UK Power Networks
Delivering your electricity



Delivering what matters

for a lower-carbon energy system

ANNUAL ENVIRONMENT REPORT 2025/26

Executive Summary

We are pleased to present UK Power Networks' Annual Environment Report (AER) for 2025/26 on behalf of our three licensed distribution companies: Eastern Power Networks plc (EPN), London Power Networks plc (LPN), and South Eastern Power Networks plc (SPN).



As a network operator, we recognise the critical role we play in supporting the UK's transition to a low-carbon future. Our focus is on ensuring the network is equipped to accommodate increasing volumes of renewable and distributed energy generation, the expansion of electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure, and the widespread adoption of heat pumps. Through our Distribution System Operator (DSO) capabilities, we have significantly strengthened our ability to deploy flexible solutions that help balance network demand while supporting local authorities and other stakeholders in delivering their decarbonisation ambitions.

Our commitment extends beyond enabling the energy transition. We are equally dedicated to supporting the communities we serve, particularly customers in vulnerable circumstances, ensuring that the journey to net zero is fair, inclusive, and benefits everyone.

We also acknowledge our responsibility to minimise our own environmental impact and reduce carbon emissions across our operations. To achieve this, we have established ambitious targets and action plans, regularly monitoring progress to drive continuous improvement and deliver positive outcomes.

In this report, you will find highlights of our performance during 2025/26, our current RAG (red-amber-green) status against our core RIIO-ED2 Environmental Commitments, and a detailed view of the environmental initiatives and activities we are leading, supporting, and championing. We hope you find this report informative and insightful.

Mark Adolphus
Director of Connections & Sustainability

About this document

This report fulfils our annual reporting obligation under Standard Condition 47 of the Electricity Distribution Licence. It provides stakeholders with an update on our progress in delivering the commitments set out in our Environmental Action Plan (EAP) and RIIO-ED2 Business Plan.

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Key highlights

Below are the key highlights of our environmental performance and activities for 2025/26.

Business Carbon Footprint (BCF)

As an early adopter of Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) targets, we proactively strengthened our Scope 1 and Scope 2 objectives after exceeding our original commitments. We are also among the few organisations with comprehensive Scope 3 targets, demonstrating our commitment to addressing emissions beyond our direct operations by working in partnership with our suppliers.

Our current position for our SBTi validated carbon Scope 1 and Scope 2 target, including emissions incorporated into our BCF and network losses, is -31.7%. Against our RIIO-ED2 target SBT of well below 2°C, which translates to a 25% reduction, our linear target for the 2025/26 reporting year is -17.5%. This means we are currently exceeding our target.

We are pleased to report the following positive changes across our BCF:

- A 16.5% reduction in temporary generation emissions, from 11,144.6 tCO_2e in our 2018/19 baseline year to 9,308.2 tCO_2e in 2025/26
- A 12% reduction in operational transport emissions, from 18,925 tCO_2e in 2018/19 to 16,659.5 tCO_2e in 2025/26

Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF_6) and Other Insulation and Interruption Gases (IIGs)

At the start of RIIO-ED2, we set a target to limit SF_6 emissions to no more than 0.15% of the total SF_6 in service across our three licence areas, with the aim of reducing this further to 0.1% by the end of the period.

For the 2025/26 regulatory year, our target emission rate was 0.13%. We achieved an overall emission rate of 0.07%, comfortably meeting this target. At the DNO level, LPN and SPN also comfortably met the target, while EPN missed it by a narrow margin.

To achieve our 0.1% target by the end of RIIO-ED2, we will continue to prioritise SF_6 leak reduction projects and assess and implement innovative measures to accelerate leak mitigation. We will also continue to deploy low-global warming potential (GWP) alternatives to SF_6, including Air Plus and g3 switchgear.

Electricity Distribution Losses

In line with our Distribution Losses Strategy, we have sought to minimise losses wherever practical and cost-effective.

In 2025/26, a total of 57,252.9 MWh of improvements were made over the 12 month period, equating to a reduction of 10,134 tCO_2e emissions.

To further reduce network technical losses, we remain committed to refining our strategy, deploying proven innovative solutions, and exploring technologies and approaches.

Embodied Carbon

Reducing embodied carbon is essential to achieving our SBT for Scope 3 emissions. This target requires a 25% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2028 against our 2018/19 baseline, equivalent to an annual reduction of 2.5%.

Our embodied carbon tool helps identify carbon hotspots in the products we purchase, enabling informed low-carbon design decisions. The tool is currently active on over 165 projects, compared with 95 projects in the 2024/25 regulatory year.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Supply Chain Management

We have implemented various initiatives to drive improvements in this area. Among them are our Supply Chain Code of Conduct and our Scope 3 Carbon Data Portal.

- **Supply Chain Code of Conduct**
  The Code is a formalised agreement between UK Power Networks and our suppliers to uphold the standards of ethical conduct our customers expect of us. It also plays a pivotal role in helping our organisation adopt high standards of supply chain management to drive compliance and adhere to disclosure requirements. This is critical for Scope 3 reporting as it ensures we address our high-impact activities in partnership with our contractors.

  To date, just over 80% of our supply base (measured by spend) has signed up to the Code, meeting our 2028/29 target. We continue to actively encourage other suppliers to sign the Code, including at the point of contract award, and therefore expect this number to increase further.

- **Scope 3 Carbon Data Portal**
  We are determined to meet our SBTi-validated Scope 3 target of well below 2°C, which requires us to reduce our Scope 3 emissions by 2.5% annually.

  Our dedicated carbon reporting portal allows us to generate activity-based emissions footprints for our key carbon-emitting suppliers. This approach enables us to rank our highest carbon-emitting vendors, identify their individual carbon hotspots, and in turn, pinpoint the most significant hotspots within our own value chain. During the 2025/26 regulatory year, approximately 140 key carbon-emitting suppliers provided data through the portal (excluding inter-company splits). These suppliers are material to our value chain footprint, accounting for approximately 75% of these emissions.

  A core objective is to drive SBTi adoption across our supply base. This year, we have improved our reporting process to provide greater visibility of additional environmental targets. 91% of engaged suppliers have a GHG reduction target and are therefore working towards meaningful carbon reduction goals.

Sustainable Resource Use and Waste

For RIIO-ED2, we set a target to recycle 80% of office, depot and network waste, and 99.5% of streetworks materials, while ensuring all recoverable waste is diverted from landfill by the end of the period.

In 2025/26 we generated 11,193.2 tonnes of waste from our offices, depots and network operations and successfully diverted 98.2% from landfill.

In the same period we generated 164,522 tonnes of streetworks waste, of which 99.9% was prepared for reuse or reprocessed at recycling facilities.

From a circular economy and waste management perspective, we completed an independent Zero Waste to Landfill assessment to provide external verification of progress against our commitment to ensure that no recoverable waste is sent to landfill. The assessment covered waste data for the 2024/25 reporting period, including hazardous and non-hazardous operational waste streams, all relevant waste collection locations, and key waste service providers. The assessment confirmed that UK Power Networks achieved Platinum Zero Waste to Landfill certification, with 99.4% of recoverable waste diverted from landfill when streetworks waste was included. Excluding streetworks waste, the diversion rate was 96.7%, equivalent to Gold performance.

Visual Amenity

We continue to provide technical guidance to a Steering Group of landscape experts and stakeholders responsible for nominating overhead line undergrounding schemes within National Parks and National Landscapes across our EPN and SPN licence areas.

In 2025/26 we removed a total of 4.3km of overhead line across four schemes. We also have a strong pipeline of approved undergrounding schemes in progress.

Noise Pollution

During the 2025/26 regulatory year, we received 30 reports related to substation noise. One enquiry resulted in minor mitigation works.

Following the successful use of noise contour mapping for grid and primary substations, we have extended this work to smaller secondary substations, which are often located closer to residential areas. This has led to the development of a dedicated noise mapping tool, which is now used within the planning process to help ensure new substations are designed and located to avoid adverse effects on local communities.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

During 2025/26, we successfully tested 3,634 pole-mounted transformers (PMTs) and 1,272 ground-mounted transformers (GMTs) under the PCB programme. We replaced 192 PMTs and eight GMTs and also completed 199 GMT oil changes.

Biodiversity and Natural Capital

As part of our commitment to delivering non-statutory Biodiversity Net Gain across 100 sites, we continue to implement recommendations from our ecologists to restore habitats and help reverse species decline. To date, biodiversity enhancements have been successfully completed at 30 locations.

We will continue to manage land occupied by our substations in a way that supports wildlife and meets our statutory obligations. However, we are aiming to implement a partnership approach with conservation organisations in our footprint to support landscape and habitat restoration on third-party land. This will have greater ecological and amenity value and will help support regionally and nationally important conservation initiatives.

Fluid Filled Cables

While we remain focused on reducing oil loss and cable leaks to achieve a 15% reduction in fluid filled cable leaks by 2028, we are currently 7% (12,100 litres) behind this target.

We remain committed to improving the prioritisation, response, and repair times for cable fluid leaks. Over the first three years of RIIO-ED2 we have completed 14 schemes, either partially or fully, with a further 10 schemes commencing on site.

Wider Environment and Other Activity

Our improvement efforts span several areas, with two key projects focused on decarbonising our fleet and trialling innovative technology to maximise the use of existing low voltage cables.

- **Fleet Decarbonisation**
  A key milestone was the start of the transition to maximise EV penetration into the car fleet, with this initial drive expected to conclude at the end of next year. This builds on a fleet that already includes more than 600 EVs in our grey fleet,[1] over 80 in our company car fleet, and more than 30 electric car-derived vans, reflecting the continued growth of our electric fleet since the start of RIIO-ED2.

  For vehicle categories not yet suitable for electrification, we have installed fuel tanks in preparation for the use of hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO)[2] within our hard-to-decarbonise fleet of heavy goods vehicles.

- **EcoVAR**
  We have partnered with Ecojoule Energy and Fundamentals to trial EcoVar, an innovative technology that maximises the use of existing low voltage cables. Under this initiative, we have installed several EcoVAR units on our network. These cutting-edge flow management devices are designed to balance phase loads and ultimately support the adoption of low-carbon technologies on traditional electricity networks, without the need for costly infrastructure upgrades.

  UK Power Networks is the first DNO in the UK to trial this technology, demonstrating our commitment to innovative solutions that deliver benefits for customers and support the transition to a low-carbon future.

1 This is the term given to private vehicles which are used for business purposes.

2 HVO is a drop-in, diesel-equivalent fuel made from waste vegetable oils. Under UK Government reporting factors, it has a carbon factor 98% lower than diesel. All fuel is sourced from sustainable feedstocks through the Renewable Fuels Assurance Scheme (RFAS).

Our EAP Commitments

Table 1 shows the current RAG (red-amber-green) status of our core RIIO-ED2 Environmental Commitments.

Table 1: Our core RIIO-ED2 Environmental Commitments

Commitment	Benefit	RAG Status
EAP 1: Reporting We will review our Environmental Action Plan annually to ensure our work continues to meet our customers' evolving expectations, that our response is based on the latest science and that we incorporate any emerging best practice. We will establish a new sub-committee of the Board to monitor our performance and will report our progress though our Annual Environment Report.	Ensures alignment and accountability with environmental goals, continuous improvement, and transparency.	
EAP 2: SBTi and Net Zero Certification and Targets For our full carbon footprint, including losses and indirect Scope 3 emissions, we will exceed our reduction target approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) at well below 2°C. We will commit to the Business Ambition for 1.5°C SBTi campaign. We will report our progress through our Annual Environment Report and update our targets in line with SBTi protocols.	Aligns carbon reduction targets with the global climate goals and will see Scopes 1 and 2 achieve a greater than 42% decrease and Scope 3 a 25% decrease. Provides near-term targets to support our long-term net zero goal.	
EAP 3: BCF We will reduce our directly controllable emissions (Scopes 1 and 2, excluding losses), exceeding a 1.5°C reduction trajectory and offset any remaining residual emissions to achieve net zero by 2028 using high quality verified offsets. We will report our progress through our Annual Environment Report.	Addresses our day-to-day carbon impacts where we have greatest control, such as fleet, temporary generators, purchased energy and fugitive SF_6 emissions. Development of a carbon offset pathway, following the Oxford Principles for offsetting, will support the development of a credible offsetting pathway for the net zero target and the development of an internal price of carbon.	
EAP 4: Scope 3 Supply Chain Emissions As part of our verified Science Based Target, we will work with our suppliers to reduce our supply chain carbon emissions (Scope 3) by 25% by 2028, compared to a 2018/19 baseline. We will report our progress through our Annual Environment Report.	Reduces emissions from supply chain activities, promoting sustainable behaviour and carbon reduction across our wider stakeholders where we have influence.	

- Failed to complete an annual output or too early to predict a recovery in performance to deliver the commitment
- Either did not meet the annual output target, but remains on target to meet the five-year output
- Successful achievement of an annual output

EAP Commitments with an Amber or Red Status

EAP 2: SBTi and Net Zero Certification and Targets

We have fulfilled our commitment to the SBTi's Business Ambition for 1.5°C by successfully upgrading and validating our Scope 1 and 2 targets from well below 2°C to 1.5°C and retaining our Scope 3 targets. We have also validated our Net Zero 2040 target with the SBTi.

In 2025/26, we have shown a marked carbon intensity improvement per £1 million spent. Though we are still off-target for our full footprint against Scopes 1, 2 and 3 (including losses), we have exceeded our original target of well below 2°C. We believe that we will recover our position in the last two years of RIIO-ED2 due to the revision of the grid carbon factor and a reduction in supply chain emissions.

EAP 3: BCF

In 2025/26, we have reduced our BCF Scopes 1 and 2 by 21.1%. Whilst this is behind our target to achieve an equivalent SBTi target 1.5°C reduction trajectory, we are in a position to recover through maintaining our commitment to use HVO for temporary generator contractors, and introducing its use to the UK Power Networks fleet and for HGVs in the road fleet. Our EV work programme also continues to install EV chargers, move company cars to cash-allowance EVs, find efficiencies in the fleet and, where economically viable, introduce an additional volume of EVs into the commercial fleet. Our proposal for offsetting any remaining residual emissions will be made in 2026/27.

OUR EAP COMMITMENTS

Commitment	Benefit	RAG Status
EAP 5: Circular Economy We will develop and implement a circular economy tool to address our high impact materials by the start of RIIO-ED2. We will subsequently set and monitor our reduction targets through our Annual Environment Report.	Promotes efficient resource use and waste reduction. Also supports the decarbonisation of our Scope 3 emissions and embodied carbon through reduction in materials use, and substitution for less impactful and lower-carbon materials.	
EAP 6: Recycling and Recovery We will recycle 80% of office, depot and network waste and 99.5% of streetworks material by the end of RIIO-ED2, with no recoverable waste to landfill by 2025.	Increases recycling rates, supports EAP 3 and EAP 4 and further reduces the already small volumes that go to landfill.	
EAP 7: Biodiversity We will increase the biodiversity of new major substation developments by a net gain of 10-20% and at 100 existing sites by a net gain of 30% overall over the RIIO-ED2 period, compared to the beginning of the period, as measured by the Defra biodiversity tool.	Enhances and preserves biodiversity across multiple sites, helps ensure process for meeting new biodiversity net gain (BNG) planning requirements are met. Also helps support the national and global efforts to reverse the decline in nature and ecosystem services.	
EAP 8: Air Quality We will reduce NO_x emissions by 33% over the RIIO-ED2 period compared to the beginning of the period, improving air quality for our customers.	Improves air quality by reducing NO_x (nitrogen oxide) emissions, which have a significant impact on human health. Aligns with the decarbonisation ambitions in EAP 3, as a predominated source of NO_x is diesel consumption in fleet and temporary generators.	
EAP 9: Oil Leaks We will reduce annual leakage from fluid filled cables by 15% by the end of the RIIO-ED2 period compared to the beginning of the period.	Replacement targeting worst performing circuits eliminates potential for oil leaks and impacts on sensitive receptors. Improved leak detection and management of network further reduces potential for loss of oil.	
EAP 10: Visual Amenity We will continue to facilitate the undergrounding of nominated schemes to remove overhead lines within AONB and National Parks, working closely with all relevant stakeholders to ensure that the full allowance is spent to maximise the benefits of works within our protected landscapes.	Enhances visual amenity and preserves natural beauty in protected areas in partnership with expert stakeholders who review and select appropriate projects.	

- Failed to complete an annual output or too early to predict a recovery in performance to deliver the commitment
- Either did not meet the annual output target, but remains on target to meet the five-year output
- Successful achievement of an annual output

EAP Commitments with an Amber or Red Status

EAP 7: Biodiversity

In 2025/26, biodiversity has been enhanced for 30 out of 100 sites, and we have pivoted to teaming up with third-party providers to contribute to local, regional and nationally significant projects. Given that our sites are not accessible to the public, we believe that working with third-party providers whose sites are of greater social and natural capital value, as well as accessible, provides an improvement on our original RIIO-ED2 plans.

EAP 9: Oil Leaks

In 2025/26, the leakage from fluid filled cables was 7% above our regulatory year reduction target. The performance was due to some very significant leaks on a number of circuits, as well as challenging access for repairs and overlays. We are still aiming to meet our end of RIIO-ED2 target, and have schemes in place for partial overlays and end-to-end replacement, which gives us confidence that this commitment will be met.

EAP 10: Visual Amenity

In 2025/26, we continued to facilitate the undergrounding of nominated schemes. On a group level, we have spent £5.4 million of the £19.7 million allowance after three years (27%) to mitigate the impact of our business operations on the wider natural and built environment. SPN spend is £1.8 million against a £10.4 million allowance (18%) and EPN spend is £3.5 million against a £9.3 million allowance (38%). However, given the length of time it takes to select schemes, design solutions and acquire the appropriate consents and resources, there is a risk that we will not spend the full allowance over the period. We will continue engaging with stakeholders to keep them updated and identify schemes to be delivered in ED3.

Who We Are

We operate as UK Power Networks in the regions we cover on behalf of our three licensed distribution companies: London Power Networks plc, South Eastern Power Networks plc, and Eastern Power Networks plc.

We own and maintain electricity cables and lines across London, the East, and South-East England, ensuring reliable, safe and secure power for 8.5 million homes and businesses. Our operating area spans 29,250km^2 (see Figure 1) and includes diverse landscapes such as National Parks and National Landscapes, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, unique waterways like The Norfolk Broads, and the archaeologically rich Central London.

Our role as an electricity network operator is focused purely on maintaining the electricity infrastructure; we do not generate, buy or sell electricity to our customers.

Given the importance of the service we provide, we have a significant responsibility to safeguard the environment. This includes carefully considering the design and construction of our infrastructure, the use of oil and other insulation products, and the factors contributing to our business carbon footprint, from our vehicle fleet to the energy consumed in our offices and depots.

When installing new equipment on our network, we consult relevant statutory authorities and other appropriate bodies at the earliest possible opportunity. We also make every effort to identify potential environmental impacts during the initial planning and design stages of projects and to mitigate any harm.

Our most significant contribution to environmental protection is supporting our customers' transition to a decarbonised world. We are committed to delivering a secure, reliable, low-carbon energy system that meets evolving customer needs. As an electricity network operator, we play a central role in enabling net zero by connecting renewable energy sources and supporting the adoption of low-carbon technologies. Our customers rightly expect us to lead the way towards a greener future, and we continue to work closely with industry and policymakers to drive the changes needed to achieve it.

Figure 1: Our network areas



Our Business Carbon Footprint (BCF)

As a responsible network operator, we are committed to delivering leading environmental and social performance across our sector. Our RIIO-ED2 EAP builds on the progress achieved during RIIO-ED1 and sets out how we will continue to advance sustainability across our business.



As shown in Table 2, decarbonisation is a central pillar of the plan, supported by our validated Science Based Targets. Our approach is designed to support a fair and inclusive transition to a low-carbon economy as we respond to the net zero challenge.

For a complete view of our EAP, please click here.

The remainder of this section describes the BCF reporting requirements, our methodology and reporting process, the various elements of our BCF and how they are measured, and how we track our carbon emissions throughout the year. We have also provided data on our 2025/26 performance, which you will find detailed in the KPI tables in the Annex.

Table 2: Our decarbonisation objectives and targets

Pillar	Objectives	Targets
Decarbonisation in line with our validated SBT	Directly support the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) – achieve our validated 1.5°C target for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and well below 2°C for our Scope 3 emissions. Achieve net zero for all emissions by 2040.	**53.1%** Near-term targets for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 targets are 53.1% by 2029. We also commit to reducing Scope 3 emissions by 25% over the same time frame. **Note:** UK Power Networks' RIIO-ED2 commitment is well below 2°C at a 25% reduction for all scopes. We voluntarily upgraded our target from 25% to 53.1% for Scope 1 and Scope 2, as part of the SBTi's Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign in 2024.
	Exceed an equivalent SBTi target of 1.5°C for our BCF (directly controlled emissions Scopes 1 and 2, excluding distribution losses)	**42%** Exceed a minimum reduction of 42%. **Note:** This is not a stand-alone validated SBTi target. The BCF emissions are incorporated into the validated SBTi target above.

OUR BUSINESS CARBON FOOTPRINT (BCF)

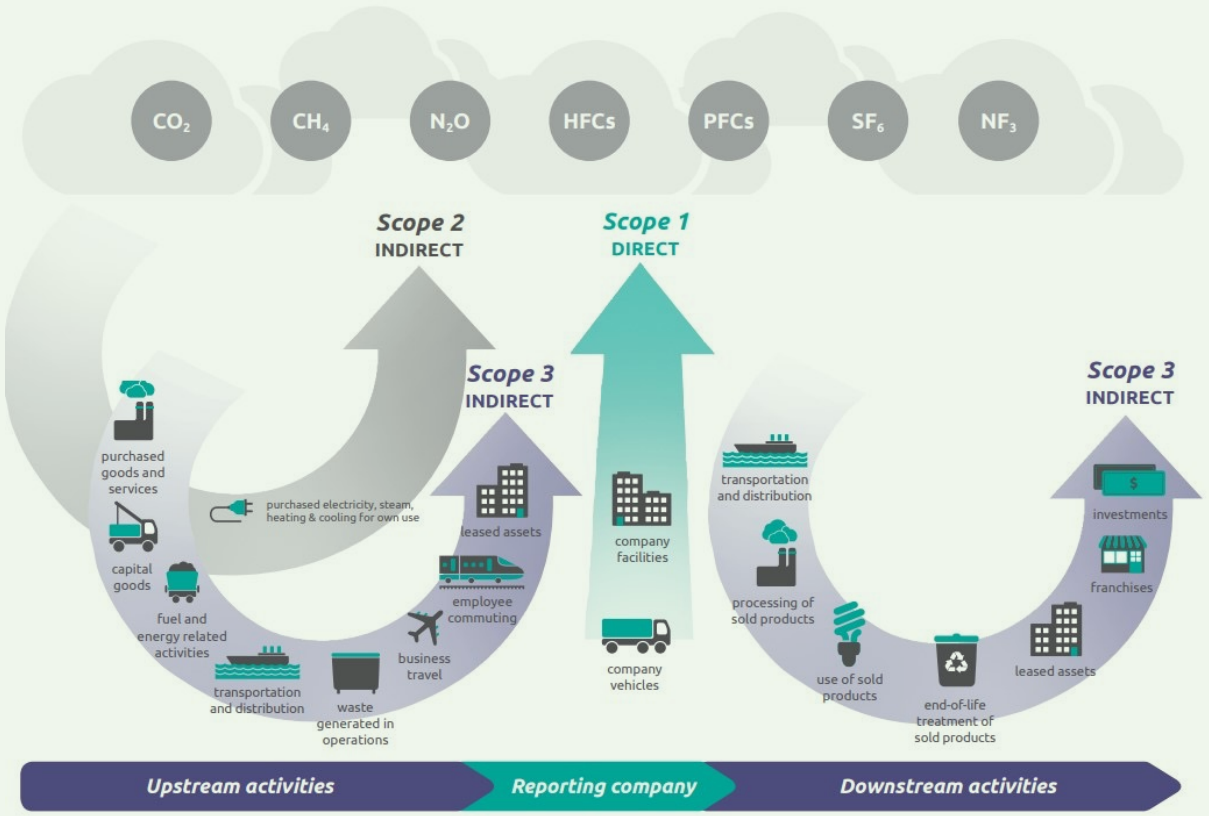
There have been substantial changes to the BCF reporting requirements for Ofgem between RIIO-ED1 and RIIO-ED2. In RIIO-ED1, carbon emissions were categorised into subject areas that combined the three scopes defined by the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol.

The most notable change is the elimination of the business transport category. Historically, at UK Power Networks, this category mixed Scope 1 emissions from company car fuel cards with Scope 3 emissions from public transport and business mileage in private cars.

The GHG Protocol scopes are illustrated in Figure 2 and are defined as follows:

- **Scope 1:** Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by UK Power Networks. This includes fuels consumed by our road vehicle fleet, temporary generators and plant, gas use in our buildings, and fugitive in-use (SF_6) emissions from our switchgear.
- **Scope 2:** Indirect emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, heat and steam, and in the case of a DNO, distribution losses.
- **Scope 3:** Upstream and downstream emissions resulting from our activities but outside UK Power Networks' ownership and control. This includes emissions embedded in our supply chain, purchased goods and services, fuel and electricity well-to-tank emissions, waste disposal (including end-of-life SF_6 emissions), and transportation in vehicles not owned or controlled by UK Power Networks.

Figure 2: Overview of GHG Protocol scopes and emissions across the value chain



Source: Figure 1.1 of *Scope 3 Standard*.

OUR BUSINESS CARBON FOOTPRINT (BCF)

Our BCF Methodology

All data provided is for the regulatory reporting year from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026. All reductions are reported against a baseline of 2018/19, which is the baseline year for our validated SBTs.

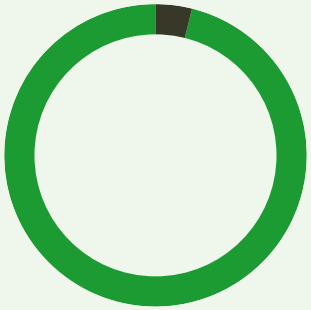
The UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (June 2025) have been used in all calculations. This approach complies with Defra guidance to use these factors for any April to March reporting as well as calendar year reporting.

Our BCF Reporting Process

Distribution losses account for 96.4% of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 footprint and are the focus of a separate strategy; please see the Electricity Distribution Losses section. By focusing on our BCF without distribution losses, we can better identify opportunities for sustainability improvements within our operational activities.

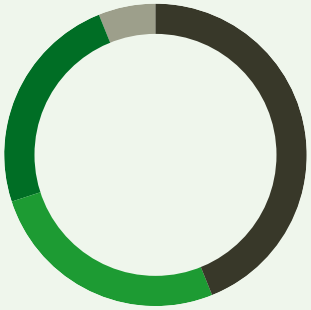
Figure 3 illustrates our Scope 1 and Scope 2 footprint, including distribution losses. Figure 4 breaks down the Scope 1 and Scope 2 percentage splits, excluding these losses. In 2025/26, the most substantial component of our footprint was operational transport at 44%.

Figure 3: Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 footprint with network losses



- **4%** Total Scope 1 and 2 (excluding losses)
- **96%** Losses

Figure 4: Scope 1 and Scope 2 percentage splits excluding network losses (our BCF)



- **44%** Operational transport
- **26%** Building energy usage
- **24%** Temporary generation
- **6%** SF_6

Table 3: Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, including and excluding distribution losses, between 2018/19 and 2025/26

	2018/19 (tCO_2e)	2025/26 (tCO_2e)	% change
Excluding distribution losses	48,250	38,073.9	-21.1%
Including distribution losses	1,535,216	1,048,383	-31.7%

Table 3 shows a significant reduction in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 footprint, both with and without distribution losses, between the regulatory years 2018/19 and 2025/26. Values are reported in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e).

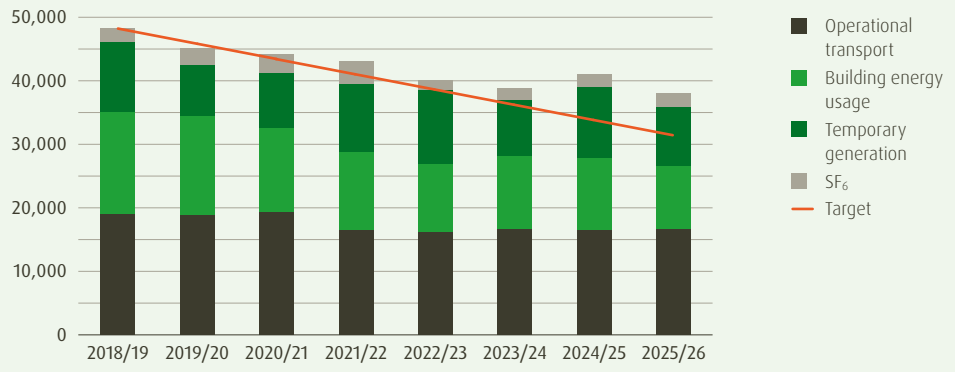
Our current position for our SBTi validated carbon Scope 1 and Scope 2 target, including emissions incorporated into our BCF and network losses, is -31.7%. Against our RIIO-ED2 target SBT of well below 2°C, which translates to a 25% reduction, our linear target for the 2025/26 reporting year is -17.5%. This means we are currently exceeding our target. Given this positive progress, we have voluntarily upgraded our target to 1.5°C within the original time frame of 2018/19 to 2028/29 and have also validated our targets to achieve net zero for all scopes by 2040.

We previously observed a steady decline in our BCF emissions from our 2018/19 baseline year. However, in 2024/25, we saw a slight increase that put us behind our linear carbon reduction target (see Figure 5). This increase was almost entirely due to higher diesel consumption from the deployment of temporary generators. As a customer-focused operator, it is crucial for us to minimise Customer Minutes Lost and hence we deploy our generators accordingly.

To maintain our high level of customer service while continuing to reduce our carbon footprint, we asked two of our three generator contractors, Generator Power and WBPS, to switch to responsibly sourced HVO from November 2025. HVO is a more expensive drop-in alternative to diesel but produces significantly lower carbon emissions. By November 2026, we hope to have virtually all our generation running on HVO.

OUR BUSINESS CARBON FOOTPRINT (BCF)

Figure 5: Scope 1 and 2 progress, excluding distribution losses, against target since 2018/19
tCO_2e



Each month we compile reports using data from various internal and external sources. These reports allow us to monitor progress against our targets and include metrics such as fleet fuel usage, SF_6 top-ups, electricity and gas meter readings, as well as generator and bowser fuel usage. The reports are presented to our EAP senior management team.

Any anomalies in the data are investigated as part of an annual internal assurance check and corrective actions implemented as necessary. The figures also undergo a third-party limited external audit every year. This audit is conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410 (ISAE 3410) for 'Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements', issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

The Individual Components of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 BCF

Compared to the previous regulatory year, there have been shifts in the individual components of our BCF. Operational transport, which remains largely reliant on diesel, increased from 40% to 44% of our footprint. In contrast, energy consumption decreased from 28% to 26%, and generation fell from 27% to 24%. SF_6 emissions increased to 6%.

Our goal is to decarbonise across all areas by adopting the right technology at the right time to maximise carbon savings at the least cost to our customers.

Operational Transport

This component of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 footprint represents the fuel used by our fleet of vans, trucks and specialist vehicles. We also report on the fuel consumption of company cars (including EVs) that fall under UK Power Networks' operational control, where drivers have been issued fuel cards.

A small quantity of diesel for temporary generation is also purchased using fuel cards. This is recorded separately and is reported later in this section as part of our temporary generation carbon footprint.

Table 4 shows the levels of tCO_2e emitted by our operational fleet between 2018/19 and 2025/26.

Table 4: Our operational transport emissions between 2018/19 and 2025/26

	2018/19 (tCO_2e)	2025/26 (tCO_2e)	% change
Operational transport	18,925.0	16,659.5	-12.0%

Overall, we have successfully reduced our operational transport emissions from 18,925 tCO_2e in 2018/19 to 16,659.5 tCO_2e in 2025/26. This represents a 12% reduction.

A significant factor is the modernisation of our van fleet. We have been replacing older, less efficient vehicles with cleaner alternatives. We have also significantly increased support for employees transitioning both company and personal vehicles from diesel to electric, funding and installing more than 250 home chargers to date.

For more information on our fleet transition strategy, please see the Wider Environment and Other Activity section.

OUR BUSINESS CARBON FOOTPRINT (BCF)

Temporary Generation

This component of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 footprint covers emissions from our plant and equipment, including temporary generators used during fault repairs and planned work on our networks.

The data for these emissions is sourced from:

- Monthly fuel usage reports from external providers of standby diesel generators. Although supplied on an as-needed basis, these generators are used directly on our networks and fall under our operational control. They are therefore classified as Scope 1 rather than Scope 3 emissions
- Fuel cards that record fuel consumption for company-owned plant and equipment
- Invoices from the tanker company that refills bowsers at multiple sites, which are used to fuel our own generators

Using temporary generation helps us to minimise the time customers are without power. During severe weather conditions, we often rely on temporary generation to quickly restore power while repairing storm damage.

The significant increase in fuel usage we saw in 2024/25 was maintained in 2025/26; however, we were able to switch 800,000 litres of the 4,400,000 litres to lower-carbon HVO. All fuels purchased by our suppliers are from providers registered on the UK Government's Renewable Fuels Assurance Scheme (RFAS), which ensures that feedstocks are from sustainable sources.

Additionally, we have been integrating hybrid units into our in-house fleet to reduce fuel consumption, minimise noise and improve local air quality. This represents a positive step forward in our commitment to sustainability and operational efficiency.

Table 5 shows the levels of tCO_2e emissions from temporary generators, other plant and equipment used on our networks, reflecting a 16.5% reduction from our 2018/19 baseline year.

Table 5: Our temporary generation emissions between 2018/19 and 2025/26

	2018/19 (tCO_2e)	2025/26 (tCO_2e)	% change
Temporary generation	11,144.6	9,308.2[3]	-16.5%

Building and Substation Energy Usage

We collate data on building and substation energy usage from the electricity and gas bills we receive for each of our sites. Our gas and electricity usage is billed in kWh and then converted into tCO_2e using the appropriate carbon factors.

Under the GHG Protocol, we have the option to use both location- and market-based methodologies to report our Scope 2 emissions. Market-based reporting takes into account the electricity we purchase under renewable energy contracts, which are supported by Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) certificates. This ensures that the sources of renewable energy are properly accounted for.

For GHG reporting purposes, we follow a location-based method of reporting, utilising the UK's annual grid electricity conversion factor, regardless of the type of tariff purchased. All of UK Power Networks' purchased electricity and gas is on a 100% renewable tariff. Consequently, under a market-based reporting methodology, our electricity and gas could be entirely discounted from our BCF.

We have used a location-based methodology to calculate the levels of tCO_2e emitted from energy usage at our sites. Table 6 shows that we achieved a 38.8% reduction in our building energy footprint compared to our 2018/19 baseline year.

Table 6: Our building energy emissions between 2018/19 and 2025/26

	2018/19 (tCO_2e)	2025/26 (tCO_2e)	% change
Building energy	16,087.1	9,839.0	-38.8%

We have continued with our staged approach to modernising our buildings and enhancing the energy efficiency of our estate. For example, we have installed a large solar PV system at our Bury St Edmunds site to reduce carbon emissions. The system supports on-site demand rather than exporting electricity.

During 2025/26, the system generated 384,279 kWh, representing 26.7% of the site's total electricity consumption and avoiding just over 68 tCO_2e. This project demonstrates how on-site generation at suitable high-consuming sites can reduce grid demand, support BCF reductions, and strengthen the case for further solar PV deployment across our estate.

Our Colchester site also has a PV system installed and is about to start generating power, with our Maidstone site planned to follow.

As part of our refurbishment projects, we are installing LED lights and occupancy sensors as standard in our buildings. This not only helps to reduce our energy consumption but also contributes to a more sustainable environment. Additionally, we are investing in plant upgrades for heating, ventilation, and cooling systems, alongside the associated building management controls, to optimise performance and efficiency.

Specific actions this year have seen us focus on one of the high consuming sites where our control centre is located. This included the replacement of air handling units with more efficient models, improvements to our building management systems, condition assessments of all plant and a review of the 24/7 occupancy control functions.

We are currently delivering a metering project across UK Power Networks' grid and primary substations. By installing meters throughout our operational portfolio, we will be able to actively monitor energy consumption, identify sites with higher usage, and potentially reduce overall energy costs and associated carbon emissions.

Alongside the meter installations, we have undertaken a consultancy project to review our internal metering processes. This work has identified opportunities to improve efficiency and support the rollout of low-carbon technologies, such as solar PV and EV charging. In total, 973 substations are in scope, with meters installed at 93 sites to date.

3 This value is related to fuel combustion in our KPI template (please see the Annex).

OUR BUSINESS CARBON FOOTPRINT (BCF)

Fugitive Emissions

SF_6 is an electrical insulating gas which is commonly found in modern electrical switchgear and can have a significant impact on the environment. In 2023/24, the carbon factor for SF_6 increased by 3.1% from 22,800kg CO_2e to 23,500kg CO_2e, and has since remained at that level.

SF_6 can leak due to faults or ageing equipment, and we are vigilant in monitoring our assets to minimise issues and the escape of gas. From a BCF perspective, we measure and record quantities of SF_6 lost as fugitive emissions in terms of required top-ups to equipment in service on our network and directly under our control. Table 7 illustrates the SF_6 emissions levels in our 2018/19 baseline year and in 2025/26, with an 8.3% increase in emissions.

Table 7: Our fugitive emissions between 2018/19 and 2025/26

	2018/19 (tCO_2e)	2025/26 (tCO_2e)	% change
Fugitive emissions	2,093.0	2,267.2	+8.3%

The emissions associated with the decommissioning and recycling of the assets are stated in our Scope 3 tables and reports.

For more information on how we manage our in-service SF_6 equipment on our network, please see the Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF_6) and Other Insulation and Interruption Gases (IIG) section.



Distribution Losses

Our network loss calculations measure the units exiting our distribution network compared to those entering from grid supply points and other sources. Estimated data, which is based on historical data, can significantly affect these calculations.

The main driver of the carbon footprint for network losses, far greater than anything we can do on the network itself, is the carbon intensity of the fuel mix used to generate the electricity that is carried through the network. In the UK, there has been a consistent improvement in the carbon intensity of this fuel mix in recent years.

Table 8 presents our distribution losses between 2018/19 and 2025/26. While the figures are correct at the time of writing, they may be subject to further updates due to the standard reconciliation cycle in the settlements process.

Table 8: Our distribution losses between 2018/19 and 2025/26

	2018/19 (tCO_2e)	2025/26 (tCO_2e)	% change
Distribution losses	1,486,966.7	1,010,309.0	-32.1%

Our Science Based Targets

UK Power Networks committed to the Business Ambition for 1.5°C programme, requiring us to upgrade our near-term Science Based Target (SBT) from well below 2°C to 1.5°C. This increased our emissions reduction target from 25% to 42% between the 2018/19 baseline year and the 2028/29 target year, while also committing us to a long-term net zero target.

We have had the following targets validated to the 1.5°C standard and the new Net Zero standard by the SBTi:

- **Overall net zero target:** UK Power Networks' parent company, UK Power Networks Holdings Ltd, commits to reach net zero GHG emissions across the value chain by FY2040.
- **Near-term targets:** UK Power Networks Holdings Ltd commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 53.1% by FY2029 from an FY2019 base year. UK Power Networks Holdings Ltd also commits to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 25% within the same time frame.
- **Long-term targets:** UK Power Networks Holdings Ltd commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 90% by FY2040 from an FY2019 base year. UK Power Networks Holdings Ltd also commits to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 90% within the same time frame.

OUR BUSINESS CARBON FOOTPRINT (BCF)

Reduction Initiatives for our Scope 3 Emissions

In collaboration with the Carbon Trust, we screened and mapped out our Scope 3 footprint using Environmentally Extended Input and Output (EEIO) data in accordance with the GHG protocols for Scope 3. The GHG Protocol scopes are illustrated in Figure 6.

From our work to assess the scale and impact of our Scope 3 emissions, utilising spend data and average carbon factors, we determined that the majority of our Scope 3 emissions were upstream, focused on Category 1 (Goods and Services) and Category 2 (Capital Goods).

Through this analysis, we identified the top 100 suppliers who account for around 80% of our Scope 3 footprint. Our targeted programme, delivered in partnership with the specialist carbon consultancy Minimum, aims to improve the accuracy of emissions measurement across these suppliers. We also seek to encourage these suppliers to adopt SBTi targets and GHG reporting, while developing their own carbon reduction programmes.

For more details about this initiative, please see the Supply Chain Management section.

To make our SBT more meaningful and ambitious, we chose to include our Scope 3 (indirect) emissions, which encompass embodied carbon. These emissions account for 24% of our total BCF (Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions combined). Under the SBTi rules we could technically exclude these emissions because they fall below the 40% threshold. However, for most companies, Scope 3 emissions represent a significant proportion of their carbon footprint, typically between 60% and 90%. Excluding the impact of network losses, Scope 3 emissions would account for 84% of our total footprint.

Given the influence we have over our supply partners, we believe it is our responsibility to address these emissions collectively. Working with our supply partners, we can make significant progress in reducing our overall carbon footprint.

Our Scope 3 emissions between our 2018/19 baseline year and 2025/26 are shown in Table 9.

For more information, please see the Supply Chain Management section.

Figure 6: Overview of GHG Protocol scopes and emissions across the value chain

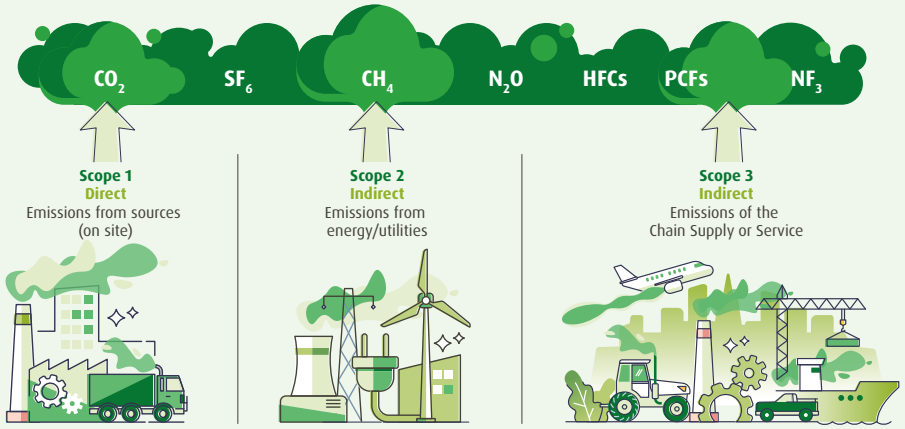


Table 9: Our Scope 3 emissions between 2018/19 and 2025/26

	2018/19 (tCO_2e)	2025/26 (tCO_2e)	% change
Total Scope 3 footprint including network losses	489,113	466,829	-5%
Total Scope 3 footprint excluding network losses	268,606	204,834	-24%
1a – Main Product Related	106,467	82,172	-23%
1b – Non-product	61,202	66,940	9%
2 – Capital Goods	73,057	32,311	-56%
3 – Fuel Related	5,100	7,056	38%
3 – Electricity Related	3,986	3,836	-4%
3 – Electricity Related (Losses)	220,507	261,995	19%
4 – Road	6,269	4,469	-29%
5 – Waste Generated in Operations	5,570	298	-95%
5 – Waste SF_6	2,291	2,261	-1%
6 – Ground Travel	1,865	1,351	-28%
6 – Air Travel	175	208	19%
7 – Employee Commuting	2,624	3,932	50%

Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF_6) Emissions and Other Insulation and Interruption Gases (IIGs)

Reducing SF_6 leakage from our network assets is key to our vision of being a respected and trusted corporate citizen. We have set ourselves a target of reducing emissions to no more than 0.15% as a proportion of SF_6 in service at the start of the RIIO-ED2 price control period in all three of our licence areas and achieving 0.1% by the end of the period.

We use SF_6 in our switchgear as an insulation medium, an arc extinction method or for both functions, from 6.6kV up to 132kV. SF_6 leakage is measured in kilograms as the amount of SF_6 that is used to top up our gas filled switchgear.

The SF_6 bank, which comprises the total SF_6 capacity utilised in electrical assets on our network and the gas bottles held by UK Power Networks' operational functions, is just over 138,000kg. A breakdown is provided in Tables 10 and 11.

Table 10: SF_6 bank per licensee (including gas bottles)

Licensee	SF_6 bank (kg)
EPN	55,746
LPN	52,220
SPN	30,149
Total	**138,116**

Table 11: SF_6 bank per licensee (excluding gas bottles)

Licensee	SF_6 bank (kg)
EPN	54,611
LPN	51,780
SPN	29,621
Total	**136,012**

The measurement of SF_6 leakage as a percentage of installed capacity is more reflective of the performance of the assets: by omitting the SF_6 stock from the calculation, we eliminate the diluting effect that high stock levels may have on the perception of leak performance. The leakage percentage figures are shown in the KPI tables in the Annex.

We continue to explore strategies that minimise or avoid the use of SF_6, due to a combination of factors:

- UK Power Networks' commitment to limiting SF_6 emissions involves adopting SF_6 alternatives when they become technically feasible. In cases where we need to continue using equipment containing SF_6, such as extending existing switchboards or where the physical nature of the SF_6 equipment is more suitable, approval is required from our Asset Management directorate.
- Development and trialling of alternative gases by equipment manufacturers is ongoing. The latest development is a 33kV dry air circuit breaker, manufactured by Nuventura. This circuit breaker has undergone checks mandated by the Energy Networks Association's (ENA) Switchgear Assessment Panel, of which UK Power Networks is a member. The circuit breaker is undergoing final tests prior to the start of the formal assessment. If it passes the assessment and is approved, this equipment will become an option for use on our network.
- The revised EU F-gas regulations that came into force on 11 March 2024 specify dates for the prohibition of marketing and selling switchgear containing SF_6 (including parts). Lower voltages up to 24kV were embargoed from 1 January 2026. Voltages between 52kV and 145kV will be embargoed from 1 January 2028, and voltages between 24kV and 52kV will be embargoed from 1 January 2030. This is likely to have an indirect effect on the UK market, as manufacturers will not be incentivised to produce SF_6 switchgear exclusively for the UK, who has not adopted these regulations. At the 132kV voltage level, where SF_6 is the industry-standard arc extinction method for circuit breakers, alternative gases and technologies have been successfully developed. These include clean air insulation combined with vacuum interruption, CO_2+O_2 gas mixtures, and Fluoronitrile-based solutions for insulation and arc interruption.

As SF_6 filled switchgear offers space-saving advantages due to its compact nature, we will assess available and emerging alternative gas solutions to see if they can be used in our LPN licence area or other licence areas where space constraints might be an issue. In such cases, we will manage the transition in a safe and cost-effective manner.

The timeline for widespread adoption of SF_6 alternative switchgear depends on obtaining technical approval from our Asset Management directorate. This follows a meticulous review process that includes assessing documentation, equipment test results and reports, witnessing testing regimes, and evaluating manufacturing processes. This is typically undertaken through an ENA Equipment Assessment Panel, such as the Switchgear Assessment Panel.

In the medium term, we will need to continue using SF_6 switchgear. Consequently, due to the replacement of oil and air-blast circuit breakers, the SF_6 capacity on our network increased by 4,769kg at the end of the third year of RIIO-ED2 from that recorded at the end of March 2025.

Furthermore, due to the uneven development of SF_6 alternatives across the 11kV to 132kV voltage range and the need to utilise existing stocks of previously purchased SF_6 equipment, the reduction in the quantity of SF_6 added to our network is expected to be slower than initially envisaged for 2025/26, reaching approximately 4,000kg by the end of the 2026/27 regulatory year.

SULPHUR HEXAFLUORIDE (SF_6) EMISSIONS AND OTHER INSULATION AND INTERRUPTION GASES (IIGS)

Once existing SF_6 equipment stocks have been depleted, we expect the SF_6 bank to begin reducing. We anticipate that this could occur by the end of the 2033/34 regulatory year. When deciding whether to install air insulated (AIS) or gas insulated (GIS) switchgear, our primary considerations include the cost of delivery, available space, and project delivery targets. Whilst the decision to use SF_6 or SF_6 alternatives depends on these factors, UK Power Networks' default policy is to deploy non-SF_6 equipment unless there are insurmountable safety and/or technical barriers precluding its use.

Our 2025/26 Performance

For the 2025/26 regulatory year, we set ourselves a 0.13% target for leakage of assets in service. The figures presented in Table 12 demonstrate that LPN and SPN comfortably met this target, but EPN missed it by a narrow margin. The figures presented below are also shown in the KPI tables in the Annex.

Table 12: SF_6 emissions per licensee

DNO licence area	Quantity of SF_6 in service emitted (kg)	% SF_6 in service emitted
EPN	76.3	0.14
LPN	12.8	0.03
SPN	7.4	0.03
Total	**96.5**	**0.07**[4]

In EPN, we have devised a strategy to address the leaks from 33kV Horizon switchgear, which is the reason for the relatively poor leak performance in this licence area. The strategy is encapsulated in EMS 15-3023 ('HSS Horizon 33kV Circuit Breaker Leak Mitigation Strategy').

In 2025/26 we replaced a 132kV circuit breaker at the West March Grid 132kV substation in EPN. This intervention prevented almost 5kg worth of SF_6 emissions, which is equivalent to over 114,000kg of CO_2.

We continue to prioritise SF_6 leak reduction projects and the evaluation and implementation of innovative measures to expedite the delivery of leak mitigation, to ensure we meet our leakage target in all three of our licence areas.

Decommissioning of SF_6 Equipment

All assets containing SF_6 are handled by an approved contractor certified to work with this substance. The contractor removes the assets from site and takes them away for gas recovery. The SF_6 in the asset is tested prior to recovery and is then sold or destroyed, depending on the results. When the quality is acceptable according to specified standards, it is sold and when the quality of the recovered gas is sufficiently poor to prohibit further use, it is destroyed. The quantity of recovered gas is reported to UK Power Networks on a per asset basis. This provides the information necessary to calculate the end-of-life emission figure for a given asset in accordance with the ENA's Engineering Recommendation (EREC) S38, which is encapsulated best practice for the electricity transmission and distribution industry.

Table 13 shows the total emissions, considering gas lost just prior to decommissioning.

Table 13: Total SF_6 emissions per licensee

DNO licence area	Quantity of total SF_6 emitted (including decommissioning) (kg)	% total SF_6 emitted (including decommissioning)
EPN	106.5	0.2
LPN	33.9	0.1
SPN	16.7	0.1
Total	**157.1**	**0.1**[5]

Our Strategy

We are taking action to minimise SF_6 emissions to:

- Remain compliant with the F-gas Regulations
- Minimise our impact on the environment and achieve our vision of being a respected and trusted corporate citizen
- Minimise the network outages required to top up leaking circuit breakers – reducing costs associated with the top-up and the period the network is at risk
- Reduce the probability of maloperation or failure, improving network performance
- Minimise the risk of exposure to SF_6 for our operational staff when working on the network or handling this substance

When SF_6 leaks do occur, we carry out leak detection works on the affected unit, scope out the works, and complete all repair or refurbishment works required to mitigate the leak. Depending on the scale and complexity of the work required, these activities may be carried out by the manufacturer or an approved contractor.

Refurbishment can be on site or factory based and generally consists of a strip down of the circuit breaker, a comprehensive clean, and replacement of all worn seals or parts. Repairs are usually carried out on site. Where it is not reasonably practicable or cost-effective to complete a refurbishment or repair of the circuit breaker, timely replacement will be considered.

Our process for recording top-ups of SF_6 is set out below:

- A low gas pressure alarm is automatically received by our Network Control function.
- A top-up work order is raised when a low SF_6 gas alarm is detected.
- A competent person (holding a valid SF_6 handling certificate) tops up the asset within the manufacturer's recommended pressure range.
- The magnitude of the top-up is recorded in an SF_6 Top-Up condition measurement document, associated with the asset in our asset register, and the top-up work order is closed.

We have produced comprehensive documents specifying the operating constraints for handling SF_6 and operating any switchgear containing this substance. The linchpin of these documents is the Engineering Design Standard EDS 03-0036 ('Management of Switchgear containing SF_6'). This document provides guidance on managing switchgear containing SF_6 from voltages of 6.6kV up to 132kV. More specifically, it sets out the processes for identifying and managing SF_6 filled switchgear that may be leaking. This policy applies to all UK Power Networks plant and staff, including contractors working on the network on our behalf.

4 The total refers to the percentage of the total SF_6 bank and is not a sum of the percentages for the individual licence areas.

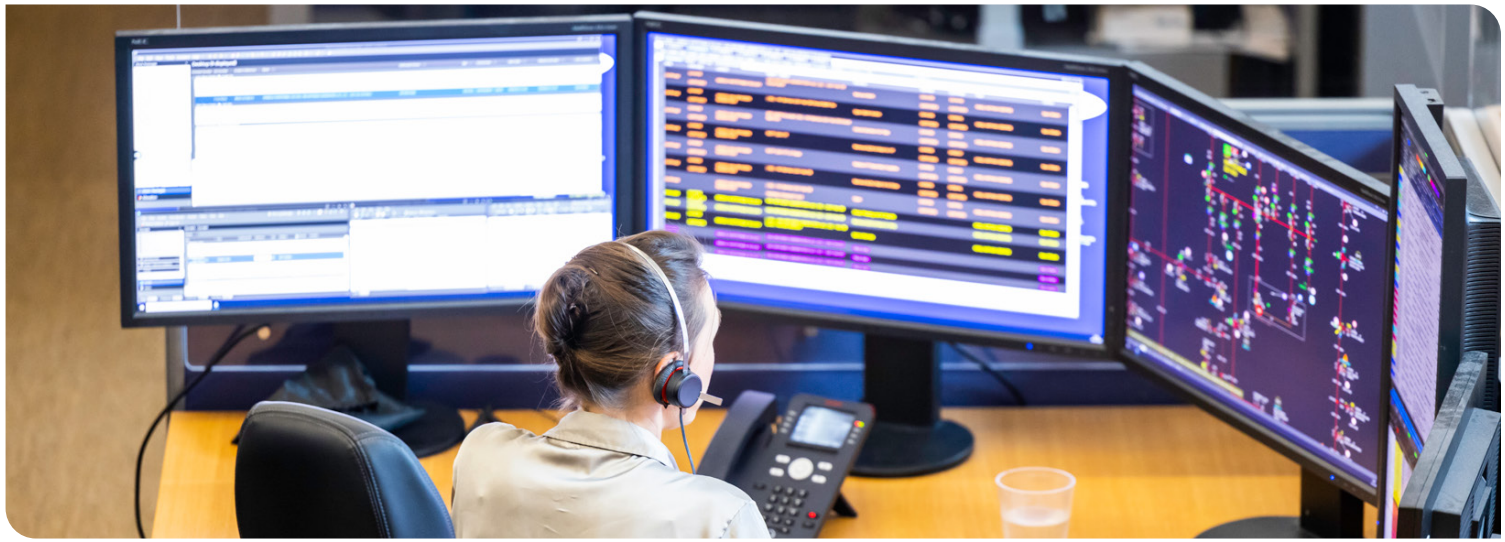
5 The total refers to the percentage of the total SF_6 bank and is not a sum of the percentages for the individual licence areas.

SULPHUR HEXAFLUORIDE (SF_6) EMISSIONS AND OTHER INSULATION AND INTERRUPTION GASES (IIGS)

Our Stakeholders

Our stakeholders include those who can potentially impact or be impacted by the safety, operational or environmental effects of an SF_6 leak. Correspondence is required with operational staff such as field engineers and craftsmen when ascertaining the feasibility of remedial works. For example, information about the precise source of an SF_6 leak, where known, will enable the manufacturer to decide whether the proposed remedial action is cost-effective and will prevent costly and potentially unnecessary leak detection visits. We engage regularly and openly with manufacturers on ways to enhance our SF_6 management approach.

DNOs and TOs (Transmission Operators) in the UK are also stakeholders in a broader sense. UK Power Networks continues to work with both stakeholder groups as appropriate to assess the current and evolving state of switchgear technology with a view to charting a technological, practical and sustainable path to reducing, and ultimately eliminating, SF_6 from electricity networks in the coming decades. This is achieved primarily through membership of the ENA's SF_6 working group and Switchgear Assessment Panel, which ensures that new SF_6 alternative technology is subjected to rigorous evaluation against agreed technical and safety standards.



Our Programme to reduce SF_6 Emissions

Our programme complies with the UK's equivalent of the EU F-gas Regulations, which require us to resolve all gas leaks without undue delay. For primary switchgear and above, we generally aim to repair or refurbish, while for secondary switchgear, it is often more cost-effective to proceed with replacements rather than undertaking remedial works.

SF_6 leakage figures are recorded in UK Power Networks' asset register and are reported to the senior management team in our Asset Management directorate each month. Additionally, we submit top-up figures to Ofgem annually.

For 2025/26, our leak elimination work successfully targeted the West March Grid 132kV substation.

Looking Ahead: Our Future Strategy

Our future strategy is focused on enhancing our SF_6 leak monitoring and response process, while also continuing our evaluation of SF_6 alternatives with significantly lower greenhouse effects. Key areas of focus are:

- Collaborating with research organisations, such as the Energy Innovation Centre (EIC), and industry partners to develop and implement a quick and easy leak sealing technology which is not dependent on manufacturer availability and drastically reduces the time between leak detection and repair
- Monitoring the innovation space for the development of rapid SF_6 leak detection technologies and adopting them once they are proven to be safe and technically acceptable
- Investigating the practicality and cost-effectiveness of installing SF_6 leak detection sensors on electrical equipment with smaller amounts of gas, such as ring main units, to enable faster responses to smaller leaks
- Exploring the use of SF_6 alternatives, such as vacuum/clean air, and commissioning these assets on our network where it is safe and economically viable. This will be accomplished by maintaining contact (partly through the ENA) with manufacturers, academic institutions and electricity distribution industry participants who are considering or conducting trials. We can then take advantage of any cost-effective breakthrough products that emerge.

SULPHUR HEXAFLUORIDE (SF_6) EMISSIONS AND OTHER INSULATION AND INTERRUPTION GASES (IIGS)

SF_6 Alternative IIG Population

Table 14 shows the alternative IIGs on our network. There are none on our LV or HV networks. The information in this table is also recorded in the KPI tables in the Annex.

Installation of switchgear containing Air Plus (C5 Fluoronitrile) at EHV and C4F7N + CO_2 (a C4 Fluoronitrile-based gas mix) at 132kV is in accordance with UK Power Networks' policy, which is documented in EBB 03-0130.

36kV-rated switchgear containing Air Plus was the first SF_6 alternative switchgear available in the marketplace. Following a thorough technical and safety approvals process, it has been installed at multiple sites across UK Power Networks' operating area.

In addition, we have utilised g3 switchgear for new connections on the EPN side of the 132kV switchboard at our Brimsdown 132kV grid site, and for an extension to the 132kV F35 GIS switchboard at West Weybridge in SPN. These decisions were driven by g3's significantly lower global warming potential (GWP). With a GWP of 300, it is just over 1% of the GWP of SF_6.

We will continue to install other low-GWP SF_6 alternatives, collaborating with manufacturers to reduce and ultimately eliminate the use of SF_6 containing switchgear on our network.

Table 14: Alternative IIGs on our network

Category	Voltage	Sub Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure
IIG name	LV	No of Assets with IIG	#
		Amount of IIG	kg
		GWP of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant
		Leakage	kg
IIG name	HV	No of Assets with IIG	#
		Amount of IIG	kg
		GWP of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant
		Leakage	kg
C5 Air Plus	EHV	No of Assets with IIG	57
		Amount of IIG	199.5kg
		GWP of IIG	0.9
		Leakage	0kg
C4F7N + CO_2	132kV	No of Assets with IIG	9
		Amount of IIG	49.5kg
		GWP of IIG	300
		Leakage	0kg



Electricity Distribution Losses

Electricity distribution losses can be technical or non-technical in nature. Technical losses occur during the process of transferring electricity across the distribution system. Non-technical losses arise from under-recording or non-recording of electricity consumption, such as under-declaration of unmetered supplies or abstraction of electricity. This section examines technical losses.

Technical losses have a significant financial and environmental impact on customers as they require the production of excess energy, with the associated CO_2 emissions, which forms part of customers' bills. Due to the nature of equipment used in the distribution of electricity, these losses can never be eliminated completely. However, it is possible to reduce them and to mitigate their impact with innovative equipment and practices.

Technical losses arise for physical reasons and depend on the energy flowing through the network via overhead conductors, underground cables and power transformers. The total amount of technical loss is made of a fixed component related to the electrical characteristics of power assets, and a variable component which is dependent on the load on the network. Variable losses are also impacted by other elements such as the power factor, network imbalance and the effects of harmonics.

For a typical electricity distribution network, approximately 30% of all technical losses are fixed and approximately 70% are variable, although we do observe regional variations in this ratio.

Current Assessment of Technical Losses

Table 15 shows a summary of total losses on our networks from data that has been developed from the E3 – BCF tables in our 2025/26 Regulatory Reporting Pack (RRP) submission to Ofgem. From this extract, we are able to provide a position on the percentage of total losses on our three networks.

Table 15: Summary of losses per year and licence area

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Total losses (tCO_2e)								
EPN	603,788	448,578	607,329	531,037	359,902	475,074	545,460	500,995
LPN	503,865	495,864	407,761	341,426	290,718	323,478	318,299	264,137
SPN	379,314	380,844	328,261	313,823	196,685	254,825	288,225	245,177
Total losses (GWh)								
EPN	2,133	1,755	2,605	2,501	1,861	2,294	2,635	2,830
LPN	1,780	1,940	1,749	1,608	1,503	1,562	1,538	1,492
SPN	1,340	1,490	1,408	1,478	1,017	1,231	1,392	1,386
Total units distributed (GWh)								
EPN	32,994	31,973	30,657	31,567	30,130	29,843	32,900	30,337
LPN	26,864	25,779	22,309	23,802	23,828	23,656	25,394	23,912
SPN	19,379	18,763	17,922	18,378	17,500	17,238	18,559	17,244
Total losses (%)								
EPN	6.46	5.49	8.50	7.92	6.18	7.69	8.01	9.33
LPN	6.63	7.53	7.84	6.76	6.31	6.60	6.06	6.24
SPN	6.91	7.94	7.86	8.04	5.81	7.14	7.50	8.04

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION LOSSES

UK Power Networks undertakes a large number of activities that substantially reduce losses although loss reduction is not the primary driver. One example is the replacement of power transformers with new units that comply with Ecodesign requirements. Ecodesign transformers comply with EU Regulations setting compulsory maximum losses levels for distribution transformers that are substantially more efficient than older specification transformers.

Following the update of the RIIO-ED2 Regulatory Instructions and Guidance: Annex J – Environment and Innovation in March 2026, the reporting for losses has been updated to reflect that units installed during a reporting year do not have the losses benefits counted for that year (as per section 3.24). Consequently, we are restating the performance figures reported in our 2024/25 AER.

Table 16 shows a summary of losses reductions across the three networks in the 2025/26 regulatory year.

Table 16: Summary of losses reductions in 2025/26

Asset	EPN Saving (MWh)	LPN Saving (MWh)	SPN Saving (MWh)
LV cables	2,113.4	729.1	1,033.3
HV cables	2,368.1	863.8	1,480.5
Distribution ground-mounted transformers	5,286.6	3,563.6	4,090.5
Distribution pole-mounted transformers	2,450.7	–	898.8
Primary Ground Mount	425.0	–	400.0
Grid Ground Mount	706.0	394.0	–
Voltage Management	39,300.0	–	4,102.0
Total	**52,649.7**	**5,550.5**	**12,005.1**

Based on the realised benefits reported in the E4 – Losses snapshot tables of our 2025/26 RRP submission, a total of 57,252.9 MWh of improvements were made over the 12 month period, equating to 10,134 tCO_2e emissions in the year.[6]

Activities undertaken in this Regulatory Reporting Year

Our Distribution Losses Strategy

Updated in December 2025, our Distribution Losses Strategy is built upon the corporate vision, values and wider social need.

We want to be a top-class performer, an employer of choice, a responsible and trusted corporate citizen, sustainably cost-efficient and enable the net zero transition for all. This means that we seek to do what is right for our customers by providing the best possible service at the best possible price, aiming to be as efficient as possible and limiting the environmental impact arising from our business activities.

Our Strategy sets out our ambition to lead the creation of energy-efficient distribution networks in Great Britain, underpinned by three objectives:

1. Maximise the amount of energy saved per year by documenting the improvement achieved across all investment portfolios
2. Integrate losses management into our business processes and systems by developing our advanced network modelling capabilities to accurately calculate the energy losses for hourly intervals in the entire year and across the entire EHV and 132kV network
3. Continue working with stakeholders and innovators to integrate learning into our Strategy, such as the innovative work carried out by EcoJoule Energy and Fundamentals in deploying EcoVar units to support voltage and decrease harmonic content

Please see the Wider Environment and Other Activity section for more information on this technology.

Our Strategy also provides an update of the benefits gained from voltage management in terms of reducing transformer circulating currents, equating to 75% of mitigations reported in the year.

Current Programmes to manage Distribution Losses

The following activities are embedded in our business-as-usual activities to reduce losses:

- **HV cables** – We are continuing to install larger cross-sectional conductors on the main lines of HV underground feeders to reduce electrical resistance and losses. This activity is based on a comprehensive system-wide study which demonstrated that we save 5.94 MWh/annum for every kilometre of HV underground main line that we upsize from 185 to 300 mm^2 aluminium.
- **LV cables** – We are also continuing to install larger cross-sectional conductors in LV underground feeders to reduce energy losses. Similar to HV cables, we have completed a comprehensive system-wide study which demonstrated that we save 6.35 MWh/annum for every kilometre of underground main line that we upsize from 185 to 300 mm^2 aluminium. This study further revealed that the whole-life benefit for this change is strongly positive.
- **Ongoing review of design standards** – We are continuously developing new business cases to support further losses reductions. Once we have established a positive cost-benefit analysis (CBA) in favour of an intervention, we amend the associated engineering design standards to ensure that our recommendations are implemented effectively. In this way, we ensure that losses are minimised for the entire lifespan of our new assets.

6 Based on the average carbon intensity of 177g CO_2 per kWh of electricity produced in the same year.

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION LOSSES

Our Ongoing Commitment to manage Distribution Losses

During the RIIO-ED2 regulatory period, we continue to update our Distribution Losses Strategy and roll out proven innovative solutions to reduce our network technical losses.

We will continue to broaden our understanding of distribution losses, further develop our tools and processes, and embed them into our business-as-usual activities.

We will also continue to explore new approaches and technologies, including flexibility and our Distributed Energy Resources Management System (DERMS), to understand and quantify network losses changes. These technologies have been developed to maximise network utilisation, delivering financial and social benefits to our customers by reducing the need to invest in network upgrades, albeit they may increase technical losses.

We continue to collaborate with manufacturers and disseminate our findings to other DNOs who might benefit from these activities.

Finally, we will keep abreast of new technologies coming to market that may be used to minimise losses. Technological developments may also highlight new areas that we can focus on to target losses.

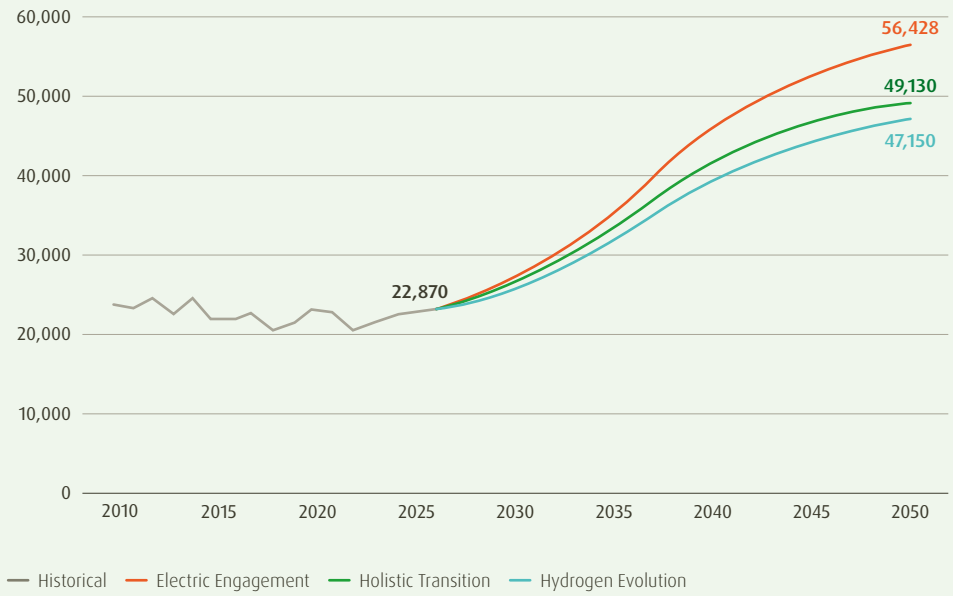
Forecast Electricity Losses

NESO's Future Energy Scenarios (FES) set out credible scenarios to achieve net zero by 2050 and meet the UK Government's commitment to a decarbonised electricity system by 2035.

As shown in Figure 7, the 2025 FES update indicates a substantial increase in electricity energy lost across distribution and transmission networks across all pathways. Energy losses are estimated at 22.87TWh in 2024, a 6.8% increase, and are projected to rise to 56.4TWh per year in 2050. This represents a 38% increase compared with the previous estimate.

The losses mitigation approaches we identify will be even more important in the future to further reduce energy lost to an economical minimum. ED3, the regulatory period 2028–2033, signals the transition towards a broader principle of loss optimisation, recognising that losses are an inherent consequence of operating electricity networks and that minimising losses does not always result in the greatest overall value for consumers.

Figure 7: Electricity energy losses – historical and forecast based on NESO FES scenarios (adapted)[7]



7 Sources: UK Power Networks' Distribution Network Losses Strategy – 2025; Future Energy Scenarios 2025 Data Workbook V002

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION LOSSES

Summary of Losses Activities and Benefits during this Regulatory Reporting Year

Table 17 provides a summary of the benefits from our losses activities and has been developed from the E4 – Losses Snapshot tables in our 2025/26 RRP submission.

Table 18 shows a summary of the volumes of CBA-justified losses activities during the 2025/26 regulatory reporting year and has been developed from the E4 – Losses Snapshot tables.

For more information on our 2025/26 performance and target RIIO-ED2 (2028) performance, please refer to the KPI tables in the Annex.

Table 17: Summary of losses and emissions reduction from activities in 2025/26

Programme	Reduced losses (MWh)	Reduced emissions associated with losses (tCO_2e)
LV cables	3,875.7	686.0
HV cables	4,712.3	834.1
Distribution ground-mounted transformers	12,940.7	2,290.5
Distribution pole-mounted transformers	3,349.5	592.9
Primary Ground Mount	825.0	146.0
Grid Ground Mount	1,100.0	194.7
Voltage Management	43,402.0	7,682.2
Total	**70,205.3**	**12,426.3**

Table 18: Summary of amount of losses activities in the regulatory reporting year

Programme	Description of unit	Volumes in the regulatory reporting year (2025/26)
LV cables	km	289.5
HV cables	km	416.3
Distribution ground-mounted transformers	each	714
Distribution pole-mounted transformers	each	1,411
Primary ground-mounted	each	3
Grid ground-mounted	each	4
Voltage management	each	3



Embodied Carbon

Embodied carbon refers to the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated throughout the life cycle of products or materials, from extraction and manufacturing through to disposal. It is a significant aspect of the UK's carbon footprint.

Embodied carbon emissions are classified as Scope 3 emissions and arise within our supply chain. While they are not directly controlled by UK Power Networks, addressing them is essential to supporting both the UK's net zero ambitions and achieving our own Science Based Target of reducing Scope 3 emissions by 25% by 2028 against our 2018/19 baseline year.

To support this ambition, we partnered with the specialist carbon consultancy Minimum to develop an embodied carbon tool through extensive cross-functional collaboration and consultation across the supply chain. The tool measures the embodied carbon of all major projects (with a value above £1 million) at both the concept and developed design stages. By focusing on the reportable assets that are most amenable to design and process intervention, it can significantly impact the embodied carbon of a project.

The tool draws on carbon factors from established data sources, including:

- **ICE vs 3:** a free tool provided by Circular Ecology, created by the Alliance for Sustainable Building Products and the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors
- **Ecoinvent:** a comprehensive life-cycle assessment database for licensed users
- **Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs):** verified life-cycle assessments provided by suppliers for specific products
- **UK government GHG carbon reporting factors**

The tool aligns with PAS 2080 (Carbon Management in Infrastructure) and current best practice. Now in its fourth iteration, it supports our Scope 3 carbon reporting, supplier carbon action plans, circular economy and waste management initiatives, and compliance with our Supply Chain Code of Conduct.

Governance has evolved alongside this tool, with embodied carbon values now incorporated into the associated governance documentation. This gives decision makers a single view of cost, delivery, and carbon impact.

We have also developed a corresponding internal reporting tool that enables us to track the average increase or reduction in embodied carbon across all completed projects and identify where the tool is being actively used. This has allowed us to implement monthly reporting to enhance our governance processes, drive consistency and compliance, and more effectively identify project assessments that need to be corrected or uploaded.

The results to date are encouraging. Across 106 completed projects, including 39 from the 2024/25 regulatory year, embodied carbon has reduced by 18% between the concept and developed design stages, compared to a 13% reduction in the 2024/25 regulatory year.

Across 58 construction projects, carbon intensity stands at 292.5 tCO_2e/£m at the concept design stage and 209.6 tCO_2e/£m at the developed design stage. Across 48 cable and overhead line projects, the corresponding values are 120.2 tCO_2e/km and 102.2 tCO_2e/km.

The tool is currently active on over 165 projects, compared to 95 projects in the 2024/25 regulatory year.

The principal drivers of carbon reduction have been:

- Improved project life cycle and cost management, resulting in lower material consumption and reduced on-site time
- Adoption of lower-carbon alternatives, including low-carbon concrete and alternative bedding materials
- Scope reduction where feasible
- More precise material specifications that incorporate supplier emissions factors

Importantly, these reductions often coincide with cost savings, demonstrating that carbon and commercial objectives need not be in conflict.

Looking ahead to ED3, we are developing a version of the tool that will capture supplier data. We are also reviewing our technical standards to identify opportunities to reduce embodied carbon emissions. This includes examining original equipment manufacturers' production and distribution systems, as part of our broader Scope 3 programme.

Additionally, we will continue to:

- Advocate for low-carbon materials and alternatives, with a particular focus on cement and metals
- Improve our regular reporting to standardise outputs, ensuring greater consistency and enhanced reporting quality
- Assess how the tool can best be used to share outputs with our connection customers to influence stakeholder choices

Our 2025/26 embodied carbon data can be found in the Supply Chain Management KPI tables in the Annex.

Supply Chain Management

We have established reporting requirements, systems, compliance measures, and environmental KPIs to ensure our supply chain partners adopt sustainable procurement practices.

Supply Chain Code of Conduct

As part of our RIIO-ED2 commitments, we undertook to develop a Supply Chain Code of Conduct and ensure that more than 80% of our supply base (measured by spend) had signed up to this by 2028/29. We also committed to reporting annually on our progress.

The Code is a formalised agreement between UK Power Networks and our suppliers to uphold the standards of ethical conduct our customers expect of us. It aims to ensure that the products and services we procure are aligned with our vision. The Code also plays a pivotal role in helping our organisation adopt high standards of supply chain management to drive compliance and adhere to disclosure requirements. This is critical for Scope 3 reporting, as it ensures we address our high-impact activities in partnership with our contractors.

The Code has two distinct criteria: mandatory requirements and focus areas. As illustrated in Figure 8, there are 27 mandatory requirements and 13 future focus areas. Focus areas are a suggested means to drive improvement which may become mandatory in the future. These two criteria are further divided into four sections, each mapped against our vision.

Figure 8: Our Supply Chain Code of Conduct – mandatory and focus areas

Code of Conduct: **Mandatory**

Suppliers and UK Power Networks commit to:

Employer of Choice

1. Provide all employees with appropriate training and PPE, at no cost to themselves
2. Ensure all subcontractors have undertaken appropriate health and safety training and access to resources
3. Capture, report and share lessons learnt from any safety and environmental incidents (VSI, SI, LTI) or HSE intervention with follow-up improvement processes
4. Go 'beyond zero' by identifying and remedying potential factors where incidents could occur
5. Safeguard the health and safety of colleagues, suppliers, contractors and members of the public
6. Fair working conditions and a wage equal to or exceeding the local legal minimum wage
7. A working environment of equality and inclusiveness for all
8. No child labour or forced labour
9. Suitably trained, competent, screened representatives provided at all times

A respected and trusted corporate citizen

10. Treat all customers with courtesy and prioritise their safety, security and well-being
11. Understand and report on alignment to UK Power Networks vision and values being an ambassador when representing us
12. To protect the right to collective bargaining and freedom of association
13. Comply with all legal obligations relevant to the areas you operate in
14. Uphold high standards on confidentiality, data protection and cyber security
15. Generate and share accurate data and provide network asset data requirements
16. Ensure legal regulatory obligations and reporting compliance are maintained as a collective

Sustainably cost-efficient

17. Provide initiatives to UK Power Networks to reduce costs
18. Prompt payment with the entire supply chain paying within agreed terms
19. Comply with fraud, corruption, bribery and fair competition policies and legislation
20. Protect UK Power Networks assets from damage, theft, loss and misuse and only use assets when authorised
21. Develop, implement and maintain methods and processes to minimise the risk of counterfeit assets
22. Report annually on how you have delivered against UK Power Networks values

Enabling the net zero transition for all

23. Report carbon and meet targets for carbon reduction*
24. Recognise formally the value of sustainability
25. Support/facilitate the low-carbon transition in a cost-efficient and just manner for the betterment of society
26. Minimise waste, targeting zero recoverable waste to landfill
27. Reduce virgin material usage, single-use plastics and incorporate waste back into the value chain

* UK Power Networks has an objective to reduce carbon within the supply chain by 25% from our 2018 baseline. Suppliers are asked to input their carbon reporting figures into our Carbon Reporting System. As standard suppliers should demonstrate yearly reductions for their activities impacting UKPN. Where the supplier is deemed to highly impact UK Power Networks carbon' footprint, bespoke targets are to be agreed upon and reported against.

Code of Conduct: **Focus Areas**

Suppliers will work towards:

Employer of Choice

28. Embed well-being practices that are accessible to all employees
29. Maintain a workforce for today and the future with Succession and Workforce planning
30. Collaboratively Share safety and wellbeing improvement initiatives and ideas

A respected and trusted corporate citizen

31. Inform UK Power Networks of the resources and/or materials you can provide in emergency events such as storms or network critical or utility critical incidents
32. Align policies and practices with the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainably cost-efficient

33. Proactively contribute to UK Power Networks Supply Chain Innovation Hub
34. Support UK Power Networks in achieving supply chain resilience (spanning financial stability, supply dependencies, climate resilience, risk reduction and mitigation) – human resource resilience

Enabling the net zero transition for all

35. Have a clearly-defined path to reduce your greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that's timebound – where possible this should be Science Based Targets accredited and reported upon
36. Move to 100% renewable REGO-backed electricity as soon as practicable
37. Reduce large carbon emission factors as far as possible (e.g. reducing fuel usage by adopting EVs)
38. Explore your supply chain carbon impacts and apply supply chain circular economy principles where possible
39. Contribute and proactively propose initiatives and good practices for social value when delivering large projects
40. Explore biodiversity net gain and undertake initiatives, proposals and improvements

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

To date, just over 80% of our 2025/26 spend has signed the Code, accounting for £542 million of the invoiced spend. We are actively encouraging other suppliers to sign the Code, including at the point of contract award, and therefore expect this number to increase further.

In addition to signing the Code, suppliers must demonstrate compliance with its requirements. To support this, we use Achilles, a third-party supplier pre-qualification, risk, and compliance platform. Achilles enables us to validate supplier information, monitor accreditations and insurance, conduct due diligence, access audit data, and identify high-risk suppliers through compliance reporting and ongoing risk monitoring.

Over the past year we have developed two bespoke compliance matrices, linked to suppliers' responses to questions in the Achilles portal. For mandatory requirements that are not covered by the portal, compliance can be evidenced through existing UK Power Networks processes.

Where no current method of evidencing compliance exists, suppliers are required to answer 25 bespoke questions in an Achilles survey.

The first matrix presents an overall view of compliance against mandatory aspects of the Code. The second matrix provides a detailed view by supplier, including their individual overall compliance status (compliant, non-compliant or partially compliant) and compliance with each mandatory criterion.

Supplier relationship management colleagues are now more closely involved and environmental KPIs, including carbon reduction targets, have been incorporated into key contracts.

For more information, please refer to the KPI tables in the Annex.

Scope 3 Carbon Data Portal

To meet our SBTi-validated Scope 3 target of well below 2°C,[8] we must measure our supply chain footprint accurately, actively identify our highest carbon-emitting vendors and their key hotspots, and drive meaningful emissions reductions.

Our dedicated carbon reporting portal allows us to generate activity-based emissions footprints for our key carbon-emitting suppliers. This approach enables us to rank our highest carbon-emitting vendors, identify their individual carbon hotspots, and in turn, pinpoint the most significant hotspots within our own value chain.

During the 2025/26 regulatory year, approximately 140 key carbon-emitting suppliers provided data through the portal (excluding inter-company splits). These suppliers are material to our value chain footprint, accounting for approximately 75% of these emissions.

The remainder comprises thousands of suppliers, which we continue to assess using the EEIO[9] spend-based method. Applying an activity-based assessment to these suppliers would be impractical and would result in diminishing returns in terms of both effort and impact on our Scope 3 footprint.

In 2025/26, 87% of submitting suppliers provided data of sufficient quality to support an activity-based assessment. Overall, 54% of suppliers either improved or maintained their data quality scores, while 45% achieved a score of 70% or above.

A core objective is to drive SBTi adoption across our supply base. 44% of suppliers engaging through the portal now have an SBTi in place, compared to 41% in 2024/25. This year, we also improved our reporting process to provide greater visibility of additional environmental targets. 91% of engaged suppliers have a GHG reduction target and are therefore working towards meaningful carbon reduction goals. This demonstrates our role in advancing sustainability maturity across the supply chain. In addition, 85% have a net zero by 2050 target, while 73% of submitting suppliers have an intensity target.

Excluding network losses, our overall footprint for 2025/26 currently stands at 204,834 tCO_2e, representing a 24% reduction from our 2018/19 baseline year and a 20% decrease compared with 2024/25. Supply chain-relevant categories account for 185,892 tCO_2e in 2025/26 (see Table 19), representing a 25% reduction from the 2018/19 baseline and a 22% year-on-year decrease.

8 A 25% reduction by 2028/29 against our 2018/19 baseline year, equivalent to an annual reduction of 2.5%.

9 EEIO (Environmentally Extended Input-Output) models track the flow of goods, services and resources throughout the economy while accounting for their associated environmental impacts at each stage of production and consumption.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Table 19: Scope 3 – Cat 1a, 1b, 2 and 4 (excluding losses) – combined for UK Power Networks' regulated and unregulated business

Year	2018/19	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
tCO_2e	246,995.7	200,032.0	238,349.1	185,892.0
Spend	£852,543,432.31	£946,310,055.40	£1,165,036,750.97	£892,411,360.43
Intensity metric (tCO_2e/£m)	289.7	211.5	204.6	208.3
Difference to baseline		**-40,694.0**	**-8,646.6**	**-61,103.7**
% reduction from baseline		**-17**	**-4**	**-25**

When measured on a carbon intensity basis (tCO_2e per £m of spend), performance is largely unchanged year-on-year, with a small increase in carbon intensity (see Figure 9). Purchased goods and services is up by 18%, capital goods is down by 19%, and upstream transport is down by 1%.

This year, we undertook a complete overhaul of the portal based on supplier feedback, which continues to shape our annual updates. This included reordering portal questions and introducing conditional format answering so that questions were tiered according to relevance.

As a result, suppliers providing sufficiently robust data at the outset were not required to answer every question, with additional questions only triggered where further information was needed.

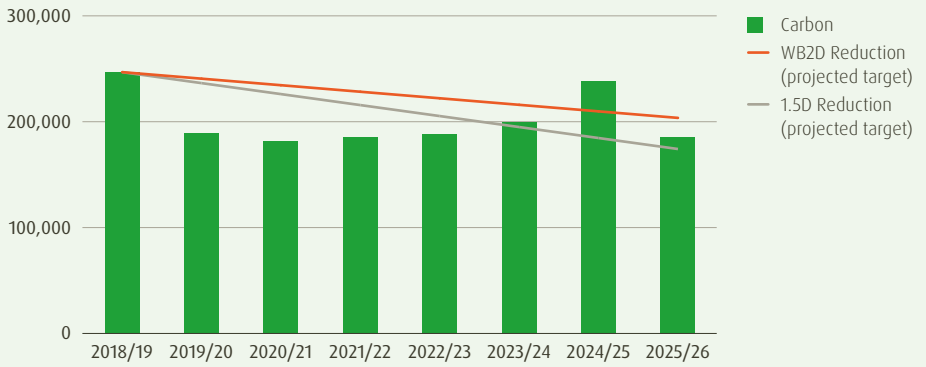
Additionally, our partner Minimum automated the portal's initial footprint calculation. This has enabled more time and resources to be dedicated to reviewing supplier responses and providing faster initial feedback. We also updated our data quality scoring methodology to place greater emphasis on the quality of data provided rather than the completeness of responses, meaning higher scores are now a stronger indicator of genuine accuracy.

We further improved the process by moving the reporting window to better align with the reporting cycles of most suppliers, enabling more robust data to be available with less time pressure. In response to supplier requests for greater transparency, a supplier-specific methodology and scoring guidelines were provided ahead of submission. This was complemented by active engagement with suppliers through workshops, webinars, and regular email updates.

The year-on-year reduction in our Scope 3 footprint, ongoing measurement of carbon intensity, enhanced supplier support and guidance, and improvements to both the portal and reporting process demonstrate the effectiveness of our approach. Together, these achievements reflect our continued commitment to meeting our targets and delivering on our commitments.

For more information, please refer to the KPI tables in the Annex.

Figure 9: Our carbon reduction trajectory
tCO_2e



Scope 3 Reporting – Circular Economy and Waste

In 2025 we developed and integrated a circular economy assessment tool into our existing carbon reporting platform to evaluate the circular economy maturity and performance of our suppliers. The tool includes a dedicated set of questions covering circular strategies, end-of-life management, sustainable material sourcing, and product design and innovation.

The tool was initially released to approximately 73 materials suppliers during the 2024/25 submission round. In 2025/26, its scope was expanded to include works and services suppliers, resulting in 86% of suppliers from whom we requested data being required to complete this survey section.

In 2025/26 we developed and launched a construction waste portal to track waste generated by our principal contractors. This complements the dedicated waste portal launched in 2024 for seven key waste providers, which is already integrated with the carbon reporting platform. The new portal will provide greater visibility of construction-related waste streams, enabling us to benchmark contractor performance and monitor waste management practices more effectively.

We will continue to refine these portals to ensure the information collected is actionable and can be used to track the progress and maturity of our supply base in this area. A key next step for the circular economy assessment will be the development of a dashboard that highlights relevant insights and enhances the value of the data collected.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Supplier Action Plans

We track and drive carbon reduction through supplier action plans with 12 of our largest carbon-emitting vendors (excluding inter-company splits), identified through portal submissions and collectively representing over 25% of our 2025/26 activity-based footprint. These action plans focus on carbon reduction, net zero commitments, the circular economy, waste management, and compliance with our Supply Chain Code of Conduct.

Examples of achievements for 2025/26 are outlined below.

- **Falco** and UK Power Networks have continued to build on the successful 2025 e-digger trial in London (see Figure 10), which demonstrated clear benefits including reduced noise, improved efficiency and lower carbon emissions, and gained recognition through a City of London Considerate Contractors Innovation Award. In 2026 Falco advanced its fleet transition programme and expanded its fleet to a total of 17 e-diggers. To support the fleet, in autumn 2026, a solar generation system will be installed on the roof of the stores building at Falco's headquarters, with plans to expand to the office building later in the year.
- **WM Walsh Surfacing** has made constant advancements in improving its environmental performance. All directors' and managers' vehicles are now fully electric, and lower-carbon options for operational fleets are being considered where feasible. Plans are under way to transition machinery and grab lorries to HVO fuel, delivering both cost and emissions benefits. Investment in recycling capability has increased, including the introduction of electric equipment.
- **Clancy** has further strengthened its carbon management capability through the development of an enhanced embodied carbon tool, fully integrated with its ordering and receipt systems to deliver more accurate, real-time carbon reporting. Clancy similarly continues to utilise HVO as the primary fuel source for plant operations, while actively exploring next-generation alternatives, including biofuels and hydrogen. Despite doubling the volume of concrete delivered this year, Clancy maintained an 87% utilisation of low-carbon concrete as it enters the third year of its Low-Carbon Concrete Protocol. Additional carbon savings have been realised through the increased use of recycled aggregates, crushed limestone, and solar-powered solutions. Alongside these achievements, Clancy diverted almost all waste from landfill, maximised the use of recycled materials and gave a second life to 100 tonnes of timber through reuse and community donation initiatives, demonstrating its commitment to a circular economy.
- **Nexans Logistics** has continued to make strong progress on its sustainability journey, supported by high-quality and increasingly comprehensive carbon data and ongoing collaboration with UK Power Networks to improve emissions transparency and reduction initiatives. This includes enhanced life-cycle carbon reporting through Eco Passport[10] data, providing greater visibility of embodied emissions across supplied materials, alongside continued alignment with net zero commitments and circular economy initiatives such as recycling and the use of lower-carbon resources.
- **Freedom** continues to make targeted progress in reducing its environmental impact through fleet decarbonisation and enhanced operational practices. This has included transitioning its company car fleet to electric and hybrid vehicles, alongside ongoing trials of alternative low-carbon technologies, with a particular focus on the electrification of commercial vehicles. In 2026 Freedom's parent company, NG Bailey, launched its refreshed Responsibility & Impact Strategy, setting out clear commitments to support the achievement of its carbon reduction goals. As part of the NG Bailey Group, Freedom contributes to a wider programme focused on reducing Scope 3 emissions, including a target for 40% of SBTi-approved suppliers to report carbon emissions data directly to the Group by 2030.
- **Kier** has delivered targeted carbon reduction initiatives focused on practical, site-level improvements and lower-carbon materials. This includes successful on-site solar trials, the use of low-carbon and recycled tarmac products, and the deployment of efficient welfare equipment and engine management devices to reduce fuel consumption. Kier has been PAS2080 certified since 2023 and undergoes annual audits to maintain certification. It is also planning a transition to HVO fuel and embedding circular economy principles through the use of rubber and plastic substitute materials in construction.



Figure 10: One of the Takeuchi TB20e fully electric mini excavators being rolled out by Falco

- **Stanmore Quality Services Ltd (SQS)** has extended its trial of HVO, which is proving highly effective in reducing overall emissions. In addition, the company has implemented an AI-powered fleet compliance and analysis platform (FLEEVO), which uses smart fuel sensors in each vehicle to monitor fuel consumption and provide precise data on litres used. This will improve the accuracy of vehicle-level usage reporting and provide real-time, up-to-date data.

These partners are scheduled to return updated action plans from December 2026, following analysis of the latest portal submissions and carbon hotspot identification. The findings will inform updated targets and future joint initiatives.

10 An Eco Passport is a product-level environmental declaration that provides verified life-cycle sustainability data, including embodied carbon and other environmental impacts, enabling UK Power Networks to assess, compare and report the environmental performance of materials and products within its supply chain.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Supply Chain Sustainability School

Reducing our Scope 3 footprint cannot be achieved by shifting responsibility onto suppliers. Given the diversity of our supply base – from multinationals to local SMEs, each at a different stage of their sustainability journey – a collaborative approach is essential.

That is why we have proudly partnered with the Supply Chain Sustainability School for more than 20 years. This widely respected, free virtual learning platform helps organisations of all sizes build the knowledge and skills needed to improve their sustainability performance. It also serves as an important leveller, particularly for SMEs seeking to upskill their workforce, refine their processes, and meet the mandatory requirements of our Supply Chain Code of Conduct.

Currently, more than 50 UK Power Networks employees and over 130 supplier representatives are actively engaged with the platform. We continue to develop and promote this offering across our internal teams and supply chain, and are planning a refresh and relaunch of the UK Power Networks bespoke aspects to align with a revised ED3 Supply Chain Code of Conduct in the near future.



Sustainable Resource Use and Waste

Our goal for the RIIO-ED2 period is to recycle 80% of waste from offices, depots and the network and 99.5% of streetworks materials. By the end of this period, we want to ensure that all waste suitable for reuse or recycling is diverted from landfill.

The data presented in our 2025/26 footprint adjacent (Table 20) categorises waste into hazardous and non-hazardous streams, excluding streetworks waste. This information is also shown in the KPI tables in the Annex.

In 2025/26 we produced a total of 11,193.2 tonnes of waste from our offices, depots and network operations. Of this, 73.6% was reused or recycled, 24.3% was sent for energy recovery, 1.8% went to landfill, and 0.3% was managed through other routes.

Within the combined reused and recycled total, 22.8 tonnes were reused and 8,216.1 tonnes were recycled. We have started reporting reuse separately to improve visibility of this waste management route and support performance tracking. Overall, 98.2% of our waste was diverted from landfill, demonstrating continued progress towards our RIIO-ED2 goals.

We produced 6,605.3 tonnes of non-hazardous waste, representing 59% of our total waste. Of this, 60.7% was reused or recycled, 36% was sent to energy-from-waste facilities, 2.8% went to landfill, and 0.5% was managed through other routes such as anaerobic digestion or composting. As a result, 97.2% of non-hazardous waste was diverted from landfill in 2025/26.

During the same period we generated 4,587.9 tonnes of hazardous waste, accounting for 41% of our total waste. Of this, 92.2% was reused or recycled, 7.3% was sent for energy recovery, and 0.4% went to landfill. Consequently, 99.6% of hazardous waste was diverted from landfill.

In line with the Simpler Recycling requirements, UK Power Networks has been separating food waste across applicable sites to ensure it is managed through dedicated treatment routes rather than disposed of with general waste. During 2025/26, a total of 24.4 tonnes of food waste was collected; this is reported within the 'Other' waste category. The separate collection of this waste stream supports improved resource recovery, reduces contamination of recyclable materials and helps ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

Overall, our 2025/26 waste performance demonstrates strong landfill diversion and high recycling rates, particularly for hazardous waste. The separate reporting of reused materials has improved visibility of waste management routes and strengthened performance tracking against our RIIO-ED2 commitments.

Table 20: Our 2025/26 waste footprint

Waste Destination – Non-Hazardous/Non-Special	Unit	2025/26
Total waste produced directly by Licensee	Tonnes	6,605.3
% reused/recycled	%	60.7
% energy from waste	%	36.0
% sent to landfill	%	2.8
% other	%	0.5
% of waste diverted from landfill (excluding compliance waste)	%	97.2

Waste Destination – Hazardous/Special	Unit	2025/26
Total waste produced directly by Licensee	Tonnes	4,587.9
% reused/recycled	%	92.2
% energy from waste	%	7.3
% sent to landfill	%	0.4
% other	%	0.0
% of waste diverted from landfill (excluding compliance waste)	%	99.6

Waste Destination – Combined	Unit	2025/26
Total waste produced directly by Licensee	Tonnes	11,193.2
% reused/recycled	%	73.6
% energy from waste	%	24.3
% sent to landfill	%	1.8
% other	%	0.3
% of waste diverted from landfill (excluding compliance waste)	%	98.2

SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE USE AND WASTE

Streetworks Waste Classification Project

Waste generated through our streetworks activities – primarily spoil from excavations – is transported to processing and recycling facilities where it is converted into reusable material. In 2025/26 we produced 164,522 tonnes of streetworks waste, of which 99.9% was prepared for reuse or reprocessed at recycling facilities (see Table 21).

Following our collaboration with Streetworks UK and participation in developing the new Material Classification Protocol for excavated waste, the protocol has now been implemented across our organisation. A new procedure has been developed to support its application, alongside an automated tool for capturing risk assessments. Together, these arrangements provide a standardised, risk-based approach to classifying and managing materials arising from streetworks activities, helping to ensure consistent compliance with the protocol's requirements.

Table 21: Our 2025/26 Streetworks waste footprint

Streetworks Waste Destination – Non-Hazardous/Non-Special	Unit	2025/26
Total waste produced directly by Licensee	Tonnes	164,522
% reused/recycled	%	99.9
% energy from waste	%	0
% sent to landfill	%	0
% other	%	0.01
% of waste diverted from landfill (excluding compliance waste)	%	99.9

Circular Economy and Waste Management

During 2025/26, UK Power Networks continued to develop internal approaches to improve environmental performance. This included advancing circular economy principles through improved waste management, sustainable procurement, and engagement with suppliers on Scope 3 emissions.

A key area of progress was the continued use and refinement of the centralised waste data platform, which supports submissions from key waste suppliers. The platform provides a more consistent approach to capturing waste volumes, treatment routes, and supplier-level information, improving visibility of waste streams and enabling more effective analysis of recycling, recovery, reuse, landfill diversion, and associated emissions.

During 2025/26 UK Power Networks also began reporting reuse separately within its waste data. This strengthens the evidence base for tracking circularity and identifying opportunities to increase reuse.

Alongside the waste portal, we have begun developing a construction waste portal to track waste generated by principal contractors. The portal will provide enhanced visibility of construction waste, enabling more effective contractor performance benchmarking and monitoring of waste management practices. The improved data will support the development of performance indicators and targeted improvement initiatives to increase resource efficiency, reduce waste generation, and maximise opportunities for reuse, recovery and recycling.

In December 2025, UK Power Networks completed an independent Zero Waste to Landfill assessment to provide external verification of progress against our commitment to ensure that no recoverable waste is sent to landfill. The assessment covered waste data for the 2024/25 reporting period, including hazardous and non-hazardous operational waste streams, all relevant waste collection locations, and key waste service providers. The process included detailed data screening, a review of treatment and disposal routes, engagement with waste contractors, due diligence discussions and a site audit to test the robustness of our waste management arrangements and supporting evidence.

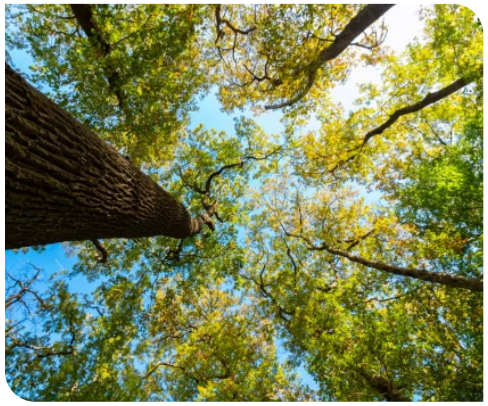
The assessment confirmed that UK Power Networks achieved Platinum Zero Waste to Landfill certification, with 99.4% of recoverable waste diverted from landfill when streetworks waste was included. Excluding streetworks waste, the diversion rate was 96.7%, equivalent to Gold performance. These results demonstrate that landfill disposal is now limited to small volumes of unavoidable material, including certain regulated hazardous wastes or waste streams where landfill disposal may be required by law, rather than recoverable waste that could otherwise be reused, recycled or recovered.

Circular economy engagement with the supply chain has also progressed. A dedicated circular economy question set was refined and integrated into the existing carbon reporting process, covering areas such as circular strategies, end-of-life management, sustainable material sourcing, recycled content, product design, and innovation. Initially focused on materials suppliers, the approach is now being expanded to works and services suppliers to assess circular economy maturity across a broader section of the value chain. The information gathered will help identify supplier good practice, highlight barriers to reuse and recycled content, and support future supplier action plans covering carbon reduction, waste management and circular economy initiatives.

Visual Amenity

UK Power Networks continues to participate in the Steering Group that nominates schemes to underground overhead lines within National Parks and the National Landscapes (previously Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty). This group puts forward projects in both the EPN and SPN licence areas and follows the funding criteria specified by Ofgem.

The group is comprised of a number of landscape experts, including representatives from the National Park and National Landscape boards within our EPN and SPN licence areas, and is chaired and facilitated by Natural England who holds the national remit to advise on the management of designated landscapes. The group meets quarterly to discuss and develop new potential schemes and manage the projects currently being delivered.



UK Power Networks is a non-voting member of the group, providing technical guidance and support for proposals put forward by group members. We also review proposals submitted through our website by local landowners and community groups to determine whether they relate to existing proposals or could be developed by one of the landscape boards as a dedicated project.

Before UK Power Networks can obtain the required consents to deliver a project, it must proceed through Stages 1 and 2 (see Figure 11), which are voted on by the Steering Group members.

All projects are scored to ensure they meet the requirements for selection. This includes the impact on the landscape's character, visual amenity and on work to underground the overhead line which might impact on other features or designations within the landscape.

Figure 11: Project process

Stage 1
- Indicative routes and budgets are prepared for consultation
- Scheme budget is ring-fenced

↓

Stage 2
- Landowner consultation is completed and routing is finalised
- Scheme is assessed in accordance with scoring criteria and costs

↓

Stage 3
- UK Power Networks obtains required consents to deliver the project

↓

Stage 4
- Consents are obtained; project is allocated to delivery programme

↓

Stage 5
- Scheme is delivered and overhead line and poles are removed

If a project is successful in achieving Stage 2 approval, it is passed to UK Power Networks to acquire the necessary consents to deliver the works. Regular meetings are held with the proposer in the group to keep them updated on progress and any changes that are made. If an increase of 20% to the initial estimate occurs during this stage, the proposer must seek the group's approval to continue. In 2025/26 no schemes were withdrawn on this basis.

The third year of RIIO-ED2 saw work to complete schemes at Latimer and Stoke by Nayland in EPN, and at Charleston and Olantigh in SPN. The schemes at Stoke by Nayland (Phase 1) and Olantigh were completed. In 2025/26 a total of 4.3km were removed across the four schemes. Work continues on the final phases of Latimer.

In previous years, our work with the group has resulted in new schemes regularly being promoted by members and receiving approval in addition to schemes awaiting delivery. Currently, UK Power Networks has 24 undergrounding schemes (see Table 22) which have received Stage 2 approval from the Steering Group.

VISUAL AMENITY

Table 22: Undergrounding schemes in progress

Project	Landscape	Licence Area
Blythburgh/Reydon/Southwold	Suffolk Coast & Heaths	EPN
Angel Marshes	Suffolk Coast & Heaths	EPN
Felixstowe Ferry	Suffolk Coast & Heaths	EPN
Harkstead to Holbrook	Suffolk Coast & Heaths	EPN
Benacre	Suffolk Coast & Heaths	EPN
Brett Vale North	Dedham Vale	EPN
Latimer	Chilterns	EPN
Brancaster	Norfolk Coast	EPN
Stoke by Nayland	Dedham Vale	EPN
Sheffield Park	High Weald	SPN
Swingfield	Kent Downs	SPN
Royal Military Canal	Kent Downs	SPN
Bodsham	Kent Downs	SPN
Lees Court	Kent Downs	SPN
Elham Valley	Kent Downs	SPN
Birling Phase 2	Kent Downs	SPN
Preston Hill	Kent Downs	SPN
Chilham	Kent Downs	SPN
Folkington and Wilmington	South Downs	SPN
Swanborough Levels	South Downs	SPN
Littlington North	South Downs	SPN
Mailing Hill	South Downs	SPN
Littlington Phase 2	South Downs	SPN
Charleston	South Downs	SPN

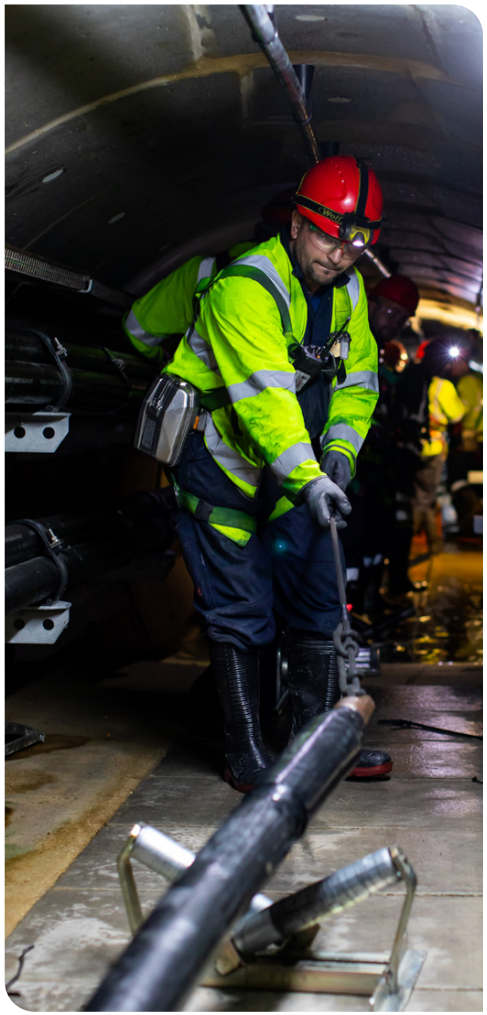
Table 23 shows an additional 15 schemes currently being developed by members which will be proposed to the group in due course for voting as to whether they will be taken forward to Stage 3 (consenting) by UK Power Networks. The volume of future schemes shown below will ensure there are sufficient projects for RIIO-ED2 and ED3.

Table 23 – Undergrounding schemes in initial development (Stage 1 or 2)

Landscape	Licence Area	Number of Projects
Broads Authority	EPN	2
Norfolk Coast	EPN	2
Surrey Hills	SPN	5
High Weald	SPN	3
South Downs	SPN	3

Resourcing for the Steering Group members can be a challenge and has at times resulted in an imbalance in the time they are able to commit to proposing and developing projects. We regularly review processes and are exploring ways to ensure we can support members so that the funding apportionment remains fair.

Our 2025/26 performance data can be found in the KPI tables in the Annex.



Noise Pollution

We continue to receive occasional enquiries from customers about noise they believe may be associated with our electricity network. During the 2025/26 regulatory year, we received 30 reports related to substation noise, a slight increase on the previous year's figure of 25. One enquiry resulted in minor mitigation works.

Each case is reviewed by our environment advisers to assess whether our equipment is likely to be responsible. In recent years, we have refined our assessment approach using historical records and technical data, enabling more robust desktop reviews and better-informed judgements about whether noise is likely to originate from our substations. These assessments consider a range of factors, including the distance between the substation and nearby properties, the nature of the sound described, and whether it occurs continuously or only at certain times of day.

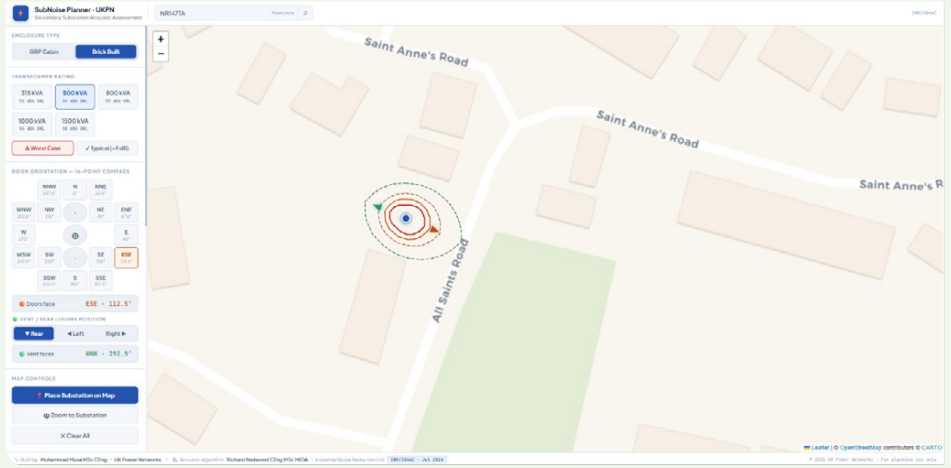
Following the successful use of noise contour mapping for grid and primary substations, we have extended this work to smaller secondary substations, which are often located closer to residential areas. Working with GTC's noise consultancy business, we reviewed data from secondary substations and surveyed more than 30 sites containing transformers that were either new or less than 10 years old. This improved our understanding of actual sound power levels in service and enabled us to model likely noise propagation using the guaranteed sound power levels specified in transformer procurement requirements.

Initially, this work produced a table of values to help identify potential noise nuisance risks at proposed sites. Over the past year, with support from our Geospatial Mapping team, the methodology has been developed into a dedicated noise mapping tool (see Figure 12) that enables more advanced assessments of likely noise propagation around proposed secondary substations. The tool is now used within the planning process to help ensure new substations are designed and located to avoid adverse effects on local communities.

By supporting better-informed siting and design decisions, this work contributes to the delivery of network infrastructure in a way that aligns with our net zero ambitions. It also reflects our commitment to responsible network development and good design, while helping to reduce the risk of future noise complaints and safeguard local amenity.

Our 2025/26 performance is shown in the KPI tables in the Annex.

Figure 12: Our noise mapping tool



"GTC were pleased to become involved with and indeed support this UKPN initiative. The noise mapping tool has already helped us with planning enquiries for proposed new build distribution substations and going forward, will actively be used for all network designs."

Mel Swift
Head of Electricity Operations at GTC

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

PCBs are man-made chemicals known for their toxicity and adverse effects on human health and the environment. They are chemically inert, flame-resistant, and stable at high temperatures.

Historically PCBs were introduced via the supply chain into insulating oil and certain types of electrical equipment, especially power transformers. Their presence within an asset is not known until testing is carried out. Ground-mounted transformers (GMTs) are often tested while in service, whereas pole-mounted transformers (PMTs) are typically not, due to their location and because they are sealed units.

Legislation required DNOs to remove from their networks any assets contaminated with PCBs at levels above 50 parts per million (ppm) by 31 December 2025. RPS 246, a Regulatory Position Statement issued by the EA, permits the use of a statistical model under which statistically compliant PMTs may remain on the network beyond this date and are only disposed of at the end of their useful life where they are statistically unlikely to contain PCBs at a level above 50ppm.

The ENA has developed a PCB cohort model, a statistical method of identifying potentially contaminated PMTs. The model utilises statistical analysis of oil results from PMTs that have been removed from the network to evaluate the risk of PCBs in in-service PMTs.

Following evaluation, PMTs are categorised into the following groups:

Red: Cohorts with (i) a traceable manufacturer, (ii) a production year before 1987, and (iii) sufficient test data indicating a high incidence of PCB contamination, defining these groups as contaminated.

Green: Cohorts with (i) a traceable manufacturer, (ii) a production year before 1987, and (iii) sufficient test data reflecting a low incidence of PCB contamination, indicating these cohorts are not contaminated.

For PMTs, test results from DNOs across Great Britain may result in a cohort being reclassified as statistically likely to contain PCBs. If this occurs, work would be undertaken to remove the PMTs within that cohort from the network.

The use of the PCB cohort model has accelerated the removal of PCBs from our network and we continue to work towards achieving a PCB-free network. As testing and replacement activities progress, the number of assets likely to contain PCBs continues to decrease.

A number of PMTs scheduled for PCB replacement are being addressed for a range of reasons, some of which are not directly related to the PCB programme. During these replacements, transformers are upgraded where necessary to enhance capacity and improve network resilience for future requirements.

During 2025/26, 192 PMTs were replaced under the PCB programme and 3,634 units were successfully tested following the introduction of a new innovative method of PMT sampling.

Sampling of GMTs resulted in 1,272 units being tested. As part of this activity, all of UK Power Networks' pre-1987 transformers will be assigned a PCB concentration value. A total of eight GMTs were replaced due to recorded PCB levels exceeding 50ppm.

The introduction of GMT oil changes into the PCB programme has strengthened overall delivery, enabling 199 oil changes to be completed alongside ongoing replacement and sampling activities.

A DNO statistical model update in Q1 2026 identified a further 708 PMTs in UK Power Networks' operating area that should be included in the PCB programme. Subsequent progress has reduced this volume, and a proposed RPS Acceptable Quality Level (AQL) amendment has been submitted to the EA to better manage such fluctuations, allowing DNOs to prioritise assets confirmed as PCB positive.

For more information, please refer to the KPI tables in the Annex.



Biodiversity and Natural Capital

As part of our commitment to delivering non-statutory Biodiversity Net Gain across 100 sites, we continue to implement recommendations from our ecologists to restore habitats and help reverse species decline.

To date, biodiversity enhancements have been successfully completed at 30 locations. These works include wildflower and meadow management, woodland maintenance, tree and hedgerow planting, the creation of refuges such as log piles, and the installation of owl boxes and other bird nesting boxes. Examples of enhancement activities undertaken during 2025/26 at our Halesworth, Henstead and Kimbolton sites are provided here.

Collectively, our 100 sites contribute to nature recovery by providing areas of undisturbed green space that offer refuge for declining bird, invertebrate and mammal species. These protected habitats also form a connected network of wildlife corridors, enabling species to move more safely through landscapes that are otherwise less supportive of nature.

We will continue to manage land occupied by our substations in a way that supports wildlife and meets our statutory obligations. However, we are aiming to implement a partnership approach with conservation organisations in our footprint to support landscape and habitat restoration on third-party land. This will have greater ecological and amenity value and will help support regionally and nationally important conservation initiatives.

Halesworth

Our Halesworth site is surrounded by arable land, woodland, and local businesses. The site contains four key habitats that we strive to conserve: species-rich grassland, woodland, species-rich hedgerows, and a large pond.

The species-rich grassland is managed through a specific, annual maintenance regime which is designed to preserve and enhance its diverse flora. Recorded species include yellow-wort, bee orchid, common spotted orchid and southern marsh orchid, and a wide variety of other plant species.

The pond is known to support a breeding population of great crested newts, and grass snakes have also been recorded on site. Over the years, trees surrounding the pond have been coppiced and felled to reduce overshading, with the cuttings used to create log piles that benefit invertebrates and great crested newts.

In 2025 our efforts focused on improving woodland diversity in line with ecologists' recommendations. Clearance of dead and dying ash trees created an opportunity to replant a mix of broadleaf species, including oak, hazel, dogwood, and spindle (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Colleagues planting tree whips; an orchid flourishing on site



BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL CAPITAL

Henstead

The Henstead site lies in the valley of the Hundred River within the Suffolk Coast & Heaths National Landscape. The site is surrounded by grazing land and marshland and is enclosed on three sides by drainage dykes, with the main river channel just 160m to the east.

Pre-2025, the site was completely overgrown with brambles and largely inaccessible. Restoring it to grassland would have carried a high risk of failure due to the significant management intervention required. Instead, ecologists recommended diversifying the site's natural structure by creating pathways through the scrub. Strimming has now been completed, resulting in a mosaic of dense scrub and open areas.

Ecologists' second recommendation was to install an A-frame barn owl box on the eastern side of the site, overlooking the marshes and providing a clear flight path. This will help support the local barn owl population by providing a safe habitat in which they can thrive.

Working with Barn Owl Support Suffolk (BOSS), part of the Suffolk Bird Group, we were able to source and install the barn owl box (see Figure 14). We will monitor the box for owl activity and carry out maintenance as required.

"We are delighted that UK Power Networks has chosen to install a barn owl box on one of their sites. It's a fantastic location with excellent surrounding habitat."

Sally Nelson
Project lead, BOSS



Figure 14: Sally Nelson and colleagues Rob Johnson and David Claydon from BOSS with the new barn owl box



Figure 15: Wildflower seed sowing; nesting box installations

Kimbolton

The site is located on the northern edge of Kimbolton. Along its eastern boundary lies a small broadleaved woodland, surrounded by a large arable field. Habitats of interest include a small area of grassland and a line of field maple trees with a grassland strip, all of which provide opportunities to enhance species diversity.

Improvements at the site focused on increasing biodiversity through the introduction of a more diverse wildflower seed mix within the meadow and the installation of species-specific nesting boxes on the field maple trees for great tits, wrens, and robins (see Figure 15).

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL CAPITAL

Wildlife Trust Membership and Support

During 2025/26, we continued to support the nine Wildlife Trusts in our area through membership donations and staff volunteering events. We are proud to have maintained this membership for more than 15 years, to support conservation and nature recovery in a meaningful way.

UK Power Networks supports Norfolk Wildlife Trust

Sixteen volunteers from UK Power Networks spent a day helping to safeguard the return of one of Britain's rarest wildflowers in the Broads: the fen orchid. Working at Upton Broad, a site managed by Norfolk Wildlife Trust, they raked away cut reeds to maintain the habitat needed for this orchid and other wildflowers to return next year (see Figure 16).

The fen orchid is a critically endangered plant found in the UK only in the sand dunes of South Wales and the fenland areas of the Broads.

The work was carried out through UK Power Networks' Donate A Day programme, which gives employees two paid volunteering days each year to support their local communities.

"This work is so helpful to us, with an amazing group of 16 able to make a real impact on a substantial task in the October sunshine. Fen management requires regular cutting and raking to preserve the nutrient-poor conditions that encourage rare plant species such as the fen orchid, which, thanks to conservation work like that delivered by this group, has increased at Upton from a handful of plants a few years ago to over 3,400 on the site in 2025."

James Hogg
Corporate Partnerships Manager at the Trust

Figure 16: UK Power Networks volunteers at Upton Broad







Figure 17: UK Power Networks volunteers at Chesworth farm; installing a nesting box

Power Crew install bird and bat boxes at Sussex wildlife haven

Conservationists and electricity workers joined forces at Chesworth Farm in Horsham to enhance wildlife habitats by installing new nesting boxes for birds and bats (see Figure 17). Nesting boxes can help experts monitor breeding success through licensed bird ringing, contributing valuable scientific data on local wildlife populations.

The team installed six boxes at the 90-acre wildlife haven off Chesworth Lane: two owl boxes, two bat boxes, one kestrel box, and one swift box. The new kestrel box replaced an older one previously installed by UK Power Networks, which has been successfully used by nesting kestrels since 2019.

The project was completed through UK Power Networks' Donate a Day programme and aims to address the ongoing loss of nesting sites for birds and bats across the UK.

"The team were brilliant. Work like this supports wildlife because habitats in the UK are degrading for these kinds of birds so it's harder for them to find places to nest and breed. The team are used to working at height as part of their jobs and had all the equipment to complete the work quickly and safely. We're really grateful for their support."

Elizabeth Jordan
Countryside Warden, Horsham District Council

Natural Capital

In 2025/26, with support from RSK ADAS Ltd., we completed our Natural Capital assessment of primary and grid sites, including the 100 sites identified for biodiversity enhancement. This assessment provided our first account of natural capital value aligned with the BS 8632:2021 Standard on Natural Capital Accounting for Organisations. Based on expert advice, the next review should take place within three to five years.

Fluid Filled Cables (FFCs)

FFCs account for 35% of all cables running at 33kV, 66kV and 132kV within our network by length. Leaks from FFCs can occur for various reasons, such as the failure of ancillary oil equipment (e.g. pipework, monitoring gauges and oil tanks), cable joint failure, and cable damage due to third-party excavations.

UK Power Networks has made a commitment to reduce the annual leakage rate by 15% by the end of the RIIO-ED2 price control period. Key reasons to reduce cable fluid loss include:

- Complying with environmental legislation by taking all reasonably practicable steps to prevent pollution of controlled waters
- Ensuring a continuous supply of electricity to customers by reducing instances of power loss caused by leaking cables
- Ensuring the network operates as efficiently as possible by reducing the cost to customers of cleaning up oil leakages

Our strategy to reduce oil leakage combines proactive measures and innovative technology. Our approach focuses on investing in the network to refurbish and replace circuits in poor condition. In cases where new leaks develop, we have thorough procedures in place to manage, report and address them to minimise the amount of fluid lost and its environmental impact.

We are committed to staying at the forefront of new technology and best practice in identifying and repairing damage caused by cable fluid loss. To locate leaks, we use perfluorocarbon tracer (PFT). This method involves introducing a controlled volume of chemical tracer into the pumped cable fluid. When the tracer reaches the leak point, the 'tagged' fluid can be detected in the atmosphere or through bore-hole sampling using either a static detector or a vehicle-mounted vapour analyser.

For the past couple of years we have used PFT to proactively locate moderate persistent leaks. This has enhanced our ability to monitor and maintain our cable assets, reducing the risk of oil leakage and environmental damage. It also enables us to conduct regular proactive leak detection, helping to prevent potential failures and avoid disruption for customers and stakeholders.

Our 2025/26 Performance

A summary of 2025/26 cable fluid loss is presented in Table 24 and in the KPI tables in the Annex.

Cable fluid loss is measured by the total amount of fluid used to top up cables* less any fluid recovered** (see Table 24). The reported values should be read in conjunction with the notes below.

Three years into RIIO-ED2, we are 7% (12,100 litres) behind our internal target.

Table 24: Our 2025/26 oil leakage performance

FFC Oil Loss	Sub Category	Unit	2025/26
UK Power Networks	FFC in service	km	2,203.5
	Oil in service	litres	6,921,495.5
	Cable oil top up*	litres	217,096.0
	Fluid used to top up cables (as a percentage of volume in service)	%	3.14
	Removal of FFC	km	40.9
	Leak reduction	litres	12,652.2
	Oil recovered**	litres	33,552.0

In 2025/26 we experienced a total loss of 183,544 litres of oil across our three licence areas. A leak in the Lodge Road area of LPN was among the incidents contributing to this loss. The leak proved challenging to repair due to the complexity of its location outside Lord's Cricket Ground and associated access restrictions.

Nonetheless, we remain committed to improving the prioritisation, response, and repair times for cable fluid leaks to achieve reductions in line with our RIIO-ED2 target. Throughout the year we reviewed the projects set out in our RIIO-ED2 Business Plan, focusing on the circuits with the poorest performance. Some of these projects are now in delivery, while others remain in the design phase, with construction planned for 2026/27 or later in the RIIO-ED2 period.

Over the first three years of RIIO-ED2 we have completed 14 schemes, either partially or fully, and a further 10 schemes have commenced on site.

Achievements in 2025/26 include the decommissioning of the Sydenpark – Churchfield circuits 3 and 4 in LPN in November 2025, the decommissioning of the Fishersgate – Brighton circuit in SPN in March 2026, and the partial decommissioning of the Water Lane Tee Point – Hart Spring circuits 1 and 2, Watford – Rickmansworth, in EPN in December 2025.

FLUID FILLED CABLES (FFCS)

Stakeholder Engagement

The environmental impacts of cable fluid loss must be managed effectively, and we have a long-standing partnership agreement with the EA that outlines how we should report, notify and manage cable leaks across our network. We also work with key stakeholders to share best practice and target the poorest performing circuits in our network.

In 2025/26 our efforts included:

- **Ongoing engagement with the EA at six-monthly meetings of the ENA Fluid Filled Cable Liaison Group:** In these forums, leakage performance is reviewed and best practice is shared with the other DNOs. A revised EA operating code, 'Operating Code on the Management of Fluid-Filled Cable Systems version 4', was published by the EA in August 2025.
- **Regular updates:** We provided the EA with regular updates on our mitigation efforts for specific projects and on the progress of capital replacement and refurbishment of FFCs more broadly. Monthly reports were submitted to EA officers, and the incidents were reported and notified to local EA officers in accordance with standard procedures.
- **Knowledge sharing:** We engaged in enduring consultation and knowledge sharing with the other DNOs, on a six-monthly or ad-hoc basis. Engagement focused on the delivery of specific projects where there were opportunities to share learning.
- **ENA Fluid Filled Cable Liaison Group:** In February 2026, UK Power Networks presented the need for new technologies at the ENA Innovation Basecamp, to encourage input from innovators. The session was well received, and several ideas were identified for further development.

Innovative Solutions

To improve the performance of our underground cable network, we have adopted the following innovative solutions.

- **Pressurised Cable Active Control & Monitoring**
  This initiative, registered under the NIA project NIA-UKPN-0012, began in September 2015 and concluded in 2019. Its purpose was to review the operating systems for FFCs so that cables can be operated at lower pressures to reduce leakage without risking customer interruptions, thereby extending their operational life.

  A significant outcome of the project was the development of the Active Pressurised Control Unit (APCU), which uses a variable speed pump and pressure valve to maintain constant oil pressure within the cable, helping to prevent cable degradation. The technology was successfully trialled, demonstrating that APCUs could be permanently deployed with confidence in their long-term operation. It is now recognised as a recommended method in ENA Engineering Recommendation C135, Issue 2 (2022). To date, eight units have been installed across our network.

  We continue to track the benefits of this solution through our E6 – Innovative Solutions worksheets and Innovation Measurement Framework tables (from 2025 onwards). We anticipate that the technology will continue to deliver positive impacts on cable fluid loss throughout the remainder of RIIO-ED2 and into ED3.

- **Self-Healing Cables**
  This initiative is registered as the NIA Project 'Development of Oil-Filled Cable Additive – Phase 3'. In collaboration with Northern Power Grid, UK Power Networks has been working to identify alternatives to cable fluid that can autonomously seal leaks.

  The first and second phases of the project (NIA-UKPN0030) ran from March 2016 to March 2020 and resulted in significant advances in self-healing cable technology, testing methods, and the facilities required to support both FFC and network demonstrations.

  Phase 3 commenced in 2021/22 and is focused on advancing the technology towards commercialisation, including planning and live circuit trials to ensure long term electrical compatibility. These trials are important as they will provide valuable insights to support the review of policies and standard operating procedures, increasing confidence in the wider adoption of the technology.

  The project continues to make good progress and has delivered strong results to date. Further testing is under way, including live circuit trials on UK Power Networks' assets. If these trials are successful, the technology is expected to help reduce cable fluid loss for the remainder of RIIO-ED2.

  We are sharing the learnings from these projects with other DNOs to support them in meeting similar commitments and identifying areas of best practice.

Wider Environment and Other Activity

Water Management

Water consumption at UK Power Networks is primarily associated with welfare facilities for office-based and operational field staff, rather than core business activities. Nevertheless, we recognise our environmental and social responsibility to reduce water consumption wherever possible.

The need to improve water efficiency is reinforced by a recent report from the Climate Change Committee (CCC), which highlights the growing impact of climate change and predicts that UK water supply shortfalls could exceed five billion litres per day by 2050.[11]

A stronger, more data-led approach to water management has emerged during the RIIO-ED2 period. In collaboration with our water utility provider, Wave Utilities, we have increased monitoring coverage, improved data reliability and reduced avoidable water loss through enhanced leak detection.

We continue to install automatic meter readers (AMRs) at priority sites,[12] with 15 installations completed to date. These devices significantly improve consumption monitoring and enable faster detection of anomalies. For locations that are more difficult to access, we have deployed 'Limpets' – smart metering devices that provide monthly readings and identify consumption anomalies that may require investigation or repair. The rollout of these devices continues as suitable sites are identified.

Improved monitoring has delivered significant benefits during 2025/26, improving data accuracy and generating leak-related savings:

- Over £144,000 was saved from potential leaks, equivalent to 76,546m^3 of water, or around 30 Olympic-sized swimming pools.
- One new Limpet installation identified a consumption error that resulted in a £55,000 refund, equivalent to 23,961m^3 of water.
- 31 previously unread meters that had been estimated are now providing regular, accurate readings, largely due to the rollout of Limpet readers.

Decarbonising Our Fleet

During 2025/26 we made further progress in reducing our operational transport emissions through the continued modernisation of our fleet. Operational transport emissions decreased from the baseline at 18,925 tCO_2e in 2018/19 to 16,659.5 tCO_2e in 2025/26, a reduction of 12%. This continues the progress made since 2018/19, when we began systematically replacing older, less efficient vehicles with cleaner alternatives across our operational fleet.

A key milestone was the start of the transition to maximise EV penetration into the car fleet, with this initial drive expected to conclude at the end of next year. This builds on a fleet that already includes more than 600 EVs in our grey fleet, over 80 in our company car fleet, and more than 30 electric car-derived vans, reflecting the continued growth of our electric fleet since the start of RIIO-ED2.



Figure 18: Sustainable best practice by Clancy: solar welfare units and a solar hybrid generator

The Alliance

The Alliance comprises a group of key contractors delivering major infrastructure projects for UK Power Networks. Through our partnership-led approach to achieving carbon reduction and resource efficiency targets, we have strengthened collaboration to focus on our Scope 3 emissions.

One example is our Alliance Partner, Clancy, which integrates carbon-reducing technologies into its day-to-day operations. Examples from the past year include:

- Use of mobile solar welfare units on our Canada Water cable route project (see Figure 18)
- Use of solar hybrid generators on our projects at Old Oak Common, Northfleet, Brimsdown to Cuffley, and Tilbury (see Figure 18)
- 100% utilisation of HVO in plant and generators on UK Power Networks' projects

Clancy's total carbon saving for the 2025/26 financial year was 996,849.6 $kgCO_2e$, exceeding the previous year's performance by more than 200,000 $kgCO_2e$. This improvement was driven by increased use of low-carbon alternatives and enhanced data collection.

11 Water Magazine (20 May 2026)

12 Our priority sites are those that have high water consumption due to high occupancy and are mainly offices and depots.

WIDER ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER ACTIVITY

A significant focus of our forward planning has been the continued trialling of new vehicle models to assess their suitability for operational roles. One car-derived van model achieved around three times the operational range of previous models, addressing what has historically been the main barrier to van electrification for roles requiring longer daily mileage. This result validates our approach of monitoring the market and testing new models as they become available, rather than committing early to technology that does not yet meet our operational requirements. It also provides a clearer pathway for further electrification as additional suitable models enter the market over the coming year.

Alongside vehicle transition, we have worked to optimise fleet utilisation by reviewing tool and equipment allocation and improving route planning. This reduces unnecessary payload and mileage demands on individual vehicles and supports the transition of a wider range of operational roles to EVs.

We have also continued to expand our charging infrastructure, with a particular focus on higher-capacity chargers that reduce vehicle stoppage time and support faster turnaround for vehicles returning to depots during the working day. New suppliers were onboarded to install charging infrastructure at our depots and substations, increasing delivery capacity across all three of our licence areas. We have also significantly increased support for employees transitioning both company and personal vehicles from diesel to electric, funding and installing more than 250 home chargers to date.

For vehicle categories not yet suitable for electrification, we have installed fuel tanks in preparation for the use of HVO within our hard-to-decarbonise fleet of heavy goods vehicles. Site-specific environmental assessments have been completed at each location to address flood and spill risks, supporting a safe and compliant rollout of this transitional fuel as we work towards longer-term zero-emission alternatives.

Air quality

Fuel use by our generators and vehicle fleet contributes to air pollution across our operating regions. We set a target to reduce nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions by one-third during RIIO-ED2 and achieved it, delivering a 33% reduction against our 2018/19 baseline year. The most effective way to reduce emissions is to avoid burning fuel, as reducing mileage and generator use lowers both emissions and costs.

Our carbon targets also reduce air pollution, particularly those covering fleet vehicles and temporary generators. Over the past three years, we have increasingly shifted our cash-allowance company car fleet to EVs, introduced EVs into our operational fleet and replaced more than 800 older Euro 5 diesel vans with cleaner Euro 6 models. The newer models significantly reduce tailpipe emissions. We now operate 121 EVs in our fleet and approximately half of our grey fleet is electric, further contributing to the reduction of NO_x emissions.

Hybrid generators are also cutting fuel consumption and hence air pollution, while new temporary generator contracts will increasingly use newer, cleaner Stage 5 engines. As technology and commercial viability improve, further research and trials of battery deployment will help reduce fuel use and associated air pollution.

EcoVAR: keeping the network balanced with new flow management innovation

We have partnered with Ecojoule Energy and Fundamentals to trial EcoVar, an innovative technology that maximises the use of existing low voltage cables. Under this initiative, we have installed several EcoVAR units on our network; one of which is shown in Figure 19. These cutting-edge flow management devices are designed to balance phase loads and ultimately support the adoption of low-carbon technologies on traditional electricity networks, without the need for costly infrastructure upgrades.

The first unit was installed in September 2025 at Graveney Bridge, Kent, within our SPN licence area. Subsequent installations were completed at Dungeness (SPN) in October 2025, Challock (SPN) in February 2026, and Thetford (EPN) in June 2026.

UK Power Networks is the first DNO in the UK to trial this technology, demonstrating our commitment to innovative solutions that deliver benefits for customers and support the transition to a low-carbon future.

Figure 19: The EcoVAR unit in Graveney Bridge



WIDER ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER ACTIVITY



Figure 20: Environmental Quick Reference Cards

Environmental Quick Reference Cards

We have developed a set of Environmental Quick Reference Cards (see Figure 20) to help field staff comply with our environmental standards while working on and maintaining our networks.

This pocket-sized resource provides high-level guidance on managing leaks and spills, problematic plants and notifiable animal diseases, as well as the appropriate actions to take when encountering protected sites or species.

This initiative has received positive feedback, with users highlighting that the cards are easy to carry and provide a quick, practical reference for what to do and who to contact in a range of situations.

Strategic Partnerships and Knowledge Sharing

We are members of and work with a range of subject matter expert groups, including the Westminster Energy Forum, the Energy Networks Association, the Infrastructure Client Group and the UK Business Climate Hub, to share knowledge, strengthen our plans and support the transition to net zero.

Through policy engagement and cross-sector research, we contribute practical network expertise to national discussions and apply emerging thinking on climate resilience, infrastructure carbon, sustainable procurement and energy-system flexibility.

We also help small and medium-sized businesses to access trusted guidance, tools and finance to reduce emissions and benefit from decarbonisation and electrification.



BCF Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

BCF Scope 1 and 2 – UKPN

Category	Sub-Category	2024/25 tCO_2e	2025/26 tCO_2e
Operational Transport	**Total**	**16,473.7**	**16,659.5**
	Road	16,473.7	16,659.5
	Marine	–	–
	Air	–	–
Building Energy Usage	**Total**	**11,369.4**	**9,839.0**
	Electricity	2,172.3	1,720.7
	Other fuels	–	–
	Substation electricity	8,894.7	7,908.4
	Gas	302.4	209.9
Fuel Combustion	**Total**	**11,198.2**	**9,308.2**
	Diesel (excluding transport)	11,198.2	9,279.8
	Diesel (embedded stations)	–	–
	Other	–	28.4
Fugitive Emissions	**Total**	**2,016.2**	**2,267.2**
	SF_6	2,016.2	2,267.2
	Other IIG	–	–
Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (Excluding Losses)		**41,057.6**	**38,073.9**
Electricity Distribution Losses		1,151,983.5	1,010,309.0
Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (Including Losses)		**1,193,041.0**	**1,048,382.9**

BCF Scope 1 and 2 – LPN

Category	Sub-Category	2024/25 tCO_2e	2025/26 tCO_2e
Operational Transport	**Total**	**4,805.8**	**4,813.5**
	Road	4,805.8	4,813.5
	Marine	–	–
	Air	–	–
Building Energy Usage	**Total**	**3,031.7**	**2,823.8**
	Electricity	788.4	667.8
	Other fuels	–	–
	Substation electricity	2,204.9	2,132.8
	Gas	38.4	23.2
Fuel Combustion	**Total**	**462.2**	**461.4**
	Diesel (excluding transport)	462.2	461.4
	Diesel (embedded stations)	–	–
	Other	–	–
Fugitive Emissions	**Total**	**594.3**	**301.2**
	SF_6	594.3	301.2
	Other IIG	–	–
Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (Excluding Losses)		**8,894.0**	**8,400.0**
Electricity Distribution Losses		318,299.3	264,137.3
Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (Including Losses)		**327,193.3**	**272,537.3**

Carbon Offsets – UKPN

Category	2024/25 tCO_2e	2025/26 tCO_2e
Total Carbon offsets	**–**	**–**

Carbon Offsets – LPN

Category		2024/25 tCO_2e	2025/26 tCO_2e
Total Carbon offsets	**Total**	**–**	**–**

BCF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

BCF Scope 1 and 2 – SPN

Category	Sub-Category	2024/25 tCO_2e	2025/26 tCO_2e
Operational Transport	**Total**	**4,270.7**	**4,327.8**
	Road	4,270.7	4,327.8
	Marine	–	–
	Air	–	–
Building Energy Usage	**Total**	**2,582.0**	**2,160.9**
	Electricity	477.8	361.1
	Other fuels	–	–
	Substation electricity	2,041.1	1,753.4
	Gas	63.1	46.5
Fuel Combustion	**Total**	**4,157.8**	**4,363.1**
	Diesel (excluding transport)	4,157.8	4,363.1
	Diesel (embedded stations)	–	–
	Other	–	–
Fugitive Emissions	**Total**	**98.6**	**172.7**
	SF_6	98.6	172.7
	Other IIG	–	–
Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (Excluding Losses)		**11,109.2**	**11,024.5**
Electricity Distribution Losses		288,224.6	245,176.6
Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (Including Losses)		**299,333.8**	**256,201.1**

BCF Scope 1 and 2 – EPN

Category	Sub-Category	2024/25 tCO_2e	2025/26 tCO_2e
Operational Transport	**Total**	**7,397.1**	7,518.2
	Road	7,397.1	7,518.2
	Marine	–	–
	Air	–	–
Building Energy Usage	**Total**	**5,755.7**	**4,854.3**
	Electricity	906.1	691.8
	Other fuels	–	–
	Substation electricity	4,648.7	4,022.2
	Gas	200.9	140.2
Fuel Combustion	**Total**	**6,578.2**	**4,483.7**
	Diesel (excluding transport)	6,578.2	4,455.3
	Diesel (embedded stations)	–	–
	Other	–	28.4
Fugitive Emissions	**Total**	**1,323.4**	**1,793.3**
	SF_6	1,323.4	1,793.3
	Other IIG	–	–
Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (Excluding Losses)		**21,054.4**	**18,649.4**
Electricity Distribution Losses		545,459.6	500,995.1
Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (Including Losses)		**566,513.9**	**519,644.5**

Carbon Offsets – SPN

Category	2024/25 tCO_2e	2025/26 tCO_2e
Total Carbon offsets	–	–

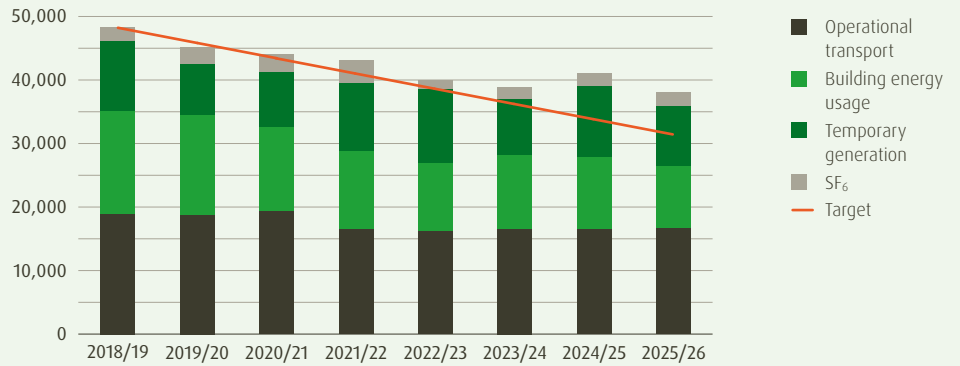
Carbon Offsets – EPN

Category		2024/25 tCO_2e	2025/26 tCO_2e
Total Carbon offsets	**Total**	–	–

Additional BCF Data

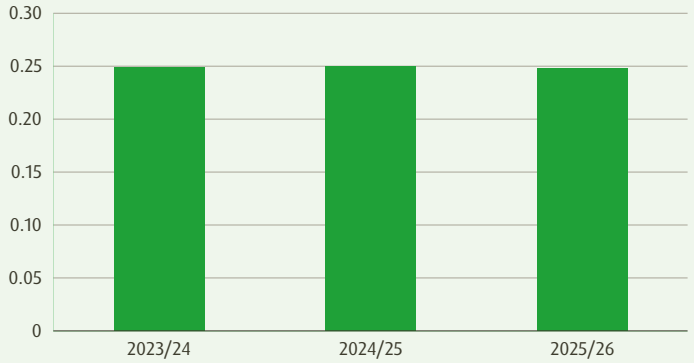
Category	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Operational Transport	18,925	18,749	19,317	16,527	16,205	16,555	16,474	16,659
Building Energy Usage	16,087	15,652	13,310	12,108	10,731	11,543	11,369	9,839
Temporary Generation	11,145	8,090	8,571	10,614	11,612	8,939	11,198	9,308
SF_6	2,093	2,649	2,975	3,768	1,493	1,882	2,016	2,267
Target	48,250	45,852	43,454	41,056	38,658	36,260	33,862	31,464
Total Scope 1 and 2 (excluding losses)	**48,250**	**45,141**	**44,172**	**43,017**	**40,041**	**38,919**	**41,057**	**38,074**
Losses	**1,486,967**	**1,325,286**	**1,343,353**	**1,186,288**	**847,306**	**1,053,376**	**1,151,983**	**1,010,309**

BCF progress against our baseline 2018/19 year, excluding distribution losses
tCO_2e

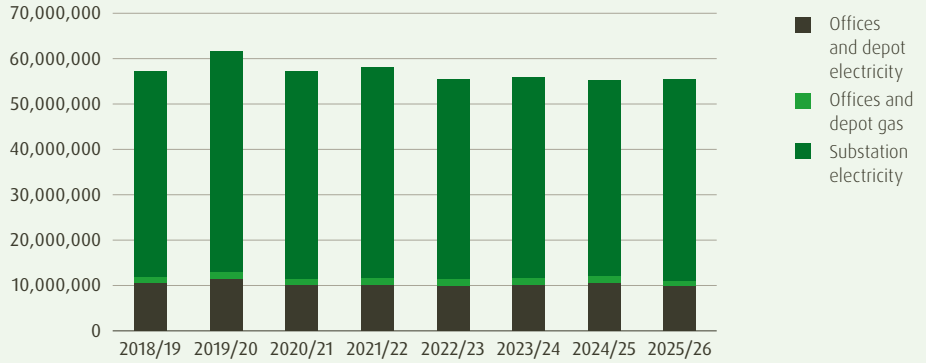


ADDITIONAL BCF DATA

Evolution over time of an operational km travelled expressed as kgCO_2e
CO_2 per operational km



Evolution over time of the energy consumption in kWh at our offices, depots and substations
Energy consumption at offices, depots and substations (kWh)



SF_6 and Other IIGs Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

UKPN

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	LV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.		
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg		
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.		
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.		
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%		
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.		
SF_6 Emissions	LV	Leakage (per annum)	kg		
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%		
		Interventions (per annum)	No.		
		Impact of Interventions	kg		

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	HV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.	61,913	62,717
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg	58,676.9	59,059.7
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	264	31
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.	–	–
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%	43.2	42.8
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.	872	104
SF_6 Emissions	HV	Leakage (per annum)	kg	9.5	54.3
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%	–	0.1
		Interventions (per annum)	No.	–	–
		Impact of Interventions	kg	–	–

SF_6 AND OTHER IIGS KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

UKPN

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	EHV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.	3,451	2,981
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg	16,570.0	15,857.0
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	1	1
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.	2	35
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%	12.2	11.5
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.	30	59
SF_6 Emissions	EHV	Leakage (per annum)	kg	26.4	48.0
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%	0.2	0.3
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	–	1
		Interventions (per annum)	No.	–	–
		Impact of Interventions	kg	–	–

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	132kV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.	2,942	1,526
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg	60,585.3	63,199.0
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	–	1
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.	32	3
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%	44.6	45.8
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.	6	2
SF_6 Emissions	132kV	Leakage (per annum)	kg	176.5	54.8
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%	0.3	0.1
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	–	1
		Interventions (per annum)	No.	–	1
		Impact of Interventions	kg	–	5.0

SF_6 AND OTHER IIGS KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

UKPN

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
IIG Name	LV	No of Assets with IIG	No.		
		Amount of IIG	kg		
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant		
		Leakage	kg		
IIG Name	HV	No of Assets with IIG	No.		
		Amount of IIG	kg		
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant		
		Leakage	kg		
C5 Air Plus	EHV	No of Assets with IIG	No.	46	57
		Amount of IIG	kg	151.0	199.5
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant	2	2
		Leakage	kg	–	–
C4F7N + CO_2	132kV	No of Assets with IIG	No.	9	9
		Amount of IIG	kg	49.5	49.5
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant	300.0	300.0
		Leakage	kg	–	–

SF_6 AND OTHER IIGS KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

LPN

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	LV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.		
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg		
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.		
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.		
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%		
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.		
SF_6 Emissions	LV	Leakage (per annum)	kg		
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%		
		Interventions (per annum)	No.		
		Impact of Interventions	kg		

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	HV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.	20,298	20,637
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg	22,792.1	23,203.0
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	50	–
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.	–	–
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%	45.9	97.0
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.	227	8
SF_6 Emissions	HV	Leakage (per annum)	kg	2.6	23.7
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%	–	0.1
		Interventions (per annum)	No.	–	–
		Impact of Interventions	kg	–	–

SF_6 AND OTHER IIGS KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

LPN

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	EHV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.	478	339
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg	4,202.0	3,718.7
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	–	–
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.	–	–
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%	8.5	1.6
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.	–	1
SF_6 Emissions	EHV	Leakage (per annum)	kg	1.7	2.6
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%	–	0.1
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	–	–
		Interventions (per annum)	No.	–	–
		Impact of Interventions	kg	–	–

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	132kV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.	976	307
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg	12,382.8	25,298.5
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	–	–
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.	2	1
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%	45.6	1.5
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.	1	2
SF_6 Emissions	132kV	Leakage (per annum)	kg	71.3	7.6
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%	0.3	–
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	–	–
		Interventions (per annum)	No.	–	–
		Impact of Interventions	kg	–	–

SF_6 AND OTHER IIGS KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

LPN

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
IIG Name	LV	No of Assets with IIG	No.		
		Amount of IIG	kg		
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant		
		Leakage	kg		
IIG Name	HV	No of Assets with IIG	No.		
		Amount of IIG	kg		
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant		
		Leakage	kg		
IIG Name	EHV	No of Assets with IIG	No.	–	–
		Amount of IIG	kg	–	–
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant	–	–
		Leakage	kg	–	–
IIG Name	132kV	No of Assets with IIG	No.	–	–
		Amount of IIG	kg	–	–
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant	–	–
		Leakage	kg	–	–

SF_6 AND OTHER IIGS KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

SPN

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	LV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.		
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg		
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.		
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.		
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%		
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.		
SF_6 Emissions	LV	Leakage (per annum)	kg		
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%		
		Interventions (per annum)	No.		
		Impact of Interventions	kg		

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	HV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.	16,520	16,632
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg	13,372.6	13,510.3
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	124	18
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.	–	–
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%	47.2	94.0
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.	197	29
SF_6 Emissions	HV	Leakage (per annum)	kg	–	9.1
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%	–	0.1
		Interventions (per annum)	No.	–	–
		Impact of Interventions	kg	–	–

SF_6 AND OTHER IIGS KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

SPN

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	EHV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.	761	675
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg	3,931.0	3,865.0
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	–	–
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.	–	9
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%	14.4	3.8
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.	–	18
SF_6 Emissions	EHV	Leakage (per annum)	kg	–	0.3
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%	–	–
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	–	–
		Interventions (per annum)	No.	–	–
		Impact of Interventions	kg	–	–

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	132kV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.	716	385
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg	12,382.8	12,774.2
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	–	–
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.	9	–
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%	38.4	2.2
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.	–	–
SF_6 Emissions	132kV	Leakage (per annum)	kg	31.9	7.3
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%	0.3	0.1
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	–	–
		Interventions (per annum)	No.	–	–
		Impact of Interventions	kg	–	–

SF_6 AND OTHER IIGS KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

SPN

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
IIG Name	LV	No of Assets with IIG	No.		
		Amount of IIG	kg		
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant		
		Leakage	kg		
IIG Name	HV	No of Assets with IIG	No.		
		Amount of IIG	kg		
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant		
		Leakage	kg		
C5 Air Plus	EHV	No of Assets with IIG	No.	36	21
		Amount of IIG	kg	116.0	73.5
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant	0.9	0.9
		Leakage	kg	–	–
C4F7N + CO_2	132kV	No of Assets with IIG	No.	2	2
		Amount of IIG	kg	11.0	11.0
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant	300.0	300.0
		Leakage	kg	–	–

SF_6 AND OTHER IIGS KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

EPN

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	LV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.		
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg		
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.		
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.		
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%		
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.		
SF_6 Emissions	LV	Leakage (per annum)	kg		
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%		
		Interventions (per annum)	No.		
		Impact of Interventions	kg		

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	HV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.	25,095	25,448
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg	22,512.2	22,346.5
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	90	13
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.	–	–
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%	39.8	90.1
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.	448	67
SF_6 Emissions	HV	Leakage (per annum)	kg	6.9	21.5
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%	–	0.1
		Interventions (per annum)	No.	–	–
		Impact of Interventions	kg	–	–

SF_6 AND OTHER IIGS KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

EPN

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	EHV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.	2,212	1,967
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg	8,437.0	8,273.3
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	1	1
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.	2	26
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%	15.5	7.0
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.	30	40
SF_6 Emissions	EHV	Leakage (per annum)	kg	24.7	45.1
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%	0.3	0.5
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	–	1
		Interventions (per annum)	No.	–	–
		Impact of Interventions	kg	–	–

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
SF_6 Bank	132kV	Total no. of assets containing SF_6	No.	1,250	834
		Total amount of SF_6 on network	kg	21,136.5	25,126.4
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	–	1
		No. of SF_6 alternative assets (per annum)	No.	21	2
		% of assets containing SF_6 (% of bank)	%	44.7	3.0
		No. of SF_6 assets installed (per annum)	No.	5	–
SF_6 Emissions	132kV	Leakage (per annum)	kg	73.3	39.9
		Leakage rate (% of bank)	%	0.3	0.2
		No. of SF_6 assets replaced (per annum)	No.	–	1
		Interventions (per annum)	No.	–	1
		Impact of Interventions	kg	–	5.0

SF_6 AND OTHER IIGS KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

EPN

Category	Voltage	Sub-Category (where applicable)	Unit of Measure	2024/25	2025/26
IIG Name	LV	No of Assets with IIG	No.		
		Amount of IIG	kg		
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant		
		Leakage	kg		
IIG Name	HV	No of Assets with IIG	No.		
		Amount of IIG	kg		
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant		
		Leakage	kg		
C5 Air Plus	EHV	No of Assets with IIG	No.	10	36
		Amount of IIG	kg	35.0	126.0
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant	0.9	0.9
		Leakage	kg	–	–
C4F7N + CO_2	132kV	No of Assets with IIG	No.	7	7
		Amount of IIG	kg	38.5	38.5
		Global Warming Potential of IIG	CO_2 Comparison Constant	300.0	300.0
		Leakage	kg	–	–

Electricity Distribution Losses Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

UKPN

Electricity Distribution Losses	Target RIIO2-ED2 2028	Units	2024/25	2025/26
Annual Losses	5,103.0	GWh	5,565	5,708
Share of Total Electricity Distributed	–	%	7.2	8.0
Carbon Equivalent	–	tCO_2e	1,152,233	1,010,316
Annual Interventions completed	–	No.	2,726	2,841
Impact of Interventions (per annum)	–	MWh	-13,152	-70,205
Impact of Interventions (per annum)	–	tCO_2e	-2,327	-12,426

Interventions	Units	2024/25	2025/26
LV cable	No.	321	289
HV cable	No.	377	416
Distribution Ground Mount	No.	738	714
Distribution Pole Mount	No.	1,283	1,411
Primary Ground Mount	No.	7	3
Grid Ground Mount	No.	–	4
Voltage Management	No.	–	3

Interventions	Units	2024/25	2025/26
LV cable	MWh	-2,037.5	-3,875.7
HV cable	MWh	-2,239.4	-4,712.3
Distribution Ground Mount	MWh	-6,630.6	-12,940.7
Distribution Pole Mount	MWh	-1,591.9	-3,349.5
Primary Ground Mount	MWh	-653.0	-825.0
Grid Ground Mount	MWh	–	-1,100.0
Voltage Management	MWh	–	-43,402.0

Interventions	Units	2024/25	2025/26
LV cable	tCO_2e	-360.6	-686.0
HV cable	tCO_2e	-396.4	-834.1
Distribution Ground Mount	tCO_2e	-1,173.6	-2,290.5
Distribution Pole Mount	tCO_2e	-281.8	-592.9
Primary Ground Mount	tCO_2e	-115.6	-146.0
Grid Ground Mount	tCO_2e	–	-194.7
Voltage Management	tCO_2e	–	-7,682.2

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION LOSSES KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

LPN

Electricity Distribution Losses	Target RIIO2-ED2 2028	Units	2024/25	2025/26
Annual Losses	–	GWh	1,538	1,492
Share of Total Electricity Distributed	–	%	6.1	6.2
Carbon Equivalent	–	tCO_2e	318,443	264,084
Annual Interventions completed	–	No.	320	283
Impact of Interventions (per annum)	–	MWh	-2,797.4	-5,550.5
Impact of Interventions (per annum)	–	tCO_2e	-495.1	-982.4

Interventions	Units	2024/25	2025/26
LV cable	No.	61	54
HV cable	No.	66	80
Distribution Ground Mount	No.	194	148
Distribution Pole Mount	No.	–	–
Primary Ground Mount	No.	–	–
Grid Ground Mount	No.	–	1
Voltage Management	No.	–	–

Interventions	Units	2024/25	2025/26
LV cable	MWh	-385.7	-729.1
HV cable	MWh	-390.2	-863.8
Distribution Ground Mount	MWh	-2,021.5	-3,563.6
Distribution Pole Mount	MWh	–	–
Primary Ground Mount	MWh	–	–
Grid Ground Mount	MWh	–	-394
Voltage Management	MWh	–	–

Interventions	Units	2024/25	2025/26
LV cable	tCO_2e	-68.3	-129.0
HV cable	tCO_2e	-69.1	-152.9
Distribution Ground Mount	tCO_2e	-357.8	-630.8
Distribution Pole Mount	tCO_2e	–	–
Primary Ground Mount	tCO_2e	–	–
Grid Ground Mount	tCO_2e	–	-69.7
Voltage Management	tCO_2e	–	–

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION LOSSES KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

SPN

Electricity Distribution Losses	Target RIIO2-ED2 2028	Units	2024/25	2025/26
Annual Losses	–	GWh	1,392	1,386
Share of Total Electricity Distributed	–	%	7.5	8.0
Carbon Equivalent	–	tCO_2e	288,214	245,322
Annual Interventions completed	–	No.	845	771
Impact of Interventions (per annum)	–	MWh	-4,218.1	-12,005.1
Impact of Interventions (per annum)	–	tCO_2e	-746.6	-2,124.9

Interventions	Units	2024/25	2025/26
LV cable	No.	83	80
HV cable	No.	115	135
Distribution Ground Mount	No.	233	217
Distribution Pole Mount	No.	412	337
Primary Ground Mount	No.	3	1
Grid Ground Mount	No.	–	–
Voltage Management	No.	–	1

Interventions	Units	2024/25	2025/26
LV cable	MWh	-525.0	-1,033.3
HV cable	MWh	-680.7	-1,480.5
Distribution Ground Mount	MWh	-2,118.0	-4,090.5
Distribution Pole Mount	MWh	-494.4	-898.8
Primary Ground Mount	MWh	-400	-400
Grid Ground Mount	MWh	–	–
Voltage Management	MWh	–	-4,102

Interventions	Units	2024/25	2025/26
LV cable	tCO_2e	-92.9	-182.9
HV cable	tCO_2e	-120.5	-262.0
Distribution Ground Mount	tCO_2e	-374.9	-724.0
Distribution Pole Mount	tCO_2e	-87.5	-159.1
Primary Ground Mount	tCO_2e	-70.8	-70.8
Grid Ground Mount	tCO_2e	–	–
Voltage Management	tCO_2e	–	-726.1

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION LOSSES KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

EPN

Electricity Distribution Losses	Target RIIO2-ED2 2028	Units	2024/25	2025/26
Annual Losses	–	GWh	2,635	2,830
Share of Total Electricity Distributed	–	%	8.0	9.3
Carbon Equivalent	–	tCO_2e	545,577	500,910
Annual Interventions completed	–	No.	1,560	1,787
Impact of Interventions (per annum)	–	MWh	-6,136.9	-52,649.7
Impact of Interventions (per annum)	–	tCO_2e	-1,086.2	-9,319.0

Interventions	Units	2024/25	2025/26
LV cable	No.	177	155
HV cable	No.	197	202
Distribution Ground Mount	No.	311	349
Distribution Pole Mount	No.	871	1,074
Primary Ground Mount	No.	4	2
Grid Ground Mount	No.	–	3
Voltage Management	No.	–	2

Interventions	Units	2024/25	2025/26
LV cable	MWh	-1,126.8	-2,113.4
HV cable	MWh	-1,168.5	-2,368.1
Distribution Ground Mount	MWh	-2,491.1	-5,286.6
Distribution Pole Mount	MWh	-1,097.5	-2,450.7
Primary Ground Mount	MWh	-253	-425
Grid Ground Mount	MWh	–	-706
Voltage Management	MWh	–	-39,300

Interventions	Units	2024/25	2025/26
LV cable	tCO_2e	-199.5	-374.1
HV cable	tCO_2e	-206.8	-419.1
Distribution Ground Mount	tCO_2e	-440.9	-935.7
Distribution Pole Mount	tCO_2e	-194.3	-433.8
Primary Ground Mount	tCO_2e	-44.8	-75.2
Grid Ground Mount	tCO_2e	–	-125
Voltage Management	tCO_2e	–	-6,956.1

Supply Chain Management Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

Supply Chain Management

	Unit	Target by end of RIIO-ED2	2024/25	2025/26
Percentage of suppliers meeting licensee's supplier code	Cumulative % by annual spend	80.0%	77.6%	80.8%

Embodied carbon values

Project	Concept Emissions (tCO_2e)	Developed Emissions (tCO_2e)	Difference between concept and developed design	Identified savings	Concept value	Developed value	Primary asset	Classification
SMM(G) ME9 8QG School Lane Sittingbourne	40.2	35.9	-4.3	-11	£2,773,228.4	£2,773,228.4	OHL/cable	OHL
Austin Canons 132/33kV – Replace 33kV Switchgear	748.2	795.3	47.1	6	£25,000.0	£6,756,701.0	Switchgear	Construction
(G) TN12 9NP Marden Sheepwash, Kent	55.2	107.7	52.5	95	£2,961,308.1	£2,961,308.1	Overhead tower line	OHL
(NTR) Power Court Road, LU1 3JJ (Primary PSS Diversion)	2,511.1	2,581.1	70.0	3	£7,106,174.0	£9,488,165.0	Transformer	Construction
10 Aldermanbury	285.8	225.7	-60.0	-21	£2,346,294.7	£2,346,294.7	Switchgear	Construction
3 Bridges Local – Crawley Ind. Est. East 2 X 33kV FFC Replacement	1,270.4	857.9	-412.5	-32	£3,541,692.0	£3,075,860.0	Cable	Construction
Adelaide St Primary – Replace T1 & T2	1,212.9	786.7	-426.2	-35	£0.0	£3,636,195.0	Transformer	Construction
Austin Canons Grid – Replace 33/11kV switchgear	1,086.0	1,127.0	41.0	4	£1,757,682.0	£1,757,682.0	Flooding	Construction
AWRE Primary – Replace T1	220.9	236.8	15.9	7	£0.0	£2,032,050.4	Transformer	Construction
Barnet – Whetstone	6,658.9	4,179.7	-2,479.2	-37	£3,952,608.0	£3,952,608.0	Cable	Construction
Beddington – Sutton 2 X 132kV FFC Replacement	2,469.4	1,906.9	-562.5	-23	£7,323,835.0	£6,816,432.0	Cable	Construction
Beddington to Sydenham Park 132kV FFC	6,815.3	5,384.1	-1,431.2	-21	£19,655,881.0	£13,679,374.0	Cable	Construction
Bourn IDNO	431.0	398.7	-32.3	-7	£5,137,061.8	£5,137,061.8	Switchgear	Construction
Burwell Grid	1,253.1	1,069.3	-183.7	-15	£5,564,900.0	£5,919,008.0	Transformer	Construction
Bury Grid – British Sugar 33kV Circuit Reinforcement	2,111.9	1,983.5	-128.4	-6	£5,765,055.0	£5,689,887.0	Cable	Construction
Cambridge Science Pk Rd CB4 0WA	2,409.6	2,731.5	321.9	13	£8,408,980.3	£8,408,980.3	Transformer	Construction
Cell Barnes	428.7	393.7	-35.0	-8	£1,782,481.0	£4,198,695.0	Switchgear	Construction
Central Welwyn 33/11kV – Replace T1/T3	620.3	630.0	9.7	2	£1,992,753.5	£3,028,006.0	Transformer	Construction
CERL Replace 11kV Switchgear	595.9	517.4	-78.5	-13	£1,955,094.0	£1,955,094.0	Switchgear	Construction
CERL Replace T1&T2	383.7	401.8	18.1	5	£2,386,464.9	£2,386,464.9	Transformer	Construction
Chequers Primary Replace T1 -T2 -T3	694.8	562.5	-132.3	-19	£0.0	£3,496,218.0	Transformer	Construction
Claygate PV 132kV	165.9	150.5	-15.4	-9	£2,715,587.4	£4,248,097.6	Transformer	Construction

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

Project	Concept Emissions (tCO_2e)	Developed Emissions (tCO_2e)	Difference between concept and developed design	Identified savings	Concept value	Developed value	Primary asset	Classification
Cold Harbour Lane	534.5	463.3	-71.2	-13	£2,715,587.4	£4,248,097.6	Transformer	Construction
Coombelands	1,000.7	389.5	-611.2	-61	£1,387,552.5	£2,464,870.0	Cable	Construction
Crete Hall Road	1,457.6	852.8	-604.8	-41	£3,027,143.4	£3,027,143.4	Cable	Construction
Crowlands Grid 33kV – Replace 33kV Switchgear	670.4	670.4	0.0	0	£1,030,731.0	£1,030,731.0	Switchgear	Construction
Diversion – 33KV OHL – Wises Lane	882.2	378.1	-504.1	-57	£2,120,211.0	£1,366,370.0	Cable	Construction
DRZ Lime Kilns	676.0	300.0	-376.0	-56	£1,880,306.0	£1,880,306.0	Switchgear	Construction
Duke Street Enabling	1,517.6	1,009.1	-508.4	-34	£3,126,534.0	£3,443,593.0	Cable	Construction
Eastfields EST	357.8	113.8	-244.0	-68	£1,623,676.8	£1,623,676.8	Switchgear	Construction
EAU Bucks Sports & Social Club, Lower Road, HP22 5XB	3,962.7	2,599.6	-1,363.2	-34	£12,382,944.0	£12,382,944.0	Cable	Construction
Ebbsfleet Garden City	3,842.9	3,092.5	-750.3	-20	£24,046,455.3	£40,136,134.7	Cable	Construction
EBS (G) Fambridge Hall SS4 3LS (DG)	155.7	120.6	-35.1	-23	£1,519,221.8	£2,275,364.7	Overhead tower line	OHL
EH132 Extra Cambridge	6,266.3	5,734.1	-532.2	-8	£14,649,096.0	£14,649,096.0	Cable	Construction
EJL CM3 1PZ Great Leighs	1,210.7	833.0	-377.7	-31	£2,230,038.2	£7,421,581.8	Cable	Construction
EJL Colchester General Hospital, CO4 5JL	1,401.6	1,157.8	-243.9	-17	£1,619,976.7	£1,546,061.3	Cable	Construction
Epping 132/33kV – Replace 33kV Switchgear	476.8	500.3	23.5	5	£25,000.0	£1,766,623.0	Switchgear	Construction
EZW Forum Shopping Centre	199.9	127.1	-72.8	-36	£1,226,046.0	£1,226,046.0	Switchgear	Construction
Fishersgate Grid – Brighton Local (No.2) 1 X 33kV FFC Replacement	1,672.9	1,153.7	-519.2	-31	£2,514,016.0	£4,488,639.0	Cable	Construction
Funthams Lane	374.5	327.3	-47.2	-13	£733,977.0	£1,376,536.1	Cable	Construction
Genome Campus	370.9	234.1	-136.8	-37	£2,737,534.6	£2,737,534.6	Switchgear	Construction
Grain Transformer Replacement	765.4	385.3	-380.0	-50	£2,094,011.0	£2,221,828.0	Transformer	Construction
Groton Primary	790.6	257.5	-533.1	-67	£51,000.0	£1,251,736.0	Switchgear	Construction
Guildford Grid GT1 & GT2 Replacement	4,350.9	3,542.6	-808.3	-19	£6,557,270.0	£6,557,270.0	Transformer	Construction
Hacheston PRY 33/11kV – Replace 11kV switchboard	32.3	30.4	-2.0	-6	£474,721.0	£1,291,206.0	Switchgear	Construction
Harrow North Grid – Replace GT1-GT2	656.9	942.5	285.7	43	£0.0	£4,585,947.0	Transformer	Construction
Hatfield Grid GT1 & GT2 Replacement	1,167.3	1,644.1	476.8	41	£6,627,868.0	£6,627,868.0	Transformer	Construction
Hill Farm (ANM) CM2 7TD	1,623.7	1,113.2	-510.5	-31	£3,442,068.1	£3,442,068.1	Cable/transformer/ switchgear	Construction

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

Project	Concept Emissions (tCO_2e)	Developed Emissions (tCO_2e)	Difference between concept and developed design	Identified savings	Concept value	Developed value	Primary asset	Classification
HMP Standford Hill	1,641.90	1,416.00	-225.9	-14	£1,525,319.7	£3,198,145.1	Flooding	Construction
HMS Highpoint, Stradishall, Newmarket, CB8 9YG	1,004.0	465.2	-538.8	-54	£3,908,508.1	£3,094,286.8	Cable/transformer	Construction
Honington Primary – Replace T1-T2	423.6	328.9	-94.7	-22	£0.0	£3,102,430.0	Transformer	Construction
Ilmer 33/11kV – Replace T1/T2	452.2	316.2	-136.0	-30	£2,421,634.0	£2,421,634.0	Transformer	Construction
Kings Lynn Grid – Replace GT1 & GT2	1,301.1	1,444.6	143.5	11	£5,669,130.0	£5,569,178.0	Transformer	Construction
Knowl Green Farm, CO10 7DF	73.7	51.8	-21.9	-30	£2,514,705.2	£2,023,402.3	Switchgear	Construction
Land Near Northfleet East	459.0	278.2	-180.8	-39	£1,656,756.0	£1,656,756.0	Cable	Construction
Land off Twinwood Road	115.4	78.5	-36.9	-32	£1,551,053.5	£1,551,053.5	Cable	Construction
Lodge Road to Carnaby Street CCTs 1 & 4	930.0	494.9	-435.1	-47	£3,444,975.0	£3,444,975.0	Cable	Construction
Newtown Work, Ashford TN24 0PN	351.6	308.3	-43.3	-12	£2,883,178.2	£2,883,178.2	Transformer	Construction
Long Rd 33/11kV – Replace 33kV Switchgear	129.5	115.1	-14.3	-11	£1,564,675.0	£2,545,404.0	Switchgear	Construction
Manton Lane PRY – Replace 11kV Switchgear	555.0	470.7	-84.3	-15	£1,764,220.0	£2,279,196.0	Switchgear	Construction
Maple Lodge STW, Denham Way, WD3 9SQ	3,234.7	2,715.0	-519.7	-16	£10,467,057.8	£3,855,378.0	Cable	Construction
Martham 33/11kV – Replace T2A & T2B	372.7	334.5	-38.2	-10	£0.0	£2,185,786.0	Transformer	Construction
Melbourn Science Park, Royston, SG8 6EE	332.8	164.5	-168.3	-51	£1,170,726.0	£1,270,092.6	Cable	Construction
Northern Arc Development	1,015.4	955.3	-60.1	-6	£24,972,503.1	£11,264,006.6	Transformer	Construction
Palmers Green	1,515.0	1,389.2	-125.8	-8	£2,585,965.0	£3,864,628.0	Switchgear	Construction
Peasenhall	432.8	391.0	-41.8	-10	£0.0	£2,986,707.0	Transformer	Construction
Ponders End 11kv Switchgear Replacement	276.8	277.9	1.1	0	£1,079,959.0	£1,719,419.0	Switchgear	Construction
Port of Sheerness	660.0	675.9	15.9	2	£3,938,276.5	£4,171,112.3	Transformer	Construction
Portsmouth Road	949.2	1,104.4	155.2	16	£4,588,180.4	£4,588,180.4	OHL	OHL
Power Court Road, LU1 3JJ (Eaton Valley Road New Conn)	1,125.9	95.9	-1,030.1	-91	£2,026,697.4	£1,197,003.8	Flooding	Construction
RAF Molesworth, Huntingdon	3,800.7	1,740.1	-2,060.6	-54	£10,237,780.8	£10,237,780.8	Cable	Construction
Redbridge – Perth Rd 33kV (Former Blackhurst Hill – Fairlop Rd Solid Cable Replacement)	2,549.7	1,761.6	-788.1	-31	£3,414,984.0	£7,938,257.0	Cable	Construction
Richborough Energy Park	137.5	115.5	-22.0	-16	£2,505,290.5	£2,659,879.3	Switchgear	Construction
Riverside Energy Park 107918	5,302.1	4,057.9	-1,244.2	-23	£2,338,772.0	£2,034,514.0	Switchgear	Construction
Ruxley 33-11kV Replace T1/T2	206.3	133.7	-72.6	-35	£2,139,375.0	£1,208,160.0	Transformer	Construction

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

Project	Concept Emissions (tCO_2e)	Developed Emissions (tCO_2e)	Difference between concept and developed design	Identified savings	Concept value	Developed value	Primary asset	Classification
Sealink, Friston	870.1	445.6	-424.5	-49	£1,246,414.4	£1,246,414.4	Cable	Construction
Sittingbourne Grid Replace 33kV Switchgear	491.8	297.3	-194.5	-40	£2,624,434.0	£5,267,169.0	Switchgear	Construction
SSH (G)DA3 8AH Horton Wood Off School Ln	39.9	35.9	-4.0	-10	£844,591.4	£1,494,066.6	Overhead tower line	OHL
Stonestreet Farm	1,026.5	877.1	-149.4	-15	£2,208,773.2	£2,208,773.2	Cable	Construction
Sydenham Park to Churchfields	2,220.3	1,579.3	-641.0	-29	£0.0	£7,165,750.0	Cable	Construction
Symmetry Park (Phase 3), Biggleswade	431.6	431.6	0.0	0	£1,692,896.9	£1,368,641.5	Cable/transformer	Construction
Taversham Primary	1,958.0	1,445.9	-512.1	-26	£6,411,546.0	£9,911,705.1	Cable	Construction
Teston Road	1,515.7	620.1	-895.5	-59	£2,315,978.0	£2,315,978.0	Cable	Construction
Thorpe Grid – Replace GT2B	272.4	390.8	118.4	43	£2,166,871.0	£2,166,871.0	Transformer	Construction
Tilbury 33kV to PLA Solid Cable Replacement	3,132.9	1,566.0	-1,567.0	-50	£1,729,521.0	£1,890,991.0	Cable	Construction
Town Farm Lane, Saxmundham IP17 2RG	5,409.1	797.0	-4,612.1	-85	£248,737.1	£417,411.9	Pole/switchgear	Construction
Tring Road	108.3	172.9	64.6	60	£1,615,216.1	£1,615,216.1	Overhead tower line	OHL
Tunbridge Wells Grid – GT1B-GT2B	1,006.3	768.2	-238.1	-24	£6,606,553.0	£6,606,553.0	Transformer	Construction
Tunbridge Wells Grid Transformer Replacement – 1A	400.7	378.6	-22.2	-6	£1,799,536.0	£3,290,296.0	Transformer	Construction
Uckfield Electric Forecourt	70.5	202.0	131.5	187	£196,517.4	£196,517.4	Cable	Construction
Waterbrook Park	3,477.8	2,334.1	-1,143.7	-33	£8,845,397.9	£8,845,397.9	Cable	Construction
Welwyn Grid	1,038.9	865.7	-173.2	-17	£3,225,296.0	£4,453,895.0	Switchgear	Construction
Welwyn Grid – Welwyn Central	1,044.8	527.5	-517.3	-50	£1,254,648.0	£1,444,100.0	Cable	Construction
Welwyn Grid Replace GT2A	387.5	483.3	95.8	25	£0.0	£3,480,742.0	Transformer	Construction
West London Growth (Gibbons Rd)	7,058.9	11,545.0	4,486.1	64	£41,386,602.7	£54,259,789.0	Cable	Construction
West London Growth (Kimberly Road) – Transformer Replacement	7,058.9	11,545.0	4,486.1	64	£41,386,602.7	£54,259,789.0	Cable	Construction
Wethersfield PRY 33/11kV – Replace 11kV Switchgear	292.1	232.7	-59.4	-20	£940,450.0	£1,494,014.0	Switchgear	Construction
Weyside Primary	1,774.5	1,271.0	-503.5	-28	£1,297,522.0	£1,297,522.0	Substation build	Construction
Wharf Road SS17 0EH	136.7	133.0	-3.6	-3	£611,833.4	£1,899,879.6	Switchgear	Construction
WIMB GT4B Replacement	374.1	234.3	-139.8	-37	£3,127,246.0	£3,331,742.0	Transformer	Construction
Wingham 33-11kV ITC	626.2	479.4	-146.7	-23	£2,443,574.0	£2,883,083.0	Transformer	Construction
Woodham Lane – Woodham North	1,415.1	1,083.5	-331.6	-23	£15,792,964.1	£15,792,964.1	Cable	Construction

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

Project	Concept Emissions (tCO_2e)	Developed Emissions (tCO_2e)	Difference between concept and developed design	Identified savings	Concept value	Developed value	Primary asset	Classification
Watford South – Rickmansworth FFC Circuits	579.4	400.9	-178.5	-31	£2,576,824.0	£2,865,776.0	Cable	Construction
Water Lane Tee Point-Hartspring FFC circuits	1,272.5	1,024.1	-248.4	-20	£2,808,204.0	£2,788,596.0	Cable	Construction
Brimsdown North to Cuffley 1 and 2	6,635.5	3,943.2	-2,692.3	-41	£65,000.0	£9,656,756.0	Cable	Construction
Kingsway Transfers to Bankside	2,258.3	2,223.2	-35.1	-2	£7,550,762.0	£7,550,762.0	Cable	Construction
TOTAL COMPLETED – 106	**152,581.1**	**125,015.3**	**-27,565.8**	**-18.1**	**£449,612,072.7**	**£554,457,160.1**		
TOTAL ALL PROJECTS – 167								

Embodied carbon – construction intensity metric (tCO_2e/£m)

Project	Concept Emissions (tCO_2e)	Developed Emissions (tCO_2e)	Concept value	Developed value	Concept Value (£m)	Developed Value (£m)	Construction intensity metric – Concept Design	Construction intensity metric – Developed Design	Primary asset	Classification
Austin Canons 132/33kV – Replace 33kV Switchgear	748.2	795.3	25,000.0	6,756,701.0	0.0	6.8	29,927.4	117.7	Switchgear	Construction
(NTR) Power Court Road, LU1 3JJ (Primary PSS Diversion)	2,511.1	2,581.1	7,106,174.0	9,488,165.0	7.1	9.5	353.4	272.0	Transformer	Construction
10 Aldermanbury	285.8	225.7	2,346,294.7	2,346,294.7	2.3	2.3	121.8	96.2	Switchgear	Construction
Adelaide St Primary – Replace T1 & T2	1,212.9	786.7	3,636,195.0	3,636,195.0	3.6	3.6	333.6	216.4	Transformer	Construction
Austin Canons Grid – Replace 33/11kV Switchgear	1,086.0	1,127.0	1,757,682.0	1,757,682.0	1.8	1.8	617.9	641.2	Flooding	Construction
AWRE Primary – Replace T1	220.9	236.8	2,032,050.4	2,032,050.4	2.0	2.0	108.7	116.5	Transformer	Construction
Bourn IDNO	431.0	398.7	5,137,061.8	5,137,061.8	5.1	5.1	83.9	77.6	Switchgear	Construction
Burwell Grid	1,253.1	1,069.3	5,564,900.0	5,919,008.0	5.6	5.9	225.2	180.7	Transformer	Construction
Cambridge Science Pk Rd CB4 0WA	2,409.6	2,731.5	8,408,980.3	8,408,980.3	8.4	8.4	286.6	324.8	Transformer	Construction
Cell Barnes	428.7	393.7	1,782,481.0	4,198,695.0	1.8	4.2	240.5	93.8	Switchgear	Construction
Central Welwyn 33/11kV – Replace T1/T3	620.3	630.0	1,992,753.5	3,028,006.0	2.0	3.0	311.3	208.1	Transformer	Construction
CERL – Replace 11kV Switchgear	595.9	517.4	1,955,094.0	1,955,094.0	2.0	2.0	304.8	264.6	Switchgear	Construction
CERL – Replace T1 & T2	383.7	401.8	2,386,464.9	2,386,464.9	2.4	2.4	160.8	168.4	Transformer	Construction
Chequers Primary – Replace T1 -T2 -T3	694.8	562.5	3,496,218.0	3,496,218.0	3.5	3.5	198.7	160.9	Transformer	Construction
Claygate PV 132kV	165.9	150.5	2,715,587.4	4,248,097.6	2.7	4.2	61.1	35.4	Transformer	Construction
Cold Harbour Lane	534.5	463.3	2,715,587.4	4,248,097.6	2.7	4.2	196.8	109.1	Transformer	Construction

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

Project	Concept Emissions (tCO_2e)	Developed Emissions (tCO_2e)	Concept value	Developed value	Concept Value (£m)	Developed Value (£m)	Construction intensity metric – Concept Design	Construction intensity metric – Developed Design	Primary asset	Classification
Crowlands Grid 33kV – Replace 33kV Switchgear	670.4	670.4	1,030,731.0	1,030,731.0	1.0	1.0	650.4	650.4	Switchgear	Construction
DRZ Lime Kilns	676.0	300.0	1,880,306.0	1,880,306.0	1.9	1.9	359.5	159.6	Switchgear	Construction
Eastfields EST	357.8	113.8	1,623,676.8	1,623,676.8	1.6	1.6	220.4	70.1	Switchgear	Construction
Epping 132/33kV – Replace 33kV Switchgear	476.8	500.3	25,000.0	1,766,623.0	0.0	1.8	19,072.0	283.2	Switchgear	Construction
EZW Forum Shopping Centre	199.9	127.1	1,226,046.0	1,226,046.0	1.2	1.2	163.0	103.7	Switchgear	Construction
Genome Campus	370.9	234.1	2,737,534.6	2,737,534.6	2.7	2.7	135.5	85.5	Switchgear	Construction
Grain Transformer Replacement	765.4	385.3	2,094,011.0	2,221,828.0	2.1	2.2	365.5	173.4	Transformer	Construction
Groton Primary	790.6	257.5	51,000.0	1,251,736.0	0.1	1.3	15,502.0	205.7	Switchgear	Construction
Guildford Grid GT1 & GT2 Replacement	4,350.9	3,542.6	6,557,270.0	6,557,270.0	6.6	6.6	663.5	540.3	Transformer	Construction
Hacheston PRY 33/11kV – Replace 11kV switchboard	32.3	30.4	474,721.0	1,291,206.0	0.5	1.3	68.1	23.5	Switchgear	Construction
Harrow North Grid – Replace GT1-GT2	656.9	942.5	4,585,947.0	4,585,947.0	4.6	4.6	143.2	205.5	Transformer	Construction
Hatfield Grid GT1 & GT2 Replacement	1,167.3	1,644.1	6,627,868.0	6,627,868.0	6.6	6.6	176.1	248.1	Transformer	Construction
HMP Standford Hill	1,641.90	1,416.00	1,525,319.71	3,198,145.13	1.53	3.20	1,076.43	442.8	Flooding	Construction
Honington Primary – Replace T1-T2	423.6	328.9	3,102,430.0	3,102,430.0	3.1	3.1	136.5	106.0	Transformer	Construction
Ilmer 33/11kV – Replace T1/T2	452.2	316.2	2,421,634.0	2,421,634.0	2.4	2.4	186.7	130.6	Transformer	Construction
Kings Lynn Grid – Replace GT1 & GT2	1,301.1	1,444.6	5,669,130.0	5,569,178.0	5.7	5.6	229.5	259.4	Transformer	Construction
Knowl Green Farm, CO10 7DF	73.7	51.8	2,514,705.2	2,023,402.3	2.5	2.0	29.3	25.6	Switchgear	Construction
Newtown Work, Ashford TN24 0PN	351.6	308.3	2,883,178.2	2,883,178.2	2.9	2.9	121.9	106.9	Transformer	Construction
Long Rd 33/11kV – Replace 33kV Switchgear	129.5	115.1	1,564,675.0	2,545,404.0	1.6	2.5	82.7	45.2	Switchgear	Construction
Manton Lane PRY – Replace 11kV Swgr	555.0	470.7	1,764,220.0	2,279,196.0	1.8	2.3	314.6	206.5	Switchgear	Construction
Martham 33/11kV – Replace T2A & T2B	372.7	334.5	2,185,786.0	2,185,786.0	2.2	2.2	170.5	153.0	Transformer	Construction
Northern Arc Development	1,015.4	955.3	24,972,503.1	11,264,006.6	25.0	11.3	40.7	84.8	Transformer	Construction
Palmers Green	1,515.0	1,389.2	2,585,965.0	3,864,628.0	2.6	3.9	585.8	359.5	Switchgear	Construction
Peasenhall	432.8	391.0	2,986,707.0	2,986,707.0	3.0	3.0	144.9	130.9	Transformer	Construction
Ponders End 11kv Switchgear Replacement	276.8	277.9	1,079,959.0	1,719,419.0	1.1	1.7	256.3	161.6	Switchgear	Construction
Port of Sheerness	660.0	675.9	3,938,276.5	4,171,112.3	3.9	4.2	167.6	162.0	Transformer	Construction
Power Court Road, LU1 3JJ (Eaton Valley Road New Conn)	1,125.9	95.9	2,026,697.4	1,197,003.8	2.0	1.2	555.5	80.1	Flooding	Construction

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

Project	Concept Emissions (tCO_2e)	Developed Emissions (tCO_2e)	Concept value	Developed value	Concept Value (£m)	Developed Value (£m)	Construction intensity metric – Concept Design	Construction intensity metric – Developed Design	Primary asset	Classification
Richborough Energy Park	137.5	115.5	2,505,290.5	2,659,879.3	2.5	2.7	54.9	43.4	Switchgear	Construction
Riverside Energy Park 107918	5,302.1	4,057.9	2,338,772.0	2,034,514.0	2.3	2.0	2,267.0	1,994.5	Switchgear	Construction
Ruxley 33-11kV – Replace T1/T2	206.3	133.7	2,139,375.0	1,208,160.0	2.1	1.2	96.4	110.7	Transformer	Construction
Sittingbourne Grid – Replace 33kV Switchgear	491.8	297.3	2,624,434.0	5,267,169.0	2.6	5.3	187.4	56.4	Switchgear	Construction
Thorpe Grid – Replace GT2B	272.4	390.8	2,166,871.0	2,166,871.0	2.2	2.2	125.7	180.3	Transformer	Construction
Town Farm Lane, Saxmundham IP17 2RG	5,409.1	797.0	248,737.1	417,411.9	0.2	0.4	21,746.2	1,909.3	Pole/switchgear	Construction
Tunbridge Wells Grid – GT1B-GT2B	1,006.3	768.2	6,606,553.0	6,606,553.0	6.6	6.6	152.3	116.3	Transformer	Construction
Tunbridge Wells Grid Transformer Replacement – 1A	400.7	378.6	1,799,536.0	3,290,296.0	1.8	3.3	222.7	115.1	Transformer	Construction
Welwyn Grid	1,038.9	865.7	3,225,296.0	4,453,895.0	3.2	4.5	322.1	194.4	Switchgear	Construction
Welwyn Grid – Replace GT2A	387.5	483.3	3,480,742.0	3,480,742.0	3.5	3.5	111.3	138.9	Transformer	Construction
Wethersfield PRY 33/11kV – Replace 11kV Switchgear	292.1	232.7	940,450.0	1,494,014.0	0.9	1.5	310.5	155.7	Switchgear	Construction
Weyside Primary	1,774.5	1,271.0	1,297,522.0	1,297,522.0	1.3	1.3	1,367.6	979.5	Substation build	Construction
Wharf Road SS17 0EH	136.7	133.0	611,833.4	1,899,879.6	0.6	1.9	223.4	70.0	Switchgear	Construction
WIMB GT4B Replacement	374.1	234.3	3,127,246.0	3,331,742.0	3.1	3.3	119.6	70.3	Transformer	Construction
Wingham 33-11kV ITC	626.2	479.4	2,443,574.0	2,883,083.0	2.4	2.9	256.2	166.3	Transformer	Construction
TOTAL – 58	**52,280.7**	**41,029.1**	**178,750,053.7**	**195,746,545.6**	**178.8**	**195.7**	**292.5**	**209.6**		

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

Embodied carbon – cables intensity metric (tCO_2e/km)

Project	Concept Emissions (tCO_2e)	Developed Emissions (tCO_2e)	Concept – cable length (m)	Developed – cable length (m)	Concept – cable length (km)	Developed – cable length (km)	OHL/cable intensity metric – Concept Design (tCO_2e/km)	OHL/cable intensity metric – Developed design (tCO_2e/km)	Primary asset	Classification
SMM(G) ME9 8QG School Lane Sittingbourne	40.2	35.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	121,864.3	108,909.1	OHL/cable	OHL
(G) TN12 9NP Marden Sheepwash, Kent	55.2	107.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	167,272.3	326,389.6	Overhead tower line	OHL
3 Bridges Local – Crawley Ind. Est. East 2 X 33kV FFC Replacement	1,270.4	857.9	14,400.0	14,400.0	14.4	14.4	88.2	59.6	Cable	Cable
Barnet – Whetstone	6,658.9	4,179.7	75,600.0	75,600.0	75.6	75.6	88.1	55.3	Cable	Cable
Beddington – Sutton 2 X 132kV FFC Replacement	2,469.4	1,906.9	20,400.0	20,400.0	20.4	20.4	121.0	93.5	Cable	Cable
Beddington to Sydenham Park 132kV FFC	6,815.3	5,384.1	57,600.0	48,330.0	57.6	48.3	118.3	111.4	Cable	Cable
Bury Grid – British Sugar 33kV Circuit Reinforcement	2,111.9	1,983.5	20,168.0	20,168.0	20.2	20.2	104.7	98.3	Cable	Cable
Coombelands	1,000.7	389.5	3,030.0	3,030.0	3.0	3.0	330.3	128.5	Cable	Cable
Crete Hall Road	1,457.6	852.8	15,620.0	13,370.0	15.6	13.4	93.3	63.8	Cable	Cable
Diversion – 33KV OHL – Wises Lane	882.2	378.1	10,200.0	10,200.0	10.2	10.2	86.5	37.1	Cable	Cable
Duke Street Enabling	1,517.6	1,009.1	18,000.0	18,000.0	18.0	18.0	84.3	56.1	Cable	Cable
EAU Bucks Sports & Social Club, Lower Road, HP22 5XB	3,962.7	2,599.6	34,400.0	35,600.0	34.4	35.6	115.2	73.0	Cable	Cable
Ebbsfleet Garden City	3,842.9	3,092.5	31,650.0	31,650.0	31.7	31.7	121.4	97.7	Cable	Cable
EBS (G) Fambridge Hall SS4 3LS (DG)	155.7	120.6	6.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	25,947.1	40,209.8	Overhead tower line	OHL
EH132 Extra Cambridge	6,266.3	5,734.1	55,380.7	55,380.7	55.4	55.4	113.1	103.5	Cable	Cable
EJL CM3 1PZ Great Leighs	1,210.7	833.0	6,000.0	5,850.0	6.0	5.9	201.8	142.4	Cable	Cable
EJL Colchester General Hospital, CO4 5JL	1,401.6	1,157.8	15,000.0	15,000.0	15.0	15.0	93.4	77.2	Cable	Cable
Fishersgate Grid – Brighton Local (No.2) 1 X 33kV FFC Replacement	1,672.9	1,153.7	19,200.0	19,200.0	19.2	19.2	87.1	60.1	Cable	Cable
Funthams Lane	374.5	327.3	3,960.0	3,960.0	4.0	4.0	94.6	82.7	Cable	Cable
Hill Farm (ANM) CM2 7TD	1,623.7	1,113.2	18,800.0	18,800.0	18.8	18.8	86.4	59.2	Cable/transformer/ switchgear	Cable
HMS Highpoint, Stradishall, Newmarket, CB8 9YG	1,004.0	465.2	6,015.0	5,412.9	6.0	5.4	166.9	85.9	Cable/transformer	Cable
Land Near Northfleet East	459.0	278.2	4,400.0	4,460.0	4.4	4.5	104.3	62.4	Cable	Cable
Land off Twinwood Road	115.4	78.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Cable	Cable
Lodge Road to Carnaby Street CCTs 1 & 4	930.0	494.9	7,800.0	7,800.0	7.8	7.8	119.2	63.4	Cable	Cable

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

Project	Concept Emissions (tCO_2e)	Developed Emissions (tCO_2e)	Concept – cable length (m)	Developed – cable length (m)	Concept – cable length (km)	Developed – cable length (km)	OHL/cable intensity metric – Concept Design (tCO_2e/km)	OHL/cable intensity metric – Developed design (tCO_2e/km)	Primary asset	Classification
Maple Lodge STW, Denham Way, WD3 9SQ	3,234.7	2,715.0	30,000.0	30,000.0	30.0	30.0	107.8	90.5	Cable	Cable
Melbourn Science Park, Royston, SG8 6EE	332.8	164.5	3,831.0	3,831.0	3.8	3.8	86.9	42.9	Cable	Cable
Portsmouth Road	949.2	1,104.4	5,412.6	5,472.6	5.4	5.5	175.4	201.8	OHL	OHL
RAF Molesworth, Huntingdon	3,800.7	1,740.1	40,400.0	40,400.0	40.4	40.4	94.1	43.1	Cable	Cable
Redbridge – Perth Rd 33kV (Former Blackhurst Hill – Fairlop Rd Solid Cable Replacement)	2,549.7	1,761.6	28,920.0	28,632.0	28.9	28.6	88.2	61.5	Cable	Cable
Sealink, Friston	870.1	445.6	10,110.0	10,110.0	10.1	10.1	86.1	44.1	Cable	Cable
SSH (G)DA3 8AH Horton Wood Off School Ln	39.9	35.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	133,047.7	108,909.1	Overhead tower line	OHL
Stonestreet Farm	1,026.5	877.1	7,010.0	7,010.0	7.0	7.0	146.4	125.1	Cable	Cable
Sydenham Park to Churchfields	2,220.3	1,579.3	24,840.0	27,000.0	24.8	27.0	89.4	58.5	Cable	Cable
Symmetry Park (Phase 3), Biggleswade	431.6	431.6	14,874.0	14,874.0	14.9	14.9	29.0	29.0	Cable/transformer	Cable
Taversham Primary	1,958.0	1,445.9	8,700.0	8,700.0	8.7	8.7	225.1	166.2	Cable	Cable
Teston Road	1,515.7	620.1	16,500.0	16,500.0	16.5	16.5	91.9	37.6	Cable	Cable
Tilbury 33kV to PLA Solid Cable Replacement	3,132.9	1,566.0	36,000.0	36,000.0	36.0	36.0	87.0	43.5	Cable	Cable
Tring Road	108.3	172.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	180,455.3	288,205.0	Overhead tower line	OHL
Uckfield Electric Forecourt	70.5	202.0	200.0	4,460.0	0.2	4.5	352.3	45.3	Cable	Cable
Waterbrook Park	3,477.8	2,334.1	35,400.0	32,700.0	35.4	32.7	98.2	71.4	Cable	Cable
Welwyn Grid – Welwyn Central	1,044.8	527.5	12,000.0	12,000.0	12.0	12.0	87.1	44.0	Cable	Cable
West London Growth (Gibbons Rd)	7,058.9	11,545.0	7,500.0	7,500.0	7.5	7.5	941.2	1,539.3	Cable	Cable
West London Growth (Kimberly Road) – Transformer Replacement	7,058.9	11,545.0	7,500.0	7,500.0	7.5	7.5	941.2	1,539.3	Cable	Cable
Woodham Lane – Woodham North	1,415.1	1,083.5	6,600.0	6,600.0	6.6	6.6	214.4	164.2	Cable	Cable
Watford South – Rickmansworth FFC Circuits	579.4	400.9	4,800.0	4,800.0	4.8	4.8	120.7	83.5	Cable	Cable
Water Lane Tee Point-Hartspring FFC Circuits	1,272.5	1,024.1	14,700.0	14,700.0	14.7	14.7	86.6	69.7	Cable	Cable
Brimsdown North to Cuffley 1 and 2	6,635.5	3,943.2	76,740.0	76,740.0	76.7	76.7	86.5	51.4	Cable	Cable
Kingsway Transfers to Bankside	2,258.3	2,223.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Cable	Cable
TOTAL – 48	**100,340.6**	**84,022.2**	**829,668.8**	**822,145.8**	**829.7**	**822.1**	**120.9**	**102.2**		

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

Scope 3 (Cat 1a,1b, 2 and 4) excluding losses

Scope 3 – Cat 1a, 1b, 2 and 4 (excluding losses) – combined reg and unreg	2018/19	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
tCO_2e	246,995.7	200,032.0	238,349.1	185,892.0
Spend	£852,543,432.3	£946,310,055.4	£1,165,036,751.0	£892,411,360.4
Intensity metric (tCO_2e/£m)	289.7	211.5	204.6	208.3
Difference to baseline		-40,694.0	-8,646.6	-61,103.7
% reduction from baseline		-17	-4	-25

Carbon action planning

Action planning suppliers	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
No. of key vendors	12	12	13	20	11
Carbon footprint of key vendors (tCO_2e)	33,579	42,473	43,120	52,134	47,023
% of Scope 3 (1a, 1b and 2) footprint (tCO_2e)	18	23	22	22	26

Sustainable Resource Use and Waste Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

Note: The below information is reported at an aggregate level.

UKPN

Waste Destination – Non-Hazardous/Non-Special	Units	2024/25	2025/26
Total waste produced directly by licensee	Tonnes	7,214.8	6,605.3
% reused/recycled	%	60.8	60.7
% energy from waste	%	34.8	36.0
% sent to landfill	%	4.4	2.8
% other	%	–	0.5
% of waste diverted from landfill (excluding compliance waste)	%	95.6	97.2

Waste Destination – Hazardous/Special	Units	2024/25	2025/26
Total waste produced directly by licensee	Tonnes	4,473.2	4,587.9
% reused/recycled	%	84.4	92.2
% energy from waste	%	15.4	7.3
% sent to landfill	%	0.2	0.4
% other	%	–	–
% of waste diverted from landfill (excluding compliance waste)	%	99.8	99.6

Waste Destination – Combined	Units	2024/25	2025/26
Total waste produced directly by licensee	Tonnes	11,687.9	11,193.2
% reused/recycled	%	69.8	73.6
% energy from waste	%	27.4	24.3
% sent to landfill	%	28.0	1.8
% other	%	–	0.3
% of waste diverted from landfill (excluding compliance waste)	%	97.2	98.2

Note: The below information is reported voluntarily at an aggregate level.

Streetworks

Waste Destination – Non-Hazardous/Non-Special	Units	2024/25	2025/26
Total waste produced directly by licensee	Tonnes	50,138.6	164,522.0
% reused/recycled	%	99.9	99.9
% energy from waste	%	–	–
% sent to landfill	%	–	–
% other	%	0.01	0.01
% of waste diverted from landfill (excluding compliance waste)	%	99.9	99.9

Visual Amenity

UKPN

Visual Amenity Scheme	Units	2024/25	2025/26
Removal of overhead lines (due to a visual amenity scheme)	km	4.4	4.3
No of amenity schemes	No.	1	4
Other (if applicable)		–	–

SPN

Visual Amenity Scheme – SPN	Units	2024/25	2025/26
Removal of overhead lines (due to a visual amenity scheme)	km	2.8	1.7
No. of Amenity Schemes	No.	1	2
Other (if applicable)		–	–

LPN

Visual Amenity Scheme	Units	2024/25	2025/26
Removal of overhead lines (due to a visual amenity scheme)	km	–	–
No. of Amenity Schemes	No.	–	–
Other (if applicable)		–	–

EPN

Visual Amenity Scheme – EPN	Units	2024/25	2025/26
Removal of overhead lines (due to a visual amenity scheme)	km	1.6	2.6
No. of Amenity Schemes	No.	–	2
Other (if applicable)		–	–

Noise Pollution

UKPN

Noise	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No of complaints received	No.	25	30
No of complaints leading to intervention	No.	–	1

SPN

Noise	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No of complaints received	No.	14	10
No of complaints leading to intervention	No.	–	1

LPN

Noise	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No of complaints received	No.	4	5
No of complaints leading to intervention	No.	–	–

EPN

Noise	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No of complaints received	No.	7	15
No of complaints leading to intervention	No.	–	–

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

UKPN

PCBs – pole-mounted transformers	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No. of assets PCB contaminated or statistically likely to be contaminated (i.e. no. remaining on PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of assets PCB negative or statistically likely to be negative (i.e. no. that can be removed from PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of asset replacements due to known or statistically likely PCB contamination	No.	835	192
No. of assets tested to confirm levels of PCB contamination	No.	154	3,634

PCBs – ground-mounted transformers	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No. of assets PCB contaminated or suspected to be contaminated (i.e. no. remaining on PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of assets PCB negative (i.e. no. that can be removed from PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of asset replacements due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	22	8
No. of assets remediated due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	–	–
No. of assets tested to confirm levels of PCB contamination	No.	1,915	1,272

PCBs – other assets	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No. of assets PCB contaminated or suspected to be contaminated (i.e. no. remaining on PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of assets PCB negative (i.e. no. that can be removed from PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of asset replacements due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	–	–
No. of assets remediated due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	–	–
No. of assets tested to confirm levels of PCB contamination	No.	–	–

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS)

LPN

PCBs – pole-mounted transformers	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No. of assets PCB contaminated or statistically likely to be contaminated (i.e. no. remaining on PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of assets PCB negative or statistically likely to be negative (i.e. no. that can be removed from PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of asset replacements due to known or statistically likely PCB contamination	No.	–	–
No. of assets tested to confirm levels of PCB contamination	No.	–	–

PCBs – ground-mounted transformers	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No. of assets PCB contaminated or suspected to be contaminated (i.e. no. remaining on PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of assets PCB negative (i.e. no. that can be removed from PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of asset replacements due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	19	–
No. of assets remediated due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	–	–
No. of assets tested to confirm levels of PCB contamination	No.	404	127

PCBs – other assets	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No. of assets PCB contaminated or suspected to be contaminated (i.e. no. remaining on PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of assets PCB negative (i.e. no. that can be removed from PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of asset replacements due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	–	–
No. of assets remediated due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	–	–
No. of assets tested to confirm levels of PCB contamination	No.	–	–

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS)

SPN

PCBs – pole-mounted transformers	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No. of assets PCB contaminated or statistically likely to be contaminated (i.e. no. remaining on PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of assets PCB negative or statistically likely to be negative (i.e. no. that can be removed from PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of asset replacements due to known or statistically likely PCB contamination	No.	199	50
No. of assets tested to confirm levels of PCB contamination	No.	154	1,069

PCBs – ground-mounted transformers	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No. of assets PCB contaminated or suspected to be contaminated (i.e. no. remaining on PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of assets PCB negative (i.e. no. that can be removed from PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of asset replacements due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	1	3
No. of assets remediated due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	–	–
No. of assets tested to confirm levels of PCB contamination	No.	169	267

PCBs – other assets	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No. of assets PCB contaminated or suspected to be contaminated (i.e. no. remaining on PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of assets PCB negative (i.e. no. that can be removed from PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of asset replacements due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	–	–
No. of assets remediated due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	–	–
No. of assets tested to confirm levels of PCB contamination	No.	–	–

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS)

EPN

PCBs – pole-mounted transformers	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No. of assets PCB contaminated or statistically likely to be contaminated (i.e. no. remaining on PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of assets PCB negative or statistically likely to be negative (i.e. no. that can be removed from PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of asset replacements due to known or statistically likely PCB contamination	No.	636	142
No. of assets tested to confirm levels of PCB contamination	No.	–	2,565

PCBs – ground-mounted transformers	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No. of assets PCB contaminated or suspected to be contaminated (i.e. no. remaining on PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of assets PCB negative (i.e. no. that can be removed from PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of asset replacements due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	2	5
No. of assets remediated due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	–	–
No. of assets tested to confirm levels of PCB contamination	No.	1,342	878

PCBs – other assets	Units	2024/25	2025/26
No. of assets PCB contaminated or suspected to be contaminated (i.e. no. remaining on PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of assets PCB negative (i.e. no. that can be removed from PCB register held with environmental regulator)	No.	–	–
No. of asset replacements due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	–	–
No. of assets remediated due to known or suspected PCB contamination	No.	–	–
No. of assets tested to confirm levels of PCB contamination	No.	–	–

Fluid Filled Cables

UKPN

FFCs	Units	2024/25	2025/26
FFC in service	km	2,246.8	2,203.5
Oil in service	Litres	7,010,850.9	6,921,495.5
Cable oil top up	Litres	190,143.0	217,096.0
Fluid used to top up cables as a percentage of volume in service	%	2.7	3.1
Removal of FFC	km	15.5	40.9
Leak reduction	Litres	3,129.8	12,652.2
Oil recovered	Litres	19,251.2	33,552.0

SPN

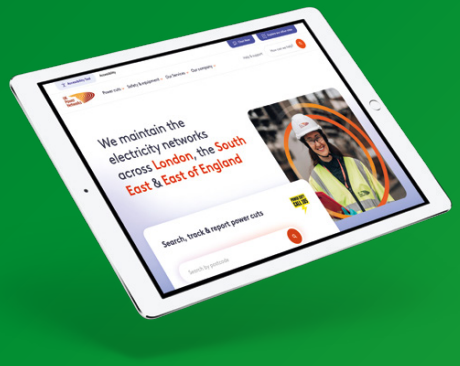
FFCs	Units	2024/25	2025/26
FFC in service	km	658.4	639.4
Oil in service	Litres	2,037,178.4	1,996,366.1
Cable oil top up	Litres	47,725.0	59,179.0
Fluid used to top up cables as a percentage of volume in service	%	2.3	3.0
Removal of FFC	km	–	18.5
Leak reduction	Litres	-2,191.0	6,606.0
Oil recovered	Litres	7,240.0	12,088.0

LPN

FFCs	Units	2024/25	2025/26
FFC in service	km	750.4	728.0
Oil in service	Litres	2,871,018.8	2,800,454.2
Cable oil top up	Litres	77,623.0	96,298.0
Fluid used to top up cables as a percentage of volume in service	%	2.7	3.4
Removal of FFC	km	12.4	19.3
Leak reduction	Litres	524.0	9,740.0
Oil recovered	Litres	3,195.0	12,130.0

EPN

FFCs	Units	2024/25	2025/26
FFC in service	km	838.0	836.1
Oil in service	Litres	2,102,653.7	2,124,675.2
Cable oil top up	Litres	64,795.0	61,619.0
Fluid used to top up cables as a percentage of volume in service	%	3.1	2.9
Removal of FFC	km	3.1	3.1
Leak reduction	Litres	4,796.8	-3,693.8
Oil recovered	Litres	8,816.2	9,334.0



A full list of our contact details can be found at:
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