Module: Introduction

Page: Introduction

CC0.1

Introduction
Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

NRG Energy, Inc. is an integrated competitive power company, which produces, sells and delivers energy and energy products and services in major competitive power markets in the U.S. while positioning itself as a leader in the way residential, industrial and commercial consumers think about and use energy products and services. NRG has one of the nation's largest and most diverse competitive generation portfolios balanced with the nation's largest competitive retail energy business. NRG owns and operates approximately 50,000 MW of generation; engages in the trading of wholesale energy, capacity and related products; transacts in and trades fuel and transportation services; and directly sells energy, services, and innovative, sustainable products and services to retail customers under the names “NRG”, "Reliant" and other retail brand names owned by NRG.

NRG’s core businesses include wholesale conventional generation and B2B solutions, retail electricity including personal power solutions, contracted generation owned by NRG Yield, Inc. and all other renewable utility scale and distributed generation that is not otherwise owned by NRG Yield, Inc.

WHOLESALE POWER GENERATION
NRG's generation facilities are primarily located in the United States and comprise generation facilities across the merit order. The sale of capacity and power from baseload and intermediate generation facilities accounts for a majority of the company's generation revenues. In addition, NRG's generation portfolio provides the company with opportunities to capture additional revenues by selling power during periods of peak demand, offering capacity or similar products, and providing ancillary services to support system reliability. NRG also provides energy services including operations, maintenance, technical, development and asset management services to its own facilities and to external customers.

NRG RETAIL
NRG's retail business provides home energy and related services as well as personal power to consumers through various brands and channels across the U.S. In 2015, the retail business delivered approximately 43 TWhs and had approximately 2.77 million Recurring customers, plus approximately 624,000 discrete customers of products and services. The results of the Company's retail business make it the largest competitive retail energy provider in the U.S. and Texas, and one of the top six competitive retail energy providers in the East. NRG's retailers are recognized for exemplary customer service, innovative smart energy and technology product offerings and environmentally friendly solutions.

NRG RENEWABLES
NRG's renewables business consists primarily of NRG's wind and solar generation facilities that are not owned by NRG Yield, Inc. as well as NRG's business-to-business distributed solar business. The business-to-business distributed solar business targets strategic partnerships with local, regional, national and multinational companies and institutions to provide on-site and off-site renewable generation. As of December 31, 2015, approximately 1,884 MW of utility, C&I, and community renewable projects were in operation inclusive of those held both solely by NRG and in partnership with NRG Yield, Inc. In addition, the distributed solar business' backlog of contracted and awarded projects in the C&I market spans 16 discrete customer programs across 12 states, and includes clients such as Kaiser Permanente, Unilever, and Cisco.

NRG's Home Solar business provides installation and contract management services for residential solar customers, allowing customers to switch to solar energy in a simple and cost-efficient manner. The Home Solar business competes against traditional power generation and retail services as well as other solar installation businesses that may offer competitive pricing.

NRG YIELD
NRG Yield, Inc. is a publicly traded dividend growth-oriented company formed to serve as the primary vehicle through which NRG, supported by NRG Renew and NRG Business, owns, operates and acquires diversified contracted renewable and conventional generation and thermal infrastructure assets. NRG Yield, Inc.'s contracted generation portfolio collectively represents 4,438 MW as of December 31, 2015. ENRG Yield, Inc. also owns thermal infrastructure assets with an aggregate steam and chilled water capacity of 1,315 net MWt and electric generation capacity of 124 MW.

Certain matters discussed in this survey are forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Please see comments below in 'Further information' about forward-looking statements.

CC0.2

Reporting Year

Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.
The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.
We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.
Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed

Enter Periods that will be disclosed
Thu 01 Jan 2015 - Thu 31 Dec 2015

CC0.3

Country list configuration

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. If you are responding to the Electric Utilities module, this selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response.

Select country
United States of America
Australia
Turkey

CC0.4

Currency selection

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

USD($)

CC0.6

Modules

As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, electric utilities, companies with electric utility activities or assets, companies in the automobile or auto component manufacture sub-industries, companies in the oil and gas sub-industries, companies in the information technology and telecommunications sectors and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco industry group should complete supplementary questions in addition to the main questionnaire.

If you are in these sector groupings (according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)), the corresponding sector modules will not appear below but will automatically appear in the navigation bar when you save this page. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdp.net.
If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below. If you wish to view the questions first, please see https://www.cdp.net/en-US/Programmes/Pages/More-questionnaires.aspx.

Electrical

Further Information

Certain matters discussed in this survey are forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that are subject to risks and uncertainties. The factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements include those factors discussed herein, including those factors with respect to business strategy, potential risks and opportunities and financial statements or estimations associated with management decisions and/or analysis or other factors discussed in filings with the SEC by NRG Energy, Inc. and those of its subsidiaries that are registrants under the federal securities laws (hereinafter collectively referred to as “NRG”). Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this survey and to refer to filings made by NRG with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for further information. NRG does not undertake any obligation to publicly release any revision to its forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this survey.

Attachments

https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/62/13562/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC0.Introduction/NRG 2015 Sustainability Report_vFINAL.pdf

Module: Management

Page: CC1. Governance

CC1.1

Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your organization?

Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

CC1.1a

Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

NRG's president and CEO, Mauricio Gutierrez, has overall responsibility for the company's climate change strategy. Mr. Gutierrez is also on NRG's Board of Directors. From a policy perspective, David Hill, NRG's executive vice president (EVP) and General Council, is responsible for the development of NRG's climate change policy positions and coordination between policy and commercial initiatives.

CC1.2

Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

CC1.2a

Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Management group	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target	NRG has incentives to help meet goals and/or milestones such as adding renewable generation, developing CCS, the retail sale of smart energy solutions and renewable products and meeting project milestones in our repowering projects. Departments involved have monetary incentives to help achieve these goals as it relates to the achieving the company strategy.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Management group	Recognition (non-monetary)	Behaviour change related indicator	In our plant operations, recognition is given to management who encourage employees to recycle, volunteer and prioritize safety and wellness in their personal and professional lives. For environmental stewardship, the 'Green Glass' aware is awarded to the plant management who has demonstrated environmental sustainability above and beyond compliance.
Other:	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behaviour change related indicator	Compensation of NRG's power plant personnel is, in part, based on environmental key performance indicator (E-KPI) scores. Factors that affect the E-KPI are performance, environmental reporting and the econrg projects that can reduce GHGs in the community or plant. For example, the scores take into account the accuracy of continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) and whether a plant has complied with regulatory requirements such as the EPA's Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule (40 CFR Part 98). For more information about econrg, please see page 35 of the 2014 NRG Sustainability Report.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Efficiency project Behaviour change related indicator	Since 2014, NRG uses a social media app called 'InspireMe' which fosters healthy competition to encourage low-carbon and sustainable living. Employees that achieved the most points in a certain time period were awarded prizes such as cash 'points' to the NRG store and one employee was awarded the grand prize of an eco-vacation. More information can be found here: https://nrg.wespire.com/ Additionally, Green Mountain Energy, an NRG company, continues to offer a number of employee benefit programs that help employees lower their personal and the company's collective carbon footprint such as gift cards and cash payments to reward employees for using low-emission commuting options. Please visit: https://www.greenmountainenergy.com/our-story/sustainability/employee-sustainability-programs/

Further Information

Page: CC2. Strategy

CC2.1

Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

CC2.1a

Please provide further details on your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Six-monthly or more frequently	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	All	> 6 years	NRG evaluates the risks and opportunities such as: regulatory, commercial, financial, and physical risks and opportunities associated with climate change and the different impacts on NRG's wholesale and retail businesses. Risks are further discussed in Item 1A in the 2015 NRG 10-K. NRG calculates annual greenhouse gas emission inventories. Monitoring of risks and opportunities occurs on an ongoing basis by NRG's Financial Risk Management Committee. The frequency of reporting varies depending on the materiality and type of risk. Internally, the Financial Risk Management Committee meets quarterly to review existing risks and approve mitigation initiatives. NRG's executive team communicates risks and mitigation efforts to NRG's board of directors quarterly. Externally, NRG reports material risks to investors and stakeholders through quarterly earnings calls, quarterly SEC filings, the Carbon Disclosure Project surveys and annual sustainability reporting.

CC2.1b

Please describe how your risk and opportunity identification processes are applied at both company and asset level

Company level:
The EVP and General Counsel, VPs of Federal and Government Affairs and regional regulatory affairs team are responsible for assessing regulatory risks and opportunities at federal, regional and local agencies. NRG's President and CEO reports to the Board of Directors on any material risks. NRG's Head of Operations and SVP Environmental are responsible for identifying and mitigating environmental risks to operations. NRG's CRO reports to the CFO and monitors commercial risks to domestic revenues from commodity and electric power availability or pricing, carbon and emission trading, renewable energy credits. The President of NRG Retail identifies commercial opportunities and risks to all of NRG's retail businesses. The Financial Risk Management Committee manages reputational risks to NRG's brand and the Senior Director of Marketing manages reputational risk for affirmative marketing of our clean energy solutions. The Enterprise Risk Management process enables management to manage uncertainty to enhance or preserve enterprise value and facilitates the functional group's management of risk.

Asset level:
For our wholesale generation assets, risks and opportunities are identified at a regional level. Asset Management, Renewables, Development and Municipalities/Cooperatives groups are responsible for identifying risks and opportunities in their regions and directly report these risks to the CEO. Commercial Operations and Risk groups help by conducting sensitivity analyses to assess exposure from weather and other risks. Climate change risks to retail subsidiaries are assessed by the respective subsidiary presidents. Risks are monitored by the management teams of our retail subsidiaries and managed by the NRG's Financial Risk Management Committee.

CC2.1c

How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?

Materiality/priorities for generation: For the preparation of NRG’s financial statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), NRG applies both quantitative and qualitative materiality thresholds in accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin 99 in conjunction with the relevant accounting guidance under United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (US GAAP). To determine the magnitude of risks and/or opportunities, NRG conducts sensitivity analyses and modeling on an on-going basis. Materiality is assessed by the management teams of the individual retail subsidiaries. Climate change is considered a material risk to NRG operations as stated on pages 40 and 47 of NRG's 2015 10-K.

CC2.1d

Please explain why you do not have a process in place for assessing and managing risks and opportunities from climate change, and whether you plan to introduce such a process in future

Main reason for not having a process	Do you plan to introduce a process?	Comment

CC2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

CC2.2a

Please describe the process of how climate change is integrated into your business strategy and any outcomes of this process

i. NRG's vision is to create a sustainable energy future by safely providing reliable, cleaner power that enhances peoples' lives and delivers value to our stakeholders . In 2013 a CEO-led executive Sustainability Steering Committee was created to inform and influence this strategy. This steering committee meets at least once a year and presents to the Board. From a strategic growth perspective, climate change is integrated through our three-part strategy. Each component of our strategy is intended to create customer and shareholder value in an increasingly sustainable manner, with the goal of both decreasing emissions and reducing the risks associated with climate change. The Enterprise Risk Management process enables us to manage uncertainty to enhance or preserve enterprise value. Enterprise Risk Management facilitates the functional group's management of risk, including climate change.

ii. NRG's strategy addresses long and short term risks and opportunities and aims to reduce the company's own GHG risks and those of its customers. NRG has 3 major business platforms to achieve this vision. 1) Deploying renewable or low carbon energy solutions across the entire value chain of the power sector. 2) Adding clean energy solutions for our residential and business customers, which will save money, increase reliability and resiliency, and improve their own carbon footprints. 3) Focusing on modernizing our generation fleet in a manner that reduces CO2 emissions by repowering or repurposing older, less efficient power plants and increasing the share of our fleet represented by renewable and efficient gas generation.

iii. We believe carbon is one of the biggest sources of risk in our portfolio. We already pay for carbon emissions under RGGI and AB32 and carbon taxes are a growing possibility. Other physical risks include sea level rise and extreme weather events which can affect the productivity of our power generating assets as well as customer demand.

iv. In the short-term, NRG is completing construction on its LEED Platinum certified 130,000 sqft headquarters scheduled to open Q2 2016. The headquarters will contain a variety of distributed green energy technologies, including rooftop PV, rooftop solar thermal units, a high-efficient combined heat & power unit, an advanced battery system, LED lighting, a path breaking microgrid control system, among other technologies. The building will generate the majority of its power onsite via zero- or low-carbon resources, purchasing only 10%-15% of its power from the local grid. For more information about NRG's sustainable HQ, please see: http://www.nrg.com/news/sustainable-headquarters.

v. In the long term, we believe that the American energy industry is going to be increasingly impacted by the long-term societal trend towards sustainable forms of energy that have low or no GHG emissions, at both the utility scale and smaller distributed energy resource level. To meet this trend, NRG has focused its growth strategy on building new efficient gas units, converting coal units to gas and renewables, particularly solar development; customer-facing energy products and services including smart grid services, nationwide retail green electricity and unique retail sales channels involving loyalty and affinity programs; and construction of other forms of on-site clean power generation. In the short term, our strategy is designed to mitigate risks, including climate risks, where economically feasible by 1) adding renewables such as solar, 2) acquiring or developing cleaner gas plants, 3) developing carbon capture and sequestration, 4) investing in environmental

controls and other improvements in only our more efficient, most commercially promising coal plants, while retiring our least efficient ones, and 5) operating our plants safely and efficiently to reduce emissions.

Climate change has factored into NRG’s short and long term strategies. Providing customers with low carbon energy solutions helps in the challenge to mitigate climate change while reducing our commercial risk. In the long term, NRG has recognized the need to contribute to significant reductions in CO2 emissions through our three-part strategy. NRG's short and long term strategies help mitigate potential climate change risks from GHG regulations while also positioning the company to capitalize on opportunities and a growing demand for clean energy solutions.

NRG's long-term strategy also involves providing clean energy solutions for large and small retail customers’ energy needs, which will reduce their carbon footprints. NRG set science-based goals that remain some of the industry's most aggressive and substantive--and NRG remains committed to executing against our goals to reduce carbon emissions from a 2014 baseline by 50% by 2030 and 90% by 2050

vi. Our short and long term strategies will help NRG profitably reduce its carbon intensity. Adding clean energy sources, products, and technologies to our portfolio and having the retail support to sell power in diverse energy markets gives NRG the competitive advantage in providing customers sustainable energy solutions. As increasingly stringent regulations or a carbon price are placed on the industry, we will be better positioned for low-cost compliance and have competitively advantaged clean energy products and services

CC2.2b

Please explain why climate change is not integrated into your business strategy

CC2.2c

Does your company use an internal price of carbon?

Yes

CC2.2d

Please provide details and examples of how your company uses an internal price of carbon

i) Scope 1, 2 & 3 are considered in this scenario analysis although the majority of NRG's footprint is Scope 1 from our power generating facilities.

ii) NRG conducts scenario analysis that includes carbon pricing as part of our prudent financial risk assessment. In this sense, current and potential carbon pricing is embedded into management decision-making processes. NRG's business strategy addresses long and short term risks and opportunities and aims to reduce the company's own GHG risks and those of its customers. In the long term, we believe that the American energy industry is going to be increasingly impacted by the long-term societal trend towards sustainable forms of energy that have low or no GHG emissions, at both the utility scale and smaller distributed energy resource level. To meet this trend, NRG has focused its growth strategy on renewables, particularly solar development; electric vehicle ecosystems; customer-facing energy products and services including smart grid services, nationwide retail green electricity and unique retail sales channels involving loyalty and affinity programs; and construction of other forms of on-site clean power generation. In the short term, our strategy is designed to mitigate risks including climate risks by 1) adding renewables such as solar, 2) acquiring or developing cleaner gas plants, 3) developing carbon capture and sequestration, 4) investing in environmental controls and other improvements in only our more efficient, most commercially promising coal plants, while retiring our least efficient ones, and 5) operating our plants safely and efficiently to reduce emissions.

iii)The price of carbon used in these analyses is confidential

iv) NRG operates in the United States. This price varies given political administrations and proposed legislation as well as the fluctuating price of oil and natural gas.

v) The price of carbon is determined by Commercial Operations.

vi) One example of how carbon pricing affects investment decisions is the shift toward investment in renewables and carbon capture technologies.

CC2.3

Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate change through any of the following? (tick all that apply)

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations
Funding research organizations

CC2.3a

On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Clean energy generation	Support	NRG has engaged by meeting directly with policymakers in Washington and indirectly through groups such as the National Climate Coalition, the Electric Power Supply Association, and various informal organizations. NRG collaborates where possible with major environmental groups on clean energy and climate solutions. (NRDC, EDF, TNC, NWF).	NRG supports meaningful Congressional and regulatory actions to mitigate GHG emissions, and supports policies that foment the development and deployment of competitive low-carbon power generation technologies. To this end, NRG has actively engaged in EPA GHG rule development by working with other companies, the EPA and states to develop appropriate frameworks for use under section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. Previously, NRG supported climate change legislation and incentives for clean energy solutions. NRG also engages with local and national environmental groups to seek feedback on new business initiatives and collaborate on ways to work together for the environment, such as through exclusive renewable energy product offerings for members.
Other: GHG Regulation	Support	NRG has engaged by meeting directly with policymakers in Washington and indirectly through groups such as the Electrification Coalition, which supports policies promoting electric vehicles; the Business and Environment Leadership Council (BELC), the Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA), the American Council on Renewable Energy (ACORE), the Renewable Energy Markets Association, and the US Partnership for Renewable Energy Finance (USPREF). Green Mountain Energy continues to support the future of clean energy and the smart grid as a sponsor and active participant in the nationally acclaimed Pecan Street Project. Pecan Street Inc. is a research and development organization focused on developing and testing advanced technology, business model and customer behavior surrounding advanced energy management systems.	NRG believes in straightforward and innovation-driving policies to support competitive clean energy generation. NRG is an active thought leader on policies aimed at supporting both utility-scale renewables and customer-facing, distributed energy technologies like rooftop solar. NRG recognizes the benefits afforded by policies like the investment tax credit, retail net energy metering

CC2.3b

Are you on the Board of any trade associations or provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

CC2.3c

Please enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA)	Consistent	The SEIA's mission is to ensure continued incentives for the deployment of solar technologies coupled with effective regulation of GHGs from existing power plants under Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. For more information please go to http://www.seia.org/	NRG participates in meetings and conferences with trade groups and organizations similar to SEIA and EPGA and engage in dialogue on policy solutions. NRG works through SEIA to generate support for government incentives, mandates and procurements that help grow the solar energy market.
Electric Power Supply Association (EPSA)	Consistent	EPSA members support policies that give all suppliers an equal opportunity to compete and give all customers an equal opportunity to reap the benefits of competition. For more information, please go to http://www.epsa.org/about/.	NRG participates in meetings and conferences with trade groups and organizations similar to SEIA and EPGA to engage in dialogue on policy solutions.
Climate Action Reserve (CAR)	Consistent	CAR's mission is to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by pioneering credible market-based policies and solutions. (http://www.climateactionreserve.org/about-us/mission/).	NRG participates in meetings and conferences with trade groups and organizations to engage in dialogue on policy solutions.

CC2.3d

Do you publicly disclose a list of all the research organizations that you fund?

Yes

CC2.3e

Please provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake

CC2.3f

What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

The development of all significant policy positions are coordinated through appropriate senior management. ensuring overall consistency with NRG’s climate change management strategy. All NRG's policy positions that are published or disclosed go through a consistent review process involving NRG's Investor Relations, Legal, Marketing and Communication teams.

CC2.3g

Please explain why you do not engage with policy makers

Further Information

Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives

CC3.1

Did you have an emissions reduction or renewable energy consumption or production target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

Absolute target

CC3.1a

Please provide details of your absolute target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
Abs1	Scope 1+2 (location-based)+3 (upstream)	100%	50%	2014	104000000	2030	Yes	The scope of NRG's Science based Target is for US emissions only. The base year number has been rounded up to 104,000,000. NRG's science-based target is to reduce cumulative Scope 1,2, and 3 by 50% by 2030 and 90% by 2050.
Abs2	Scope 1+2 (location-based)+3 (upstream)	100%	90%	2014	104000000	2050	Yes	The scope of NRG's Science based Target is for US emissions only. The base year number has been rounded up to 104,000,000. NRG's science-based target is to reduce cumulative Scope 1,2, and 3 by 50% by 2030 and 90% by 2050.
Abs3	Scope 1+2 (location-based)+3 (upstream)	100%	0%	2015	2150	2015	No, but we are reporting another target which is science-based	Green Mountain Energy has annually measured and offset 100% of its corporate greenhouse gas emissions since 2004. Green Mountain's absolute CO2e emissions declined by 1.5% from 2014 to 2015. Per CDP's guidelines, emission reductions from offset purchases should be excluded, which is why 0% reduction is reported. Scope 3 includes business travel and employee commuting.

CC3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions covered by target	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment

CC3.1c

Please also indicate what change in absolute emissions this intensity target reflects

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comment

CC3.1d

Please provide details of your renewable energy consumption and/or production target

ID	Energy types covered by target	Base year	Base year energy for energy type covered (MWh)	% renewable energy in base year	Target year	% renewable energy in target year	Comment

CC3.1e

For all of your targets, please provide details on the progress made in the reporting year

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions or renewable energy)	Comment

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions or renewable energy)	Comment
Abs1	7%	16%	From 2014 to 2015 NRG reduced emissions by approximately 17,000,000 tonnes. (104,000,000-87,000,000)/104,000,000=.163
Abs2	3%	16%	From 2014 to 2015 NRG reduced emissions by approximately 17,000,000 tonnes. (104,000,000-87,000,000)/104,000,000=.163
Abs3	100%	0%	Green Mountain reduced its footprint by 1.5% during 2015. Per CDP's Guidelines, emissions reductions from offset purchases are excluded, which is why 0% reduction is reported.

CC3.1f

Please explain (i) why you do not have a target; and (ii) forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years

CC3.2

Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

CC3.2a

Please provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
Company-wide	NRG's products and services provide customers with choices for cleaner electricity, systems to track and reduce use and smart energy management products. Our retail operations offer consumers the choice to be sustainable in their energy use. For instance, Reliant offers e-Sense smart energy solutions, which allow customers to receive detailed information about their energy use. This information allows consumers to more efficiently manage their energy use. Green Mountain Energy example: Choosing cleaner energy and carbon offset products helps the environment by avoiding CO2 emissions associated with electricity made by fossil fuels and investing in projects that reduce CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. We only count the avoided CO2 emissions attributable to "new" renewable energy facilities as defined by the Center for Resource Solutions (CRS) as part of the Green-e Energy National Standard. CRS defines "new" facilities as those that began operation or were	Avoided emissions	Other: EPA GHG Accounting	3%	More than 10% but less than or equal to 20%	NRG Renew and Home Solar totaled 506 million in total operating revenues in 2015. 506/14,674=.034 Additionally, NRG's Station A continues to focus on forward-thinking distributed, controllable clean energy solutions for customers and utilities, working directly and in collaboration with other business units across the NRG as well as third party technology providers. Station A continues to operate at the current location at the retired Potrero Hill plant site in San Francisco as part of NRG. More information can be found here: http://www.stationa.com/

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
	repowered within the past 15 years (e.g., 2000 for 2014 sales, 2001 for 2015 sales). The energy generated by these new facilities displaces the need for an equivalent amount of energy from fossil fuel-powered facilities, thereby avoiding the CO2 emissions that would have been created in the absence of the renewable energy generation. Over the past 17+ years, our customers collectively have avoided 37.7 billion pounds of CO2 by choosing cleaner electricity and carbon offset products Methodology: Green Mountain is an office-based corporate entity. Because Green Mountain does not own any generation assets, the operational control approach was chosen for reporting emissions data from direct and indirect sources. Please see GMEC Inventory Management Plan for more information about emissions calculation.					
Group of products	GOAL ZERO Corporation develops and offers portable solar power systems. The company provides batteries, power packs, and	Low carbon product	Other: EPA GHG Accounting		More than 10% but less than or equal to	

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
	generators; solar panels; small and large solar kits; lanterns, flashlights, and more; speakers, cables, tripods, light cords and adapters, and inverters and trickle chargers; and apparel. Its products are used in power phones, head lamps, power tablets, laptops, cameras, refrigerators, TVs, and more. The company offers products online. It serves customers worldwide. The company was founded in 2009 and is based in Bluffdale, Utah. As of September 16, 2014, GOAL ZERO Corporation operates as a subsidiary of NRG Energy, Inc.				20%	
Company-wide	NRG is one of the largest solar power developers and owner-operators in the United States, having demonstrated the ability to develop, construct and finance a full range of solar energy solutions for utilities, schools, municipalities, and commercial businesses.	Avoided emissions	Other: Proprietary	3%	Less than or equal to 10%	

CC3.3

Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year (this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases)

Yes

CC3.3a

Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	55	2000
To be implemented*	35	1000
Implementation commenced*	25	1000
Implemented*	15	800
Not to be implemented	0	0

CC3.3b

For those initiatives implemented in the reporting year, please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Low carbon energy installation	Within NRG's flagship environmental program econrg, 94 projects were aimed at reducing the consumption of natural resources and included installing electric vehicle charging stations, purchasing/ leasing electric vehicles, recycling electronic waste, installing solar lighting and replacing lamps with high efficiency lighting	100	Scope 2 (location-based) Scope 2 (market-based) Scope 3	Voluntary	2000	5000	1-3 years	1-2 years	Annual monetary savings and investments required are not representative of all projects. Each initiative is unique to the plant or office and savings/investment varies. The values reported are illustrative.
Behavioral change	In January 2015, we introduced a web-based platform that inspires and encourages employees to take steps toward a more sustainable lifestyle. To kick off the program, we gave employees a set of reusable bamboo utensils and a chance to win $5,000 toward an eco-friendly vacation. To date, we've taken 81,472 employee actions – everything from practicing "Meatless Monday" to getting a quote for residential solar. These		Scope 2 (market-based) Scope 3	Voluntary	5000	40000	1-3 years	1-2 years	Annual monetary savings not representative of all projects. The investment required is the upfront cost for the software platform WeSpire.

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	actions' collective impact is equal to avoiding 286,000 pounds of CO2, which is like taking 27 cars off the road for a year.								
Low carbon energy purchase	At our Bowline Generating Station in New York, 112 metal halide light fixtures were replaced with LED fixtures. The new fixtures will save 587,059 kWh a year and reduce lighting costs by $70,000 annually.	415	Scope 2 (location-based) Scope 2 (market-based)	Voluntary	1200	70000	1-3 years	3-5 years	
Energy efficiency: Building fabric	The new NRG Princeton, New Jersey headquarters building will feature a smart micro-grid that will power the entire campus by generating clean and efficient energy on-site. The energy will be provided by a 400kW combined heat and power (CHP) plant and solar installations totaling 800kW. The CHP plant will not only power one-third of the building, but also offers hot water and air conditioning to the 130,000 sq. ft. campus. The solar installations will cover the		Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary			1-3 years	6-10 years	The completion of the new NRG Headquarters is estimated for Summer of 2016.

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	roof, parking canopies and two custom pergolas, with the roof array being a one of-a-kind structure built to capture 12,000 gallons of rainwater that will be recycled for all of the building's plumbing needs.								

CC3.3c

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for low carbon product R&D	GOAL ZERO example: NRG owned company, Goal Zero offers portable solar power products. Low-carbon product R&D are a key part of Goal Zero's business model. Since 2007, Goal Zero has developed and provided portable equipment to help people all over the world get the power they need. Giving to programs like TIFIE and Share the Sun, the company has set up projects that light villages and create sustainable power systems in local communities. Customers can donate a portion of each sale to these projects, and Goal Zero employees join together to offer hands-on support. In 2015, Goal Zero reached 600,000 customers worldwide, providing portable solar products that allow people to go anywhere regardless of battery life. New products included the Lighthouse Mini Lantern, which brought home a "Best in Show" award at the Outdoor Retailer Summer Market 2015.
Employee engagement	In January 2015, we introduced a web-based platform that inspires and encourages employees to take steps toward a more sustainable lifestyle. To date, we've taken 81,472 employee actions – everything from practicing "Meatless Monday" to getting a

Method	Comment
	quote for residential solar. These actions' collective impact is equal to avoiding 286,000 pounds of CO2, which is like taking 27 cars off the road for a year. Internal communications around Earth Day encourage Employees to reduce their environmental footprint in a variety of ways.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	NRG offers incentives to employees to purchase products that reduce GHG emissions. There is a rebate offered for purchase of electric vehicles as well as a reduction on the price of the Nest thermostat. Green Mountain Energy has a comprehensive employee engagement program designed to provide employees with options for understanding and taking action to reduce their environmental impact—at work and at home. Program offerings include discounts on renewable energy products, residential solar installations, carbon offsets, and outdoor recreation programs; an employee green team that organizes environmental events and updates internal environmental policies and practices; an incentive-based Green Commuter Program; an office farm food delivery program; and the ability to contribute to environmental non-profits and the Green Mountain EnergyTM Sun ClubTM through pay check deductions. Please visit the GME website for more detail: http://www.greenmountainenergy.com/our-story/sustainability/employee-sustainability-programs/ Additionally, NRG Employees receive a discount when purchasing portable solar products from Goal Zero.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	NRG has a dedicated budget for environmental employee incentive program and an all-volunteer employee green team to organize educational and volunteer events and improvements to environmental impacts, including emissions-reduction, policies and practices.

CC3.3d

If you do not have any emissions reduction initiatives, please explain why not

Further Information

Attachments

https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/62/13562/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC3.TargetsandInitiatives/Green Mountain Energy Inventory Management Plan_20160527.doc
https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/62/13562/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC3.TargetsandInitiatives/F_579994_15_NRG_Energy_SustainabilityAttestationReport.pdf
https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/62/13562/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC3.TargetsandInitiatives/NRG GHG Report Statement 2016_final draft 5-27.pdf

Page: CC4. Communication

CC4.1

Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s)

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
In voluntary communications	Complete	4-5	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/62/13562/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/2015_NRG_Sustainability_Report.pdf	
In mainstream reports (including an integrated report) but have not used the CDSB Framework	Complete	31-50	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/62/13562/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/NRG 10-K -- 2.29.16.pdf	

Further Information

Module: Risks and Opportunities

Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks

CC5.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Risks driven by changes in regulation
Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters
Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC5.1a

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in regulation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
General environmental regulations, including planning	As a member of a highly regulated industry NRG is directly affected by environmental regulations on power generating assets. This includes risks driven by laws, taxation, or disclosure standards, whether focused directly on GHGs or on other issues that affect GHG emissions. For example NRG has actively engaged in EPA GHG rule development by working with other companies, the	Other: Additional permitting required for future projects	Unknown	Direct	Likely	Medium	For example, In 2015 NRG paid approximately $26,000 in Notices Of Violation (NOV). This could potentially increase as regulations expand.	NRG's departments of Government Affairs, Regulatory Affairs, Legal, Strategy, Commercial Operations & Sustainability constantly work with stakeholders to analyze and assess opportunities with legislation. NRG supports meaningful Congressional and regulatory actions to mitigate GHG emissions, and supports policies that foment the development and deployment of competitive low-carbon power generation technologies. To this end, NRG has actively engaged in EPA GHG rule development by working with other companies, the EPA and states to develop appropriate frameworks for use under section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. Previously, NRG supported climate change legislation and incentives for clean	There are approximately 15 full time employees that work on managing regulatory risks.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	EPA and states to develop appropriate frameworks for use under section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act.							energy solutions. NRG also engages with local and national environmental groups to determine if there is an opportunity to collaborate on ways to work together for the environment.	
Cap and trade schemes	NRG operates generating units in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, and New York that are subject to RGGI, which is a regional cap and trade system. The same holds true for the California Cap and Trade scheme. In 2013, each of these RGGI states finalized a rule that reduced and will continue to reduce the number of allowances,	Other: Financial impact from cap and trade requirements	Unknown	Direct	Likely	Unknown	The potential financial risks or opportunities are not able to be calculated at this time	NRG's departments of Government Affairs, Regulatory Affairs, Legal, Strategy, Commercial Operations & Sustainability constantly work with stakeholders to assess opportunities with legislation. These departments also work with Asset Management, Renewables, Development and Municipalities/Cooperatives groups and Legal Counsel to assess the risks and opportunities.	There are approximately 50 full time employees dedicated to managing cap and trade schemes.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	which NRG believes will increase the price of each allowance. These new rules could impact NRG's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.								
Emission reporting obligations	Emission reporting regulations require NRG resources and impact policies and procedures for our license to operate. In response to the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (EPA issued the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule (40 CFR Part 98) which requires reporting of greenhouse	Other: Compliance requirements for reporting and recordkeeping	Unknown	Direct	Likely	Low	For example, in 2015 NRG paid approximately $50,000 to have its emissions inventory assured according to these accounting standards. This cost could potentially increase as emissions calculations become more complex and stakeholder	NRG operations are monitored each month through our environmental key performance indicator (EKPI), which measures a number of leading and lagging parameters such as notices of violation (NOVs), reportable spills and compliance with laws. The SVP of Environment works with the Director of Environment to oversee the team responsible for emissions reporting obligations. There is an Emissions Inventory Accounting Protocol that is updated annually. Plants submit emissions data directly to the EPA and then the emissions	There are over 50 environmental emissions managers across the fleet that are responsible for entering emissions data directly to the EPA and complying with audits. There are also approximately 2 full time employees at the corporate level

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	gas (GHG) data and other relevant information from large sources and suppliers in the United States.						demand for verification increases. Additionally, as NRG's power generating assets diversify (distributed generation, co-generation, wind, solar, etc.) there will be additional calculation protocol training needed for emissions managers.	managers pull that data from the EPA database to report additional information to voluntary reporting institutions.	responsible for NRG's annual emission inventory. .
Uncertainty surrounding new regulation	NRG intends to grow its renewable energy portfolio significantly in the next 10 years. It is a critical part of our sustainability and business strategy. Lack of regulation or	Reduced demand for goods/services	Unknown	Direct	About as likely as not	Medium	NRG could lose, or not attract, customers if there is uncertainty around the carbon avoidance benefit. This potential financial impact would	NRG evaluates the risks and opportunities such as: regulatory, commercial, financial, and physical risks and opportunities associated with climate change and the different impacts on NRG's wholesale and retail businesses. Monitoring of risks and opportunities occurs on an ongoing basis by NRG's Financial Risk	The cost is integrated into existing operational budgets.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	legislation could damage the customer's perceived value of green power products by removing associated carbon benefits.						vary depending on the scale and scope of the energy project.	Management Committee. The frequency of reporting varies depending on the materiality and type of risk. Internally, the Financial Risk Management Committee meets at least quarterly to review existing risks and approve mitigation initiatives. NRG's executive team communicates risks and mitigation efforts to NRG's board of directors at least quarterly.	

CC5.1b

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	Hazards customary to the power production industry	Other: Reduction/disruption in production capacity in the event of reduced	Unknown	Direct	Likely	Medium	Financial implications vary depending on the	NRG evaluates the risks and opportunities such as: regulatory, commercial, financial, and physical risks and opportunities	The cost of management is integrated into operational

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	include the potential for unusual weather conditions, which could affect fuel pricing and availability or critical plant assets. To the extent that climate change contributes to the frequency or intensity of weather related events, NRG’s operations and planning process could be impacted. In addition, the availability of hydropower impacts power market prices and reliability, meaning, extreme weather	hydro supply.					weather event and geographical location.	associated with climate change and the different impacts on NRG’s wholesale and retail businesses. Monitoring of risks and opportunities occurs on an ongoing basis by NRG's Financial Risk Management Committee. The frequency of reporting varies depending on the materiality and type of risk. Internally, the Financial Risk Management Committee meets at least quarterly to review existing risks and approve mitigation initiatives. NRG's executive team communicates risks and mitigation efforts to NRG's board of directors at least quarterly.	costs.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	could have power market impacts.								
Sea level rise	NRG power plants that are cooled by water need to be near a water source. Certain plants or development projects could be impacted if they are in high risk locations.	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	Unknown	Direct	More likely than not	Low	Financial implications depend on the location of the power generating station.	Risks and opportunities are identified on a regional and subsidiary level and can impact NRG's wholesale generation and retail businesses differently, which is why NRG describes our risk management strategies separately for wholesale and retail generation: For our wholesale generation assets, risks and opportunities are identified at a regional level. Asset Management, Renewables, Development and Municipalities/Cooperatives groups are responsible for identifying risks and opportunities in their regions and directly report these risks to the President and CEO. Commercial Operations and Risk groups help by conducting sensitivity analyses to assess exposure from weather and other risks. NRG's power plants also report their GHG emissions	The cost of management is integrated into operational costs.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								to the EPA as part of the Mandatory Reporting Rule. Climate change risks to retail subsidiaries are assessed by the respective subsidiary presidents. Risks are monitored by the management teams of our retail subsidiaries and managed by the NRG's Financial Risk Management Committee.	
Change in temperature extremes	NRG’s retail electricity providers can be exposed to volatile power and gas markets in the event of extremely hot or cold days, potentially leading to large financial losses in a matter of hours. State regulations can also prohibit customer disconnection	Increased operational cost	Unknown	Direct	More likely than not	High	Market prices for power, capacity and ancillary services tend to fluctuate substantially. Unlike most other commodities, electric power can only be stored on a very limited basis and generally must be produced concurrently with its use.	NRG's CEO, SVP of Environment and General Counsel as well as other appropriate executives are responsible for identifying and mitigating environmental risks to operations. The CFO and CRO monitor commercial risks to domestic revenues from commodity and electric power availability or pricing, carbon and emission trading, renewable energy credits. The presidents of NRG’s retail businesses identify commercial opportunities and risks. The Communications and Marketing departments are responsible for managing reputational risks to NRG's	The cost of management is integrated into operational costs.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	for non-payment of utility bills during periods of extreme temperatures, leading to increases in bad debt.						As a result, power prices are subject to significant volatility from supply and demand imbalances, especially in the day-ahead and spot markets. Long- and short-term power prices may also fluctuate substantially due to other factors outside of the company's control such as change in temperature extremes.	brand and for affirmative marketing of our clean energy solutions. Other senior management at NRG and its retail businesses also support in the management of risk and opportunities affecting NRG.	
Tropical cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons)	Extreme weather events can impact NRG’s retail electricity providers by	Increased operational cost	Unknown	Indirect (Client)	About as likely as not	Medium	Market prices for power, capacity and ancillary services tend to	NRG's CEO, SVP of Environment and General Counsel as well as other appropriate executives are responsible for identifying and mitigating environmental risks to	The cost of management is integrated into operational costs.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	causing volatility in energy markets (with similar impacts as described in the previous row) and prolonged customer outages, which lead to lost revenue and increase the likelihood of late bill payments that can impact cash flow.						fluctuate substantially. Unlike most other commodities, electric power can only be stored on a very limited basis and generally must be produced concurrently with its use. As a result, power prices are subject to significant volatility from supply and demand imbalances, especially in the day-ahead and spot markets. Long- and short-term power prices may also fluctuate substantially due to other	operations. The CFO and CRO monitor commercial risks to domestic revenues from commodity and electric power availability or pricing, carbon and emission trading, renewable energy credits. The President of NRG Retail identifies commercial opportunities and risks. The Communications and Marketing departments are responsible for managing reputational risks to NRG's brand and for affirmative marketing of our clean energy solutions. Other senior management at NRG and its retail businesses also support in the management of risk and opportunities affecting NRG.	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
							factors outside of the company's control such as extremes weather events.		

CC5.1c

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Reputation	NRG believes that there is a societal shift toward customers valuing more sustainable goods and services. While we are transitioning our company to support and thrive in such an economy, we face risks from not meeting customer	Reduced demand for goods/services	3 to 6 years	Direct	About as likely as not	Low-medium	The financial implications cannot be calculated at this time.	NRG's CEO, SVP of Environment and General Counsel as well as other appropriate executives are responsible for identifying and mitigating environmental risks to operations. The CFO and CRO monitor commercial risks to domestic revenues	The cost of management is integrated into operational costs. Membership in external corporate sustainability organizations can range from $5,000 to $80,000.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	expectations quickly or well enough, especially in light of our diversified base of long-lived power plant assets.							from commodity and electric power availability or pricing, carbon and emission trading, renewable energy credits. The presidents of NRG's retail businesses identify commercial opportunities and risks. The President of NRG Retail identifies commercial opportunities and risks. The Communication and Marketing departments are responsible for managing reputational risks to NRG's brand and for affirmative marketing of our clean energy solutions. Other senior management at NRG and its retail businesses also support in the management of risk and opportunities affecting NRG. In 2015 NRG representatives attended COP21 in Paris where they engaged with	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								thought-leaders on various risks represented by Climate Change. NRG engages directly with corporate sustainability organizations such as WBCSD, GreenBiz Executive Network, CERES, Conservation International, Corporate EcoForum and Rocky Mountain Institute.	
Other drivers	Fluctuation in fuel prices can be a risk for NRG. Low natural gas prices, in the short term, could reduce GHGs as generation switches from coal to gas. In the long term, low natural gas prices could delay investment in new technologies, both fossil and renewable.	Other: GHG emission increases	3 to 6 years	Direct	Likely	High	The financial implications cannot be calculated at this time.	NRG's CEO, SVP of Environment and General Counsel as well as other appropriate executives are responsible for identifying and mitigating environmental risks to operations. The CFO and CRO monitor commercial risks to domestic revenues from commodity and electric power availability or pricing, carbon and emission trading, renewable energy credits. The	The cost of management is integrated into operational costs.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								President of NRG Retail identifies commercial opportunities and risks. NRG evaluates the risks and opportunities such as: regulatory, commercial, financial, and physical risks and opportunities associated with climate change and the different impacts on NRG’s wholesale and retail businesses. Monitoring of risks and opportunities occurs on an ongoing basis by NRG's Financial Risk Management Committee. The frequency of reporting varies depending on the materiality and type of risk. Internally, the Financial Risk Management Committee meets at least quarterly to review existing risks and approve mitigation initiatives. NRG's executive team communicates risks and mitigation	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								efforts to NRG's board of directors at least quarterly.	

CC5.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

NRG believes that providing financial and time boundaries around these risks are speculative, which is why the responses are 'Unknown' and unavailable at this time. Risk factors related to NRG are discussion in the 2015 NRG 10-k pages 25-50.

Attachments

https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/62/13562/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/NRG 10-K -- 2.29.16.pdf

Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities

CC6.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change opportunities that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Opportunities driven by changes in regulation
Opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters
Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC6.1a

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Other regulatory drivers	Potential opportunities are legislation or policies that enhance	Increased demand for existing products/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	Likely	High	The financial impact of this opportunity cannot be calculated at	The EVP and General Counsel, SVP of Policy, Strategy, & Sustainability;	The cost of management is integrated into existing operational

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	investment in and development of new clean technologies, products and services, and customer demand for NRG's products and services.						this time.	VPs of Federal and Government Affairs and regional regulatory affairs team are responsible for assessing regulatory risks and opportunities at federal, regional and local agencies. The EVP and General Counsel reports directly to NRG's president and CEO, who reports to the board on any material risks	budgets.

CC6.1b

Please describe the inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	To the extent that climate change contributes to the frequency and intensity of weather related events, such as the Polar Vortex in the winter of 2013, NRG could pick up load in markets where sources are down or offline due to inclement weather. NRG retail operations stand to benefit from any increase in load, while NRG's wholesale operations could benefit from any increase in pricing associated with extreme	Increased demand for existing products/services	Up to 1 year	Direct	More likely than not	Medium	NRG retail operations stand to benefit from any increase in load, while NRG's wholesale operations could benefit from any increase in pricing associated with extreme temperatures.	Corporate marketing and communication executives are responsible for managing reputational risks to NRG's brand and for affirmative marketing of our clean energy solutions. NRG's CEO, Asset Management, Renewables, Development and Municipalities/Cooperatives groups and General Council are responsible for identifying and mitigating environmental risks to operations. The CFO and CRO monitor commercial risks to domestic revenues from commodity and electric power availability or pricing, carbon and emission trading, renewable energy credits. The Presidents of NRG Retail identifies commercial opportunities and risks. Other senior management at NRG and its retail businesses also support in the management of risk and opportunities affecting NRG.	The cost of management is integrated into existing operational budgets.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	temperatures. In addition, NRG Business Solutions group offers a range of products and services that are designed to provide emergency power to our customers when normal distribution is not available. Increasing storms and related electrical service disruptions would increase sales. In addition, this might be economically beneficial for our plants in California if fossil fuel powered units that used to run infrequently,								

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	would have to run more to make up for a drop in hydroelectric power.								

CC6.1c

Please describe the inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Changing consumer behaviour	With the growing trend toward a sustainable lifestyle, NRG feels there are attractive opportunities for emerging clean technologies and market expansion. NRG retail business provides home energy and related services as well as personal power to consumers through various brands and	Increased demand for existing products/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	More likely than not	High	NRG retail operations stand to benefit from any increase in favorable customer choices for non-traditional energy sources.	NRG retail operations stand to benefit from any increase in favorable customer choices for non-traditional energy sources. For example, in 2015, the retail business delivered approximately 43 TWhs and had approximately 2.77 million customers, plus approximately 624,000 customers	The cost of management is integrated into existing operational budgets.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	channels across the U.S. These brands offer renewable energy, carbon offset, and smart energy management products that help businesses and consumers reduce their carbon footprint. Retail customers make purchase decisions based on a variety of factors, including price, customer service, brand, product choices, bundles or value-added features. Customers purchase products through a variety of sales channels including direct sales, call centers, websites, brokers and brick-and-mortar stores. Through its broad range of service offerings and value propositions, NRG's retail business is able to							of products and services. The results of NRG's retail business make it the largest competitive retail energy provider in the U.S. and Texas, and one of the top six competitive retail energy providers in the East. The majority of the Company's retail business sales come in the competitive retail energy markets of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Texas, as well as the District of Columbia.	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	attract, retain, and increase the value of its customer relationships. NRG's retailers are recognized for exemplary customer service, innovative smart energy and technology product offerings and environmentally friendly solutions.								

CC6.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC6.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC6.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

NRG believes that providing specific financial implications around these opportunities is speculative due to the numerous variables in each situation.

Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading

Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology

CC7.1

Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Wed 01 Jan 2014 - Wed 31 Dec 2014	106472000
Scope 2 (location-based)	Wed 01 Jan 2014 - Wed 31 Dec 2014	254000
Scope 2 (market-based)		

CC7.2

Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use
US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
US EPA Climate Leaders: Indirect Emissions from Purchases/Sales of Electricity and Steam
US EPA Climate Leaders: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources

CC7.2a

If you have selected "Other" in CC7.2 please provide details of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

CC7.3

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
CO2	Other: Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule, 40 CFR Part 98, Table C-1
N2O	Other: Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule, 40 CFR Part 98, Table C-1
CH4	Other: Mandatory GHG Reporting Rule

Gas	Reference
SF6	Other: All emission factors sourced from EPA's Emission Factors Hub, April 2014 (http://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/inventory/ghg-emissions.html)
HFCs	Other: All emission factors sourced from EPA's Emission Factors Hub, April 2014 (http://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/inventory/ghg-emissions.html)
CH4	Other: All emission factors sourced from EPA's Emission Factors Hub, April 2014 (http://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/inventory/ghg-emissions.html)
CO2	Other: All emission factors sourced from EPA's Emission Factors Hub, April 2014 (http://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/inventory/ghg-emissions.html)
N2O	Other: All emission factors sourced from EPA's Emission Factors Hub, April 2014 (http://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/inventory/ghg-emissions.html)

CC7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data at the bottom of this page

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Jet kerosene	159	lb CO2e per million BTU	EPA Emissions Factor Hub April 2014
Biodiesels	20.9	lb CO2 per gallon	EPA Emissions Factor Hub April 2014
Bituminous coal	206	lb CO2e per million BTU	EPA Emissions Factor Hub April 2014
Diesel/Gas oil	163	lb CO2e per gallon	EPA Emissions Factor Hub April 2014
Distillate fuel oil No 2	163	lb CO2e per million BTU	EPA Emissions Factor Hub April 2014
Distillate fuel oil No 6	166	lb CO2e per million BTU	EPA Emissions Factor Hub April 2014
Electricity	1520.2	lb CO2e per MWh	EPA Emissions Factor Hub April 2014
Jet kerosene	21.45	lb CO2 per gallon	EPA Emissions Factor Hub April 2014
Natural gas	117	lb CO2e per million BTU	EPA Emissions Factor Hub April 2014
Propane	12.5	lb CO2e per gallon	EPA Emissions Factor Hub April 2014
Sub bituminous coal	214	lb CO2e per million BTU	EPA Emissions Factor Hub April 2014

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Lignite	215	lb CO2e per million BTU	EPA Emissions Factor Hub April 2014
Biogasoline	12.65	lb CO2e per gallon	EPA Emissions Factor Hub April 2014

Further Information

Page: CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015)

CC8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Equity share

CC8.2

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

89214053

CC8.3

Does your company have any operations in markets providing product or supplier specific data in the form of contractual instruments?

Yes

CC8.3a

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)	Comment
237007		

CC8.4

Are there are any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

CC8.4a

Please provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source	Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)	Explain why the source is excluded
Australia and Turkey Scope 1 mobile emissions and Scope 2 Electric emissions.	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	The emissions from excluded sources are insignificant when compared to Scope 1 & 2 emissions from domestic generation.

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source	Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)	Explain why the source is excluded
Refrigerant emissions	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	The emissions from excluded sources are insignificant when compared to Scope 1 emissions from generation.

CC8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	Less than or equal to 2%	Assumptions Sampling	Emission estimates of CO2, N2O and CH4 for non-Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) unit are based on emission factors. For units with CEMS, calculations Emission estimates of N2O and CH4 are based on emission factors (i.e. not a direct measurement)
Scope 2 (location-based)	Less than or equal to 2%	Assumptions Sampling	The emissions estimate relies on invoices for electricity usage data from individual plants and recommended regional emission factors. The methodology also assumes all station services usage is covered by Scope 1 emissions.
Scope 2 (market-based)			

CC8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 1 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.6a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 1 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/62/13562/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/2015-statement-of-assurance.pdf	All	Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT101)	98

CC8.6b

Please provide further details of the regulatory regime to which you are complying that specifies the use of Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS)

Regulation	% of emissions covered by the system	Compliance period	Evidence of submission

CC8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to at least one of your reported Scope 2 emissions figures

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.7a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your location-based and/or market-based Scope 2 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Location-based or market-based figure?	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 2 emissions verified (%)
Location-based	Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/62/13562/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/2015-statement-of-assurance.pdf	All	Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT101)	98

CC8.8

Please identify if any data points have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken, other than the verification of emissions figures reported in CC8.6, CC8.7 and CC14.2

Additional data points verified	Comment
Renewable energy products	All RECS purchased or created are certified by Green-E

CC8.9

Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

No

CC8.9a

Please provide the emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization in metric tonnes CO2

Further Information

Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015)

CC9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC9.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Australia	1932219
Turkey	570097
United States of America	86711737

CC9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division
By GHG type
By activity

CC9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
US Generation and Mobile	86371665
Thermal Units	340072
International	2502316

CC9.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude

CC9.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by GHG type

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
CO2	88707349
N2O	342160
CH4	200140

CC9.2d

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Combustion	89193502

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Mobile Fleet	20551

Further Information

Page: CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2015 - 31 Dec 2015)

CC10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country?

No

CC10.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions and energy consumption by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)

CC10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

CC10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2 emissions, location based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2 emissions, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)
NRG Wholesale	237000	

CC10.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 2 emissions, location based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2 emissions, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC10.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 2 emissions, location based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2 emissions, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)

Further Information

Page: CC11. Energy

CC11.1

What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 40% but less than or equal to 45%

CC11.2

Please state how much heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	Energy purchased and consumed (MWh)
Heat	0
Steam	0
Cooling	0

CC11.3

Please state how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (for energy purposes) during the reporting year

347821403

CC11.3a

Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh
Bituminous coal	228227946
Lignite	26396822
Natural gas	91099195
Other: Waste coal	58710
Distillate fuel oil No 2	542903
Distillate fuel oil No 6	1482209
Kerosene	72327

CC11.4

Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh consumed associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Comment
No purchases or generation of low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted with a low carbon emissions factor		

CC11.5

Please report how much electricity you produce in MWh, and how much electricity you consume in MWh

Total electricity consumed (MWh)	Consumed electricity that is purchased (MWh)	Total electricity produced (MWh)	Total renewable electricity produced (MWh)	Consumed renewable electricity that is produced by company (MWh)	Comment
17789929	511256	143810673	10201000		Total electricity consumed: Gross generation - Net generation + Purchased electricity Consumed electricity that is purchased: Purchased electricity Total electricity produced: Gross generation Sources: Gross Generation: GADS Operating Report for US stations + Gladstone (5,784,000 MWh) + Doga (1,342,582 MWh). Net generation: MWh data: **Includes NRG Yield** 2015 Annual Report, p. 17 for Domestic Plants + Gladstone, Australia (2,051,250 MWh) + Doha, Turkey (1,038,993 MWh) Purchased electricity: Scope 2 Emissions report Renewable electricity produced: p.18

Further Information

Page: CC12. Emissions Performance

CC12.1

How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

Decreased

CC12.1a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
Emissions reduction activities	.11	Decrease	In 2015 power plant emission reduction activities approximated 120,000 tCO2e. Out total global scope 1 and 2 emissions in the previous year was 106726000 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at 0.1% through (120,000/ 106726000)*100= .11%
Divestment			
Acquisitions			
Mergers			
Change in output	15.09	Decrease	NRG's net generation in 2015 decreased from 2014, with a corresponding decrease in emissions. Factors leading to the decreased emissions include emission reduction activities such as environmental controls, reductions in fleetwide annual net generation due to an overall decrease in market demand and a market-driven shift towards increased generation from natural gas over coal.
Change in methodology			
Change in boundary			
Change in physical operating conditions			
Unidentified			
Other			

CC12.1b

Is your emissions performance calculations in CC12.1 and CC12.1a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

CC12.2

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator: Unit total revenue	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
.586	metric tonnes CO2e	14674000000	Location-based	16	Decrease	Factors leading to the decreased emissions include emission reduction activities such as environmental controls, reductions in fleetwide annual net generation due to an overall decrease in market demand and a market-driven shift towards increased generation from natural gas over coal. Other emissions reduction activities included environmental controls and employee engagement programs. 2015 revenue for NRG totalled $14.674 billion, scope 1 & 2 emissions were 86 mmtCO2e.

CC12.3

Please provide any additional intensity (normalized) metrics that are appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator	Metric denominator: Unit total	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
8190	metric tonnes	full time	10500	Location-	25	Decrease	NRG's FTEs grew in 2015 to approximately 10,500 due

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator	Metric denominator: Unit total	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
	CO2e	equivalent (FTE) employee		based			to acquisitions. However, total emissions declined. Factors leading to the decreased emissions include reductions in fleetwide annual net generation due to an overall decrease in market demand and a market-driven shift towards increased generation from natural gas over coal. Other emissions reductions activities included environmental controls and employee engagement programs. 86,000,000/10500=8190. 8190/10911-1*100=24

Further Information

Page: CC13. Emissions Trading

CC13.1

Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

Yes

CC13.1a

Please complete the following table for each of the emission trading schemes in which you participate

Scheme name	Period for which data is supplied	Allowances allocated	Allowances purchased	Verified emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	Details of ownership
California’s Greenhouse Gas Cap and Trade Program	Thu 01 Jan 2015 - Thu 31 Dec 2015				Facilities we own and operate
Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative	Thu 01 Jan 2015 - Thu 31 Dec 2015				Facilities we own and operate

CC13.1b

What is your strategy for complying with the schemes in which you participate or anticipate participating?

NRG's strategy involves complying through a combination of purchases, trades, and use of offsets where applicable. Green Mountain Energy (an NRG retail company) also participates in RGGI by requesting voluntary allowance set-asides to match its customer’s voluntary renewable energy use to ensure that our customers have exclusive claim to the avoided CO2 benefit of the renewable energy that they purchase from us. In cases where a RGGI state does not give us 100% of the requested allowance set-asides, we purchase the balance on the open market to protect our customers’ claims.

CC13.2

Has your organization originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

No

CC13.2a

Please provide details on the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits cancelled	Purpose, e.g. compliance

Further Information

Page: CC14. Scope 3 Emissions

CC14.1

Please account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	Not relevant, explanation provided				NRG defines purchased goods and services as fuel extraction and coal mining. Scope 1 GHG emissions are most material for electricity generators to the extent that the USEPA requires reporting under 40 CFR Part 98. Though these sources are relevant to electricity production, the Scope 3 GHG emissions are not material compared to NRG's Scope 1 GHG emissions.
Capital goods	Not relevant, explanation provided				NRG defines capital goods as the purchase of equipment and machines. Scope 1 GHG emissions are most material for electricity generators to the extent that the USEPA requires reporting under 40 CFR Part 98. Though these sources are relevant to electricity production, the Scope 3 GHG emissions are not material compared

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					to NRG's Scope 1 GHG emissions.
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Not relevant, explanation provided				NRG defines fuel and energy related activities as fuel transportation. Scope 1 GHG emissions are most material for electricity generators to the extent that the USEPA requires reporting under 40 CFR Part 98. Though these sources are relevant to electricity production, the Scope 3 GHG emissions are not material compared to NRG's Scope 1 GHG emissions.
Upstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant, explanation provided				NRG defines upstream transportation as third party logistics. Scope 1 GHG emissions are most material for electricity generators to the extent that the USEPA requires reporting under 40 CFR Part 98. Though these sources are relevant to electricity production, the Scope 3 GHG emissions are not material compared to NRG's Scope 1 GHG emissions.
Waste generated in operations	Not relevant, explanation provided				NRG defines waste generated in operations as waste management and disposal companies. Scope 1 GHG emissions are most material for electricity generators to the extent that the USEPA requires reporting under 40 CFR Part 98. Though these sources are relevant to electricity production, the Scope 3 GHG emissions are not material compared to NRG's Scope 1 GHG emissions.
Business travel	Relevant, calculated	17948	WRI and WBCSD GHG Protocol Value Chain Scope 3 Accounting and Reporting Standard	95.00%	NRG estimates GHG emissions based on reports from our travel agent, Adelman. Total GHGs were 17948 metric tons and were offset.
Employee commuting	Relevant, calculated	870	WRI and WBCSD GHG Protocol Value Chain Scope 3 Accounting	10.00%	NRG estimates GHG emissions based on reports from our travel agent, Adelman. Green Mountain Energy's GHGs from employee commuting were 870 metric tons of GHGs.
Upstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				NRG defines upstream leased assets as rental properties. Scope 1 GHG emissions are most material for electricity generators to the extent that the USEPA requires reporting under 40 CFR Part 98. Though these sources are relevant to electricity production, the

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					Scope 3 GHG emissions are not material compared to NRG's Scope 1 GHG emissions. NRG has not yet estimated these emissions. Also, NRG reports electricity purchased for our rental properties as Scope 2.
Downstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant, explanation provided				NRG is primarily a wholesale power generator and we do not own any transmission or distribution lines.
Processing of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				NRG is primarily a wholesale power generator. This category pertains mainly to financial institutions
Use of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				NRG is primarily a wholesale power generator. However, though our retail businesses we are able to sell products that directly reduce our customers' scope 1+2 as well as increase our brand/reputation/social license to operate. As our business grows this category will become more material.
End of life treatment of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				NRG is primarily a wholesale power generator. However, though our retail businesses we are able to sell products that directly reduce our customers' scope 1+2 as well as increase our brand/reputation/social license to operate. As our business grows this category will become more material. NRG owns Goal Zero which sells portable solar products.
Downstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				NRG is primarily a wholesale power generator. NRG has some rental properties that we sublet but these are not relevant to our primary business.
Franchises	Not relevant, explanation provided				NRG does not own franchises
Investments	Not relevant, explanation provided				NRG defines investments as financial transactions. Scope 1 carbon dioxide emissions are most material for electricity generators to the extent that the USEPA requires reporting under 40 CFR Part 98. Though these sources are relevant to electricity production, the

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					Scope 3 GHG emissions are not material compared to NRG's Scope 1 GHG emissions.
Other (upstream)	Not evaluated				
Other (downstream)	Not evaluated				

CC14.2

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 3 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC14.2a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 3 emissions verified (%)
Annual	Complete	Limited	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/62/13562/Climate Change	All	Attestation	95

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 3 emissions verified (%)
process		assurance	2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC14.2a/2015-statement-of-assurance.pdf		standards established by AICPA (AT101)	

CC14.3

Are you able to compare your Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year with those for the previous year for any sources?

Yes

CC14.3a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your Scope 3 emissions and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Business travel	Change in boundary	125	Increase	Emission reduction activities included employee education programs such as the social media platform InspireMe. Business travel scope expanded in 2015 to include all NRG businesses. In prior years reported business travel was only calculated for NRG's retail brand, Green Mountain Energy.
Employee	Emissions	78	Decrease	Emissions reduction activities included employee engagement programs such as InspireMe

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
commuting	reduction activities			and econrg at the plants. .Employee commuting emissions in 2015 were only inventoried for Green Mountain Energy.

CC14.4

Do you engage with any of the elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies? (Tick all that apply)

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers
Yes, other partners in the value chain

CC14.4a

Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagement and measures of success

During 2015 the NRG supply chain department continued a new supplier relationship management portal. Suppliers who will be performing on-site services at NRG facilities that are not administrative in nature will be required to register via the portal. During registration a supplier will be asked to provide data specific to various sustainability/corporate responsibility topics which will include GHG emissions. The scope of the data captured in terms of number of suppliers and percentage of total spend cannot accurately be estimated at this time. Additionally, as part of our stakeholder engagement, NRG conducts outreach with various stakeholders. For suppliers, NRG focused on upstream suppliers that service a large number of our locations.

For example, Staples services over 80 of our locations including our power plants and regional offices. NRG signed onto Staples' ecoeasy program (http://www.staples.com/sbd/cre/marketing/easy-on-the-planet/index.html) to increase purchases of recycled office materials. Since the launch of this initiative, NRG has converted more locations to purchase Staples recycled content supplies while keeping year-over-year expenses flat. Strategy for Prioritizing Engagement with Customers: Partnering with customers to improve their carbon footprint through smart technologies and renewables is a core part of what we offer to our customers. In the solutions group we have identified customers that are Fortune 500 firms that are receptive to sustainable energy solutions and have the ability to scale these technologies across their portfolio. These firms are throughout the value chain and ranging from industrial to customer-facing brands and retail. Methods we use to engage our customers depend on their needs but include one on one meetings at the customer’s office, participating in industry trade shows and conventions, proposing collaborative projects, introductions through other partners and advertising via the corporate website. Measures of Success: We will measure our success based on the number of customers we partner with for sustainable energy projects and the amount of renewable energy and smart energy technologies installed.

Our customers will be able to measure our success through reduction in their carbon footprint, increased control over their energy consumption and reduced cost from energy efficiency.

CC14.4b

To give a sense of scale of this engagement, please give the number of suppliers with whom you are engaging and the proportion of your total spend that they represent

Number of suppliers	% of total spend (direct and indirect)	Comment
42698	5%	The NRG supply chain includes a network of approximately 35,000 suppliers located primarily within the US. The largest spend category is services which comprises approximately 70% of total spend. Our second largest spend category is materials which compromises about 30% of total spend. Our supplier network comprises manufacturers, distributors, brokers, contracts and subcontractors, wholesalers and consultants. The % of spend provided is just an estimation based on non-fuel procurement.

CC14.4c

If you have data on your suppliers' GHG emissions and climate change strategies, please explain how you make use of that data

How you make use of the data	Please give details
Identifying GHG sources to prioritize for reduction actions	NRG uses the greenhouse gas data to evaluate and monitor which suppliers have the highest greenhouse gas emissions. We have built in questions in our supply chain management system such that greenhouse gases and climate change risks are built into our supplier evaluation process

CC14.4d

Please explain why you do not engage with any elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies, and any plans you have to develop an engagement strategy in the future

Further Information

Module: Sign Off

Page: CC15. Sign Off

CC15.1

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Mauricio Gutierrez	President & CEO	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Further Information

Module: Electric utilities

Page: EU0. Reference Dates

EU0.1

Please enter the dates for the periods for which you will be providing data. The years given as column headings in subsequent tables correspond to the "year ending" dates selected below. It is requested that you report emissions for: (i) the current reporting year; (ii) one other year of historical data (i.e. before the current reporting year); and, (iii) one year of forecasted data (beyond 2020 if possible).

Year ending	Date range
2015	Thu 01 Jan 2015 - Thu

Year ending	Date range
	31 Dec 2015

Further Information

Page: EU1. Global Totals by Year

EU1.1

In each column, please give a total figure for all the countries for which you will be providing data for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2015	51910	126532	89927845	0.7107

Further Information

MW and GWh data: **Includes NRG Yield** 2015 Annual Report, p. 17 for Domestic Plants + Gladstone, Australia (630 MW, 2,051,250 MWh) + Doha, Turkey (144 MW, 1,038,993 MWh) Emissions data: 2015 CO2 Inventory (includes International plants)

Page: EU2. Individual Country Profiles - Australia

EU2.1

Please select the energy sources/fuels that you use to generate electricity in this country

Coal - hard

EU2.1a

Coal - hard

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2015	630	2051250	1935375	0.944

EU2.1b

Lignite

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1c

Oil & gas (excluding CCGT)

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1d

CCGT

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1e

Nuclear

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)

EU2.1f

Waste

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1g

Hydro

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)

EU2.1h

Other renewables

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)

EU2.1i

Other

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1j

Solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1k

Total thermal including solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1l

Total figures for this country

Please enter total figures for this country for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes in CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2015	630	2051250	570097	0.549

Further Information

Capacity, Production, Emissions, and Emissions Intensity values reflect NRG ownership percentage only (37.5%)

Page: EU2. Individual Country Profiles - Turkey

EU2.1

Please select the energy sources/fuels that you use to generate electricity in this country

Oil & gas (excluding CCGT)

EU2.1a

Coal - hard

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1b

Lignite

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1c

Oil & gas (excluding CCGT)

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2015	144	1074066	570097	0.549

EU2.1d

CCGT

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1e

Nuclear

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)

EU2.1f

Waste

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1g

Hydro

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)

EU2.1h

Other renewables

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)

EU2.1i

Other

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1j

Solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1k

Total thermal including solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1l

Total figures for this country

Please enter total figures for this country for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes in CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
	144	1074066	570097	0.549

Further Information

Capacity, Production, Emissions, and Emissions Intensity values reflect NRG ownership percentage only (80%)

Page: EU2. Individual Country Profiles - United States of America

EU2.1

Please select the energy sources/fuels that you use to generate electricity in this country

Coal - hard
Lignite
Oil & gas (excluding CCGT)
CCGT

Nuclear
Other renewables

EU2.1a

Coal - hard

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2015	14759	56389148	58199407	1.032

EU2.1b

Lignite

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2015	1689	9164672	9021598	0.984

EU2.1c

Oil & gas (excluding CCGT)

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2015	24115	12144972	7732535	0.637

EU2.1d

CCGT

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2015	6275	25713310	11329905	0.441

EU2.1e

Nuclear

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)
2015	1176	8573660

EU2.1f

Waste

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1g

Hydro

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)

EU2.1h

Other renewables

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)
2015	3885	10201506

EU2.1i

Other

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1j

Solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)

EU2.1k

Total thermal including solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2015	111	80474	374861	4.658

EU2.1l

Total figures for this country

Please enter total figures for this country for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes in CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2015	52010	122267742	86658306	0.709

Further Information

Note: Differences in total MW reported in 2015 Annual Report stem from El Segundo 4, SD Jets Kearny 2A-2D, Dunkirk 2,and Will County 3 being excluded from the AR totals. Note: Differences in total MWh reported in 2015 Annual Report stem from inclusion in the AR of 1,944,000 MWh-equivalent of thermal generation and 1,087,000 of gas generation for Big Cajun Unit 2 from after it was converted to gas. The AR also excludes 1,503,000 MWh of generation from the Watson units.

Page: EU3. Renewable Electricity Sourcing Regulations

EU3.1

In certain countries, e.g. Italy, the UK, the USA, electricity suppliers are required by regulation to incorporate a certain amount of renewable electricity in their energy mix. Is your organization subject to such regulatory requirements?

No

EU3.1a

Please provide the scheme name, the regulatory obligation in terms of the percentage of renewable electricity sourced (both current and future obligations) and give your position in relation to meeting the required percentages

Scheme name	Current % obligation	Future % obligation	Date of future obligation	Position in relation to meeting obligations

Further Information

Page: EU4. Renewable Electricity Development

EU4.1

Please give the contribution of renewable electricity to your organization's EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization) in the current reporting year in either monetary terms or as a percentage

Please give:	Monetary figure	%	Comment
Renewable electricity's contribution to EBITDA		18.00%	

EU4.2

Please give the projected contribution of renewable electricity to your organization's EBITDA at a given point in the future in either monetary terms or as a percentage

Please give:	Monetary figure	%	Year ending	Comment
Renewable electricity's contribution to EBITDA		27.00%	2018	

EU4.3

Please give the capital expenditure (capex) planned for the development of renewable electricity capacity in monetary terms and as a percentage of total capex planned for power generation in the current capex plan

Please give:	Monetary figure	%	End year of capex plan	Comment
Capex planned for renewable electricity development	635000000	33.00%	2018	

Further Information

CDP