

under the Securities Act of 1933 and may not be offered or sold in the United States unless in a transaction that is registered thereunder or exempt from the registration requirements thereof. No public offer has been or will be made in or into the United States.

Apart from these, no contract (other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business) has been entered into by us within the two years immediately preceding the date of this report which is, or may be, material; or which contains any provision under which any member of National Grid has any obligation or entitlement which is material to us at the date of this report.

Exchange controls

There are currently no UK laws, decrees or regulations that restrict the export or import of capital, including, but not limited to, foreign exchange control restrictions, or that affect the remittance of dividends, interest or other payments to non-UK resident holders of ordinary shares except as otherwise set out in "Taxation" below and except in respect of the governments of and/or certain citizens, residents or bodies of certain countries (described in applicable Bank of England Notices or European Union Council Regulations in force as at the date of this document).

Taxation

This section discusses certain US federal income tax and UK tax consequences of the ownership of ADSs and ordinary shares by certain beneficial holders thereof. This discussion applies to you only if you qualify for benefits under the income tax convention between the US and the UK (the "Tax Convention") and are a resident of the US for the purposes of the Tax Convention and are not resident or ordinarily resident in the UK for UK tax purposes at any material time (a "US Holder").

You generally will be entitled to benefits under the Tax Convention if you are:

- the beneficial owner of the ADSs or ordinary shares, as applicable, and of any dividends that you receive;
- an individual resident or citizen of the US, a US corporation, or a US partnership, estate, or trust (but only to the extent the income of the partnership, estate, or trust is subject to US taxation in the hands of a US resident person); and
- not also a resident of the UK for UK tax purposes.

If a US Holder holds ADSs or ordinary shares in connection with the conduct of business or the performance of personal services in the UK or otherwise in connection with a branch, agency or permanent establishment in the UK, then you will not be entitled to benefits under the Treaty. Special rules, including a limitation of benefits provision, apply in limited circumstances to ADSs or ordinary shares owned by an investment or holding company. This section does not discuss the treatment of holders described in the preceding two sentences.

This section does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to any particular investor. National Grid has assumed that you are familiar with the tax rules applicable to investments in securities generally and with any special rules to which you may be subject. In particular, the discussion deals only with investors that will beneficially hold ADSs or ordinary shares as capital assets and does not address the tax treatment of investors that are subject to special rules, such as banks, insurance companies, dealers in securities or currencies, partnerships or other entities classified as partnerships for US federal income tax purposes, persons that control (directly or indirectly) 10 percent or more of our voting stock, persons that elect mark-to-market treatment, persons that hold ADSs or ordinary shares as a position in a straddle, conversion transaction, synthetic security, or other integrated financial transaction, persons who are liable for the alternative minimum tax, and persons whose functional currency is not the US dollar.

The statements regarding US and UK tax laws and administrative practices set forth below are based on laws, treaties, judicial decisions and regulatory interpretations in effect on the date of this prospectus. These laws and practices are subject to change without notice, possibly with retrospective effect. In addition, the US statements set forth below are based on the representations of The Bank of New York Mellon as depositary (the "Depositary"). These statements assume that each obligation provided for in or otherwise contemplated by the deposit agreement entered into by and among National Grid Transco plc (now National Grid plc), the Depositary and the registered holders of ADRs pursuant to which ADSs have been issued dated as of 21 November 1995 and amended and restated as of 1 August 2005 and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms. Beneficial owners of ADSs who are residents or citizens of the US will be treated as the owners of the underlying ordinary shares for the purposes of the US Internal Revenue Code.

A US Holder should consult its own adviser as to the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares in light of its particular circumstances, including the effect of any state, local or other national laws.

Taxation of Dividends

Under the Tax Convention the UK is allowed to impose a 15% withholding tax on dividends paid to US shareholders controlling less than 10% of the voting capital of National Grid. The UK does not, however, currently impose a withholding tax on such dividends. If it were to impose such a tax, the treaty provides for an exemption from withholding taxes for dividends paid on shares held through a tax exempt pension fund, 401(k) plan or similar "pension scheme" as defined in the Tax Convention. The Tax Convention does not provide for refunds to be paid in respect of tax credits arising on dividends paid by UK resident companies. To obtain benefits under the Tax Convention, a US Holder must otherwise satisfy the requirements of the limitations on benefits article of the Tax Convention.

Cash distributions received by a US Holder with respect to its ADSs or ordinary shares generally will be treated as foreign source dividend income subject to US federal income taxation as ordinary income, to the extent paid out of National Grid's current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under US federal income tax principles. Subject to certain exceptions for short-term and hedged positions, the US dollar amount of dividends received by certain non-corporate US Holders with respect to ADSs or ordinary shares before January 1, 2013 will be subject to taxation at a maximum rate of 15% if the dividends are "qualified dividends." Dividends received with respect to ADSs or ordinary shares will be qualified dividends if National Grid (i) is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the US that the US Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has approved for purposes of the qualified dividend rules and (ii) was not, in the year prior to the year in which the dividend was paid, and is not, in the year in which the dividend is paid, a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC"). The Tax Convention has been approved for purposes of the qualified dividend rules. Based on National Grid's audited financial statements and relevant market and shareholder data, National Grid believes that it was not treated as a PFIC for US federal income tax purposes with respect to its taxable year ending March 31, 2010. In addition, based on its unaudited financial statements and its current expectations regarding the value and nature of its assets, the sources and nature of its income, and relevant market and shareholder data, National Grid does not anticipate becoming a PFIC for its taxable year ending March 31, 2011 or in the foreseeable future. Dividends paid by National Grid to corporate US Holders will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to corporations.

Taxation of Capital Gains

US Holders will not be liable for UK taxation on any capital gain realized on the disposal of ADSs or ordinary shares.

Sales or other taxable dispositions of ADSs or ordinary shares by a US Holder generally will give rise to US source capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the US dollar value of the amount realized on the disposition and the US Holder's US dollar basis in the shares or ADSs. Any such capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss, subject to taxation at reduced rates for non-corporate taxpayers, if the ordinary shares or ADSs were held for more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

UK Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax ("SDRT")

Transfers of ordinary shares – SDRT at the rate of 0.5% of the amount of value of the consideration will generally be payable on any agreement to transfer ordinary shares that is not completed by the execution of a duly stamped instrument of transfer to the transferee. Where an instrument of transfer is executed and duly stamped before the expiry of the period of six years beginning with the date on which the agreement is made, the SDRT liability will be cancelled, and, if a claim is made within the specified period, any SDRT which has been paid will be refunded. SDRT is due whether or not the agreement or transfer of such chargeable securities is made or carried out in the UK and whether or not any party to that agreement or transfer is a UK resident. Purchases of ordinary shares completed by execution of a stock transfer form will generally give rise to a liability to UK stamp duty at the rate of 0.5% (rounded up to the nearest £5) of the amount or value of the consideration. Paperless transfers under the CREST paperless settlement system will generally be liable to SDRT at the rate of 0.5%, and not stamp duty. SDRT is generally the liability of the purchaser and UK stamp duty is usually paid by the purchaser or transferee.