



**EDF ENERGY NETWORKS (EPN) PLC
(DISTRIBUTION BUSINESS)**

Regulatory Accounts

for the year ended 31 March 2009

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Directors

Vincent de Rivaz
Laurent Ferrari
Thomas Kusterer

Company Secretary

Robert Ian Higson

Auditors

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London
EC4A 3BZ

Registered Office

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OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

This Operating and Financial Review sets out the main trends and factors underlying the development and performance of the Company during the year ended 31 March 2009, as well as those matters which are likely to affect its future development and performance.

The Directors in preparing the Operating and Financial review have sought to comply with the Accounting Standard Board's 2006 Reporting statement 'Operating and Financial Review', so far as it is applicable to the circumstances of the Company.

The business, its objectives and strategy

EDF Energy Networks (EPN) plc ("EPN") distributes electricity to approximately 3.5 million customers in the East Anglia / North London area via a network of underground cables and overhead lines, taking power from the National Grid at high voltage and transforming it down before delivery to customer premises.

The Company is wholly owned by its ultimate parent Electricité de France SA ("EDF SA").

The Company employs no staff (2008: nil). Staff are employed by EDF Energy Networks Ltd, which operates the Network on the Company's behalf.

The EDF Energy plc Networks Branch incorporates three electricity distribution businesses (EDF Energy Networks (EPN) plc, EDF Energy Networks (SPN) plc, EDF Energy Networks (LPN) plc), a management business (EDF Energy Networks Ltd), a transport provider business (EDF Energy (Transport Services) Limited), as well as managing via subsidiary and joint venture companies of EDF Energy plc, a number of private networks and infrastructures.

EDF Energy Networks (EPN) plc is regulated by the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets ("Ofgem").

The EDF Energy Networks Branch aims to be the leading electricity network business in the UK. To achieve this, the branch is focusing on:

- improving customer satisfaction;
- developing strong leadership and a high performing workforce;
- achieving excellence and innovation in managing and operating assets;
- seeking significant productivity improvements; and most importantly
- achieving our key objective of zero harm.

Risks

The Company is exposed to both normal business risks and specific industry risks which include:

- regulatory price controls, treatment of costs and the allowed regulatory rate of return on investments;
- changes in or breaches of, laws or regulation affecting the business;
- failure of the network or other critical non network operations. The network is vulnerable to the effects of weather; this may include wind damage, flooding, snow and lightning strike. In addition, the network is vulnerable to damage through the actions of the construction industry, other utilities, road traffic accidents and theft, as well as general wear; and
- pension scheme funding requirements.

There are a variety of mechanisms in place to minimise these risks.

EDF Energy Networks Ltd has an embedded risk awareness culture to understand and manage significant business risks in order to increase certainty of achieving strategic goals. This leads to a high level of risk management assurance for the Distribution Business Executive Team and the Board of Directors.

The business operates a risk and control self-assessment regime facilitated by a Key Risk Committee ("KRC"). The KRC aids in monitoring, anticipating and responding to business risks by checking, challenging and monitoring the progress of the business in managing their risks.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW continued

External and Regulatory Environment

The EDF Energy Networks Branch operates within a framework governed by legislation and regulation. This includes;

- the regulatory licence conditions adopted by each licensed entity; and
- the price control allowance agreed with the regulator applicable from 1 April 2005.

In addition the branch is subject to health and safety regulation, environmental legislation and company law that is not specific to the electricity industry.

Health, Safety and Environment

Programmes under the Company's Health, Safety and Environment activities give rise to projects and initiatives designed to improve health and safety or reduce environmental impacts. Some of the more important programmes are:

- reducing pollution through replacement of oil-filled cables, provision of oil bunds at large substations and the reduction in use of herbicides;
- Behavioural Safety Programme – developing further our initiative to make safety a value;
- harmonisation of our approach to the management of Health Safety and the Environment across all three Networks;
- Public Safety and Education in electricity – schemes to educate school children, business and the public on dangers of a live network;
- Risk Assessment review – carrying out a review of the risks we face in all our activities;
- fit for work and health surveillance – occupational health programme;
- a risk based audit programme, supporting the move towards a certified combined SHEQT management system; and
- a commitment to amenity under-grounding.

These measures are specifically attributed to health, safety and the environment. In addition to the specific measures a significant element of the capital investment programme contributes to these areas.

The health and safety of employees of EDF Energy Networks Ltd, customers and the public at large is the first consideration in each and every investment decision taken. Also vital is consideration for the environment which includes the protection of the climate, natural resources, natural habitats, wildlife and the amenity value of living and working environments.

Network development and operation

The electrical network is managed by condition monitoring and risk assessment that, together with local development plans, enables the Company to determine the appropriate areas in which to invest. This ensures that the network delivers a reliable and safe supply cost effectively. The Company is involved in new connections extending the network to provide supply to new commercial, industrial and domestic premises; diversions where, for example, it is necessary to move cables to allow for new developments; reinforcement of the network to increase the capacity of certain areas of the network to meet increased load demand; and asset replacement to replace equipment which is at the end of its serviceable life.

The Company is focused on being a responsible neighbour with a care for the environment. Equipment is constantly monitored to ensure that it is operating as intended without detriment to the surrounding area.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW continued

Financial review

Earnings before interest, tax and depreciation have increased by 2.0%, from £305.4m (2008) to £311.5m (2009). Capital expenditure, net of contributions from customers, has increased by 17.3% from £232.9m (2008) to £273.1m (2009).

The Company has net debt of £845.9m (2008: £653.2m) which represents approximately 53.2% (2008: 45.2%) of the Regulatory Asset Value. The net debt includes £746.5m (2008: £746.1m) in bonds, £23.6m (2008: £nil) drawn under the £75m Intra Group Revolving Credit Facility and £88.8m (2008: £nil) in money market borrowings under the £1 billion Multi Issuer Commercial Paper programme, offset by £13.0m (2008: £92.9m) of investments. The debt was secured at competitive fixed rates of interest and the weighted average interest rate is 7.0% (2008: 7.4%). Interest is payable annually on the bonds in March.

The Company receives interest on positive cash balances and pays interest on overdrafts. Interest earned on cash deposits is predominantly through money market investments. The EDF Energy Plc treasury department invests under strict procedures, which limit the amount and duration of investments, and only allows money to be deposited with reputable banks and building societies.

The Company generates cash primarily from use of system charges which are payable within 14 days of the demand for payment. Payments to suppliers and contractors are made in accordance with negotiated terms. Other principal cash outflows include interest, taxation and dividends. The Company plans its working capital requirements to take account of expected cash inflows and outflows.

Comparison to price control

At the previous price control, the Company submitted projections of the levels of operating and capital expenditure considered necessary to maintain a safe and reliable network. This formed the basis of negotiation with the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets ("Ofgem") but was not accepted by Ofgem. Instead, the Company was set challenging targets for the levels of operating and capital expenditure which have been accepted by the Company as a package, rather than as individual components. As a consequence any comparisons between actual performance and the price control are made at a total level only.

The Company is subject to price control that allows a rate of return on a notional valuation of the network referred to as the Regulatory Asset Value ("RAV"). The original RAV was based on a valuation of the Company derived from share prices following the flotation of the Company of which the Distribution business was a part. This valuation has been increased through capital expenditure, re-valued to current prices using RPI and reduced by a depreciation charge on the opening valuation and subsequent expenditure. The rate of return allowed is low to reflect Ofgem's view that Distribution businesses are very low risk.

At the last price control, allowed revenue was increased by 3.6%, on a one off basis, from 1 April 2005 and in subsequent years by RPI. Allowed revenue makes up a substantial proportion of total revenue. Additional revenue is earned from unregulated customers taking supply at extra high voltage and for certain rechargeable work. Whilst the Company through EDF Energy Networks Ltd has the expertise to earn revenue in other areas, its ability to do so is restricted by regulation.

Tariffs are set to recover allowed revenues with any under or over recovery carried forward to a later regulatory period. However, as tariffs are set up to five months in advance and generally apply for the year, the Company will under or over recover revenue if assumptions made differ from actual experience. At 31 March 2009 the Company has over recovered revenue by £0.8m (2008: £28.4m under recovered).

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW continued

Performance

For the purposes of comparison to the price control allowance the capital and operational expenditure differ to that reported in these Regulatory Accounts. This is due to a number of differences between accounting under UK GAAP and the regulatory reporting guidelines set out by Ofgem.

Operational capital expenditure was £213.2m (2008: £179.7m) against a price control allowance of £185.4m (2008: £180.4m). The five year allowance has been broadly allocated equally for each year whereas the planned expenditure is weighted towards the end of the period. During the year EPN invested in a range of improvements to its electricity distribution network, including refurbishment of its overhead line networks, provision of significant additional network capacity to meet growing demand, and the continued automation of parts of the high voltage distribution system to reduce customer disruption in the event of failure on the network.

Regulatory operating costs excluding regulatory depreciation totalled £112.8m (2008: £101.6m), compared to a price control allowance of £74.5m (2008: £73.3m).

The price control includes regulatory depreciation that assumes a 20 year cost recovery period for post-vesting assets. Actual asset lives, on average, exceed 40 years and this is reflected by a lower depreciation charge in the Statutory and Regulatory Accounts.

The weighted average cost of debt for EPN in the year was 7.0% (2008: 7.4%).

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their annual report and the audited Regulatory Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2009.

Principal activity and review of business

The principal activity of the Company during the year continued to be the distribution of electricity to domestic, commercial and industrial customers through network ownership, management, operation, maintenance and renewal. It will continue in this activity for the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year before taxation, amounted to £200.5m (2008: £204.5m) and after taxation, to £153.5m (2008: £163.0m). A dividend of £70.0m (2008: £nil) was paid in the year.

The Regulatory Accounts are not the Statutory Financial statements of the Company, which are drawn up to 31 December annually and are available to the public from 40 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7EN.

Future developments

The Directors aim to deliver the right balance of customer service and shareholder return through efficient investment in the Network within the boundaries of the price control allowances.

Directors

Directors who held office during the year and subsequently were as follows:

Vincent de Rivaz

Humphrey Cadoux-Hudson (resigned 1 April 2009)

Paul Cuttill (resigned 10 June 2008)

Laurent Ferrari (appointed 21 July 2008)

Thomas Kusterer (appointed 1 April 2009)

None of the Directors had a contract with the Company in the current or prior year. They are all employed by the parent company, EDF Energy plc, and have contracts with that Company.

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors, which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Creditors payment policy

The Company's current policy concerning the payment of its trade creditors and other suppliers is to:

- agree the terms of payment with those creditors/suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction;
- ensure that those creditors/suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment by inclusion of the relevant terms in contracts; and
- pay in accordance with its contractual and other legal obligations.

The payment policy applies to all payments to creditors/suppliers for revenue and capital supplies of goods and services without exception. At 31 March 2009, the Company had an average of 5 days (2008: 2 days) purchases outstanding in its trade creditors.

DIRECTORS' REPORT continued

Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities. The key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from liabilities as they fall due. The most important components of financial risk are interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, cash flow risk and price risk. Due to the nature of the Company's business and the assets and liabilities contained within the Company's balance sheet the only financial risks the Directors consider relevant to this Company are credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Credit and liquidity risk

The Company's exposure to credit and liquidity risk is reduced as it is a 100% subsidiary of the EDF Energy Group of Companies. The credit risk on liquid funds and financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are reputable banks and building societies. The Company is able to raise finance in external financial markets supported by cash flows generated by the Regulatory Asset Value which determines the levels of allowed revenue that may be recovered. The Directors of the Company believe the Company has sufficient resources to service its assets and liabilities for the foreseeable future.

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its borrowings and deposits is managed by using fixed rate debt instruments.

Financial instruments

The Company holds or issues financial instruments for two main purposes:

- to finance its operations; and
- to manage the interest rate risk arising from its sources of finance.

The Company finances its operation by a mixture of retained profits, bank borrowings, medium-term loans, long-term loans and commercial paper. The Company has borrowings denominated in sterling at fixed rates of interest. The main risk arising from the Company's financial instruments is interest rate risk. The Company's policy for managing this risk is as above and is defined in statements authorised by the Board of Directors and reviewed on an annual basis. Authority for managing risk consistent with this corporate policy may be delegated by the Board to, amongst others, the treasury department of the Company's parent company, EDF Energy plc.

Going concern

The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company will be able to operate within its facilities. These facilities include £746.5m in long term bonds, access to a £75m Intra Group Revolving Credit Facility and access to Money Market Borrowings under the £1 billion Multi Issuer Commercial Paper Program. The Directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources, as required by Standard Condition 30 of the Distribution Licence, to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Political and charitable contributions

The Company made no charitable or political contributions in either year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT continued

Disclosure of Information to Auditors

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

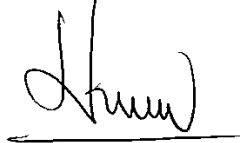
- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditors are unaware; and
- the Director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s234ZA of the Companies Act 1985.

Auditors

In accordance with s489(4)(a) of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution was passed at the Annual General Meeting to reappoint Deloitte LLP as auditors to the Company.

By order of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'L Ferrari', is written over a horizontal line.

L Ferrari
Director

21 July 2009

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Regulatory Accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Standard Licence Condition 44 of the Distribution Licence requires the Directors to prepare Regulatory Accounts, for each regulatory year, which present fairly the assets, liabilities, reserves and provisions of, or reasonably attributable to the Company and of the revenues, costs and cash flows of, or reasonably attributable to, the Company for that period. In preparing the Regulatory Accounts, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the Regulatory Accounts on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

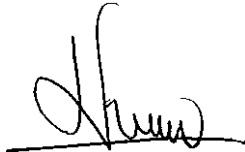
The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985 and Standard Licence Condition 44 as applicable. They are also responsible for the system of internal control, safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The Directors confirm to the best of their knowledge that:

- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with the applicable set of accounting standards give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities, financial position and profit of EDF Energy Networks (EPN) plc as at 31 March 2009; and
- the Directors' report includes a true and fair view of the development and performance of the business and the financial position of EDF Energy Networks (EPN) plc, together with a description of its principal risks and uncertainties.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors of EDF Energy Networks (EPN) plc on 21 July 2009.



L Ferrari
Director

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company is wholly owned by EDF Energy plc (the Group), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of EDF SA. EDF SA, being a company listed on the Paris Stock Exchange, is required to comply with the Loi de Sécurité Financière (LSF). The LSF requires the Chairman of EDF SA to provide in the annual report a description of the internal controls in the EDF Group and to provide an opinion on their effectiveness.

EDF Energy Networks (EPN) plc is not subject to the UK Financial Reporting Council's Combined Code on Corporate Governance (the "Combined Code"), and the Board of Directors do not believe all of the guidance set out in the Combined Code is applicable to the Company. However for the purposes of this statement, the Directors have applied the combined code as far as they believe it to be applicable. This report sets out the key governance principles and practices of the Company, as a member of the Group.

The Group has adopted the EDF Group Internal Control and Audit Policy which provides for:

- Management responsibility for Internal Control;
- a requirement to describe the systems of Internal Control;
- Management to provide assurances on the effectiveness of the systems of Internal Control;
- the requirement for remediation plans where the systems of Internal Control are assessed as not providing the assurances required; and
- independent verification of the assurance process.

The Corporate Risk Assurance Policy, implemented in 2003, is a statement of what the organisation is seeking to achieve by actively managing risk. It defines a governance structure together with roles and responsibilities that will allow the Group to:

- promptly and continuously identify, evaluate, effectively control and report new and continuing risks that are significant at Group level;
- promote a consistent and comprehensive approach to Risk Management throughout EDF Energy, with strong ownership at Branch level;
- maintain a record of significant risks faced by each Branch and Corporate Function, together with remedial action plans and progress reports consolidated into a risk register for EDF Energy; and
- promote the development of risk control as a core business process and to provide a framework and awareness for exploiting opportunities, and containing or preventing loss.

Risk Management guidelines have also been developed to provide a standard approach to Risk Management and to facilitate a meaningful consolidation of Group risks.

Internal Control

The Board of EDF Energy plc (through the Audit Committee) is responsible for the Group's system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. However, such a system can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss, as it is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives.

During the period the Board conducted a self assessment of the systems of Internal Control in EDF Energy. This assessment enabled the Board to describe the systems of internal control of the UK entities and to identify areas where attention is required to improve business performance and effectiveness.

The key elements of the Group's system of internal control include:

Control environment

The Group is committed to the highest standard of business conduct. The Group is appropriately structured according to business areas. This allows for effective operations to achieve the Group's objectives. Lines of responsibility and levels of authority are formally documented. The Group Executive Committee comprises the Group Chief Executive Officer, Branch Chief Operating Officers and Corporate Directors. This Committee defines authorities given to individual officers of the Group. The Committee also approves the five year medium term plan and budget which is the basis on which the objectives of the business are agreed and delegated.

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE continued

Risk identification and control

The Director of Strategy and Regulation is responsible for maintaining an oversight of Group systems of Internal Control and risk management, working closely with the branches and other corporate functions to ensure that their activities complement each other, and enhance the overall Group position. The objectives are to provide assurance that management of risks is effectively managed and embedded in day to day activities, that risk management activity has sufficient visibility and that there is transparency around decision making processes.

The relationship between Internal Audit and Risk Assurance requires Risk Assurance to be primarily responsible for ensuring the identification of risks and their mitigation and Internal Audit to be independently responsible for review of the mechanisms that provide assurance.

Specific Risk Management Committees have been established where required and operate to address specific risk areas including energy trading risk and health and safety.

Control activities

Control procedures have been implemented throughout the Group and are designed to ensure complete and accurate accounting for financial transactions, to safeguard the Group's assets and to ensure compliance with laws and regulations. There are control processes to establish budgets, financial and service targets in each business unit/subsidiary against which performance is monitored in detail and agreements under which relationships with partners in joint ventures are controlled. High level reporting is made by business units/subsidiaries and functional heads at corporate level to the Group Executive Committee and the Board. This Committee approves individual projects within the medium term plan and approves the award of contracts either directly or by delegated authority within agreed limits.

Information and communication

The performance management cycle is based upon a balanced scorecard approach; the scorecard translates the Company ambitions into key measures required to achieve sustainable value. Company measures are cascaded to Branch and Corporate functions and each branch translates the branch measures into team or sub-branch measures with appropriate tracking mechanisms. For each performance measure there are agreed targets. Staff policies are in place to ensure that employees are competent, have appropriate skills and receive information required to effectively perform their roles. The Group's Intranet is widely used to communicate information to staff.

Monitoring and corrective action

Group performance is continually monitored. Branch Chief Operating Officers and Managing Directors report regularly on operating performance.

The Audit Committee is a sub-committee of the Board with advisory responsibility for issues related to Corporate Governance, risk and internal control. This covers all aspects of risk management and the system of internal control including financial, operational and compliance controls. The scope includes all EDF Energy plc companies but ultimate responsibility remains with the Board. Membership includes appointed non-executive representatives representing finance, risk and audit from EDF SA.

The Executive Committee and Audit Committee receive reports of key risks from the business units. These reports include for each risk an assessment of the likelihood of the risk occurring and the associated impact. The risk reports include the key mitigating controls and an assessment by the business units of their adequacy. Where appropriate businesses are required to identify the actions required and ensure that the risks are adequately managed.

Internal Audit reviews the operation of internal controls using a risk-based methodology and reports periodically to the Group Executive Committee and half yearly to the Audit Committee. Assignments are determined by reference to the risk framework and discussions with senior management including members of the Group Executive Committee.

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE continued

Control procedures relating to the reliability of financial information

The Group consolidated financial statements are prepared by the central finance team based on accounts submitted by each business unit. The role of the central finance function is to receive instructions from EDF SA on such matters as accounting policies, planning for changes, and reporting requirements and to ensure that these are communicated effectively to the business units. There are regular meetings between the Central team and the business units to ensure there is appropriate dialogue and understanding.

The business units are accountable for the review and approval of the monthly accounts prior to submission to the Central team who then undertake further reviews and challenge. The monthly accounts of each business unit are reviewed during the formal Performance Review meetings attended by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. The annual and half-year financial statements of the Group are presented to the Audit Committee prior to approval by the Board.

Effectiveness review

The Group is continuously making improvements to the system of internal control. The revised EDF Group Internal Control and Audit Policy requires, inter alia, that as from the end of 2007 the Chief Executive Officer of EDF Energy provides an annual report to the Chairman of EDF SA of the quality of the internal control system.

As a result of the 2008 self assessment of the systems of Internal Control in EDF Energy, areas where attention is required to improve business performance and effectiveness were identified. A programme of work is underway to bring about these improvements.

The relationship between Internal Audit and Management requires Management to be primarily responsible for ensuring that the systems of internal control are implemented and operated to such an extent as to provide reasonable assurance that the objectives of the business will be met or that the risks or threats to the business are mitigated. Internal Audit is independently responsible for review of the mechanisms that provide assurance and for providing advice and guidance to management on the appropriateness of Internal Control mechanisms and systems.

Material weaknesses

Significant weaknesses in internal control are reported to the Group Executive Committee and, if appropriate, to the Audit Committee.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE GAS AND ELECTRICITY MARKETS AUTHORITY ("THE REGULATOR") AND EDF ENERGY NETWORKS (EPN) PLC ("THE COMPANY")

We have audited the Regulatory Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2009 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and the related notes numbered 1 to 22. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made, on terms that have been agreed, solely to the Company and the Regulator in order to meet the requirements of the Standard Condition 44 of the Electricity Distribution Licence, (the "Regulatory Licence"). Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company and the Regulator those matters that we have agreed to state to them in our report, in order (a) to assist the Company to meet its obligation under the Regulatory Licence to procure such a report and (b) to facilitate the carrying out by the Regulator of its regulatory functions, and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Regulator, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Basis of preparation

The Regulatory Accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Standard Condition 44 of the Company's Regulatory Licence and the accounting policies set out in the notes to the Regulatory Accounts.

The Regulatory Accounts are separate from the statutory financial statements of the Company and have not necessarily been prepared under the basis of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in the United Kingdom ("UK GAAP"). Financial information other than that prepared on the basis of UK GAAP does not necessarily represent a true and fair view of the financial performance or financial position of a company as shown in financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Respective responsibilities of the Regulator, the Directors and Auditors

The nature, form and content of Regulatory Accounts are determined by the Regulator. It is not appropriate for us to assess whether the nature of the information being reported upon is suitable or appropriate for the Regulator's purposes. Accordingly we make no such assessment.

The Directors' responsibilities for preparing the Regulatory Accounts in accordance with Condition 44 of the Regulatory Licence are set out in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities on page 8.

Our responsibility is to audit the Regulatory Accounts in accordance with International Standards on Auditing issued by the Auditing Practices Board, except as stated in the 'Basis of audit opinion', below and having regard to the guidance contained in Audit 05/03 '*Reporting to Regulators of Regulated Entities*'.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the Regulatory Accounts present fairly, in accordance with Standard Condition 44 of the Company's Regulatory Licence and the accounting policies set out on pages 17 to 18, the results and financial position of the Company. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Company has not kept proper accounting records or if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We read the other information presented with the Regulatory Accounts, being the Operating and Financial Review, the Directors' Report, the Report on Corporate Governance, and the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on which we do not express an audit opinion, and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the Regulatory Accounts.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board, except as noted below. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the Regulatory Accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the Directors in the preparation of the Regulatory Accounts, and of whether the accounting policies are consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE GAS AND ELECTRICITY MARKETS AUTHORITY ("THE REGULATOR") AND EDF ENERGY NETWORKS (EPN) PLC ("THE COMPANY") continued

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the Regulatory Accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. However, as the nature, form and content of Regulatory Accounts are determined by the Regulator, we did not evaluate the overall adequacy of the presentation of the information, which would have been required if we were to express an audit opinion under International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

Our opinion on the Regulatory Accounts is separate from our opinion on the statutory financial statements of the Company on which we reported on 31 March 2009, which are prepared for a different purpose. Our audit report in relation to the statutory accounts of the Company (our "Statutory Audit") was made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our Statutory Audit work was undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Statutory Auditor's report and for no other purpose. In these circumstances, to the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our Statutory Audit work, for our Statutory Audit report, or for the opinions we have formed in respect of that Statutory Audit.

Opinion

In our opinion the Regulatory Accounts present fairly in accordance with Standard Condition 44 of the Company's Regulatory Licence and the accounting policies set out on pages 17 to 18, the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2009 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended, and have been properly prepared in accordance with Standard Condition 44 and the Company's accounting policies.

Deloitte LLP

Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
London, United Kingdom

21 July 2009.

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009**

	Note	2009 £m	2008 £m
Turnover	2	463.2	433.3
Cost of sales		(9.7)	(8.6)
<hr/>			
Gross profit		453.5	424.7
Distribution costs		(197.6)	(168.1)
Administrative expenses		(1.5)	(1.5)
<hr/>			
Operating profit	3	254.4	255.1
Interest receivable and similar income	5	3.5	4.7
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(57.4)	(55.3)
<hr/>			
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		200.5	204.5
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(47.0)	(41.5)
<hr/>			
Profit for the financial year	17	153.5	163.0

All results are derived from continuing operations in both the current and preceding year.

**STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2009**

	Note	2009 £m	2008 £m
Profit for the financial year		153.5	163.0
Actuarial (loss)/gain net of deferred tax on defined pension benefits	19	(22.5)	5.9
<hr/>			
Total recognised gains relating to the year		131.0	168.9

The deferred tax credit (2008: charge) reflected in the actuarial (loss)/gain net of deferred tax on defined pension benefits amounted to £8.8m (2008: £2.3m).

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2009**

	Note	2009 £m	2008 £m
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	2,065.7	1,849.8
Current assets			
Debtors	9	64.4	61.8
Investments: Unlisted money market investments		13.0	92.9
		77.4	154.7
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(327.1)	(270.5)
Net current liabilities		(249.7)	(115.8)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,816.0	1,734.0
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(746.5)	(746.1)
Provisions for liabilities	14	(282.9)	(275.7)
Net assets excluding pension liability		786.6	712.2
Pension liability	19	(19.5)	(6.1)
Net assets including pension liability		767.1	706.1
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	125.8	125.8
Share premium	17	5.6	5.6
Other reserves	17	10.6	10.6
Profit and loss account	17	625.1	564.1
Shareholder's funds	17	767.1	706.1

The financial statements on pages 14 to 30 were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 July 2009 and were signed on its behalf by:



L Ferrari
Director

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Note	2009 £m	2008 £m
Net cash inflow from operating activities	20	279.1	365.3
Returns on investments and servicing of finance			
Interest received		3.5	3.4
Interest paid		(55.3)	(71.9)
		(51.8)	(68.5)
Taxation			
Corporation tax paid		(76.7)	(15.8)
Capital expenditure and financial investment			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(359.2)	(304.4)
Receipts of customer contributions		86.1	71.5
Receipts from sale of tangible fixed assets		0.2	0.3
		(272.9)	(232.6)
Equity dividends paid	16	(70.0)	-
Net cash flow before management of liquid resources and financing		(192.3)	48.4
Management of liquid resources			
Decrease/(increase) in short term deposits		79.9	(64.0)
Net cash flow before financing		(112.4)	(15.6)
Financing			
Increase in short term borrowing		112.4	-
Decrease in cash for the year		-	(15.6)
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt			
Decrease in cash for the year		-	(15.6)
(Increase)/decrease in liquid resources		(79.9)	64.0
Increase in short term borrowing		(112.4)	-
Change in net debt resulting from cash flows		(192.3)	48.4
Net non-cash movements		(0.4)	(0.3)
Movements in net debt		(192.7)	48.1
Net debt at 1 April		(653.2)	(701.3)
Net debt at 31 March		(845.9)	(653.2)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are set out below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

Purpose and basis of preparation of the accounts

The Regulatory Accounts are a primary source of audited financial information about the licensed electricity distribution business. They have been prepared in accordance with the terms of the Regulatory Licence. Regulatory Accounts are separate to the audited Statutory Financial statements which are prepared to 31 December each year.

The Regulatory Licence requires the Regulatory Accounts to be prepared with the same content and format as the most recent Statutory Accounts of the Company. Statutory Accounts are required to be prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, except as noted below in respect of "Tangible fixed assets". The Company is exempt from the disclosures required by FRS 29 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' since the Company is a subsidiary of EDF Energy Plc which prepares consolidated accounts under IFRS that comply with requirements of IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' which is equivalent to FRS 29.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The grounds for adopting this basis are discussed in the Directors' report.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and provision for impairment. The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Overhead and underground lines	–	45 to 60 years
Other network plant and buildings	–	20 to 60 years
Fixtures and equipment	–	5 years
Vehicles	–	5 to 10 years

Assets in the course of construction for production are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Customer contributions in respect of capital expenditure are credited to a fixed asset account and are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful lives of the relevant assets by equal annual instalments. The un-amortised amount of such contributions is shown as a deduction from fixed assets. This is a departure from the Companies Act 1985, which requires fixed assets to be included at their purchase price or production cost and hence the contribution would be presented as deferred income. However, contributions relate directly to the cost of fixed assets used in the distribution network and it is the opinion of the Directors that the treatment adopted is necessary to give a true and fair view. The value of the contributions is shown in note 8.

Finance costs

Finance costs on borrowings are recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of such instruments, at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially stated at the amount of the net proceeds after deduction of issue costs. The carrying amount is increased by the finance cost in respect of the accounting period and reduced by payments made in the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

1. Accounting policies continued

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date, with the following exceptions:

- provision is made for gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets only where, at the balance sheet date, there is a commitment to dispose of the replacement assets with no likely subsequent rollover or available capital losses;
- provision is made for gains on re-valued fixed assets only where there is a commitment to dispose of the re-valued assets and the attributable gain can neither be rolled over nor eliminated by capital losses; and
- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the Directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing difference can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis.

Investments

Current asset investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Pensions

The Company has obligations under a funded defined benefit pension arrangement as part of the EDF Energy plc group, and the Company accounts for this scheme in accordance with FRS 17 'Retirement Benefits'.

The amounts charged to the profit and loss account are the current service costs and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past service costs are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The interest cost and the expected return on the assets are shown as a net amount of other finance costs or credits adjacent to interest. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

The defined benefit scheme is funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the Group, in separate trustee administered funds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond or equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The resulting defined benefit asset or liability, net of the related deferred tax, is presented separately after other net assets on the face of the balance sheet.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

2. Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, arises entirely in the United Kingdom and is attributable to the continuing activity of electricity distribution and the invoice value of other goods and services provided. This includes an estimate of the sales value of units supplied to customers between the date of the last meter reading and the year end.

3. Operating profit

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
This is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of owned assets	57.1	50.3
(Profit)/loss on disposal of fixed assets	(0.1)	0.6

	2009	2008
	£000	£000
Amounts payable to auditors		
Fees payable to Company Auditors for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	35.0	30.0
Other services pursuant to legislation - Regulatory accounts	20.0	18.3
Total audit fees	55.0	48.3

The Company had no employees in 2009 (2008: None).

4. Directors' emoluments

All Directors are employees of EDF Energy plc and did not receive any remuneration for services to the Company during the year or the preceding year.

No Director (2008: none) held any interests in the shares or debentures of the Company or the Group required to be disclosed under Schedule 7 of the Companies Act 1985.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

5. Interest receivable and similar income

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Net return on pension scheme	-	1.3
Other interest receivable	3.4	3.4
Dividends received	0.1	-
	<hr/> 3.5	<hr/> 4.7

6. Interest payable and similar charges

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Net interest cost on pension scheme	1.3	-
On loans from Group undertakings	0.3	-
On loans repayable within five years	17.7	17.5
On loans repayable after five years	37.3	37.5
Other interest payable	0.8	0.3
	<hr/> 57.4	<hr/> 55.3

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

7. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

(a) Analysis of tax charge for the year:	2009	2008
	£m	£m
UK current tax		
UK corporation tax charge on profit for the year	43.4	56.3
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(5.9)	(7.9)
Total current tax charge (note(b))	37.5	48.4
UK deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	13.1	5.0
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(3.6)	(11.9)
Total deferred tax charge/(credit) for the year	9.5	(6.9)
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	47.0	41.5

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year:

The tax assessed for the period is lower (2008: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK.

The difference is explained below:

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	200.5	204.5
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK rate of corporation tax of 28% (2008: 30%)	56.1	61.4
Effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	0.4	0.3
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(9.7)	(4.1)
Movement in pension liability	(3.6)	(1.6)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(5.9)	(7.9)
Other timing differences	0.2	0.3
Current tax charge for the year	37.5	48.4

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Network £m	Non-network land and buildings £m	Vehicles £m	Fixtures & Equipment £m	Customer Contributions £m	Total £m
Cost						
At 1 April 2008	3,538.2	18.4	7.2	19.7	(931.5)	2,652.0
Additions	345.9	1.3	4.9	7.1	(86.1)	273.1
Disposals	(8.2)	-	-	-	-	(8.2)
At 31 March 2009	3,875.9	19.7	12.1	26.8	(1,017.6)	2,916.9
Depreciation						
At 1 April 2008	1,034.7	0.4	1.9	5.3	(240.1)	802.2
Charge for the year	71.9	0.2	1.4	6.6	(23.0)	57.1
Disposals	(8.1)	-	-	-	-	(8.1)
At 31 March 2009	1,098.5	0.6	3.3	11.9	(263.1)	851.2
Net book value						
At 31 March 2009	2,777.4	19.1	8.8	14.9	(754.5)	2,065.7
At 31 March 2008	2,503.5	18.0	5.3	14.4	(691.4)	1,849.8

Network assets include land with a book value of £20.2m (2008: £20.2m). Non-network land and buildings comprises freehold buildings only.

Included within tangible assets as at 31 March 2009 are assets in the course of construction of £116.3m. The balance as at 31 March 2008 was £63.1m of which £34.0m was completed during the current period.

9. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2009 £m	2008 £m
Trade debtors	54.7	53.1
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	6.6	6.2
Prepayments and accrued income	3.1	2.5
	64.4	61.8

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Borrowings (note 12)	112.4	-
Trade creditors	0.1	0.5
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	43.0	46.9
Corporation tax (Group payments)	96.6	135.8
Other creditors	8.1	9.0
Accruals and deferred income	66.9	78.3
	327.1	270.5

11. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Borrowings (note 12)	746.5	746.1

12. Borrowings

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Amounts falling due within one year		
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	23.6	-
Money market borrowings	88.8	-
	112.4	-
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
£200m 8.75% Eurobond due March 2012	199.4	199.3
£350m 5.75% Eurobond due March 2024	349.0	348.9
£200m 8.5% Eurobond due March 2025	198.1	197.9
	746.5	746.1
	858.9	746.1

The unamortised issue cost of the bonds is the difference between the nominal value and the carrying amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

13. Financial instruments

Risk management

The Company's funding, liquidity and exposure to interest rate risks are managed by the immediate parent company, EDF Energy plc. Treasury operations are conducted within a framework of policies and guidelines authorised by the Board of EDF Energy plc.

(a) Interest rate and currency risk

The Company's long-term debt has been issued at fixed rates of interest. Exposure to short-term interest rate movements is limited to short-term investments and short and long term borrowings resulting from funding needs and working capital surpluses and deficits. The Company does not have any direct material exposure to foreign currencies.

(b) Interest rate profile

Interest earned on cash deposits is predominantly through money market investments. Money market investments are short term in nature and taken out at fixed rates of interest for the duration of the investment.

The interest rate profile of the Company's financial liabilities was as follows:

	Borrowings		Total £m	Fixed rate borrowings	
	Floating rate £m	Fixed rate £m		Weighted average interest rate %	Weighted average fixed period Years
As at 31 March 2009	112.4	746.5	858.9	7.3	12.0
As at 31 March 2008	-	746.1	746.1	7.3	13.0

(c) Fair values

The fair values of financial instruments represent the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation. Where market values are not available, fair values have been calculated by discounting cash flows at prevailing interest rates at the year end. The fair value of borrowings was as follows:

	Carrying Amount 2009 £m	Fair value 2009 £m	Carrying Amount 2008 £m	Fair value 2008 £m
	Amounts payable:			
Within one year	112.4	112.4	-	-
In two to five years	199.4	226.5	199.3	222.7
In more than five years	547.1	593.9	546.8	580.7
	858.9	932.8	746.1	803.4

The fair value of amounts payable within one year approximates the carrying value.

(d) Borrowing facilities

Included in amounts payable within one year are intra group borrowings of £23.6m (2008: £nil) drawn under the £75m Intra Group Revolving Credit Facility and £88.8m (2008: £nil) of short term Money Market Borrowings under the £1 billion Multi Issuer Commercial Paper Program.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

14. Provisions for liabilities

The movements in provisions during the current year are as follows:

	At 1 April 2008 £m	Arising during the year £m	Released during the year £m	At 31 March 2009 £m
Deferred tax	275.3	5.9	-	281.2
Wayleaves	0.2	-	(0.2)	-
Other	0.2	1.5	-	1.7
	275.7	7.4	(0.2)	282.9

Other provisions are expected to become payable within the next two years.

Deferred taxation provided in the financial statements is as follows:

	2009 £m	2008 £m
Accelerated capital allowances	282.8	276.8
Other timing differences	(1.6)	(1.5)
Provision for deferred tax	281.2	275.3

The movements in deferred taxation are as follows:

	At 1 April 2008 £m	Profit and loss account £m	Statement of total recognised gains and losses £m	At 31 March 2009 £m
Provision for deferred tax	275.3	5.9	-	281.2
Deferred tax shown against pension liability	(2.4)	3.6	(8.8)	(7.6)
Net deferred tax	272.9	9.5	(8.8)	273.6

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

15. Share capital

Authorised:	2009	2008	2009	2008
	Number	Number	£m	£m
Ordinary shares of £0.50 each	400,000,000	400,000,000	200.0	200.0

Allotted, called up and fully paid:	2009	2008	2009	2008
	Number	Number	£m	£m
Ordinary shares of £0.50 each	251,513,142	251,513,142	125.8	125.8

16. Dividends paid

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Ordinary dividends on equity shares – £0.28 (2008: £nil) per ordinary share	70.0	-

17. Reconciliation of shareholder's funds

	Share Capital £m	Share Premium £m	Capital Redemption Reserve £m	Profit and Loss £m	Total Shareholder's Funds £m
At 1 April 2007	125.8	5.6	10.6	395.2	537.2
Profit for the year	-	-	-	163.0	163.0
Actuarial gain net of deferred tax on defined pension benefits	-	-	-	5.9	5.9
At 31 March 2008	125.8	5.6	10.6	564.1	706.1
Profit for the year	-	-	-	153.5	153.5
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(70.0)	(70.0)
Actuarial loss net of deferred tax on defined pension benefits	-	-	-	(22.5)	(22.5)
At 31 March 2009	125.8	5.6	10.6	625.1	767.1

18. Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements amounted to £156.0m (2008: £89.8m).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

19. Pension commitments

Former employees of the Company participate in the EDF Energy Group of the Electricity Supply Pension Scheme (ESPS), a defined benefit scheme, now closed to new members. The scheme is accounted for in accordance with FRS 17. On 1 September 2005 the EDF Energy Group of the ESPS was created by the merger of the Company's two ESPS Groups, the London Electricity Group of the ESPS and the SEEBOARD Group of the ESPS. The London Electricity Group and SEEBOARD Group of the ESPS closed to new employees in April 1994 and July 1995 respectively. The latest full actuarial valuation of the EDF Energy Group of the ESPS was carried out by Hewitt Bacon & Woodrow, consulting actuaries, as at 31 March 2007. The valuation was agreed on 25 January 2008, at the same time that a special contribution was agreed to fund the ESPS deficit over an 8 year period to 31 March 2015. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

The principal financial assumptions used to calculate ESPS liabilities under FRS 17 were:

	2009	2008
	%	%
Discount rate	6.7	6.9
Inflation assumption	2.8	3.5
Rate of increase in salaries	4.8	5.5
Rate of increase of pensions increases		
- full retail price indexation ("RPI")	2.8	3.5

The table below shows details of assumptions around mortality rates used to calculate the FRS 17 ESPS liabilities.

	31 March	31 March
	2009	2008
	years	years
Life expectancy for current male pensioner aged 60	27.0	26.9
Life expectancy for current female pensioner aged 60	30.4	30.3
Life expectancy for future male pensioner currently aged 40 from age 60	29.9	29.8
Life expectancy for future female pensioner currently aged 40 from age 60	31.7	31.6

These assumptions are governed by FRS 17 and do not reflect the assumptions used by the independent actuary in the triennial valuation as at 31 March 2007, which determined the Group's contribution rate for future years.

The amount recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit retirement benefit plan is as follows:

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Fair value of scheme assets	152.3	191.8
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(179.4)	(200.3)
Deficit in scheme	(27.1)	(8.5)
Related deferred tax asset	7.6	2.4
Liability recognised in the balance sheet	(19.5)	(6.1)

This amount is presented in pension liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

19. Pension commitments continued

Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account in respect of the defined benefit scheme are as follows:

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Interest cost	(13.4)	(11.7)
Expected return on scheme assets	12.1	13.0
Past service credit	10.9	-
	9.6	1.3

Of the credit for the year £10.9m credit (2008: £nil) has been included in distribution costs and an expense of £1.3m (2008: income of £1.3m) has been included in interest.

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations in the current period were as follows:

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
At 1 April	(200.3)	(219.6)
Interest cost	(13.4)	(11.7)
Actuarial gain	13.6	21.7
Past service credit	10.9	-
Benefits paid	9.8	9.3
At 31 March	(179.4)	(200.3)

Movements in the present value of fair value of scheme assets in the current period were as follows:

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
At 1 April	191.8	197.7
Expected return on scheme assets	12.1	13.0
Actuarial loss	(44.9)	(13.5)
Deficit payments	3.1	3.9
Benefits paid	(9.8)	(9.3)
At 31 March	152.3	191.8

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

19. Pension commitments continued

The analysis of the scheme assets and the expected rate of return at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	Expected return		Fair value	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	%	%	£m	£m
Gilts - fixed	4.0	4.6	52.5	81.3
Equities	7.6	8.2	70.5	89.2
Property	6.6	7.2	3.2	4.4
Corporate bonds	5.7	5.4	23.1	15.7
Cash	2.2	6.0	3.0	1.2
			152.3	191.8

EDF Energy plc group employs a building block approach in determining the long term rate of return on pension plan assets. Historical markets are studied and assets with higher volatility are assumed to generate higher returns consistent with widely accepted capital market principles. The assumed long term rate of return on assets is then derived by aggregating the expected return for each asset class over the actual asset allocation for ESPS as at 31 March 2009.

The actual return on scheme assets in the year was a loss of £32.8m (2008: £0.5m).

History of experience gains and losses are as follows:

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Fair value of scheme assets	152.3	191.8	197.7	195.5	161.1
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(179.4)	(200.3)	(219.6)	(216.9)	(195.3)
Deficit in the scheme	(27.1)	(8.5)	(21.9)	(21.4)	(34.2)

Experience adjustments on scheme liabilities:

Amount (£m)	(0.4)	(6.9)	(0.6)	(0.5)	5.2
Percentage of scheme liabilities (%)	0.2	3.4	0.3	0.2	2.7

Experience adjustments on scheme assets:

Amount (£m)	(44.9)	(13.6)	(6.9)	27.9	4.8
Percentage of scheme assets (%)	29.5	7.1	3.5	14.3	3.0

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

19. Pension commitments continued

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses since the adoption of FRS 17 is as follows:

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
At 1 April	8.4	2.5
Actuarial (loss)/gain	(31.3)	8.2
Deferred taxation	8.8	(2.3)
At 31 March	(14.1)	8.4

20. Notes to the cash flow statement

	2009	2008
	£m	£m
Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities		
Operating profit	254.4	255.1
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	57.1	50.3
Increase in debtors	(2.6)	(9.7)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(17.0)	75.1
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	1.3	(2.2)
Pension deficit payment	(3.1)	(3.9)
Pension past service credit	(10.9)	-
(Profit)/loss on sale of assets	(0.1)	0.6
Net cash flow from operating activities	279.1	365.3

21. Related parties

In accordance with FRS 8 'Related party disclosures', the Company is exempt from disclosing transactions with entities that are part of the Group or investees of the Group qualifying as related parties, as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of a parent, which prepares consolidated accounts which are publicly available.

22. Parent undertaking and controlling party

EDF Energy plc holds a 100% interest in EDF Energy Networks (EPN) plc and is considered to be the immediate parent company. EDF Energy plc heads the smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared which include the results of the Company. Copies of the consolidated financial statements may be obtained from the registered office shown on the contents page.

At 31 March 2009 Electricité de France SA (EDF), a company incorporated in France, is regarded by the Directors as the Company's ultimate parent company and controlling party. This is the largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. Copies of that Company's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from Electricité de France SA, 22-30 Avenue de Wagram, 75382, Paris, Cedex 08, France.