EDF ENERGY LAKE LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09200461

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019





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COMPANIES HOUSE

#189



The Directors
EDF Energy Lake Limited
90 Whitfield Street
London
W1T 4EZ

30/6/2020

Dear Sirs,

Agreement of the member of EDF Energy Lake Limited (registered with company number 2366852 (Company) to the addit exemption under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006

We, being the sole member of the Company, agree, for the purposes of section 479A(2)(a) of the Companies Act 2006, to the Company adopting the exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 for the financial year ending 31 December 2019.

Signed by a director for and on behalf of EDF Energy Holdings Limited

Date

Rob Guyler
Rob Guyler

30/6/2020

EDF Energy

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Directors Robert Guyler

Jean-Marc Lefeuvre

Simone Rossi

Company secretary Joe Souto

Registered office 90 Whitfield Street

London England W1T 4EZ

STRATEGIC REPORT

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment holding company. It will continue with this activity for the foreseeable future.

Review of the business

The loss before taxation for the year amounted to £466m (2018: £568m loss) and after taxation for the year amounted to £467m (2018: £569 loss), primarily as a result of the impairment of the Company's investment in subsidiary undertakings. The net assets at 31 December 2019 amounted to £5,859m (2018: £6,326m).

The EDF Energy Holdings Limited group (the "Group") manages its operations on a group basis. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that further key performance indicators for the Company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The performance of the Group which includes the Company is discussed in the EDF Energy Holdings Limited annual report, which does not form part of this report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The following is a discussion of the key risks facing the Company together with a summary of the Company's approach to managing those risks.

The future prospects of the Company are dependent on the performance of its investment in subsidiaries. The investment in Lake Acquisitions Limited has been reviewed and the carrying value, after impairment, is considered to be recoverable based on the forecast performance of Lake Acquisitions Limited and its subsidiaries.

The Company is not exposed to any significant currency, interest rate or liquidity risk. The Company has exposure to credit risk. Credit risk is mitigated by the nature of the debtor balances owed, with these due from the parent company who is able to repay these if required.

EU Referendum

The United Kingdom (UK) voted to leave the membership of the European Union (EU) on 23 June 2016. Following the vote to leave, a Withdrawal Agreement (WA) and Political Declaration (PD), setting out the framework for the future relationship between the European Union and UK after the UK's exit from the European Union and Euratom, were agreed in November 2018 but were subsequently revised in October 2019. The revised Agreements (WA and PD) were subsequently approved by both the UK Parliament and the EU institutions in January 2020 and the UK officially left the EU on 31 January 2020.

Economists have assessed that a no-deal Brexit could result in lower base interest rates and higher inflation, following an expected weakening of sterling compared to other currencies. Such changes would affect the Group's discount rate assumptions which would in turn affect the Group's investment impairment tests. The sensitivity of such changes and the impact this would have on impairment of the Group's assets is disclosed in note 4.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

Going concern

After making enquiries and reviewing cash flow forecasts and available facilities for at least the next twelve months (including subsequent events and the impact of COVID-19 (note 19)), the Directors have formed a judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company has the ability to draw on adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This judgement has been formed taking into account the principal risks and uncertainties that the Company faces along with the support provided by other Group companies, which have been outlined in more detail elsewhere in the strategic report. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

March

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Robert Guyler Director

30 July 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their annual report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal risks and uncertainties, principal activities, going concern and business review are discussed within the Strategic Report.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report were as follows:

Robert Guyler

Jean-Marc Lefeuvre

Simone Rossi

None of the Directors had a service contract with the Company in the current or prior year. They are all employed by associated companies within the Group and no portion of their remuneration can be specifically attributed to their services to the Company. Details of total Directors' remuneration is available in the Group accounts, which are available to the public as set out in note 18.

No Director (2018: none) held any interests in the shares or debentures of the Company or the Group that are required to be disclosed under the Companies Act 2006.

Dividends

Dividends of £nil were paid during the period (2018: £nil).

Political donations

The Company made no political donations in either the current year or prior period.

Future developments

The future developments of the Company are outlined in the Strategic Report.

Exemption from audit

For the year ending 31 December 2019 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Post balance sheet event

The impact of Covid-19 is disclosed in note 19 of the financial statements.

Directors' liabilities

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

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Robert Guyler

Director

30 July 2020

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they 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 financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting 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 financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and 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 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £m	2018 £m
Impairment of subsidiary undertakings	4	(470)	(651)
Investment income	6	5	83
Finance costs	8	(1)	
(Loss) before taxation		(466)	(568)
Taxation	9	(1)	(1)
(Loss) for the year		(467)	(569)

There were no recognised gains or losses during the current or prior period other than the losses shown above. Accordingly, no statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

The above results were derived from continuing operations in both the current year and preceding period.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £m	2018 £m
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	10	472	400
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	11 _	5,450	5,920
	_	5,922	6,320
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	12	3	2
Cash and cash equivalents	13	10	-
Financial assets	10 _		6
	_	21	8
Total assets		5,943	6,328
Current liabilities			
Current tax liability	_	(3)	(2)
Net current assets	_	18	6
Total assets less current liabilities	_	5,940	6,326
Non-current liabilities			
Other liabilities	14	(1)	-
Borrowings	15	(80)	
	_	(81)	
Net assets	<u></u>	5,859	6,326
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	1	1
Retained earnings	_	5,858	6,325
Shareholder's funds	_	5,859	6,326

For the year ending 31 December 2019 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- the members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- the Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

The financial statements of EDF Energy Lake Limited (registered number 09200461) on pages 5 to 23, were approved by the Board, authorised for issue and signed on its behalf by:

Robert Guyler

Robert Guyler Director

30 July 2020

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January 2018	1	6,894	6,895
Loss for the year	-	(569)	(569)
At 31 December 2018	1	6,325	6,326
Loss for the year	-	(466)	(466)
At 31 December 2019	1	5,859	(5,860)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General information

EDF Energy Lake Limited is a private company limited by shares. It is incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is shown on the contents page. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report on pages 1 to 2.

Basis of preparation

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard 101 (FRS 101) "Reduced Disclosure Framework". These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to the period presented, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the asset. The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling as that is the currency for the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

Basis of preparation

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard 101 (FRS 101) "Reduced Disclosure Framework". These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- a) The requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- b) the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- c) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- d) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f) and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements:
- e) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- f) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- g) the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- h) the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
- i) the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets;
- j) the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a)-119(c), 120-127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;
- k) the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases; and
- I) the requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details of indebtedness required by paragraph 61(1) of Schedule 1 to the Regulations is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total.

Where relevant equivalent disclosures have been given in the group accounts which are available to the public as set out in note 18.

Going concern

After making enquiries and reviewing cash flow forecasts and available facilities for at least the next twelve months (including subsequent events and the impact of COVID-19 (note 19)), the Directors have formed a judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company has the ability to draw on adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This judgement has been formed taking into account the principal risks and uncertainties that the Company faces along with the support provided by other Group companies, which have been outlined in more detail elsewhere in the strategic report. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Exemption from preparing group accounts

The financial statements contain information about EDF Energy Lake Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, EDF Energy Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in United Kingdom.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Interest income

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

Finance costs

Finance costs are accounted for on an accruals basis in the income statement based upon contracted rates

Taxation

Current tax

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 by the balance sheet date. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided or recognised in full using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax arising from (1) the initial recognition of goodwill, (2) the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than in a business combination) that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, or (3) differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future is not provided for.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is more likely than not that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply for the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in the income statement, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Investment in subsidiaries

Subsidiary undertakings are those entities controlled by the company, and where the substance of the relationship between the company and the entity indicates that the entity is controlled by the company.

The Company controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Considerations in the assessment of control include:

- the purpose and design of the entity;
- what the relevant activities are and how decisions about those activities are made;
- whether the rights of the company give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities;
- whether the company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity; and
- whether the entity has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

The company continues to assess whether it controls an entity if facts and circumstances indicate that there changes to the elements of control.

Investment in subsidiaries is recorded at cost and is subsequently assessed for indicators of impairment. If such factors exist, a detailed impairment test is carried out. Impairment is recognised in the income statement when the recoverable amount of the company's investment is lower than the carrying amount of the investment.

Upon disposal of the investment in the entity, the company measures the investment at its fair value. Any difference between the fair value of the company's investment and the proceeds of disposal is recognised in the income statement.

Financial assets

The Company's financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- (a) the groups business model for managing of financial assets and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial asset

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- (b) the contractual terms of financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash at bank and in hand, including short term deposits with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of acquisition and restricted cash. The Company operates a cash concentration arrangement which physically offsets cash balances and overdrafts between subsidiary companies.

Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability or a financial asset and of allocating the interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts), through the expected life of the financial liability or asset or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Recognition of expected credit losses

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset that is measured at amortised cost, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract to which impairment requirements apply.

At each reporting date, the group measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. The expected credit losses are assessed considering all reasonable and supportable information, including that which is forward-looking.

If at the reporting date the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, and entity shall measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The amount of credit losses (or reversal) is recognised in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Borrowings

All borrowings are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the income statement over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its fixed asset investments to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the investment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, described in note 2, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Recoverability of investments

The Company performs impairment testing on investments where there is an indication of potential impairment. The impairment review involves a number of assumptions including discount rates, output values, asset lives and forward power prices. Further detail on the assumptions used in the calculation can be found in note 4.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

There are no critical judgements that the Directors have made in the process of applying the accounting policies of the Company, that are deemed to have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

4 Impairment

	2019	2018
	£m	£m
Impairment of subsidiary undertakings	(470)	(651)

In 2019, an impairment test was performed on the company's investment in the nuclear generation business as the extended outages and uncertainty around return to service for Hunterston B and Dungeness represented an impairment trigger.

The Company has an 80% investment in Lake Acquisitions Limited, and as such the recoverable amount of its investment is calculated as £5,450m (2018: £5,920m), compared to a carrying value before impairment of £5,920m (2018: £6,571m). This has resulted in an impairment of £470m (2018: £651m). The value in use was estimated based on discounted cash flows over its expected useful life. The main assumptions for the calculation were the discount rate, forward power prices and network grid costs. The discount rate was derived from an after-tax rate of 6.0% (2018: 6.3%). A 0.5% increase in discount rate from 6.0% to 6.5% leads to a £247m increase in impairment, while a decrease in discount rate of 0.5% reduces impairment by £272m.

5 Operating profit

In 2019 the Company utilised the exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies. As such no amounts were paid to Deloitte (or any other auditor) in respect of the Company's annual accounts. In 2018, an amount of £11,876 was paid to Deloitte for the audit of the Company's annual accounts. In 2019 amounts payable to Deloitte LLP by the Company in respect of non-audit services were £nil (2018: £nil).

The Company had no employees in 2019 (2018: None).

6 Investment income

	2019 £m	2018 £m
Interest on intra group loans	5	3
Dividend income from investment		80
	5	83

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7 Directors' remuneration

None of the Directors had a service contract with the Company in the current or prior year. They are all employed by associated companies within the Group and no portion of their remuneration can be specifically attributed to their services to the Company. Details of total Directors' remuneration is available in the Group accounts, which are available to the public as set out in note 18.

No Director (2018: none) held any interests in the shares or debentures of the Company or the Group required to be disclosed under the Companies Act 2006.

8 Finance costs

	2019	2018
	£m	£m
Interest payable on loans from other Group companies	1	
9 Tax		
(a) Analysis of tax charge in the income statement		
	2019 £m	2018 £m
Current tax		
UK corporation tax charge on profit/(loss) made in the year	1	1
Income tax charge reported in the income statement	1	1
(b) The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than (2018: high corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%).	ner than) the stand	dard rate of
The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit/(loss) in the ir	ncome statement	as follows:
	2019 £m	2018 £m
Loss before tax	(466)	(568)
Tax at the UK corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Effect of:	(88)	(108)
Non-taxable dividends receivable	-	(15)
Non-deductible impairment	89	124
Total tax charge reported in the income statement	1	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

10 Financial assets

2019 £m	2018 £m
8	6
472	400
	£m 8

Of the £480m loans to parent company, £8m relates to a one year deposit with EDF SA. It will accrue interest at 1 year LIBOR and is unsecured.

The remaining £472m will accrue interest at 1 year LIBOR minus 5bps and is unsecured. The loan arrangement is in place to provide security to the pension trustees.

On 18 December 2014, the Company entered into an agreement with the Trustees of the British Energy Generation Group (BEGG) of the Electricity Supply Pension Scheme (ESPS) as part of the scheme's triennial valuation. The ESPS is a defined benefit scheme which is sponsored by and reported in the Company's subsidiary, EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Limited. This agreement resulted in lower deficit repair payments being paid into the scheme by the subsidiary company, but the agreement also provides security over an increasing amount of Company assets in favour of the Trustees. The original amounts agreed were set at £80m p.a. for 5 years starting from 18 December 2014 followed by £56m for 3 years from 1 April 2015 followed by £29.4m for 3 years. The total payments of £576m are reviewed every three years and may be subject to revision, subject to a minimum aggregate payment of £576m.

On 29 June 2017, the above payment schedule totalling £576m was amended to £80m p.a. for 7 years until 1 April 2020, followed by payments of £5.3m p.a. for 3 years from 1 April 2021. The consequence of this arrangement is to restrict the ability to pay dividends to the Company's shareholders by the amount of the assets over which security has been granted to the Trustees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11 Investment in subsidiary undertakings	
Subsidiaries	£m
Cost	
At 31 December 2018	9,899
At 31 December 2019	9,899
Impairment	
At 31 December 2018	(3,979)
Impairment (Note 4)	(470)
At 31 December 2019	(4,449)
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	5,450
At 31 December 2018	5,920

As mentioned in the Strategic Report, the principal activity is that of an investment holding company. At incorporation, the investment of £9,899m was the agreed transfer value for the shares in Lake Acquisitions Limited from EDF Energy Holdings Limited.

The principal subsidiary undertakings at 31 December 2019, which are incorporated in the United Kingdom and are registered and operate in England and Wales, or Scotland (unless otherwise stated), are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Proportion of interest and varights held	
		2019	2018
Lake Acquisitions Limited (1)	Holding company	80%	80%
EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Group Limited*	Holding company	80%	80%
British Energy Bond Finance Limited*	Financial activities	80%	80%
British Energy Limited*	Holding company	80%	80%
British Energy Generation (UK) Limited*	Holding company	80%	80%
Lochside Insurance Limited* (Guernsey) (3)	Insurance company	80%	80%
British Energy International Holdings Limited*	Holding company	80%	80%
EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Limited* (2)	Power generation	80%	80%
EDF Energy Innovation Limited *	Provision of Innovation Services	80%	80%
British Energy Trustees Limited *	Financial activities	80%	80%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11 Investment in subsidiary undertakings (continued)

*indirectly held

- (1) Registered Address: 90 Whitfield Street, London, England, WIT 4EZ
- (2) Registered Address: Barnett Way, Barnwood, Gloucester, GL4 3RS
- (3) Registered Address: PO Box 34, St Martin's House, Le Bordage, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands, GY1 4AU

Unless stated otherwise, the registered address of the subsidiary undertakings listed above is EDF Energy, GSO Business Park, East Kilbride, Scotland, G74 5PG.

The UK Government owns a single special rights redeemable preference share of £1 in EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Group Limited. The Special Share is redeemable at par at any time after 30 September 2006 at the option of the Secretary of State, after consulting EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Group Limited. This share, which may only be held by and transferred to one or more of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, another Minister of the Crown, the Solicitor for the affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury or any other person acting on behalf of the Crown, does not carry any rights to vote at general meetings, but entitles the holder to attend and speak at such meetings. The Special Share confers no rights to participate in the capital or profits of EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Group Limited beyond its nominal value. The consent of the holder of the Special Share is required for certain matters including the alteration or removal of the provisions in EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Group Limited's Articles of Association relating to the Special Share and to the limitations on shareholdings.

In addition, consent of the holder of the Special Share is required in relation to, amongst other matters, certain amendments to the Articles of Association of British Energy Bond Finance Limited, British Energy Limited, EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Limited or British Energy Generation (UK) Limited, or a disposal by EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Group Limited of its shares in these companies. However, the holder of the Special Share will only be entitled to withhold consent to such an amendment or disposal if, in the holder's opinion, the matter in question would be contrary to the interests of national security. The Articles of Association include full details of these restrictions.

12 Trade and other receivables

	2019	2018
	£m	£m
Other receivables	3	2

The other receivables are due from the ultimate parent company and approximate fair value. The receivable is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Short-term deposits £m £m Cash pooling with Group Companies 2 - 14 Other liabilities 2019 2018 £m £m £m Interest payable 1 - 15 Borrowings 2019 2018 £m £m £m Non-current loans and borrowings £m £m Loan from parent company 80 -	13 Cash and cash equivalents		
Short-term deposits 8 - Cash pooling with Group Companies 2 - 10 - 14 Other liabilities 2019 2018 £m £m £m 15 Borrowings 2019 2018 £m £m £m Non-current loans and borrowings Em £m		2019	2018
Cash pooling with Group Companies 2		£m	£m
14 Other liabilities 2019 2018 £m £m 1 - 15 Borrowings 2019 2018 £m £m Non-current loans and borrowings	Short-term deposits	8	-
14 Other liabilities 2019 2018 £m £m £m Interest payable 1 15 Borrowings 2019 2018 £m Em £m £m Non-current loans and borrowings £m	Cash pooling with Group Companies	2	-
2019 2018 £m £m £m 1		10	
2019 2018 £m £m £m 1			
Interest payable 1 1 - 15 Borrowings 2019 2018 £m £m Non-current loans and borrowings	14 Other liabilities		
Interest payable 1 - 15 Borrowings 2019 2018 £m £m Non-current loans and borrowings		2019	2018
15 Borrowings 2019 £m £m Non-current loans and borrowings		£m	£m
2019 2018 £m £m Non-current loans and borrowings	Interest payable		
2019 2018 £m £m Non-current loans and borrowings			
£m £m Non-current loans and borrowings	15 Borrowings		
Non-current loans and borrowings		2019	2018
		£m	£m
Loan from parent company 80 -	Non-current loans and borrowings		
	Loan from parent company	80	-

Borrowings of £80m are owed to EDF Energy Holdings Limited and has annual interest of 1.006%. Balances are secured through an attached committment fee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

16 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

, , ,	No.	2019 £	No.	2018 £
Ordinary share of £1 each	1,000,001	1,000,001	1,000,001	1,000,001

The Company has one class of Ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

17 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework from disclosing transactions with other wholly owned members of the group, which would be required for disclosure under IAS 24.

Key management personnel for the Company are the Directors of the Company. Please refer to note 7 for details of their remuneration. There are no other transactions with key management personnel during the year (2018: none).

Amounts outstanding with other related parties at 31 December are disclosed in the relevant notes of the accounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

18 Parent undertaking and controlling party

EDF Energy Holdings Limited holds a 100% interest in the Company and is considered to be the immediate parent company. EDF Energy Holdings Limited is the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. Copies of that company's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from the registered address at 90 Whitfield Street, London, W1T 4EZ.

As at 31 December 2019, Électricité de France SA, a company incorporated in France, is regarded by the directors as the Company's ultimate parent company and controlling party. This is the largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. Copies of that company's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from the registered address at Électricité de France SA, 22-30 Avenue de Wagram, 75382, Paris, Cedex 08, France.

19 Post balance sheet event

Covid 19

Since the year-end significant economic and social disruption has arisen from the Covid 19 pandemic. EDF's priorities are the safety and wellbeing of our people and customers, maintaining access to energy and gas for our customers, keeping our power stations running safely, protecting Hinkley Point C and supporting the most directly exposed businesses, vulnerable people and supply chain. Since the beginning of the pandemic, the Group has offered support to all its customers and specifically the most vulnerable ones by offering special measures. EDF is as well engaging with its suppliers to ensure that service levels can continue to be maintained throughout a prolonged pandemic.

The Company is managing the impact of Covid 19, utilising business continuity and resilience processes where appropriate.

The Group IT system has been leveraged in order to support the transition in a most efficient way, time and to protect our systems against cyber threats. The Company is following the guidance and discussing on a regular basis with the Government on the pandemic evolution and deployment of appropriate policies and actions.

The Company continues to monitor the impact on its business to ensure appropriate actions can be taken to mitigate risk to the Company. While the uncertainty continues, as of the signing date of these accounts the Covid 19 pandemic has not had a material impact on the financial statements or the financial results of the Company.