

Paying for Investment: Perspectives of an energy infrastructure investor







Mathew Rose

British Institute of Energy Economics. St John's College Oxford. 20 September 2012



Cautionary statement

This presentation contains certain statements that are neither reported financial results nor other historical information. These statements are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These statements include information with respect to National Grid's financial condition, its results of operations and businesses, strategy, plans and objectives. Words such as 'anticipates', 'expects', 'intends', 'plans', 'believes', 'seeks', 'estimates', 'targets', 'may', 'will', 'continue', 'project' and similar expressions, as well as statements in the future tense, identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of National Grid's future performance and are subject to assumptions, risks and uncertainties that could cause actual future results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by such forward-looking statements. Many of these assumptions, risks and uncertainties relate to factors that are beyond National Grid's ability to control or estimate precisely, such as changes in laws or regulations and decisions by governmental bodies or regulators; breaches of, or changes in, environmental, climate change and health and safety laws or regulations, including breaches arising from the potentially harmful nature of its activities; network failure or interruption, the inability to carry out critical non network operations and damage to infrastructure, owing to adverse weather conditions or otherwise; performance against regulatory targets and standards and against National Grid's peers with the aim of delivering stakeholder expectations regarding costs and efficiency savings, including those related to restructuring and internal transformation projects; and customers and counterparties failing to perform their obligations to the Company and its arrangements with the Long Island Power Authority not being renewed. Other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in this presentation include fluctuations in exchange rates, interest rates and commodity price indices; restrictions in National Grid's borrowing and debt arrangements, funding costs and access to financing; National Grid's status as a holding company with no revenue generating operations of its own; inflation; seasonal fluctuations; the funding requirements of its pension schemes and other post-retirement benefit schemes; the loss of key personnel or the ability to attract, train or retain qualified personnel and any disputes arising with its employees or the breach of laws or regulations by its employees; accounting standards, rules and interpretations, including changes of law and accounting standards and other factors that may affect National Grid's effective rate of tax; and incorrect or unforeseen assumptions or conclusions relating to business development activity. For a more detailed description of some of these assumptions, risks and uncertainties, together with any other risk factors, please see National Grid's filings with and submissions to the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the 'SEC') (and in particular the 'Risk factors' and 'Operating and Financial Review' sections in our most recent Annual Report on Form 20-F). The effects of these factors are difficult to predict. New factors emerge from time to time and National Grid cannot assess the potential impact of any such factor on its activities or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Except as may be required by law or regulation, the Company undertakes no obligation to update any of its forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this presentation. The content of any website references herein do not form part of this presentation.



Today

- Introduction
- The need to invest for society and the numbers involved
- How will we fund this investment?



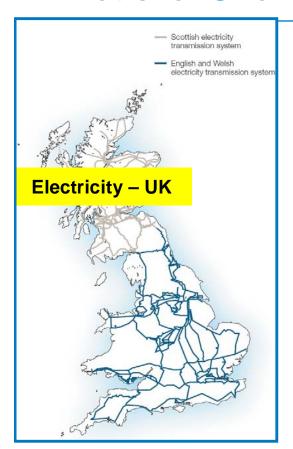
1) Introduction

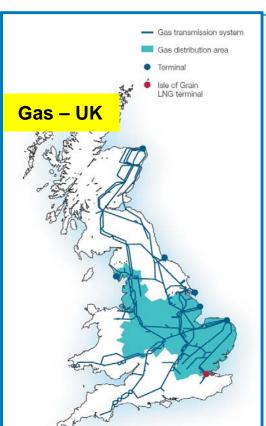


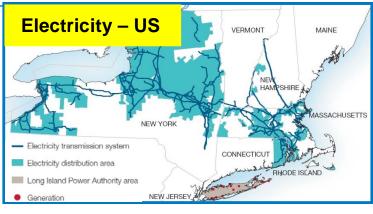
What are we?

a *low risk* business focused on generating shareholder value through both *dividends* and *asset/equity* growth by investing in *essential assets* under predominantly regulated market conditions to service *long term* sustainable consumer led demands

National Grid









UK and US



Electricity and Gas



Transmission & Distribution



One of the world's largest 100% listed utilities focused on regulated transmission and distribution activities in electricity and gas in the United Kingdom and the United States









Note: All numbers indicative



- 2) The need to invest for society
 - and the numbers involved



The UK shopping list... to 2020?

Sector	Requirement	Cost (£ billion)
Energy	Replacement	42
	Networks	65
	Renewables	136
	Energy efficiency	21
Transport	Rail and high speed lines	69
	London transport	32
	Roads	9
	Air	10
Communications	Nationwide fibre	5
Water	Water and sewerage networks	37
	Flood and coastal defebces	8
TOTAL		434

Energy = £264bn = 60%

The UK energy landscape is changing

Sustainability



Affordability



Security of supply



Existing power station closures

~25%

of total capacity by 2020



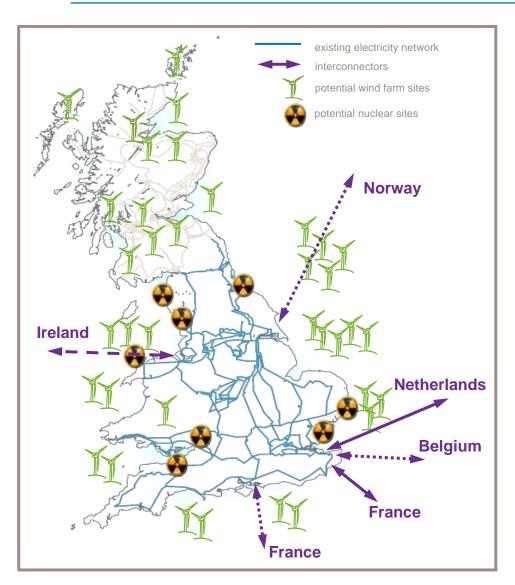
Gas from UK sources

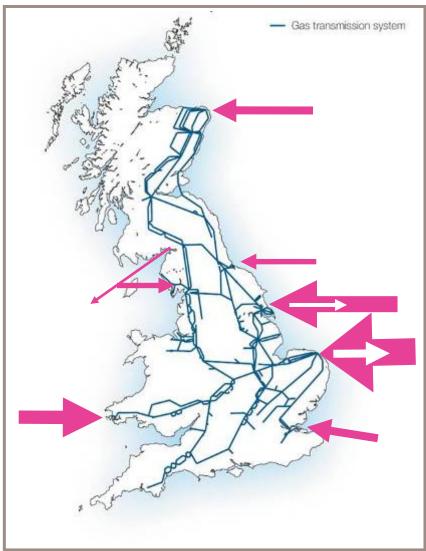
~25%

of total supplies by 2020



Energy sources have changed – network impact







The numbers – our <u>core</u> businesses

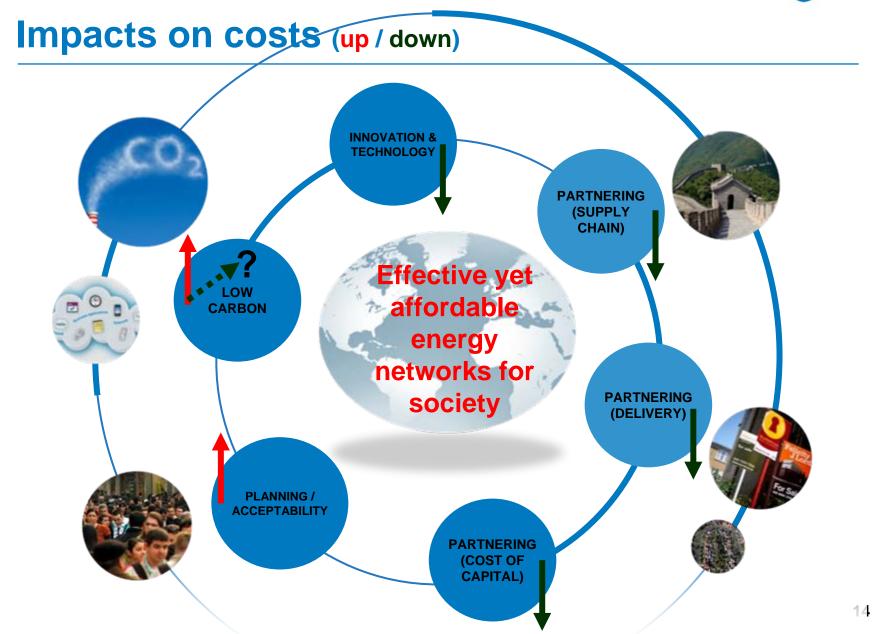
- UK regulated / core businesses (under 'RIIO')
 - Investment requirement ~£25bn (to 2021)
- US regulated / core businesses
 - Investment requirement ~£1bn to £1.2bn per annum (to 2021)



The numbers – related growth opportunities

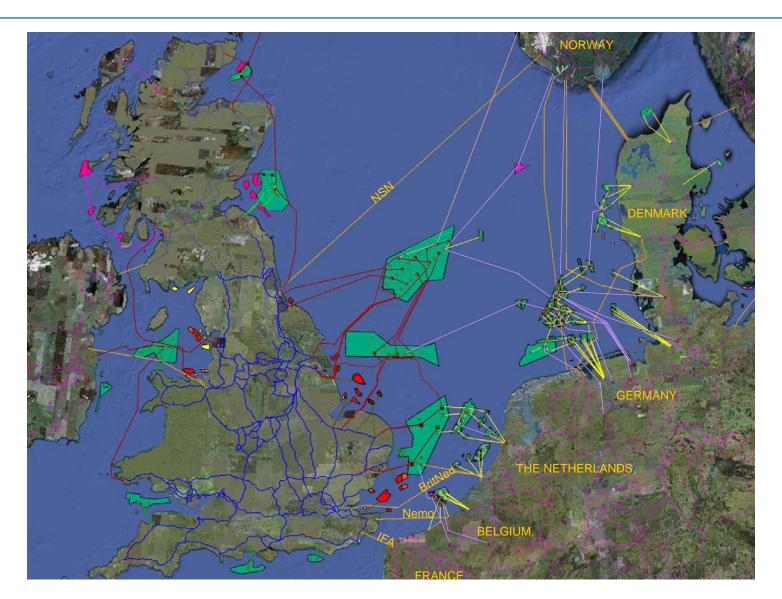
Just taking the UK, we have a large pipeline of other opportunities...

All this could = \sim £5bn+?? (but how much will happen, and when?) Offshore Tx CCS Tx for Irish wind **UK-Belgium IC UK-Denmark IC UK-Iceland IC** Grain LNG 4? **UK-France 2 IC UK-Norway IC**





And further in to the future...

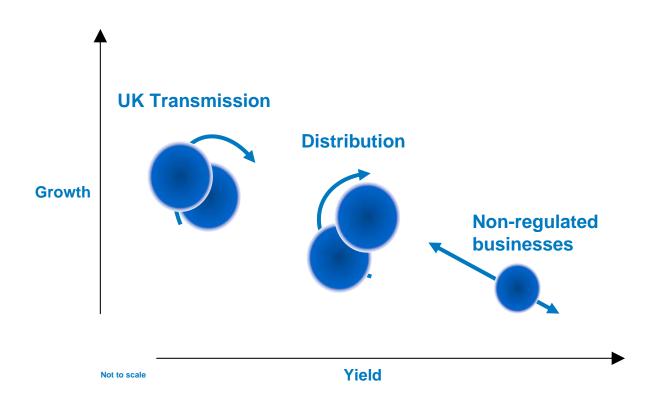




3) How will we fund this investment?

Spread and balance of our activities adds financial strength

Portfolio of distinct regulated businesses in the UK and the US and some unregulated businesses, primarily in the UK





Financing the future

- In general, a history of on-balance sheet funding, 100% ownership and operation
 - And this model will still be desirable for many of our core businesses
- Typical tools (for any corporate) include:
 - More debt

inc. 'hybrids'

- More equity
- Dividend policy
- Disposals to raise cash
- And for us, balanced/effective regulatory outcomes

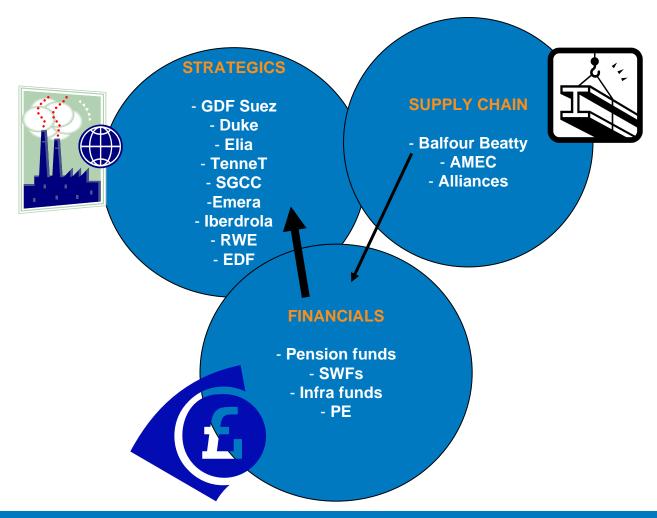


Financing the future – cont'd

- Desire to add additional/new 'tools' to finance the future
 - Retail bond in 2011 £260m
 - Canadian bond this month for C\$750m
 - Strategic partnering...

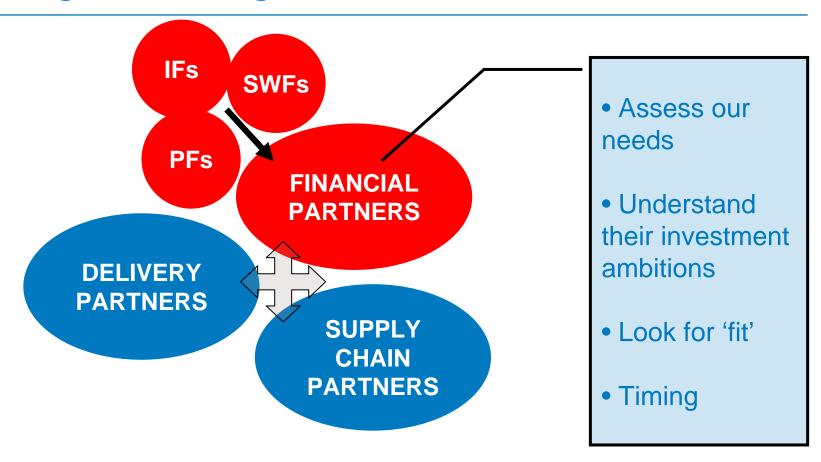


Strategic partnering is attracting interest from a range of players (illustrative)





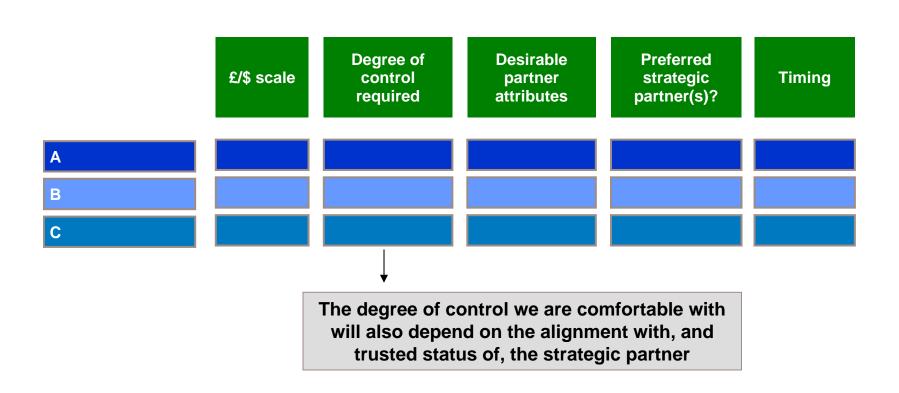
Strategic Partnering



Future potential: Aligned, long term partners for select parts of the Group



Different partnering options need different approaches





What is important to us (and potential partners)?

- Stability (political, regulatory). GB 'reputation'.
- A realistic rate of return
 - Efficient / competitive
 - But recognising the risks
- This is a global market
 - For our shareholders
 - And also for financial partners



Priorities





Final thoughts

- We have an unprecedented programme of expenditure to help transition the UK to a low carbon future
- We have enhanced our financing 'toolkit' for the future always seeking to avoid disturbing the attributes that investors and lenders like about us
- A company keen to partner for the right opportunities
 - Not just for finance, also for expertise/insight we lack
- To partner successfully, we need to find commercial and cultural alignment
 and work at it!

