Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Regulatory Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2007

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Corporate Report for the year ended 31 March 2007

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Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Corporate Report: Review of the year to 31 March 2007

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc (the Company) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Scottish and Southern Energy plc (the Group). The Company's first responsibility is to maintain safe and reliable supplies of electricity and to restore supplies as quickly as possible in the event of interruptions. In line with this it is encouraging that our performance across a range of measures continues to be good. This performance has been achieved while maintaining close control over the operating cost base and confirms that the electricity networks managed by the Group are among the most efficient in the world.

The Company is the subject of incentive-based regulation by the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem), which sets for periods of five years the prices that can be charged for the use of the electricity network, the capital expenditure and the allowed operating expenditure. In broad terms, Ofgem seeks to strike the right balance between attracting investment in electricity networks, encouraging companies to operate the networks as efficiently as possible and ensuring that prices for customers are no higher than they need to be. As at 31 March 2007, the Company estimates that, based on Ofgem's methodology for valuing the assets of the Company's distribution business, the Regulated Asset Value ('RAV') was approximately £1,515m.

During 2006/07, the Company's operating profit fell by 21.9% to £177.8m. The principal reason for this was a charge of £49.0M from another group company, SSE Services plc, in connection with pension deficit payments made to the Southern Electric Pension Scheme (SEPS). Under the current price control arrangements with Ofgem 76% of total payments made in respect of pension deficit to SEPS are allowed to be recovered by the company. The initial payment to SEPS was made by SSE Services plc and the charge to the Company in current year represented 76% of the total deficit payments to SEPS in 2005/06 & 2006/07. During the year, the Company distributed 33.9TWh of electricity, compared with 34.9TWh in the previous year, despite a growth in the number of customers to whom electricity is distributed. This reduction in the number of units distributed was, however, partially offset by changes in their price.

Ensuring the reliability of the electricity networks it owns and operates is one of SSE's main priorities and the key measures of reliability are customer minutes lost and customer interruptions. The average number of minutes that customers in the Southern Electric Power Distribution area were without supply was 72, one more than in the previous year; and the number of supply interruptions per 100 customers was 76, compared with 78 in the previous year. Performance in respect of both minutes lost and interruptions was ahead of the targets set by Ofgem under its Quality of Service Incentive Scheme (QSIS), which gives financial benefits to distribution network operators that deliver good performance for customers. This, together with income earned in 2006/07 under other incentive arrangements is expected to lead to the Company receiving additional revenue totalling £9m during the next two financial years.

In January 2007, the Southern Electric Power Distribution area was affected by a storm which the Meteorological Office said was the most severe in its scale and impact for 17 years. This led to additional costs of around £2m being incurred. It resulted in almost 200,000 customers having their electricity supply interrupted. Power was restored to around 180,000 customers within a day and to almost all of the affected customers within 36 hours. Over 1,000 people in SSE, from across the country, were involved in dealing with the consequences of the storm, from engineers out in the field to customer service advisers who spoke to over 50,000 affected customers who called in. It was an exercise in which first class teamwork was key. Following the event, SSE undertook a comprehensive review to ensure that it is as well prepared as possible for storms in the future.

Electricity Network Investment

The key responsibility of the Company's business is to maintain safe and reliable supplies of electricity and to restore supplies as quickly as possible in the event of interruptions. The Distribution Price Control Review for 2005-10 resulted in substantially increased allowances for capital expenditure to maintain and improve the networks' performance. This will enable the Company to increase its revenue from its networks, and delivery of this enhanced investment programme was one of the Company's priorities for 2006/07. It is now well under way, with capital expenditure of £136.7m during the year, which was 17.8% higher than in 2005/06. In the course of the year, the Company added just over 800km to the length of its networks, taking the total to over 77,500km. 2007/08 will see a further increase in capital expenditure.

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Corporate Report: Review of the year to 31 March 2007

Electricity Distribution Priorities in 2007/08

During 2007/08, the Company's first objective will be to maintain safe and reliable supplies of power and to restore supplies as quickly as possible in the event of interruptions, so performance in terms of customer minutes lost and customer interruptions will continue to be critical. This will be supported by delivery of continuous improvement initiatives, following a fundamental review of internal processes and customer-facing operations that is now under way. Other key priorities will be the efficient delivery of the next phase of the major programme of investment in the networks, targeted at upgrading them so as to benefit the greatest number of customers.

1 Operational Review

1.1 Factors affecting the Business

The Company is responsible for managing an electricity distribution network, serving more than 2,800,000 customers. Distribution of electricity within specified areas is a monopoly activity and the income earned by charging electricity customers for the use of the wires is closely regulated by Ofgem, as is the level of investment which is made in electricity networks. The Company has completed the second year of the price controls set for the period up to 31 March 2010.

Against this background, the Company's objective is to manage the demand for electricity and ensure the network has the minimum number of faults and the maximum robustness in the face of severe weather and other supply interruption risks. It is also important to automate networks so that when supply is interrupted, it can be restored as soon as possible. The programme of investment is designed with these goals in mind.

1.2 Use of Resources and Status of Significant Projects

In line with the policies in place to achieve the objectives highlighted at 1.1, a total of £136.7m was invested in the electricity network. Investment of this kind upgrades the electricity network and reinforces the value of the RAV which, in turn, supports the ongoing value of the business.

In the Southern Electric Power Distribution area, the programme to upgrade and refurbish the network continued during 2006/07, with 1,280km of high voltage overhead lines and 770km of low voltage lines refurbished.

The substantial programme of network automation continued, with another 112 urban substations completed, together with 96 new radio-controlled automated switching units in rural areas, allowing for faster restoration of supply to customers. There has also been significant investment in the underground network, with 55km of high voltage cable replaced.

An example of the type of project in which investment is being made is the installation of a 15km overhead 'BLX' line and 2.5km underground cable, which will improve the security of supply to customers at Marchington on the Dorset/Wiltshire border. The cable is being laid using directional drill techniques which avoid the need for large open trenches under sensitive woodland to comply with requests from English Nature and the National Trust.

Rising demand for electricity in north Hampshire and south Berkshire has created the need for a reinforcement of the local electricity network. In line with this, SSE has begun preliminary work on the installation of two 10km underground 132kV cables that will carry power from National Grid's substation at Bramley to the SEPD substation in Basingstoke.

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Corporate Report: Review of the Year to 31 March 2007

1 Operational Review (continued)

1.2 Use of Resources and Status of Significant Projects (continued)

The Company continues to implement a number of initiatives to improve further the resilience of the electricity network for the future. For example, falling trees or clashing branches are a major source of supply interruptions during windy weather conditions. To improve performance in this area, for the past number of years, the Group has employed directly most of the people involved in tree cutting. This is also in line with the Group's general approach that operations and services are best managed and delivered by people who are directly employed by the Company.

1.3 Employees

Enabling employees to derive the maximum possible benefit from their employment with the Group is one of the principles which has been adopted. The Board believes that this can be achieved through active encouragement of share ownership, participation in the Group's affairs, and the maintenance of effective policies on issues such as equal opportunities.

Participation in the Group's affairs is encouraged through team meetings, briefing documents and an internal magazine. During the year, employees were invited to attend business development and financial results briefings. Policies on such matters as Equal Opportunities and Health and Safety are regularly communicated to staff.

It is Group policy, where possible, to provide employment opportunities for disabled people. Staff who become disabled are supported in continuing employment through identification of suitable jobs and the provision of any necessary re-training.

1.4 Safety

The Group believes that all work can be done in such a way that no-one, whether an employee, contractor, customer or member of the community, suffers from its operations. It believes that all injuries are preventable and it aims to provide staff with training, work methods and equipment to achieve that goal.

'Being safe' is a core value in the business. In line with this, the Group's Health, Safety and Environment Manual, which has the status of a work instruction, emphasises that safety will not be compromised for business interest or operational pressures and all injuries, plant damage and near misses will be reported and investigated. The Director with lead responsibility for Health and Safety is Colin Hood.

The net result of this commitment to safety is that Scottish and Southern Energy plc continues to lead Britain's electricity industry in safety.

1.5 Principal risks and uncertainties

As noted, the Company is responsible for managing a regulated electricity distribution network, based in the South of England. One of the major risks arises from the quinquennial price review when the future income that the Company may collect from the users of the electricity network is set. The current price control period runs from 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2010 and discussions on the next price control will formally start in 2008. The year to 31 March 2007 is the second year of the current price review period. In arriving at the allowed income Ofgem assess the revenue and capital expenditure plans of the business and determine an efficient level of that expenditure. In addition they assess the quality of service requirements for the network and determine a cost of capital sufficient to encourage the required investment in the network. Given the importance of the outcome of the price control review process, the establishment of allowable income for the following years, the Company invests considerable management time to ensure that the correct price control is set.

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Corporate Report: Review of the Year to 31 March 2007

1 Operational Review (continued)

1.5 Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

The key responsibility of the Company is to maintain safe and reliable supplies of electricity and to restore supplies as quickly as possible in the event of interruptions. In the long term this is done by ensuring the correct level of investment in the network. In the short term the electricity network can be subject to damage, and potentially major disruption, by the weather. Storms caused by winter weather fronts, winter snow fall and lightning storms at any time of year can damage the electricity distribution network and result in customers' supply of electricity being interrupted. To mitigate the effects of these events weather forecasts are closely monitored and staff deployed in advance of foreseeable major weather events. Arrangements are in place to use resources from contractors and other electricity distribution network operators in the event of major interruptions and contracts are in place with suppliers of materials and services which can be brought into action at short notice in the event of severe weather.

2. Financial Review

2.1 Balance Sheet

The Group and Company both continue to maintain one of the strongest balance sheets in the global utility sector. This gives the Company significant competitive advantage in terms of cost of funding and supporting new developments.

The majority of employees of the Company are members of the Southern Electric Pension Scheme, which, at 31 March 2007, had a deficit included in the Group accounts, net of deferred tax, of £154.0M (2006 - £198.8M).

2.2 Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial risk is managed as part of the wider group risk management policy.

The Company's operations are financed by a combination of retained profits, bank borrowings, long term debt issuance and inter company loan stocks.

The main financial risks affecting the Group include exposures to fluctuations or changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, liquidity, commodity prices and volumes and counterparty creditworthiness. The Group's Risk Committee, which reports to the Board, reviews and agrees policies for addressing each of these risks. At 31 March 2007, 82.6% of the Group's borrowings were at fixed rates, after taking account of interest rate swaps. The Company's main risk area is in relation to interest rates and, as noted, this is controlled as part of the Group's risk management policies.

2.3 Taxation

The Company's effective current tax rate was 35.4% compared with 30.4% in the previous year after prior year adjustments. The headline effective tax rate is 29.1% compared with 29.8% in the previous year.

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Corporate Report: Review of the Year to 31 March 2007

2. Financial Review (continued)

2.4 Dividend

The Company's dividend policy was to distribute up to 50% of surplus cash flow as a dividend for both years.

2.5 Borrowings and Facilities

The Company has loans of £877.1m (2006 – £882.8m) of which £25.0m (2006 - £25.0m) is due to other group companies and £116.8m (2006 - £122.8m) is in the form of loans from the European Investment Bank. Of the total, interest is paid at fixed rates on £852.1m (2006 - £857.8m). As part of the adoption of the fair value hedge accounting requirements of FRS 25 and FRS 26, the Company's loans are stated as being £866.5m (2006 - £880.3m).

As at 31 March 2007, the weighted average interest rate payable was 5.41% (2006 – 5.42%) and the weighted average remaining term was 21.91 years (2006 – 22.76 years).

2.6 International Financial Reporting Standards

The application of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) is required for listed companies for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2005. As a result, the Group's Accounts for the year to 31 March 2007 have been prepared in accordance with EU adopted IFRS.

The accounts of Southern Electric Power Distribution plc have been prepared in accordance with applicable UK Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (UK GAAP).

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Corporate Governance Statement

Scottish and Southern Energy plc Group ("The Group")
The Board continues to commit to the highest standards of corporate governance, and has due regard to the continuing developments in this field. The Group seeks to run its entire business and maximise profits in a way which is responsible, safe, customer focused and commercially aware. These are the four core values which underlie everything the Group does. Moreover, the Group aims to conduct its business in an ethical manner that maintains an appropriate balance between social, economic and environmental issues.

In keeping with this, the Group has continued its commitment to high standards of corporate governance.

Throughout the year, the company has complied with all the provisions set out in Section 1 of the Combined Code and the Board therefore considers that the company has satisfied its obligations under the Combined Code.

The Board comprises a non-Executive Chairman, four Executive Directors and six independent non-Executive Directors, which complies with the Combined Code provisions in this regard.

The Board acknowledges its responsibility for ensuring that an adequate system of internal control exists which accords with the requirements of the Turnbull Committee guidance.

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc ("The Company")

Board of Directors
The Board consists of three Directors, two of whom are Directors of the Group. None of the Directors are Directors of Group Companies involved in Supply or Generation activities. The Group has an Audit Committee, a Remuneration Committee, an Executive Committee, a Risk Committee, a Health, Safety and Environmental Advisory Committee and a Nomination Committee and details of the appointees are included in the published Corporate Governance Statement of the Group. The Company, as a subsidiary entity, has no such Committees.

Internal Control
The Directors acknowledge that they have responsibility for the Company's systems of internal control and risk management and for monitoring their effectiveness. The purpose of these systems are to manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and provide reasonable assurance as to the quality of management information and to maintain proper control over the income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the Company.

No system of control can, however, provide absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. Accordingly, the Directors have regard to what controls, in their judgement, are appropriate to the Company's business, to the materiality of the risks inherent in the business, and to the relative costs and benefits of implementing specific controls. This process is regularly reviewed by the Board and has been in place for the whole year.

Control is maintained through an organisation structure with clearly defined responsibilities, authority levels and lines of reporting; the appointment of suitably qualified staff in specialised business areas; and continuing investment in high quality information systems. These methods of control are subject to periodic review as to their implementation and continued suitability.

There are established procedures in place for regular budgeting and reporting of financial information. The Company's performance is reviewed by the Board and the Executive Committee. Reports include variance analysis and projected forecasts of the year compared to approved budgets and non-financial performance indicators.

There are policies in place covering a wide range of issues and risks such as financial authorisations, IT procedures, health, safety and environmental risks, crisis management, and a policy on ethical principles. The business risks associated with the Company's operations are regularly assessed by the Directors

The effectiveness of the systems of internal control is monitored by the internal audit department. Their reports, which include where appropriate relevant action plans, are distributed to senior managers and Directors.

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc ("The Company") continued

Environment
The Group manages a wide range of environmental issues. Operating the power systems network is recognised as a priority area and formal environmental management systems have been developed across the Group. The systems have five main elements, based on the established management cycle of (1) setting policy, (2) planning, (3) implementing and operating, (4) checking and correcting and (5) reviewing.

The system exists to enable managers to deliver the Group's environmental policies through procedures and work instructions. It reflects an integrated, Group-wide health and safety and environmental management system.

Going Concern
The Directors consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The accounts are therefore prepared on a going concern basis.

REGISTERED NO.
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Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Regulatory Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2007

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Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Report of the Directors

The Directors present their report together with the audited Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2007.

1. Principal Activity

The Company's principal activity continued to be the regulated distribution of electricity.

2. Business Review

The Company is responsible for managing an electricity distribution network, serving more than 2,800,000 customers in the South of England. Distribution of electricity, and the level of capital investment within the network area, is a monopoly activity and is closely regulated by the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) within a framework known as the Price Control. This is set for a period of 5 years and the current price control runs until April 2010.

Review of development and performance of the Company

The year to 31 March 2007 was the second year of the current distribution price control period and the operating profit of £177.8M was £49.8M (21.9%) lower than that for the year to 31 March 2006.

The principal reason for this was the recognition of a charge of £49.0M related to pension deficit contributions made to the Southern Electric Pension Scheme (SEPS). Under the current price control arrangements with Ofgem, 76% of the total pension deficit repair contributions made to the SEPS are allowed to be recovered by the Company. All contributions to the SEPS have been made by SSE Services plc, which administers the scheme. The charge recognised by the Company in the current year represents 76% of the total deficit payments made by SSE Services plc to the SEPS in both 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Adjusting for the pension deficit charge the underlying performance of the Company saw a reduction in operating profit of £0.8M from the previous year. This was due to a reduction in the number of units distributed in the year. During the year, it distributed 33.9TWh of electricity, compared with 34.9TWh in the previous year, despite a growth in the number of customers to whom electricity is distributed. This reduction in the number of units distributed was caused primarily by the higher than normal temperatures in the year but was, however, partially offset by changes in their price. In addition to this, the network area was affected by a severe storm in January 2007 that resulted in almost 200,000 customers having their electricity supply interrupted and costs of around £2.0M being incurred.

At the same time, the level of investment in the network has also increased in the year in order that the network can be maintained and improved. In 2006/07, capital expenditure was £136.7M, an increase of 18% on 2005/06 and this level of investment is expected to grow further in 2007/08. In 2006/07, an additional 812km in length was added to the network and a further 2,399km were refurbished.

The operational performance of the Company was good with the number of supply interruptions per 100 customers falling to 76 from 78 the previous year. There was a slight increase in the number of customer minutes lost from 71 in 2005/06 to 72 in 2006/07. This performance was ahead of target set by Ofgem and is expected to contribute, along with other incentives established in the price control agreement, towards additional income of approximately £9M in the next 2 financial years.

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Report of the Directors (continued)

2. Business Review (continued)

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

As noted, the Company is responsible for managing a regulated electricity distribution network, based in the South of England. One of the major risks arises from the quinquennial price review, when the future income that the Company is allowed to recover from the users of the electricity network is set. The current price control period runs from 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2010 and discussions on the next price control will formally start in 2008. The year to 31 March 2007 is the second year of the current price review period. In arriving at the allowed income Ofgem assess the revenue and capital expenditure plans of the business and determine an efficient level of that expenditure. In addition they assess the quality of service requirements for the network and determine a cost of capital sufficient to encourage the required investment in the network. Given the importance of the outcome of the price control review process, the establishment of allowable income for the following years, the Company invests considerable management time to ensure that the correct price control is set.

The key responsibility of the Company is to maintain safe and reliable supplies of electricity and to restore supplies as quickly as possible in the event of interruptions. In the long term this is done by ensuring the correct level of investment in the network. In the short term the electricity network can be subject to damage, and potentially major disruption, by the weather. Storms caused by winter weather fronts, winter snow fall and lightning storms at any time of year can damage the electricity distribution network and result in customers' supply of electricity being interrupted. To mitigate the effects of these events weather forecasts are closely monitored and staff deployed in advance of foreseeable major weather events. Arrangements are in place to use resources from contractors and other electricity distribution network operators in the event of major interruptions and contracts are in place with suppliers of materials and services which can be brought into action at short notice in the event of severe weather.

The Directors acknowledge that they have responsibility for the Company's systems of internal control and risk management and for monitoring their effectiveness. The purposes of these systems are to manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, to provide reasonable assurance as to the quality of management information and to maintain proper control over the income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the Company.

No system of control can, however, provide absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. Accordingly, the Directors have regard to what controls, in their judgement, are appropriate to the Company's business and to the relative costs and benefits of implementing specific controls.

Key Performance Indicators

The following financial and operational key performance indicators are used by the Company in measuring performance:

Financial

a) Operating Profit (£M)

Year to March 2006	£227.6M
Year to March 2007	£177.8M
Decrease (%)	-21.9%

b) Capital Expenditure (£M)

Year to March 2006	£116.0M
Year to March 2007	£136.7M
Increase (%)	17.8%

Operational

c) Electricity Distributed (TWh)

Year to March 2006	34.9 TWh
Year to March 2007	33.9 TWh
Decrease (%)	-2.9%

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Report of the Directors (continued)

2. Business Review (continued)

Key Performance Indicators (continued)

d) Customer Minutes Lost

Year to March 2006	71
Year to March 2007	72
Increase (%)	1.4%

e) Customer Interruptions – number per 100 customers

Year to March 2006	78
Year to March 2007	76
Reduction (%)	-2.6%

3. Results and Dividends

The profit for the financial year amounted to £101.8m (2006 - £130.2m). A final dividend of £15.0m (2006 – £14.0m) was declared and approved by the board during the year. The final dividend will be paid during the year ended 31 March 2008.

4. Directors

The Directors who served during the year were as follows:-

Gregor Alexander
Colin Hood
Steven Kennedy

5. Political and Charitable Donations

During the year, no charitable or political donations were made.

6. Employment Policies

Staff are actively encouraged to be involved in Company affairs in a wide variety of ways. These include monthly team meetings, briefing documents and internal videos. Policies on such matters as Equal Opportunities and Health and Safety are regularly communicated to staff and involvement is supported through local committees. New staff joining the Company receive induction training.

It is Company policy, where possible, to provide employment opportunities for disabled people. Staff who become disabled are supported in continuing employment through identification of suitable jobs and the provision of necessary retraining.

7. Supplier Payment Policy

The Company complies with the CBI Prompt Payment Code. The main features of the Code are that payment terms are agreed at the outset of a transaction and are adhered to; that there is a clear and consistent policy that bills are paid in accordance with the contract; and that there are no alterations to payment terms without prior agreement. Copies of the Code are available on application to the Company Secretary. The number of suppliers' days represented by trade creditors was 36 days at 31 March 2007.

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Report of the Directors (continued)

8. Auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

V Donnelly

Vincent Donnelly
Company Secretary
25 July 2007

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and the Regulatory accounts and Compliance with Standard Licence Condition 42

The licensee is required by standard condition 42 of the Electricity Distribution Licence to deliver to the Authority regulatory accounts prepared for each financial year ending on 31 March.

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the Accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare Accounts for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the Accounts in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The Accounts are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these Accounts, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that its Accounts comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31 March 2007

	Note	2007 £M	2006 £M
Turnover		**425.3**	415.9
Cost of sales		**(15.9)**	(17.7)
Gross profit		**409.4**	398.2
Distribution costs		**(222.2)**	(161.6)
Administrative costs		**(9.4)**	(9.0)
Operating profit	2	**177.8**	227.6
Gain on disposal of fixed assets		**0.6**	0.7
Net interest payable	5	**(34.8)**	(42.7)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		**143.6**	185.6
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	**(41.8)**	(55.4)
Profit for the financial year	16	**101.8**	130.2

The above results are derived from continuing activities.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Accounts.

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2007

	Note	2007 £M	2006 £M
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	8	**1,686.1**	1,616.4
Investments	9	**0.3**	0.1
		1,686.4	1,616.5
Current assets			
Debtors	10	**342.6**	254.9
Creditors:			
Amounts falling due within one year	11	**(342.0)**	(161.3)
Net current assets		**0.6**	93.6
Total assets less current liabilities		**1,687.0**	1,710.1
Creditors:			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	12	**(966.5)**	(1,075.7)
Derivative financial liabilities	19	**(13.9)**	(6.4)
		(980.4)	(1,082.1)
Provisions for liabilities and charges			
Deferred taxation	14	**(326.7)**	(336.4)
Net assets		**379.9**	291.6
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	**7.9**	7.9
Profit and loss account	16	**372.0**	283.7
Shareholders' funds		**379.9**	291.6

These Accounts were approved by the Directors on 25 July 2007 and signed on their behalf by

Gregor Alexander, Director

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses for the year ended 31 March 2007

	2007 £M	2006 £M
Profit for the financial year	**101.8**	130.2
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the financial year	**101.8**	130.2
Cumulative adjustment for the adoption of FRS 25 and 26	-	(2.7)
Prior year adjustments	-	(132.0)
Total gains and losses recognised since last annual report	**101.8**	(4.5)

Reconciliation of Movement in Shareholders' Funds as at 31 March 2007

	2007 £M	2006 £M
Profit for the financial year	**101.8**	130.2
Dividends	**(15.0)**	(44.0)
Credit in respect of employee share schemes	**2.2**	0.5
Purchase of shares to satisfy employee share awards	**(0.7)**	(1.2)
Net addition to shareholders' funds	**88.3**	85.5
Opening shareholders' funds	**291.6**	208.8
Cumulative adjustment for the adoption of FRS 25 and 26	-	(2.7)
Closing shareholders' funds	**379.9**	291.6

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Notes on the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2007

1. Significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation
The Accounts have been prepared in accordance with all applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The principal accounting policies are summarised below and have been applied consistently.

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1 (FRS 1), the Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that the ultimate parent undertaking includes the Company in its own published consolidated Accounts.

As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Scottish and Southern Energy plc (SSE plc), it has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 8 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the Scottish and Southern Energy Group (the Group).

Turnover
Turnover comprises the value of electricity distribution services and facilities provided during the year. Turnover includes an estimate of the value of electricity distribution services provided to customers between the date of the last meter reading and the year end.

Research and development
Expenditure on research and development is charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Taxation
The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account deferred taxation.

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

Deferred taxation arises in respect of items where there are timing differences between their treatment for accounting and taxation purposes. This is recognised where an obligation to pay more tax in the future has originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. A deferred tax asset is recognised only when it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

(i) Depreciation
Heritable and freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on other tangible fixed assets to write off cost, less residual values, on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Distribution assets	10 to 80
Non-operational assets:	
Buildings – freehold	Up to 60
– leasehold	Lower of lease period and 60
Fixtures, equipment, plant and machinery, vehicles and mobile plant	4 to 10

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.

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Notes on the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2007

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets (continued)

(ii) Subsequent expenditure
Expenditure incurred to replace a component of a tangible fixed asset that is accounted for separately is capitalised. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits of the tangible fixed asset to which it relates.

Customer contributions
Customer contributions and capital grants are recorded as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the estimated life used in calculating contributions.

Employee benefit obligations
Pensions
Contributions to pension schemes on behalf of the employees of the Company are charged to the profit and loss account in accordance with the contributions incurred in the year.

Equity and equity-related compensation benefits
Scottish and Southern Energy plc, the ultimate parent of the Company, operates a number of All Employee Share Schemes as described in the Remuneration Report of the Group. These schemes enable Group employees to acquire shares of the ultimate parent company. The employees of the Company are entitled, where applicable, to participate in these schemes. The Company has been charged with the cash cost of acquiring shares on behalf of its employees, with a corresponding increase in the equity of Scottish and Southern Energy plc. Where the fair value of the options granted has been measured, the Company has recognised the expense as if the share based payments related to the Company's own shares.

Applying the transitional provisions of FRS 20, its requirements have been applied to all grants of equity instruments after 7 November 2002 that had not vested as at 1 January 2005.

The exercise prices of the sharesave scheme are set at a discount to market price at the date of the grant. The fair value of the sharesave scheme option granted is measured at the grant date by use of an option pricing model. The fair value of the options granted is recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the period that the scheme vests. Estimates are updated at each balance sheet date with any adjustment in respect of the current and prior years being recognised in the profit and loss accounts.

The costs associated with the other main employee schemes, the share incentive plan and the deferred bonus scheme, are recognised over the period to which they relate.

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Notes on the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2007

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Dividends on shares presented within shareholders' funds

Dividends unpaid at the balance sheet date are only recognised as a liability at that date to the extent that they are appropriately authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the Company. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to these accounts.

Financial instruments:
The Company adopted FRS 25 and FRS 26 with effect from 1 April 2005. FRS 26 requires that financial instruments are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the provisions of the instrument.

Accounting policies under FRS 25 and 26
i) Interest Rate Derivatives
Financial derivative instruments are used by the Company to hedge interest rate exposures. All such derivatives are recognised at fair value and are re-measured to fair value each reporting period. Certain derivative financial instruments are designated as being held for hedging purposes. The designation of the hedge relationship is established at the inception of the contract and procedures are applied to ensure the derivative is highly effective in achieving its objective and that the effectiveness of the hedge can be reliably measured. The treatment of gains and losses on re-measurement is dependent on the classification of the hedge and whether the hedge relationship is designated as either a 'fair value' or 'cash flow' hedge. Derivatives that are not designated as hedges are treated as if held for trading, with all fair value movements attributable to the risk being hedged recorded through the profit and loss account.

A derivative classified as a 'fair value' hedge recognises gains and losses from re-measurement immediately in the profit and loss account. Loans and borrowings are measured at cost except where they form the underlying transaction in an effective fair value hedge relationship. In such cases, the carrying value of the loan or borrowing is adjusted to reflect fair value movements with the gain or loss being reported in the profit and loss account.

A derivative classified as a 'cash flow' hedge recognises the portion of gains or losses on the derivative which are deemed to be effective directly in equity in the hedge reserve. Any ineffective portion of the gains or losses is recognised in the profit and loss account. The gains or losses that are recognised directly in equity are transferred to the profit and loss account in the same period in which the forecast transaction actually occurs.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that point, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. If the transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Southern Electric Power Distribution plc

Notes on the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2007

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments: from 1 April 2005 (continued)

ii) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

iii) Debtors
Debtors do not carry any interest and are measured at cost (less an appropriate allowance for irrecoverable balances).

iv) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings
All such loans and borrowings are initially recognised at fair value including transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, except where the loan or borrowing is the hedged item in an effective fair value hedge relationship.

v) Share Capital
Ordinary shares are accounted for as equity. Costs associated with the issue of new shares are deducted from the proceeds of issue.