

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Regulatory Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2009

| CONTENTS | Section |
|--|----------------|
| Corporate Report | 1 |
| Regulatory Accounts | 2 |
| Independent auditors' report to Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited and to the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority ("The Regulator") | 3 |

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Corporate Report for the year ended 31 March 2009

| CONTENTS | Section 1 Page No. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Review of the Year | 1 - 5 |
| Corporate Governance Statement | 6 - 7 |

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Corporate Report: Review of the Year to 31 March 2009

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited (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 the electricity network, encouraging companies to operate the networks as efficiently as possible and ensuring that prices for customers are no higher than they need to be. A five-year Transmission Price Control came into effect on 1st April 2007 and this financial year has been the second year of this price control. As at 31 March 2009, the Company estimates that based on Ofgem's methodology for valuing the assets of the Company's transmission business (the Regulated Asset Value or 'RAV') was approximately £375m.

Since the introduction of British Electricity Trading and Transmission Arrangements (BETTA) in April 2005, National Grid has been Great Britain System Operator, responsible for balancing the supply and demand of electricity across Great Britain. Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited remains responsible for operating, maintaining and investing in the transmission network in its area, which serves around 70% of the landmass of Scotland.

The year to 31 March 2009 resulted in an increase in operating profit of £9.5M (29.8%) to £41.4M. The level of revenue increased by 11.9% during the year, primarily due to the collection of the under recovery of regulated income of £2.9M from 2007/08. This under recovery was due to the delayed recovery of costs incurred in the Beaulieu Denny public inquiry as formal Ofgem approval was required. In addition as a result of the completion of the public inquiry the operating costs of the Company reduced during 2008/09.

The number of transmission system incidents that resulted in a loss of supplies to customers decreased to 14, compared with 18 in the previous year. However, the level of system availability also decreased from 97.7% in 2007/08 to 96.7% in 2008/09.

Electricity Network Investment

The level of investment in the Transmission network increased significantly to £60.7M, an increase of more than 37% from 2007/08 levels. This was as a result of a large number of reinforcement and refurbishment projects approved as part of the price control which have continued and commenced during the year. In addition expenditure commenced on the Inverarnan substation project which is a project under the Transmission Investment for Renewable Generation (TIRG) licence condition.

Electricity Transmission Priorities in 2009/10

During 2009/10, 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 transmission system incidents and availability will continue to be critical.

Key priorities for the Company during the year will include the continued efficient delivery of the major programme of investment in the network. This will be targeted at upgrading the network so as to benefit the greatest number of customers. In addition the Company would hope to secure Scottish Government Ministers' consent to upgrade the Beaulieu-Denny transmission network following the Public Inquiry that was completed in early 2008.

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Corporate Report: Review of the Year to 31 March 2009

1 Operational Review

1.1 Factors affecting the Business

The Company is responsible for managing an electricity transmission network, serving more than 735,000 customers. Transmission of electricity within specified areas is a monopoly activity and the income earned by charging for the use of the system is closely regulated by Ofgem, as is the level of investment which is made.

Against this background, the Company's objective is to manage the consequences of the growth in 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.

As the licensed transmission company for the north of Scotland the Company is responsible for operating, maintaining and investing in the transmission network in its area, which serves around 70% of the land mass of Scotland. The Company is required to ensure there is sufficient network capacity for those seeking to generate electricity from renewable sources.

The project to replace the electricity transmission line connecting Beaully in the Highlands and Denny in the Central Belt of Scotland follows on from the Company's licence responsibilities. The Beaully-Denny Public Inquiry, the largest in Scotland since devolution, was completed in February 2008. Scottish Ministers received the report of the Inquiry in February 2009, and the Scottish Government said they will 'take a final decision on the proposal later this year'. It is likely that the Company's share of the replacement line (200km of the total distance of 220km) will require investment in excess of £300m.

The TIRG mechanism provides funding for transmission companies which are required to undertake work in connection with renewable energy that was not forecast at the time the relevant price controls were set. In May 2008, Ofgem announced it would allow an increase in the Company's income to take account of costs incurred in respect of the Beaully-Denny public inquiry. In doing so, it noted that: 'We are convinced that SHETL diverting its own internal resources to the Public Inquiry (above and beyond what could reasonably be expected) has resulted in material cost savings that would otherwise have been funded by consumers'.

In December 2008, the Scottish government included future electricity network reinforcement to support renewable energy development as one of 12 'National Developments' in the second National Planning Framework. Designation as National Developments in the Framework establishes the need for these projects in the national interest. The Renewable Energy Directive includes a binding commitment on EU Member States to ensure their electricity networks 'accommodate the further development of electricity production from renewable energy sources'. Against this background, in March 2009, the Electricity Networks Strategy Group, co-chaired by Ofgem and the UK Department of Energy and Climate Change, and on which the Company is represented, published *Our Electricity Transmission Network: A Vision for 2020*. It set out a series of proposed reinforcements to the Great Britain transmission network, with a total value of £4.7bn, of which over £1bn would be required in the Company's area, in two stages. The reinforcements would accommodate, amongst other things, the large amount of onshore and offshore wind farms that will be required to meet the UK's legally-binding renewable energy targets for 2020.

The report said: 'The proposed Beaully-Denny rebuild is an important step in developing a transmission system in the north of Scotland of sufficient capacity to accommodate renewable development proposals. With this upgrade in place, further reinforcement of the north of Scotland transmission system can be achieved by the strengthening of the other elements of the system.'

In other words, the consenting and completion of the Beaully-Denny upgrade would allow other elements of the north of Scotland transmission ring to be re-conducted and re-insulated while avoiding any need for new overhead line routes. This would increase the capability for renewable energy capacity in the north of Scotland to over 6GW, well over double that currently connected.

SSE's proposal for an electricity transmission connection between the Western Isles and the north west of Scotland is consistent with this featuring, for the mainland section, an underground cable between the west coast of Sutherland and the Beaully substation near Inverness. The Company submitted to Scottish Ministers an application for consent to construct the connection in October 2008.

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Corporate Report: Review of the Year to 31 March 2009

1 Operational Review (continued)

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 £60.7m was invested in the transmission 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.

The most significant electricity transmission project underway during 2008/09 was the TIRG project at Inveranan substation. Planning consent for this project was obtained in December 2007 and work started in early 2008. This project will provide 200MW additional export capacity for electricity generated from renewable sources in Argyll. The Company's investment in 2008/09 was £8.3m and the total project is expected to cost around £12m.

In addition major investment has been made on projects replacing and refurbishing Tealing substation 132kv Circuit Breakers and other substation equipment at a cost of £5.1M in the year and a major infrastructure reinforcement project at St Fergus, Peterhead where £4.1M was spent in the year. This project includes the construction of a new auto transformer and associated substation switchgear and cabling. Both of these projects are ongoing but will be completed during 2009/10.

1.3 Employees

Employees are encouraged to participate in the businesses of the Group in a variety of ways. In support of the Board's commitment to providing opportunities for employees to become shareholders, the Group offers a Share Incentive Plan and a Sharesave Scheme which is open to all eligible employees. Employee participation in these schemes, over the Group, is around 38% and 31% respectively. The company recognises that progress is made due to the professionalism, commitment and teamwork of its employees. For that reason, and to mark the tenth anniversary of the Scottish and Southern Energy Group, of which the Company is part, all eligible employees received a special award comprising an offer, free of charge, of 10 shares in SSE plc; an online voucher worth £200 for Scottish and Southern Energy's retail business, and an additional day's holiday. The company places a strong emphasis on employee communication and involvement. An employee newspaper is distributed to employees. Participation and engagement is encouraged through team meetings, briefings and the intranet where employees are informed of the latest company news from recent media coverage and about developments within the business.

The Group Chief Executive regularly communicates with employees through his blog and receives feedback, in addition to live on-screen question and answer style 'webchats'. During the year, the senior management held a series of roadshows around the Group to present and discuss the Group's vision, values and strategy. The Company has in place an extensive range of policies to safeguard the interests of its employees and potential employees. In particular, its equal opportunities policy aims to ensure that all employees and job applicants are no less fairly treated due to age, gender, sexual orientation, race, disability or other reasons not justified in law or relevant to performing their job. The Company is also committed to the continuing employment of, and the arranging of appropriate training for, any employees who become disabled during the course of employment. The Company aims to ensure that employees have the right skills to deliver the high standards of performance that are necessary to achieve its objectives. Detailed information about the Group's approach to these and related matters is set out in its Corporate Responsibility Report 2009 (refer www.scottish-southern.co.uk).

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 Health, Safety and Environmental Advisory Committee, together with the Group Audit Committee and management, ensures that health, safety and environmental policy statements are being adhered to; sets health, safety and environmental targets for the Group; and monitors the performance of the Group against these targets. The Director with lead responsibility for Health and Safety is Colin Hood, who chairs the Safety and Health leadership team.

As a result of this commitment to safety, Scottish and Southern Energy plc and the company continues to be at the forefront of Britain's electricity industry in relation to safety.

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Corporate Report: Review of the Year to 31 March 2009

1 Operational Review (continued)

1.5 Principal risks and uncertainties

As noted, the Company is responsible for managing a regulated electricity transmission network, based in the North of Scotland. 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. A new five-year Transmission Price Control came into effect on 1 April 2007. 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.

In March 2008, Ofgem announced plans to review the 20-year old regime governing the regulation of electricity and gas networks. The review will examine whether the 'current approach will continue to deliver customers reliable, well-run networks with good service at reasonable prices amid growing investment challenges faced by the energy networks in the future'. Ofgem has stated that the range of possible recommendations emerging from the review runs from no change to substantial change, and that where change is recommended, there will be full consultation. Because the review will not report until 2010, and because any proposed changes will be subject to consultation the impact of this review will not impact on the Company until the next Transmission Price Control review in 2012.

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 Scottish Hydro-Electric Pension Scheme, which, at 31 March 2009, based on an IAS 19 accounting basis, had a surplus included in the Group accounts, net of deferred tax, of £nil (2008 - £61.8M).

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 and Trading Committee, which reports to the Board, reviews and agrees policies for addressing each of these risks. At 31 March 2009, 84.8% of the Group's borrowings were at fixed or inflation-linked interest 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 managed as part of the Group's risk policies.

2.3 Taxation

The Company's effective current tax rate was 17.3% compared with 31.4% in the previous year, after prior year adjustments. The headline effective tax rate is 22.1% compared with 20.2% in the previous year.

2.4 Dividend

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

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Corporate Report: Review of the Year to 31 March 2009

2. Financial Review (continued)

2.5 Borrowings and Facilities

The Company has loans of £158.1m (2008 – £158.1m) of which £133.1m (2008 - £133.1m) is due to other group companies and £25.0m (2008 - £25.0m) is in the form of loans from the European investment Bank. Of the total, interest is paid at fixed or inflation-linked interest rates on £158.1m (2008 - £158.1m).

As at 31 March 2009, the weighted average interest rate payable was 5.94% (2008 – 5.94%) and the weighted average remaining term was 10.66 years (2008 – 11.66 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 financial statements for the year to 31 March 2009 have been prepared in accordance with EU adopted IFRS.

The accounts of Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited have been prepared in accordance with applicable UK Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (UK GAAP).

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Corporate Governance Statement

Scottish and Southern Energy plc Group (“The Group”)

The Board is accountable to the Group’s shareholders for the good conduct of the Group’s affairs. Throughout the year the Group monitors developments in corporate governance best practice. Due regard is also given to the policy guidelines of organisations representing major institutional investors. In addition, internal procedures are regularly reviewed and updated by the Board and the various Board committees.

The Board continues to be committed to ensuring that the highest standards of corporate governance are maintained. The Group’s core purpose is to provide the energy people need in a reliable and sustainable way while abiding by its core values: safety; service; efficiency; sustainability; excellence; and teamwork.

The Board continues to be committed to ensuring that the highest standards of corporate governance are maintained and the Board confirms that throughout the year, the Group complied with all provisions set out in Section 1 of the Code.

The Board consists of a non-Executive Chairman, four Executive Directors and five independent non-Executive Directors. This gives the Board an appropriate balance of independence and experience, ensuring that no one individual or group of individuals has undue influence over the Board’s decision-making. The composition of the Board and its committees is regularly reviewed to ensure that this balance and mix of skills and experience is maintained.

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited (“The Company”)

Board of Directors

The Board consists of four Directors, two of whom are Directors of the Group. None of the Directors are Directors of Group Companies involved in Supply or Generation activities. Company Board Meetings are held on 8 occasions during the course of the year. The Group has an Audit Committee, a Remuneration Committee, an Executive Committee, a Risk and Trading Committee, a Health, Safety and Environmental Advisory Committee and a Nomination Committee and details of the appointees and the work undertaken are included in the published Corporate Governance Statement of the Group (see www.scottish-southern.co.uk). The Company, as a subsidiary entity, has no such Committees but the Group arrangements cover the operations of the Company.

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 Group internal audit department. Their reports, which include where appropriate relevant action plans, are distributed to senior managers and Directors.

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Corporate Governance Statement

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited ("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.

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2009

| CONTENTS | Page No. |
|---|-----------------|
| Report of the Directors | 2 – 4 |
| Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and the Accounts | 5 |
| Profit and Loss Account | 6 |
| Balance Sheet | 7 |
| Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and Reconciliation of Movements in Shareholders' Funds | 8 |
| Notes on the Accounts | 9 - 19 |

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Report of the Directors

The Directors present their report together with the audited Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2009.

1. Principal Activities

The Company's principal activity during the year was the regulated transmission of electricity in the north of Scotland.

2. Business Review

Review of Business

The Company is part of the Scottish and Southern Energy Group (the 'Group') and the key responsibility of the Group's Power Systems businesses, including the Company, is to maintain safe and reliable supplies of electricity and to restore supplies as quickly as possible in the event of interruptions.

Since the introduction of British Electricity Trading and Transmission Arrangements (BETTA) in April 2005, National Grid has been Great Britain System Operator, responsible for balancing the supply and demand of electricity across Great Britain. Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited remains responsible for operating, maintaining and investing in the transmission network in its area, which serves around 70% of the landmass of Scotland. Transmission of electricity, and the level of capital investment within the company's licensed area, is a monopoly activity and is closely regulated by the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem) within a framework known as the Transmission Price Control. This is set for a period of 5 years and the current price control commenced on 1st April 2007.

The year to 31 March 2009 resulted in an increase in operating profit of £9.5M (29.8%) to £41.4M. The level of revenue increased by 11.9% during the year, primarily due to the collection of the under recovery of regulated income of £2.9M from 2007/08. This under recovery was due to the delayed recovery of costs incurred in the Beaully Denny public inquiry as formal Ofgem approval was required. In addition as a result of the completion of the public inquiry the operating costs of the Company reduced during 2008/09.

The level of investment in the Transmission network increased significantly to £60.7M, an increase of more than 37% from 2007/08 levels. This was as a result of a large number of Transmission reinforcement and refurbishment projects approved as part of the price control have continuing and commencing during the year. In addition expenditure commenced on the Inverarnan substation project which is a project under the Transmission Investment for Renewable Generation (TIRG) licence condition.

As the licensed transmission company for the north of Scotland, the Company is required to ensure there is sufficient network capacity for those seeking to generate electricity from renewable sources. The Company believes the project to replace the electricity transmission line connecting Beaully in the Highlands with Denny in the Central Belt of Scotland is in line with its responsibilities as a licensed transmission company and is also in the national interest. A year-long Public Inquiry into the project was completed in February 2008. Scottish Government Ministers received the report of the Inquiry in February 2009, and the Scottish Government said they will 'take a final decision on the proposal later this year'. It is likely that the Company's share of the replacement line (200km of the total distance of 220km) will require investment in excess of £300m.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

As noted, the Company is responsible for managing a regulated electricity transmission network, based in the North of Scotland. 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. A new five-year Transmission Price Control came into effect on 1 April 2007. 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.

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Report of the Directors (continued)

2. Business Review (continued)

Principal Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

In March 2008, Ofgem announced plans to review the 20-year old regime governing the regulation of electricity and gas networks. The review will examine whether the 'current approach will continue to deliver customers reliable, well-run networks with good service at reasonable prices amid growing investment challenges faced by the energy networks in the future'. Ofgem has stated that the range of possible recommendations emerging from the review runs from no change to substantial change, and that where change is recommended, there will be full consultation. Because the review will not report until 2010, and because any proposed changes will be subject to consultation the impact of this review will not impact on the Company until the next Transmission Price Control review in 2012.

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 are the key performance indicators used by the Company for measuring performance:

a) Operating Profit (£M)

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Year to March 2008 | £31.9M |
| Year to March 2009 | £41.4M |
| Increase (%) | 29.8% |

b) Capital Expenditure (£M)

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Year to March 2008 | £44.2M |
| Year to March 2009 | £60.7M |
| Increase (%) | 37.3% |

c) Number of Transmission System Incidents (Number)

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Year to March 2008 | 18 |
| Year to March 2009 | 14 |
| Decrease (%) | 22.2% |

d) System Availability (%)

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Year to March 2008 | 97.7% |
| Year to March 2009 | 96.7% |
| Decrease (%) | 1.0% |

The Directors intend the Company to pursue its principal activity of the transmission of electricity in the north of Scotland.

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Report of the Directors (continued)

3. Results and Dividends

The profit for the financial year amounted to £26.1m (2008 - £20.6m). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend and no dividends were paid in the year (2008 - £nil).

4. Directors

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

Gregor Alexander
Colin Hood
Steven Kennedy
Mark Mathieson

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

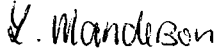
The Company complies with the CBI Prompt Payment Code. The main features of the Code are that payment terms are agreed at the outset of a transaction and are adhered to; that there is a clear and consistent policy that bills are paid in accordance with the contract; and that there are no alterations 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 39 days at 31 March 2009.

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.

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG Audit Plc will therefore continue in office.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD


Lilian Manderson
Company Secretary
24 July 2009

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and the Accounts

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Accounts and the Regulatory Accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Standard Licence Condition B1 of the Regulatory Licence requires the Directors to prepare Regulatory Accounts, for each regulatory year, which present fairly the assets, liabilities, reserves and provisions of, or reasonably attributable to the Company and of revenues, costs and cash flows of, or reasonably attributable to, the Company for that period. In preparing the Regulatory Accounts, the Directors are required to:

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

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985 and Standard Licence Condition B1 as applicable. They are also responsible for the system of internal control, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

**Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31 March 2009**

| | Note | 2009 £M | 2008 £M |
|--|------|-------------|------------|
| Turnover | | 61.0 | 54.5 |
| Cost of sales | | (0.1) | (2.6) |
| Gross profit | | 60.9 | 51.9 |
| Distribution costs | | (16.8) | (16.5) |
| Administrative costs | | (2.7) | (3.5) |
| Operating profit | 2 | 41.4 | 31.9 |
| Net interest payable | 5 | (7.9) | (6.1) |
| Profit on ordinary activities before taxation | | 33.5 | 25.8 |
| Tax on profit on ordinary activities | 6 | (7.4) | (5.2) |
| Profit for the financial year | 14 | 26.1 | 20.6 |

The above results are derived from continuing activities.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Accounts.

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

**Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2009**

| | Note | 2009 £M | 2008 £M |
|---|------|---------------|------------|
| Fixed Assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 7 | <u>302.0</u> | 251.2 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors | 8 | 66.8 | 75.8 |
| Creditors: | | | |
| Amounts falling due within one year | 9 | (77.9) | (63.4) |
| Net current (liabilities)/assets | | <u>(11.1)</u> | 12.4 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>290.9</u> | 263.6 |
| Creditors: | | | |
| Amounts falling due after more than one year | 10 | (162.0) | (162.5) |
| Provisions for liabilities and charges | | | |
| Deferred taxation | 12 | (36.0) | (34.4) |
| Net assets | | <u>92.9</u> | 66.7 |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 13 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Profit and loss account | 14 | 88.6 | 62.4 |
| Shareholders' funds | | <u>92.9</u> | 66.7 |

These Accounts were approved by the Directors on 24 July 2009 and signed on their behalf by



Gregor Alexander, Director

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

**Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses
for the year ended 31 March 2009**

| | 2009 £M | 2008 £M |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Profit for the financial year | 26.1 | 20.6 |
| Total recognised gains and losses relating to the financial year | 26.1 | 20.6 |

**Reconciliation of Movement in Shareholders' Funds
as at 31 March 2009**

| | 2009 £M | 2008 £M |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Profit for the financial year | 26.1 | 20.6 |
| Credit in respect of employee share awards | 0.1 | - |
| Net addition to shareholders' funds | 26.2 | 20.6 |
| Opening shareholders' funds | 66.7 | 46.1 |
| Closing shareholders' funds | 92.9 | 66.7 |

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Notes on the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2009

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.

The Company's balance sheet at 31 March 2009 shows a net current liability position of £11.1m (2008 – net current assets of £12.4m). The parent company has confirmed that it will continue to provide financial support to the Company and in particular will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available. On this basis, the directors believe that the Company will be in a position to meet its liabilities as they fall due and that the accounts are appropriately prepared on a going concern basis.

These Accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the ultimate parent company, Scottish and Southern Energy plc, intends to provide such funds as are necessary for the Company to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. The Directors of the ultimate holding company have confirmed this undertaking.

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).

It has also taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS29 and has therefore not prepared the disclosures relating to financial instruments and capital as full disclosure is provided in the Group accounts.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the value of electricity transmission services and facilities provided during the year. Turnover includes an estimate of the value of the transmission of electricity on behalf of customers between the date of the last meter reading and the year-end.

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, by 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.

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Notes on the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2009

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets

(i) Depreciation

Heritable and freehold land is not depreciated.

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

| | Years |
|---|------------------------------|
| Transmission 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 |

(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.

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 not been charged with the cash cost of acquiring shares on behalf of its employees, this cost is borne by the Ultimate Parent Company. 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 a Black-Scholes 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.

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.

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

Notes on the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2009

2. Operating profit

Operating profit is arrived at after charging / (crediting):

| | 2009 £M | 2008 £M |
|---|------------|------------|
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 9.9 | 8.7 |
| Release of deferred income in relation to customer contributions and capital grants | (0.5) | (0.5) |
| Research and development | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Net management fee in respect of services provided by parent company | 2.7 | 3.5 |

The Company incurred an audit fee of £0.01m (2008 - £0.01m) in the year.

3. Staff costs and numbers

| | 2009 £M | 2008 £M |
|---|------------|------------|
| Staff costs: | | |
| Wages and salaries | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| Social security costs | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Share-based remuneration | 0.1 | - |
| Other pension costs | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| | <u>4.5</u> | <u>3.9</u> |
| Less capitalised as tangible fixed assets | (3.0) | (2.8) |
| | <u>1.5</u> | <u>1.1</u> |

Included within the above costs is a charge recognised under FRS 20 of £58,740 (2008 - £48,291).

Employee numbers

| | 2009 Number | 2008 Number |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Numbers employed at 31 March | <u>82</u> | <u>73</u> |

| | 2009 Number | 2008 Number |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| The monthly average number of people employed by the Company during the year | <u>75</u> | <u>73</u> |

4. Directors' remuneration

No Director received remuneration in respect of their service to the Company.

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited

**Notes on the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2009**

5. Net interest payable

| | 2009 £M | 2008 £M |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Interest receivable: | | |
| Interest receivable from group companies | 2.1 | 3.9 |
| Interest payable and similar charges: | | |
| Bank loans and overdrafts | (1.6) | (1.6) |
| Interest payable to group companies | (8.4) | (8.4) |
| | <u>(10.0)</u> | <u>(10.0)</u> |
| Net interest payable | <u>(7.9)</u> | <u>(6.1)</u> |

6. Taxation

| | 2009 £M | 2008 £M |
|---|------------|--------------|
| Current tax: | | |
| UK corporation tax on profits for the period | 7.7 | 8.1 |
| Adjustments in respect of previous periods | (1.9) | - |
| | <u>5.8</u> | <u>8.1</u> |
| Deferred tax: | | |
| Origination and reversal of timing differences | 1.7 | (0.3) |
| Effect of change in UK corporation tax | - | (2.5) |
| Adjustment in respect of prior years | (0.1) | (0.1) |
| Total Deferred Tax | <u>1.6</u> | <u>(2.9)</u> |
| Total tax on profit on ordinary activities | <u>7.4</u> | <u>5.2</u> |

The difference between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

| | 2009 £M | 2008 £M |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Profit before tax | <u>33.5</u> | <u>25.8</u> |
| Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 28% (2008 - 30%) | 9.4 | 7.8 |
| Effects of: | | |
| Capital allowances (less)/more than depreciation | (1.5) | 0.3 |
| Other timing differences | (0.2) | - |
| Adjustment in respect of prior periods | (1.9) | - |
| Current tax charge for year | <u>5.8</u> | <u>8.1</u> |