



EDF ENERGY PLC

Registered Number 2366852

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2008

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Directors

Vincent de Rivaz (Chief Executive)
Daniel Camus (Chairman)
Humphrey A E Cadoux-Hudson (Chief Financial Officer) (resigned 1 April 2009)
Thomas Kusterer (Chief Financial Officer) (appointed 1 April 2009)
Yann Laroche
G  rard Menjon (resigned 2 June 2009) (deceased)
Didier Calv  z

Company Secretary

Thibaut Brac de La Perri  re (resigned 2 April 2009)
Jean McDonald (appointed 2 April 2009)

Auditors

Deloitte LLP
2 New Street Square
London
EC4A 3BZ

Registered Office

40 Grosvenor Place
Victoria
London
SW1X 7EN

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008.

Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activities of EDF Energy plc and subsidiaries (together the "Group" or "EDF Energy") during the year continued to be the provision and supply of electricity and gas to commercial, residential and industrial customers, the provision of services relating to energy, including purchasing of fuel for power generation, the generation of electricity and the operation of public and private distribution networks. The Group will continue with these activities for the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, before taxation and associates, amounted to £239.2m (2007: £336.9m) and after taxation and contributions from associates to £169.5m (2007: £239.6m). Dividends paid during the year amounted to £90.0m (2007: £110.0m).

EDF Energy plc and its subsidiaries operates through three main divisions or branches. These are Customer and Energy, Networks and Corporate. The principal activities of these branches continue to be:

- Customer and Energy; the provision and supply of electricity and gas to commercial, residential and industrial customers, the provision of services relating to energy, including purchasing of fuel for power generation and the generation of electricity;
- Networks; the operation of both public distribution networks, private distribution networks and private finance initiative "PFI" contracts; and
- Corporate; the provision of support services including property, IT and sustainable solutions.

The Group will continue with these activities for the foreseeable future.

A summary of the key financial results are set out in the table below and are discussed in this section. Further detail of the results of the segments can be found in the segmental reporting note (note 4).

	Revenue		Operating (loss)/ profit	
	2008 £m	2007 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Customer and Energy	5,603.5	4,618.1	(102.9)	62.8
Networks	1,317.3	1,438.9	566.1	480.6
Other and eliminations	(284.4)	(297.4)	2.2	11.8
Group	6,636.4	5,759.6	465.4	555.2

Customer and Energy

In this period of high volatility in commodity and electricity prices, Customer and Energy have recorded a fall in operating profit from £62.8m to an operating loss of £102.9m. The underlying operating profit, excluding the revaluation of derivative contracts has increased from an operating loss in 2007 of £41.1m to an operating profit of £96.3m.

During 2008 EDF Energy rolled out a series of nationwide campaigns, increasing awareness and association of the brand with sustainability and the 2012 Olympics. As of 28 December 2008, EDF Energy had 4.087 million customers and 5.560 million customer accounts. It supplied 19.6 TWh of electricity to 3.429 million residential accounts, 276,107 SME accounts and 32.5 TWh of electricity to 196,795 major business accounts during 2008. It also had 1.632 million gas customer accounts to whom 30.3 TWh of gas were sold in 2008.

DIRECTORS' REPORT continued

2008 has seen extreme commodity prices volatility due to a strong correlation with gas prices and the limited interconnection capacities. Energy prices rose strongly during the first half of the year reflecting the steep rise in global oil prices, which in turn was driven by tight supply margins due to strong demand particularly from China. Since early July, energy prices have fallen sharply in line with other global energy prices reflecting deteriorating global economic conditions. However a depreciating UK pound has reduced the decline in energy prices compared to other global energy commodities. An efficient hedging strategy that smoothes market volatility is therefore a key competitive factor for all suppliers.

Following a rise in the wholesale markets in the second half of 2007, EDF Energy raised its prices by 7.9% for electricity and 12.9% for gas on 18 January 2008. This upward trend in wholesale costs continued in the first half of 2008 and further increases of 17% for electricity and 22% for gas were implemented on 25 July 2008. A fall in wholesale prices in 2009 led EDF Energy to announce price cuts on 13 February 2009 of up to 12.5% in electricity prices effective from 31 March 2009.

EDF Energy's strategy is to be vertically integrated. It has an objective to reduce the intensity of carbon dioxide emissions from its electricity production by 60% by 2020. In support of this, EDF Energy plans to develop a diverse generation mix that will include nuclear, renewable and fossil fuel generation.

In January 2008, work began on a new 1,300MW Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) power station at West Burton. It is being built using advanced technology and will provide an efficient and flexible power station that will contribute to our climate commitment to reduce the intensity of CO₂ emissions from electricity production by 2020. CCGT power generation is the most energy efficient and clean method of fossil fuel generation.

On 5 June 2008, a new joint venture with EDF Energies Nouvelles was announced, EDF Energy Renewables, which will be involved in the development, acquisition and operation of renewable energy assets, both on and offshore, in the UK.

As explained in more detail below, on 5 January 2009, British Energy became an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of EDF S.A. EDF Energy plc expects to benefit from possible synergies arising from the successful takeover. This investment should help secure affordable energy for our customers for the long term and is consistent with our previously stated support of nuclear energy. In addition, it helps enhance our position in the UK power generation market through an immediate acquisition of output and maximisation of the lives of the existing fleet where economic and safe to do so.

Networks

The Networks branch comprises Regulated Networks and Unregulated Networks. The operating profit increased during the year from £480.6m to £566.1m partly due to the provisions made relating to Metronet in 2007.

Regulated Networks maintain and operate public electricity networks within the London, South East and East of England areas. The networks are regulated by the Office for Gas and Electricity Markets ("OFGEM"). Through the Distribution Price Control Mechanism, OFGEM sets the tariffs that are allowed to be charged during the period that a licence is granted. EDF Energy's network covers over 29,000 km² and distributes 87 TWh of electricity annually through 47,000 km of overhead wires and 135,000 km of underground cables. EDF Energy is the largest distributor of electricity (by volume and regulated asset value) in the United Kingdom, distributing electricity to 8.0m customers.

Each distribution network operates under very different operating conditions with a concentrated urban network in London and a mix of rural and urban networks in the South and East of England. Regulated networks have to ensure there is a sufficient amount of investment in the network to support the load growth requirement of the customers and maintenance of the network.

Capital expenditure on regulated network assets increased from £504.3m to £570.4m during the year.

In 2008, regulated networks were able to increase profits due to an allowable tariff increase and unit growth. This increase was also due to greater efficiency within the branch and a concerted effort to reduce operating expenses.

DIRECTORS' REPORT continued

EDF Energy provides a wide range of commercial and technical solutions for infrastructure projects and a number of PFI asset infrastructure and electrical distribution networks projects including the Docklands Light Railway Lewisham Extension and the airports of Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted.

One of these contracts was Metronet, a 30-year Public-Private Partnership (PPP) contract with London Underground to maintain, renew and upgrade two thirds of London Underground Network's Infrastructure through its two infrastructure companies. The operation of Metronet consortium commenced in April 2003. As Metronet was not able to renegotiate a sufficient share of anticipated cost overruns on the contracts, the Directors of Metronet placed Metronet Rail SSL Holdings Limited and Metronet Rail BCV Holdings Limited into administration on 18 July 2007.

On 27 May 2008 the PPP contracts were transferred to a new Transport for London (TfL) entity with the surviving contractual terms between Metronet and Trans4m remaining with the companies in administration, soon to be put into liquidation. In 2007, EDF Energy provided for potential risk exposure to Metronet's liquidation.

EDF Energy also ran three Street Lighting PFI projects; Dorset, Ealing and Islington. Strategic reviews, following the decision to integrate Regulated Networks and Other Networks into a single branch, resulted in the decision to concentrate on core business and sell these projects. Preferred bidders were selected in November 2007. The companies were sold on 29 February 2008.

Long-term strategy and business objectives

In March 2008, five key ambitions were set for 2012.

Our key ambitions are:

- Safe for All
 - Measured through the number of days without harm to our employees, contractors and agency staff.
- Customers' Choice
 - Measured through retention of customers and networks' customer satisfaction.
- Sustainable Performance
 - Measured through reductions in CO2 emissions and volume of waste generated.
- High Performing People
 - Measured through employee engagement.
- Shareholder Expectation
 - Measured through earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation.

DIRECTORS' REPORT continued

The results for 2008 were:

Ambition	Measure	2008	Target	Performance against target
Safe for All	Zero harm - days without harm	259	220	39
Customers' Choice	Retention rate	82.8	82.6	0.2
	Customer satisfaction	64.7	71.0	(6.3)
Sustainable Performance	Delivery of company climate and social commitments *	7.0	8.0	(1.0)
High Performing People	Employee engagement	64.0	70.0	(6.0)

* This comprises 15 different indicators covering CO2 emissions, waste, employee participation, recycling, interaction with various stakeholders.

2008 saw the launch of a new set of objectives and hence no comparable prior year information is available.

Post balance sheet events

On 5 November 2008, Lake Acquisitions Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of EDF Energy (UK) Limited, the parent company of EDF Energy plc in the UK announced the terms of its Recommended Offers to acquire the entire issued and to be issued share capital of British Energy Group plc ("British Energy") other than the Special Share (being the special rights redeemable preference share of £1 held jointly by the Secretary of State of Her Majesty's Government ("HMG") and the Secretary of State for Scotland). On 5 January 2009 the Offers were declared wholly unconditional and British Energy became a subsidiary of EDF S.A, the "EDF Group".

Principal risks and uncertainties

The following is a discussion of the key risks facing the Group together with a summary of the Group's approach to managing those risks. The accounting basis for dealing with these risks is discussed in the accounting policy section below.

Margin risk

Margin price risk arises from the necessity to effectively forecast customer demand for gas, coal and electricity, and to adequately procure the various commodities at a price competitive enough to allow a favourable tariff proposition for our customers. Due to the vertically-integrated nature of the Group the electricity procured from the generation business provides a natural hedge for the electricity demand from the retail business. Any residual exposure to movements in the price of electricity, gas or coal is mitigated by entering into contracts and hedging options on the forward markets. Risk management is monitored through sensitivity analysis and stop loss per commodity and across commodity for the whole of EDF Energy consistently with its Group risks mandate.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its borrowings and deposits is managed principally through the use of fixed rate debt instruments and swap agreements. The Group's policy is to use derivatives to reduce exposure to short-term interest rates and not for speculative purposes.

Foreign currency risk

The Group's present exposure to foreign currency risk is limited to the currency exposure on the service of interest and capital on US dollar and euro denominated debt, the purchase of energy and EU emissions certificates, and other foreign currency denominated purchases in relation to the CCGT construction. The Group policy is to hedge/fix known currency exposures as they arise. The US dollar and euro currency swap agreements fix the sterling equivalent that will be required to service the interest and capital repayments of foreign currency debt instruments. The Group enters into forward currency purchase contracts to fix the sterling price for future foreign currency-denominated transactions.

DIRECTORS' REPORT continued

Credit risk

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables and amounts recoverable under long term contracts. The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Risk of loss is monitored through establishment of approved counterparties and maximum counterparty limits and minimum credit ratings.

The current economic environment increases the risk of our customers failing to pay their debts, however this risk is mitigated because the Group has no significant concentration of credit risk and with exposure spread over a large number of external counterparties and customers. Due to the nature of the Group's trading with other EDF Group companies, there are large trading balances with other Group companies, however these are not considered to be a risk because of parent company financial support.

Regulatory risk

There is a risk that the Networks regulated income stream will be significantly reduced because OFGEM base their calculations on risk free rates. This is linked to government securities which have reduced for other regulated industries. Potentially the rate could fall to a level that is below EDF Group requirements (including those associated with historical funding costs). Despite ongoing action plans to engage and lobby the regulatory authorities this risk remains critical to the profitability and cash flow of the Regulated Networks business.

Health and Safety risk

The health and safety of all our employees, contractors, agency staff and the public is a key risk given the nature of the Group's business. To minimise this risk, the Group is committed to creating a culture that views safe working as the only way of working and to reviewing all our processes and procedures to ensure they deliver this. Training is provided to managers to ensure they understand their responsibility for the safety of the employees that they set to work. In addition, a confidential helpline has been set up for the use of anyone within the organisation to help eradicate unsafe practices and safeguard our employees.

Directors and their interests

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

Daniel Camus	Chairman
Vincent de Rivaz	Chief Executive
Humphrey A E Cadoux-Hudson	Chief Financial Officer (resigned 1 April 2009)
Thomas Kusterer	Chief Financial Officer (appointed 1 April 2009)
Yann Laroche	
Gérard Menjon	(resigned 2 June 2009) (deceased)
Didier Calvez	

Humphrey Cadoux-Hudson is employed by and has a service contract with the Company. The remaining Directors are employed by and have service contracts with the ultimate parent company Electricité de France S.A ("EDF S.A".)

There are no contracts of significance during or at the end of the financial year in which a Director of the Company has a material interest.

None of the Directors who held office at the end of the financial year had any interests in the shares of the Company or any Group company that is required to be disclosed in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

There were qualifying third-party indemnity provisions in place for the benefit of one or more Directors of the Company during the financial year and at the date of approval of the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT continued

Political and charitable contributions

During the year, the Group made various charitable contributions totalling £2,798,747 (2007: £2,724,824) and no political contributions (2007: £nil).

Creditor's payment policy

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

- settle 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 December 2008, the Group had an average of 40 days (2007: 59 days) purchases outstanding in its trade creditors.

Employee involvement

The Group keeps its employees informed on matters affecting them. This is carried out in a number of ways, including formal and informal briefings, departmental meetings and regular reports in staff newsletters and on the Group intranet.

Equal opportunities

The Group is fully committed to ensuring that all current and potential future employees and customers are treated fairly and equally, regardless of their gender, marital status, disability, race, colour, nationality or ethnic origin. The Group provides equal opportunities for employment, training and development, having regard to particular aptitudes and abilities. In the event of employees becoming disabled during employment, where possible, assistance and retraining is given so that they may attain positions compatible with their ability.

Going concern

The Group manages its capital through focusing on its net debt which comprises borrowings including finance lease obligations and accrued interest, cash and cash equivalents (note 28) and derivative liabilities. Given that the Group is a 100%-owned subsidiary, any changes in capital structure are generally achieved via additional borrowings from its ultimate parent company or other companies within the EDF S.A group such as the additional bonds of €1,600m undertaken this year with another group company.

After making enquiries and reviewing cash flow forecasts and available facilities (note 30) for the next 12 months, the Directors have formed a judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This judgement has been formed, taking into account the principal risks and uncertainties that the Group faced and which have been outlined in more detail elsewhere in the Directors report. For this reason the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT continued

Auditors

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

1. so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditors are unaware; and
2. the Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself 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.

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board



Jean McDonald
Company Secretary
June 2009

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STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union. The financial statements are required by law to be properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and the Companies Act 1985.

International Accounting Standard 1 requires that financial statements present fairly for each financial year the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the International Accounting Standards Board's 'Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements'. In virtually all circumstances, a fair presentation will be achieved by compliance with all applicable IFRSs. However, Directors are also required to:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company, for safeguarding the assets, for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities and for the preparation of the Directors' Report which complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 1985.

The Directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge:

- a) 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 plc as at 31 December 2008; and
- b) the Directors' report includes a fair and true view of the development and performance of the business and the financial position of EDF Energy plc together with a description of its principal risks and uncertainties.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors



Thomas Kusterer

18 June 2009

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

EDF Energy plc is a wholly-owned subsidiary of EDF SA. EDF SA, which, 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. As the company has only debt securities listed on the London Stock Exchange, it is eligible for exemption from the Financial Service Authority's requirements to make corporate governance disclosures and from auditor review thereof, however the Directors have decided to provide disclosures which they consider would be valuable to readers, as set out below.

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, first 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 (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 2008 the Board conducted a self assessment of the systems of Internal Control in EDF Energy. This assessment enabled the Board to describe and evaluate 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.

Internal communication to employees concerning employee duties are communicated through job descriptions and their personal performance is evaluated through the Coaching for Performance programme. Each employee's bonus is a reflection of both the Company and their own department's performance, and is provided to employees via the Intranet on a monthly basis.

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 both 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 S.A.

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE continued

The Group 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.

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 S.A. 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 EDF Group Internal Control and Audit Policy requires, inter alia, the Chief Executive Officer of EDF Energy to provide an annual report to the Chairman of EDF SA on 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 MEMBERS OF EDF ENERGY PLC

We have audited the Consolidated and Company financial statements (the "financial statements") of EDF Energy plc for the year ended 31 December 2008 which comprise the Consolidated Income Statement, the Consolidated and Company Balance Sheets, the Consolidated and Company Cash Flow Statements, the Consolidated and Company Statements of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 46. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report 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 Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

The Directors' responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985 and, as regards the Group financial statements, Article 4 of the IAS Regulation. We also report to you whether, in our opinion, the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the Company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the other information contained in the Annual Report as described in the contents section and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any further information outside the Annual Report.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the Directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Group's and Company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

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 financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EDF ENERGY PLC continued

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, of the state of the Group's affairs as at 31 December 2008 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1985, of the state of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2008;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985 and, as regards the Group financial statements, Article 4 of the IAS Regulation; and
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

Deloitte LLP

Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
London

18 June 2009

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008**

	<i>Notes</i>	2008 £m	2007 £m
Continuing operations			
Revenue	5	6,636.4	5,759.6
Fuel, energy and related purchases	7	(4,264.8)	(3,524.3)
(Losses)/gains on derivative commodity contracts	6	(230.4)	103.9
Gross margin		2,141.2	2,339.2
Materials and contracting costs		(369.8)	(450.2)
Other operating expenses		(570.2)	(604.8)
Personnel expenses	9	(404.6)	(417.8)
Other operating income	5	19.2	8.9
Profit before depreciation, amortisation, tax and finance costs		815.8	875.3
Depreciation and amortisation	6	(350.4)	(320.1)
Operating profit		465.4	555.2
Investment revenue	5, 11	81.5	71.4
Finance costs	12	(307.7)	(289.7)
Profit before taxation and associates		239.2	336.9
Share of profit/(losses) of associates	21	13.4	(31.4)
Profit before taxation		252.6	305.5
Taxation	13	(83.1)	(65.9)
Profit for the financial year		169.5	239.6
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent	39	168.0	239.4
Minority interest	34	1.5	0.2
		169.5	239.6

BALANCE SHEETS
AT 31 DECEMBER 2008

	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		2008 £m	2007 £m (restated)	2008 £m	2007 £m (restated)
Non-current assets					
Goodwill	16	1,260.0	1,260.0	0.6	0.6
Other intangible assets	18	410.8	303.9	273.2	220.0
Property, plant and equipment	19	8,012.5	7,251.0	57.1	43.7
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	20	-	-	2,300.6	2,232.2
Interests in associates	21	58.4	57.6	-	-
Investments	23	1.5	0.7	-	-
Finance lease receivables	24	355.5	368.2	-	-
Deferred tax asset	33	-	-	120.0	-
Derivatives and other financial instruments	31	735.1	211.0	729.2	209.9
		10,833.8	9,452.4	3,480.7	2,706.4
Current assets					
Investments	23	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Inventories	25	275.4	148.1	213.2	80.3
Trade and other receivables	26	1,876.0	1,619.8	2,218.0	1,142.1
Current tax receivable		4.5	33.5	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	28	106.6	193.8	130.7	669.4
Finance lease receivables	24	38.1	40.7	-	-
Derivatives and other financial instruments	31	388.1	434.4	388.1	434.4
		2,689.2	2,470.8	2,950.5	2,326.7
Assets classified within disposal group	14	-	37.0	-	-
Total assets		13,523.0	11,960.2	6,431.2	5,033.1
Current liabilities					
Obligations under finance lease	35	(15.7)	(13.2)	-	-
Borrowings	30	(1,101.4)	(1,838.0)	(790.0)	(1,610.0)
Short-term provisions	32	(351.1)	(329.1)	(7.0)	(10.7)
Other liabilities	29	(1,659.0)	(1,523.8)	(1,133.3)	(1,009.1)
Derivatives and other financial instruments	31	(626.1)	(158.3)	(626.1)	(158.3)
		(3,753.3)	(3,862.4)	(2,556.4)	(2,788.1)
Non-current liabilities					
Obligations under finance lease	35	(286.0)	(306.2)	-	-
Borrowings	30	(3,895.5)	(2,260.2)	(2,000.2)	(367.1)
Deferred tax liability	33	(840.1)	(983.3)	-	(108.4)
Long-term provisions	32	(49.8)	(61.9)	(3.6)	(3.4)
Post-employment benefits provision	42	(140.0)	(202.4)	(11.8)	(15.6)
Other liabilities	29	(1,751.1)	(1,599.9)	-	-
Derivatives and other financial instruments	31	(608.2)	(122.7)	(599.5)	(95.6)
		(7,570.7)	(5,536.6)	(2,615.1)	(590.1)
Liabilities classified within disposal group	14	-	(28.6)	-	-
Total liabilities		(11,324.0)	(9,427.6)	(5,171.5)	(3,378.2)
Net assets		2,199.0	2,532.6	1,259.7	1,654.9

BALANCE SHEETS continued
AT 31 DECEMBER 2008

		GROUP		COMPANY	
		2008	2007	2008	2007
	<i>Notes</i>	£m	£m	£m	£m
Equity					
Share capital	37	1,296.6	1,296.6	1,296.6	1,296.6
Share premium account	38	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9
Capital and redemption reserves	38	21.9	21.1	13.6	13.0
Hedging reserve	40	(213.4)	200.5	(194.0)	224.0
Retained earnings	39	1,075.1	997.1	129.6	107.4
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		2,194.1	2,529.2	1,259.7	1,654.9
Minority interest	34	4.9	3.4	-	-
Total equity		2,199.0	2,532.6	1,259.7	1,654.9

The accounts on pages 15 to 82 were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 June 2009 and were signed on its behalf by:



Thomas Kusterer
Director

**CASH FLOW STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
	<i>Notes</i>	2008 £m	2007 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	41	553.4	867.3	(942.4)	674.1
Investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,088.3)	(801.0)	(27.8)	(10.3)
Purchase of intangible assets		(78.3)	(11.8)	(2.6)	(7.6)
Receipts of customer contribution		210.3	176.4	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		14.4	14.4	1.7	8.2
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary		14.1	-	15.7	-
Proceeds on disposal of assets under finance lease		19.8	-	-	-
Payments to increase share of associates		-	(32.0)	-	-
Repayment of loans		-	-	-	183.9
Increase/(decrease) in long-term receivables		2.7	(8.5)	-	2.0
Interest element of finance lease rental payments		(21.4)	(21.7)	-	-
Dividends received from investments		9.4	9.1	134.0	71.2
Interest received		35.4	24.3	99.6	92.8
Increase in finance lease receivable		36.1	3.5	-	-
Reclassified within disposal group		-	(3.9)	-	-
Change in accounting policy for joint venture		2.0	-	-	-
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(843.8)	(651.2)	220.6	340.2
Financing activities					
Dividends paid to equity holders of the parent		(90.0)	(110.0)	(90.0)	(110.0)
Repayment of obligations under finance leases		(17.8)	(16.7)	-	-
Proceeds from borrowings		1,331.0	545.2	1,331.0	414.7
Repayment of borrowings		(756.1)	(361.6)	(820.0)	-
Issuance of intra-group loans		-	-	(84.1)	-
Interest paid		(263.9)	(245.5)	(153.8)	(135.2)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		203.2	(188.6)	183.1	169.5
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(87.2)	27.5	(538.7)	1,183.8
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		193.8	166.3	669.4	(514.4)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	28	106.6	193.8	130.7	669.4

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital £m	Share Premium £m	Capital and Redemption Reserves £m	Hedging Reserve £m	Retained Earnings £m	Minority Interest £m	Total equity £m
At 1 January 2007	1,296.6	13.9	21.6	(545.1)	867.7	2.5	1,657.2
Net gains on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	1,057.9	-	-	1,057.9
Deferred taxation on net gains on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	(312.3)	-	-	(312.3)
Total income for the year recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	745.6	-	-	745.6
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	239.4	0.2	239.6
Total income for the year	-	-	-	745.6	239.4	0.2	985.2
Capital injection	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.7
Share scheme	-	-	(0.5)	-	-	-	(0.5)
Equity dividends	-	-	-	-	(110.0)	-	(110.0)
At 1 January 2008	1,296.6	13.9	21.1	200.5	997.1	3.4	2,532.6
Net losses on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	(574.9)	-	-	(574.9)
Deferred taxation on net losses on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	161.0	-	-	161.0
Total (loss)/income for the year recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	(413.9)	-	-	(413.9)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	168.0	1.5	169.5
Total (loss) /income for the year	-	-	-	(413.9)	168.0	1.5	(244.4)
Share scheme	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	0.8
Equity dividends	-	-	-	-	(90.0)	-	(90.0)
At 31 December 2008	1,296.6	13.9	21.9	(213.4)	1,075.1	4.9	2,199.0

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital £m	Share Premium £m	Capital and Redemption Reserves £m	Hedging Reserve £m	Retained Earnings £m	Total Equity £m
At 1 January 2007	1,296.6	13.9	13.1	(528.4)	95.3	890.5
Net gains on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	1,046.0	-	1,046.0
Deferred taxation on net gains on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	(293.6)	-	(293.6)
Share scheme	-	-	(0.1)	-	-	(0.1)
Total income for the year recognised directly in equity	-	-	(0.1)	752.4	-	752.3
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	122.1	122.1
Equity dividends	-	-	-	-	(110.0)	(110.0)
At 1 January 2008	1,296.6	13.9	13.0	224.0	107.4	1,654.9
Net losses on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	(580.5)	-	(580.5)
Deferred taxation on net losses on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	162.5	-	162.5
Total (loss)/income for the year recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	(418.0)	-	(418.0)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	112.2	112.2
Total (loss)/income for the year	-	-	-	(418.0)	112.2	(305.8)
Share scheme	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6
Equity dividends	-	-	-	-	(90.0)	(90.0)
At 31 December 2008	1,296.6	13.9	13.6	(194.0)	129.6	1,259.7

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General information

EDF Energy plc is a company incorporated in Great Britain under the Companies Act 1985. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of EDF Energy plc and its subsidiaries' (together the "Group" or "EDF Energy") operations and their principal activities are set out in note 4 and in the Directors' Report on pages 2 – 8.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates.

Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

At 1 January 2008 the Group adopted IFRIC 11- IFRS 2: Group and Treasury Share Transactions and IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements. No restatements have arisen out of the adoption of these interpretations. The Group has not implemented any amendments arising from the May 2008 Annual Improvements to IFRS. At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations were in issue but not yet effective and therefore not adopted:-

- The amendment to IFRS 1 relating to the cost of an investment on first time adoption.
- The amendment to IFRS 2 relating to vesting conditions and cancellations.
- The amendment to IFRS 3 - Business Combinations.
- The amendment to IFRS 5 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations.
- IFRS 8 Operating Segments.
- The amendment to IAS 1 relating to the statement of comprehensive income, the disclosure of puttable instruments and obligations arising under liquidation and the amendments arising from May 2008 Annual Improvements to IFRS.
- The amendment to IAS 23 Borrowing costs relating to qualifying assets.
- The amendment to IAS 27 relating to amendments arising under IFRS 3, the cost of an investment on first time adoption.
- The amendment to IAS 32 relating to puttable instruments and obligations arising on liquidation.
- The amendment to IAS 39 relating to the amendments for eligible hedged items.
- IFRIC 14 IAS 19 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction.
- IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate.
- IFRIC 16 Hedges of a net Investment in a Foreign Operation.
- IFRIC 17 Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners.
- IFRIC 18 Transfer of assets from customers
- Improvements to IFRS 2008.
- The amendment to IAS 39 and IFRS 7 relating to reclassification of financial instruments.

The Directors anticipate that the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations in future periods (with the exception of the amendment to IAS 23) will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Group, except to provide some additional disclosure. Due to the nature of the Group's activities, there will be some future capital expenditure on qualifying assets for which borrowing costs should be capitalised and there is likely to be a significant impact arising on adoption of IFRIC 18. A full exercise will be performed in 2009 to quantify the impact.

Change in accounting treatment for renewable obligations certificates ("ROCs")

During the year, the Group decided to change its accounting treatment for renewable obligation certificates to bring its treatment in line with the accounting for carbon certificates. The new treatment recognises purchased ROCs within intangible assets rather than inventory, and recognises a provision for ROCs requirements rather than a liability. At a Group level, this resulted in a decrease in inventory and an increase in intangible assets of £55.2m and a decrease in other liabilities and an increase in provisions of £103.6m in relation to the expected obligation at 31 December 2007. At a Company level, this resulted in a decrease in inventory and an increase in intangible assets of £55.2m at 31 December 2007. The 2007 figures have been restated where applicable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

2. Significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

In the current year the Group has adopted all applicable IFRS and Interpretations which have been endorsed by the EU (IFRS) and which are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2008. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for derivative financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) made up to 31 December each year.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an investee entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. All intercompany balances, and transactions, including unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated on consolidation. The carrying value of subsidiaries includes equity investment and long term loans to subsidiaries.

Minority interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Minority interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the minority's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination. Losses applicable to the minority in excess of the minority's interest in the subsidiary's equity are allocated against the interests of the Group except to the extent that the minority has a binding obligation and is able to make an additional investment to cover the losses.

No income statement is presented for EDF Energy plc (the Company) in accordance with the exemptions allowed by Section 230 of the Companies Act 1985. The profit dealt with in the Company for the year ended 31 December 2008 was £112.2m before dividends paid (2007: £122.1m).

Business combinations

The Group accounts for purchases of subsidiaries using the purchase method. The cost is measured as the total fair value on the date of acquisition of assets, liabilities and equity instruments given as consideration, plus any costs directly incurred in the purchase. The assets and liabilities acquired are measured at fair value on the date of acquisition, except for assets and liabilities that are classified as held for sale or in a disposal group in accordance with IFRS 5 Non Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, which are measured at fair value less costs of disposal.

Any minority interest in the acquired entity is initially measured at the minority proportion of the fair value of assets and liabilities recognised.

Goodwill arising on acquisition is recognised as an asset and initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. If, after reassessment, the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities exceeds the cost of the business combination, the excess is recognised immediately in the income statement.

The interest of minority shareholders in the acquiree is initially measured at the minority's proportion of the net fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised.

Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group is in a position to exercise significant influence, but not control or joint control, through participation in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

2. Significant accounting policies continued

Investments in associates continued

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Investments in associates are carried in the balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate less any impairment in the value of individual investments. Losses of the associates in excess of the Group's interest in those associates are not recognised.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the fair values of the identifiable net assets, of the associate at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill netted against the investment. Any deficiency of the cost of acquisition below the Group's share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the associate at the date of acquisition (i.e. discount on acquisition) is credited in the income statement in the period of acquisition.

Where a Group company transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the relevant associate. Losses may provide evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred in which case appropriate provision is made for impairment.

Interest in joint ventures

The Group's interests in its joint ventures are accounted for by proportionate consolidation, which involves recognising a proportionate share of the joint venture's assets, liabilities, income and expenses with similar items in the consolidated financial statements on a line-by-line basis.

Where the Group transacts with its jointly-controlled entities, unrealised profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the joint venture.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on consolidation represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary, associate or jointly controlled entity at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash generating units and these are tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement and is not reversed in a subsequent period.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets mainly consist of IT software. IT software is initially recognised at cost and is amortised over on a straight line basis over a useful economic life of 3-8 years.

Foreign currency translation

The functional and presentation currency of EDF Energy plc is pounds sterling. Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded in the functional currency rate at the rate on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the income statement.

In order to hedge its exposure to certain foreign exchange risks, the Group enters into forward contracts (see below for details of the Group's accounting policies in respect of such derivative financial instruments).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

2. Significant accounting policies continued

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue includes amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts, VAT and other sales-related taxes.

Energy Supply: Revenue is recognised on the basis of electricity and gas supplied during the period and is attributable to the continuing and acquired activities of supply of electricity and gas and the acquired activity of meter reading and related services. This includes an estimate of the sales value of units and therms supplied to customers between the date of the last meter reading and the year end, and the invoice value of other goods sold and services provided. Any unbilled revenue is included in trade receivables to the extent that it is considered recoverable, based on historical data.

Distribution: Revenue relating to Distribution Use of System (DUoS) charges is attributable to the continuing activity of electricity distribution. This includes an estimate of the sales value of units supplied to customers between the date of the last meter reading the year end. The fees paid by customers upon connection to the network (connection fees) are recorded as deferred income and transferred to sales over a period that depends on the useful life of the assets they contribute to.

Long-term contracts: Revenue from long-term contracts is recognised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy on construction contracts (see below).

Interest income: Interest income is recognised as the interest accrues (using the effective interest method that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Borrowing costs incurred relating to the construction or purchase of fixed assets is not capitalised and is charged to the income statement as incurred. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset and charged to income as follows:

Generation assets	–	Up to 20 years
Overhaul of generation assets	–	4 years
Overhead and underground lines	–	45 to 60 years
Network plant and buildings	–	20 to 60 years
Freehold land	–	Not depreciated
Other buildings		
-freehold	–	Up to 40 years
-leasehold	–	Lower of lease period or 40 years
Vehicles and mobile plant	–	5 to 10 years
Fixtures and equipment	–	3 to 8 years

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, over the term of the relevant lease.

Contributions received from third parties towards distribution network assets, which include capital grants, are credited to the balance sheet as deferred income on receipt and amortised to the income statement over the lives of the distribution network assets to which they relate.

Assets in the course of construction 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

2. Significant accounting policies continued

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. The Group must be committed to the sale which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition. The cost of raw materials, consumables and goods for resale is calculated using the weighted average cost basis. Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued using the cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable overheads based on a normal level of activity. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred in completion and disposal.

Provisions are made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

EU Emissions trading scheme and renewable obligations certificates

The Group recognises its free emissions allowances received under the National Allocation Plan at nil cost. Purchased emissions allowances are initially recognised at cost (purchase price) within intangible assets. A liability is recognised when the level of emissions exceeds the level of allowances granted. The liability is measured at the cost of purchased allowances up to the level of purchased allowances held, and then at the market price of allowances ruling at the balance sheet date. Movements are recognised within operating profit. Forward contracts for the purchase or sale of emissions allowances are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in the income statement.

The Group is obliged to sell a specific ratio of electricity sales volume to its customers, from renewable sources. This is achieved via generation from renewable sources or the through purchase of renewable obligation certificates ("ROCs"). Any purchased certificates are recognised at cost and included within intangible assets. Any ROCs obtained directly through renewable generation are carried at nil cost but reduce the Group's outstanding obligations to supply certificates. The Group recognises a provision for its obligation to supply certificates, based on the energy it supplies to customers. The intangible assets are surrendered, and the provision is released at the end of the compliance period reflecting the consumption of economic benefit. As a result no amortisation is recorded during the period.

Long term contracts

Where the outcome of a long term contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. This is normally recognised by the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that they have been agreed with the customer.

Where the outcome of a long term contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

2. Significant accounting policies continued

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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.

Arrangements containing a lease

In compliance with interpretation IFRIC 4, the Group identifies agreements which do not have the legal form of a lease but which convey the right to use an asset or group of specific assets to the purchaser. The purchaser in such arrangements benefits from a substantial share of the asset's production and payment is not dependent on production or market price.

Such arrangements are treated as leases, and analysed with reference to IAS 17 for classification as either operating or finance leases.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Group at their fair value or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability, with charges being recognised directly in the income statement.

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the minimum lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease, on a straight-line basis, using the net investment method, which recognises a constant periodic rate of return. When assets are leased out under an operating lease, assets are carried on the balance sheet based on the nature of the asset.

Taxation

The income tax expenses represent the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences arise from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

2. Significant accounting policies continued

Taxation continued

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis.

Retirement benefit costs

The Group operates defined benefit pension schemes. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised as income or expense when the net cumulative unrecognised actuarial gains or losses for each individual plan at the end of the previous reporting year exceeded 10% of the higher of the defined benefit obligation or the fair value of plan assets at that date. These gains or losses are recognised over the expected average remaining working lives of the employees participating in the plans. Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised on the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised actuarial gains and losses and unrecognised past service cost, and as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to unrecognised actuarial losses and past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the Group's balance sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at original invoice amount and are subsequently measured at fair value. An allowance is recognised in the income statement for irrecoverable amounts when there is evidence that the asset is impaired. The allowance is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the expected future cash flows from the asset.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and other short-term liquid investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

2. Significant accounting policies continued

Financial instruments continued

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities are classified according to the nature of the contractual obligations, and are based on the definition of liability. An equity instrument is a contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are initially measured at proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Foreign currency denominated bank loans and overdrafts are restated at closing exchange rates with any movements going through the income statement unless it is designated as a cash flow hedge. Any differences between the proceeds and the settlement/redemption of the borrowings are measured on an accrual basis and recognised over the life of the instrument.

Trade payables

Trade payables are measured at fair value.

Derivatives and other financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group's activities expose it to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices including sale and purchase prices of gas, coal and electricity.

The Group uses derivatives and other financial instruments to hedge its risks associated with price fluctuations relating to forecasted transactions and contractual obligations. Foreign currency risk arises from bonds which are denominated in foreign currencies and from foreign currency denominated commodity purchases such as coal and carbon. The Group's policy is to hedge/fix known currency exposures through currency swap and forward agreements that fix the Sterling equivalent that will be required to service the contractual obligation.

Commodity price risk arises from the forward purchases of gas, coal and electricity. When commodity contracts have been entered into as part of the Group's normal business activity, the Group seeks to classify them as "own use" contracts and outside the scope of IAS 39. This is achieved when:

- a physical delivery takes place under all such contracts;
- the volumes purchased or sold under the contracts correspond to the Group's operating requirements; and
- the contracts are not considered as written options as defined by the standard.

Commodity contracts not qualifying as 'own use' which also meet the definition of a derivative are within the scope of IAS 39. This includes both financial and non-financial contracts.

The use of derivatives and other financial instruments is governed by the Group's policies, approved by the Board of Directors. The Group does not use derivatives and other financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives and other financial instruments are measured at fair value on the contract date and are re-measured to fair value at subsequent reporting dates. Changes in the fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in the income statement as they arise. Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated as hedges of future cash flows are recognised directly in equity with any ineffective element being recognised immediately in the income statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

2. Significant accounting policies continued

Financial instruments continued

Hedge accounting

The Group designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as either fair value hedges or cash flow hedges.

At inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge, and on an on-going basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item.

Due to the vertically integrated nature of the Group the electricity demand from the retail business provides a natural hedge for the electricity procured from the generation business. Any residual exposure to movements in the price of electricity, gas or coal is mitigated by entering into contracts and hedging options on the forward markets. Risk of loss is mitigated through establishment of approved counterparties and maximum counterparty limits and minimum credit ratings.

Gains and losses on any contracts which have not been designated as cash flow hedges are credited/charged to the income statement in the period in which they arise.

The Group classifies hedges in the following categories:

Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognised in the line of the income statement relating to the hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedging relationship, the hedge instrument expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to profit or loss from that date.

Cash flow hedges

Gains and losses on gas, electricity and coal contracts designated as cash flow hedges are deferred and recognised in the income statement when the hedged transaction occurs.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are deferred in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Amounts deferred in equity are recycled in profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item is recognised in profit or loss, in the same line of the income statement as the recognised hedged item. However when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset or liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that time, any cumulative gain or loss deferred in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was deferred in equity is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

2. Significant accounting policies continued

Financial instruments continued

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or other host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contract, and the host contract is not carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Share-based payments

EDF Energy plc's ultimate parent company, EDF S.A, is listed on Euronext, the French stock exchange. Any share-based payments to employees are measured at fair value at the date the shares are issued. The fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes model, taking into account any preferential terms offered to staff such as discounts and free shares. Any share-based payments to employees which are not issued to employees but transferred (i.e. no additional share capital) and equity settled are valued at market value on date of announcement. Any contribution to the scheme is charged to the income statement in the period in which it arises, at the fair value determined, and apportioned in a straight-line basis over the vesting period. A corresponding amount is recognised as a capital contribution from EDF S.A within equity. Any repayment required to EDF S.A is measured at the market value of the period end and recognised as a liability and reduced capital contribution.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, some critical accounting judgements have been applied by management and some balances are based on estimates.

Revenue recognition

Turnover includes an estimate of the sales value of units supplied to customers between the date of the last meter reading and the year end. This is calculated by reference to data received through the settlement systems but not billed together with estimates of consumption not yet processed through settlements and selling price estimates. These statistics and estimates are sensitive to the assumptions used in determining the portion of sales not billed at the reporting date.

Revenue is valued at average pence per unit, and any unbilled revenue is treated as an unbilled debtor. Management adjust this figure based on a judgement of the likelihood of collecting the outstanding debt based on historical data.

Industry reconciliation process – fuel and energy purchases

The cost of electricity and gas purchases is reported in line with the latest settlement data provided by the industry system operators, which itself includes an inherent degree of estimation, depending on the maturity of that data. These industry processes allocate purchase volumes, and associated settlement costs, between suppliers based on a combination of estimated and metered customer consumption. Over time, as more actual reads become available and replace previous consumption estimates, so the allocation of volumes and costs between suppliers is updated through the industry reconciliation process, and becomes continually more accurate as a result.

Provisions

Provisions for liabilities are made where a liability exists but is uncertain in respect of amount or when the liability will fall due. Provisions are made against bad and doubtful debts as well as obsolete stock. Provision against debtors is estimated based on applying a percentage provision rate to the aged debt book at the end of each period. The provision rates are based on the comparison of historical rates of collection compared to billing data. Any over-statement or under-statement of the provision is essentially a timing difference to the actual write-off level. Provision is made against stock taking account of the age of the asset, using predefined formulae derived from actual experience.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty continued

Decommissioning provisions

The Group has provided for decommissioning its three power stations. These provisions are based on the experience of other companies within the EDF Group, adjusted for specific issues associated with each power station and are discounted. Expected future costs of decommissioning are monitored to ensure that the provision remains at an adequate level. Further information about decommissioning provisions can be found in note 32.

Pensions and other post-employment benefits

The pension deficit is calculated by independent qualified actuaries, based on actual payroll data and certain actuarial assumptions. These actuarial assumptions are made to model potential future costs and benefits and include; life expectancy, rates of returns on plan assets, inflation, discount rate and expected retirement age. These assumptions are reviewed on an annual basis and may change based on current market data. Changes in assumptions could lead to additional actuarial gains and losses being recognised. Further information is available about pensions in note 42.

Goodwill impairment

The impairment review for goodwill is based on the Group's medium-term plans and assumptions concerning discount rates. Further detail on the assumptions used in the calculation can be found in note 17.

Fair value of energy derivatives

The valuations of these derivatives are estimates based, where available, on published forward price curves. Where published information is not available, valuation techniques have been used to determine fair values.

The Group estimates fair values for the commodity contracts using tradable contract prices quoted in the active market and using valuation techniques reflecting market views. These are then discounted using the published LIBOR curve for the time value of money and adjusted for counterparty credit risk.

The Group considers that the UK market for commodity contracts including gas and electricity is active for up to two to three years forward, with reliable broker quotes and published prices available, therefore in this active period commodity contracts are valued at forward market prices as at 31 December. Outside the active period where liquidity in the market is low due to the available range of contract quotes limited to seasonal contracts, a number of interpolation/extrapolation methods are used based on market expectations.

Counter-party credit risk is applied to cover the risk of default by individual counterparties and the financial benefits of contracts. Credit ratings used are based on Standard & Poor's and Moody's published figures and applied to the net position by counterparty where the Group has a legal right and practice of net settlement. The majority of significant exposures are with BBB rated counterparties or better.

The main market-based drivers are power, gas and EU emissions trading allowances, which whilst not actively traded in the period, are derived from current future prices and from a long-term forecast. The contract capacity costs have been estimated using the terms of the contract, and the understanding gained of the relevant operating costs that will be passed through.

Fair values for foreign exchange derivatives and for interest rate derivatives have been determined with reference to closing market prices at 31 December. The Group has designated certain foreign exchange derivatives as fair value hedges. In each case, the risk being hedged is foreign exchange risk.

The Group has designated certain power, gas and coal derivatives as cash flow hedges of forecast transactions. In each case the risk being hedged is commodity price risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty continued

Financial lease arrangements

The Group accounts for some long-term contracts as financial lease arrangements. In order to evaluate these arrangements, detailed financial models have been drawn up, which include specific assumptions regarding margins on construction, operating costs and maintenance expenditure, as well as forecast capital expenditure, interest rates and inflation rates. Any changes in these assumptions would impact upon the profit recognition within the lease models.

4. Segment information

The Group's primary reporting format is business segments and its secondary format is geographical segments. The operating businesses are organised and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets.

Networks Branch: Transfer of electricity from where it is received in bulk, across the distribution systems and its delivery to consumers. It is also responsible for the operation, maintenance and expansion of private electrical distribution systems.

Customer and Energy Branch: includes the generation, purchase and supply of electricity to customers and purchase and supply of gas to customers.

Other: This primarily includes the provision of services to the Group, e.g. facilities, property and insurance. Any assets held for sale are included within Other.

Transfer prices between business segments are set on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Other significant non-cash expenses include share scheme granted during the period, fair valuation of derivative contracts, pension movements arising from changes in pension scheme, provision for impairment and other provisions.

The Group's geographical segment is determined by the location of the Group's assets and operations. All revenue, expense and transactions take place in the United Kingdom. Also all assets and liabilities are entirely in the United Kingdom and hence no separate tables have been disclosed for the geographical segment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

4. Segment information continued

Group segmental analysis 31 December 2008:

	Networks	Customer and Energy	Other	Total Operations
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Revenue				
Sales to external customers	1,038.6	5,581.4	16.4	6,636.4
Inter-segment sales	278.7	22.1	(300.8)	-
Segment revenue	1,317.3	5,603.5	(284.4)	6,636.4
Result				
Operating profit/(loss)	566.1	(102.9)	2.2	465.4
Investment revenue				81.5
Finance costs				(307.7)
Profit before taxation				239.2
Share of profits of associates				13.4
Taxation				(83.1)
Profit for the year from operations				169.5
Inter segment sales are made at prevailing market prices.				
Assets and liabilities				
Segment assets	6,937.5	3,438.8	3,088.3	13,464.6
Interests in associates	-	58.4	-	58.4
Total assets	6,937.5	3,497.2	3,088.3	13,523.0
Segment liabilities	(4,297.5)	(3,723.9)	(2,462.5)	(10,483.9)
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	(840.1)	(840.1)
Total liabilities	(4,297.5)	(3,723.9)	(3,302.6)	(11,324.0)
Other segment information				
Capital expenditure:				
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	(777.5)	(370.7)	(20.4)	(1,168.6)
Depreciation	(211.1)	(99.7)	(12.7)	(323.5)
Amortisation	(0.1)	(22.8)	(4.0)	(26.9)
Other significant non-cash items	(30.3)	(403.2)	12.3	(421.2)

Other significant non-cash items include expenses relating to share schemes, movement on provisions, gains and losses arising on fair valuation of assets, impairment of assets and reversal of impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

4. Segment information continued

Group segmental analysis 31 December 2007:

	Networks £m	Customer and Energy £m	Other £m	Total Operations £m
Revenue				
Sales to external customers	1,152.0	4,597.5	10.1	5,759.6
Inter-segment sales	286.9	20.6	(307.5)	-
Segment revenue	1,438.9	4,618.1	(297.4)	5,759.6
Result				
Operating profit	480.6	62.8	11.8	555.2
Investment revenue				71.4
Finance costs				(289.7)
Profit before taxation				336.9
Share of losses of associates				(31.4)
Taxation				(65.9)
Profit for the year from operations				239.6
Inter segment sales are made at prevailing market prices.				
Assets and liabilities				
Segment assets	6,407.5	3,598.1	1,897.0	11,902.6
Interests in associates	-	55.4	2.2	57.6
Total assets	6,407.5	3,653.5	1,899.2	11,960.2
Segment liabilities	(4,017.5)	(2,943.7)	(1,483.1)	(8,444.3)
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	(983.3)	(983.3)
Total liabilities	(4,017.5)	(2,943.7)	(2,466.4)	(9,427.6)
Other segment information				
Capital expenditure:				
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	(669.9)	(126.8)	(16.1)	(812.8)
Depreciation	(193.0)	(91.7)	(11.5)	(296.2)
Amortisation	(0.1)	(20.7)	(3.1)	(23.9)
Other significant non-cash items	(120.2)	(54.8)	(0.3)	(175.3)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

5. Revenue

An analysis of the Group's revenue is as follows:

	Year ended 2008 £m	Year ended 2007 £m
Sales of goods and services	6,566.7	5,639.6
Revenue from long-term contracts (note 27)	58.9	109.5
Property rental income	5.3	6.1
Other revenue	5.5	4.4
	6,636.4	5,759.6
Other operating income	19.2	8.9
Investment revenue (note 11)	81.5	71.4
Total revenue	6,737.1	5,839.9

Other operating income relates to the profit on disposal of non-current assets including the companies relating to the street lighting activities as per note 14.

Sales of goods and services include some element of uncertainty and estimates in the calculation. The estimates used can be validated after year-end through the existing settlement process. Such process takes up to 14 months post year-end. The effect of this in 2008 for items relating to earlier periods was to reduce reported revenue in the year by approximately £20.0m (2007: £73m).

Revenue excludes the gains arising on fair value of contracts under IAS 39.

6. Profit for the year

	2008 £m	2007 (restated) £m
Profit before taxation for the year has been arrived at after charging/(crediting) the following gains and losses:		
Net foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(5.2)	0.4
Research and development costs	6.3	7.0
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 19)	323.5	296.2
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 18)	26.9	23.9
Impairment of goodwill (note 16)	-	0.8
Staff costs (note 9)	404.6	417.8
Auditors' remuneration for audit services (see below)	1.1	1.1
Auditors' remuneration for non-audit services (see below)	0.8	0.4
Cost of inventories recognised as expense	729.5	545.2
Fair valuation of derivative commodity contracts	230.4	(103.9)
Fair valuation of derivative foreign exchange contracts	(10.1)	-
Operating lease rentals	40.3	31.5
Movement in bad debt provision (note 26)	36.9	35.5
Impairment losses recognised on trade receivables	58.4	41.4
Reversal of impairment losses recognised on trade receivables	(8.9)	(9.1)
Provision for impairment of financial assets and liabilities relating to:		
Metronet (before tax relief of £0.0m in 2008 (2007: £15.0m))	(11.0)	41.8
Provision for future costs associated with Metronet	(15.6)	-
Provision within associates for impairment of investment in Metronet	-	38.2

The 2007 profit for the year figure has been restated, where applicable, for the change in accounting policy for renewable obligations certificates as discussed in note 1.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

6. Profit for the year continued

The analysis of Auditors' remuneration is as follows:

	2008 £m	2007 £m
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's and Group accounts	0.3	0.2
The audit of the Company's subsidiaries pursuant to legislation	0.8	0.9
Total audit fees	1.1	1.1
Non-statutory interim review	0.1	0.1
Tax services	0.0	0.1
Other services pursuant to legislation	0.0	0.1
Services relating to corporate finance	0.1	0.0
Other assurance services	0.6	0.1
Total non-audit fees	0.8	0.4
Total fees	1.9	1.5

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for non-audit services to the Company are not required to be disclosed because the consolidated financial statements are required to disclose such fees on a consolidated basis.

7. Fuel, energy and related purchases

	2008 £m	2007 £m
Purchase of energy	3,424.1	2,796.7
Distribution and transmission	696.1	629.4
Carbon certificates	176.1	130.2
Release of onerous contracts and other provisions	(31.5)	(32.0)
Total fuel, energy and related purchases	4,264.8	3,524.3

8. Directors' emoluments

	2008 £m	2007 £m
Emoluments	1.5	1.2
	2008 Number	2007 Number
Members of defined benefit pension scheme	1	1
	2008 £m	2007 £m
Emoluments payable to the highest paid director were as follows:		
Aggregate emoluments	0.9	0.7

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

9. Personnel expenses

Staff costs arising in the year, including Directors' emoluments were as follows:

GROUP	2008 £m	2007 £m
Wages and salaries	452.5	420.5
Social security costs	39.6	36.4
Pension costs (note 42)	24.8	59.0
Cost of granting shares to employees	8.9	2.6
Less capitalised costs	(121.2)	(100.7)
	404.6	417.8

Capitalised staff costs mainly relate to the cost of employing staff for the purposes of extending the network. This includes managerial and technical staff to the extent that they are directly attributable to the improvement of the network. These costs have been included within network assets.

The monthly average number of employees, including Directors, during the year was as follows:

	2008 Number	2007 Number
Networks branch	4,843	4,974
Customer and Energy branch	7,423	7,016
Others	1,125	1,045
	13,391	13,035

COMPANY	2008 £m	2007 £m
Wages and salaries	82.2	80.1
Social security costs	8.5	8.3
Pension costs (note 42)	8.8	11.5
Share scheme	0.6	0.4
	100.1	100.3

The monthly average number of employees in the Company during the year was as follows:

	2008 Number	2007 Number
Management	317	314
Other staff	1,267	1,146
	1,584	1,460

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

10. Employee share offering

ACT 2007 scheme

On 30 August 2007 the ultimate parent company, EDF S.A announced Actions pour Tous (ACT) 2007, the Free Award Share Plan. This plan entitles all persons who, on 30 August 2007, were bound by an employment contract with EDF Energy or one of its subsidiaries, a free distribution of EDF S.A. ordinary shares in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the plan. Each beneficiary was notified of the number of shares, the vesting and holding periods applicable to them and had right of refusal of the plan.

Each employee who agreed to take part in the plan is guaranteed to receive 10 free shares. Over and above this, employees will receive an additional number of shares proportional to their salary, calculated on the basis of the actual June 2007 annual salary, excluding any other variable compensation items such as bonuses, profit sharing etc. The number of shares any one beneficiary can receive is capped at 50 shares.

The Award will become final and the beneficiaries will be issued the shares at the end of the vesting period of two years, if, at this date both the Performance and Presence criteria have been fulfilled. These criteria are:

- a) Performance Criteria: This is based on the EDF group meeting their EBITDA target over the period 2006-2008. On the date of the release of the annual consolidated results of EDF Group for the financial year 2008, it was announced that the EBITDA criteria had been fulfilled.
- b) Presence Criteria: Each beneficiary must be continuously bound by an employment contract with EDF Energy or one of its subsidiaries throughout the vesting period.

After this point the beneficiary is required to keep and not transfer the shares for the holding period relevant to them.

The table below shows the movements relating to the share scheme during the year.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January	(0.5)	-	(0.1)	-
Granted during the period	5.5	2.6	1.0	0.3
Revaluation	(4.2)	(3.1)	(0.3)	(0.4)
At 31 December (included within capital reserves)	0.8	(0.5)	0.6	(0.1)

The value of the shares granted during the period represents the charge in the income statement. This is accounted for at the share price (base price) on date of announcement of the plan being €72.50 or £48.99. At 31 December 2007, the liability was valued at the closing share of €81.48 or £59.75. During 2008, the EDF S.A Group purchased the shares in relation to the scheme at a price of €59.72 or £44.79. The liability at 31 December 2008 has been valued using this price. The difference represents the amount that has been debited to reserves during the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

10. Employee share offering continued

ERO 2008

As part of EDF's additional public offering in 2008, employees of the Group on 12 September 2008 were offered shares under two preferential schemes, collectively known as the Employee Reserved Offering 2008 (ERO 2008). The details and benefits of these offers are summarised below:

	Independent of Group savings plan	Within Group savings plan
Scheme name	Express2+	Maxi2
Company contribution up to £2,380:		
– 110%	-	Up to £552
– 25%	-	up to £9,220
Free shares – 1 for 2 1 for 4	up to 10 free shares up to £1,092.60	- up to £1,092.60
Credit holding period	2 years	5 years
Non-transferability period	2 years	2 years
Attribution of free shares	3 years	3 years
Sales price (£)	52.00	52.00

Each benefit granted to employees in this sale was measured and recorded at grant date in accordance with IFRIC 11 "IFRS 2- Group and Treasury Share Transactions"

- The valuation of the free shares took into consideration the period of the holding period and the dividends to be awarded during the holding period.
- Deferred payment terms were offered depending on the subscriber's options. For instance, depending on the scheme chosen, subscriptions could be paid up immediately upon award of the shares, or in three instalments over two years.

226,540 shares were purchased by employees of the Group. The corresponding Group expense was £2.7m of which £3.2m was cash settled and £0.5m was funded by EDF S.A. Therefore £0.5m has been reflected as a capital contribution (see note 38).

11. Investment revenue

	2008 £m	2007 £m
Interest on bank deposits	26.0	12.3
Income from investments	1.1	6.2
Pension scheme interest (note 42)	-	13.8
Finance income receivable under finance leases	36.0	33.1
Other finance income	3.1	6.0
Gain on foreign currency derivatives	10.1	-
Foreign exchange translation gains	5.2	-
Total investment revenue	81.5	71.4

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

12. Finance costs

	2008 £m	2007 £m
Interest on bank loans and overdrafts	14.9	100.6
Interest on bonds	146.9	123.8
Interest on other loans	105.6	25.6
Finance charges payable under finance leases	21.4	21.7
Unwinding of discount on provisions (note 32)	14.9	18.0
Pension scheme interest (note 42)	4.0	-
Total borrowing costs	307.7	289.7

13. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

(a) Analysis of tax charge in the year

Current tax	2008 £m	2007 £m
UK corporation tax	93.4	35.2
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(26.9)	6.5
Total current tax expense	66.5	41.7
Deferred tax	2008 £m	2007 £m
Current year	(24.5)	66.4
Adjustment in respect of previous years	41.1	(42.2)
Total deferred tax charge (note 33)	16.6	24.2
Income tax expense reported in income statement (note 13(b))	83.1	65.9

(b) The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the income statement as follows:

	2008 £m	2007 £m
Profit before tax and associates	239.2	336.9
Tax at the UK Corporation tax rate of 28.5% (2007: 30%)	68.2	101.1
Effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income	0.3	5.2
Adjustment to prior-year corporation tax charge	(26.9)	6.5
Adjustment to prior-year deferred tax charge	41.1	(42.2)
Current year effect of deferred tax rate change	0.4	(4.7)
Income tax expense reported in income statement	83.1	65.9

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

13. Tax on profit on ordinary activities continued

The effective rate of tax before special items and re-measurements including share of associates' tax for the year ended 31 December 2008 was 34.7%. This was an increase from the equivalent effective rate of 19.6% in the year ended 31 December 2007. In 2007, as a consequence of the substantial enactment of the Finance Bill 2007, there was a change in the underlying rate of mainstream corporation tax which resulted in a prior year tax credit. In 2008, a tax credit arose following the favourable outcome of audits by HMRC however this was more than offset by additional deferred tax charges arising from the phasing out of Industrial Buildings Allowances.

In the current year a deferred tax credit of £161.0m (2007: charge of £312.3m) has been recognised in equity which relates to losses arising on derivative instruments which have been included as cash flow hedges under IAS 39.

14. Disposal of subsidiaries

On 29 February 2008, the Group disposed of the companies relating to its PFI street lighting contracts. These companies had been recognised as a disposal group for sale at 31 December 2007. All consideration was received in cash.

These companies contributed a loss of £2.9m to net income in 2008 (2007: £0.8m) prior to their disposal. The activities have not been included as discontinued activities because there is no significant impact on the Group's activities arising from the sale.

The net assets of the disposal group at the date of disposal and at 31 December 2007 were as follows:

	29 February 2008 £m	31 December 2007 £m
Property, plant and equipment	0.2	0.2
Long-term receivables	22.1	20.4
Inventory	6.6	7.8
Trade receivables	9.2	4.7
Cash	1.6	3.9
Total assets	39.7	37.0
Other liabilities	(3.5)	(4.7)
Borrowings	(25.8)	(23.9)
Total liabilities	(29.3)	(28.6)
Net assets	10.4	8.4
Gain on disposal	3.7	
Total consideration	14.1	
Net cash inflow arising on disposal:		
Cash consideration	14.1	
Cash and cash equivalents disposed of	(1.6)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

15. Dividends

	2008 £m	2007 £m
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the period (note 39):		
Interim dividend paid	90.0	110.0
	90.0	110.0

The dividend per share in 2008 for the Group and the Company was 4.05p per share (2007: 4.95p).

16. Goodwill

GROUP	£m
Cost	
At 1 January 2007	1,260.8
Impairment (note 17)	(0.8)
At 1 January 2008 and 31 December 2008	1,260.0
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2008	1,260.0
At 31 December 2007	1,260.0
COMPANY	£m
Cost	
At 1 January 2007	0.6
At 1 January 2008 and 31 December 2008	0.6
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2008	0.6
At 31 December 2007	0.6

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

17. Impairment testing of goodwill

	2008 £m	2007 £m
Allocation of goodwill to branches		
Customer and Energy branch	1,142.2	1,142.2
Networks branch	117.2	117.2
Corporate branch	0.6	0.6
Total goodwill	1,260.0	1,260.0

During the year, impairment testing has been carried out at a cash-generating unit ("CGU") level, based on fair value less costs to sell where available or value in use where comparable market data is not published. In determining fair value, recent published analyst reports on comparable companies have been used. Where value in use has been calculated, this is based on the Group's five-year medium-term plans. An estimated growth rate of 2.9% is used, which is based on current information and industry norms. These medium-term plans are based on pre-tax discounted cash flows, using discount rates of between 9.4% - 11.3%. Other assumptions applied to each CGU are detailed below.

Customers and Energy

The impairment review was performed based on the value in use model, and also based on fair values. Market analysis of comparable companies gives multiples for generation plant and customer energy accounts which were applied to the CGU's assets.

Networks

The impairment review for regulated activities was based on fair value calculated as a premium on the regulated asset value (RAV). For other activities a value in use was calculated based on the five-year medium-term plan. An impairment of £0.8m was recognised during the prior year to write off all the goodwill recognised in connection with a previous acquisition by one of the Company's subsidiary companies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

18. Other intangible assets

GROUP	EU Emissions trading certificates £m	Renewable obligations certificates £m	IT software £m	Total £m
Cost				
At 1 January 2007 (restated)	158.4	65.0	219.9	443.3
Additions	145.5	55.2	11.8	212.5
Disposals	(158.4)	(65.0)	(0.2)	(223.6)
At 1 January 2008 (restated)	145.5	55.2	231.5	432.2
Additions	182.4	73.8	79.7	335.9
Transfers	-	-	2.6	2.6
Disposals	(145.5)	(55.2)	(4.1)	(204.8)
At 31 December 2008	182.4	73.8	309.7	565.9
Amortisation				
At 1 January 2007	-	-	(104.6)	(104.6)
Charge for the year	-	-	(23.9)	(23.9)
Disposals	-	-	0.2	0.2
At 1 January 2008	-	-	(128.3)	(128.3)
Charge for the year	-	-	(26.9)	(26.9)
Disposals	-	-	0.1	0.1
At 31 December 2008	-	-	(155.1)	(155.1)
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2008	182.4	73.8	154.6	410.8
At 31 December 2007	145.5	55.2	103.2	303.9

The disposal of the EU Emissions trading certificates and the renewable obligations certificates relates to the surrender of the certificates on the settlement date for the compliance period.

The 2007 intangible asset figure has been restated for the change in accounting policy for renewable obligations certificates as discussed in note 1.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

18. Other intangible assets continued

COMPANY	EU Emissions trading certificates £m	Renewable obligations certificates £m	IT software £m	Total £m
Cost				
At 1 January 2007 (restated)	158.4	65.0	35.9	259.3
Additions	145.5	55.2	7.6	208.3
Disposals	(158.4)	(65.0)	-	(223.4)
At 1 January 2008 (restated)	145.5	55.2	43.5	244.2
Additions	182.4	73.8	2.6	258.8
Transfer	-	-	2.6	2.6
Disposals	(145.5)	(55.2)	-	(200.7)
At 31 December 2008	182.4	73.8	48.7	304.9
Amortisation				
At 1 January 2007	-	-	(18.0)	(18.0)
Charge for the year	-	-	(6.2)	(6.2)
At 1 January 2008	-	-	(24.2)	(24.2)
Charge for the year	-	-	(7.5)	(7.5)
At 31 December 2008	-	-	(31.7)	(31.7)
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2008	182.4	73.8	17.0	273.2
At 31 December 2007	145.5	55.2	19.3	220.0

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

19. Property, plant and equipment

GROUP	Land and Buildings	Network Assets	Generation Assets	Motor Vehicles	Equipment and fittings	Assets in the course of construction	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cost							
At 1 January 2007	433.3	6,365.9	1,404.8	39.7	323.1	61.1	8,627.9
Additions	49.7	585.4	-	-	12.8	153.1	801.0
Transfers	8.7	25.0	55.9	11.4	17.8	(118.8)	-
Transfers to assets held within disposal group	-	-	-	(0.2)	(0.3)	-	(0.5)
Disposals	(0.9)	(40.2)	-	(7.5)	(4.8)	(0.4)	(53.8)
At 1 January 2008	490.8	6,936.1	1,460.7	43.4	348.6	95.0	9,374.6
Additions	31.9	718.0	-	-	33.1	305.9	1,088.9
Transfers	6.5	(11.3)	88.6	16.3	38.4	(141.1)	(2.6)
Reclassification	0.7	-	5.4	-	-	-	6.1
Disposals	(0.7)	(14.0)	-	(5.7)	(2.5)	-	(22.9)
At 31 December 2008	529.2	7,628.8	1,554.7	54.0	417.6	259.8	10,444.1
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2007	(121.3)	(1,138.1)	(362.0)	(8.1)	(248.1)	-	(1,877.6)
Charge for the year	(6.0)	(166.0)	(88.1)	(8.1)	(28.0)	-	(296.2)
Transfers	0.4	(5.2)	(0.3)	-	5.1	-	-
Transfers to assets held for sale	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.3
Disposals	-	37.2	0.3	7.5	4.9	-	49.9
At 1 January 2008	(126.9)	(1,272.1)	(450.1)	(8.6)	(265.9)		(2,123.6)
Charge for the year	(7.1)	(177.1)	(97.9)	(9.2)	(32.2)	-	(323.5)
Transfers	(0.9)	0.9	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	(0.6)	-	(4.3)	-	-	-	(4.9)
Disposals	0.6	13.8	-	5.4	0.6	-	20.4
At 31 December 2008	(134.9)	(1,434.5)	(552.3)	(12.4)	(297.5)	-	(2,431.6)
Carrying amount							
At 31 December 2008	394.3	6,194.3	1,002.4	41.6	120.1	259.8	8,012.5
At 31 December 2007	363.9	5,664.0	1,010.6	34.8	82.7	95.0	7,251.0

The carrying amount of the Group's generation assets includes an amount of £215.0m (2007: £257.3m) in respect of assets held under finance leases.

The reclassification of property, plant and equipment relates to the change in accounting for one of our joint ventures from equity accounting to proportional consolidation (see note 21).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

19. Property, plant and equipment continued

COMPANY	Land and Buildings	Equipment and fittings	Assets in the course of construction	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cost				
At 1 January 2007	14.8	63.8	4.1	82.7
Additions	-	-	15.4	15.4
Transfers	(7.0)	13.5	(6.5)	-
Disposals	-	(2.8)	-	(2.8)
At 1 January 2008	7.8	74.5	13.0	95.3
Additions	-	-	27.8	27.8
Transfers	3.9	19.2	(25.7)	(2.6)
Disposals	-	(1.7)	-	(1.7)
At 31 December 2008	11.7	92.0	15.1	118.8
	Land and Buildings	Equipment and fittings	Assets in the course of construction	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2007	(2.0)	(35.7)	-	(37.7)
Charge for the year	-	(9.5)	-	(9.5)
Disposals	-	(4.4)	-	(4.4)
At 1 January 2008	(2.0)	(49.6)	-	(51.6)
Charge for the year	(0.5)	(9.6)	-	(10.1)
At 31 December 2008	(2.5)	(59.2)	-	(61.7)
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2008	9.2	32.8	15.1	57.1
At 31 December 2007	5.8	24.9	13.0	43.7

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

20. Investments in subsidiary undertakings

COMPANY	Shares £m	Loans £m	Total £m
At 1 January 2008	570.3	1,661.9	2,232.2
Increase in investments	4.2	79.9	84.1
Repayments of loans	-	(15.7)	(15.7)
At 31 December 2008	574.5	1,726.1	2,300.6

Details on movements in loans are as follows:

	Balance at 1 January 2008 £m	Increase in loans £m	Decrease in loans £m	Balance at 31 December 2008 £m
Loans to EDF Energy Networks (SPN) plc	0.2	22.2	-	22.4
Loans to EDF Energy Networks (EPN) plc	-	38.4	-	38.4
Loans to EDF Energy Networks (LPN) plc	-	19.3	-	19.3
Loans to EDF Energy (Services) Limited	12.2	-	(12.2)	-
Loans to EDF Energy Transport (Services) Limited	0.6	-	(0.6)	-
Loans to EDF Energy 1 Limited	41.0	-	-	41.0
Loans to EDF Energy (Energy Branch) plc	171.0	-	-	171.0
Loans to West Burton Property Limited	383.8	-	-	383.8
Loans to EDF Energy Customers plc	105.7	-	-	105.7
Loans to CSW Investments	439.0	-	-	439.0
Loans to Deltabrand Limited	499.9	-	-	499.9
Loans to Kirkheaton Wind Limited	4.2	-	(0.4)	3.8
Loans to High Hedley Limited	0.8	-	-	0.8
Loans to EDF Energy Development plc	1.0	-	-	1.0
Loans to EDF Energy Powerlink Limited	2.5	-	(2.5)	-
	1,661.9	79.9	(15.7)	1,726.1

Accounts of all subsidiary companies are consolidated. The principal undertakings at 31 December 2008, which are incorporated in Great Britain and are registered and operate in England and Wales (unless otherwise stated), are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Proportion of ownership interest %	Proportion of voting power held %	Principal activity
CSW Investments*	100%	100%	Holding company
Deltabrand Limited	100%	100%	Holding company
EDF Energy Homephone Limited	100%	100%	Telecoms retailing
West Burton Property Limited*	100%	100%	Power generation
Deletopicnic Limited	100%	100%	Holding company
EDF Energy Customer Field Services (Data) Limited *	100%	100%	Meter reading and related services
EDF Energy Customer Field Services (Metering) Limited *	100%	100%	Meter operations and related services
EDF Energy (Asset Management) Limited *	100%	100%	Investment company
EDF Energy (Contract Services) Limited *	100%	100%	Maintenance of distribution networks
EDF Energy (Energy Branch) plc	100%	100%	Holding company
EDF Energy (Enterprises) Limited	100%	100%	Investment in projects

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

20. Investments in subsidiary undertakings continued

Name of subsidiary	Proportion of ownership interest %	Proportion of voting power held %	Principal activity
EDF Energy (London Heat & Power) Limited *	100%	100%	Generation and supply of electricity and heat
EDF Energy (Metro Holdings) Limited *	100%	100%	Investment company
EDF Energy (Northern Offshore Wind) Limited*	100%	100%	Development of generation and supply
EDF Energy (Powerlink Holdings) Limited *	100%	100%	Investment company
EDF Energy (Projects) Limited *	100%	100%	Investment company
EDF Energy (Services) Limited	100%	100%	Electricity distribution project
EDF Energy (South East) plc *	100%	100%	Holding company
EDF Energy (South Eastern Services) Limited *	100%	100%	Property management
EDF Energy (Sutton Bridge Holdings) Limited *	100%	100%	Investment in power generation company
EDF Energy (Sutton Bridge Power) *	100%	100%	Provision and supply of electricity generation
EDF Energy (Transport Services) Limited	100%	100%	Provision and supply of transport services
EDF Energy (West Burton Power) Limited*	100%	100%	Power generation
EDF Energy Networks (EPN) plc	100%	100%	Management of distribution network
EDF Energy Networks (LPN) plc	100%	100%	Management of distribution network
EDF Energy Networks (SPN) plc *	100%	100%	Management of distribution network
EDF Energy Networks Limited	100%	100%	Maintenance of distribution networks
High Hedley Hope Wind Limited*	100%	100%	Renewable power generation
Kirkheaton Wind Limited*	75%	75%	Renewable power generation
EDF Energy Customers plc *	100%	100%	Electricity retailing
London ESCO Limited *	100%	100%	Renewable energy projects
EDF Insurance Limited (Guernsey)	100%	100%	Insurance
SEEBOARD Energy Gas Limited*	100%	100%	Gas supply
SEEBOARD Energy Limited*	100%	100%	Energy supply
EDF Energy (Development) plc *	100%	100%	Holding company
London Power SB Limited*	100%	100%	Investment in power generation company
Longfield Insurance Company Limited* (Isle of Man)	100%	100%	Insurance
Norfolk Offshore Wind Limited *	100%	100%	Development of generation and supply
EDF Energy Contracting Limited *	100%	100%	Electrical contracting
London Power SB Limited*	100%	100%	Investment in power generation company
EDF Energy Powerlink Limited*	80%	80%	Asset management
Sutton Bridge Financing Limited* (Cayman Islands)	100%	100%	Financial activities
Sutton Bridge Investors *	100%	100%	Investment in power generation company
The Barkantine Heat & Power Company Limited*	100%	100%	Generation and supply of electricity and heat
EDF Energy 1 Limited	100%	100%	Marketing and supply of electricity and gas

* Held indirectly

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

21. Interests in associates

	2008 £m	2007 £m
Cost of investment in associates	10.1	81.1
Share of post-acquisition gains net of dividend	48.3	64.7
Total investment	58.4	145.8
Provision for impairment	-	(88.2)
Carrying value of associates	58.4	57.6

	2008 £m	2007 £m
Aggregated amounts relating to associates:		
Total assets	95.0	618.9
Total liabilities	(36.6)	(561.3)
Revenues	334.0	137.8
Profit / (loss)	13.4	(31.4)

Details of the Group's associates at 31 December 2008 are as follows:

Name of associate	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest %	Proportion of voting power held %	Method used to account for investment
Barking Power Limited	Great Britain	18.6%	25%	Equity

All associates are held indirectly.

On 18 July 2007, two of the Group's associates, Metronet Rail BCV Limited and Metronet Rail SSL Limited, entered administration as they were unable to negotiate sufficient cost over-runs from LUL on their contracts. On May 27, 2008 the PPP contracts were transferred to a new Transport for London (TfL) entity with the surviving contractual terms between Metronet and Trans4m remaining with the companies in administration, soon to be put into liquidation. In 2007, the book value of the associates was written down to zero, and at 31 December 2008, they are no longer considered associates due to the restrictions on the Group being able to exert any influence since the entities entered administration.

During the year, it was decided to change the accounting in relation to Thames Valley Power Limited from equity accounted to proportional consolidation in line with the accounting for other joint venture entities. No restatement has been made to prior year figures on the basis of materiality.

22. Interests in joint ventures

The Group has the following interests in joint ventures:

Name of joint venture	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest %	Proportion of voting power held %
Power Asset Development Company Limited	Great Britain	50.0%	50.0%
Trans4m Limited	Great Britain	25.0%	25.0%
SABCO	Unincorporated	50.0%	50.0%
SOLVe	Unincorporated	50.0%	50.0%
MUJV Limited	Great Britain	49.9%	49.9%
Thames Valley Power Limited	Great Britain	50.0%	50.0%
EDF Energy Renewables Limited	Great Britain	50.0%	50.0%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

22. Interests in joint ventures continued

The share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint ventures which are included in the consolidated financial statements, via proportionate consolidation, are as follows:

	2008 £m	2007 £m
Current assets	84.4	21.3
Non-current assets	123.5	70.1
	207.9	91.4
Current liabilities	(96.6)	(23.6)
Non-current liabilities	(94.9)	(59.5)
	16.4	8.3
Revenue	16.6	111.6
Cost of sales	(4.8)	(96.8)
Administrative expenses	(7.3)	(4.7)
Finance costs	(4.9)	(4.5)
(Loss)/gain before income tax	(0.4)	5.6
Income tax credit	0.2	1.0
Net (loss)/profit	(0.2)	6.6

The Group's share in Trans4m Limited (trading as "Metronet Alliance") is accounted for as a joint venture because there is joint control, evidenced by the requirement for unanimous consent of all four venturers for the strategic and operating decisions of the company. Since Metronet entered administration, Trans4m Limited has ceased trading.

23. Investments

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2008 £m	2007 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Loans receivable carried at amortised cost				
Amounts receivable from joint ventures	1.0	0.6	-	-
Other receivables	-	0.1	-	-
Investment carried at cost				
Investment in Marine Current Turbines	0.2	-	-	-
Investment in City Greenwich Lewisham Rail link plc	0.3	-	-	-
Total non-current investments	1.5	0.7	-	-
Investment carried at cost				
Investment in London & Continental Railways	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total current investments	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.5

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

23. Investments continued

Investments include equity investments and loans in other companies where the Group does not exercise significant influence or control.

The amounts receivable from joint ventures is carried net of a £2.0m provision for impairment (2007: £5.0m). The other investments are carried at cost because there is no active market and their fair value cannot be reliably measured.

24. Finance lease receivables

The Group is involved with several long-term contracts for the construction of assets which will be transferred at the end of the concession to third parties. These contracts have been accounted for as finance lease contracts in accordance with IFRIC 4. Future minimum lease receipts under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

	Minimum lease payments		Net investment in finance leases	
	2008 £m	2007 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Amounts receivable under finance leases:				
Within one year	53.2	57.5	38.1	40.7
After one year but not more than five years	190.7	276.2	181.3	185.4
More than five years	2,229.4	2,845.8	174.2	182.8
	2,473.3	3,179.5	393.6	408.9
Less: Unearned future finance income on finance leases	(2,079.7)	(2,770.6)	n/a	n/a
Present value of minimum lease payments receivable	393.6	408.9	393.6	408.9
Analysed as:				
Current finance lease receivables (recoverable after more than 12 months)			38.1	40.7
Non-current finance lease receivables (recoverable after more than 12 months)			355.5	368.2
			393.6	408.9

An average effective rate of return of 8.8% (2007: 8.8%) is generated by the finance lease debtors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

25. Inventories

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2008 £m	2007 £m (restated)	2008 £m	2007 £m (restated)
Raw materials and consumables	234.4	110.8	203.5	77.6
Levy exemptions certificate	9.7	2.7	9.7	2.7
Work in progress	31.3	34.6	-	-
	275.4	148.1	213.2	80.3

None of the inventories has any exposure to changes in interest rate in the current or the preceding year.

The 2007 inventory figure has been restated for the change in accounting policy for renewable obligations certificates as discussed in note 1.

26. Trade and other receivables

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2008 £m	2007 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Trade receivables (i)	932.1	801.7	35.6	116.5
Allowance for doubtful debts (ii)	(129.4)	(166.6)	-	-
Amounts due under long-term contracts (note 27)	22.8	16.7	-	-
Unbilled revenue	802.7	650.8	-	-
Amounts owed by other group companies	232.6	233.0	2,045.0	674.2
Corporation tax (Group payments)	-	-	117.0	339.1
Other debtors	9.8	78.5	20.4	12.3
Pension reimbursement rights asset (note 42)	5.4	5.7	-	-
	1,876.0	1,619.8	2,218.0	1,142.1

i. The majority of trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 14-day terms for residential customers. Interest is applied to major accounts when the accounts become overdue. For further information relating to related party receivables, refer to note 44. The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value.

ii. Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2008 £m	2007 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Opening balance	166.6	74.2	-	0.1
Amounts recovered during the year	(2.9)	(4.3)	-	-
Write off of balances relating to Metronet	(71.2)	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in allowance recognised in profit or loss	36.9	96.7	-	(0.1)
Balance at end of year	129.4	166.6	-	-

In 2007, the increase in allowance recognised in profit or loss included a provision of £71.2m in relation to the activities of Metronet which were subsequently written off in 2008.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

26. Trade and other receivables continued

Included within the Group's trade receivables balance are debtors with a carrying value of £477.9m (2007: £405.7m) which are overdue at the reporting date. The average age of these debts is 94 days (2007: 106 days). The Company has £0.5m of overdue balances (2007: £2.7m) with an average age of 53 days (2007: 1,027 days). Provisions have been established against these balances to the extent that they are not considered recoverable, and in accordance with the Group's policy on bad debt provisioning. See note 43 for further details on bad debt provisions and credit risks.

27. Long-term contracts

	GROUP	
	2008 £m	2007 £m
Contracts in progress at balance sheet date:		
Amounts due from contract customers included in trade and other receivables (note 26)	22.8	16.7
Amounts due to contract customers included in other liabilities (note 29)	(79.4)	(61.3)
	(56.6)	(44.6)
Contract costs incurred plus recognised profits less recognised losses to date	559.5	499.7
Less: progress billings	(616.1)	(544.3)
	(56.6)	(44.6)

There are a number of long-term PFI and PPP contracts within the Group. The Powerlink contract which ends in 2028 is part of a PFI consortium which includes the refurbishment of the legacy infrastructure assets for London Underground. The Allenby contract is a PFI electrical infrastructure contract with the Ministry of Defence, ending in 2041. Inflation rate risk arises from these long-term contracts because revenue streams are generally based on the retail price index and index of average earnings, but costs generally rise based on the construction price index.

Revenue under long-term contracts amounted to £58.9m in 2008, and £109.5m in 2007.

There are no such long-term contracts within the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

28. Cash and cash equivalents

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cash at bank and in hand	0.4	118.1	104.7	667.5
Short-term deposits	106.2	75.7	26.0	1.9
	106.6	193.8	130.7	669.4

Cash at bank and in hand earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is £106.6m (2007: £193.8m).

At 31 December 2008, the Group had available £1,051m (2007: £687.2m) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities in respect of which all conditions precedent had been met. The Group cash balance includes £47.1m (2007: £48.3m) of cash which must be maintained as a minimum cash balance in some entities, in accordance with contractual obligations with financial institutions. There were no restrictions in place over the Company's cash balances in 2008 or 2007, and amounts owed, shown above, are repayable on demand.

29. Other liabilities

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	£m	£m	£m	£m
		(restated)		
Trade creditors	971.7	857.8	748.1	645.7
Amounts due under long-term contracts (note 27)	79.4	61.3	-	-
Other payables	422.4	409.9	26.7	27.6
Deferred income due within one year	49.8	53.9	-	-
Interest payable	78.1	78.1	6.5	4.8
Amount owed to intermediate parent companies	57.6	62.8	33.9	62.8
Amounts owed to other Group companies	-	-	318.1	268.2
Total other liabilities recoverable within 1 year	1,659.0	1,523.8	1,133.3	1,009.1
Deferred income – non current	1,751.1	1,599.9	-	-
Total other liabilities	3,410.1	3,123.7	1,133.3	1,009.1

For further information regarding related party payables refer note 44.

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms, with the exception of energy purchases which are usually settled on market terms within 14 days. Other payables are non-interest bearing. During the year, Other payables which relate to deferred income are classified as Deferred income – non current and the 2007 figures have been reclassified accordingly. Included in the value of other liabilities for the Group, is £12.3m relating to value added taxation ("VAT") (2007: £4.1m asset included within other debtors). The VAT receivable and payable is remitted to the appropriate tax body on a quarterly basis.

The 2007 other liabilities figure has been restated for the change in accounting policy for renewable obligations certificates as discussed in note 1.

Deferred income includes the consumer contributions of £1,525.5m (2007: £1,366.6m) towards distribution network assets which are credited to the income statement over the lives of the distribution network assets to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

30. Borrowings

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2008 £m	2007 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Current				
Short-term borrowing (iv)	1,084.1	1,768.1	790.0	1,610.0
PADCO loan (ii)	0.9	2.7	-	-
Sutton Bridge bonds due June 2022 (i)	16.4	17.2	-	-
Securitisation (iii)	-	50.0	-	-
	1,101.4	1,838.0	790.0	1,610.0
Non-current				
€500m 4.375% Eurobond due December 2010 (v)	476.2	367.1	476.2	367.1
£200m 8.75% Eurobond due March 2012	212.9	216.9	-	-
Sutton Bridge bonds due June 2022 (i)	189.2	188.1	-	-
£50m Index Linked Bond due June 2023 (v)	59.9	57.5	-	-
£300m 5.75% Bonds due 2024 (v)	348.9	348.9	-	-
£200m 8.5% Eurobond due March 2025	249.7	252.8	-	-
£300m 5.5% Eurobond due June 2026 (v)	297.2	297.0	-	-
£300m 6.125% Bonds due June 2027 (v)	305.1	305.3	-	-
£150m 3.125% Index Linked Bonds due June 2032 (v)	182.5	175.0	-	-
€800m Eurobond due June 2013 (vi)	762.0	-	762.0	-
€410m Eurobond due December 2014 (vi)	390.5	-	390.5	-
€390m Eurobond due December 2012 (vi)	371.5	-	371.5	-
PADCO loan (ii)	49.9	51.6	-	-
	3,895.5	2,260.2	2,000.2	367.1
Total borrowings	4,996.9	4,098.2	2,790.2	1,977.1

All borrowings are denominated in sterling and valued at amortised cost unless otherwise stated. With the exception of the PADCO loan, the Sutton Bridge bonds and the Securitisation, the borrowings are unsecured.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

30. Borrowings continued

- (i) The secured bonds which are guaranteed by Sutton Bridge Power Limited comprise two tranches of 25-year amortising bonds issued by Sutton Bridge Financing Limited. The first tranche comprises a remaining principal of £117.0m (2007: £128.2m) at a fixed interest rate of 8.625%. The second tranche comprises a remaining principal amount of US\$90.0m (2007: \$98.6m) at a fixed interest rate of 7.97%. The Group has entered into currency swap arrangements in order to convert the principal and interest payment on the bonds into sterling for periods up to maturity, see note 43. The bonds are secured by means of fixed and floating charges over substantially all the net assets of Sutton Bridge and at all times rank pari passu and without preference among themselves. The Sutton Bridge bonds mature in June 2022 but principal repayments commenced from June 2002. Principal and interest payments are made semi-annually in arrears on the bonds on 30 June and 31 December.
- (ii) The PADCO loan of £50.8m (2007: £54.3m) relates to EDF Energy plc's share of PADCO's drawn down loan facilities relating to PADCO construction contracts. Loan facilities of £105m and £18m were entered into on 13 August 1998, secured by fixed and floating charges over PADCO's assets. PADCO has commenced repayment by quarterly instalments. Interest charged on the loans has been fixed to maturity under swap transaction arrangements at an interest rate of 6.0% per annum for the £105m facility and at an average of 5.4% for the £18m facility.
- (iii) The Group had entered into a commercial paper securitisation programme involving the sale of unbilled and billed trade debtors to a trust. Interest was charged on trade debtors securitised at a margin above LIBOR. The total facility available was £350m, and amounts were repayable within 12 months of the securitisation of the associated debtor balance. The Group cancelled this facility on 20 August 2008.
- (iv) The short-term borrowing includes £790.0m which relates to money borrowed under a facility extended to EDF Energy plc by EDF S.A, the ultimate parent company. Draw-downs under this facility are re-negotiated on a monthly basis, and either increased/decreased or fully repaid. The remaining short-term borrowing relates to commercial paper.
- (v) These bonds were all issued under the Group's medium term notes programme. In 2004, the Group consolidated two Medium-term notes programmes into a €4.0bn medium term note programme. This programme was re-issued as a £10.0bn programme on 13 June 2008. Currently the Group has uncommitted lines available under this facility in the region of £8,753m.
- (vi) During the year the Group entered into three bonds totalling €1,600m with another Company within the EDF Group. The €800m bond, maturing on 27 June 2013 has interest payable at a floating rate of EURIBOR 6 months +0.400%. The principal has been swapped to sterling, and the interest rate has been swapped into a rate of LIBOR 6months + 0.394%. The €390m bond, maturing on 8 December 2012 has interest payable at a floating rate of EURIBOR 6 months +2.10%. The principal has been swapped to sterling, and the interest rate has been swapped into a bond at a rate of LIBOR 6months + 2.201%. The €410m bond, maturing on 12 December 2014 has interest payable at a floating rate of EURIBOR 6 months +2.30%. The principal has been swapped to sterling, and the interest rate has been swapped into a rate of LIBOR 6months + 2.409%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

31. Derivative financial instruments

	GROUP 2008 £m	2007 £m	COMPANY 2008 £m	2007 £m
Current				
Derivatives that are designated as hedging instruments carried at fair value:				
Foreign currency forward contracts	160.9	(3.2)	160.9	(3.2)
Derivatives that are designated as hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge:				
Commodity purchase contracts	(458.9)	53.4	(458.9)	53.4
Foreign currency swap contracts	58.0	-	58.0	-
Derivatives at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL):				
Commodity purchase contracts	(8.1)	225.9	(8.1)	225.9
Foreign currency forward contracts	10.1	-	10.1	-
Total current derivative financial instruments	(238.0)	276.1	(238.0)	276.1
Split by:				
Current assets	388.1	434.4	388.1	434.4
Current liabilities	(626.1)	(158.3)	(626.1)	(158.3)
Non-current				
Derivatives that are designated as hedging instruments carried at fair value:				
Foreign currency forward contracts	109.6	7.9	109.6	7.9
Derivatives that are designated as hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge:				
Commodity purchase contracts	(192.6)	95.2	(192.6)	95.2
Interest rate swap contracts	(8.7)	(2.1)	-	-
Cross currency interest rate swaps	199.7	-	199.7	-
Foreign currency swap contracts	299.2	(4.7)	293.3	19.2
Derivatives at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL):				
Commodity purchase contracts	(280.3)	(8.0)	(280.3)	(8.0)
Total non-current derivative financial instruments	126.9	88.3	129.7	114.3
Split by:				
Non-current assets	735.1	211.0	729.2	209.9
Non-current liabilities	(608.2)	(122.7)	(599.5)	(95.6)
Total derivative financial instruments	(111.1)	364.4	(108.3)	390.4

Further details of derivative financial instruments are provided in note 43. The change in fair value of derivatives classified at fair value through the income statement is separately disclosed on the face of the income statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

32. Provisions for liabilities

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

GROUP	At 1 January 2008 (restated) £m	Utilised in the year £m	Released in the year £m	Arising during the year £m	Unwinding of discount £m	At 31 December 2008 £m
Medway power contract	45.0	(31.3)	-	-	12.1	25.8
Obligations under EU emissions	145.5	(144.8)	(0.7)	180.1	-	180.1
Renewable obligation certificates	103.6	(103.6)	-	112.8	-	112.8
Teesside power contract	3.5	(3.5)	-	-	-	-
Insurance	28.1	(6.0)	(6.1)	10.9	-	26.9
Decommissioning	27.0	-	(2.2)	2.5	2.8	30.1
Legal disputes	8.1	(0.4)	(2.9)	4.9	-	9.7
Onerous lease contracts	3.9	(0.4)	-	0.6	-	4.1
Restructuring costs	0.2	(0.2)	-	-	-	-
Rectification costs	8.4	-	-	0.2	-	8.6
Dilapidations	0.3	-	(0.3)	-	-	-
Metronet	16.3	-	(15.6)	-	-	0.7
Other costs	1.1	-	-	1.0	-	2.1
	391.0	(290.2)	(27.8)	313.0	14.9	400.9

The provisions have been split as follows:

GROUP	At 31 December 2008			At 31 December 2007 (restated)		
	Current £m	Non- Current £m	Total £m	Current £m	Non- Current £m	Total £m
Medway power contract	16.6	9.2	25.8	19.2	25.8	45.0
Obligations under EU emissions	180.1	-	180.1	145.5	-	145.5
Renewable obligation certificates	112.8	-	112.8	103.6	-	103.6
Teesside power contract	-	-	-	3.5	-	3.5
Insurance	26.9	-	26.9	28.1	-	28.1
Decommissioning	-	30.1	30.1	-	27.0	27.0
Legal disputes	9.7	-	9.7	8.1	-	8.1
Onerous lease contracts	0.8	3.3	4.1	0.5	3.4	3.9
Restructuring costs	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
Rectification costs	1.8	6.8	8.6	2.7	5.7	8.4
Dilapidations	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.3
Metronet	0.7	-	0.7	16.3	-	16.3
Other costs	1.7	0.4	2.1	1.1	-	1.1
	351.1	49.8	400.9	329.1	61.9	391.0

The restatement relates to the change in accounting treatment of renewable obligations certificates. See note 1 for further information.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

32. Provisions for liabilities continued

COMPANY	At 1 January 2008 £m	Utilised in the year £m	Released in the year £m	Arising during the year £m	At 31 December 2008 £m
Onerous lease contracts	3.9	-	-	0.2	4.1
Obligations under EU emissions	8.1	(3.3)	-	-	4.8
Restructuring costs	0.2	(0.2)	-	-	-
Insurance	0.3	-	-	-	0.3
Dilapidations	0.3	-	-	-	0.3
Other costs	1.3	(0.2)	-	-	1.1
	14.1	(3.7)	-	0.2	10.6

The provisions have been split as follows:

COMPANY	At 31 December 2008			At 31 December 2007		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Onerous lease contracts	0.5	3.6	4.1	0.5	3.4	3.9
Obligations under EU emissions	4.8	-	4.8	8.1	-	8.1
Restructuring costs	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
Insurance	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3
Dilapidations	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3
Other costs	1.1	-	1.1	1.3	-	1.3
	7.0	3.6	10.6	10.7	3.4	14.1

The Teesside power provision arose on the acquisition of the supply business of South Western Electricity. The Medway power contract provisions resulted from the acquisition of SEEBOARD. These provisions represent the difference between the contract price and the estimated market price of energy at the date of acquisition. The discount rate used in arriving at the provisions was a risk adjusted rate. The Teesside provision unwound during 2008, and the Medway provision will unwind by the end of 2010.

The provisions for obligations under EU emissions represents the additional certificates required to cover the Group's carbon emissions in excess of the free allocation of certificates. It is expected that this provision will be utilised in 2009 because the Group is required to provide carbon certificates on an annual basis.

The provision for renewable obligations certificates represents the additional certificates required to cover the Group's obligations to supply its customers with certain amounts of electricity which have been generated from renewable energy sources. This provision will be utilised in 2009.

The insurance provision is based on an assessment of the Group's known liabilities as at 31 December 2008. The provision is calculated by the Group's captive insurers, using various assumptions and is to cover the Group's estimated exposure on various motor, personal or claims against the networks business. The provision is expected to be utilised within one year based on claim history.

The decommissioning provision is to provide for the future costs of decommissioning Cottam, West Burton and Sutton Bridge power stations. This provision has been calculated on a discounted basis with the discount unwound over the remaining period to decommissioning, between 2020 and 2030.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

32. Provisions for liabilities continued

The legal disputes provision relates to costs expected to be paid out under a number of ongoing legal cases. Any uncertainties within the cases have been considered in the calculation of the provision. None of the cases are expected to be settled after 2009.

The provision for onerous lease contracts represents the difference between the projected rental income from various properties and the amounts payable by the Group for those properties under currently existing contracts. These are expected to be utilised between 2009 and 2014.

The restructuring provision covers the costs of severance related to restructuring announced before 31 December 2007 and was fully utilised in 2008.

The rectification provision covers the additional cost of work to be carried out in order to fulfil contractual obligations for contracts which have been completed. This provision will be released between 2009 and 2012.

The Metronet provision covers the additional costs likely to be incurred as a result of Metronet entering administration. £15.6m of this provision was released during 2008 whilst the remaining provision is expected to be released during 2009.

33. Deferred tax

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the Group and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period:

GROUP	Accelerated tax depreciation £m	Retirement benefit obligations £m	Fair value of derivative instruments £m	Other £m	Total £m
At 1 January 2007	980.3	(73.4)	(241.9)	(18.2)	646.8
Charge to income	(59.2)	18.2	29.9	35.3	24.2
Charge to equity	-	-	312.3	-	312.3
At 1 January 2008	921.1	(55.2)	100.3	17.1	983.3
Charge to income	48.2	17.6	(64.5)	15.3	16.6
(Credit)/charge to equity	-	-	(161.0)	0.5	(160.5)
Booked on acquisitions	0.7	-	-	-	0.7
At 31 December 2008	970.0	(37.6)	(125.2)	32.9	840.1
COMPANY	Accelerated tax depreciation £m	Retirement benefit obligations £m	Fair value of derivative instruments £m	Other £m	Total £m
At 1 January 2007	3.7	(5.1)	(244.4)	1.0	(244.8)
Charge to income	(3.2)	13.6	44.8	4.4	59.6
Charge to equity	-	-	293.6	-	293.6
Reclassification	-	-	9.6	(9.6)	-
At 1 January 2008	0.5	8.5	103.6	(4.2)	108.4
(Credit)/charge to income	(0.6)	(5.2)	(64.5)	4.4	(65.9)
Credit to equity	-	-	(162.5)	-	(162.5)
At 31 December 2008	(0.1)	3.3	(123.4)	0.2	(120.0)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

33. Deferred tax continued

See note 13 for an analysis of the charge in the year and prior year.

Certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes;

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Deferred tax assets	(198.9)	(101.9)	(123.5)	(6.3)
Deferred tax liabilities	1,039.0	1,085.2	3.5	114.7
At 31 December	840.1	983.3	(120.0)	108.4

34. Minority interest

	GROUP £m
At 1 January 2008	3.4
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	1.5
At 31 December 2008	4.9

The minority interest arises from the Group's holdings in EDF Energy Powerlink Limited and London ESCO Limited. The Group holds 80% of the shares in EDF Energy Powerlink Limited, with the other remaining 20% being held by Balfour Beatty plc and ABB Investments Limited. The Group has an 81% stake in London ESCO Limited with the remaining stake being held by the London Development Agency.

35. Commitments

Capital and other commitments

At 31 December 2008, the Group had entered into contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment amounting to £849.1m (2007: £247.8m) and contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets of £38.3m (2007: £nil). The Company had entered into £38.3m of contractual commitments for the purchase intangible assets (2007: £nil.)

At 31 December 2008, the Group and the Company had contracted to purchase power, gas and other fuel to the value of £1,892.0m (2007: £ 1,158.0m).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

35. Commitments continued

Operating lease commitments given

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December are as follows:

	2008 £m	2007 £m
GROUP		
Within one year	23.4	24.5
After one year but not more than five years	103.2	91.4
More than five years	170.9	206.0
Future lease charges	297.5	321.9

	2008 £m	2007 £m
COMPANY		
Within one year	12.8	13.7
After one year but not more than five years	47.5	46.9
More than five years	67.9	76.9
Future lease charges	128.2	137.5

Operating lease commitments received

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December are as follows:

	2008 £m	2007 £m
GROUP and COMPANY		
Within one year	3.2	4.4
After one year but not more than five years	12.5	12.6
More than five years	7.2	10.3
Future lease receivables	22.9	27.3

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

35. Commitments continued

Finance lease commitments

The Group has finance leases for various items of property, plant and machinery. Future minimum lease payments under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	2008 £m	2007 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Within one year	36.3	34.2	15.7	13.2
After one year but not more than five years	147.1	146.4	77.1	73.3
More than five years	266.1	303.1	208.9	232.9
	449.5	483.7	301.7	319.4
Less: Future finance charges	(147.8)	(164.3)	n/a	n/a
Minimum lease payments	301.7	319.4	-	-

The Group's finance lease commitments relate to the Cottam power station under a finance lease with another company within the EDF SA group. The term of the lease is 12 years and has an effective interest rate of 7.0% (2007: 6.7%) based on LIBOR rates. Repayments under the lease are re-calculated quarterly and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments. The lease is denominated in sterling.

Financing commitments

The Group has committed to provide its share of further equity funding and subordinated debt to joint ventures and associates in respect of PFI projects. These commitments totalled £25.0m at 31 December 2008 (2007: £34.9m).

36. Contingent liabilities

The Company and certain subsidiary companies have given guarantees in respect of bonds relating to the Group's own contracts, and have given guarantees in respect of the Group's share of contractual obligations of associates and joint ventures.

The Group has given a joint and several guarantee of Metronet Alliance's obligations under its contracts with Metronet BCV and SSL. Under the terms of the contract, EDF Energy's maximum share of Metronet Alliance's obligations would be £115.0m. A similar guarantee has been given relating to EDF Energy Contracting Limited's obligations under contract to Metronet BCV and SSL which has also been limited to a maximum of £49.8m. The likelihood of transferring benefit under the terms of these guarantees is considered unlikely. Therefore the overall provision against Metronet of £88.2m (2007: £115.0m) is considered the maximum exposure.

The Group has given letters of credit to various associates and joint ventures. The letter of credit granted to Metronet BCV and SSL was £25.0m (2007: £29.0m). These were included within the Metronet provision at 31 December 2007, although the provision was released in 2008 on the basis that any payments under the letters are considered unlikely.

The Group has given guarantees in respect of the construction of certain National Grid assets relating to the Group's future construction of power plants. A potential liability of £49.6m (2007: £22.3m) could arise as a result of these guarantees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

37. Share capital

GROUP and COMPANY	2008 Number	2007 Number	2008 £m	2007 £m
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of £0.5833 each	2,228,713,439	2,228,713,439	1,300.0	1,300.0
Ordinary shares of £0.50 each	300,000,002	300,000,002	150.0	150.0
	2008 Number	2007 Number	2008 £m	2007 £m
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £0.5833 each	2,222,739,164	2,222,739,164	1,296.6	1,296.6

The Company has one class of ordinary share in issue which carries no right to fixed income.

38. Capital and redemption reserves

GROUP	Share premium £m	Capital reserve £m	Redemption reserve £m	Total £m
At 1 January 2007	13.9	10.6	11.0	35.5
Contribution arising on ACT2007	-	(0.5)	-	(0.5)
At 31 December 2007	13.9	10.1	11.0	35.0
Contribution arising on employee share offerings	-	0.8	-	0.8
At 31 December 2008	13.9	10.9	11.0	35.8

COMPANY	Share premium £m	Capital reserve £m	Redemption reserve £m	Total £m
At 1 January 2007	13.9	2.1	11.0	27.0
Contribution arising on ACT2007	-	(0.1)	-	(0.1)
At 31 December 2007	13.9	2.0	11.0	26.9
Contribution arising on employee share schemes	-	0.6	-	0.6
At 31 December 2008	13.9	2.6	11.0	27.5

The capital contribution represented the costs incurred in providing the favourable terms to employees in respect of shares in EDF as part of the initial public offering in 2005, see note 10. The change in the capital contribution during the year relates to the ACT2007 share scheme and the share offering to employees in 2008.

The redemption reserve relates to the repurchase of its own shares by the company in 1994 and 1995, and their subsequent cancellation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

39. Retained earnings

	GROUP £m	COMPANY £m
At 1 January 2007	867.7	95.3
Profit for the year	239.4	122.1
Equity dividends paid (note 15)	(110.0)	(110.0)
At 1 January 2008	997.1	107.4
Profit for the year	168.0	112.2
Equity dividends paid (note 15)	(90.0)	(90.0)
At 31 December 2008	1,075.1	129.6

40. Hedging reserve

	GROUP £m	COMPANY £m
At 1 January 2007	(545.1)	(528.4)
Net gains on items in cash flow hedge	1,057.9	1,046.0
Deferred taxation on net gains in cash flow hedge	(312.3)	(293.6)
At 1 January 2008	200.5	224.0
Net losses on items in cash flow hedge	(574.9)	(580.5)
Deferred taxation on net losses in cash flow hedge	161.0	162.5
At 31 December 2008	(213.4)	(194.0)

The hedging reserve represents the commodity price, foreign exchange and interest rate movements on hedged contracts that are classified as cash flow hedges.

The maturity analysis of the amounts included within the hedging reserve is as follows:

GROUP	31 December 2008 £m	31 December 2007 £m
Less than one year	(282.3)	194.8
Between one to five years	(10.0)	90.0
More than five years	(4.3)	(4.7)
Total (losses)/gains on hedged derivatives	(296.6)	280.1
Deferred taxation	83.2	(79.6)
Total	(213.4)	200.5

During the year a loss of £193.8m (2007: a gain of £542.7m) was recycled from the hedging reserve and included within fuel, energy and related purchases, in relation to contracts which matured.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

40. Hedging reserve continued

COMPANY	31 December 2008 £m	31 December 2007 £m
Less than one year	(282.3)	193.8
Between one to five years	(10.0)	97.3
More than five years	2.9	-
Total (losses)/gains on hedged derivatives	(289.4)	291.1
Deferred taxation	95.4	(67.1)
Total	(194.0)	224.0

41. Notes to the cash flow statement

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2008 £m	2007 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Profit before taxation	239.2	336.9	112.2	51.2
Adjustments for:				
Loss/(gain) on derivatives	220.2	(103.9)	220.2	(103.9)
Depreciation	323.5	296.2	10.1	9.5
Amortisation of intangible assets	26.9	23.9	7.5	6.2
Other (gains) and losses	0.5	(2.3)	1.0	(0.7)
Finance cost/(income)	232.3	232.3	(78.0)	(28.3)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(14.5)	(8.9)	-	(8.2)
Gain on disposal of assets under finance lease	(4.6)	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	10.6	(43.7)	(3.5)	(1.0)
Increase/(decrease) in post-employment benefits	(22.3)	(0.2)	(2.5)	2.3
Impairment of goodwill	-	0.8	-	-
IFRS 2 share costs	5.6	2.6	0.7	0.3
Amortisation of customer contributions	(45.4)	(41.3)	-	-
Losses on Metronet	-	25.5	-	-
Release of Metronet provision	(26.6)	-	-	-
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	945.4	717.9	267.7	(72.6)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(127.2)	47.3	(132.9)	73.8
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(263.6)	(7.4)	(1,298.7)	1,011.9
Increase/(decrease) in payables	78.7	269.7	67.2	(306.9)
(Increase) in value of disposal group	(2.0)	-	-	-
Cash generated by/(used in) operations	631.3	1,027.5	(1,096.7)	706.2
Pension deficit payment	(39.8)	(47.9)	(2.2)	(3.0)
Income taxes (paid)/received	(38.1)	(112.3)	156.5	(29.1)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	553.4	867.3	(942.4)	674.1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

42. Retirement benefit schemes

The principal pension schemes of EDF Energy plc are the EDF Energy Pension Scheme (EEPS) and the EDF Energy Group of the Electricity Supply Pension Scheme (ESPS). Both of these schemes are defined benefit schemes. On 1 September 2007 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. New employees were offered membership of the following schemes: the SEEBOARD final Salary Pension Plan, the London Electricity 1994 Retirement Plan (LERP), the 24seven Group Personal Pension Plan (24seven GPP), and the SEEBOARD Pension Investment Plan. The first of these schemes was a defined benefit scheme whilst all the others are defined contribution schemes. The Group closed its non-ESPS pension arrangements with effect from 29 February 2004. A new scheme, the EDF Energy Pension Scheme, a final salary arrangement, replaced these for future service from 1 March 2004. A special contribution of £2.0m was made to the EDF Energy Pension Scheme at inception, and the regular ongoing employer's contribution has been assessed as 10% of pensionable pay. This contribution rate will be reviewed as a result of future actuarial valuations.

The majority of employees of EDF Energy Powerlink Limited are members of the LRT Pension Fund which is a defined benefit scheme and is operated by TfL. The TfL pension scheme is a final salary scheme for eligible employees of TfL and its operating businesses which include London Underground. EDF Energy Powerlink Limited contributes to the TfL scheme for those employees who were transferred to EDF Energy Powerlink Limited under the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations, ("TUPE"). The TfL pension scheme is a multi-employer scheme in which the assets and liabilities relative to each participating employer are separately identifiable. Accordingly, the following disclosures relate only to the section of the scheme attributable to EDF Energy Powerlink Limited.

Included in the Group's trade receivables is an amount which represents the reimbursement of the TfL pension liability. This arises through the contractual obligation that London Underground Limited has with EDF Energy Powerlink Limited to reimburse any lump sum payments that are required of EDF Energy Powerlink Limited by the scheme to fund a scheme deficit or contribution that exceed an agreed annual contribution, calculated as a percentage of the pensionable salaries of the EDF Energy Powerlink Limited employees who are members of the scheme. For periods up to the end of March 2007, the agreed annual contribution percentage was 16.2% of salaries of applicable employees. From April 2007 onwards, the agreed annual contribution percentage has increased to 26.0%.

The latest full actuarial valuations of the EDF Energy Group of the ESPS and EEPS were carried out by Hewitt Bacon & Woodrow, consulting actuaries, as at 31 March 2007. The valuation was agreed on 25 January 2008. 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 results of the latest full actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2006 of the TfL pension scheme, being carried out by Watson Wyatt, was used to determine the liability at 31 December 2008 and 2007.

The principal financial assumptions used to calculate ESPS and EEPS liabilities under IAS 19 were:

	31 December 2008 % p.a.	31 December 2007 % p.a.
Discount rate	6.5	6.0
Inflation assumption	2.6	3.3
Rate of increase in salaries		
- ESPS	4.6	5.3
- EEPS	4.1	4.8
Rate of increase of pensions increases		
- full retail price indexation ("RPI")	2.6	3.3
- RPI up to 5% (EEPS – service to 31 March 2006)	2.6	3.3
- RPI up to 2.5% (EEPS – service from 31 March 2006)	2.0	2.3

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

42. Retirement benefit schemes continued

The table below shows details of assumptions around mortality rates used to calculate the IAS 19 ESPS liabilities.

	31 December 2008 years	31 December 2007 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

Mortality assumptions have been determined based on standard mortality tables, specifically the PNA 00 standard table.

These assumptions are governed by IAS 19 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 expected return on assets are set based on advice given by the Group's actuaries and reflect the market expectations of the long-term rate of return of assets at the balance sheet date with gilts used as a benchmark.

The principal financial assumptions used to calculate the Tfl liability under IAS 19 were as follows;

	31 December 2008 % p.a.	31 December 2007 % p.a.
Discount rate	6.7	5.9
Inflation assumption	1.5	3.1
Rate of increase in salaries	3.0	4.6
Rate of increase of pensions increases RPI	1.5	3.1

These assumptions are governed by IAS 19, and do not reflect the assumptions used by the independent actuary in the triennial valuation as at 31 March 2006; which determined the Powerlink contribution rate for future years.

When an individual ceases to be an active member of the EDF Energy section of the Tfl pension scheme, the obligation to provide the pension benefits is transferred from the EDF Energy section of the scheme, to a public sector section of the scheme. At the same time, there is an associated transfer of assets from the EDF section to the public sector section. The defined benefit obligations of the EDF Energy section of the Tfl pension scheme have been measured under IAS 19 using the assumptions in the above table for the period prior to the transfer of obligations, and the actual assumptions used to determine the assets transferred at the point of the transfer of obligations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

42. Retirement benefit schemes continued

The amount recognised in the balance sheets in respect of the Group's defined benefit retirement benefit plan is as follows:

GROUP	ESPS 2008 £m	EEPS 2008 £m	TfL 2008 £m	Total 2008 £m	Total 2007 £m
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(2,292.9)	(117.5)	(29.6)	(2,440.0)	(2,883.3)
Fair value of scheme assets	2,023.0	129.6	24.4	2,177.0	2,627.3
(Deficit) / surplus in scheme	(269.9)	12.1	(5.2)	(263.0)	(256.0)
Unrecognised actuarial losses / (gains)	152.3	(29.1)	(0.2)	123.0	53.6
Liability recognised in the balance sheet	(117.6)	(17.0)	(5.4)	(140.0)	(202.4)

This amount is presented in pension liabilities.

The Group has an employee benefits reimbursement right asset connected to the TfL pension scheme. This arises through the contractual obligation that London Underground Limited has with EDF Energy Powerlink Limited to reimburse any payments that are required of Powerlink by the scheme that exceed a set annual contribution of 16.2% of the gross annual salaries of the EDF Energy Powerlink employees who are members of the scheme. The TfL amount is recoverable from LUL and is shown in note 26.

The costs associated with these defined benefit schemes are as follows:

GROUP	ESPS 2008 £m	EEPS 2008 £m	TfL 2008 £m	Total 2008 £m	Total 2007 £m
Current service cost	33.6	19.4	1.3	54.3	58.0
Interest cost	160.0	7.0	1.9	168.9	142.2
Expected return on scheme assets	(156.0)	(7.0)	(2.3)	(165.3)	(156.0)
Actuarial losses	0.7	-	-	0.7	-
Credit arising on change in pension scheme rules	(32.0)	-	-	(32.0)	-
Changes arising on curtailments/settlements	2.2	-	-	2.2	1.0
Total operating cost	8.5	19.4	0.9	28.8	45.2

Of the charge for the year £24.8m (2007: £59.0m) has been included in personnel costs and an expense of £4.0m (2007: income of £13.8m) has been included in interest. £0.4m of service cost relating to TfL has not been recognised in the income statement as it was recoverable from LUL. The movement in the pension deficit during the year was less than the 10% corridor and has not been recognised in the income statement. The amount of the unrecognised loss in 2008 was £123.0m (2007: £53.6m).

The costs of the TfL pension have all been recharged to London Underground Limited through the pension reimbursement rights asset (see note 26) and hence have no net impact on the income statement.

The credit due to changes in the pension scheme rules relates to members of the previous London section of the ESPS. The change affected male employees who had accrued service before 1988 and are still currently employed. As the change reduces their future pension entitlements a credit of £32.0m has been recognised in the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

42. Retirement benefit schemes continued

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

GROUP	ESPS 2008 £m	EEPS 2008 £m	TfL 2008 £m	Total 2008 £m	Total 2007 £m
At 1 January	2,705.9	143.1	34.3	2,883.3	2,765.4
Service cost	33.6	19.4	1.3	54.3	58.0
Changes arising on curtailments/settlements	2.2	-	-	2.2	1.0
Interest cost	160.0	7.0	1.9	168.9	142.2
Actuarial gains	(459.8)	(60.0)	(3.9)	(523.7)	(11.3)
Credit arising on change in pension scheme rules	(32.0)	-	-	(32.0)	-
Bulk transfers in	-	-	-	-	33.0
Benefits paid	(126.0)	(3.0)	(4.3)	(133.3)	(124.3)
Contributions by employees	9.0	11.0	0.3	20.3	19.3
At 31 December	2,292.9	117.5	29.6	2,440.0	2,883.3

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

GROUP	ESPS 2008 £m	EEPS 2008 £m	TfL 2008 £m	Total 2008 £m	Total 2007 £m
At 1 January	2,460.4	132.0	34.9	2,627.3	2,437.8
Expected return on scheme assets	156.2	7.0	2.3	165.5	156.0
Actuarial gains	(544.0)	(40.0)	(10.1)	(594.1)	5.5
Contributions by employer	31.8	18.5	1.3	51.6	52.1
Deficit repair payments	35.6	4.1	-	39.7	47.9
Bulk transfers in	-	-	-	-	33.0
Benefits paid	(126.0)	(3.0)	(4.3)	(133.3)	(124.3)
Contributions by employees	9.0	11.0	0.3	20.3	19.3
At 31 December	2,023.0	129.6	24.4	2,177.0	2,627.3

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

GROUP	Expected return				Fair value of assets				
	ESPS 2008 %	EEPS 2008 %	TfL 2008 %	ESPS 2007 %	ESPS 2008 £m	EEPS 2008 £m	TfL 2008 £m	Total 2008 £m	Total 2007 £m
Gilts - fixed	3.9	-	-	4.6	562.0	-	-	562.0	602.0
- index linked	3.8	-	-	4.5	266.0	-	-	266.0	321.0
Equities	7.5	6.6	-	8.2	952.0	69.3	14.9	1,036.2	1,208.2
Property	6.5	-	-	7.2	45.0	3.9	-	48.9	57.0
Corporate bonds	5.6	4.6	-	5.4	253.0	37.8	8.9	299.7	287.5
Cash	3.2	2.3	-	5.4	(55.0)	18.6	-	(36.4)	149.0
Other	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	0.6	0.6	2.6
					2,023.0	129.6	24.4	2,177.0	2,627.3

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

42. Retirement benefit schemes continued

The history of experience adjustments is as follows:

GROUP	ESPS 2008 £m	EEPS 2008 £m	TfL 2008 £m	Total 2008 £m	Total 2007 £m	Total 2006 £m	Total 2005 £m	Total 2004 £m
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(2,292.9)	(117.5)	(29.6)	(2,440.0)	(2,883.3)	(2,765.4)	(2,631.5)	(2,303.0)
Fair value of scheme assets	2,023.0	129.6	24.4	2,177.0	2,627.3	2,437.8	2,220.0	1,875.0
(Deficit) / surplus in the scheme	(269.9)	12.1	(5.2)	(263.0)	(256.0)	(327.6)	(411.5)	(428.0)
Experience adjustments on scheme liabilities	8.0	(14.0)	(0.8)	(6.8)	(121.9)	(6.0)	(238.0)	(125.0)
Percentage of scheme liabilities	(0.3)%	11.9%	2.7%	0.3%	4.2%	0.2%	9.0%	5.4%
Experience adjustments on scheme assets	(544.0)	(40.0)	(10.1)	(594.1)	5.5	25.2	222.0	42.0
Percentage of scheme assets	(26.9)%	(30.9)%	(41.4)%	(27.3)%	0.2%	1.0%	10.0%	2.2%

The estimated amounts of contributions expected to be paid to the scheme during 2009 is £87.2m.

In addition to the pension provision recognised, there is an additional amount of £4.0m (2007: £5.2m) included within other liabilities which relates to the unapproved pension scheme amounts.

Pension disclosures relating to the Company are as follows:

COMPANY	ESPS 2008 £m	EEPS 2008 £m	Total 2008 £m	Total 2007 £m
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(123.3)	(36.4)	(159.7)	(187.1)
Fair value of scheme assets	110.1	41.3	151.4	172.8
Deficit in scheme	(13.2)	4.9	(8.3)	(14.3)
Unrecognised actuarial losses/(gains)	4.6	(8.1)	(3.5)	(1.3)
Liability recognised in the balance sheet	(8.6)	(3.2)	(11.8)	(15.6)

This amount is presented in non-current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

42. Retirement benefit scheme continued

Amounts recognised in expenses in respect of these defined benefit schemes are as follows:

COMPANY	ESPS	EEPS	Total	Total
	2008 £m	2008 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Current service cost	5.9	4.9	10.8	10.8
Interest cost	8.4	2.2	10.6	8.8
Expected return on scheme assets	(8.2)	(2.4)	(10.6)	(9.5)
Actuarial losses	0.7	-	0.7	-
Changes arising on curtailments/settlements	1.4	-	1.4	-
Credit arising on change in pension scheme rules	(3.4)	-	(3.4)	-
Total operating cost	4.8	4.7	9.5	10.1

Of the charge for the year £8.8m (2007: £10.8m) has been included in personnel costs, net of recharges, and there was a net £nil interest charge (2007: £0.7m) which has been included in interest.

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

COMPANY	ESPS	EEPS	Total	Total
	2008 £m	2008 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
At 1 January	141.2	45.9	187.1	164.2
Service cost	5.9	4.9	10.8	10.8
Interest cost	8.4	2.2	10.6	8.8
Actuarial gains	(24.1)	(19.2)	(43.3)	(2.6)
Bulk transfers in	-	-	-	8.5
Benefits paid	(6.6)	(0.9)	(7.5)	(6.8)
Contributions by employees	0.5	3.5	4.0	4.2
Changes arising on curtailments/settlements	1.4	-	1.4	-
Credit arising on change in pension scheme rules	(3.4)	-	(3.4)	-
At 31 December	123.3	36.4	159.7	187.1

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

COMPANY	ESPS	EEPS	Total	Total
	2008 £m	2008 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
At 1 January	128.0	44.8	172.8	145.2
Expected return on scheme assets	8.2	2.4	10.6	9.5
Actuarial gains	(28.4)	(13.6)	(42.0)	0.6
Bulk transfers in	-	-	-	8.5
Contributions by employer	6.6	4.7	11.3	8.5
Benefits paid	(6.6)	(0.9)	(7.5)	(6.8)
Contributions by employees	0.5	3.5	4.0	4.2
Deficit payments	1.8	0.4	2.2	3.1
At 31 December	110.1	41.3	151.4	172.8

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

42. Retirement benefit schemes continued

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

COMPANY	Expected return		Fair value of assets		2007 £m
	2008 %	2007 %	ESPS 2008 £m	EEPS 2008 £m	
Gilts – fixed	3.9	4.6	30.6	-	31.3
- index linked	3.8	4.5	14.5	-	16.7
Equities	7.5	8.2	51.8	21.4	81.6
Property	6.5	7.2	2.4	1.3	3.0
Corporate bonds	5.6	5.4	13.8	12.5	27.2
Cash	3.2	5.4	(3.0)	6.1	13.0
			110.1	41.3	172.8

The history of experience adjustments is as follows:

COMPANY	ESPS 2008 £m	EEPS 2008 £m	Total 2008 £m	Total 2007 £m
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(123.3)	(36.4)	(159.7)	(187.1)
Fair value of scheme assets	110.1	41.3	151.4	172.8
Deficit in the scheme	(13.2)	4.9	(8.3)	(14.3)
Experience adjustments on scheme liabilities	0.4	(4.5)	(4.1)	(2.6)
Percentage of scheme liabilities	(0.3)%	12.4%	2.6%	1.4%
Experience adjustments on scheme assets	(28.4)	(13.6)	42.0	0.6
Percentage of scheme assets	25.8%	32.9%	27.7%	0.3%

The estimated amounts of contributions expected to be paid to the scheme during the current financial year is £11.3m.

In addition to the pension provision recognised, there is an additional amount of £4.0m (2007: £5.2m) included within other liabilities which relates to the unapproved pension scheme amounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

43. Financial instruments

The Group has entered into a variety of financial instruments to mitigate its exposure to commodity price, interest rate, foreign currency and credit rate risk. Financial instruments are disclosed gross as derivative and other financial instruments, obligations under finance leases and interest-bearing liabilities on the Group balance sheet. Commodity derivative contracts include contracts related to the purchase of power, coal, gas, gas oil, fuel oil and EU carbon emissions certificates.

A financial instrument is defined in IAS 32 as any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

The Group's risk management objectives and policies are detailed below. They can be split into two main areas; competitive risk and the risks arising as a result of the Group's use of financial instruments. A discussion of the risks together with a summary of the Group's approach to managing those risks is as follows. The accounting basis for dealing with these risks is discussed in the accounting policy section below. The accounting treatment for financial instruments entered into as a result of these policies is detailed in note 2.

The table below shows the carrying value of Group and Company financial instruments by category:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2008 £m	2007 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	106.6	193.8	130.7	669.4
Derivative instruments (note 31)	1,123.2	645.4	1,117.3	644.3
Held to maturity investments	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5
Loans and receivables	2,390.2	2,117.5	2,193.1	1,129.8
Financial liabilities				
Derivative instruments (note 31)	(1,234.3)	(281.0)	(1,225.6)	(253.9)
Borrowings and other liabilities at amortised cost	(6,907.8)	(6,213.8)	(3,924.2)	(2,986.2)

Loans and receivables include trade and other receivables and finance lease receivables, less any provision for impairment less other debtors.

Borrowings and other liabilities at amortised cost include borrowings, other liabilities excluding deferred income and obligations under finance lease.

a) Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital through focusing on its net debt which comprises borrowings including finance lease obligations and accrued interest, cash and cash equivalents (note 28) and derivative liabilities. Given that the Group is a 100%-owned subsidiary, any changes in capital structure are generally achieved via additional borrowings from its ultimate parent company or other companies within the EDF S.A group such as the additional bonds of €1,600m undertaken this year with another group company.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

43. Financial instruments continued

b) Margin risk management

Margin price risk arises from the necessity to effectively forecast customer demand for gas, coal and electricity, and to adequately procure the various commodities at a price competitive enough to allow a favourable tariff proposition for our customers. Due to the vertically-integrated nature of the Group the electricity procured from the generation business provides a natural hedge for the electricity demand from the retail business. Any residual exposure to movements in the price of electricity, gas or coal is mitigated by entering into contracts and hedging options on the forward markets. Risk management is monitored through sensitivity analysis and value at risk limits per commodity and across commodity for the whole of EDF Energy consistently with its Group risks mandate.

At a Group and a Company level, margin risk exposure is measured looking at sensitivity analysis. Under IAS 39, at the reporting date, if the purchase price of commodities had been 10% higher (10% being management's estimate of a reasonable, possible change), and all other variables remained constant, then the Group's profit for the year would have been £20.3m higher (2007: £43.8m) and hedging reserves would have been £240.7m higher (2007: £270.6m), as a result of the changes in trade valuation. There have been no changes in the method of preparing the sensitivity analysis since 2007.

c) Interest rate risk management

The Group's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its borrowings and deposits is managed principally through the use of fixed rate debt instruments and swap agreements. The Group's policy is to use derivatives to reduce exposure to short-term interest rates and not for speculative purposes.

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the reporting date, assuming that the rate change took effect at the start of the reporting period and remained in place for the full period, and assuming the closing borrowing position was in place throughout the year. There have been no changes in the method of preparing the sensitivity analysis since 2007.

If the floating and indexed-linked interest rate had been 25 basis points higher at the reporting date, and on the basis of the assumptions outlined above, then the Group's profit for the year would have been £6.7m lower (2007: £5.5m) and £0.6 lower (2007: £0.6m) respectively.

If the floating interest rate had been 25 basis points higher at the reporting date, and on the basis of the assumptions outlined above, then the Company's profit for the year would have been £5.3m lower (2007: £4.2m).

Interest rate profile

The interest rate profile of interest-bearing loans and borrowings, subsequent to the effect of interest rate swaps, was as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Floating rate borrowings	2,898.3	1,876.6	2,314.0	1,610.0
Fixed rate borrowings	2,098.6	2,221.6	476.2	367.1
Total borrowings	4,996.9	4,098.2	2,790.2	1,977.1
Floating rate finance lease obligations	301.7	319.4	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

43. Financial instruments continued

The weighted average interest rate for all borrowings and finance lease obligations, after interest rate swaps, was as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Weighted average fixed interest rate %	6.6%	6.5%	5.2%	5.2%
Weighted average floating interest rate %	4.9%	6.3%	4.9%	6.2%

At 31 December 2008, the Group had one interest rate swap (2007: four) and three cross currency interest rate swaps. Three interest rate swaps were disposed of during the year with the disposal of the companies associated with the public lighting contracts. The cross currency swaps entered into during the year were in relation to the three new bonds that were issued. The fair value of the interest rate swaps outstanding at 31 December 2008 was a liability of £8.7m (2007: a liability of £2.0m). The fair value of the cross-currency interest rate swaps outstanding at 31 December 2008 in both the Group and Company was an asset of £199.7m (2007: £nil). The Company had no interest rate swaps in 2008 (2007: none).

d) Foreign currency risk management

The Group's present exposure to foreign currency risk is limited to the currency exposure on the service of interest and capital on US dollar and euro-denominated debt, and the purchase of energy and EU emissions certificates. The Group policy is to hedge/fix known currency exposures as they arise. The US dollar and Euro currency swap agreements fix the sterling equivalent that will be required to service the interest and capital repayments of foreign currency debt instruments. These are accounted for as cash flow hedges. The Group enters into forward currency purchase contracts to fix the sterling price for future foreign currency denominated transactions. These were accounted for as fair value hedges, until 1 July 2008 and any new contracts after this date have been accounted for as cash flow hedges to bring the treatment in line with that of swap contracts. There was a net gain on foreign currency hedging instruments in a fair value hedge of £280.6m (2007: gain of £4.7m), offsetting a net loss on the hedged risk of £270.4m (2007: loss of £4.7m). There was a net gain of £225.0m on foreign currency forward contracts in a cash flow hedge.

At the balance sheet date, the following foreign currency contracts were outstanding:

GROUP and COMPANY	Average exchange rate		Fair value	
	2008 rate	2007 rate	2008 £m	2007 £m
Fair value hedge				
Buy US Dollars: < 1year	1.931	1.938	254.0	(20.8)
2-5 years	1.910	1.943	123.1	(3.5)
Sell US Dollars: < 1year	1.937	1.961	(166.4)	8.6
2-5 years	1.908	1.950	(76.9)	1.1
Buy Euros: < 1year	1.376	1.424	227.9	15.5
2-5 years	1.323	1.408	185.5	41.1
Sell Euros: < 1year	1.394	1.434	(154.6)	(6.4)
2-5 years	1.336	1.420	(114.5)	(30.8)
Cash flow hedge				
Buy US Dollars: < 1year	1.806	1.502	82.0	(3.5)
2-5 years	1.813	1.506	134.7	(20.4)
Buy Euros: < 1year	1.220	1.213	16.5	0.7
2-5 years	1.231	1.419	64.0	18.5

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

43. Financial instruments continued

If the exchange rate had been 5% lower at the reporting date, there would have been no impact on the Group or Company profit for the year because every foreign currency denominated purchase is offset by a forward foreign exchange contract which locks in the price. There have been no changes in the method of preparing the sensitivity analysis since 2007.

e) Credit risk management

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables and amounts recoverable under long term contracts. The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. For commercial customers with poor credit ratings, the Group on occasion will receive security deposits which can be used, in the event of default by the customer. The Group holds a series of medium term, in the money, coal supply contracts with UK Coal Mining Ltd (UK Coal). UK Coal is the largest indigenous coal producer mining the majority of the last few remaining deep mines. Given the cyclical and capital intensive nature of their business, coal mining companies are rarely viewed as good credit risks and they very rarely provide any form of credit support to their off-takers. However, although UK Coal's coal production is diminishing, it has benefited to an extent from relatively high underlying coal prices and the company's valuation continues to benefit from UK Coal's land and property assets. EDF Energy's credit risk is also further mitigated by the presence of a Material Adverse Change clause in its contract which provides for credit support should UK Coal's net asset position fall to below a specified trigger level.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of external counterparties and customers.

Due to the nature of the Group's trading with other EDF Group companies in Europe, there are large trading balances with other Group companies, however these are not considered to be a risk because of parent company financial support.

Trade receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less a provision for any uncollectible amounts. Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the group may not be able to collect the trade receivable. Depending on the nature of the receivable, the risk associated with doubtful receivables is assessed individually or by experience-based statistical methods. This provision increases as trade receivable balances age and is calculated based on the analysis of past collections. Balances are written off when recoverability is assessed as being remote. The assessment considers the age of debt balances and takes account of the credit-worthiness of some customers and considers whether they remain ongoing customers. Money recovered relating to balances previously written off are credited to the income statement on receipt.

The maximum credit risk exposure is derived from the carrying value of financial assets in the financial statements, in addition to the credit risk arising from the provision of support and guarantees as detailed in the table below.

GROUP	2008	2007
	£m	£m
Guarantee provided by subsidiary relating to performance of contractual obligations	5.1	5.1
Guarantee provided by joint venture relating to tax obligations	0.5	0.5
Guarantee relating to tax obligations	12.4	3.9
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COMPANY	2008	2007
	£m	£m
Guarantee relating to tax obligations	12.4	3.9
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

43. Financial instruments continued

f) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its obligations as they fall due because it has inadequate funding or is unable to liquidate its assets. The Group manages liquidity risk by preparing cash flow forecasts and by ensuring it has sufficient funding to meet its forecast cash demands.

The tables below detail the contracted maturity for all non-derivative financial liabilities, based on undiscounted contractual cashflows.

GROUP

At 31 December 2008

	0-30 days	30-90 days	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 yrs	2-5yrs	>5yrs	Total
Obligations under finance lease	-	(9.1)	(9.1)	(18.2)	(36.5)	(110.6)	(266.0)	(449.5)
Borrowings	(1,086.3)	(54.2)	(107.2)	(74.6)	(580.6)	(1,761.5)	(2,841.4)	(6,505.8)
Other liabilities	(1,215.2)	(263.1)	(3.7)	(9.4)	(1.9)	(2.2)	(2.9)	(1,498.4)
Derivative and other financial instruments	(1,634.2)	(908.9)	(826.5)	(1,281.2)	(2,915.6)	(302.4)	-	(7,868.8)

GROUP

**At 31 December 2007
(restated)**

	0-30 days	30-90 days	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 yrs	2-5yrs	>5yrs	Total
Obligations under finance lease	-	(8.5)	(8.5)	(17.1)	(36.3)	(110.1)	(303.2)	(483.7)
Borrowings	(1,884.0)	(61.1)	(65.0)	(89.8)	(166.8)	(575.8)	(3,551.8)	(6,394.3)
Other liabilities	(1,246.2)	(279.4)	(29.8)	(10.6)	(1.0)	(8.7)	(5.4)	(1,581.1)
Derivative and other financial instruments	(781.2)	(668.6)	(616.8)	(924.8)	(1,694.8)	(768.2)	-	(5,454.4)

COMPANY

At 31 December 2008

	0-30 days	30-90 days	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 yrs	2-5yrs	>5yrs	Total
Borrowings	(793.2)	(1.7)	(49.7)	(49.7)	(446.4)	(1,175.6)	(380.4)	(2,896.7)
Other liabilities	(946.5)	(24.3)	(3.5)	(117.3)	(1.1)	(0.6)	-	(1,093.3)
Derivative and other financial instruments	(1,634.2)	(908.9)	(826.5)	(1,281.2)	(2,915.6)	(302.4)	-	(7,868.8)

COMPANY

**At 31 December 2007
(restated)**

	0-30 days	30-90 days	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 yrs	2-5yrs	>5yrs	Total
Borrowings	(1,722.7)	-	(9.0)	(9.0)	(18.0)	(385.1)	-	(2,143.8)
Other liabilities	(987.1)	(2.5)	(4.7)	(2.2)	-	-	-	(996.5)
Derivative and other financial instruments	(781.2)	(668.6)	(616.8)	(924.8)	(1,694.8)	(768.2)	-	(5,454.4)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

43. Financial instruments continued

In 2007, the analysis on contracted maturity of liabilities included the cash outflow legs for all commodity and foreign exchange derivative contracts. In 2008, it has been decided to change the methodology of disclosing these contracts to show only the net outflow, and consequently the 2007 note has been restated.

g) Fair values of assets and liabilities

Except as detailed in the table below, the Directors consider that the carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities approximates fair value.

GROUP	Carrying Amount		Fair value	
	2008 £m	2007 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings at amortised cost	(6,907.8)	(6,213.8)	(6,882.6)	(6,421.0)
<hr/>				
COMPANY	Carrying Amount		Fair value	
	2008 £m	2007 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings at amortised cost	(3,924.2)	(2,986.2)	(3,938.2)	(2,964.4)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

44. Related parties

The following table provides the total amount of transactions which have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

GROUP		Sales to related parties £m	Purchases from related parties £m	Interest paid to related parties £m	Interest received from related parties £m	Amounts owed by related parties £m	Amounts owed to related parties £m
Associates:	2008	-	(93.0)	-	-	-	-
	2007	-	(60.6)	-	-	2.1	-
Joint ventures:	2008	11.9	(21.9)	-	0.3	16.0	2.6
	2007	28.5	-	-	1.7	11.6	-
Transactions with other EDF SA group companies	2008	5.3	(1,797.2)	(128.1)	20.6	8.6	(3,023.4)
	2007 (restated)	15.1	(1,098.6)	(79.7)	1.7	3.6	(1,865.4)
Finance lease commitments with other EDF SA group companies	2008	-	-	(21.4)	-	-	(301.7)
	2007	-	-	(21.7)	-	-	(319.4)

Details of transactions with the pension scheme are disclosed in note 42.

EDF Energy plc trades with other group companies which are part of the EDF S.A. group.

The 2007 figures relating to amounts receivable and payable have been restated due to the application of counter-party netting which has been applied in relation to EDF Trading in 2008.

COMPANY		Sales to related parties £m	Purchases from related parties £m	Interest paid to related parties £m	Interest owed by related parties £m	Amounts owed by related parties £m	Amounts owed to related parties £m
Transactions with other EDF SA group companies	2008	5.3	(1,797.2)	(128.1)	20.6	8.6	(3,023.4)
	2007 (restated)	15.1	(1,098.6)	(79.7)	1.7	3.6	(1,865.4)
Other EDF Energy plc group companies	2008	4,889.6	(521.5)	(66.8)	11.4	2,045.0	(318.1)
	2007	3,762.8	(452.8)	(72.0)	25.5	674.2	(268.2)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

44. Related parties continued

Sales and purchases from related parties are made at normal market prices. Outstanding balances at year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables. For the year end the company has not raised any provision for doubtful debts relating to amounts owed by related parties (2007 - £nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market value in which the related party operates.

Loans from related parties

	2008 £m	2007 £m
Loans payable to other EDF subsidiaries	790.0	1,610.0
Bonds payable to other EDF subsidiaries	1,524.0	-

Amounts repayable to EDF International carry interest of 2.408% (2007: 6.158%) per annum charged on the outstanding loan balances and are repayable within one month (see note 43).

The Group and Company enter into derivative contracts at normal market prices with another EDF SA group company. The total value of outstanding contracts reflected at fair value in the Group and Company balance sheet was £3,446.1m (2007: £1,487.0m).

Transactions with key management personnel

GROUP and COMPANY	2008 £m	2007 £m
Short-term benefits	3.6	3.2
Post-employment benefits	0.2	0.2
	3.8	3.4

Key management personnel comprise members of the Board and the Executive Committee, a total of seven individuals at 31 December 2008 (2007: seven). The Executive Committee is a cross-branch committee of senior staff who take part in the decision-making for the Group.

45. Parent undertaking and controlling party

EDF Energy Group Holdings plc holds a 100% interest in EDF Energy plc and is the immediate parent company.

At 31 December 2008, Electricité de France S.A. a company incorporated in France, is the Company's ultimate parent company and controlling party. This is the largest and smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared. Copies of that company's consolidated accounts may be obtained from Electricité de France, 22-30 Avenue de Wagram, 75382, Paris, Cedex 08, France.

46. Subsequent events

On 5 January 2009, Lake Acquisitions Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of EDF Energy (UK) Limited, the parent company of EDF Energy Group Holdings plc, has successfully acquired the business of British Energy Group plc ("British Energy"). For further information see the Directors' Report.