the investee. The Group applies the criteria described in Note 2.

Under U.S. GAAP, equity accounting is generally required when an investor's ownership interest is equal to or greater than 20% of the investee's total voting securities.

Income taxes

In accordance with French GAAP, the Group does not recognize deferred tax assets on net operating loss carryforwards or on temporary differences when the recovery of the related deferred tax asset is not probable.

Under U.S. GAAP, deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and net operating loss carryforwards and are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

This difference in accounting policy has no effect on either net income or shareholders' equity.

Goodwill

Under both U.S. and French GAAP, goodwill arising from purchase business combinations is determined as the excess of the consideration paid by the acquirer over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date.

Reduction of Shareholders' equity

In accordance with French GAAP in force until December 31, 1999, if the acquisition has been financed with equity securities of the Group, the resulting goodwill may be recorded as a reduction of shareholders' equity (this option was adopted in 1999 and 2000 for the acquisition of United States Filter Corporation as described in Note 4). Under U.S. GAAP, this option is not available and goodwill is recorded as an asset and amortized over the estimated useful life, not to exceed 40 years.

Under French GAAP on January 1, 2001, Vivendi Environnement has forgone the imputation of the goodwill of US Filter recorded as a reduction of shareholder's equity. As a consequence, there is no longer a difference in accounting treatment between French GAAP and US GAAP.

Specific transactions: Businesses sold by Vivendi Universal

Upon forming the Group, Vivendi Universal sold certain subsidiaries and affiliates to the Group. According to French GAAP, these transactions were at market value which, in certain cases, has resulted in the generation of additional goodwill. Under U.S. GAAP, transfers of assets among entities under common control, including transfers of operating subsidiaries, are recorded at the predecessor's historical cost basis.

Impairment of goodwill

The method used to evaluate goodwill, as defined in US GAAP up until December 31, 2001 by SFAS 121, requires that some impairments of goodwill recorded under French GAAP are restated under US GAAP.

Dilution profit or capital gain

There is a difference between French and U.S. GAAP regarding the amount of dilution profit or capital gain due to the impact of U.S. GAAP adjustments on net book value of sold entities.

Intangible Assets

Start up Costs

Under French GAAP, certain costs, such as start-up costs, are capitalized and amortized over their useful lives or the duration of the contract, if applicable.

Under U.S. GAAP, start-up costs are charged to expense in the period they are incurred.

Other Intangible Assets Acquired in Business Combinations

Under French GAAP, trademarks and market shares acquired in a business combination are not required to be amortized.

Under U.S. GAAP, Market shares would not be considered as a separately identifiable intangible asset, but would be reclassified as a component of goodwill and would be recorded as an asset and amortized over the estimated useful life not to exceed 40 years. All other separately identifiable intangible assets acquired, such as trademarks, are recognized in the non-current assets section of the balance sheet and are amortized over their useful lives.

Public Service Contracts

Commitments to Maintain and Repair Assets

Under French GAAP, a few consolidated subsidiaries, being generally jointly controlled, apply the accrue in advance method to account for repair costs.

Under U.S. GAAP, the Group applies the expensed as incurred method for maintenance and repair expenditures.

Payments to Local Authorities

Under French GAAP, these obligations are not recorded as a liability on the balance sheet. The debt service payments are expensed in a manner that results in the straight line recognition of the total payments over the contract period. The payments made in early years of the contract period may exceed the straight line expense amount. This difference is recorded as a prepaid expense and amortized to income over the remaining contract period so as to achieve the straight line expense amount throughout the contract period.

Under US GAAP, the present value of the total obligation has been recorded as debt on the balance sheet.

Reserves

Under French GAAP, certain reserves and allowances may be provided, including reserves for repairs and replacement, and restructuring charges, when it is possible that those costs will be incurred or when management decisions are taken, but not yet documented.

Under U.S. GAAP, contingent losses are accrued only if it is probable that a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

In addition, for certain reserves, such as restructuring charges, additional criteria must be met. If these criteria are not met, the provision for these reserves and allowance may not be recognized.

Financial Instruments

Investment Securities

Under French GAAP, investments in debt and non-consolidated equity securities are recorded at acquisition cost and an allowance is provided if management deems that there has been an other-than-temporary decline in fair value. Unrealized gains and temporary unrealized losses are not recognized.

Under U.S. GAAP, investments in debt and equity securities are classified into three categories and accounted for as follows:

Debt securities that the Group has the intention and ability to hold to maturity are carried at cost and classified as "held-to-maturity." Debt and equity securities that are acquired and held principally for the purpose of sale in the near term are classified as "trading securities" and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings. All other investment securities not otherwise classified as either "held-to-maturity" or "trading" are classified as "available-for-sale" securities and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in shareholders' equity.

Under U.S. GAAP, Vivendi Universal shares owned by the Group are accounted for as "available for sales securities."

Convertible bonds

Under French GAAP, the accrual of redemption premium is optional. Under U.S. GAAP, the redemption premium is accrued as financial interest expense. The Group's convertible bonds include a beneficial conversion feature associated with the contingent conversion of the bonds into the Group's shares. The conversion was contingent upon the Group effecting an initial public offering of its shares, which it did in July, 2000. In accordance with French GAAP, the Group has not recorded financial interest expense in connection with the beneficial conversion feature. Under U.S. GAAP, a financial interest expense related to the feature computed upon the full amount of bonds eligible is recorded as of the date of the initial public offering.

Treasury Shares

Under French GAAP, shares of the Group's own stock owned by the Group and its subsidiaries are recorded as marketable securities in the consolidated financial statements if those shares are acquired to stabilize the market price or in connection with stock options granted to directors and employees.

Under U.S. GAAP, treasury shares are recorded as a reduction of shareholders' equity. Profit and loss on the disposal of treasury shares is recognized as an adjustment to shareholders' equity.

Derivative Financial Instruments

According to French GAAP, derivative financial instruments are not recorded to the consolidated balance sheet. The effects of financial instruments which qualify as hedging instruments are included in net income along with the corresponding hedged item for those financial instruments which do not qualify as hedging instruments, a provision is recorded when their market value is negative.

On January 1, 2001, Vivendi Environnement adopted SFAS 133 "Accounting for derivative instruments and hedging activities". According to this norm, derivative financial instruments (including those embedded in other contracts) should be recorded on the balance sheet at their fair value. Changes to fair value are recorded depending on whether the derivative instrument is classified as a fair value hedge or a cash-flow hedge, or is regarded as not being a hedging instrument under SFAS 133.

The variations of fair value hedges are recorded in financial income (expenses). The effect in income is matched by the reevaluation of the hedged asset, debt or firm commitment which is also recorded in financial income (expenses).

The variation of cash-flow hedges are recorded under other comprehensive income. They are recorded in income depending on the realization of the underlying cash-flow.

The qualification of hedge results from the initial intention of the financial instrument as a means of hedging an asset, debt, firm commitment or future cash-flow. The effectiveness of the hedging instrument should be periodically tested to show the correlation between the changes in the hedging instrument and the hedged item. The ineffective part of the hedging instrument is systematically recorded to financial income (expenses).

The derivative instruments used by Vivendi Environnement as part of its risk management, but which do not constitute hedging instruments under SFAS 133 are recorded at their fair value, with changes to their value included in net income of the exercise.

Due to its financial operations, Vivendi Environnement is exposed to market risks (essentially due to changes in interest rate or exchange rates). Management uses these financial instruments to limit these financial risks. Nevertheless, some of the financial instruments used do not satisfy the criteria defined by SFAS 133 to qualify as hedging instruments. In consequence, the volatility of the market value of these derivative instruments is reflected in financial income (expenses).

On January 1, 2001, the effect of the adoption of SFAS 133 on the consolidated accounts was an increase of €6 million on net income and a reduction of €18 million on other comprehensive income.

Stock Based Compensation

Vivendi Universal has adopted stock option incentive plans that grant options on its common shares to certain directors and officers, including those of the Group. Vivendi Universal also maintains employee stock purchase plans that allow substantially all full-time employees of the Group and its subsidiaries to purchase shares of Vivendi Universal.

Under French GAAP, common shares issued upon the exercise of options granted to employees and directors are recorded as an increase to share capital at the cumulative exercise price. Vivendi Universal shares sold to employees through qualified employee stock purchase plans are reclassified from marketable securities to share capital. The difference between the carrying value of the treasury shares and the cumulative exercise price by the stock purchase plan is recognized as a gain or loss in the period that the shares are sold. In accordance with French GAAP, the Group has not recorded compensation expense on stock-based plans with a discounted exercise price of up to 20% off the fair value of the common shares at the date of grant.

Under U.S. GAAP, APB opinion No. 25 defines plans that grant or sell common shares to employees as compensatory if such plans are not open to substantially all employees and do not require the employee to make a reasonable investment in the shares, usually defined as no less than 85% of the market value at the grant date. If a plan is deemed to be compensatory, APB Opinion No. 25 requires that the compensation arising from such plans be measured based on the intrinsic value of the shares granted or sold to employees. For fixed plans, remuneration is a

difference between the exercise price of the stock option and market value of the corresponding share. For compensatory stock option plans, remuneration is recognized in the period of payment.

Pension Plans

Since January 1997, the Group has adopted an accounting policy to record pension obligations, covering all eligible employees, using the projected unit credit method. The transition obligation as of the date of adoption is amortized over the average residual life of the employees.

Under U.S. GAAP, the projected unit credit method is required to be applied as of January 1, 1989. The transition obligation or fund excess determined as of January 1, 1989 is amortized over the average residual active life of the population that was covered under the plan at that date.

Under French GAAP, postretirement benefits other than pensions are recorded as expense when amounts are paid.

Under U.S. GAAP, the Group must recognize an obligation for amounts to be paid under postretirement plans, other than pensions. A postretirement transition obligation may be determined as of January 1, 1995 and amortized over the estimated average life of retirees covered by the plan. Current period charges are based on estimated future payments to expected retirees.

Lease contracts

The Group recognizes assets and debts corresponding to certain types of lease contracts including a purchase option (known in France as "crédit-bail"). Under French GAAP, lease payments corresponding to all other types of leases are expensed as incurred.

Under U.S. GAAP, leases are classified as capital or operating leases. Leases that meet the criteria of capital leases are recognized as assets with a corresponding amount presented as debt on the balance sheet. Recorded assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

27B NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations," and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." SFAS No. 142 is effective for the Group as of January 1, 2002. Under the new rules, goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets will no longer be amortized but will be reviewed at least annually for impairment. Intangible assets that are not deemed to have an indefinite life will continue to be amortized over their useful lives.

SFAS No. 141 requires that all business combinations be accounted for under the purchase method only. SFAS No. 141 is effective for all business combinations subsequent to June 30, 2001. SFAS No. 142 also states that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives acquired after June 30, 2001 should not be amortized. During 2001, the Group accounted for business combinations consummated subsequent to June 30, 2001 in accordance with SFAS No. 141 and SFAS No. 142.

Goodwill amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 was €365 millions and €313 millions respectively.

The Group estimates the cumulative effect of adopting this standard will result in a non cash charge of an amount between €2.5 billion and €3 billion. This impairment reflects the impact on the subsidiary USFilter of the evolution of the US economic situation. It will be accounted for as a change in accounting principles.

SFAS No. 143 "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" was issued in June 2001 and becomes effective in January 2003. The statement requires that the present value of the liability associated with future asset retirements be recorded on the balance sheet when an obligation has been incurred and when it can be measured. The amortization of the capitalized cost and increases in the present value of the obligation which result from the passage of time, are recorded as charges to earnings. The Group estimates that the adoption of the new standard should not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" was issued in August 2001 and becomes effective in January 2002. This statement replaces previous accounting standards related to long term asset impairments and provides guidance concerning the recognition and measurement of impairment losses for certain types of long-term assets. The statement recommends the use of probability-weighted cash flow estimations, precludes accruing future operating losses prior to asset disposal, expands the scope of "discontinued operations" to include a component of an entity, and eliminates the current exemption to consolidation when control over a subsidiary is likely to be temporary. The Group intends to sale non core assets in 2002 and 2003. The possible financial impact of this standard is not yet known.

27C RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY AND NET INCOME TO U.S. GAAP

The following is a summary reconciliation of shareholders equity as reported in the consolidated balance sheet to shareholders equity as adjusted for the approximate effects of the application of U.S. GAAP for the period ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, and net income as reported in the consolidated statement of income to net income as adjusted for the approximate effects of the application of U.S. GAAP for the period ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 (in millions of euros).

	At December 31,	
	2001	2000
Shareholders' equity as reported in the consolidated balance sheets	5,740.0	6,208.3
Adjustments to conform to U.S. GAAP:		
Goodwill (Gross)	(1,213.4)	687.4
Goodwill accumulated amortization	2,518.1	(134.4)
Dilution profit or capital gain/loss	16.5	17.0
Intangible assets (Gross)	(103.0)	(61.8)
Intangible assets depreciation	(153.5)	(97.1)
Commitments to maintain and repair assets	189.1	349.8
Payments to local authorities	(166.1)	(168.0)
Reserves for restructuring liabilities	37.3	49.1
Other reserves	44.2	15.7
Treasury shares	(159.4)	(44.3)
Other financial instruments	79.7	36.3
Stock based compensation	(199.8)	(188.0)
Pension plans	(5.1)	(12.9)
Leases (property, plant & equipment)	0.4	(6.9)
Use of equity method	(38.5)	(20.0)
Others	16.4	(1.6)
Tax effect of above adjustments	177.8	(59.4)
U.S. GAAP Shareholders' Equity	<u>6,780.7</u>	<u>6,569.2</u>

	At December 31,	
	2001	2000
Net income as reported in the consolidated statements of income.....	(2,251.2)	614.8
Adjustments to conform to U.S. GAAP:		
Goodwill Amortization.....	2,481.3	(37.7)
Dilution profit or capital gain/loss.....	(15.6)	(22.5)
Intangible assets (Gross).....	(9.7)	(24.1)
Intangible assets depreciation.....	(47.9)	(41.1)
Commitments to maintain and repair assets.....	(43.8)	25.7
Payments to local authorities.....	2.0	(0.7)
Reserves for restructuring liabilities.....	(10.9)	49.1
Other reserves.....	(1.9)	(5.9)
Treasury shares.....	21.0	(8.4)
Other financial instruments.....	(84.5)	(71.6)
Stock based compensation.....	(19.3)	(47.0)
Pension plans.....	0.3	(5.7)
Leases (property, plant & equipment).....	(1.1)	(0.2)
Use of equity method.....	(0.4)	(5.0)
Others.....	(6.2)	(0.6)
Tax effect of above adjustments.....	168.2	14.3
U.S. GAAP Net Income.....	<u>180.3</u>	<u>433.4</u>

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share

For U.S. GAAP purposes, basic earnings per share are computed in the same manner as basic earnings per share under French GAAP, i.e., by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that would occur if all securities and other contracts to issue ordinary shares were exercised or converted. Net income represents the earnings of the Group after minority interests. The computation of diluted earnings per share is as follows (except earnings per share, in millions of euros or millions of shares):

	At December 31,	
	2001	2000
Net income.....	180.3	433.4
Weighted average number of shares		
Outstanding—basic.....	343.8	275.1
Dilutive effect of:		
Shares issuable on exercise of dilutive options.....	0.5	0.2
Weighted average number of shares		
Outstanding—diluted.....	344.3	275.3
Earnings per share:		
Basic.....	0.52	1.58
Diluted.....	0.52	1.57

27D PRESENTATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT IN U.S. GAAP FORMAT

For purposes of presenting consolidated condensed balance sheets and income statements in a format consistent with U.S. GAAP, the Group has reflected the financial statements impacts of the reconciling differences between French and U.S. GAAP presented in Note 26A. In addition, the joint ventures consolidated using the proportionate method under French GAAP are accounted for using the equity method under U.S. GAAP and all material reclassifications are reflected in the summarized balance sheet and the income statement presented using U.S. GAAP.

Management contracts

Under its management contracts, the Group manages a public service for a fixed fee and an incentive calculated with reference to the performance of the contract.

Under French GAAP, billings to customers are recognized as revenue and the related costs are recognized as costs of sales. The difference between revenue and related costs represents the remuneration of the operator which consists of a fixed fee and incentive payments.

Under U.S. GAAP, only a fixed fee and incentive are recognized as revenue when the service is rendered.

This difference in accounting policy has no effect on net income or shareholders' equity. The impact on presentation is €784 million for 2001, €753 million for 2000 and €730 million for 1999.

Income Statement in U.S. GAAP Format

(€ millions)

	At December 31,			
	2001		2000	
	Adjusted US GAAP*	US GAAP	Adjusted US GAAP*	US GAAP
Net Sales**	28,343.1	23,440.8	25,480.1	22,461.4
Cost of sales	(22,836.9)	(18,887.2)	(19,373.2)	(16,929.1)
Selling, general and administrative costs	(3,588.4)	(3,096.7)	(4,248.4)	(3,937.3)
Goodwill amortization	(426.8)	(364.8)	(344.0)	(312.8)
Other operating expense and revenue	(56.4)	(58.9)	(296.7)	(378.9)
Operating income	1,434.6	1,033.2	1,217.8	903.3
Financial income (expense)	(892.4)	(724.0)	(1,010.6)	(886.0)
Other income (expense)	2.2	(5.4)	770.6	752.6
Net income before taxes, minority interests and equity interest	544.4	303.8	977.8	769.9
Taxes	(289.9)	(166.7)	(437.9)	(362.2)
Net income before minority interests and equity interest	254.5	137.1	539.9	407.7
Equity interest	47.6	69.2	55.0	83.5
Minority interest	(121.8)	(26.0)	(161.5)	(57.8)
Net income (loss)	180.3	180.3	433.4	433.4

* These figures represent U.S. GAAP format after reconciling adjustments and reclassifications exclusive of those adjustments and reclassifications related to proportionate consolidation.

** Includes excise taxes and contributions collected on behalf of local authorities in an amount of €1,770 million for 2001 and €1,729 million in 2000.

Balance Sheet in U.S. GAAP Format

(€ millions)	At December 31,			
	2001		2000	
	Adjusted US GAAP*	US GAAP	Adjusted US GAAP*	US GAAP
Current assets	18,361.9	15,656.5	14,273.9	12,104.3
Long-term assets	28,614.5	24,189.3	25,085.8	21,959.5
Total assets	46,976.4	39,845.8	39,359.7	34,063.8
Current liabilities	19,892.0	17,337.0	15,258.0	12,677.6
Long-term liabilities**	17,620.1	14,323.3	15,467.1	13,030.1
Minority interests	2,683.6	1,404.8	2,065.4	1,786.9
Shareholders' equity	6,780.7	6,780.7	6,569.2	6,569.2
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	46,976.4	39,845.8	39,359.7	34,063.8

* These figures represent U.S. GAAP format after reconciling adjustments and reclassifications exclusive of those adjustments and reclassifications related to proportionate consolidation.

** Financial depreciation related to facilities (as described in accounting policies specific to environmental services activities) are accounted as liabilities under French GAAP and as a reduction of the carrying value of the related fixed assets under U.S. GAAP. This reclassification amounted to €632.4 million and €532.5 million in 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Note 27E STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

Vivendi Universal Stock Option Plans

Beginning in 1997, Vivendi Universal has adopted a series of stock option incentive plans pursuant to which options on its common shares are granted to certain directors and officers, including officers and directors of the Group. Vivendi Universal also maintains employee stock purchase plans that allow substantially all full-time employees of the Group and its subsidiaries to purchase shares of Vivendi Universal.

The purpose of the stock option plans is to align the interest of management with the interest of shareholders by providing certain officers and other key employees with additional incentives to increase the company's performance on a long-term basis. Vivendi Universal has operated certain stock option plans including: the "classic" fixed plan, the senior management "fixed" plan and the senior management "variable" plan:

- Under the classic fixed plan, Vivendi Universal grants options at a strike price discounted to 12.5% to 20% from the fair value of the stock on the date of grant. These options are granted with a contractual life of 8 to 10 years and vest over a 5 year period from the date of the grant. Options have been granted under the classic plan each year since 1997.
- Under the senior management fixed plan, Vivendi Universal grants options to a limited number of senior managers with a strike price at a premium to the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant.
- Under the senior management variable plan, Vivendi Universal grants options to a limited number of senior managers. The number of options granted under the plan is measured twice over a 5-year vesting period. The first measurement is after three years, and the second is after five years. At each measurement date, the number of options to be granted is based on a formula that measures the performance of Vivendi Universal stock against the performance of a basket of peer companies. The options become immediately exercisable. If a participant leaves the company before either of the measurement dates, he forfeits eligibility for the awards.

In November 2000, Vivendi Universal granted ten stock options to each of its employees. The 2,203,140 options have been granted at an exercise price of €62.6, which represented a 20% discount from the market price of Vivendi Universal shares at the grant date. The options vested immediately but are exercisable only after a period of three years. In certain countries, stock appreciation rights have been granted in place of stock options for regulatory reasons.

There is no income tax deduction associated with stock options under French law.

No compensation expense has been recorded in connection with stock options granted by Vivendi Universal under French GAAP. Under U.S. GAAP, the compensation expense recorded by the company is €4,6 million and €2.0 million for years ended 31 December 2001 and 2000 respectively.

Information relating to Vivendi Universal stock options granted during 2001, 2000 and 1999 is summarized as follows:

	Weighted average	Total
December 31, 1998.....	33.1	3,494,357
Granted.....	69.5	4,301,277
Exercised.....	22.2	(862,593)
Forfeited.....	50.5	(12,067)
December 31, 1999.....	52.8	6,920,974
Granted.....	82.7	1,185,000
Exercised.....	21.7	(365,270)
Forfeited.....	57.5	(32,971)
December 31, 2000.....	60.7	7,707,733
Granted.....	48.2	175,000
Exercised.....	23.0	(133,383)
Forfeited.....	24.4	(65,945)
Transfer of personnel.....	67.3	197,281
December 31, 2001.....	61.9	7,880,686

At December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 456,423, 1,492,095, 1,418,502 the total number of options exercisable were with weighted average exercise prices of 31.3, 33.1 and 24.9 per share, respectively. The options outstanding at December 31, 2001 expire in various years through 2009.

In 2000 and 2001, Vivendi Universal granted 25,000 options on its ADS to its American employees at a exercise price varying between USD 44 and USD 65. The options vest by a third over a three-year period.

Vivendi Environnement options plan

The Group granted on 23nd June 2000, 780.000 options on its common shares to certain directors and officers. Under this plan, the number of exercisable options is based on a formula that measures the performance of Vivendi Environnement stock against the performance of a basket of peer companies. The exercise price is €32.5 and the maturity is 8 years.

In 2001, the Group granted 3,462,000 options on its common shares to a range of employees. The exercise price and the maturity are respectively €42 and 8 years. These options vest over a period of 3 years.

Information relating to options to purchase the Group's shares granted during 2001 and 2000 is summarized as follows:

	Number of shares Outstanding	Number of shares Exercisable	Weighted average Exercise price (in euros)
December 31, 1999.....	0	0	0
Granted.....	780,000	0	32.50
Exercised.....	0	-	-
Forfeited.....	0	-	-
Expired.....	0	-	-
December 31, 2000.....	780,000	0	32.50
Granted.....	3,462,000	-	42.00
Exercised.....	(10,000)	-	32.50
Forfeited.....	-	-	-
Expired.....	-	-	-
December 31, 2001.....	4,232,000	0	40.27

No compensation expense has been recorded in connection with stock options granted by Vivendi Environnement under French GAAP. Under U.S. GAAP, the compensation expense recorded by the Group was €0.9 million and €1.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 respectively .

Information about Vivendi Universal stock options outstanding at December 31, 2001 is summarized as follows:

Exercise price	Number outstanding	Average exercise price (in euros)	Average remaining life (in years)	Number vested
<20.....	114,784	19.31	0.83	114,784
20-40.....	751,665	27.84	3.22	261,639
40-60.....	1,391,961	50.07	4.36	-
60-70.....	2,908,265	63.54	5.69	-
70-80.....	1,702,786	73.80	5.56	80,000
>80.....	1,011,225	83.74	6.33	-
	7,880,686	61.90	3.59	456,423

For the stock option plans adopted prior to January 1, 1998, Vivendi Universal intends to settle options through the issuance of new shares. For stock options plans adopted in 1998 and later, Vivendi Universal intends to settle options with treasury shares. As of December 31, 2000 and 1999, Vivendi Universal has designated approximately 5.5 million and 1.8 million treasury shares, respectively, to settle its potential obligations under stock option plans.

Employee Stock Purchase Plans

Vivendi Universal maintains savings plans that allow substantially all full time employees of Vivendi Universal and its subsidiaries to purchase shares of Vivendi Universal. The shares are sold to employees at a discount of 20% from the average market price of Vivendi Universal stock over the last 20 business days prior to the date of authorization by the management committee until December 31, 2000. From January 1, 2001 the exercise price of the shares is defined as the maximum of the average market price of Vivendi Universal stock over the last 20 business days at a discount of 20% price and the price on the day of the board of Directors meeting discounted by 15%. Shares purchased by employees under these plans are subject to certain restrictions over the sale or transfer of the shares by employees.

Vivendi Universal shares sold to employees of Vivendi Environnement were as follows:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Number of shares	1,682,690	1,509,622
Proceeds on sales (in millions of euros)	88.4	111.4
Average cost of treasury sales (in euros)	52.5	75.8

Under French GAAP, no compensation expense is recorded in connection with employee stock purchase plans. Under U.S. GAAP, the compensation cost recorded by the Group for years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 is respectively €13.8 million, €43.1 million and €78.2 million.

Vivendi Universal and Vivendi Environnement apply the intrinsic value method to account for compensation cost associated with options granted to employees. In accordance with French GAAP, the Group has not recorded compensation expense on options granted. If compensation cost for stock options awarded under these plans has been determined based on the fair value at the dates of grant consistent with the methodology of SFAS 123, Vivendi Environnement's net income and basic earnings per share would have reflected the following pro forma amounts (in millions of euros):

	<u>At December 31,</u>		
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Net income	129.6	567.0	(371.0)
Earnings per share	0.38	2.06	(1.70)

The fair value of Vivendi Universal grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Binomial option pricing model with the following assumptions for the grants:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
		<u>Constant</u>	<u>Constant</u>
		<u>Method</u>	<u>Method</u>
Vivendi Universal	7.80	7.90	6.53
Interest rate	4.99%	4.80%	4.56%
Volatility	40.00%	35.00%	6.51%
Dividend yield	1.00%	1.00%	1.14%

In 2001, the Group assumed a volatility of 30%, an interest rate of 4.9%, a dividend yield of 1%. In 2000, the fair value of Vivendi Environnement options were estimated on the date of grant using the minimum value method, as no reliable data was available to estimate volatility, as Vivendi Environnement was listed only after July 20, 2000. The average fair value of Vivendi Environnement options granted in 2001 and 2000 was €16 and €6.67 respectively.

The weighted average grant date fair value for Vivendi Universal options granted during 2001 and 2000 were €23.1, €26.1 per share, respectively.

27F PENSION PLAN AND OTHER COST RETIREMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION PLANS

Disclosures, presented in accordance with SFAS 132, are as follows (in millions of euros):

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	1,085.0	983.8	8.3	7.4
Service cost	51.5	46.8	-	0.1
Interest cost	48.7	60.6	-	0.4
Plan participants contributions	6.6	10.7	-	-
Business combinations	5.1	11.4	-	-
Disposals	(239.5)	(5.7)	(1.6)	-
Curtailements	(1.3)	(2.2)	(6.7)	-
Actuarial loss (gain)	(16.7)	22.1	-	1.0
Benefits paid	(28.2)	(41.3)	-	(0.7)
Special termination benefits	1.8	-	-	-
Others (foreign currency translation)	15.0	(1.2)	-	0.1
Benefit obligation at end of year	927.9	1,085.0	0.0	8.3
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	1,258.7	1,278.4	0.0	0.0
Actual return on plan assets	(57.2)	(15.6)	-	-
Group contributions	17.8	23.4	-	-
Plan participant contributions	6.6	10.7	-	-
Acquisitions	0.3	1.3	-	-
Disposal	(314.9)	(0.1)	-	-
Curtailements	-	(2.7)	-	-
Benefits paid	(26.7)	(32.4)	-	-
Others (foreign currency translation)	18.2	(4.3)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	902.7	1,258.7	0.0	0.0
Funded status of plan	(25.2)	173.7	-	(8.3)
Unrecognized actuarial loss	131.6	(11.3)	-	(0.6)
Unrecognized actuarial prior service costs	(74.9)	(141.1)	-	-
Unrecognized actuarial transition obligation	(16.1)	(17.9)	-	-
Others	(38.0)	(45.2)	-	-
Accrued benefit cost	(22.6)	(41.8)	0.0	(8.9)

Amounts recognized in the balance sheets consist of (in millions of euros):

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
Accrued benefit liability (including MLA)	(157.2)	(157.8)	-	(8.8)
Prepaid benefit cost	132.6	115.4	-	0.0
Net amount accrued for under U.S. GAAP	(24.6)	(42.4)	-	(8.8)
Intangible assets (MLA)	2.0	0.6	-	0.0
Net amount recognized under U.S. GAAP	(22.6)	(41.8)	-	(8.8)

Net accruals in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet can be compared with balances determined under U.S. GAAP as follows (in millions of euros):

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
Net amount accrued for under U.S. GAAP	(24.6)	(42.4)	0.0	(8.8)
Excess funding of plans recognized in income only when paid back to the Group	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impacts of transition obligation, of prior service cost and of actuarial gains recognized with a different timing under local regulations.....	(73.0)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(0.6)
Minimum liability adjustments (MLA)	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Net amount accrued for under French GAAP in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet	(95.6)	(42.7)	(1.6)	(9.4)
Accrued	(228.2)	(158.1)	1.6	(9.4)
Prepaid	132.6	115.4	0.0	0.0

Net periodic cost under U.S. GAAP was as follows (in millions of euros):

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
Service cost	51.5	46.8	-	0.1
Expected interest cost.....	48.7	60.6	-	0.4
Expected return on plan assets	(69.1)	(88.7)	-	-
Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost	(8.5)	(8.7)	-	-
Amortization of actuarial net loss (gain).....	8.0	(13.1)	-	(0.1)
Amortization of net transition obligation.....	(5.4)	(2.4)	-	-
Curtailments/Settlements	(2.4)	0.5	(6.7)	-
Special Termination benefits	-	-	-	-
Others	7.1	20.3	-	-
Net periodic benefit cost under U.S. GAAP	29.8	15.3	(6.7)	0.4

Weighted-average assumptions as of December 31 are as follows (in millions of euros):

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
Discount rate	5.6%	5.8%		5.4%
Expected return on plan assets	7.0%	7.4%		6.4%
Expected residual active life (in years)	13.7	13.4		14.6

ITEM 19: EXHIBITS

None

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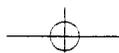
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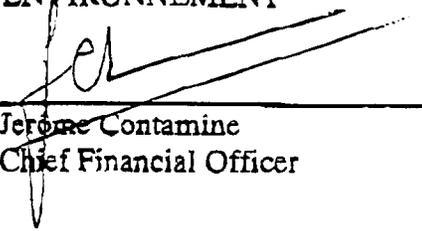


SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: April 23, 2002

VIVENDI ENVIRONNEMENT

By: 

Name: Jerome Contamine

Title: Chief Financial Officer

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