

National Grid PLC

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

▪

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ GBP

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

At National Grid, responsible business is enshrined in our purpose – to Bring Energy to Life. It is a clear focus of our vision, to be at the heart of a clean, fair, and affordable energy future, and it underpins our strategic priorities. We are one of the world's largest investor-owned energy utilities, committed to delivering electricity and gas safely, reliably, and efficiently to the millions of customers and communities we serve across the UK and north-eastern US. Our core pillars are aligned with delivering a clean energy future for the benefit of the environment, supporting a fair and affordable transition for our customers and communities, and committing to building the net zero workforce. We are proud that our work, and our people, underpin the prosperity and wellbeing of our customers, communities, suppliers and contractors, regulators, investors, and our environment. We are at the centre of one of the greatest challenges facing our society – delivering clean energy to support our world long into the future. We have a crucial responsibility to help make the transition to a low-carbon economy happen and we are fully committed to connecting as many new sources of low carbon generation as possible. We are passionate about delivering a low-carbon network. That is why we aim to maintain high standards in environmental management as we increase our use of low-carbon technology. It is also why we are working hard to deliver a sustainable energy sector that provides value to consumers. We work with all our stakeholders to promote the development and implementation of sustainable, innovative, and affordable energy solutions. As a responsible business, we believe that the future prosperity and comfort of every society depends on reducing carbon emissions and moving to clean, renewable energy. In March 2021 we announced our intention to strategically pivot our UK portfolio towards electricity, through the acquisition of UK Electricity

Distribution, the sale of our electricity business in the US and the sale of a majority equity interest in the UK Gas Transmission and Metering business. This has shifted our portfolio of Group assets from c.60% electricity in 2021 to c.75% electricity as of 31 March 2024.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

03/31/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 2 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 2 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 2 years
[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

19850000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

GB00BDR05C01

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BDR05C0

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

8R95QZMKZLJX5Q2XR704

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☒ United States of America

(1.16) In which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate?

Electric utilities value chain

☒ Distribution

☒ Electricity generation

☒ Transmission

Other divisions

☒ Gas storage, transmission and distribution

(1.16.1) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and electricity generation specifics for each technology employed.

Coal - Hard

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Coal - Hard is not a power generation source owned or controlled by National Grid.

Lignite

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Lignite is not a power generation source owned or controlled by National Grid.

Oil

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

1022

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

112

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

101

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Oil is a power generation sources used by National Grid's fossil-fuel generation facility on Long Island, New York. We sell capacity to the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) through fixed-term power supply agreements under contracts which currently extend through to 2028.

Gas

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

2736

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

4631

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Gas is a power generation sources used by National Grid's fossil-fuel generation facility on Long Island, New York. We sell capacity to the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) through fixed-term power supply agreements under contracts which currently extend through to 2028.

Sustainable biomass**(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source**

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Sustainable biomass is not a power generation source owned or controlled by National Grid.

Other biomass**(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source**

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Other biomass is not a power generation source owned or controlled by National Grid.

Waste (non-biomass)**(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source**

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Waste (non-biomass) is not a power generation source owned or controlled by National Grid.

Nuclear

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Nuclear is not a power generation source owned or controlled by National Grid.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Carbon capture and storage has not been fitted to generation sources owned or controlled by National Grid.

Geothermal

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Geothermal is not a power generation source owned or controlled by National Grid.

Hydropower

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Hydropower is not a power generation source owned or controlled by National Grid.

Wind

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

314

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

894

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

894

(1.16.1.5) Comment

National Grid owns and operates wind generation sites under National Grid Renewables. For more information see <https://nationalgridrenewables.com/#>

Solar

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

861

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

1624

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

1624

(1.16.1.5) Comment

National Grid owns and operates solar generation sites under National Grid Renewables. For more information see <https://nationalgridrenewables.com/#>

Marine

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Marine is not a power generation source owned or controlled by National Grid.

Other renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Other renewable power generation sources are not owned or controlled by National Grid.

Other non-renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Other non-renewable power generation sources are not owned or controlled by National Grid.

Total

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

3911

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

7149

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

6865

(1.16.1.5) Comment

The following power generation sources are applicable to National Grid: oil and gas through our generation facility on Long Island, plus solar and wind generation through National Grid Renewables.

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

This is an ongoing activity managed by our supplier performance and excellence team. We are engaging key internal stakeholders and partner organisations to support.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	<i>Plastics are not material to our business</i>

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Short is in line with our annual planning and shorter-term budget processes

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Medium reflects our strategic business planning process period

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Long aligns with our longer term emerging risks assessment timelines, up to the date of our net zero commitment
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ Other, please specify :We have an Internal Climate Change Risk tool and conduct Climate Vulnerability Assessments

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Cold wave/frost
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
- ☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Snow accumulation, ice accretion and high winds

Chronic physical

- ☒ Sea level rise
- ☒ Changing wind patterns
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- ☒ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Local communities

- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Climate change is a significant risk for our organisation and we have integrated it into our ERM process as one of our GPRs. Our ERM framework and process take into account the physical and transition risks associated with climate change, as well as the potential impact of these risks on our business operations, financial performance, and reputation. For our climate change GPR risk there are two distinct elements: 1. Climate Change (mitigation GPR): The standalone mitigation risk is aligned to our strategic objective 'Enable the energy transition for all', with a focus on delivering clean, decarbonised energy to meet our net zero goals. 2. Significant Disruption of Energy (adaptation GPR): The adaptation, or physical risk activity, absorbed within the control framework associated with the 'Significant Disruption of Energy' risk, has helped ensure we continue to deliver energy reliably for our customers, with a focus on resilience. This allows us to have greater oversight, focus and adoption of two distinct and proportionate control frameworks in line with the new Group risk appetite – mitigating downside risk, and maximising opportunities, where applicable. We have continued to develop our risk and opportunity horizon scanning to assess critical trends to the energy transition. With our senior stakeholders and supported by external risk experts, we identified key indicators and metrics which are measured on a monthly basis against thresholds. These are analysed against our current strategy and business plans for their potential impact and plausibility. Emerging risks are managed under our risk management framework with results reviewed by senior leadership. Consistent with the Group's overall approach to risk management and internal control, climate change risk management activities take place through all levels of our organisation. We deploy an industry good practice 'Three Lines' model to deliver our risk management and internal control activities. The Group's Risk Taxonomy supports all levels of the business to categorise any climate change risk into one of our four taxonomy groups: strategic, operational, financial, and compliance. Sub-categories beneath these four groups allow the business to select a more granular taxonomy grouping with an assigned risk appetite. Despite external risk pressures, our risk exposure specific to our climate-related risks is largely unchanged with the majority of our risks operating within risk appetite. The climate-related risks align directly with two primary risk categories – strategic and operational. Specifically, these risks directly focus on 'Environmental, Social and Governance' (ESG) and 'Production and service disruption', but are also indirectly incorporated into many other risks across the framework. As part of our risk management process, we have assigned key controls to manage both our climate change mitigation and adaptation risks. The controls for our climate change mitigation GPR are in line with our strategy and regulatory frameworks and are also reflected throughout other relevant risks, for example: regulatory outcomes; political and societal expectations; and significant disruption of energy. The key overarching mitigation controls involve tracking progress against targets, identifying changes that could trigger additional transition risks, and implementing procedures and proposed solutions to overcome them.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Dependencies and impacts are identified in our scenario analysis. At National Grid we have a number of dependencies to achieving our targets. Meeting our targets will require a combination of the actions we take ourselves, along with the necessary policy and regulatory support. Our headline Scope 1 and 2 reduction targets are at the upper limit of what we consider feasible, but there are credible pathways to achieving them. Alongside climate change, safeguarding nature and preventing biodiversity loss are significant societal challenges. Climate change and nature shouldn't be considered in isolation. In our business, this primarily manifests itself with our need to deliver infrastructure critical to enabling the energy transition and seeking to minimise the impact on the natural environment while doing so. Our role of connecting our customers, sometimes across thousands of miles, with the power they need leaves us not only with a responsibility to reduce emissions, but also to protect and restore the natural environment across the land that we manage. Please refer to our RBC for specific details of our natural environment commitment and our RBR for our latest progress. Our business has multiple interfaces with nature, presenting us with risks and opportunities. We have the scope to positively impact nature through the way we build and manage our infrastructure. For example, we are actively targeting positive impacts through our net biodiversity gain targets in the UK and through vegetation management activities in the US.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas important for biodiversity

☒ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We assess the biodiversity impact of all infrastructure projects.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- ☒ No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

To assess the relative materiality, we established scope of impact, timeframe and likelihood for each risk and opportunity using internal analysis, market data and input from subject matter experts. The size and scope of each identified risk is assessed by considering the financial and reputational impacts, alongside how likely the risk is to materialise on a scale of 1-5 (as set out below). Higher risk scores are more likely to be deemed financially and strategically substantive. Our Group risks are rated on a scale of 1 to 5 across three categories. The overall indicative risk score is calculated by multiplying likelihood by the greater of financial or reputational impact. Our group risks are rated on a scale of 1 to 5 across three categories: • Group financial impact - 1: 500m • Reputational impact - 1: Internal, 2: Intra Group (internal), 3: Local 3rd Party (external), 4: National (external), and 5: International (external) • Likelihood - 1: Remote (90% chance)

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

To assess the relative materiality, we established scope of impact, timeframe and likelihood for each risk and opportunity using internal analysis, market data and input from subject matter experts. The size and scope of each identified risk is assessed by considering the financial and reputational impacts, alongside how likely the risk is to materialise on a scale of 1-5 (as set out below). Higher risk scores are more likely to be deemed financially and strategically substantive. Our Group risks are rated on a scale of 1 to 5 across three categories. The overall indicative risk score is calculated by multiplying likelihood by the greater of financial or reputational impact. Our group risks are rated on a scale of 1 to 5 across three categories: • Group financial impact - 1: 500m • Reputational impact - 1: Internal, 2: Intra Group (internal), 3: Local 3rd Party (external), 4: National (external), and 5: International (external) • Likelihood - 1: Remote (90% chance)

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastic is not a material environmental issue for national grid
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Other policy risk, please specify :Policy and Legal - Demand for natural gas is expected to reduce

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Demand for natural gas is expected to reduce Global momentum towards meeting net zero emissions continues to build, and the outlook for fossil fuels in the longer term is uncertain. Our US jurisdictions' pathways toward their decarbonisation targets indicate an increase in electric load growth and a reduction in gas heating demand, which has a bearing on our US gas business and the useful economic lives (UELs) of elements of our network assets.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Massachusetts and New York have released their final plans to execute their respective decarbonisation targets, which indicate an accelerated programme towards electrification and a reduction in gas heating demand. These plans have been developed to inform future legislation. Accordingly, there is a risk that the UELs of certain elements of our gas networks may be shortened in line with future policy, regulatory frameworks and planning systems aimed to support the decarbonisation of the energy sector. However, states also acknowledge the value of backup heat sources, such as low-carbon gas, and recognise that there are operational constraints and uncertainties which could arise as parts of the gas system are decommissioned. The DS-DPU 20-80 ruling in Massachusetts mandates that costs for gas infrastructure can only be recovered if non-gas alternatives were considered first. This could (alongside other state policies) put downward pressure on gas demand, including RNG and hydrogen, leading to a risk of shortened UELs (if, for example, all the customers using gas on a section of the network moved to another heating source). We have performed sensitivity analysis to assess the impact on our Group financial results of shortening the UELs of our gas business assets, which for 2050 illustrates an unlikely worst-case scenario. This may result in an increase in depreciation expense of around 274 million to 2050 for US-regulated assets. Please refer to note 13 Property Plant and Equipment on page 162 – 165 of our 2023/24 Annual Report and Accounts for more details. This sensitivity calculation excludes any assumptions regarding the residual value of our asset base and the effect that shortening the asset depreciation lives would be expected to have on our regulatory recovery mechanisms. The weighted average remaining UEL for our US gas distribution fixed asset base is circa 53 years; however, a sizeable proportion of our assets are assumed to have UELs which extend beyond 2080.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

52000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

274000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The role that our US gas networks play in the pathway to achieving the greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets set in the jurisdictions in which we operate is currently uncertain. There is a risk that the UELs of certain elements of our gas networks may be shortened in line with future policy, regulatory frameworks and planning systems aimed to support the decarbonisation of the energy sector. In the US, our gas distribution asset lives are assessed as part of detailed depreciation studies completed as part of each separate rate proceeding. We consider a range of different pathways related to our gas assets. These pathways factor in the net zero ambitions of the Group and the jurisdictions that we operate in, anticipated changes in customer behaviour, developments in new technology, the feasibility and affordability of electrification, and the ability to decarbonise fuel through the use of renewable natural gas (RNG) and green hydrogen. On balance of the different pathways considered, we continue to believe the lives identified by rate proceedings are the best estimate of the assets' UELs given the need to provide safe, affordable and reliable heating services. Asset depreciation lives feed directly into our US regulatory recovery mechanisms, such that any shortening of asset lives and regulatory recovery periods as agreed with regulators should be recoverable through future rates, subject to agreement, over future periods, as part of wider considerations around ensuring the continuing affordability of gas in our service territories. It should be noted that the net zero pathways which we consider probable all suggest some role for gas in heating buildings beyond 2050, so our sensitivity analysis for 2050 illustrates an unlikely worst-case scenario. Minimum financial effect scenario: Restricting the useful economic lives of our gas networks to 2070 would lead to an upward adjustment in depreciation expense for the fiscal year ending on March 31, 2024. The estimated increase in depreciation expense for New York and New England would be 46m and 6m, respectively. The total impact would be 52m. Maximum financial effect scenario: Restricting the useful economic lives of our gas networks to 2050 would lead to an upward adjustment in depreciation expense for the fiscal year ending on March 31, 2024. The estimated increase in depreciation expense for New York and New England would be 208m and 66m, respectively. The total impact would be 274m.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost related to R&D into RNG and hydrogen technologies. Spend accrued from FY18-FY24. Converted from USD.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We agree with the need to decarbonise energy networks, while seeing an important role for gas in the future, including the gas assets we own and operate today. However, the extent and nature of this role out to 2050 and beyond is subject to economic, technological, legal, and regulatory developments. In assessing the UELs of our gas network assets, we consider a range of different pathways which factor in the ability to decarbonise fuel, customer behaviour and the feasibility and affordability of electrification, in parallel with our net zero ambitions and those of the states we operate in. Based on our latest assessment, we continue to believe that these assets retain a crucial role in maintaining security, reliability and affordability of energy beyond 2025. Under our Clean Energy Vision we are pursuing zero fossil fuel gas and electric systems by 2050, if not sooner, in the US. The vision proposes a hybrid approach to heating that enables customers to have more affordable and practical choices to become fossil free. We are also advocating for the necessary standards that would allow us to start procuring and blending renewable natural gas and hydrogen and scale up our supplies to meet our emissions reduction targets. We continue to engage in key regulatory proceedings and processes in New York and Massachusetts to maximise recovery on our gas business assets. Our US fossil fuel powered electricity generation assets are currently expected to be materially depreciated by 2040, which aligns to New York's target to achieve zero emissions from electricity by 2040.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Increased frequency of extreme weather incidents. Chronic risks, changing long-term climate trends

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- ☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our assets are at risk of acute physical impacts from increased frequency of extreme weather events such as storms and flooding, leading to asset damage and operational risks. Our assets are at risk of chronic physical impacts from changing climate trends in the longer term, including increased frequency and severity of coastal flooding, high temperature, extreme wind, wildfires and low temperature, exposing us to asset damage and operational risks.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Disruption to sales

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-high

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

We experience significant costs because of asset damage and operational interruptions due to major storms, with 226 million (2022/23: 258 million) incurred in the year. Under our regulatory frameworks, such costs are typically recoverable in future years. The storm costs for 2023/24 for New York and New England were 136m and 90m, respectively.

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We experience significant costs because of asset damage and operational interruptions due to major storms, with 226 million (2022/23: 258 million) incurred in the year. Under our regulatory frameworks, such costs are typically recoverable in future years. The storm costs for 2023/24 for New York and New England were 136m and 90m, respectively. Insurance premiums could also increase in order to cover such events. These incidents are likely to increase in line with the increasing likelihoods illustrated by the IPCC, and associated costs are expected to grow accordingly, unless climate adaptation is appropriately measured and implemented.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

226000000

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

163000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

258000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Maximum is the highest aggregated storm related costs we have incurred in a single year. Minimum is the lowest aggregate of storm related cost we have incurred in a single year.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

- ☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

30240000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost relates to climate change adaptation CAPEX spend aligned to the EU Taxonomy, in the form of storm hardening and flood defences. 4 million was spent in UK NG Electricity Transmission (NGET), 0.26 million in US Massachusetts Electricity Company (MECO), 15.48 million in US Niagara Mohawk Electricity company (NIMO) Electricity Distribution and 10.50 million in NIMO Electricity Transmission.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our Climate Vulnerability Steering Committee and working groups conducted a Group-wide CVA for energy-carrying assets. This programme is leveraging our Climate Change Risk Tool analysis to identify long-term climate hazard risks to our energy infrastructure. We are utilising our findings to develop tailored climate change adaptation plans across our business, outlining solutions for our high-risk assets and confirm the strategic approach to managing those risks. In the year, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation also filed its Climate Change Resilience Plan with the NYPSC, proposing incremental capital resilience investments to address priority vulnerabilities arising as a result of changing long-term climate trends. In the UK, we have commenced a set of innovation projects to understand the impacts of climate change hazards on our asset performance. We continue to invest in climate adaptation across the Group in the form of storm hardening and flood defences, with a further 30 million (2022/23: 31 million) invested in the year.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 21-30%

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We acknowledge that there are multiple physical and transitional risks that can impact our asset base. The dynamic interactions, diverse scenarios, and interconnected nature of these climate risks over varying timelines will impact the vulnerabilities of our assets to varying degrees. In light of these complexities, in this question we have disclosed the proportion of our assets linked to Risk 1 disclosed in question 3.1.1 (or gas assets). This disclosure enables us to provide the most precise, insightful understanding of the vulnerability of our financial metrics to environmental Risk 1.

[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☒ RGGI - ETS

☒ UK ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

RGGI - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

65.95

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

150817

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

2749677

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

2630384

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Considers CO2 only.

UK ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

3.2

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

04/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

03/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

53940

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

298168

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

141035

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Surplus of 2,405 tonnes CO₂e

[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

In the US, our Generation business must comply with the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), which is a carbon cap and trade programme in the Northeast region of the country. As the operation of our gas generation, solely located in our New York jurisdiction, is under the control of a supply agreement with Long Island Power Authority (LIPA), the agreement reflects the requirements of RGGI. National Grid's strategy for compliance is to maximize unit efficiency to reduce emissions and then to acquire required allowances (emission credits) at auction or on the secondary market to cover CO₂ emissions from the affected plants. Allowance purchases are based on forecasted emissions with an additional buffer added. As RGGI has a decreasing annual emissions cap our CAPEX investments are aligned with a decreasing in investment in fossil fuel generation. To date, National Grid has not exceeded the annual caps. Our strategy is further aligned with New York State legislation that requires all electricity generation to be carbon-free in 2040 and we will work with LIPA during our current generation contract period (due to end in 2028) to responsibly reduce emissions to ensure we're on track with this decarbonisation path. Grain LNG currently has 274,346 of UK Allowances on account and continues to hold a residual of EU Allowances approx. 205,000. Its strategy to procure sufficient allowances to meet future obligations has entailed the swapping of EU allowances to UK Allowances via authorised commercial transactions via a trading counterparty. Further "swaps or sales" can be executed as free allocation reduces or terminal utilisation and resultant emissions increase and the existing UKA balance depletes. From July 2025, as new contract terms come into effect with New Shippers and existing agreements expire, Shippers will be allocated the costs to meet the terminal's surrender obligation commensurate with their share of terminal utilisation. Therefore, Grain will remain exposed to a proportion of the total surrender obligation until the end of 2029 on a sliding scale. In addition, the terminal is developing a net zero strategy to assess options and develop a road map to intentionally reduce direct emissions.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Other markets opportunity, please specify :Increased demand for electricity, even in our slowest decarbonising markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increased demand for electricity, even in our slowest decarbonising scenarios The changing energy system opens up new opportunities and market segments. National Grid is well positioned to capitalise on the huge growth opportunities associated with the increased demand for electricity and to decarbonise gas networks in the US. Through smart investment, advocacy and proactive market engagement, National Grid can succeed in new and existing growth markets, develop new products and services and scale existing technologies.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Even though the extent of electrification is uncertain, growth in electricity networks is certain and underpinned by the plans published by the US states that we operate in and within our licence for Accelerated Strategic Transmission Infrastructure (ASTI) in the UK. As we move toward a decarbonised energy system comprising a

greater volume of decentralised, intermittent energy sources, we expect growth in flexibility markets, renewable generation and interconnection. Our NGV business has the potential to benefit from significant investment opportunities in both the UK and US, regarding interconnectors and competitive transmission. National Grid has the opportunity to influence the location, extent and commerciality of network build. In the UK, the government is targeting 50 GW of offshore wind capacity by 2030 and investing around 20 billion of transmission network projects. By 2050, GB offshore wind capacity may exceed 100 GW and connecting this could drive significant growth opportunities for our businesses. There are also potential opportunities for our Group entities to partner with organisations in the development of innovative low-carbon gas alternatives, offshore hybrid assets (OHA), and long-term electricity storage, though we are not currently permitted to do the latter in the UK. Taking advantage of these opportunities would lead to significantly higher capital investment and growth. This ultimately increases Group profit and EPS. We plan to invest around 60 billion in the five year period from April 2024 to March 2029 which will contribute towards achieving the Group's Underlying EPS CAGR of 6-8% in the period 2023/24 – 2028/29. Following our strategic portfolio pivot, around 70% of our revenues are derived from electricity, and we are therefore well placed to maximise these opportunities.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

4300000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

4640000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Our investor guidance provided as part of our Full Year Results 2023/24 on 23rd May stated that from FY25 we expect that underlying EPS CAGR will be in the range of 6-8% out to FY29. The sell-side Bloomberg consensus as at [Date] for underlying EPS for FY25 was estimated to be 0.709 per share. Using a compounded annual growth rate of 6% from a FY25 baseline (0.709) to FY29 results in an EPS estimate of 0.896. Assuming issued share capital of 4,811m shares (using July 2024 Total Voting Rights) as at 31 March 2029, this equates to an estimate of 4,300,000,000 in underlying earnings from continuing operations. Using a compounded annual growth rate of 8% from a FY25 baseline (0.709) to FY29 results in an ESP estimate of 0.965. Assuming issued share capital of 4,811m shares (using July 2024 Total Voting Rights) as at 31 March 2029, this equates to and estimate of 4,640,000,000 in underlying earnings from continuing operations. Key assumptions include forward years based on assumed USD FX rate of 1.25; long run UK CPIH, US CPI and interest rate assumptions and scrip uptake of 25%. Assumes sale of ESO, Grain LNG, and National Grid Renewables before 2029. Assumes remaining 20% stake in UK Gas Transmission treated as a discontinued operation and therefore does not contribute to underlying EPS.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Taking advantage of these opportunities would lead to significantly higher capital investment and growth. This ultimately increases Group profit and EPS. We plan to invest 51 billion is directly invested in Green Capex aligned to the EU Taxonomy in the five year period from April 2024 to March 2029 which will contribute towards achieving the Group's Underlying EPS CAGR of 6-8% in the period 2023/24 – 2028/29.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In order to maximise these opportunities we are evolving our strategy to focus on networks and streamlining our business. As part of this, on 23 May 2024, we will be announcing the sale of Grain our UK liquid natural gas (LNG) business and National Grid Renewables, our US onshore renewables business. We have also set out an ambitious Green Capital investment commitment of 51 billion across the five-year period from April 2024 to March 2029. To deliver the magnitude of new infrastructure needed to decarbonise the UK power system, our Strategic Infrastructure business unit is working to build the 17 major projects required to connect a significant growth in offshore wind under the Accelerated strategic transmission investment (ASTI) framework. Through targeted green investment and the widespread rollout of flexibility services, UK ED is preparing for over a million electric vehicles, around 300,000 heat pumps, and a significant ramp-up in renewable energy generation connections over the ED2 price control. In New England, we submitted our Electric Sector Modernization Plan (ESMP) to the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, outlining the investments needed in the electric distribution system to meet increased electricity demand in line with the state's climate change, clean energy and equity goals. In New York, we plan to invest approximately 4 billion through the Upstate Upgrade, which sees us embarking on at least 70 projects through 2030 to ensure the grid can meet growing electric demand. NGV continues to innovate on interconnection, developing plans for Offshore Hybrid Assets (OHAs), connecting offshore wind clusters in the UK to neighbouring countries. By 2035, this total is expected to grow to between 15 GW and 24 GW, which presents a major opportunity for NGV. In the US, NY Transco (an NGV joint venture with Avangrid, Central Hudson and Con Edison) has partnered with the New York Power Authority on the 90 mile Propel NY Energy electric transmission project, which was selected by the NY Independent System Operator (ISO) to help inject more clean energy from offshore wind into the grid. Through National Grid Partners, we incubate and invest in start-ups at the intersection of energy and emerging technology. It now invests in 46 companies and four limited partner investments in strategic venture funds.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Access to new markets through interconnectors and offshore hybrid assets.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term
☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Access to new markets through Interconnectors: Interconnectors development provides a unique opportunity for National Grid and provide financial benefit by taking advantage of electricity price differentials in the two connecting countries. National Grid is a leader in developing electricity interconnector projects to connect Great Britain with other European countries. Our current project portfolio includes links to Norway, Belgium and France that are transitioning into construction; a link to Denmark in advanced development stages; and other links that are in early stage development. Interconnectors provide social, economic and environmental benefits to the connecting countries. By providing capacity for countries to exchange energy, interconnectors can displace fossil fuel electricity generation in favor of renewable energy therefore reducing the CO2 intensity of the energy mix. This increased capacity also improves the energy security in Great Britain. Interconnectors can also be a flexible tool to manage daily fluctuations in demand, potentially reducing the need to switch on more generation during brief periods of increased demand and avoiding carbon emissions – facilitating National Grid ESO's role as electricity system operator. Lastly, interconnection to countries with flexible, controllable generation enables more effective integration of intermittent renewable generation in Great Britain. This allows National Grid to support achieving its science based targets by reducing electricity system emissions. For example, hydro plants in Norway will be able to store energy during periods of high wind in GB, and release this stored energy during periods of low wind.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The anticipated effect of the climate change opportunity on the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of National Grid Interconnectors is largely favourable, although the size of the opportunity will depend on market conditions, regulatory frameworks, and our ability to capitalise on the evolving clean energy landscape. According to the ESO's "Beyond 2030" report, it is projected that over 75% of installed capacity in Great Britain will be renewable, including approximately 80GW of offshore wind. As the GB energy system increasingly relies on renewable sources, managing intermittency challenges becomes ever more important. This creates a greater need for flexible technologies like interconnectors to address intermittency and facilitate the efficient utilisation of renewable energy. The development of offshore wind farms will also require coordinated offshore grid infrastructure and National Grid Interconnectors is committed to leading thought leadership in undersea cabling and offshore grid development. The ESO also proposes a network that involves laying three times as much undersea cabling than onshore infrastructure across Great Britain by 2035, including 14GW of interconnection between the UK and Europe, presenting an opportunity for additional development and expansion of the existing interconnector portfolio. nationalgrideso.com/document/315516/download Interconnectors provide financial benefit by taking advantage of electricity price differentials in the two connecting countries. For example, with IFA2, OFGEM's estimated annual revenue from price differentials in the range of 50m to 150m. This forms the basis of our financial impact assessment (source: Near-term Interconnector Cost Benefit Analysis A Pöyry report for Ofgem December 2017). This analysis considered a range of factors in determining the differential scenarios we use to calculate the potential impact, including; GB demand, GB thermal capacity, GB renewables capacity, Fuel prices (using DECC reference prices) and Carbon pricing (using ETS and SPS scenarios). The low range scenario (50m) assumed the EU TS carbon price has only risen to 17 euros/tco2 by 2040, stagnating GDP averaging 2.4% p.a and low renewable capacity. The high range scenario (150m) assumed 15-25 euros/tco2 by 2040 over and above the current EU ETS price, higher GDP averaging 4.5% p.a and large scale build of new nuclear, CCS and CCGT: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/system/files/docs/2018/01>

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

472000000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

50000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

150000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

472million relates to the revenue generated in the reporting year taken from the ARA relating to interconnectors. For medium term, Interconnectors provide financial benefit by taking advantage of electricity price differentials in the two connecting countries. For example, with IFA2, OFGEM's estimated annual revenue from price differentials in the range of 50m to 150m. This forms the basis of our financial impact assessment.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

192000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

CAPEX spend on interconnectors in the reporting year.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategy at National Grid Interconnectors is to capitalise on the opportunities presented by the evolving energy landscape through two strategic roles. First and foremost, we aim to consolidate our leadership position within Great Britain by focusing on delivering solutions that meet the needs of GB consumers, primarily through point to point interconnectors and offshore hybrid assets. Secondly, we seek to co-create offshore grids in Europe by taking a thought leadership role in the

early development of offshore corridors. By collaborating with European partners, we can facilitate the integration of offshore wind farms and enable the efficient transmission of renewable energy. In FY24 National Grid Ventures spent a total of 192m on its interconnector portfolio, 3% of total group CAPEX spend of 6.0bn. These costs can be further split into three projects, IFA/ IFA2 connection with France (60m), Viking Link connection with Denmark (127m) and North Sea Link connection with Norway (5m). The North Sea connection with Norway interconnector will be used as a flexible tool to manage daily fluctuations in demand, sometimes reducing the need to switch on more generation during brief periods of increased demand and avoiding carbon emissions. Interconnection to countries with flexible, controllable generation such as Norway enables more effective integration of intermittent renewable generation in Great Britain. For example, hydro plants in Norway will be able to store energy during periods of high wind in GB and release this stored energy during periods of low wind.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

472000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In this question we have disclosed the proportion of our revenue linked to Opp 2 disclosed in question 3.6.1. This disclosure enables us to provide the most precise, insightful understanding of the revenue associated with the transition opportunity we have identified. We have taken the revenue for our interconnector businesses and divided this by total group revenue.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, but it is not publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Board Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DEI) Policy sets out our diversity commitments. The Board aspires to: comprise at least 40% women on our Board; comprise at least one of the senior Board positions (Chair, Chief Executive, Chief Financial Officer or Senior Independent Director) to be held by a woman; comprise at least one Director from a minority ethnic background; and achieve 50% diversity on our Board**. * The following categories are used to define those from a minority ethnic background: Asian/Asian British; Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; other ethnic group, including Arab. ** Diversity of the Board is defined, in this context, as female and individuals from a minority ethnic background. The People & Governance Committee is responsible for ensuring that the*

composition of the Board and its Committees evolves in line with the skills and experience we need for the current and future strategy of National Grid, as well as ensuring we continue to meet our diversity commitments in our Board DEI Policy. The Committee regularly reviews the balance of skills, experience, ethnicity and gender on the Board and its Committees, but is mindful that in all appointments we secure the best candidate for the relevant role. As part of ongoing succession planning, our Board DEI Policy supports the engagement of search firms who have signed up to the Voluntary Code of Conduct on gender diversity and best practice.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

National Grid Global DEI Policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference
- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Environmental Operations Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Overall responsibility and oversight of climate-related issues at National Grid lies with our CEO; a member of the National Grid Board. This responsibility is delegated by National Grid's Board and is appropriate given the CEO is responsible for the executive leadership and everyday management of National Grid both in the UK and US to ensure delivery of the strategy agreed by the Board. Our CSO is responsible for leading the Group's engagement in decarbonisation and climate change and working closely with the CEO and Board. The CSO attends the Safety & Sustainability Committee, linking management and Board discussions around climate-related

issues. The Safety & Sustainability Committee (board-level) assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities; assessing, monitoring and challenging our environmental sustainability strategy, targets and performance; overseeing progress against net zero aims; considering potential climate change risks and opportunities; reviewing policies, initiatives of the Company and where appropriate of its suppliers and contractors in relation to safety and sustainability. The Audit & Risk Committee (board-level) has oversight of our Responsible Business Report, TCFD and reporting in line with ESG frameworks and progress of our ESG control and assurance framework. The Remuneration Committee (board-level) considers and approves whether and how ESG targets, including Scope 1 & 2 emission reduction targets, are incorporated into incentive arrangements. The Finance Committee (board-level) considers the financial impact of climate factors on our credit metrics and relevant considerations with regards to debt investors, pension and insurance strategy. The Committee met three times during the financial year to discuss climate-related risks and opportunities. Regular dialogue was maintained between the members of the Committee and senior management to enact the Company's climate-related strategy. An enrichment session was held to brief Committee and other Board members on climate-related matters, including the adoption of 1.5C aligned near-term targets, and progress against climate-related targets. In Sept 2023, the Safety & Sustainability Committee and Audit & Risk Committee discussed the Group's ESG reporting assurance strategy and agreed to start work on a control framework that would enable future reasonable assurance over Scope 1 & 2 emissions reporting. The Safety & Sustainability Committee held a risk deep dive session on climate change to understand its impact on the Group strategy. A workforce engagement session was held in Nov 2023 to discuss our climate transition and external reporting approach. The Board received three updates from the Safety & Sustainability Committee Chair providing an overview of matters discussed at meetings. The Board receives a Chief Executive and Business Update report at each meeting including quarterly reporting of climate change metrics such as GHG emission metrics vs target.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference
- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Environmental Operations Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The ultimate responsibility and oversight of sustainability-related issues at National Grid lies with our Chief Executive Officer; a member of the National Grid Board. The CEO and Board of Directors are responsible for setting and leading the Company's sustainability related strategy and goals and have oversight of sustainability-related risks and opportunities impacting the Group. The Board in turn delegates some elements of responsibility to various subcommittees. The Safety & Sustainability Committee (a board-level committee) assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in respect of reviewing and challenging the strategies, policies, initiatives, risk exposure, targets, and performance of the Company and, where appropriate, of its suppliers and contractors in relation to safety and sustainability. This includes approving the Company's sustainability strategy and responsible business reporting, which incorporates biodiversity. It is also responsible for monitoring the demonstration of management commitment to these areas, the resources applied by the Company to ensure compliance, and for driving improvement. Our Responsible Business Charter and annual Responsible Business Report outline our management of biodiversity-related issues, and the Board receive regular updates throughout the year on how we are performing against our commitments. During the financial year, the Safety & Sustainability Committee reviewed and approved the refreshed Responsible Business Charter (RBC) which was published in September 2023 and includes updated nature and biodiversity and other responsible business commitments and targets. The Committee also held a deep dive on our nature strategy highlighting our biodiversity goals and the progress we are making to improve the natural environment on the land we own and when we deliver critical infrastructure.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Martha Wyrsh brings extensive knowledge and experience around climate related issues through her experience as CEO of a major international gas transmission business and leading the growth and development of Vestas' renewable energy business in US.

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The overall responsibility and oversight of climate-related issues at National Grid lies with our Chief Executive Officer; a member of the National Grid Board. This responsibility is delegated to the CEO by National Grid's board and is appropriate given that the CEO is responsible for the executive leadership and day-to-day management of National Grid, both in the UK and US, to ensure the delivery of the strategy agreed by the Board.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The overall responsibility and oversight of environmental-related issues at National Grid lies with our Chief Executive Officer; a member of the National Grid Board. This responsibility is delegated to the CEO by National Grid's board and is appropriate given that the CEO is responsible for the executive leadership and day-to-day management of National Grid, both in the UK and US, to ensure the delivery of the strategy agreed by the Board.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

Remuneration for executive directors includes a Long Term Performance Plan (LTPP). The 2024 LTPP comprises two equally weighted financial measures totalling 80%, and two equally weighted net zero transition measures totalling 20% (see our Annual Report and Accounts 2023/24 from pg113). LTPP performance is measured over a three-year performance period - for 2024 LTPP is 1 April 2024 – 31 March 2027. Net zero transition measures continue to set out key targets and outcomes on the Group's journey to achieve: (1) reductions in the Company's direct Scope 1 emissions and (2) enable the broader net zero energy transition. The reduction of Scope 1 emissions measure supports meeting our 2030 group emissions reduction targets (SBTi validated and aligned to a 1.5°C pathway). The second measure reflects our role in enabling the transition to net zero by 2050, assessing delivery against key net zero strategic priorities and quantified outcomes that underpin the Group's strategic priority.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target
- ☒ Other targets-related metrics, please specify

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Reduction in emissions intensity
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions
- ☒ Other emission reduction-related metrics, please specify

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement

Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues
- ☒ Other engagement-related metrics, please specify

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The 2024 LTPP performance measures and weightings for all Executive Directors comprise two equally weighted financial measures totalling 80%, and two equally weighted net zero transition measures totalling 20%. LTPP performance is measured over a three-year performance period - for 2024 LTPP is 1 April 2024 – 31 March 2027.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The 2024 Long Term Performance Plan (LTPP) for all Executive Directors comprise: Cumulative three-year Underlying Group EPS (40%); Group Return on Equity (40%); Reduction of Scope 1 emissions (10%); and Enablement of net zero transition (10%). The Remuneration Committee considered the current operation of the plan to be effective and aligned to the Group's strategic priorities over the coming years. The Committee believes these measures appropriately incentivise participants in a manner that provides clear alignment with our financial and strategic vision, as we continue to seek to deliver value for our shareholders and work towards our commitments to reach net zero. Measures linked to the net zero transition continue to set out key targets and outcomes on the Group's journey to achieve: (1) reductions in the Company's direct Scope 1 emissions and (2) enable the broader net zero energy transition. Similar to last year, the reduction of Scope 1 emissions measure supports meeting our 2030 group emissions reduction targets. These targets are SBTi validated and aligned to a 1.5°C pathway. The second measure reflects National Grid's role in enabling the transition to net zero by 2050. This measure will continue to assess delivery against key net zero strategic priorities and quantified outcomes that underpin the Group's strategic priority to enable the energy transition through our networks. Assessment of this measure will continue to be based on a four-point scale (below threshold, between threshold and target, on or above target and stretch and above) based on delivery of quantifiable and qualitative outcomes to reflect a balanced assessment of performance.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

At National Grid, we take our responsibilities for sustainable environmental operations seriously. We will, as a minimum, meet our legal and voluntary obligations while aspiring to world-class performance in our environmental operations. National Grid Group Environmental Operations Policy describes what our businesses and people must do to deliver responsible and compliant environmental operations. This Group policy sets out the principles and expectations for sustainable environmental operations across National Grid and goes hand in hand where we have ISO14001:2015 certified Environmental Management Systems (EMS). To fulfil all our compliance obligations on sustainable environmental operations, both legal and voluntary, this includes delivering against our most material environmental commitments outlined in the Responsible Business Charter 2023, using the principles mentioned in the Responsible Business Standard. Our policy applies to anyone who is employed by or carries out work on behalf of any National Grid business.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- ☒ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Deliver continual improvement in our environmental performance and Environmental Management Systems.

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☒ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Social commitments

- ☒ Other social commitment, please specify :Ensure all our employees have the training, skills, knowledge, and resources necessary to meet our environmental commitments.

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☒ Other additional reference/description, please specify :Protect nature in line with the commitment made in our Responsible Business Charter.

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

National Grid PLC Environmental Operations Policy 2024.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

☒ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

National Grid is committed to responsible lobbying and engagement with our elected leaders across all jurisdictions in which we operate – the UK, the US, and the EU. Whilst definitions of lobbying vary across these geographies, our engagement with governments, elected representatives and officials is always conducted in a way that is appropriate for the jurisdiction in which we are based. As a company that supports the 1.5oC global warming ambition of the Paris Agreement, as set out in our Climate Transition Plan and Responsible Business Charter, our lobbying and engagement with elected leaders is aligned with this and conducted to aid its delivery.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations
- ☒ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :1.5oC global warming ambition of the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

National Grid Global Corporate Policy on Responsible Lobbying and Political Engagement - Mar 24_0.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Responsible Business Charter (RBC) outlines our commitments to responsible business across three pillars; our environment, our customers and communities, and our people. These pillars are supported by our responsible business fundamentals, which include governance and activities that are essential to our business every day. We use our charter to shape our actions as a responsible business and we report back on our progress against this charter annually in our Responsible Business Report.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to No Net Loss
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

- ☒ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :The SDGs which are most material to our Responsible Business Charter commitments are SDG 5: Gender equality, SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy, SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth, and SDG 13: Climate action.

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

ResponsibleBusinessCharter2023.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- ☒ UN Global Compact
- ☒ We Mean Business
- ☒ Climate Action 100+
- ☒ Race to Zero Campaign
- ☒ Corporate Leaders Group (CLG)
- ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- ☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- ☒ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- ☒ Other, please specify :**Business Ambition for 1.5C**

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

National Grid are a signatory to the Business Ambition 1.5°C/ Race to Zero campaign and are actively assessing how we can increase our Group-wide ambition even further to be consistent with SBTi's new net-zero pathway. We are corporate members of the UN Global Compact, WBCSD, We Mean Business coalition and SBT network of committed organisations, and an affiliate member of CLG. We annually disclosure progress against the recommendations of the TCFD and engage with many ESG benchmarking organisations including Climate Action 100.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- ☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

National Grid Global Corporate Policy on Responsible Lobbying and Political Engagement - Mar 24_0.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☒ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU Transparency Register. REG Number: 56039866688-26

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

National Grid's position and strategy on climate change are published both internally and externally. National Grid coordinates communication relating to our climate change policy, strategy and material activities, checking our messaging through internal governance processes to enable us to provide clear, coherent and consistent messaging to our various stakeholders. In addition, we have conducted a review of our trade association memberships and assessed their alignment with National Grid's policy positions and climate commitments and have published the findings on our website.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Planning policy and frameworks, including:, National Policy Statements, National Planning Policy Framework, Community Benefits framework,

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☒ Electricity grid access for renewables

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

While we support the intentions of these policies and recognise and welcome the positive progress that has been made, we consider that a clearer, sharper approach is needed to deliver an effective planning policy framework and suite of National Policy Statements which would reduce delays in the delivery of energy infrastructure.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

An effective and proportionate planning system which can deliver infrastructure at the required pace is crucial to decarbonising the UK's power system and net zero targets.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Connections reforms including the Connections Action Plan

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☒ Electricity grid access for renewables

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

While we support the intentions of these policies and recognise and welcome the positive progress that has been made, we consider that further action needs to be taken to re-order and re-prioritise the connection queue.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In the UK, National Grid has engaged extensively with the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, Ofgem and the Electricity System Operator to reform and streamline the connections process, including responding to several consultations, and tracking the delivery of actions coming out of the Connections Action Plan with the rest of industry, government and the system operator via the ministerially-chaired Connections Delivery Board. We advocated for further reforms, beyond those set out in the Connections Action Plan to further accelerate the connections process.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

The Energy Act 2023

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☒ Other energy and renewables, please specify

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In the UK, National Grid has engaged extensively with Parliamentarians, the the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero as well as Ofgem officials on key areas of relevance within the Energy Bill, including the establishment of an Independent System Operator and Planner and introducing changes to Ofgem's statutory duties to explicitly support the delivery of net zero. This has included submitting a number of briefings and contributing to those of trade associations at various stages of the Bill. This Act is crucial to the delivery of the UK's net zero targets and the decarbonisation of the UK power system.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

The Review of Electricity Market Arrangements (REMA)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Market arrangements

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

We had concerns about the option of Locational Marginal Pricing (LMP) in the REMA proposals as we are not convinced that the case has been made of the benefits which could be derived at this stage of power decarbonisation. LMP also risks undermining investment right at the point we need investors to have confidence to invest at pace to support the energy transition. In the second consultation we requested further analysis be done to assess the costs and benefits against the baseline of a national price.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In the UK, National Grid has engaged with the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero both bilaterally and through formalised REMA roundtables and Market Participant Forums. This has included responding to the March 2024 second REMA consultation. REMA is crucial to the delivery of the UK's net zero targets and the decarbonisation of the UK power system.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

UK Emissions Trading Scheme and carbon leakage mitigation measures. The EU and UK Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☒ Other, please specify :European Union

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

While we support the implementation of a CBAM to avoid carbon leakage, the treatment of electricity in the EU CBAM has the potential to significantly compromise trade in low carbon electricity across interconnectors from the UK to the EU. We put forward that reducing barriers to energy trade and increasing cooperation between the UK and continental Europe, as well as unlocking the potential of interconnection across the Channel and in the North Sea, is vital to achieving net zero.

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We have also been engaging on the UK government's proposals to introduce a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) which we support but ultimately support the linking of UK and EU carbon systems to avoid the imposition of CBAMs between jurisdictions with aligned climate goals.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

North Sea Energy Co-operation Memorandum of Understanding (implementation of UK-EU Trade & Co-operation Agreement)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

- ☒ Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ireland | |

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

This can significantly enhance National Grid's central role in the delivery of the UK's net zero targets via effective cross-border cooperation with European partners. Engagement with the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero European team in London and UK Mission to the EU (UKMis) in Brussels to support and facilitate crossborder collaboration toward the achievement of the UK and EU's 2050 net zero and offshore wind targets.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Transmission Acceleration Action Plan

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☒ Electricity grid access for renewables

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

National Grid had engaged with Nick Winser and DESNZ during the development of both the Review and TAAP respectively and were pleased with the outputs of both and sat on the groups charged with supporting the delivery of the recommendations and actions. This action plan is crucial to the delivery of the UK's net zero targets and the decarbonisation of the UK power system.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Federal policy relating to climate change, including a price on carbon emissions, a cap-and-trade/cap and dividend program, and/or a carbon border adjustment.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Ad-hoc meetings

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Carbon pricing is considered a very effective tool to reduce GHG emissions. National Grid is broadly supportive of international, regional and national policy and legislative developments aimed at creating carbon pricing programs. At the U.S. federal level, National Grid remains supportive of a federal price on carbon and has engaged policymakers directly and through allied coalitions to advocate for an economy-wide price on carbon.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 9

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Implementation of Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 provisions related to clean energy tax credits and clean energy investments.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Subsidies for renewable energy projects

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Regular meetings

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Inflation Reduction Act includes incentives for zero- and low-carbon energy resources, clean transportation, building electrification and other subsidies and investments that will help enable our climate transition plan. At the U.S. federal level, National Grid has been engaged for years to support an expansion of tax credits to incentivize clean energy deployment and accelerate the clean energy transition in a way that balances affordability for customers. Many of these policy priorities were realized in the 2022 Inflation Reduction Act, and now our efforts have focused on implementation guidance for these credits. Advocacy includes direct engagement with policymakers and advocacy through allied coalitions and trade associations, particularly on tech-neutral credits under Sections 45Y and 48E of the IRA for electric power projects that eliminate greenhouse gas emissions, including those that use fossil fuel, the production tax credits for clean hydrogen, Section 45V, and the clean fuel production credit, Section 45Z.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 10

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Securities and Exchange Commission's Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors rulemaking

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

☒ Other transparency and due diligence, please specify :Climate related reporting

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

As a dual-listed business, we are already required to make comprehensive climate-related disclosures in the UK, the location of our primary listing. To manage the burden of compliance on foreign private issuers, while also meeting the objectives of the SEC Proposed Rules, our principal recommendation was for foreign private issuers subject to substantially comparable climate-related disclosure requirements, such as ourselves, to be exempt from complying with the Rules.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

These proposals help make certain that our ongoing clean energy transition is fair, affordable, and equitable for our customers and communities. National Grid submitted comments to the SEC on June 17, 2022. National Grid supports the SEC's objective to ensure that investors are provided consistent, comparable, reliable, and decision-useful information to enable them to make informed judgments about the impact of climate-related risks on current and potential investments.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 11

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Supply Chain and Skills, including: Green Jobs Delivery Group, Green Industries Growth Accelerator (GIGA), DBT's Critical Imports and Supply Chains Strategy

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☒ Electricity grid access for renewables

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

While not central to NG's own transition plan, it is crucial to the delivery of the UK's net zero targets and the decarbonisation of the UK power system. National Grid had contributed to the development of the Green Jobs Delivery Group evidence base and the Green Jobs Plan. Stalled progress on desired apprenticeship levy reforms. On supply chain, engagement undertaken with Ofgem, DESNZ, DBT, OFI and wider stakeholders inc. attendance of BEAMA-led Energy Products Supply Chain Council and establishment of National Grid-led Transmission Owner forum. NG facilitated supplier awareness around GIGA opportunities and supporting DESNZ market engagement.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 12

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EPA Proposed Regulations for New Source Performance Standards, Emissions Guidelines

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☒ Emissions – other GHGs

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Complying with applicable emissions standards and reducing fugitive natural gas emissions from the gas system are important parts of our energy transition plan. National Grid filed comments in support of EPA's proposal to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector. The company also advocated for federal incentives to help advance the affordability and deployment of low-carbon products including clean hydrogen and renewable natural gas (RNG). National Grid has engaged with both the legislative and executive branches to help craft the expansion of offshore wind and climate legislation. The company is also part of a coalition of business, industry and environmental leaders helping to influence positive change across the nation.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 13

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EPA final rules on carbon pollution standards for power plants that set carbon dioxide (CO2) limits for new gas-fired combustion turbines and CO2 emission guidelines for existing coal, oil and gas-fired steam generating units.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☒ Emissions – CO2

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

National Grid has long supported the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's authority to regulate greenhouse gas emissions. We have completed our evaluation of a recently finalized rule under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act and believe it will have limited impact on our operations. We remain focused on our responsibility to deliver reliable, affordable energy to our customers and support state decarbonization objectives in Massachusetts and New York.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Ad-hoc meetings

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

National Grid is investing billions of dollars to upgrade and expand our networks in order to meet growing demand and bring on new sources of clean generation. We will continue to engage in productive conversations with our stakeholders, including the EPA, on how to reduce emissions from the power sector.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 14

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

At the federal level, National Grid has been engaged to support incentives to accelerate transportation electrification. Many of these policy priorities were realized in the 2022 Inflation Reduction Act, and National Grid has also been focused on implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act provisions regarding clean transportation.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☒ Technology requirements

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Discussion in public forums

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Clean Transportation Incentives in the Inflation Reduction Act will help the business and our customers more affordably adopt electric vehicles, which relates to our plan to reduce scope 1 emissions. In the US, we have proactively engaged with the Biden Administration, including the Departments of Energy and Transportation, as well as Congressional leaders, on issues related to transportation electrification, especially on the role of utilities in charging infrastructure planning. In 2022, National Grid published a first of its kind Electric Highways Study, forecasting the future of fast-charging along highway corridors in Massachusetts and New York, providing a blueprint for powering the MHDV transition in the U.S. Northeast to 2045. National Grid also received a 1.2M grant by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to convene industry and government leaders of 9 states, including New Jersey, to develop a regional roadmap for electrification of highway corridors with the least infrastructure upgrade costs.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 15

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Subsidies on infrastructure

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Discussion in public forums

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In October 2023, National Grid was notified by the US Department of Energy (DOE) that it was selected to receive an award for its Future Grid project under the IIJA Smart Grid Grants. The project will deploy innovative digital/ IT solutions to maximize the value of distributed energy resources (DER) through advanced network

management, resource orchestration and control in New York and Massachusetts. National Grid continues to pursue federal funding under the IIJA for a variety of projects that promote grid resilience, interregional transmission, and the development of transmission for offshore wind, among other priorities.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 16

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Federal legislation and regulatory policy related to siting and permitting reform for energy infrastructure.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☒ Electricity grid access for renewables

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

National Grid appreciates the federal government's work to identify long-term solutions that will help to encourage the building of much-needed transmission across the country. We know that anticipatory planning and investment will be the most efficient and cost-effective approach to meeting the future energy needs of our customers. National Grid has encouraged strong consultation and collaboration with states and RTOs/ISOs regarding efforts to improve interregional transfer capacity.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Regular meetings

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Interregional transmission deployment in the Northeast US will provide much-needed capacity to help resolve queue congestion directly and enable incremental transmission capacity within and between transmission regions, while also providing critical economic or energy security benefits. Multi-value work also supports customer affordability of the energy transition by meeting multiple needs at once.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 18

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Ongoing development of an emission cap and invest program in New York State.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Carbon taxes

☒ Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Regular meetings

Row 19

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Frameworks that promote the availability and use of renewable natural gas (RNG) and clean hydrogen for utility end use.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☒ Alternative fuels

☒ Other energy and renewables, please specify :Low-carbon products and services

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Regular meetings

Row 20

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

NY HEAT Act/Affordable Gas Transition Act (AGTA)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☒ Other energy and renewables, please specify :Low-carbon products and services

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Beginning in FY 2023-2024 and continuing into the new fiscal year, National Grid worked closely with a group of environmental advocacy organizations to support the HEAT Act/AGTA with targeted changes. These changes were largely intended to create guardrails around the decommissioning of the gas system, to ensure it is done in an orderly way that protects customers - with the goal being to move as quickly as possible toward decarbonization while maintaining affordability and reliability for residents and businesses.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Regular meetings

☒ Ad-hoc meetings

☒ Discussion in public forums

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- ☒ American Gas Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Mixed

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly opposed their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The AGA advocates for the continued growth of natural gas within the energy transition. The Association supports policies that recognise the role of this energy source, in addition to supporting the deployment of renewable natural gas and hydrogen. National Grid has committed to eliminating fossil fuels within our existing gas network by 2050, replacing them with fully renewable natural gas and green hydrogen.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ Edison Electric Institute (EII)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Edison Electric Institute represents all US investor-owned electric companies. The Institute's members provide electricity for nearly 250 million Americans and operate in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Institute supported the US re-joining the Paris Agreement. The Institute supports the power sector achieving net zero emissions and has stated that to drive progress on climate change, it is essential that the US continues to engage in global conversations around net zero. The Institute has been heavily engaged on the clean energy transition and climate issues, notably supporting the inclusion of clean energy investments in the Inflation Reduction Act. The Institute's policy priorities include deploying technologies and delivery models that make significant carbon reductions. The Institute supports electrifying the transportation sector, including the growth of charging infrastructure and the electrification of commercial fleets.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Energy Networks Association (ENA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Energy Networks Association is the trade association that represents both gas and electricity networks across both the UK and the Republic of Ireland. From the end of 2024, it will only represent the electricity networks. The Association has stated that one of its key goals is to support the UK's energy networks industry in decarbonising. It supports the Paris Agreement as well as the UK's 2050 net zero target. The Association recognises the benefits of the transition and supports the UK's 2035 power sector decarbonisation target. The Association has supported making energy efficiency a national infrastructure priority to enable the decarbonisation of heat. It also supports the decarbonisation of transport, noting its member organisations play a crucial role in connecting electric vehicles to the UK's electricity networks.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Business Council of the State of New York

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

This is a membership organization with a wide variety of interests among their members -- but with the underlying support for a successful business climate being the unifying goal. At times, our positions have been more progressive than the organization's as a whole. In instances such as the EV proposal, we worked with the Council to garner their support.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ No, we have not evaluated

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☒ American Clean Power Association (formerly AWEA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The American Clean Power Association represents members from across the clean power sector, including more than 800 utility-scale solar, wind, energy storage, green hydrogen and transmission companies. The Association supports the Paris Agreement and welcomed the US re-entering the Agreement in 2021. The Association supports the clean energy transition, including deployment of wind turbines, solar farms, and battery storage facilities across the US. The Association's policy priorities seek to remove barriers to clean power and to accelerate sector growth. The organisation has publicly praised the benefits of the Inflation Reduction Act, noting the financial support it offers households to decarbonise heat, and to improve energy efficiency. The Association also views carbon pricing as a key tool to drive down emissions.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- ☒ Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Solar Energy Industries Association, comprised of more than 1,000 member companies, advocates for the interests of the US solar industry, including solar storage. The Association supports the Paris Agreement and welcomed the US re-entering the Agreement in 2021. The Association supports the clean energy transition, including new incentives that will increase clean energy deployment. The Association seeks to help the US achieve 30 percent solar electricity generation

by 2030. The Association supports the use of solar energy to help decarbonise the transportation and building sectors, including powering electric vehicles and electric home heating systems.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

ACE NY

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

ACE NY has a number of positions -- of which the regulated arm of the company has been engaged and supportive of -- largely around transmission siting and EVs. It should be noted that NGV also has a relationship with the organization and are members.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ WindEurope

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

WindEurope represents over 500 members from 35 different countries across the whole value chain of wind energy. WindEurope supports net zero and the Paris Agreement. It has published an Electrification Manifesto that calls for increased investment in electricity to enable decarbonisation. The organisation supports the energy transition and has stated that electrification is the most cost-effective way to decarbonise the European economy. WindEurope supports the role of carbon

pricing within the Emissions Trading System (ETS) and has called for linkage between the EU and UK ETS. WindEurope has stated that wind can play an influential role in the electrification of heating whilst boosting energy efficiency and reducing costs.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 9

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Energy UK

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Energy UK is the trade association for the energy industry with over 100 members. Its membership delivers nearly 80% of the UK's power generation and over 95% of the energy supplied to UK homes and businesses. Energy UK and their members support the Paris Agreement and have committed to delivering a decarbonised power system in the 2030s. The organisation supports the energy transition, noting that a net zero power system will be crucial to decarbonising homes, transport, and the wider economy. The organisation supports a strong carbon price, recognising the role it can play in driving decarbonisation. It also supports transport decarbonisation, noting that this will improve air quality and lower emissions, and both the decarbonisation of heat and the need for further action on energy efficiency.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 10

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- ☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Aldersgate Group

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Aldersgate Group is a coalition of more than 65 major businesses, academic institutions and civil society organisations. The Group supports the Paris Agreement and net zero and following COP27, urged international governments to do more to limit warming to 1.5C by mid-century. The Group is a key advocate for the energy transition and has called on the Government to support the delivery of critical grid infrastructure, streamline the planning system and address the green skills gap to

aid its delivery. In 2020, the Group set out a future of UK carbon pricing policy paper, which noted that an Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and an increasing carbon price floor is the most effective option for the implementation of such a measure in the UK. As part of its 2022 policy manifesto, the Group called for the improvement of energy efficiency of homes to be made a national priority to support the decarbonisation of heat. The manifesto also called for the increased decarbonisation of transport.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 11

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Renewable UK

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Renewable UK is the trade association for the renewable generation industry in the UK, representing over 490 member companies. RenewableUK supports the Paris Agreement and the UK's net zero target. They also support the 2035 UK power sector decarbonisation target and published a roadmap setting out a number of actions required by Government to enable this. RenewableUK publishes its 'Just Transition Tracker' which outlines how it works with its member companies to promote best practice within the renewable energy sector and drive the energy transition forward. In 2021, RenewableUK called for a rise in the carbon price to be consistent with delivering grid decarbonisation by 2035. Renewable UK also supports the decarbonisation and electrification of heat and transport.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 12

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- ☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Corporate Leaders Group

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Corporate Leaders Group is a cross-sectoral group that works with both businesses and policy makers to develop solutions to tackling climate change and to enable to the goal of net zero emissions in both the UK and Europe by 2050. The Group supports both the Paris Agreement and the UK's legally binding net zero target. The Group has stated that the transition towards a zerocarbon economy will provide Central and Eastern Europe with significant opportunities to deliver better public health, improve quality of life and economic prosperity, as well as produce positive climate outcomes. The Group supports carbon pricing and states that it is a key mechanism to deliver the EU's climate objectives with the European Green Deal. The Group has stated that the uptake of heat pumps and energy efficiency measures can cut household carbon dioxide emissions by 26% by 2050.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 13

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Environmental policy think tank

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

C2ES is an independent, nonpartisan, non-profit organization working to advance strong policy and action to address the twin challenges of energy and climate change. C2ES's Business Environmental Leadership Council (BELC) was created in 1998 with the belief that business engagement is critical for developing efficient, effective solutions to the climate problem. BELC members accept the following guiding principles: 1. We accept the scientific consensus that climate change is occurring and that the impacts are already being felt. Delaying action will increase both the risks and the costs. 2. Businesses can and should incorporate responses to climate change into their core corporate strategies by taking concrete steps in the U.S. and abroad to establish and meet greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets, and/or invest in low and zero GHG products, practices and technologies. 3. The United States should significantly reduce its GHG emissions through economy-wide, mandatory approaches, which may vary by economic sector and include a flexible, market-based program. Complementary policies may also be necessary for sectors such as buildings, electricity generation, forestry, agriculture, and transportation that will help drive innovation and ease the transition to a low-carbon economy. 4. Climate change is a global challenge that ultimately requires a global solution. An international climate framework must establish fair, effective, and binding commitments for all developed and major developing economies.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 14

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Social welfare organisation

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Business Council for Sustainable Energy (BCSE)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Business leaders from the energy efficiency, renewable energy and natural gas sectors formed the Business Council for Sustainable Energy in 1992 to advocate policies that support a diverse portfolio of energy options in the US and ensure access to affordable, reliable and clean energy solutions. National Grid currently holds a Board seat and therefore has a leadership role in BCSE's priorities.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement

Row 15

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Environmental policy think tank

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Alliance to Save Energy

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Alliance to Save Energy is a bipartisan, non-profit coalition of business, government, environmental, and consumer leaders advocating to advance federal energy efficiency policy.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 16

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Environmental policy think tank

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Ceres

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Ceres is a non-profit organization working with the most influential capital market leaders to solve the world's greatest sustainability challenges. Through the organization's networks and global collaborations of investors, companies and non-profits, the organization seeks to advance equitable market-based and policy solutions throughout the economy to build a just and sustainable future.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 17

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Environmental advocacy

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

New York League of Conservation Voters

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

While we are largely aligned with goals, there are times that the process and implementation of policy differ. Yet, they have been a good partner related to advancing topics such as transmission, low carbon fuels, EVs, and decarbonization of heat.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 18

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Global, non-profit, CEO-led organisation

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

World Business Council for Sustainable Development

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The WBCSD is a global organisation that brings together businesses and industry leaders committed to sustainable development. WBCSD works with its member companies to drive positive change by promoting sustainable business practices, addressing environmental challenges, and advancing social and economic well-being. Through collaboration, research and advocacy, WBCSD aims to create a more sustainable future by integrating sustainability into business strategies and operations, fostering innovation and influencing policy and decision-making at a global level.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 19

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Global, non-profit coalition

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

We Mean Business Coalition

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Mixed

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

WMBC is a global non-profit coalition working with the world's most influential businesses to take action on climate change. Together, they catalyse business and policy action to halve global emissions by 2030 in line with a 1.5C pathway. We are largely aligned, but in their Fossil to Clean Campaign, they call for the phase out of unabated fossil fuels by 2040, which we do not align with. We are not directly a member of that campaign, and our engagement is focused on other work.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 20

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :International think tank

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Energy Transitions Commission

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

ETC is a global coalition of leaders from across the energy landscape committed to achieving net-zero emissions by mid-century, in line with the Paris climate objective of limiting global warming to well below 2C and ideally to 1.5C.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Emission targets

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Other, please specify :**Metrics**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

44-58

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Annual Report and Accounts 2023_24.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

TCFD Report, within ARA

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Strategy

☒ Emissions figures

- ☒ Emission targets
- ☒ Other, please specify :Metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

NG_CTP_2023_2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Climate Transition Plan

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Emissions figures
- ☒ Emission targets
- ☒ Other, please specify :Metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

NG_RBR_2023_2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Responsible Business Report

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Emission targets
- ☒ Other, please specify :Metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

ResponsibleBusinessCharter2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Responsible Business Charter

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Other, please specify :Metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

National Grid EU Taxonomy Report 2023-24.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

EU Taxonomy Disclosure

Row 6

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Emission targets

☒ Other, please specify :Metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

GRIIndex_2023-24.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Global Reporting Initiative Index

Row 7

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Emission targets

☒ Other, please specify :Metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

SASBReport2023-24.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

SASB Report

Row 8

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Other, please specify :Metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Reporting Methodology 2023-24-3.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our Reporting Methodology

Row 9

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Other, please specify :**Metrics**

☒ Governance

☒ Emission targets

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

NGET_Environment Report_2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Row 10

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

National Grid - Delivering for 2035.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

National Grid - Delivering for 2035 (UK)

Row 11

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Clean Energy Vision- Fossil-Free.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

National Grid - Clean Energy Vision (US)

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2010

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2070

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The climate hazard data is sourced from the relevant national climate assessments (NCA4 in the US and UKCP18 in the UK). The scenario data are modelled using the IPCC's Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios of RCP8.5 (4C) and RCP4.5 (2C). The modelling covers decade timeframes; 2030s, 2040s, 2050s and 2070s, with comparison to a baseline of 1981 – 2010 in the UK and 1976 – 2005 in the US.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have modelled the way in which our business could be directly impacted as a result of increasing extreme weather events and chronic changes in weather patterns. For physical risks, we review climate hazards which we believe would have the most significant impact and are most likely to occur within our service territories. The climate hazard data is sourced from the relevant national climate assessments (NCA4 in the US and UKCP18 in the UK). The scenario data are modelled using the IPCC's Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios of RCP8.5 (4C) and RCP4.5 (2C). The modelling covers decade timeframes; 2030s, 2040s, 2050s and 2070s, with comparison to a baseline of 1981 – 2010 in the UK and 1976 – 2005 in the US.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- ☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- ☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2010

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2070

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The climate hazard data is sourced from the relevant national climate assessments (NCA4 in the US and UKCP18 in the UK). The scenario data are modelled using the IPCC's Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios of RCP8.5 (4C) and RCP4.5 (2C). The modelling covers decade timeframes; 2030s, 2040s, 2050s and 2070s, with comparison to a baseline of 1981 – 2010 in the UK and 1976 – 2005 in the US.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have modelled the way in which our business could be directly impacted as a result of increasing extreme weather events and chronic changes in weather patterns. For physical risks, we review climate hazards which we believe would have the most significant impact and are most likely to occur within our service territories. The climate hazard data is sourced from the relevant national climate assessments (NCA4 in the US and UKCP18 in the UK). The scenario data are modelled using the IPCC's Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios of RCP8.5 (4C) and RCP4.5 (2C). The modelling covers decade timeframes; 2030s, 2040s, 2050s and 2070s, with comparison to a baseline of 1981 – 2010 in the UK and 1976 – 2005 in the US.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

- ☒ Market
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2010

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ Other, please specify :2023, 2035

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We have assumptions for each scenario, these scenarios are: 'Delayed 2-4 degree', Hybrid 1.5 degrees', and 'Electric 1.5 degrees'. For each scenario we have specific assumptions for the UK and US. Delayed scenario assumptions in the UK; Decarbonisation progresses but is insufficient to meet net zero in 2050; Renewable capacity targets missed; Resource nationalism disrupts established trade flows; Supply chain disruptions and higher material prices; Policy delays. Delayed scenario assumptions in the US; Clean energy infrastructure takes longer to build due to persistent inflation and permitting challenges; Modest electrification; No large-scale hydrogen production by 2050 within our states. Hybrid scenario assumptions in the UK; Achieves net zero power system before 2040 and economy-wide net zero by 2050; Strong electrification with a more gradual decarbonisation path in the medium term, mixed with limited hydrogen use in some sectors; Storage,

interconnection and higher nuclear are supplemented by hydrogen and abated gas generation capacity; Meets most decarbonisation targets, some with minor delay; Total final energy consumption reduces in medium term but increases by 2050 as more efficient electric technology is complemented by hydrogen consumption in some sectors. Hybrid scenario assumptions in the US: Net zero emissions achieved on schedule; Balance of electrification and decarbonised gas to get to net zero; Hydrogen power generation and non-power sector hydrogen demand (some in-region electrolysis) Electric scenario assumptions in the UK: Achieves net zero power system by 2035 and economy-wide net zero by 2050; Near-complete electrification of demand sectors such as heat and transport supported by strong renewable expansion with distributed flexibility, storage, interconnection and some abated gas capacity providing dispatchable supply; Meets most decarbonisation targets; Total final energy consumption reduces by 2050 as more efficient electric technology replaces combustion technology. Electric scenario assumptions in the US: Net zero achieved on schedule; Near-complete electrification of most end-uses; Hydrogen for power generation (hydrogen imported).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We use Group-wide climate scenarios to assess direct impacts of climate change. These scenarios consider the potential physical impacts to the Group of average global temperature increases of 2C and 4C by 2100 from pre-industrial levels. We also consider potential transitional impacts of scenarios of average global temperature increases of 1.5C, in keeping with the Paris Agreement. We also model three scenarios which are tailored to the specific business environments within the UK and the US: delayed policy, hybrid net zero and electric net zero. These bespoke scenarios are developed internally by our market analytics teams in both regions. Inputs are continually updated through the year as part of our normal risk management process and we conduct an annual refresh to reflect the macroeconomic environment as part of our strategic horizon scan. Our scenarios help us to understand a credible range of possibilities in those countries for the changes which drive different levels of climate change, as well as the secondary effects of different climate scenarios. In the UK, we also produce more granular scenario analysis at a distribution level. The Distribution Future Energy Scenarios (DFES) uses the same core framework as the Future Energy Scenarios (FES) published by the ESO. Unlike FES, the scenarios that follow, and the DFES scenarios, focus on the impacts to our business units and customers rather than the nationwide, cross-vector analysis conducted by the ESO. In our analysis, we do not make a judgement on the likelihood of any one scenario relative to others so, by design, the analysed scenarios do not encompass all possible future pathways and their associated risks. There are limitations within the scope of our modelling, for example available data across other sectors, but to minimise this impact we have utilised a wide range of resources and compared our results with external scenarios. While our scenarios are not intended to be predictions of likely future events, they inform our understanding of possible risks and opportunities arising as a result of climate change.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☑ Capacity building
- ☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Transition Scenario analysis to 2050 and beyond guides our strategic and investment decision-making process and supports delivery of our climate-related targets. It also supports our assessment of the resilience of our business strategy and assets. In modelling our scenarios, we consider different climate emissions pathways which are defined by assumptions pertaining to policy change, consumer behaviour, energy outlooks, technology innovation, competition and global temperature change.

Transition insights We test the resilience of our business strategy against our transition scenarios, focusing our transition risks on the scenarios associated with lower temperature rises. Although current global climate policies and actions suggest a lower than 4C scenario, a 4C scenario was still modelled in line with our approach to scenario modelling outlined above. The transition impact on the Group is most significant in scenarios resulting in a lower degree of warming given the increased action required. The following five transition insights are therefore most relevant to a 1.5C scenario. As expected, these remain consistent with our headline insights from the previous year:

1. *Urgent collective action required across society* To reach net zero requires new policies and technology development. Action is required by a wide range of stakeholders in the industry as a result of the public expectations on climate change; there is a push for new policies, action and government and state targets in the regions we operate. Our ability to meet our own net zero commitments relies on these and is covered in more detail in the risk and opportunities section.
2. *Retaining consumer buy-in will be key* To reach net zero, consumers can drive domestic heating and transport decarbonisation by switching to low-carbon alternatives such as EVs and heat pumps. EVs are expected to make up over 60% of car sales by 2040, and increased consumer demand such as this will drive additional growth and investment in our electric network businesses.
3. *Electricity use and share of final demand will increase* Global electricity networks are expected to grow to deliver an increase of 50 – 160% of current demand by 2050 due to fuel switching, with both heating and road transport sectors decarbonising. This will drive additional growth and investment in our electricity network whilst resulting in lower demand for our gas network.
4. *Energy supply structure will shift* There will be a global shift to power generation from renewable sources, most notably wind and solar. Global offshore wind is expected to triple in output from 2030 to 2050 and connecting this could drive significant growth opportunities for our businesses. Hydrogen and renewable natural gas are likely to replace natural gas in the US, with applications such as inter-seasonal storage in the UK.
5. *Pathways will adapt to global and local realities* For example, the North-eastern US region is expected to import hydrogen to support decarbonisation, but in the UK, hydrogen production and carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) may develop due to policy and geology. It is important that our businesses monitor and adapt to these differing pathways in their respective geographies.

Physical modelling We have modelled the way in which our business could be directly impacted as a result of increasing extreme weather events and chronic changes in weather patterns. For physical risks, we review climate hazards which we believe would have the most significant impact and are most likely to occur within our service territories. The climate hazard data is sourced from the relevant national climate assessments (NCA4 in the US and UKCP18 in the UK). The scenario data are modelled using the IPCC's Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios of RCP8.5 (4C) and RCP4.5 (2C). The modelling covers decade timeframes; 2030s, 2040s, 2050s and 2070s, with comparison to a baseline of 1981 – 2010 in the UK and 1976 – 2005 in the US.

Physical insights Most hazards are projected to increase in frequency in the future, with high temperatures and coastal flooding of particular concern across consistent areas of our operations. In most cases the

level of risk is greater in a 4C scenario than a 2C scenario. We have progressed our physical risk analysis and asset vulnerability to inform our strategic planning and investment choices. Our internal Climate Change Risk Tool (CCRT), which has a dedicated geospatial capability, is enabling us to create bespoke physical risk assessments for each business based on the specific asset and hazard data that is material to their operations, while still retaining a Group strategic view of our overall business. Our risk assessment shows the risk to our existing asset portfolio, and we continue to align this with data relating to our new infrastructure investments and our material acquisitions and disposals so that our cumulative picture of risk will begin to change.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

We provide safe, reliable, and affordable energy to more than 3 million gas customers in the US. From hard-working families to businesses large and small, our customers depend on us to heat their homes and businesses and to fuel our region's growing economies. For example, natural gas provides more than 68% of NY's heating fuel. Heating fuel for buildings and industry is the largest segment of our energy economy, accounting for approximately as much total energy as the electricity and transportation segments combined. On a peak day in the winter, New York City's natural gas system delivers triple the amount of energy as the electric system on its peak day in the summer. Annually, our gas distribution system alone delivers more energy to customers in NY than is generated by all of NY's fossil fuel

and nuclear power plants combined. With a sustained trend over the last 10 years of adding roughly 16,500 customers per year, we must ensure that our portfolio of natural gas supply, gas distribution network infrastructure, and DSM programs can meet our diverse customers' energy needs year-round and around the clock. We operate our gas system with a zero allowable contingency or reserve margin to guard against extreme weather or unexpected disruption to gas supply, gas infrastructure, or demand-side resource availability. The energy service interruptions caused by the February 2021 winter storm in Texas and Winter Storm Elliott in December 2022 serve as powerful reminders of the importance of planning for severe weather conditions, given their likelihood and the magnitude of potential economic and health impacts to customers from loss of heat during extreme cold, which can tragically include loss of life. Climate change is expected to make extreme weather even more frequent, raising the stakes for maintaining safety and reliability as we work toward a clean energy future. So, we must meet this profound obligation to deliver life-sustaining energy to our customers at the same time as we plan for a future where the use of conventional natural gas will decline, such as through the Clean Energy Vision ("CEV") scenario, our vision for the future of gas in New York and Massachusetts. The CEV represents a hybrid approach where the majority of heating demand in 2050 is met through electrification and energy efficiency, while the existing gas network is transformed to play a complementary role to deliver low-carbon alternative fuels.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Scenario analysis to 2050 and beyond guides our strategic and investment decision-making process and supports delivery of our climate-related targets. It also supports our assessment of the resilience of our business strategy and assets. In modelling our scenarios, we consider different climate emissions pathways which are defined by assumptions pertaining to policy change, consumer behaviour, energy outlooks, technology innovation, competition and global temperature change. In the UK, a key assumption is achieving net zero power system by 2035 or before 2040 and economy-wide net zero by 2050. The CTP was prepared and published before the new labour government was elected and their commitment to delivering a decarbonised power system by 2030 in the UK. In the US, key assumptions are net zero emissions achieved on schedule by either balancing of electrification and decarbonised gas to get to net zero, or near-complete electrification of most end-uses. You can read more about our assumptions in our Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and our wider sustainability activities and performance on pages 44 – 58. As for dependencies, progress against our climate ambition will likely be variable and non-linear, and will depend heavily on external factors, in particular policy and regulation. However, the policy and regulatory frameworks that exist today were created for a different era and weren't designed for the scale of investment and speed of delivery needed now, and need to be updated. The challenge is that non-delivery or delay in the necessary policy and regulatory frameworks changes will impact our ability to achieve our targets. For this reason, our aim is to collaborate in shaping new policies and regulatory frameworks that support the energy transition, reduce GHG emissions and enable economy-wide decarbonisation. You can read more about our dependencies in our Climate Transition Plan (CTP) on pages 7 and 8, and related UK and US policies.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

We were one of the first companies to publish a CTP – in June 2022 – which was supported by over 98% of shareholders at our 2022 Annual General Meeting (AGM). Since then, we have engaged extensively with investors and wider stakeholders on our CTP and have matured our approach in several areas, including: • setting near-term climate targets to align with the Science Based Targets initiative's (SBTi) 1.5C pathway; • broadening our scenario analysis to cover upstream

Scope 3 emissions and evolving our procurement strategy with the aim of driving emissions reductions through our supply chains; and • integrating our GHG emissions reduction targets throughout our business, embedding into financial planning processes, performance management and governance structures, and continuing to be transparent on our progress. In our second CTP, we highlight our recent strategic decisions align to the delivery of our GHG emissions reduction targets. In March 2021 we announced our intention to strategically pivot our UK portfolio towards electricity, through the acquisition of UK Electricity Distribution, the sale of our Rhode Island electricity business in the US and the sale of a majority equity interest in the UK Gas Transmission and Metering business. This has shifted our portfolio of Group assets from c.60% electricity in 2021 to c.75% electricity as of 31 March 2024. In addition, the Group has continued to grow its investment in our non-regulated National Grid Ventures business, which includes our sub-sea electricity interconnectors in the UK, where we connect the electricity systems of neighbouring countries to move surplus renewable electricity from where it's produced to where it's needed. In December 2023 our sixth interconnector, Viking Link, became operational bringing the total interconnector portfolio to 7.8 GW of capacity. In our 2024 AGM the CTP was put to an advisory shareholder vote and was supported by 99% of shareholders.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

NG_CTP_2023_2024.pdf, National Grid - Delivering for 2035_1.pdf, National Grid Clean Energy Vision- Fossil-Free_0.pdf, Strategic Report 2023-24_0.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Alongside climate change, safeguarding nature and preventing biodiversity loss are significant societal challenges. Climate change and nature shouldn't be considered in isolation. In our business, this primarily manifests itself with our need to deliver infrastructure critical to enabling the energy transition and seeking to minimise the impact on the natural environment while doing so. Our role of connecting our customers, sometimes across thousands of miles, with the power they need leaves us not only with a responsibility to reduce emissions, but also to protect and restore the natural environment across the land that we manage. Please refer to our RBC for specific details of our natural environment commitment and our RBR for our latest progress. Our business has multiple interfaces with nature, presenting us with risks and opportunities. We have the scope to positively impact nature through the way we build and manage our infrastructure. For example, we are actively targeting positive impacts through our net biodiversity gain targets in the UK and through vegetation management activities in the US.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- ☒ Products and services

- ☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks

- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The changing energy system opens up new opportunities and market segments. National Grid is well positioned to capitalise on the huge growth opportunities associated with the increased demand for electricity and to decarbonise gas networks in the US. Through smart investment, advocacy and proactive market engagement, we can succeed in new and existing growth markets, develop new products and services and scale existing technologies. In order to maximise these opportunities we are evolving our strategy to make National Grid the preeminent pure play networks business. As part of this, on 23 May 2024, we announced the launch sale process for LNG Grain and National Grid Renewables. We have also set out an ambitious Green Capex commitment of 51 billion across the five-year period from April 2024 to March 2029.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Accurate forecasts and clear policy commitments are key to enacting operational changes which position us to meet net zero. We maintain several analytical teams and stakeholder relationships to anticipate the future as closely as we can. We use this proprietary analysis, combined with decades of experience in energy infrastructure development to undertake corporate advocacy, influencing for greater certainty and credibility in national policy. In Massachusetts, we have filed our ESMP with regulators which sets out a clear plan for a smarter, stronger, and cleaner grid at 5-year, 10-year, and long-term time horizons. We also support the development of a Strategic Spatial Energy Plan which sets out a clear pathway for the future of electricity transmission networks in GB. This provides clarity and certainty to communities, supply chains, and infrastructure owners. To help manage uncertainty in electricity demand growth, we continue to prioritise system flexibility at distribution level to make the best use of existing infrastructure. In the US, we have created the Flexible Connections team, a cross-functional effort seeking to improve reliability and shorten interconnection times. Massachusetts is nearly at grid capacity and therefore the urgency for Flexible Connections is a priority for enabling the energy transition. Through National Grid's innovative pilot programme, we have been able to identify new opportunities and confirm our capacity needs for clean energy interconnections. In the UK, to mitigate the risk of overbuild, we work closely with system planners. In UK ED, we have stood up a governance panel for the DSO. The DSO is charged with ensuring all network build carried out by UK ED is absolutely essential and that all other options for deferral (such as flexibility) have been considered first. To mitigate the risk of under-build if demand is higher than expected, we are making no-regret anticipatory investment to meet demand for connections in the US and UK.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Access to capital
- ☒ Capital allocation

- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

We understand the role we need to play in enabling and accelerating the move to a cleaner energy future. Network investment is vital for connecting the new low-carbon power generation needed in the coming decade and beyond, to accommodate the anticipated 50% rise in electricity demand. As we delivered another record year of capital investment, we also reached a higher proportion of green capital expenditure capex. In 2023/24 around 78% (6.0 billion) of our Group's capex aligned with EU Taxonomy principles for sustainable investment, compared with 75% (5.6 billion) in the previous year. These infrastructure investments support our network jurisdictions in achieving net zero goals. Our target is to deliver 51 billion of green capital investment across the five-year period from April 2024 to March 2029. Our Group Finance, Group Financial Planning and Analysis (FP&A) team oversee the annual Strategic Business Planning process which provides a 10-year forward looking view as well as the one-year Annual Plan (budget). We have embedded our transition plan and incorporated Responsible Business commitments into this, aiming for one holistic process covering both financial and non-financial. Including transition planning in our 10-year business planning process was also extremely important in informing our decision to commit to near-term 1.5 degree aligned SBTi validated targets. It was key as part of that planning process to clearly understand the incremental financial investment required to deliver those targets, as well as the policy, technological and other dependencies relied upon to meet the targets. This was critical for the Executive and Board to understand before signing up to the SBTi commitments. Critically we also now include a quarterly rolling forecast, not just year to date 'actuals' – so that BU's can make decisions and course correct if we anticipate being off track. We have also embedded transition planning considerations into our strategic workforce planning exercise which sets out what capabilities and resource we will need in 5- or 10-years' time to build the networks of the future. We use this to inform what training and recruitment activities that we need now to meet our commitments. Climate-related targets are integrated into our business unit performance management processes with internal reporting of performance against targets

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

6000000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

78

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

75

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

85

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

83

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

17

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

National Grid voluntarily adopt the EU Taxonomy classification system. The EU Taxonomy Regulation and its first two objectives, climate change mitigation and adaptation, were adopted by the European Commission in 2021 and these are the only objectives considered in our reporting for 2023/24. This report assesses the eligibility and alignment of National Grid's economic activities for the financial year to 31 March 2024, based on the EU Taxonomy Regulation, including its associated legislative acts (the Delegated Acts) described below, as well as any additional guidance released since their adoption. • The Climate Change Delegated Act – Establishes the technical screening criteria (TSC) for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to climate change mitigation (Annex 1) or climate change adaptation (Annex 2), and for determining whether that economic activity does no significant harm (DNSH) to any of the other environmental objectives. • The Disclosure Delegated Act – Specifies the content and presentation of information to be disclosed, concerning environmentally sustainable economic activities, and specifies the methodology to perform that assessment. • The Complementary Climate Delegated Act – Establishes the TSC and associated DNSH for the Annex 1 and Annex 2 objectives in relation to natural gas and nuclear energy activities. • The Environmental Delegated Act – Establishes the TSC for the four other environmental objectives of the Taxonomy regulation. We evaluated the provisions of the new Delegated Act(s). There were no updates to the climate change mitigation and adaptation Delegated Acts for the energy sector. Therefore there have been no changes to our reporting for 2023/24. Percentage share of selected financial metrics plan aligned to 2025 not disclosed, we have a 5 year frame, which spans to 2030.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

5100000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

80

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

85

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

15

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

National Grid voluntarily adopt the EU Taxonomy classification system. The EU Taxonomy Regulation and its first two objectives, climate change mitigation and adaptation, were adopted by the European Commission in 2021 and these are the only objectives considered in our reporting for 2023/24. This report assesses the eligibility and alignment of National Grid's economic activities for the financial year to 31 March 2024, based on the EU Taxonomy Regulation, including its associated legislative acts (the Delegated Acts) described below, as well as any additional guidance released since their adoption. • The Climate Change Delegated Act – Establishes the technical screening criteria (TSC) for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to climate

change mitigation (Annex 1) or climate change adaptation (Annex 2), and for determining whether that economic activity does no significant harm (DNSH) to any of the other environmental objectives. • The Disclosure Delegated Act – Specifies the content and presentation of information to be disclosed, concerning environmentally sustainable economic activities, and specifies the methodology to perform that assessment. • The Complementary Climate Delegated Act – Establishes the TSC and associated DNSH for the Annex 1 and Annex 2 objectives in relation to natural gas and nuclear energy activities. • The Environmental Delegated Act – Establishes the TSC for the four other environmental objectives of the Taxonomy regulation. We evaluated the provisions of the new Delegated Act(s). There were no updates to the climate change mitigation and adaptation Delegated Acts for the energy sector. Therefore there have been no changes to our reporting for 2023/24. Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025/30 is not yet disclosed

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

13800000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

70

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

74

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

26

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

National Grid voluntarily adopt the EU Taxonomy classification system. The EU Taxonomy Regulation and its first two objectives, climate change mitigation and adaptation, were adopted by the European Commission in 2021 and these are the only objectives considered in our reporting for 2023/24. This report assesses the eligibility and alignment of National Grid's economic activities for the financial year to 31 March 2024, based on the EU Taxonomy Regulation, including its associated legislative acts (the Delegated Acts) described below, as well as any additional guidance released since their adoption. • The Climate Change Delegated Act – Establishes the technical screening criteria (TSC) for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to climate change mitigation (Annex 1) or climate change adaptation (Annex 2), and for determining whether that economic activity does no significant harm (DNSH) to any of the other environmental objectives. • The Disclosure Delegated Act – Specifies the content and presentation of information to be disclosed, concerning environmentally sustainable economic activities, and specifies the methodology to perform that assessment. • The Complementary Climate Delegated Act – Establishes the TSC and associated DNSH for the Annex 1 and Annex 2 objectives in relation to natural gas and nuclear energy activities. • The Environmental Delegated Act – Establishes the TSC for the four other environmental objectives of the Taxonomy regulation. We evaluated the provisions of the new Delegated

Act(s). There were no updates to the climate change mitigation and adaptation Delegated Acts for the energy sector. Therefore there have been no changes to our reporting for 2023/24. Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025/30 is not yet disclosed
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Transmission and distribution of electricity

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

- ☑ Activity enabling mitigation
- ☑ Activity enabling adaptation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

13611000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

69

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

4743540000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

61

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

99.97

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.3

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

4891320000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

78

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

We have followed the required calculation methodology as per the legislation.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

In line with the Climate Change Delegated Act, we conducted a substantial contribution assessment for each of our eligible economic activities against the technical screening criteria. We considered the criteria for each of the relevant activities from Annex 1 of the Climate Change Delegated Act. Following our review, it was established that: The UK electricity transmission and distribution networks, including the ESO and interconnectors, met criterion 1(a) as these networks are part of the interconnected European system. However, any turnover or costs associated with infrastructure dedicated to direct connections to fossil fuel plants does not meet the criteria and is excluded. The US electricity transmission and distribution networks are not part of the interconnected system, and so they had to meet criteria 1(b) or 1(c). Through our assessment, it was found that all our New York transmission and distribution systems and our New England distribution systems were compliant with 1(b), with over 90% of newly enabled generation over the past five years being from renewable sources. However, our New England transmission networks were not compliant, and therefore not aligned, on a technicality in that there had been no new direct connections of any kind over the past five years. Once again, any turnover or cost associated with infrastructure dedicated to direct connections to fossil fuel plants does not meet the criteria and is excluded. Annex 2: Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation In accordance with Annex 1 of the Disclosure Delegated Act, we have separated out any individual capital expenditure which meets the substantial contribution criteria for climate change adaptation. Climate change adaptation expenditure in the year related to building resilience in our electricity transmission and distribution networks to storms and assessing flood defence needs. We considered the criteria for each of the relevant activities from Annex 2 of the Climate Change Delegated Act. A portion of the capex for a number of UK and US networks is related to flood and storm defense solutions to protect assets from physical climate risks that would materially affect the functioning of the output of the activity. A robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment has been performed across our asset base to identify the regions and materials most susceptible to physical climate risks, and these areas will continue to be addressed to ensure asset base resilience.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

To assess Do no significant harm (DNSH), an economic activity which significantly contributes to one of the environmental objectives technical screening criteria(TSC), does no significant harm to the other five environmental objectives. Once our eligible economic activities were assessed against the climate change mitigation and adaptation criteria as part of the TSC assessment in the previous section, we performed further assessments of the remaining objectives in relation to DNSH. We have applied the guidance in Article 2 of the regulation to assess our eligible economic activities against the DNSH principles. We conducted an in-depth, Group-wide, exercise working with sustainability experts in the US and UK to develop an assessment framework for all of the environmental objectives across the following economic activities: • 4.9 Electricity distribution, transmission, system operations and interconnectors; • 4.14 Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low carbon gases (leak-prone pipe improvements only); • 4.1 Solar PV generation; and • 4.3 Wind power generation. Please refer to EU Taxonomy report for further details.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

National Grid EU Taxonomy Report 2023-24-2_0.pdf, Responsible Business Report - Data Tables5 - NMFR.xlsx

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low-carbon gases

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

☒ Activity enabling adaptation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

245590000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

11

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

982260000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

11

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

We have followed the required calculation methodology as per the legislation.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

4.14 Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low-carbon gases According to the criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, the eligible economic activity must comply with the following: 1. The activity consists of one of the following: a) construction or operation of new transmission and distribution networks dedicated to hydrogen or other low-carbon gases; b) conversion/repurposing of existing natural gas networks to 100% hydrogen; or c) retrofit of gas transmission and distribution networks that enables the integration of hydrogen and other low-carbon gases in the network, including any gas transmission or distribution network activity that enables the increase of the blend of hydrogen or other low carbon gases in the gas system. 2. The activity includes leak detection and repair of existing gas pipelines and other network elements to reduce methane leakage. Our US gas distribution businesses currently supplies a limited amount of renewable and low-carbon gases, and so the majority of it is non-aligned. However, a portion of capex is related specifically to the replacement of leak-prone pipes

with plastic, which is compliant with 1(c) because it is expected to integrate renewable natural gas (RNG) and hydrogen based on global research performed to date and in line with our Clean Energy Vision, and is also compliant with criterion 2 as it minimises the leakage of methane in the shorter term. We will continue to monitor technological progress and the laws and regulations around the future of gas in the Northeast US, and re-evaluate this assessment each year.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

To assess DNSH, an economic activity which significantly contributes to one of the environmental objectives (TSC), does no significant harm to the other five environmental objectives. Once our eligible economic activities were assessed against the climate change mitigation and adaptation criteria as part of the TSC assessment in the previous section, we performed further assessments of the remaining objectives in relation to DNSH. We have applied the guidance in Article 2 of the regulation to assess our eligible economic activities against the DNSH principles. We conducted an in-depth, Group-wide, exercise working with sustainability experts in the US and UK to develop an assessment framework for all of the environmental objectives across the following economic activities: • 4.9 Electricity distribution, transmission, system operations and interconnectors; • 4.14 Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low carbon gases (leak-prone pipe improvements only); • 4.1 Solar PV generation; and • 4.3 Wind power generation. Please refer to EU Taxonomy report for further details.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

National Grid EU Taxonomy Report 2023-24-2_0.pdf, Responsible Business Report - Data Tables5 .xlsx

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

☒ Activity enabling adaptation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

140000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

109000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

101160000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

We have followed the required calculation methodology as per the legislation.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology According to the criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, the eligible economic activity must comply with the following: The activity generates electricity using solar PV technology. The Solar PV activity of our National Grid Renewables business is developing solar PV electricity generation projects and therefore meets the substantial contribution criteria.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

To assess DNSH, an economic activity which significantly contributes to one of the environmental objectives (TSC), does no significant harm to the other five environmental objectives. Once our eligible economic activities were assessed against the climate change mitigation and adaptation criteria as part of the TSC assessment in the previous section, we performed further assessments of the remaining objectives in relation to DNSH. We have applied the guidance in Article 2 of the regulation to assess our eligible economic activities against the DNSH principles. We conducted an in-depth, Group-wide, exercise working with sustainability experts in the US and UK to develop an assessment framework for all of the environmental objectives across the following economic activities: • 4.9 Electricity distribution, transmission, system operations and interconnectors; • 4.14 Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low carbon gases (leak-prone pipe improvements only); • 4.1 Solar PV generation; and • 4.3 Wind power generation. Please refer to EU Taxonomy report for further details.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

National Grid EU Taxonomy Report 2023-24-2_0.pdf, Responsible Business Report - Data Tables5 - NMFR.xlsx

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Electricity generation from wind power

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

☒ Activity enabling adaptation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

10899999

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

28710000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.45

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

We have followed the required calculation methodology as per the legislation.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

4.3 Electricity generation from wind power According to the criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, the eligible economic activity must comply with the following: The activity generates electricity from wind power. The wind power activity of our National Grid Renewables business is developing wind power electricity generation projects and therefore meets the substantial contribution criteria.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

To assess DNSH, an economic activity which significantly contributes to one of the environmental objectives (TSC), does no significant harm to the other five environmental objectives. Once our eligible economic activities were assessed against the climate change mitigation and adaptation criteria as part of the TSC assessment in the previous section, we performed further assessments of the remaining objectives in relation to DNSH. We have applied the guidance in Article 2 of the regulation to assess our eligible economic activities against the DNSH principles. We conducted an in-depth, Group-wide, exercise working with sustainability experts in the US and UK to develop an assessment framework for all of the environmental objectives across the following economic activities: • 4.9 Electricity distribution, transmission, system operations and interconnectors; • 4.14 Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low carbon gases (leak-prone pipe improvements only); • 4.1 Solar PV generation; and • 4.3 Wind power generation. Please refer to EU Taxonomy report for further details.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

National Grid EU Taxonomy Report 2023-24-2_0.pdf, Responsible Business Report - Data Tables5 .xlsx
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

Detailed in the EU Taxonomy report. To perform this analysis, a template was prepared covering all the principles within the minimum safeguards described above, this was populated by representatives from our company secretariat, people and culture, ethics and risk, global procurement, tax, and other relevant stakeholders across our UK and US businesses, capturing our responses with accompanying evidence.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Since our first EU Taxonomy disclosure in 2021/22, we have taken steps to further embed the EU Taxonomy into our strategic sustainability decision-making by applying its alignment criteria to calculate our green investment forecasts and associated monitoring processes. We consider the EU Taxonomy to be the most advanced, credible and widely adopted system for green financial reporting. Our voluntary adoption of the EU Taxonomy drives comparability, transparency, and the provision of reliable information for investors and stakeholders enabling them to make informed decisions regarding sustainable investments and understand the alignment of our activities with the EU Taxonomy. We have made every effort to adhere to the requirements of the relevant EU Taxonomy Delegated Acts and corresponding guidance, in consultation with third-party advisory partners and industry peers. Further, we are monitoring developments from the UK Green Technical Advisory Group (GTAG) on the implementation of a UK Green Taxonomy. Our current expectation is that, as a Group with a primary listing in the London Stock Exchange and operations in the UK and US, we would transition to the UK Green Taxonomy as soon as reasonably practicable. Further, we have developed an internal sustainability reporting regime within which all sustainability information, including our EU Taxonomy performance, is monitored through our quarterly forecasting processes. Key stakeholders involved in drafting our disclosure: • The Finance ESG Centre of Excellence lead our disclosure, with support and expertise from wider internal stakeholders, including the Chief Sustainability Office, Group Management Reporting and Business unit Financial Planning and Analysis teams. • In order to perform our detailed eligibility and alignment assessments, the project team engaged with a number of departments across the Group, obtaining senior management approvals for all business level data submissions. • Relevant members of the Board, Executives and senior management were kept up-to-date on major outcomes and assumptions throughout the process, including reporting of findings to the Audit & Risk Committee ahead of publication. Adoption and Governance Introduction Process Results National

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☒ Yes
[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Innovation for climate change mitigation and adaptation - SF6, Resilience, Net Zero Construction portfolios

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

20.34

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

50.47

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

This row reports on three specific technology areas within our UK Electricity Transmission business NGET's NIA funded innovation portfolio. These are SF6 management, Net Zero Construction and Resilience, aimed at minimizing our impact on the environment while adapting our assets and systems for changing climate. In the last 3 years, we have spent 3.4m on SF6 related projects on reduction, repair, and alternatives to SF6. We are part of the Tx Collab Panel SF6 work stream run by EIC which brings together the three Transmission Owners to develop and work on collaborative projects. We will continue to work internationally through CIGRE, IEC, IEEE and EPRI to ensure that we are abreast of, and can take early advantage of, the latest SF6-free developments. We've been factoring optimal construction practices in relevant innovation projects over the previous price control. In line with Net Zero Construction targets, we've now designed a specific innovation portfolio/program to explore projects in this area. If successful they can be used on construction schemes and within the business and help us to change and update our standards to allow us to use novel construction techniques and materials. These projects will also include the impact of natural habitats around our assets. 0.2m has been spent on an ongoing project, the project aims to examine the use of low carbon construction materials in detail both at feasibility and trial stage for the

reduction in carbon emissions associated with construction activities. This will include research for alternative materials like polymer structure, bubble slab foundations, waffle slabs, and others. Of the 21.2m we have spent, 3.5m was on resilience projects. These include projects that look at the impact of the weather on our assets and the network, how different energy vectors can work together to achieve net zero etc. Forecasted spend over the next 2 years will significantly increase in this area as we look to areas such as the impact of multi hazard weather events on our assets and extreme heat impacts on our assets for example. In line with our current price control period, we are unable to forecast overall R&D spend beyond 2025/26, however, we are forecasting increased R&D spend on the topics mentioned above until 2025/26 when compared our spend in the last 3 years. This highlights our enhanced ambition and commitment to meet our decarbonization targets and help combat climate change.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Digital Technology

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

28.5

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

10000000

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

33.3

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

National Grid Partners (NGP) is the venture investment and innovation arm of National Grid, created to help National Grid ‘disrupt itself’ and drive toward a smarter, greener, and more reliable energy future. Through NGP, we’re actively exploring investments in and collaborations with organizations that are at the forefront of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration to create durable and meaningful offsets. To date, NGP invested nearly 480 million into a portfolio of 46 start-ups to support National Grid’s decarbonization strategy going forward – including: - Modern Hydrogen, which produces turquoise hydrogen, which has a very low CO2-emission profile. It can be used as a behind the meter technology for hard to decarbonize large C&I customers - EV.Energy provides a comprehensive managed charging solution to make EV charging cleaner, cheaper and smarter - Leap, a distributed energy marketplace platform that efficiently brings Demand Response and Distributed Energy Resources assets to market. - TS Conductor, a next-generation high temperature, low sag conductor that doubles line capacity and reduces line losses; and - Risilience, a climate and enterprise risk management solution that empowers net-zero planners to develop, track and report on climate impact mitigation strategies. - Captura, which as developed technology to directly capture CO2 from the ocean allowing it to be effectively stored or processes NGP is committed to supporting the objective of National Grid of becoming the clean energy transition company. NGP is expected to increase the investment % relating to decarbonization to 33.3% in the next 5 years

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Efficient transmission technology

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

100

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

703000000

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

100

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

This row represents our UK Electricity Transmission business: National Grid Electricity Transmission's (NGET) Regulatory funded innovation portfolio. This R&D portfolio is funded by Ofgem's Network Innovation Allowance (NIA). In NGET's NIA R&D portfolio, we have invested 21.2m in our T2 regulatory period from FY22-24 on a range of projects, all aimed at decarbonization and transitioning the energy system to a net zero future. Our R&D portfolio is aimed at delivering 10 key engineering outcomes that decarbonize our transmission network and enable Net Zero transition, as highlighted in our Innovation Strategy (NGET Innovation Strategy April 2023). This strategy aligns to National Grid's strategic priorities as well as our climate goals. We are constantly working with colleagues, innovators, and suppliers to develop projects that help meet our decarbonization targets. All our spend within this portfolio in the next 2 years will be to develop low carbon solutions to support decarbonization.

[Add row]

(5.7) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

N/A

Lignite

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

N/A

Oil

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

N/A

Gas

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

24100000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

7

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

11

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2001

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The gas generation five year forecast is to FY29, forecast at 179mil in 5 Years.

Sustainable biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

N/A

Other biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

N/A

Waste (non-biomass)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

N/A

Nuclear

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

N/A

Geothermal

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

N/A

Hydropower

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

N/A

Wind

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

44800000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

13

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

32

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2022

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The solar generation five year forecast is to FY29, forecast at 512mil in 5 Years. Note we have announced the intention to sell National Grid Renewables, expected in FY25/26

Solar

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

272400000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

80

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

57

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2022

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The wind generation five year forecast is to FY29, forecast at 915mil in 5 years.

Marine

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

N/A

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

N/A

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

N/A

Other non-renewable (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

N/A

[Fixed row]

(5.7.1) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Row 1

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☒ Other, please specify :Electricity Distrib

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

UK/US Electricity Distribution

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

11927000000

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

36

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2027

Row 2

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☒ Other, please specify :Electricity transmission

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

13022000000

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

39

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2027

Row 3

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Renewable generation

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

US Electrcity Renewables

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

209000000

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

1

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2027

Row 4

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☒ Other, please specify :Leak prone pipe replacement

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

US Methane leak prope pipe replacement

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

2765000000

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

8

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2027
[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Carbon price is based on non-traded cost of carbon of £75.43, with a sharing factor of 33% applied (as per our regulatory price control) and a CO2 conversion rate applied for a given financial year.

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- ☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- ☒ Other, please specify :Change internal behaviour

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Alignment to international standards
- ☒ Alignment to scientific guidance
- ☒ Other, please specify :Aligned to UK Govt. non-traded cost of carbon figure

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Under our current regulatory period, there is a financial incentive mechanism in place to reduce the leakage of SF6; an insulating gas used in some of our electrical equipment. The process for calculating the financial impact (positive or negative) is agreed with OFGEM at the outset of a price control period. The current regulatory incentive is based upon a calculated leakage 'target': the leakage rate of existing assets rate of 0.25% p.a. for new assets in line with International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standards. This target is adjusted each year to account for inventory additions, disposals, and leak reductions from specific funded interventions. The incentive rate applied uses a non-traded cost of carbon of 75.43 together with a sharing factor of 33% (this is the proportion of costs passed on to customers as

per our regulatory business plans) and a CO2 conversion rate for each financial year. This resulted in approximately 1,925 per kg of SF6 for FY23. Over-achieving against the SF6 target results in a financial payment, whereas underachieving against the target results in a penalty, using the per kg cost of SF6.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☒ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

75.43

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

75.43

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☒ Capital expenditure

☒ Operations

☒ Procurement

☒ Product and R&D

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :For relevant decision-making processes related to SF6 within our UK business.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

7

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The pricing approach is reviewed and monitored as part of our regulatory business plan cycle. In preparation for our current regulatory price control period, we have undertaken analysis to forecast SF6 leak rate under a number of scenarios. Without intervention we anticipate that as much as 24 tonnes of SF6 could be released per annum from our equipment. However, with a proactive and ambitious schedule of SF6 R&D activities, including leak reduction, repair, capture and reuse and development of viable SF6-free alternatives, this figure could be reduced by 16 tonnes of SF6 per annum. National Grid has invested 1.2m in SF6 R&D activities over the last five years; including leak reduction, repair, capture and reuse and development of viable alternatives to SF6 - across multiple geographies and projects. Our top SF6 leaking assets have been identified and an investment sanctioned to minimise their leak rate. Work is also being done to utilise our existing refurbishment centres which have the capability to strip and replace gaskets on leaking equipment in-situ – potentially saving up to 100k per repair. Although only 7% of Scope 1 emissions are covered by this carbon price, the majority of our Scope 1 emissions are covered under traded carbon markets.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Suppliers contributing to 80% of our purchased goods and services emissions in the UK and 50% in the US.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

139

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☒ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We encourage 50% of our US suppliers to commit to setting a Science Based Target roadmap by 2025/26. We also encourage 80% of our UK suppliers by emissions to commit to setting a formal Science Based Target by 2025/26. This is subject to change in FY25 due to National Grid using a new calculation methodology for carbon emissions.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We request our top 250 suppliers based on spend and carbon intensity are required to complete the CDP climate change submission, as part of our CDP supply chain membership. As part of this requirements we monitor the CDP KPIs; setting a science based emissions target, implementation of emission reduction initiatives, purchasing renewable energy, setting a low-carbon energy target

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Reporting against a sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP etc.)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ First-party verification

☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Section 6 of our supplier code of conduct sets out our key environmental requirements from all our suppliers. This forms part of our contract requirements and compliance is monitored through relevant vendor, contract or supplier management meetings. We are enhancing compliance tracking in FY25 with our code of conduct to further improve reporting.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We request our top 250 suppliers based on spend and carbon intensity are required to complete the CDP climate change submission, as part of our CDP supply chain membership. As part of this requirements we monitor the CDP KPIs; setting a science based emissions target, implementation of emission reduction initiatives, purchasing renewable energy, setting a low-carbon energy target. We also engage with 50% of our US suppliers by emissions to establish a roadmap toward Science-Based targets (SBT) and 80% of our UK suppliers by emissions to commit to SBT. Carbon, nature, biodiversity and human rights form part of the criteria we use to qualify our strategic suppliers. This has helped us engage with our strategic suppliers on environmental issues such as climate change. We also request our carbon strategic suppliers to disclose their climate data through CDP annually. These suppliers tend to account for c. 85% of our spend. In addition, our engagement programme has successfully influenced a UK small supplier to commit to SBT. Initially, committing to SBT was not a top priority for the supplier, but they started working on establishing a carbon reduction roadmap with the assistance of a third party. After sharing its roadmap with us, our procurement sustainability team advised the supplier to incorporate SBT commitments into its roadmap's milestones by consulting its stakeholders. The stakeholders embraced the idea and followed the SBTi process to commit to SBTs. The supplier's targets aligned with the 1.5C pathway, were submitted and reviewed, and SBTi approved them using a

streamlined validation route for small and medium-sized enterprises. Today, this supplier has validated near-term, long-term and net zero targets that extend up to 2045.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :GHG emissions reduction

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

National Grid directly sells gas and electricity to residential, commercial, and industrial customers in the US, whereas we do not in the UK. These US customers are responsible for 55% of our Cat 3 Fuel and Energy Related Activities and 100% of our Cat 11 Use of Sold Product emissions. This segment comprises 75% of our Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5, so it is highly relevant to make efforts to engage 100% of these customers with energy efficiency and energy reduction engagement programmes, with additional programmes further targeted to low-income demographics. Energy efficiency improvements are delivered through a variety of means, from weatherization (i.e., building insulation) to incentives for the installation of more efficient appliances, including high-efficiency heat pump technologies.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

A minimum of 80% completion against planned energy savings is used as a threshold for success below. MASSACHUSETTS Electric net annual savings were 3,208,523 vs. 4,216,943 MWh planned (76%) Gas net annual savings were 361,589,844 vs. 392,945,232 therms planned (92%) Higher than planned heat pump volume resulted in lower than planned net annual savings. Heat pumps result in negative electric savings, due to the addition of electric load. We did plan for a significant amount of gas benefits driven by natural gas saving only measures, including natural gas heating equipment. NEW YORK Electric net annual savings were 379,514 vs. 443,243 MWh planned (86%) Gas net annual savings were 28,790,960 vs. 26,241,300 therms planned (110%) Strong interest from gas customers and contractors drove increased participation and resulting energy savings in 2023. This was further augmented by customer engagement programs. On the electric side, while the residential program overdelivered on planned savings, overall savings were below those planned due to less engagement on the small business services program. Small business customers continue facing economic challenges, making energy efficiency projects more challenging for them to prioritize.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Our Responsible Business Report covers all parts of our business operations globally, our businesses report in line with a financial year (1 April – 31 March), and our ESG metrics have been calculated on this basis, unless stated otherwise. All metrics include the results of the Company and its subsidiaries. Joint ventures that do not fall under National Grid's operational control have been excluded from this report. We use this approach as we can account for 100% of emissions from which we have operational control, as per the guidance in the GHG protocol Corporate standard.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

N/A as National Grid is not disclosing on plastics.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

N/A as National Grid is not disclosing on biodiversity.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in methodology

☒ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Changes in methodology: • Scope 3 Cat. 3 (Fuel and Energy Related Activities) has been updated to use usage pulled from the company's billing system as the activity data with which to calculate emissions related to National Grid's electricity sales. • Scope 3 cat. 1 (Purchased Goods & Services) has been updated to use global annual spend on purchased goods and services and capital goods multiplied by Resilience database factors for emissions based on USD spend. Resilience, a specialised climate analytics company uses technology pioneered by the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School and we use their global emissions factors that are estimated at a Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) industry level. Changes in boundary: • Scope 3 Cat. 3 (Fuel and Energy Related Activities) has been expanded to include upstream emissions associated with purchased fuels and electricity (also known as Well to Tank emissions). These emissions are included as part of the current SBTi target boundary.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

National Grid follows the GHG Protocol. In accordance with the GHG Protocol, there are certain situations that may trigger a recalculation of the base-year emissions. Those situations include the following: • Structural changes in the reporting organisation, which may include acquisitions, mergers and disposals • Changes in calculation methodology or improvements in the accuracy of emission factors or data monitoring • Discovery of significant errors or several cumulative errors that are collectively significant In line with GHG Protocol and Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) requirements, if the cumulative effect of any of the situations above equals or exceeds a significance threshold of 5% of total corporate GHG base-year emissions, a base-year recalculation will be triggered. A base year recalculation where changes represent less than 5% of base-year emissions may also be carried out at National Grid's discretion. If a GHG base-year recalculation is triggered, any relevant environmental data linked to our GHG emissions reporting will be restated for the baseline year and intervening years.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☒ Energy Information Administration 1605(b)

☒ US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

☒ The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol

☒ The Climate Registry: Electric Power Sector (EPS) Protocol

☒ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☒ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the energy purchased and consumed (including electricity system losses consumption) by National Grid. Scope 2 emissions are reported on a market basis and location basis. Market based emissions reflects the emissions from electricity that has been purposefully chosen through contractual instruments. In the UK, where a Power Purchase Agreement is not in place a residual factor is applied to supplier contracted electricity using European residual mix. In the US, where no residual factor is available, the EPA's eGRID sub-regional factors are used and applied to contracted electricity.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4432290

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions include the following emissions sources: electricity generation on Long Island under the LIPA agreement from fossil fuels, fugitive and vented release of natural gas from our gas pipeline systems and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) facilities, Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) fugitive release from our electric assets, fleet vehicles fuel consumption, company car emissions where vehicle is used for business travel, company-owned helicopters, energy consumption at our facilities/sites, and additional fuel combustion activities. Annual Scope emissions data is added together from all business units to get the Group-level totals. Generally, emission factors for UK are from Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)/Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and US from Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) GHG Emission Factors Hub. AR5 Global Warming Potentials are used. More methodological details are available publicly in Our Reporting Methodology 2023/24 <https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/151981/download>

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3333225

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions include the following emissions sources: line losses from our electricity transmission and distribution lines and our interconnectors and electricity consumption at our facilities/sites. Annual Scope emissions data is added together from all business units to get the Group-level totals. Location-based reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs (using mostly grid-average emission factor data). Emission factors for UK are from Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)/Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS), while the US uses Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) eGRID factors. More methodological details are available publicly in Our Reporting Methodology 2023/24 <https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/151981/download>

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3333225

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Market-based reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen (or their lack of choice). It derives emission factors from contractual instruments, which include any type of contract between two parties for the sale and purchase of energy bundled with attributes about the energy generation carbon intensity. For purchase and consumption from renewable energy sources (RES) this is usually a zero-carbon intensity/emission factor. These contractual instruments are not available for all of National Grid's base year..

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2891491

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes all products and services and capital goods purchased by National Grid Procurement, from stationery to construction products. Global annual spend on purchased goods and services and capital goods multiplied by Resilience database factors for emissions based on USD spend. To ensure accuracy and avoid double-counting, a filter is applied to remove cash payments to vendors that are already included within Scope 1, Scope 2 or other Scope 3 categories of the GHG protocol. Resilience, a specialised climate analytics company uses technology pioneered by the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School and we use their global emissions factors that are estimated at a Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) industry level. Spend data is extracted from a Power BI Data Visualisation tool.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

National Grid does not report Category 2 (Capital Goods) GHG emissions separately from Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services). Our procurement system does not directly distinguish between operating and capital expenditures, that fully align with our financial reporting practices and policies. Therefore, we consolidate Category 1 and Category 2 emissions together in our reporting.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6418982

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes any emissions associated with the 'generation of purchased electricity that is sold to end users' by National Grid to its customers in the US only. This is calculated from metered supply and regional EPA eGRID emission factors. This category also includes Well-to-Tank (WTT) upstream emissions of purchased fuels and electricity. These are upstream emissions associated with extraction, refining and transportation of the raw fuel sources to an organisation, prior to their combustion. WTT emissions are calculated using Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)/Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and International Energy Agency (IEA) emission factors. More methodological details are available publicly in Our Reporting Methodology 2023/24 <https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/151981/download>

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream transportation and distribution emissions associated with National Grid's purchased goods and services are covered under Cat. 1.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes all waste generated from our operations, including office waste, operational waste and construction waste by National Grid field operations. The emissions are calculated from the measured units of each waste type multiplied by EPA GHG Emission Factors Hub/DEFRA/BEIS factors for each waste type. In some cases, where waste stream classification is unknown, the waste emissions are estimated using an average emission factor. More methodological details are available publicly in Our Reporting Methodology 2023/24 <https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/151981/download>

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15245

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes employee business travel, not in National Grid owned vehicles (air travel, hire cars, personal cars, taxis and rail travel). Business travel not recorded in our systems (e.g. not expensed) is not included, however, policies are in place to minimise this. For each travel type, we collect travel data either in our own systems or our travel management suppliers provide the travel data and multiply by regional (US/UK) EPA or DEFRA/BEIS emission factors. More methodological details are available publicly in Our Reporting Methodology 2023/24 <https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/151981/download>

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14577

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes emissions based on commuting distances of our employees to their offices and includes travel types such as bus, car and train. We undertook a survey of employee commuting habits (transport type / distance frequency) and the commuting emissions are based on this surveyed sample size (2%) of employees. From the transport type and using robust regional emission factors, a daily average was obtained. This was then scaled up using the number of employees figure and the number of working days in a year.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There are no upstream leased assets within National Grid's operational control boundary for which we could identify emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No downstream transportation and distribution activities could be identified; National Grid does not sell any physical product that is not distributed through the energy networks.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No processing of sold product was identified as electricity and gas supplied by National Grid in its US operations are used directly with no further processing.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18383557

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This includes any emissions associated with the use of gas sold by National Grid to its customers. Data on customer consumption is pulled from billing systems reports. The calculation involves conversion from energy (dekatherms) to tCO2e. Emission factor is from EPA GHG Emission Factors Hub – Table 1: Stationary Combustion.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No end of life of sold product identified as the electricity and gas supplied by National Grid are consumed/combusted directly.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There are no downstream leased assets within National Grid's operational control boundary for which we could identify emissions.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There are no franchises within National Grid's operational control boundary for which we could identify emissions.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This includes the emissions (on an average financial/tCOe-based EEIO) from our partially owned subsidiaries, associates and UK, US joint ventures where our ownership investment is below 50% and we do not have operational control, not otherwise captured under Scope 1 or 2. EEIO Spend Category kgCO2e/, Spend to Spend Category mapping, GBP to USD where applicable. Note, Cat. 15 does not have a baseline and is NOT included in emissions targets as it is not a material category for National Grid as a non-financial institution.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other upstream emission sources have been identified.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*No other downstream emission sources have been identified.
[Fixed row]*

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3988325

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions include the following emissions sources: electricity generation on Long Island under the LIPA agreement from fossil fuels, fugitive and vented release of natural gas from our gas pipeline systems and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) facilities, Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) fugitive release from our electric assets, fleet vehicles fuel consumption, company car emissions where vehicle is used for business travel, company-owned helicopters, energy consumption at our facilities/sites, and additional fuel combustion activities. Annual Scope emissions data is added together from all business units to get the Group-level totals. Generally, emission factors for UK are from Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)/Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and US from Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) GHG Emission Factors Hub. AR5 Global Warming Potentials are used. More methodological details are available publicly in Our Reporting Methodology 2023/24 <https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/151981/download>

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4407606

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Methodological details same as Reporting Year. Restatement – minor correction to calculation of a subset of fugitive US gas emissions. Increase of 39 ktCO₂e.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

5072957

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Methodological details same as Reporting Year. Restatement – minor correction to calculation of a subset of fugitive US gas emissions. Increase of 39 ktCO₂e.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2863863

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e) (if applicable)

2891939

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions include the following emissions sources: line losses from our electricity transmission and distribution lines and our interconnectors and electricity consumption at our facilities/sites. Annual Scope emissions data is added together from all business units to get the Group-level totals. Location-based reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs (using mostly grid-average emission factor data). Emission factors for UK are from Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)/Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS), while the US uses Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) eGRID factors. Market-based reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen (or their lack of choice). It derives emission factors from contractual instruments, which include any type of contract between two parties for the sale and purchase of energy bundled with attributes about the energy generation carbon intensity. For purchase and consumption from renewable energy sources (RES) this is usually a zero-carbon intensity/emission factor. These contractual instruments are not available for all National Grid's Scope 2 emission sources. More methodological details are available publicly in Our Reporting Methodology 2023/24 <https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/151981/download>

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2876199

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

2913885

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Methodological details same as Reporting Year. Restatement – minor correction of 13 ktCO2e.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2797066

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

2815516

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

*Methodological details same as Reporting Year.
[Fixed row]*

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4266189

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Includes all products and services and capital goods purchased by National Grid Procurement, from stationery to construction products. Global annual spend on purchased goods and services and capital goods multiplied by Resilience database factors for emissions based on USD spend. To ensure accuracy and avoid

double-counting, a filter is applied to remove cash payments to vendors that are already included within Scope 1, Scope 2 or other Scope 3 categories of the GHG protocol. Resilience, a specialised climate analytics company uses technology pioneered by the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School and we use their global emissions factors that are estimated at a Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) industry level. Spend data is extracted from a Power BI Data Visualisation tool.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

National Grid does not report Category 2 (Capital Goods) GHG emissions separately from Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services). Our procurement system does not directly distinguish between operating and capital expenditures, that fully align with our financial reporting practices and policies. Therefore, we consolidate Category 1 and Category 2 emissions together in our reporting.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5467301

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

55% of category emissions are associated with the 'generation of purchased electricity that is sold to end users' by National Grid to its customers in the US only. This is calculated from metered supply and regional EPA eGRID emission factors. The rest of this category is Well-to-Tank (WTT) upstream emissions of purchased fuels and electricity. These are upstream emissions associated with extraction, refining and transportation of the raw fuel sources to an organisation, prior to their combustion. WTT emissions are calculated using Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)/Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and International Energy Agency (IEA) emission factors. More methodological details are available publicly in Our Reporting Methodology 2023/24 <https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/151981/download>

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution emissions associated with National Grid's purchased goods and services are covered under Cat. 1.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

32863

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Includes all waste generated from our operations, including office waste, operational waste and construction waste by National Grid field operations. The emissions are calculated from the measured units of each waste type multiplied by EPA GHG Emission Factors Hub/DEFRA/BEIS factors for each waste type. In some cases, where waste stream classification is unknown, the waste emissions are estimated using an average emission factor. More methodological details are available publicly in Our Reporting Methodology 2023/24 <https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/151981/download>

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

49308

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Business travel not recorded in our systems (e.g. not expensed) is not included, however, policies are in place to minimise this. For each travel type, we collect travel data either in our own systems or our travel management suppliers provide the travel data and multiply by regional (US/UK) EPA or DEFRA/BEIS emission factors. More methodological details are available publicly in Our Reporting Methodology 2023/24 <https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/151981/download>

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

47832

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We use survey results that polled daily commute behaviours (frequency and miles travelled) and travel methods (e.g. car, train, bus, etc.) amongst a sample of employees (in August 2023). With the new survey reflecting the latest commuting habits (including hybrid and fully remote), building occupancy measures are no longer included in the calculation. Emission factors are from EPA or DEFRA/BEIS and depend on the mode of transport. More methodological details are available publicly in Our Reporting Methodology 2023/24 <https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/151981/download>

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no upstream leased assets within National Grid's operational control boundary for which we could identify emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No downstream transportation and distribution activities could be identified; National Grid does not sell any physical product that is not distributed through the energy networks.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No processing of sold product was identified as electricity and gas supplied by National Grid in its US operations are used directly with no further processing.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17521051

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with the use of gas sold by National Grid to its customers. Data on customer consumption is pulled from billing systems reports. The calculation involves conversion from energy (dekatherms) to tCO2e. Emission factor is from EPA GHG Emission Factors Hub – Table 1: Stationary Combustion.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No end of life of sold product identified as the electricity and gas supplied by National Grid are consumed/combusted directly.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no downstream leased assets within National Grid's operational control boundary for which we could identify emissions.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no franchises within National Grid's operational control boundary for which we could identify emissions.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 15 emissions are not material to the overall Scope 3 emissions of our organisation. By excluding this category, we can focus our resources and efforts on addressing the most significant emission sources within our Scope 3 emissions.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other upstream emission sources have been identified.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other downstream emission sources have been identified.

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

4136400

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

5653186

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

45873

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

38156

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

21109

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

17972516

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

336714

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Zero indicates that emissions category is NOT APPLICABLE to National Grid per explanations in 7.8. Changes in methodology: • Scope 3 Cat. 3 (Fuel and Energy Related Activities) has been updated to use usage pulled from the company's billing system as the activity data with which to calculate emissions related to National Grid's electricity sales. • Scope 3 cat. 1 (Purchased Goods & Services) has been updated to use global annual spend on purchased goods and services and capital goods multiplied by Resilience database factors for emissions based on USD spend. Resilience, a specialised climate analytics company uses technology pioneered by the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School and we use their global emissions factors that are estimated at a Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) industry level. Changes in boundary: • Scope 3 Cat. 3 (Fuel and Energy Related Activities) has been expanded to include upstream emissions associated with purchased fuels and electricity (also known as Well to Tank emissions). These emissions are included as part of the current SBTi target boundary.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

3547029

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

6952495

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

6521

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

11355

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

4401

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

17617298

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Zero indicates that emissions category is NOT APPLICABLE to National Grid per explanations in 7.8. Changes in methodology: • Scope 3 Cat. 3 (Fuel and Energy Related Activities) has been updated to use usage pulled from the company's billing system as the activity data with which to calculate emissions related to National Grid's electricity sales. • Scope 3 cat. 1 (Purchased Goods & Services) has been updated to use global annual spend on purchased goods and services and capital goods multiplied by Resilience database factors for emissions based on USD spend. Resilience, a specialised climate analytics company uses technology pioneered by the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School and we use their global emissions factors that are estimated at a Global

Industry Classification Standard (GICS) industry level. Changes in boundary: • Scope 3 Cat. 3 (Fuel and Energy Related Activities) has been expanded to include upstream emissions associated with purchased fuels and electricity (also known as Well to Tank emissions). These emissions are included as part of the current SBTi target boundary.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

National Grid PwC ISAE3000 limited assurance opinion - 31 March 2024.docx.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

6

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

National Grid PwC ISAE3000 limited assurance opinion - 31 March 2024.docx.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

6

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

National Grid PwC ISAE3000 limited assurance opinion - 31 March 2024.docx.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

6

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

6

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in emissions can be attributed to a change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

22420

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.31

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

'22,420 / 7,283,805. Leak-Prone Pipe replacement in US reduces emissions from the gas network and efforts to reduce SF₆ leaks from electrical equipment.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Changes due to Divestment have already been accounted for in previous year restatement

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Changes due to Acquisitions have already accounted for in previous year restatement

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Changes due to Mergers have already accounted for in previous year restatement

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

396830

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.45

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

396,830 / 7,283,805. GenCo emissions are largely uncontrollable and driven by utilization in accordance with the LIPA contract; electricity generation fell in the current

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13582

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.19

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

' 13,582 / 7,283,805. Driven by a change in the methodology for diesel/ oil usage and electricity usage.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Changes in our boundary have already been accounted for in previous year restatement

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

176096

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.42

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

176,096 / 7,283,805. Change driven by multiple factors that influence energy of our networks and thereby our reported line losses. Values are reasonable estimates.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1263

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.02

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

1,263 / 7,283,805

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

151410

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.08

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

151,410 / 7,283,805. Change in line loss emissions due to carbon intensity of electricity on our network
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2969259

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

744710

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

265914

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

10000

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.15.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

Fugitives

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO₂ emissions (metric tons CO₂)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH₄)

744710

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF₆ emissions (metric tons SF₆)

265914

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1010624

(7.15.3.5) Comment

This figure is produced from the fugitive emissions, as well as the venting activities, of SF₆ and CH₄ from the electric and gas networks respectively.

Combustion (Electric utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO₂ emissions (metric tons CO₂)

2711124

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH₄)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2711124

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Emissions produced by the combustion from our electricity generation plants in the US.

Combustion (Gas utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

48656

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48656

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Includes all gas burnt as part of delivery the Gas supply in UK and US. It does not include gas burnt for heating.

Combustion (Other)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

207922

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

207922

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Includes fleet diesel/petrol combustion, property combustion, and oil/propane combustion.

Emissions not elsewhere classified

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10000

(7.15.3.5) Comment

Refrigerant leak estimate. The gases are HFCs.

[Fixed row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	376726	2113408	2141484
United States of America	3611600	750455	750455

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

UK Electricity Distribution

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

28973

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

US Electricity Transmission & Distribution

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

19565

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

UK Electricity Transmission

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

232632

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

US Gas Distribution

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

788213

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Group (HFCs)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

10000

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

US NGV Generation

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2711125

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

US NGV Renewables

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

543

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

UK NGV

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

109295

Row 11

(7.17.1.1) Business division

US Operational Support

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

87153

Row 12

(7.17.1.1) Business division

UK Other

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

826

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Business Travel

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2757

Row 2

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Diesel/Oil Usage

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4130

Row 3

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Fugitives (SF6)

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

265914

Row 4

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Natural Gas Usage

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

154057

Row 5

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Electricity Generation

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2711124

Row 6

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Operational Fleet

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95633

Row 7

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Fugitives & Venting (Natural Gas)

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

744710

Row 8

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Fugitives (HFCs)

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10000
[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Electric utility activities	3198554	Emissions excluding US Gas Distribution. Services shared between the Electricity and Gas business have not been pro-rated.

[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

- ☒ By business division
- ☒ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

UK Electricity Distribution

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

798368

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

783333

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

US Electricity Transmission & Distribution

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

705919

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

705919

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

UK Electricity Transmission

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1256765

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1264490

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

US Gas Distribution

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10206

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10206

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

US NGV Generation

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

UK NGV

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

54121

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

89844

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

US NGV Renewables

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6485

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6485

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

US Operational Support

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

27783

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

27845

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Other

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3818
[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Electricity Usage	140262	168339
Row 2	Transmission & Distribution Line Losses	2723600	2723600

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3988325

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2863863

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.22.4) Please explain

Response does not include any other entities outside of Consolidated accounting group

All other entities**(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Response does not include any other entities
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.**Row 1**

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

UK Electricity Transmission

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

232632

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1256765

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1264490

(7.23.1.15) Comment

*Emissions have been broken down by operating segment per National Grid's Annual Record of Accounts available at:
<https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/152071/download> An exhaustive breakdown of emissions is not possible owing to the number of subsidiaries.*

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

UK Electricity Distribution

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28973

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

798368

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

783333

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emissions have been broken down by operating segment per National Grid's Annual Record of Accounts

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

New England

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

332074

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

315043

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

315043

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emissions have been broken down by operating segment per National Grid's Annual Record of Accounts

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

New York

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electricity networks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

562828

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

428864

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

428864

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emissions have been broken down by operating segment per National Grid's Annual Record of Accounts available at:
<https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/152071/download> An exhaustive breakdown of emissions is not possible owing to the number of subsidiaries.

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

National Grid Ventures

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Energy infrastructure construction

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2820963

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60606

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96329

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Emissions have been broken down by operating segment per National Grid's Annual Record of Accounts available at: <https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/152071/download> An exhaustive breakdown of emissions is not possible owing to the number of subsidiaries.

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Other

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Energy infrastructure construction

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10825

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4217

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3880

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Includes the UK Energy System Operator (ESO), National Grid Partners, and emissions associated with some shared services.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Unnecessary

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

As a customer-centric organisation, National Grid is constantly assessing ways in which we can better serve our customers as we transition to a clean, fair and affordable future. In the case of emissions allocation, US customers are already provided with energy consumption data, which would be part of their Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions (gas, electricity, or both). Customers can access energy consumption reports through the National Grid website, as well as targeted tips to help them reduce both their gas and electricity use.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

US customers are already provided with energy consumption data, which would be part of their Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions (gas, electricity, or both). Customers can access energy consumption reports through the National Grid website, as well as targeted tips to help them reduce both their gas and electricity use.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1376498

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1376498

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

123235

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

800441

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

923676

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

246753

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

246753

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

212

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

212

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

123447

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2423692

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2547139

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not consume sustainable biomass

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not consume other biomass

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not consume other renewable fuels

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not consume coal

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

304

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We consume oil for standby backup generators

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

964498

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We consume gas for gas turbine compressors, property heating, stationary combustion and line heaters.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

411696

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We consume diesel, aviation and motor gasoline/petrol, and compressed natural gas (CNG) for transportation

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1376498

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This represents our total fuel consumed
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

7288780

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

295558

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

2546118

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

56

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

162963

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

162963

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

123236

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Power purchase agreement in UK to cover facility electricity use

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

462277

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

251624

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

714113.00

United States of America**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

165896

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

295502

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

74527

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

151676

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

687601.00

[Fixed row]

(7.33) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.33.1) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.

Row 1

(7.33.1.1) Country/area/region

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☒ Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

29514

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

15.16

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO₂e)

705919

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

115000

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

3173854

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km²)

74807

(7.33.1.10) Comment

Annual load, annual energy losses, and associated emissions calculated from combined US transmission (Tx) and distribution (Dx) system due to inability to separate NY Tx and Dx. Annual load represents total electricity delivered to the grid system by generating units, i.e., not just the load purchased by National Grid, but by third-party companies too. This is a significantly higher value than Purchased Power reported by many US utilities. As a result, annual energy losses are also high. Connections reported as the number of customers in the Reporting Year. Area covered is reported as the Service Area. The calculation methodology for line losses requires the use of estimates across when calculating energy/ electricity losses (kWh). Multiple sources of information input into the calculations, which vary in frequency and level of detail, therefore estimates are required where actual losses data is unavailable.

Row 4

(7.33.1.1) Country/area/region

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☒ Distribution (low voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

68575

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

5.51

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

782803

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

315000

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

8000000

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

55500

(7.33.1.10) Comment

NGED are one of the six Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) who deliver electricity to homes and businesses across England, Wales and Scotland. Our network, which serves eight million customers, is the largest in the UK, operating from the Lincolnshire coast, across the Midlands, South Wales and the South West to the Isles of Scilly. Our five key business tasks are: • Operating our network assets to ensure we 'keep the lights on' for all of our customers. • Fixing our assets should they get damaged or if they are faulty. • Maintaining the condition and therefore reliability of our assets. • Upgrading the existing network or building new ones to provide additional electricity supply or capacity to our customers. • Operating a smart system by managing two-way power flows and flexible services

Row 5

(7.33.1.1) Country/area/region

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.33.1.2) Voltage level

Select from:

☒ Transmission (high voltage)

(7.33.1.3) Annual load (GWh)

247069

(7.33.1.4) Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

2.4

(7.33.1.5) Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.33.1.6) Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

1228468

(7.33.1.7) Length of network (km)

7700

(7.33.1.8) Number of connections

150

(7.33.1.9) Area covered (km2)

151190

(7.33.1.10) Comment

We own and operate the electricity transmission network in England and Wales, with day to day responsibility for balancing supply and demand. Our networks comprise approximately 8,690 km of overhead lines and underground cables and 347 substations. The number of generation connections in the TEC register on our website (<https://www.nationalgrideso.com/connections/registers-reports-and-guidance>) connected to National Grid Electricity Transmission with "Built" (connected and operating) status is 140.

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000345

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

6852188

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

19850000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1.8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in output

☒ Change in revenue

☒ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

Previous year restated intensity 0.000339 tCO₂e/GBP Revenue. Increase due to larger year-on-year decrease in revenue (7.6%) than in emissions (5.9%). Decrease in scope 1 and 2 emissions is described in answer to 7.10.1. The largest driver was a decrease in scope 1 emission from generation. Our generation emissions are largely uncontrollable and driven by utilization in accordance with the Long Island Power Authority contract; electricity generation fell in the current Reporting Year. Values are reasonable estimates.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.37196

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

6852188

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ megawatt hour generated (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

7288724

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

17

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in output

☒ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

Previous year intensity 0.447952 tCO₂e/MWh power generated. Decrease in scope 1 and 2 emissions is described in answer to 7.10.1. The largest driver was a decrease in generation on Long Island. Our generation emissions are largely uncontrollable and driven by utilization in accordance with the Long Island Power Authority contract; electricity generation fell in the current Reporting Year. Values are reasonable estimates.
[Add row]

(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.

Oil

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

104173

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☒ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

930.12

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

1031.42

Gas

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2606951

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☒ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

562.93

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

599.85

Wind

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☒ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Solar

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☒ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Total

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2711124

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☒ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

379.23
[Fixed row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

55

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total office energy consumption (GWh)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not intensity metric

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

10.1

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Metric measures energy consumption at "flagship" office locations. At National Grid, we are committed to reduce energy consumption by 20% by 2030, from a 2020 baseline.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

☒ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

NATI-UNI-005-OFF____Target Approval Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/10/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Methane (CH4)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4432290

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3333227

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

7765517.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

22

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/31/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3106206.800

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3988325

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2863863

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6852188.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

19.60

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

National Grid PLC commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 60% by 2030/31 from a 2018 base-year. Financial year target that is part of a long-term net-zero target. Land-related emissions are not included within the target boundary.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Objective of near-term target is to reduce emissions in line with a 1.5 degree pathway, validated by the Science Based Targets initiative, and long-term net-zero to deliver our vision for a clean, fair and affordable energy future.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In the reporting year National Grid achieved a 11.8% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions against baseline. Emissions from power generation and electricity network losses have fallen as the electricity sector continues to decarbonise. This has resulted in our fossil fuel generation plant running less in the past year. As the carbon intensity of electricity falls, we also continue to see a small reduction in emissions from electricity network losses. Despite the progress we do not expect reductions to be linear as we progress towards our targets and so we could see some year-on-year fluctuation in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Approximately 40% of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are related to fossil fuel generation, and a further 40% due to line losses in the reporting year. Our plans for fossil fuel generation are discussed below. Electricity line losses, also referred to as network losses, occur when transferring energy across our transmission and distribution systems. In the near term, there will be considerable growth in our transmission and distribution networks. As a result, we expect our electricity network losses to grow. However, as new low-carbon generation displaces existing fossil fuel plants, and by making proactive investments in more efficient networks now, we will see significant reductions in emissions over time. With the reduction in the carbon intensity of electricity outweighing the growth in network losses, our emissions will fall. For more details of our plan, see our updated Climate Transition Plan at <https://www.nationalgrid.com/sites/default/files/documents/2024-05/c-t-p2324.htm>.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

Row 6

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

NATI-UNI-005-OFF____Target Approval Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/10/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Methane (CH4)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1505427

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3333227

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4838654.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

34

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

14

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/31/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2419327.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1277202

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2863863

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4141065.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

28.83

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

National Grid PLC commits to reduce all non-generation absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030/31 from a 2018 base-year. Financial year target that is part of a long-term net-zero target. This target excludes Scope 1 emissions associated with electricity generation. Land-related emissions are not included within the target boundary.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Objective of near-term target is to reduce emissions in line with a 1.5 degree pathway, validated by the Science Based Targets initiative, and long-term net-zero to deliver our vision for a clean, fair and affordable energy future.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have reduced our non-power generation Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 14.8% from 2018/19, with reductions in emissions from methane leakage in our gas distribution networks, a reduction in SF6 leakage, an increasing number of EVs in our fleet and reductions in emissions from electricity network losses all contributing to this performance. Natural gas emissions from fugitives and venting accounted for 18% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions in our reporting year (when excluding fossil fuel generation). National Grid is reducing these emissions in the near term by executing ambitious leak-prone pipe programmes in NY and MA. Leak-prone pipe (LPP) includes unprotected steel, cast iron, wrought iron and vintage plastic pipes. Eliminating or replacing LPP with pipes with lower leak rates will reduce the number of

open leaks within the system and reduce our fugitive methane emissions. To date, we have replaced or eliminated thousands of kilometres of LPP across NY and MA, and we are working with regulators to secure funding to continue this work in pursuance of our Scope 1 and 2 targets. We are exploring further opportunities to reduce these emissions – in addition to our LPP programmes, we invest in research and development to deploy new leak detection and prevention technologies through our Gas Innovation programme. For more details of our plan, see our updated Climate Transition Plan at <https://www.nationalgrid.com/sites/default/files/documents/2024-05/c-t-p2324.htm>.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

Row 8

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

NATI-UNI-005-OFF___Target Approval Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/10/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
Scope 1 or 2)

☒ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2891827

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2840349

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13465

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15245

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14577

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

18383557

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24159020.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

24159020.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

44

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

87

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/31/2034

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

37.5

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

15099387.500

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4266189

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2443469

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

32864

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

49308

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17521051

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24360713.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

24360713.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

-2.23

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

National Grid PLC commits to reduce all absolute scope 3 GHG emissions, excluding from sold electricity, by 37.5% by 2033/34 from a 2018 base year. Financial year target that is part of a long-term net-zero target. This target excludes Scope 3 Category 3 emissions associated with sales of electricity to National Grid customers. These emissions are instead included in target Int 1 below. National Grid has requested that the SBTi website be updated to correct for this wording change. This target also excludes Scope 3 Category 15: Investments. This decision is based on the assessment that Category 15 emissions are not material to the overall Scope 3 emissions of our organisation. By excluding this category, we can focus our resources and efforts on addressing the most significant emission sources within our Scope 3 emissions. Land-related emissions are not included within the target boundary.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Objective of near-term target is to reduce emissions in line with a 1.5 degree pathway, validated by the Science Based Targets initiative, and long-term net-zero to deliver our vision for a clean, fair and affordable energy future. While Scope 3 emissions are outside of direct control, National Grid is committed to enabling economy-wide decarbonisation where it operates.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In the reporting year National Grid had a 0.8% increase in scope 3 emissions against baseline. These results were driven by an increase in Category 1: Purchased goods and services, reflecting an increased spend on energy infrastructure activities. The majority of these emissions are from the gas we sell to our customers, with 71% related to Category 11: Use of sold products. Our plan for reducing these emissions while meeting our customers heating needs is summarized by the four pillars of our Clean Energy Vision: (1) energy efficiency in buildings, (2) 100% fossil-free gas network, (3) hybrid electric-gas heating systems, and (4) targeted electrification and networked geothermal. 18% of these target emissions are from Category 1. We plan to take action to reduce emissions and decouple spend and emissions growth. We are working with our suppliers to continually improve our emissions reporting so that it better reflects those activities we undertake and the actions we are taking to reduce those emissions. 50% of US suppliers by emissions will commit to establishing a roadmap for setting science based targets by 2025/26. 80% of UK suppliers by emissions will commit to setting a formal science based target with the SBTi by 2025/26. For more details of our plan, see our updated Climate Transition Plan at <https://www.nationalgrid.com/sites/default/files/documents/2024-05/c-t-p2324.htm>.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

Row 9

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/06/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/31/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

352592

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

352592.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

8

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

1

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/31/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

176296.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

265914

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

265914.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

49.17

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

National Grid PLC commits to reduce absolute SF6 [sulphur hexafluoride] emissions from our operations by 50% by 2030/31, from a 2018/19 baseline. Financial year target that is part of a long-term net-zero target. While this specific target has not been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative, it is a sub-target of the validated Scope 1 and 2 targets described above. This target excludes all other Scope 1 emission sources. Land-related emissions are not included within the target boundary.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In alignment with our validated Scope 1 & 2 targets described above, National Grid further commits to specifically reducing Scope 1 emissions from SF6 from our operations. SF6 is widely used in the Electricity Utility sector as an insulating gas in electrical equipment.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have reduced SF6 leaks from our equipment and continued to focus on the development of alternative gases to SF6. The majority (80%) of the SF6 we use on our networks is in our UK Electricity Transmission (UK ET) business. Our efforts at reducing leaks at our operational sites helped us reduce SF6 by 24.7% from our baseline. We have also continued to work with partners on innovation projects to develop alternative gases to SF6. For more details of our plan, see our updated Climate Transition Plan at <https://www.nationalgrid.com/sites/default/files/documents/2024-05/c-t-p2324.htm>.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 10

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/06/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

10847

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10847.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

10847.000

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

49

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

0.04

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

0.03

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/31/2026

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5423.500

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9353

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9353.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

9353.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

27.55

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

National Grid PLC commits to reduce our absolute annual air travel emissions by at least 50% by 2025/26, from a 2019/20 baseline, and offset any remaining emissions responsibly. Financial year target that is part of a long-term net-zero target. This target excludes other Scope 3 Category 6 emissions from sources other than air travel. Land-related emissions are not included within the target boundary.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Objective of near-term target is to reduce emissions in line with a 1.5 degree pathway, validated by the Science Based Targets initiative, and long-term net-zero to deliver our vision for a clean, fair and affordable energy future.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Although our emissions from business air travel are 15% lower than prior to the global pandemic from a 2019/20 baseline, we have seen an increase in air travel this year. As a transatlantic business, we continue to endeavour to balance the need for our teams to meet and collaborate with the use of technology to enable virtual meetings and conferences where possible. To support progress against our target, we have identified the areas of our business where most air travel is occurring and asked leadership teams to identify plans and actions to continue to reduce air travel, while recognising there are business necessities that require us to travel. In this specific area, we responsibly offset our GHG emissions by supporting projects that reduce or remove an equivalent amount of harmful emissions. Through our travel partner, Agiito, we support tree planting initiatives to offset our air travel emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 11

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 6

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/01/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- ☒ Methane (CH₄)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
Scope 1 or 2) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations | |

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4432290

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3333227

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2891827

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6418982

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13465

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15245

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14577

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

18383557

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27737653.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

35503170.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/31/2051

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3988325

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2863863

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4266189

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5467302

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

32864

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

49308

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47832

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17521051

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27384546.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

34236734.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

3.57

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

National Grid PLC commits to achieving net-zero by 2050 for Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2050/51, from a 2019/20 baseline, and offset any remaining emissions responsibly. Land-related emissions are not included within the target boundary.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Objective of our target is reducing our GHG emissions net-zero, limiting our use of offsetting. We are committed to serving as a leader in the energy transition, working with others across the sector and around the world to come together to deliver clean, fair, and affordable energy.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our progress to date is reflected in our performance against our near-term absolute emission reduction targets presented above. For more details of our plan to achieve net-zero, see our updated Climate Transition Plan at <https://www.nationalgrid.com/sites/default/files/documents/2024-05/c-t-p2324.htm>.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

NATI-UNI-005-OFF___Target Approval Certificate.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

08/10/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☒ Metric tons CO₂e per megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.572

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.5720000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

66

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

8

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/31/2031

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0572000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-95

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.372

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.3720000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

38.85

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

National Grid PLC commits to reduce Scope 1 GHG emissions from power generation 90% per MWh by 2030, and 92% per MWh by 2033 from a 2018 base year. On Long Island, New York, we own and operate oil- and gas-fired generation facilities, capable of providing approximately 65% of the region's electricity needs. We sell capacity to the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) through fixed-term power supply agreements under contracts which currently extend through to 2028. Financial year target that is part of a long-term net-zero target. This target excludes non-generation Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3. Land-related emissions are not included within the target boundary.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Objective of near-term target is to decarbonize generation in line with a 1.5 degree pathway, validated by the Science Based Targets initiative, and long-term net-zero to deliver our vision for a clean, fair and affordable energy future.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We continue to reduce the intensity of our emissions from power generation as we increase our non-fossil fuel generation capacity, and the output from our fossil fuel generation plant falls. We have reduced the intensity of our Scope 1 GHG emissions from power generation by 35% from 2018/19, with intensity in 2023/24 of 0.37 tCO₂e/MWh. As the region continues to integrate more clean energy, our plants will shift from providing energy to delivering reliability back-up services during peak demand and when renewables experience intermittent operation. As a result, we expect the number of hours our units are in operation each year to reduce, which could result in the retirement of 350-400 MW capacity by 2030. This presents a more conservative view than LIPA's 2023 Integrated Resource Plan, primarily due to our view of the timing of offshore wind development. % change anticipated calculated using forecasted inputs from our Climate Transition Plan. For more details of our plan, see our updated Climate Transition Plan at <https://www.nationalgrid.com/sites/default/files/documents/2024-05/c-t-p2324.htm>.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

NATI-UNI-005-OFF____Target Approval Certificate.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

08/10/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☒ Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/31/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.572

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.172

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1720000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.7440000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

34

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

56

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

13

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

18

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/31/2034

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

86

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1041600000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-98

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-83

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.372

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.153

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1530000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.5250000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

34.23

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

National Grid PLC commits to reduce scope 1 and scope 3 category 3 emissions from all generated and sold electricity 86% per MWh by 2033 from a 2018 base year. Financial year target that is part of a long-term net-zero target. This target excludes non-generation scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3 other than a subcomponent of category 3 emissions from electricity sales to National Grid customers. Land-related emissions are not included within the target boundary.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Objective of near-term target is to decarbonize customer energy in line with a 1.5 degree pathway, validated by the Science Based Targets initiative, and long-term net-zero to deliver our vision for a clean, fair and affordable energy future.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The reduction in the intensity of our Scope 1 GHG emissions from power generation contributes to this target. Combined with a reduction in emissions from sold electricity, we have reduced the intensity of Scope 1 and Scope 3 Category 3 emissions from all generated and sold electricity by approximately 15%. Over the next decade, although we expect considerable growth in customer electricity demand due to the electrification of transportation and heating, the reduction in the carbon intensity of electricity will help reduce our emissions in this sector. When paired with our generation emissions, where we will see a decline in our fossil fuel emissions, overall carbon intensity in the two areas contributing to the sub target below will decrease. Our plan to achieve the target includes: (1) helping customer improve energy efficiency, (2) scale flexible connection offerings for distributed energy resources, (3) introduce new opportunities for customers and third parties to earn incentives by providing local grid services, including for demand response and (4) leverage the local flexibility market auctions where we will procure load flexibility from potential providers through a competitive bidding process. % change anticipated calculated using forecasted inputs from our Climate Transition Plan. For more details of our plan, see our updated Climate Transition Plan at <https://www.nationalgrid.com/sites/default/files/documents/2024-05/c-t-p2324.htm>.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Net-zero targets

☒ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

10/01/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles

☒ Percentage of battery electric vehicles in company fleet

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Total light-duty vehicle count

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/31/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

1

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/31/2031

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

12.3

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

11.4141414141

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Target related to our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission targets; fleet electrification will reduce Scope 1 emissions.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

National Grid PLC commits to move to a 100% electric fleet by 2030 for our light-duty vehicles, and pursue the replacement of our medium- and heavy-duty vehicles with zero carbon alternatives. Target is in support of a long-term net-zero target. As target is achievement of 100% electrified light-duty fleet, base year performance is not relevant.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Objective of near-term target is to decarbonize our operational fleet of light-duty vehicles in line with a 1.5 degree pathway.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This reporting year, we have added over 200 EVs to our commercial fleets. We now have 540 EVs on our fleet, which is 12% of our total number of light-duty vehicles. Although we continue to make progress against this target, achievement of this is vulnerable to supply chain disruption, in areas such as the availability of EV charging stations and EVs themselves.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

10/01/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency

☒ MWh

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/31/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

49.0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/31/2031

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

20

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

32.7

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

56.2068965517

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Target related to our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission targets; lower energy consumption will reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

National Grid PLC commits to reduce absolute energy consumption in our flagship offices by 20% by 2030/31, from a 2020/21 baseline. Energy consumption refers to electricity, heating and cooling purchased or self-generated, along with total fuel consumed. Flagship offices are defined separately and are as follows: • UK: Property used primarily or in part as an office workspace and where National Grid are directly responsible for paying the energy provider. Solely operational facilities are excluded from this metric. • US: Property used primarily as an office workspace. Solely operational facilities are excluded from this metric. For more details, refer to Our Reporting Methodology at <https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/151981/download>. Financial year target that is part of a long-term net-zero target.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Objective of near-term target is to reduce emissions from our facilities/sites in line with a 1.5 degree pathway.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We have continued to review the occupation levels in our offices following the global pandemic. As a result, we have taken steps to maximise occupancy in our corporate offices and adapt to the changing uses of our workspaces, optimising heating, ventilation, air conditioning and lighting systems to better meet the evolving needs of our colleagues. In the UK, investment in energy efficiency measures, such as an LED external lighting upgrade and ongoing focus on controls and behavioural improvement ('off-peak' floor plate closures), has contributed to this reduction in office energy use. Likewise, in our US business we have introduced measures at our new or renovated offices and service centres. These include heat pump technology, low energy LED lighting and updated metering that allows the real-time monitoring of electric, gas and water consumption. Alongside this roof and window replacements have been installed that have better thermal properties and increased insulation, reducing overall energy consumption.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

11/14/2019

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

☒ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Methane (CH4)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our 2050 net-zero target covers the entirety of our direct (Scope 1), indirect (Scope 2) and value chain (Scope 3) emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

To achieve zero emissions by 2050, or very close to this, without using offsets to achieve our net zero commitment.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- ☒ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

- ☒ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Current planned milestones and near-term investments are focused on reducing absolute emissions first. Milestones and long-term investments for neutralization will be assessed in the future.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

National Grids reviews our net-zero target through the following processes: (1) an annual review of progress against our net-zero target using interim targets, (2) our annual 10-year Strategic Business Plan review process assesses performance and funding requirements, (3) a periodic Climate Transition Plan setting out pathways to achieving our 20250 net-zero goal, and (4) a periodical review of our sustainability commitments in our Responsible Business Charter (typically every three years).
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	1	265914

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Implemented	1	10478
Not to be implemented	0	Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☒ Oil/natural gas methane leak capture/prevention

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10478

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Methane leaks can occur from our natural gas distribution network in the US as methane is a principal component of natural gas. Leaks occur due to the aging infrastructure and material composition. National Grid is actively replacing the aging or leak-prone pipeline infrastructure that carries our natural gas. Leak prone pipe ("LPP") includes unprotected (i.e., non-cathodically protected) steel pipe (whether bare or coated), cast and wrought iron pipe, pre-1985 vintage Aldyl-A plastic pipe, and unprotected steel/wrought iron, copper, vintage HDPE and Aldyl-A plastic services ("associated services"). Eliminating or replacing LPP with pipe with a lower leak rate will reduce the number of open leaks within the system and therefore reduces methane emissions.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

A significant proportion of our Scope 1 emissions are subject to a traded market carbon price or non-traded cost of carbon through our regulatory price controls. In the UK, Scope 1 emissions at Grain LNG terminal are subject to the UK Emissions Trading Scheme and in the US emissions from our Long Island Power Generation plant are subject to the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative. We have a regulatory incentive to reduce Scope 1 SF6 emissions in the UK that utilise a non-traded cost of carbon as part of the incentive calculation.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We are working to deploy capital projects to reduce energy consumption with improvements such as lighting and heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) upgrades across the UK and US. Additionally, we are supporting the transition of our light-duty vehicles to electric vehicles (EVs), pursuing the replacement of our medium- and heavy-duty vehicles with zero-carbon alternatives, and setting up the infrastructure to support them. For our facilities, we have several planned capital projects in support of our energy efficiency and emissions reduction goals that include installing LED lighting, electrification of heat and HVAC efficiency upgrades, reducing office footprints, maximising the use of onsite renewable generation, and purchasing renewable-backed energy in the UK through a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). These efforts are reliant on regulatory funding.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In the US and the UK, the Sustainability Leadership Alliance has been established to combine our four location-specific Sustainability Lunch Groups. The group's purpose is to increase awareness, advocate for sustainable change, and volunteer in the community to reduce our carbon footprint and protect the environment. The Alliance brings in outside guest speakers and experts in the sustainability field to come in and talk to employees. This year around Earth Day, the Alliance held virtual talks across a range of topics within and outside National Grid's role as a leader in the clean energy transition.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Remuneration Committee sets performance measures designed to challenge and support the Executive Directors to drive shareholder value while delivering our sustainability commitments, including climate-focused targets. Therefore, we have incorporated emissions reduction performance and actions to enable the energy transition into our remuneration policies. This will strengthen the alignment between our performance and our responsible business activities. The Long-Term Performance Plan (LTPP) targets and performance are measured over an entire three-year performance period and comprise financial measures totaling 80% and net zero transition measures a combined weighting of 20%. The net zero transition measures continue to set out targets and outcomes to achieve: (1) reductions in the Company's direct Scope 1 emissions and (2) enable the broader net zero energy transition. These measures were first included as part of the LTPP for the 2022/23 plan and have been included in subsequent plans with the same weighting. The reduction of Scope 1 emissions measure supports meeting our 2030 Group emissions reduction targets. The second measure assesses delivery against key net zero strategic priorities and quantified outcomes that underpin the Group's strategic priority to enable the energy transition through our networks.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We are exploring further opportunities to reduce methane emissions in addition to our LPP programmes, we invest in research and development to deploy new leak detection and prevention technologies through our Gas Innovation programme. One of the core areas of this programme is GHG emissions reductions and several of our key focus areas are set out here. We are utilising sensors and tools to detect and quantify methane leaks and developing a standardised process for evaluation, verification and testing of new leak quantification technologies, as well as methane reporting. We are also evaluating using drones, aircraft, watercraft, submersibles and satellites for various gas operations and survey applications, including leak detection and quantification, damage prevention, and class location studies. We are supporting new processes and technologies to reduce vented methane emissions, such as compressing and reinjecting gas back into the pipeline or emerging cross-compression solutions and depressurisation using vacuum concepts. We are also considering ventless gas regulators, valve actuators and other ventless equipment typically found in the gas distribution system. In addition, we're developing solutions to rehabilitate gas pipes from within the host pipe. Technologies include cured-in-place pipe (CIPP), robotic internal epoxy coating systems, and an expanded range of current cast iron joint sealings technologies. In addition, we're studying the impact of internal coating on odour fade in new pipelines and customer piping geared towards reducing the need for excessive venting in supplemental odourisation processes.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Newtown Creek Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) project is a partnership with the NYC Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to produce renewable natural gas at their largest wastewater treatment plant. The project scope includes the design, installation, and testing of pressure swing absorber vessels feed compressor, tail gas system, thermal oxidizer, gas quality analyzers, odorant injection system, 1200 ft of distribution piping and a living lab. The system is designed for a wide range of gas production rates and uses a pressure swing absorber system to take the raw gas and condition it to pipeline quality. The facility is now capable to inject 720 dekatherms per day with the potential to produce enough renewable energy to heat over 5,000 New York City homes and reduce CO2 emissions by more than 90,000 metric tons which is the equivalent of removing nearly 19,000 cars from the road. The project is part of our bigger vision of converting homes and businesses to cleaner natural gas heat wherever possible, and electric heat pumps elsewhere.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Some of our emissions are the subject of regulatory incentives, for instance Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) leakage and methane emissions from the UK Gas Transmission network. New Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) in the state of Massachusetts is subject to a maximum allowable leak rate and all active GIS has a maximum allowable SF6 emission rate per state DEP regulation. New methane regulations in the state of MA have also put forth annual methane emissions limits. [Add row]

(7.58) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

During the reporting year, National Grid replaced a net 218 miles of leak prone gas pipeline in the US, resulting in an estimated 10,478 metric tons CO2e reduction in methane emissions. In addition to annual leak prone pipeline replacement programs, National Grid invests in research and development to bring new and innovative technical solutions to the business with the goal of reducing emissions. Core areas of this research focus on leak detection and quantification as well as measures to reduce both planned (operational) and unplanned emissions (leaks). Much of the research and development investment supports evaluation of advanced leak detection solutions. These include satellite-based leak detection, leak detection via aerial surveys, advanced sensors for ground mobile leak detection programs, as well as sensors used for stationary and walking surveys. National Grid also evaluates delivery mechanisms for these sensors such as drones, unmanned watercraft and submersibles to ensure leak detection capabilities are available for hard to access assets. National Grid has invested

research & development funding into reducing leaks from planned emissions. We've evaluated several cross-compression technologies which use compressors to draw gas from isolated sections of pipeline and inject into live sections of the pipeline, which allows for construction to occur with little to no venting involved. National Grid has also evaluated internal coatings and advanced robotics that can seal leak prone pipelines to lessen the probability of future leaks.

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Other, please specify :Electricity transmission networks

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

EU Taxonomy eligible and aligned revenue from our UK and US Electricity Transmission Networks. Full breakdown available within our Responsible Business Report Data Tables

(<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?srchttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.nationalgrid.com%2Fdocument%2F151991%2Fdownload&wdOriginBROWSELINK>)

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

16

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Other, please specify :Electricity System Operator Business

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

EU Taxonomy eligible and aligned revenue from the UK Electricity System Operator (ESO) business. Full breakdown available within our Responsible Business Report Data Tables

(<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?srchttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.nationalgrid.com%2Fdocument%2F151991%2Fdownload&wdOriginBROWSELINK>)

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

19

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Other, please specify :Renewable solar and wind

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

*EU Taxonomy eligible and aligned revenue from our US Renewables business. Full breakdown available within Responsible Business Report Data Tables
(<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?srchttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.nationalgrid.com%2Fdocument%2F151991%2Fdownload&wdOriginBROWSELINK>)*

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

Row 4

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Other, please specify :UK and US Electricity Distribution Networks

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

EU Taxonomy eligible and aligned revenue from our UK and US Electricity Distribution Networks. Full breakdown available within Responsible Business Report Data Tables (<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?srchttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.nationalgrid.com%2Fdocument%2F151991%2Fdownload&wdOriginBROWSELINK>)

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

Row 5

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Other, please specify :Electricity Interconnectors

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

EU Taxonomy eligible and aligned revenue from our electricity Interconnectors business. Full breakdown available within Responsible Business Report Data Tables (<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?srchttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.nationalgrid.com%2Fdocument%2F151991%2Fdownload&wdOriginBROWSELINK>)

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- ☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
- ☒ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)
- ☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- ☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

- ☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- ☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3000
- ☒ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) to undertake an independent limited assurance engagement using the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised): 'Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information' and ISAE 3410: 'Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements'. Each year, we reassess our assurance scope to ensure that we obtain external assurance for the most material metrics. Less material metrics not covered by PwC are assured by our internal second-line Risk and Controls team.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

National Grid PwC ISAE3000 limited assurance opinion - 31 March 2024.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Regarding question 4.11.2, as part of our commitment to transparency, we have conducted a review of relevant trade associations and assessed their alignment with climate related policy positions and commitments. Full details on our findings, as well as our process for managing partial alignment moving forward, are included in the attached document.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

NG Trade Association Review Mar 24.pdf

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

