Enbridge Inc. - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Enbridge is a leading North American energy infrastructure company and is a continental leader in energy delivery—connecting people to the energy they need, safely and reliably. We own and operate a diversified portfolio of complementary energy assets that includes crude oil, liquids and natural gas pipelines, storage of natural gas, natural gas distribution utilities and renewable power generation assets. Headquartered in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, we operate in 40 states in the U.S., eight Canadian provinces and have renewable investments in Europe. Our success is driven by our almost 11,000 employees and their steadfast commitment to safety, environmental integrity, responsible operations and respect in support of our communities.

We recognize that climate change is a global issue, and as the world transitions to lower emission energy sources, we have responded with a multi-pronged climate change strategy. Our strategy is focused on improving the carbon performance of our existing operations and critical infrastructure, diversifying our asset mix by expanding our investment in lower-emissions and zero-carbon sources of energy, natural gas and renewables, and bringing safe reliable low-cost and low-carbon solutions to scale in North America.

As a transporter of energy, Enbridge operates the world's longest liquids transportation system. We safely deliver more than 3 million barrels of crude oil a day—approximately 30 percent of the crude oil produced in North America. We provide transmission and storage of natural gas to customers in various regions of the North-eastern and South-eastern U.S., the Maritime Provinces in Canada and the Pacific Northwest in the U.S. and Canada, and in the Province of Ontario. Our natural gas network moves nearly 20 percent of natural gas consumed in the U.S. We are also one of the largest gas transporters in the Gulf of Mexico where we have 11 active natural gas transmission and gathering pipelines. These pipelines handle more than 40 percent of offshore natural gas production, and more than 50 percent of deep-water natural gas production. As a distributor of energy, we also provide natural gas sales and distribution services to about 3.9 million retail customers in Ontario and Quebec through our natural gas distribution business.

Our renewable energy portfolio includes onshore and offshore wind, solar and geothermal projects in North America and Europe. We have over 2,100 megawatts (MW) of net renewable generation capacity, based on projects in operation or under construction; enough energy to power over 960,000 homes. In 2019, Maple Power Ltd, a joint venture between Enbridge and Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPPIB) was established with the objective of investing in and managing offshore wind projects in Europe. The projects are in phases ranging from early development, late development, construction or operational. The joint venture is domiciled in the United Kingdom, with staff based in London and Paris.

Our activities are carried out through our four core businesses: Liquids Pipelines (LP), Natural Gas Pipelines, Gas Utilities and Storage, and Renewable Energy. In this response, Enbridge accounts for 2022 energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the company's business segments where Enbridge has operational control: Gas Transmission and Midstream (GTM), Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS), LP, and Renewable Power Generation. In addition, we include energy consumption and GHG emissions data for our Corporate Services, which covers Enbridge's corporate head office in Calgary, Alberta and our Houston, Texas office operations, and which provide centralized company-wide services and management.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Canada
France
Germany
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

CAD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-OG0.7

(C-OG0.7) Which part of the oil and gas value chain and other areas does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Oil and gas value chain

Midstream

Other divisions

Grid electricity supply from renewables

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	CA29250N1050
Yes, a SEDOL code	BFZ4S96
Yes, a Ticker symbol	ENB

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	Our Board recognizes that climate change is a global issue and sees the importance of managing climate-related risks to achieve our long-term strategic priorities & carry out responsibilities to shareholders & all our stakeholders. Two Board committees have specific oversight of the effectiveness of Enbridge's strategies & performance on climate-related risks & opportunities: the Sustainability Committee (SC) & the Safety & Reliability Committee (S&RC). The SC has oversight of sustainability matters including the company's sustainability & ESG policies & practices, performance & reporting, including with respect to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Matters within the SC's mandate include social, political and environmental trends, risks and opportunities that affect the Corporation's business strategy and performance, including those related to climate change and energy transition. The SC is responsible for reviewing and recommending to the Board policies and priorities to guide Enbridge's performance on climate and the energy transition. Specific oversight responsibilities include government policy and regulation on climate issues; implementation of Enbridge's corporate climate policy; stakeholder engagement on climate issues; progress on GHG emissions goals and targets; and reporting in this area. The SC reviews progress against the Company's emissions reduction goals at every regularly-scheduled meeting and provides direction regarding strategy and plans to achieve the Company's targets. The SC also monitors developments related to climate change and how Enbridge is responding to new regulatory and market dynamics on climate and energy issues. A specific example of a climate-related decision by the SC in the last two years was approving Enbridge's ESG & climate-related goals, including our net zero target by 2050 and interim GHG emissions intensity reduction target of 35% by 2030. The S&RC's responsibilities include overseeing the Company's safety & operational risk including environment, health, safety, pipeline & facility integrity management, security, emergency response preparedness and other operational risks. The S&RC reviews & establishes policies directed at preventing & minimizing adverse environmental impacts, which may include GHG emissions which contribute to climate change and the potential physical impacts of climate change on our assets. The Sustainability Committee met four times in 2022. The S&R Committee met four times in 2022.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The Board is responsible for reviewing the Company's strategic planning process and for reviewing and approving its strategic plan. Enbridge has a robust, year-round strategic planning process that combines perspectives and includes regular engagement with the Board to ensure alignment and maintain active oversight. Management develops a strategic view of energy fundamentals and existing and emerging trends to assess potential for disruptive change to our business. The Board has at least five regularly scheduled meeting per year, including at least one dedicated to strategic planning. This culminates in an annual strategic plan and financial outlook that incorporates key scenarios (including climate-related risks and opportunities), sensitivity analysis and climate-related developments. All new investments must align with our net zero goal and factor in climate-related policy and costs or we will not invest. The Sustainability Committee (SC) of the Board has direct responsibility and oversight for governance of our guidelines, policies and regulations on climate issues, including our corporate climate policy. The SC reviews and provides oversight on the company's reporting on climate change, and the use of benchmarks, reporting methodologies and performance against goals and commitments. The SC also monitors how Enbridge is responding to new regulatory and market dynamics on climate and energy issues, including management's commitments and progress on emissions reduction, as well as developments on issues that are material to Enbridge's credibility and reputation and provide oversight on how the company is responding to ESG risks and opportunities. The SC reviews management strategies and systems for performance, accountability and risk management on climate-related issues. The SC typically meets quarterly and is comprised of four independent directors. In 2022, the SC monitored developments related to climate change and how we are responding to new regulatory and market dynamics on climate and energy issues; reviewed and discussed quarterly reports from management on corporate and business unit commitments and progress on emissions reduction, and a focused update on plans to reduce methane emissions. The SC reviewed and approved updates to the Sustainability Policy, Climate Policy and Indigenous Peoples Policy in 2022. The SC discussed key legislative and regulatory developments and implications for the company including the Inflation Reduction Act in the U.S. and Canadian federal budget. The Safety and Reliability Committee (S&RC) reviews and makes recommendations to the Board on topics including emergency response preparedness and other operational risks, such as the potential physical impacts of climate change on our assets. The S&RC meets quarterly and is comprised of four independent directors. In 2022, the S&RC reviewed and approved the corporate risk assessment report, and reviewed the annual report on insurance coverages.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The Governance Committee (GC) of the Board is responsible for determining the appropriate competencies, skills & characteristics required of the Board, maintaining a long-term Board composition plan, & overseeing the process for identifying prospective Board members. The Chair of the Board, President & CEO, & the Chair of the Governance Committee, with the support of the Executive VP & Chief Legal Officer, the Corporate Secretary & external advisors, monitor the Board composition & make recommendations of the GC in fulfilment of its mandate. We maintain a skills and experience matrix in areas we think are important. This skills & experience matrix, disclosed in our Management Information Circular, is used to annually assess our Board composition & in the recruitment of new directors. All 11 of our directors have functional experience in "ESG, corporate social responsibility and sustainability" and 9 of our 11 directors have experience in "energy transition." Our MIC includes profiles for each director, outlining their background & experience. Several Board members have held executive positions related to ESG, EHS & sustainability or currently serve as members on the EHS or ESG committee for other companies. One of our directors, Mr. Few, is the current President & CEO of FuelCell Energy, Inc., a global leader in manufacturing stationary fuel cell energy platforms for decarbonizing power & producing hydrogen. Mr. Few serves as an independent member of the SC. We have a continuing education program for directors that focuses on providing information relating to our business, industry, competitive environment & key risks & opportunities. We offer education sessions for directors on key topics & encourage them to participate in associations & organizations that can broaden their awareness & knowledge of developments relevant to our business. Directors receive quarterly presentations from senior management or third parties on strategic issues, including climate & energy transition. In 2021, Board members attended sessions on the following topics: "Transforming and Transitioning Beyond Great", "Truth in Advertising: Accurate Data, Technology Capabilities are Critical for Meeting Net Zero Emissions Targets", and "Energy 3.0 – CCUS, hydrogen and the surprising new players, ecosystems and drivers of the energy transition." In 2022, Board members attended sessions on policy and the economic landscape as well as how investors are viewing energy transition.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Executive Vice President (EVP) and Chief Administrative Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Executive Leadership Team (ELT) work together with the Board and management to develop and implement Enbridge's strategy. The Executive Vice President (EVP) and Chief Administrative Officer and the Executive Vice President, Corporate Development, Chief Financial Officer and President, New Energy Technologies, have primary responsibility for climate-related issues, and each report directly to the CEO, which provides a direct link between functional leadership and the ELT (which includes the Presidents of each business unit) and allows for communication with the Board. This structure ensures that climate change-related issues are integrated at the highest levels of the corporate structure.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In 2021, we began linking executive & staff comp to progress towards Enbridge's emissions targets & other ESG performance metrics with leading & lagging indicators embedded in business scorecards. Executive's target award & payout range reflect level of responsibility associated with their role & competitive practice, & is established as a % of base salary. BU weightings reflect the significance of ESG metrics including reduction of GHG emissions intensity, increase in diversity, & diversity and inclusion training. Progress towards our ESG goals is reflected in incentive comp for the President & CEO, sr. management & all employees. To provide greater alignment between long-term comp & ESG targets, progress towards our GHG goals will be reflected in the long-term incentive plan for all eligible employees, including the President & CEO & named executive officers. In 2023 medium- & long-term incentives, specifically performance stock unit grants, will include a 10% weighted GHG metric.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Reduction in emissions intensity

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Short-Term Incentive Plan: Annual bonuses include a 10% weighted key performance indicator for progress toward our ESG goals, including reduction of GHG emissions intensity.

Long-Term Incentive Plan: Beginning in 2023, performance stock unit grants will include a 10% weighted GHG metric.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Enbridge believes that it is critically important to ensure all Enbridge executives and employees are incentivized to achieve not only financial results, but also operational results, including in areas such as ESG performance. Incentive compensation for all executives and employees is tied to progress against our ESG goals, including reduction of GHG emissions intensity.

Currently, this is part of the business unit and central function scorecards for short-term (annual) incentives. To provide greater alignment between long-term compensation and ESG goals, progress towards our GHG goals will also be reflected in the long-term incentive plan for all eligible employees.

Beginning in 2023, medium- and long-term incentives, specifically performance stock unit grants, will include a 10% weighted GHG metric.

Entitled to incentive
Other C-Suite Officer

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Reduction in emissions intensity

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Other C-Suite Officer - Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer

Incentive compensation for all executives and employees is tied to progress against our ESG goals, including reduction of GHG emissions intensity. Currently, this is part of the business unit and central function scorecards for short-term (annual) incentives. To provide greater alignment between long-term compensation and ESG goals, progress towards our GHG goals will also be reflected in the long-term incentive plan for all eligible employees.

Beginning in 2023, medium- and long-term incentives, specifically performance stock unit grants, will include a 10% weighted GHG metric.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Enbridge believes that it is critically important to ensure all Enbridge executives and employees are incentivized to achieve not only financial results, but also operational results, including in areas such as ESG performance. Incentive compensation for all executives and employees is tied to progress against our ESG goals, including reduction of GHG emissions intensity.

Entitled to incentive
Management group

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Incentive compensation for all executives and employees is tied to progress against our ESG goals, including reduction of GHG emissions intensity. Currently, this is part of the business unit and central function scorecards for short-term (annual) incentives. To provide greater alignment between long-term compensation and ESG goals, progress towards our GHG goals will also be reflected in the long-term incentive plan for all eligible employees. Beginning in 2023, performance stock unit grants will include a 10% weighted GHG metric.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Enbridge believes that it is critically important to ensure all Enbridge executives and employees are incentivized to achieve not only financial results, but also operational results, including in areas such as ESG performance. Incentive compensation for all executives and employees is tied to progress against our ESG goals, including reduction of GHG emissions intensity.

Entitled to incentive
All employees

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
In 2021 we started linking our ESG goals to incentive compensation for all employees, including GHG emissions intensity reduction, which ensures we continue to make meaningful progress towards these goals through our specific action plans.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Enbridge believes that it is critically important to ensure all Enbridge executives and employees are incentivized to achieve not only financial results, but also operational results, including in areas such as ESG performance. Incentive compensation for all executives and employees is tied to progress against our ESG goals, including reduction of GHG emissions intensity.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?
Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	
Medium-term	3	5	
Long-term	5	30	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Climate change has become a key catalyst for risks that are emerging or intensifying over time, including the transition to a lower emissions future, advancements in energy technology, anti-fossil fuel activism, and growing regulatory and government scrutiny. Climate-related risks are integrated into applicable risk categories, including financial performance, investment analysis and strategic planning. Risk assessments include cumulative long-term financial impacts as well as health & safety, environmental, operational, and reputational consequences. The likelihood of occurrence, treatment intensity, scale, risk trends, and rating of each consequence is evaluated, and higher financial and strategic impacts are prioritized for treatment.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Management & our Board provide critical risk management oversight. The Audit, Finance & Risk Committee (AFRC) of our Board has accountability for the Enterprise Risk Management Framework. Based on that framework, Management provides a comprehensive Corporate Risk Assessment (CRA) report to the Board & its committees on an annual basis, together with a mid-year CRA update on the status of top risks. In addition, management provides regular reports to the Board at every regularly-scheduled meeting to identify trends & help manage risk. Risk & treatments identified in the CRA are reviewed by the responsible Board committee.

The CRA engages risk management participants across Enbridge to consistently analyze & prioritize enterprise-wide risks & treatments, highlighting top risks and trends in Enbridge's risk profile covering the potential consequences to all our core businesses, in alignment with our strategic planning horizon. It is a mature and rigorous bottom-up process that involves stakeholders from across the organization. We assess & rank risks based on impact and probability, & document mitigation measures to help ensure treatments are appropriately prioritized, effective & resourced. Risks encompassed in this process include financial risks (e.g., transition costs including change in market demand for natural gas, crude oil & electricity from customers), operational & legal risks (e.g., potential regulation of GHG emissions, measurement & verification of GHG emissions), stakeholder trust & reputational risks (e.g., public/non-governmental organization perception & regulatory non-compliances) & acute & chronic physical risks (e.g., flooding, wild fires. sea level rise). Strategic planning & forecasting functions leverage the CRA results to identify top risks to the priorities identified in our strategic plan.

Complementary to the CRA, the annual top operational risk report highlights the highest-consequence operational risks across Enbridge & includes further detail on the risks & their treatment. This information helps inform the Board about the potential impact of Enbridge's top operational risks & demonstrates that appropriate treatments are in place to manage those risks. To better identify, manage & mitigate risk, the CRA report is reviewed by the Board committee with responsibility for the risk category relevant to its mandate. In addition, Board committees oversee the implementation of systems that address risks within the scope of their responsibility & monitor these systems to ensure they remain effective. Additionally, risk owners & specialists throughout our company are responsible for continuously managing risks within their respective areas.

Climate-related risks are integrated into multiple broader Enbridge risk categories in our comprehensive CRA reporting, which encompasses operational, financial & stakeholder consequences. We take this approach because of the interconnected nature of climate impacts (economic, social & environmental), which requires a comprehensive review within the context of other risks impacting Enbridge. Additionally, as part of the CRA, business units identify the climate-related physical risks which impact their area of responsibility & are continuously evolving their treatment efforts.

At Enbridge, we continually identify current and emerging climate-related physical & transition risks & opportunities, seek to understand their impacts, and stress-test our resiliency against them under different scenarios to inform & validate our business fundamentals. We have undertaken scenario analysis to further assess climate-related risks and opportunities, & to inform our strategic and financial planning. In 2019, we conducted scenario analyses using scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA) to stress test the resiliency of our business strategy & energy infrastructure. This assessment has subsequently been updated, including the incorporation of considerations from the IEA's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE). The results from this analysis informed our CRA report.

In the evaluation of transition risks, our scenario analysis investigates how some of the climate-related risks integrated into broader risk categories, including changes in market demand, may affect our business. We believe that diversification and innovation by incumbent energy companies have a role to play in the transition to a lower emissions future. While we continue to innovate to reduce emissions across our energy system, we are also growing our renewables business; our investments in power and renewables provide Enbridge with experience in the development, construction and operation of a number of growing technologies. In particular, Enbridge has made large investments in offshore wind in Europe in response to the transition to a lower-emissions economy. Partnerships with investors such as Maple Power Ltd., the Joint Venture with the Canadian Pension Plan Investment Board, enable us to achieve greater growth than we would be able to achieve on our own. In September 2022, we acquired renewable energy project developer Tri-Global Energy (TGE) with a development portfolio of wind, solar, and energy storage projects in Texas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming. TGE's development portfolio includes 3.9 GW of conditionally sold renewable generation projects and an additional 3 GW of wholly-owned projects in development. Following the acquisition of TGE, Enbridge became one of the top 15 renewable energy project developers in the US. Renewable Power Generation also includes our 25% interest in the East-West Tie, a 450-MW transmission line in northwestern Ontario, which entered operations in March 2022.

As the potential for climate-related physical risk increases, we are working to further strengthen our risk-management framework to respond to risks and enhance resilience to climate change. Each business unit has internal processes for mitigating climate-related physical risks and exposure to the impacts of extreme weather and other natural disasters through enhanced inspection and maintenance of assets, emergency response planning and training, and business continuity planning. Improved alignment on contingency planning with other parties in broadly-based logistics networks is a key step in our emergency response. We also include planning for extreme weather events in our operational response plans and have installed on-site emergency generators at many of our facilities to provide power in the event of extended outages. We also partner with research organizations and industry groups to monitor the resilience of assets to physical risks, including severe weather events such as 100- & 200-year rainfall events. This includes utilizing various remote sensing technologies to identify land-based movement and monitor the susceptibility of our pipeline rights-of-way and terminals to resulting land movement.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Failure to comply with environmental regulations may result in the imposition of fines, penalties and operational restrictions affecting our operating assets. Enbridge incorporates consideration of regulatory risks in our Corporate Risk Assessment (CRA). We have established internal policies, frameworks and systems to achieve regulatory compliance and sound environmental management during both the construction and operation of our assets. Many jurisdictions in which we operate are either increasing the stringency of—or introducing new—public policy to reduce economy-wide GHG emissions to align with temperature trajectories that prevent the worst impacts of climate change. Carbon pricing mechanisms may expose us to increased indirect (operating) costs along with increasing energy costs for our customers. Our operations are subject to both explicit carbon prices (i.e., British Columbia) and implicit carbon prices (i.e., Canadian federal Output-Based Pricing System).
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Changes in current environmental regulations or the enactment of new regulations could result in a material increase to our cost of compliance. If there is a delay in obtaining any required environmental regulatory approvals, if we fail to obtain or comply with them, or if environmental laws or regulations change or are administered in a more stringent manner, the operations of facilities or the development of new facilities could be prevented, delayed or become subject to additional costs. As countries continue to enact different initiatives, Enbridge monitors the regulatory environment understand potential implications of climate-related policies and regulations for the business.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology will play a key factor in the transition toward a lower-carbon world. Our success in executing our strategic plan, including our role in the transition to a lower-carbon economy, and attaining our GHG emissions reduction goals and targets, depends, in part, on technology (including technology still under development), innovation and continued diversification with renewable power and other lower-carbon energy infrastructure as well as modernization of our infrastructure to reduce GHG emissions. As part of our scenario analysis, we evaluate the potential changes in energy demand particularly as it relates to electrification, including: Electric vehicle (EV) penetration, renewable and energy storage, energy efficiency, developments related to artificial intelligence, data system optimization and data analytics.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Foreign and domestic governments continue to evaluate and implement policy, legislation, and regulations focused on reducing GHG emissions, promoting adaptation to climate change, transitioning to a lower-carbon economy, and disclosure of climate-related matters. Such policies, laws and regulations vary at the federal, state, provincial and municipal levels in which Enbridge operates and can be highly variable and subject to change. It is expected that further investments will be required to meet new regulatory requirements. In addition, in recent years there has been an increase in climate and disclosure related litigation against governments as well as companies involved in the energy industry. We are involved in numerous legal proceedings, the outcomes of which are uncertain, and resolutions adverse to us could adversely affect our financial results. We are subject to numerous legal proceedings. In recent years there has been an increase in climate and disclosure-related litigation against governments as well as companies involved in the energy industry. There is no assurance that we will not be impacted by such litigation. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and we cannot predict the outcome of individual matters with assurance. It is reasonably possible that the final resolution of some of the matters in which we are involved could require additional expenditures, in excess of established reserves, over an extended period of time and in a range of amounts that could adversely affect our financial results or affect our reputation.
Market	Relevant, always included	Climate change concerns, increase in demand for lower-carbon and zero-emissions energy, alternative and new energy sources and technologies, changing customer behavior and reduced energy consumption could impact the demand for our services or securities. The pace and scale of the transition to a lower-carbon economy may pose a risk if Enbridge diversifies either too quickly or too slowly. Similarly, uncertainty in market signals, such as abrupt and unexpected shifts in energy costs and demands, including due to climate change concerns, can impact revenue through reduced throughput volumes on our pipeline transportation systems. For example, the growth in consumer demand for electric vehicles (EV) is expected to result in a decreased demand for fossil fuels and the overall utilization of our liquids transportation assets. Similarly, we anticipate that the growth in generation of electricity from renewable sources and advances in battery storage technology will lead to a decline in the demand for natural gas-fired generation, which could contribute to a decrease in utilization of our natural gas transmission assets.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	We consider a number of impacts that reputational risks can pose to our business including opposition by third parties, higher costs of doing business and project delays or cancellations. Reputational risks may arise from the erosion or loss of trust - from different stakeholders. Our review evaluates how reputational risks can impact our business, operations or financial results due to changes in our reputation with stakeholders, including communities, landowners, Indigenous groups, NGOs, governments, investors, and employees. Perceptions of the Company's response to climate change can be a source of both reputational risk and opportunity and could lead to exposure to the risk of higher costs, delays or even project cancellations due to increasing pressure on governments and regulators by such groups. Enbridge engages with a range of stakeholders on climate and energy issues, including communities in which the Company operates, customers, governments, NGOs, Indigenous communities, investors, industry associations and media. Enbridge transports and delivers crude oil and natural gas on behalf of its shippers and customers, but oftentimes these commodities are perceived by society as being emissions intensive and increasing society's reliance on fossil fuels. The midstream oil and gas sector is therefore often targeted as an enabler of incremental upstream production and viewed as a major contributor to climate change (although the midstream sector is only responsible for a small percentage of GHG emissions across the energy value chain). These societal perceptions can negatively impact our investor valuation, particularly from environment, social and governance (ESG) investors. Our Corporate Risk Assessment process considers stakeholder trust and its impact on reputation and loss of trust as it relates to climate change and the transition to a lower emissions economy.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Enbridge incorporates potential acute climate-related physical risks, & how these can influence our business, into our Corporate Risk Assessment (CRA). The CRA engages participants across Enbridge to consistently analyze & prioritize enterprise risks—including climate-related physical risks. The CRA highlights top risks & trends & identifies mitigation measures to ensure treatments are appropriately prioritized & resourced. Across Enbridge's businesses, risk treatment for acute adverse weather events & natural disasters includes asset integrity programs, facility siting, design & construction techniques, robust emergency preparedness plans, business continuity plans & emergency response exercises. In 2022 we enhanced control room strategy to ensure we always have access to technology & equipment we need to effectively manage crisis response. An example of integrity management & emergency response planning in action in 2022 was our response to winter storms experienced in NA. Two successive & historic winter storms affected more than 150 million people & our focus on investing & ensuring integrity, reliability & resilience of our systems kept energy flowing with minimal interruption. Improved alignment on contingency planning with other parties is a key step in our emergency response. We have partnered with research organizations & industry groups to monitor the resilience of assets to physical risks, including severe weather events such as 100 & 200-year rainfall events. This includes utilizing various remote sensing technologies to identify land-based movement & monitor the susceptibility of our pipeline rights-of-way & terminals to resulting land movement. Safety & Reliability (S&R) team plays a critical role in managing & governing climate-related physical risk across the business, engages internal risk owners to identify impacts & threats their groups could potentially experience from climate change. Climate change physical risk can affect the safety & reliability of Enbridge's operations. We have established protocols for responding to elevated risks. For example, if the ambient temperature is becoming unsafe, we may reduce the volume of fuel transported or bypass a compressor station or pump station; cooling stations also help to mitigate temperature-related risks. Our business units are continuously evolving their understanding & mitigation efforts under the oversight of the Operations & Integrity Committee & Board's S&R Committee.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Enbridge considers chronic physical risks that result from climate change in our CRA. These changes in weather patterns include new precipitation patterns & events, altered river flows, & shifting & subsidence. We include similar events beyond our control that could result in significant property damage or impairment of operations & supply disruptions. Across Enbridge's businesses, risk treatment for these chronic risks includes comprehensive asset integrity management, facility siting, design & construction techniques, regular inspections of our energy delivery infrastructure & pipeline rights-of-way, comprehensive emergency preparedness plans, business continuity plans & emergency response exercises. In response to the increased frequency of high-flow events influenced by climate change, we have replaced pipelines at deeper burial depths below watercourse crossings &/or conducted watercourse rehabilitation to prevent further erosion. In response to accumulation of storm water on external floating roofs of liquid storage tanks, operational teams are required to ensure tanks with external floating roofs are checked for rain accumulation & ensure that storm water is drained from roofs immediately following significant rainfall events. For example, LP has a formalized geohazard program that proactively assesses threats to our system. As climates change, program emphasizes inspecting slopes & water crossings to understand how physical landscape impacts pipelines. The risk posed by climate change is managed closely by ensuring that vulnerable sites are promptly remediated to levels beyond industry standards. To track chronic physical climate risks, we are utilizing various remote sensing technologies to monitor land movement near our pipeline rights-of-way & terminals, using this information & data as a predictor for where pipelines may be affected. GTM utilizes a weather system to provide hurricane forecasts and help predict how these physical impacts may impact Enbridge's assets. We are also complementing instrument-enabled forecasts with predictive modeling that will help us anticipate adverse events farther in advance & respond more quickly. Our hurricane response system limits effects of physical risks on personnel & potential damage to instrumentation. Majority of GDS assets are buried & typically remain operational during severe weather events & therefore have greater resilience relative to electrical generation, transmission & distribution systems.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Enbridge has exposure to carbon pricing in some jurisdictions in which we operate, in the form of a carbon tax, carbon levy or other carbon pricing framework. These costs mainly impact our natural gas business through the Canadian GTM operations and our natural gas distribution utility in Ontario. Provincial carbon taxes have also impacted Enbridge's investment decision-making process in certain areas:
i) In British Columbia (BC) the carbon tax increased from $45/tCO2e to $50/tCO2e on April 1, 2022. Enbridge's western Canadian Gas Transmission and Midstream (GTM) operations are subject to the carbon tax through its consumption of natural gas.
ii) In Alberta, our Alliance Pipeline is subject to the Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction (TIER) Regulation which is an output-based allocation system for large industrial emitters and applies performance benchmarks to protect trade exposed industries. Compliance pathways include the purchase of offsets or payment into a TIER Fund used for new and cleaner Alberta-based technologies that reduce emissions at a rate aligned with the federal carbon pollution price.
iii) In Ontario, our natural gas distribution utility was subject to the federal carbon tax levy at a rate of $50/tCO2e as of April 1, 2022, applied to the consumption of natural gas used in operations. Our underground natural gas transmission and storage facilities are subject to the federal Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) which sets a sector-specific emissions intensity benchmarks. In 2022 Ontario implemented its own Environmental Performance Standard (EPS) which will replace the federal OBPS.
In Saskatchewan, Alliance Pipeline, which Enbridge has 50% ownership is subject to the Saskatchewan Output-Based Performance Standards – ETS. In provinces that have not implemented their own carbon pricing schemes, operations are held to the federal carbon tax levy. In 2022 the Canadian federal government released its 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan which solidified its intent to raise the federal carbon tax levy to $170/tCO2e by 2030, which could pose additional climate-related transition risk to Enbridge. A risk analysis was conducted in 2020 to determine the economic impact of operating the plant in compliance with the provincial carbon tax rate versus opting into the AB TIER Regulation (which the project had the option of but was not required to do). After consideration, we determined that opting into the AB TIER regulation made more economic sense.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
1500000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Carbon pricing systems are becoming more common in areas that Enbridge operates. These systems have the potential to incur a large cost on Enbridge, depending on the jurisdiction, and who is held responsible for the cost. Therefore, we must remain aware of how these carbon pricing mechanisms will impact our operations. As a crude oil pipeline operator in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the carbon levy has not had a significant impact on our operations in the province and only applies to fuels used in our fleet vehicles. The sum of the compliance costs is approximately $1.5B. The majority of these costs are not paid directly by Enbridge. Enbridge collects these taxes from customers and remits them to the government; the majority of this cost comes from Enbridge Gas in Ontario for utility customers. Our marketing companies are also not significantly impacted, as product purchased in Alberta is, for the most part, exported from the province. Due to uncertainty around emerging federal and provincial policies, cumulative financial implications are difficult to predict.

Cost of response to risk
8200000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Management Method: We conduct thorough risk analysis while considering new projects, including (i) Continue to engage the federal and provincial governments of AB, SK, ON and BC, to ensure the economic impacts of climate policy are taken into account. (ii) Cost analyses are conducted to understand potential implications of carbon pricing regulations on the business. (iii) Enbridge utilizes an internal carbon price to help inform investment decisions.
Case study: Situation: Carbon pricing mechanisms are becoming more common in areas where Enbridge operates in Canada. Task: As the carbon pricing landscape evolves, Enbridge works to understand the impacts they could have on the economic resilience of its business. Action: Enbridge continued to engage with the Canadian federal government on the development of regulatory frameworks. This includes written submissions to Environment and Climate Change Canada on considerations for protocol development in the Federal Greenhouse Gas Offset System. Recommendations included prioritizing the development of federal offset protocols for avoided methane and destruction in support of Enbridge's Renewable Natural Gas projects as well as reviewing the magnitude of opportunities for methane venting and pneumatic devices across Canada. Cost analyses are conducted to understand potential implications of carbon pricing regulations on the business. In 2021, Enbridge developed a capital allocation framework in which all potential investments are evaluated in the context of the energy transition to ensure they align with our emissions reduction targets. Result: Enbridge is able to develop appropriate management methods of carbon pricing mechanisms that may impact the business. Ongoing scenario analysis measures the resilience of assets against the IEA scenarios, and helps to identify the potential financial impact Enbridge may face due to increased carbon pricing regulation. The implementation of these actions occur in 2021 and at least through 2022.
Cost Calculation: The cost of response to risk is primarily made up of staff time to manage carbon compliance programs. Enbridge has subject matter expert full time

employees (FTEs) involved in monitoring and addressing climate and carbon issues through various functions (e.g., Sustainability, New Energy Technologies, Law and Regulatory Affairs, External Affairs, Indirect Tax and Customs, Operations and the Natural Gas Utility). The estimated total cost for all FTEs is $8.2MM.

Comment
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Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential financial impact
Other, please specify (Disruption of Services and Revenue)

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
The IPCC’s Fifth Assessment Report and other scientific literature on climate change indicate that the frequency and intensity of certain types of adverse weather events are expected to change. As a result, the physical risks associated with climate change are expected to continue and increase. Adverse weather events can affect energy production and delivery facilities, causing supply disruptions and affecting other infrastructure that depends on energy supply. Enbridge’s GTM business unit owns and operates a number of offshore platforms and subsea pipelines off of, and on, the U.S. Gulf Coast and Enbridge’s LP business unit owns and operates a crude oil storage and export terminal on the U.S. Gulf Coast. Enbridge also has operations and facilities in other coastal areas exposed to adverse weather events.

In December 2022, GTM and GDS maintained service during a historic winter storm, which impacted customers and assets in Canada and the northeast United States. While Enbridge was able to keep the gas flowing to power plants and customers through its system flexibility, storage capacity and emergency response efforts, Enbridge examines these events and uses the lessons to drive targeted investments in winterization and equipment reliability. Extreme weather events could disrupt Enbridge’s operations for a relatively short period, resulting in a short-term decrease in our transmission and gas distribution or liquids pipelines services, or for longer periods in the event of the major destruction of infrastructure facilities owned by the company or its customers. In addition to supply or market disruptions from local or regional extreme weather events, there may be changes in customers' contracting patterns for storage and transportation services and modifications to gas transmission and distribution services in Enbridge’s value chain. A service interruption or an environmental incident resulting from an adverse weather event could have a significant impact on our operations, and negatively impact financial results, relationships with stakeholders and our reputation.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
5000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
10000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Adverse weather may impact our facilities and operations for our U.S. natural gas operations. The impact by hurricanes and sea level rise could result in flooding or wind damage to U.S Gas Transmission and Midstream operations may result in short term outages and disruption of operations in the range of ~ CAD $5-$10MM. This estimate is based on experience dealing with similar outages and service disruptions.

Cost of response to risk
6000000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Management Method: Risk treatment for severe weather events/natural disasters includes facility design and construction techniques to withstand adverse weather conditions, moving onshore assets to higher elevations, installing on-site emergency generators at operational facilities, and emergency response plans tailored to each business unit. Situation and Task: As the severity and frequency of extreme weather events increases, we must ensure our infrastructure remains resilient, and we are able to move product on behalf of our customers. As our systems are part of a broadly-based logistics network that connects producers to consumers, all parties are aligned in their contingency planning to shut down in advance of severe storms and resume operations and energy supply as a first priority. Action: in 2022, we spent $1.83B on programs that help us to maintain the fitness of our systems across our operations in the US and Canada, invested $25.5 million on advanced leak detection/inspection systems to identify small leaks early and respond more quickly, and delivered system reliability with completion of 100% of critical system preventative maintenance, hurricane and winterization work. We take proactive measures for specific physical events, GTM utilizes a weather system to provide hurricane forecasts that include wave height and wind strengths to predict how these physical impacts may impact Enbridge’s assets. In 2022 we enhanced our control room strategy to effectively manage crisis response from a facility that is both proximate and functional. The timescale for these actions is annual to ensure system fitness. Result: These actions help minimize the potential for negative impacts resulting from physical events. We maintain strong emergency preparedness and response systems, regularly testing and improving our tactics and plans with first responders and emergency management and government officials. We regularly review our emergency management programs to ensure they are functioning as intended and identify opportunities for improvement.
Cost Calculation: Over the last three years, Enbridge spent $6B on pipeline integrity. This value is the sum of the amount spent on damage prevention, integrity management and leak detection across our operations in Canada and the U.S. Investments in pipeline integrity could minimize the risk of service disruptions resulting from weather events. These investments address both physical risks described in risk 2 and 3.

Comment
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Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Acute physical)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Climate change physical risks are associated with more frequent or more severe weather events. These risks could damage our assets or affect the safety and reliability of our operations. Climate change could result in extreme variability in weather patterns, such as increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, heavy snowfall, heavy rainfall, floods, landslides, fires, hurricanes, tropical storms, ice storms, and long-term changes in precipitation patterns. Our assets and operations are exposed to potential interruption or damage from these kinds of events, and we may also experience reduced access to our assets or increased risk of loss of life or injury or damage to property and the environment. We have experienced operational interruptions and damage to our assets from such weather events in the past, and we expect to experience climate related physical risks in the future, potentially with increasing frequency or severity. Operational risk is intensified by changing climate and more extreme weather events. Any of these physical risks could result in substantial losses for which our insurance may not be sufficient or available and for which we may bear a part or all of the cost.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
5250000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
7250000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The annual cost to mitigate the potential impact of flooding on our buried liquids pipeline infrastructure ranges between $5.25MM to $7.25MM. This incorporates the cost of the real-time flood monitoring system, the labor costs for regional personnel completing site visits and inspections of watercourse crossings and the costs of ground monitoring of geohazards and the real time monitoring and regional personnel.

Cost of response to risk
6000000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Enbridge’s business units are continuously evolving their understanding of climate and mitigation efforts under the oversight of Enbridge’s Operations & Integrity Committee and Board’s Safety & Reliability Committee. Our Corporate Risk Assessment (CRA) process assesses key risks and treatments for the company, including climate-related physical risks that may affect the safety and reliability of Enbridge’s operations. As part of the CRA, business units identify the climate-related physical risks which impact their area of responsibility and actions to reduce or respond to these risks. Enbridge limits exposure to climate change physical risks through enhanced inspection and maintenance of assets, emergency response planning and training, and business continuity planning. Enbridge’s strategic planning and forecasting functions leverage the CRA results to help understand the risks that can impact our strategic priorities and financial performance.
In 2022 we enhanced our control room strategy to ensure that we always have access to the technology and equipment we need to effectively manage crisis response from a facility that is both proximate and functional. Improved alignment on contingency planning with other parties in broadly based logistics networks is a key step in our emergency response. We have partnered with research organizations and industry groups to monitor the resilience of assets to physical risks, including severe weather events such as 100- and 200-year rainfall events. This includes utilizing various remote sensing technologies to identify land-based movement and monitor the susceptibility of our pipeline rights-of-way and terminals to resulting land movement.
In response to the increased frequency of high-flow events influenced by climate change, we have replaced pipelines at deeper burial depths below watercourse crossings and/or conducted watercourse rehabilitation to prevent further erosion. In response to the accumulation of storm water on external floating roofs of our liquid storage tanks, operational teams are required to ensure that tanks with external floating roofs are checked for rain accumulation and ensure that storm water is drained from roofs immediately following significant rainfall events.
Cost Calculation: Over the last 3 years, Enbridge spent $6B on pipeline integrity. This value is estimated on the amount spent on damage prevention, integrity management and leak detection across our operations in Canada and the U.S.

Comment
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C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Ability to diversify business activities

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
According to the International Energy Agency, global energy consumption is expected to continue to grow over the long term. The Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) countries, including Canada, the U.S. and western European nations, are expected to experience population growth and place an emphasis on energy efficiency, conservation and a shift to lower carbon fuels, such as natural gas and renewables. In Europe, the future outlook for renewable energy, especially from offshore wind in countries with long coastlines and densely populated areas, is very positive. According to the European Wind Energy Association, by 2030, wind energy capacity in Europe is expected to be 320 GW, including 66 GW of offshore capacity. There is also wide public support for carbon reduction targets and broader adoption of renewable generation across all governmental levels. Furthermore, governments in Europe are seeking to rationalize the contribution of nuclear power to the overall energy mix, which has resulted in an increased focus on alternative sources such as large-scale offshore wind.

Since 2002, Enbridge has committed nearly $8B in renewable energy projects and has become one of Canada's largest investors in renewable energy. Those interests include a portfolio of offshore wind projects in Europe, including the Saint Nazaire, Fécamp, and Calvados offshore wind projects. We currently have over 2,000 MW of net renewable generation capacity and have invested in nearly 50 renewable energy facilities, based on projects in operation or under construction – enough energy to power over 950,000 homes. Our offshore wind assets are supported by strong business fundamentals, including growing customer demand and decreasing costs, as well as significant renewable portfolio standard targets particularly in France. All our offshore projects to date are underpinned by long-term power purchase agreements with local offtake partners. Offshore wind is a strong fit for Enbridge, given our history with onshore renewable technology, major projects capability and experience in working offshore in the Gulf of Mexico. We will continue to evaluate opportunities to position Enbridge for the energy mix of the future, including expanding our offshore wind power generation business.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
262000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
In 2022 Enbridge's Renewable Power Generation business segment earnings/(loss) before interest, income taxes and depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) was $262MM. EBITDA decreased from $508MM in 2021. EBITDA was negatively impacted by $272MM due to certain infrequent or non-operating factors, primarily explained by an impairment loss of $227MM to Magic Valley.

Cost to realize opportunity
3000000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Management Method: Situation: Energy systems are continually evolving, including the recent growth in renewable and alternative sources of energy. Task: As North America's largest energy infrastructure company, Enbridge recognizes that we are tasked with the opportunity of diversifying our assets to reflect market trends. Enbridge plans to continue to develop our power and renewables business where we have a competitive advantage and where we find opportunities with strong commercial underpinnings. As opportunities emerge, we will look to manage financial, regulatory and construction risk while securing long-term power purchase agreements. Action: Combined Renewable Power Generation investments represent approximately 2,175 MW of net generation capacity, which primarily consists of approximately: 1) 1,389 MW generated by North American wind facilities; 2) 377 MW generated by European offshore wind facilities; 3) 187 MW to be generated by the Fécamp and Calvados Offshore Wind projects in France, both of which are currently under construction; 4) 6 MW to be generated by the Provence Grand Large Floating Offshore Wind project in France, which is under construction; and 5) 93 MW generated by North American solar facilities in operation, with an additional 97 MW in projects in pre-construction and under construction. The vast majority of the power produced from these facilities is sold under long-term PPAs. In September 2022, we acquired renewable energy project developer TGE with a development portfolio of wind, solar, and energy storage projects in Texas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming. TGE's

development portfolio includes 3.9 GW of conditionally sold renewable generation projects and an additional 3 GW of wholly-owned projects in development. Following its acquisition of TGE, Enbridge became one of the top 15 renewable energy project developers in the US. Renewable Power Generation also includes our 25% interest in the East-West Tie, a 450-MW transmission line in northwestern Ontario, which entered operations in March 2022.

Cost Calculation: The cost to realize this opportunity is representative of the $3B allocated capital costs to renewable power generation.

Comment
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Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Enbridge Gas Inc. serves approximately 75% of Ontario residents via approximately 3.9 million residential, commercial and industrial meter connections and has an extensive natural gas storage, transmission and distribution network. This makes our natural gas distribution business well positioned to help advance low-carbon energy solutions that can enable access between zero emission and low-carbon sources of energy and existing natural gas assets to support continued consumer access to reliable, low-cost energy in the future. This includes developing and deploying next-generation technologies and services that can support district energy and improve integrated energy resource planning and management at the local and regional level. This expansion also includes solutions developed by our natural gas utility, such as investing in opportunities for renewable natural gas (RNG), power-to-gas (P2G) systems that can help store surplus renewable energy as hydrogen gas to support grid stability, and combined heat and power systems that can help create a path to lower emissions from home heating and power requirements.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Due to regulatory and market uncertainty, as well as around the pace of energy system diversification and grid transformation, it is difficult to estimate the potential impact to our business.

Cost to realize opportunity
100000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Situation: As the world transitions to lower carbon energy sources, there are opportunities for Enbridge to help provide solutions. Task: As a leading energy company, we are strategically placed to carry out the task of bringing low-carbon energy solutions to scale. Action: Our natural gas utility is engaging with regulators to enable them to offer expanded services, low carbon products and new technologies. Examples include: (i) In 2021, Enbridge, Walker Industries and Comcor Environmental announced a partnership to jointly develop RNG projects across Canada. The Niagara RNG facility is the partnership's first landfill RNG project, with several more projects planned. The $42MM project is expected to generate enough green energy to heat 8,750 homes. (ii) Partnership with Cummins Inc. to develop the first large-scale deployment of Power-To-Gas (P2G) technology in North America. The P2G plant in launched in 2018, takes surplus off-peak electricity and converts it to hydrogen, which can be stored. (iii) Partnership with Evolugen to operate one of Canada’s largest green hydrogen injection projects. The $90MM project, announced in 2021, will build a 20MW electrolyzer plant in Gatineau, adjacent to Evolugen’s hydroelectric facilities, which will power the electrolyzer. Green hydrogen produced via electrolysis will be injected into Gazifère’s (Enbridge subsidiary) natural gas distribution network. In addition, in working with Stanton Farms, of Ilderton, Ontario, Enbridge is connecting RNG producers to the energy grid. As a result, Stanton Farms will produce more than 3 million cubic meters of RNG each year to be blended into the Enbridge Gas natural gas distribution network—enough renewable energy to heat more than 1,300 homes. Enbridge sponsored the development of Ontario’s first carbon-negative waste collection truck runs on RNG sourced from cow manure
Result: Enbridge can support the transition to a lower-carbon economy through innovative energy solutions and collaboration with external stakeholders to keep energy affordable and reliable, while reducing environmental impacts. The timescale for the implementation of these projects began in 2018, with the P2G plant and will continue through at least 2022, when the Niagara RNG facility goes into service.
Cost Calculation: The approximate cost of investment by our natural gas utility in low-carbon projects in 2022 was $0.1B for renewable natural gas projects, those are expected to come into service 2025-2026.

Comment
In 2022, GDS secured $0.1B on capital projects related to RNG opportunities

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Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Ability to diversify business activities

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
According to Wood Mackenzie, the demand for liquefied natural gas (LNG) is growing 'significantly faster' in Asia than the rest of the world due to the region's economic and population growth. China, South Asia and Southeast Asia are forecasted to drive LNG demand over the next two decades and will account for 95% of global demand growth between 2020 and 2022. Demand is driven partly by the power sector as generation shifts from coal to natural gas. Enbridge recognizes the economic and environmental benefits of investing in facilities to enable the export of LNG from North America to Asia. Enbridge's natural gas transmission assets provide full connectivity between upstream production in the U.S. and Canada and export terminals on the US Gulf Coast (USGC) and Canadian West Coast.

Enbridge is working to realize this opportunity by expanding capabilities to transport natural gas to LNG export facilities.

Enbridge Inc. and Pacific Energy Corporation Limited announced in July 2022 an agreement to jointly invest in the construction and operation of the Woodfibre LNG project. Woodfibre LNG is a 2.1 million-tonne-per-year liquefied natural gas (LNG) export facility with 250,000 m3 of floating storage capacity being built near Squamish, BC. The project is expected to be in service in 2027.

Additionally, we are investing in several LNG export opportunities in the USGC and Canadian West Coast, one of which (the Cameron Extension in Louisiana) came in service in 2021. In total, there is an estimated 7 bcfd of LNG export capacity in the USGC and over 4 bcfd in Western Canada. Enbridge is collaborating with the First Nations Climate Initiative (FNCI) in Canada on solutions for the development of low-carbon LNG infrastructure in Northern BC. Enbridge's proposed Westcoast Connector Gas Transmission Project consists of two pipelines to connect upstream natural gas production to proposed LNG facilities in BC. In collaboration with FNCI, Enbridge is assessing various carbon reduction strategies, including CCS and using renewable power in place of traditional natural gas-powered assets.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
3126000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Enbridge's LNG-related operations are within the Gas Transmission and Midstream (GTM) business unit. GTM's EBITDA for the past year was $3.126B, compared to $3.671B in 2021. The EBITDA figure in 2022 was impacted by a goodwill impairment of $2.5 billion relating to our Gas Transmission, a transaction cost of $114 million in relation to our investment purchase in the Woodfibre LNG project.

The EBITDA was offset partially by positive factors, including a gain of $1,076 million on the closing of the joint venture merger transaction with P66 realigning our effective economic interests in Gray Oak and DCP; the absence of the $111 million impairment loss in 2021 to our investment in the PennEast pipeline project after a decision by project partners to cease development; a gain of $118 million on Texas Eastern recorded for a customer bankruptcy settlement; and a non-cash, net negative equity earnings adjustment of $10 million in 2022, compared to a net negative adjustment of $44 million in 2021 relating to our share of changes in the mark-to-market value of derivative financial instruments of our equity method investees, DCP and Aux Sable. These, as well as other factors, contributed to the EBITDA figure of $3.126B in 2022.

Cost to realize opportunity
1600000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Management Method: Situation: Natural gas is predicted to play an important role in meeting future energy demand as it is a cleaner alternative to the largest market share provider – coal. When burned for generation, natural gas produces 30% less carbon dioxide emissions than fuel oil and 50% less than coal. Specifically, the global export of LNG can help to reduce GHG emissions by displacing other fossil-based power generation. Task: Enbridge recognizes both the economic and environmental benefit of investing in facilities to enable the export of LNG to Asia. Enbridge is well-positioned with its natural gas transmission assets to provide full connectivity between upstream production in the U.S. and Canada and export terminals on the U.S. Gulf Coast and Canadian West Coast. Action: In response to this projected growth, Enbridge is expanding its asset base to connect with LNG facilities. In 2022, Enbridge Inc. announced an agreement to invest in the construction and operation of the Woodfibre LNG project. Woodfibre LNG is a 2.1 million-tonne-per-year liquefied natural gas (LNG) export facility with 250,000 m3 of floating storage capacity being built near Squamish, BC. Enbridge has multiple other pipeline extensions in-development in the Gulf Coast, which will connect with four LNG projects at various stage of construction and development, as well as three already commissioned LNG projects. Result: Expansion of Enbridge's natural gas transmission and midstream services to transport and connect to LNG terminal facilities will allow Enbridge to take advantage of the growing demand for this commodity. In the Gulf Coast, Enbridge serves 15% of LNG export capacity, and we expect that number to double by 2030 through a number of projects currently in motion. In British Columbia, we're well-positioned to fuel Canada's opportunity to serve growing markets in Asia.

Cost Calculation: Enbridge is a strong incumbent network for LNG, with visible organic growth. in 2022, Enbridge had US$1.6B of secured growth in LNG investments. Enbridge continues to invest in projects to further develop connectivity with LNG facilities in the Gulf Coast.

Comment
The figures provided in this response are estimates only and are based on assumptions and expectations that management believes are reasonable as of the date hereof. These figures are forward-looking in nature – actual results may differ materially from those provided. See “Forward-looking information” on this document.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

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

Publicly available climate transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism
Enbridge has developed a transition plan which is aligned with achieving net-zero by 2050, with an interim target for 2030. The transition plan is detailed in our 2022 ESG Datasheet and 2022 Sustainability Report. The transition plan is reviewed & approved by our Board-level Sustainability Committee (SC) which has oversight of sustainability matters including climate change. The SC monitors developments related to climate change and how Enbridge is responding to new regulatory & market dynamics on climate and energy transition issues, including implications of new provincial, state & federal policies in the U.S. & Canada on GHG emissions reduction.

We believe active engagement with our shareholders & other stakeholders on an ongoing basis is key to transparency, facilitating open & informed dialogue & sharing our story. Our main shareholder event is our annual Investment Community Conference, which provides an opportunity for shareholders to obtain an update on the Company and ask questions of our executive team outside of our quarterly presentations.

In 2022, Enbridge hosted the first ever Enbridge Supplier ESG Summit to share insights and leading practices across our supply chain. The event included remarks from our Chief Sustainability Officer and Vice President & Chief Supply Chain Officer. Topics included supplier diversity, decarbonization and ESG strategy.

Members of our executive team, including our CEO and CFO, presidents of our business units, as well as representatives from Investor Relations and Sustainability departments also meet with shareholders throughout the year directly, and by way of investor roadshows in a variety of cities. To further our investor outreach, we also participate in several third party hosted investor conferences, as well as periodically conduct anonymous and confidential shareholder perception surveys to provide market perspective to management.

Enbridge also engages with shareholders and seeks feedback at the annual general meeting and the annual Enbridge Day: Investment Community Conference, and in 2022 Enbridge leadership team discussed business results, strategy, capital structure, in addition to discussing efforts towards energy transition and updates on ESG performance.

Frequency of feedback collection
Annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
Enbridge Sustainability Report 2022.pdf
Enbridge Net Zero by 2050.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future
<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	We routinely assess the fundamentals of our business under a variety of scenarios, including the prominent and widely referenced International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook scenarios. The IEA released its latest flagship report in October 2022 with updates to its regular Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS–2.5-degree rise), Announced Pledges Scenario (APS–1.7 degree rise) and the back-casted Net Zero Scenario (NZE–1.5-degree rise). The NZE reflects an energy future that posits changes in the energy system required to achieve the 1.5-degree temperature target and net-zero carbon emissions. This year, we utilized the three IEA scenarios (STEPS, APS and NZE) to assess and illustrate the resiliency and strength of our assets and business strategies. The following assumptions are made for each business segment: Liquids Pipelines: • Oil demand drops to 24 MMbpd by 2050 from 94.5 MMbpd in 2021 • North American net exports of oil grow to over 6 MMbpd by 2050 from 2.9 MMbpd in 20211 Natural Gas: • Global natural gas demand drops to 112 Bcf/d by 2050 • Natural gas declines to making up 8% of total energy demand in 2050 • LNG demand decreases by 66% between 2020 and 2050 Renewables: • Electricity demand increases to 50% of final energy use by 2050 • Global coal consumption decreases by 39% from 2021 levels by 2030 • Renewables share of electricity sector increases to 61% in 2030 • Would require more than $4 trillion in annual clean energy investments by 2030
Transition scenarios: IEA APS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	In 2022, we utilized the APS to assess the resiliency and strength of our assets and business strategies. We used this scenario to help us dimension potential risks associated with the pace of transition. The IEA released its latest flagship report in October 2022 with updates to its regular Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS–2.5-degree rise), Announced Pledges Scenario (APS–1.7 degree rise) and the back-casted Net Zero Scenario (NZE–1.5-degree rise). The APS outlines an energy future based on announced pledges by governments and reflects a more ambitious transition to a low-carbon economy.. We utilize the IEA scenarios as they are widely recognized, transparent and comparable across our sector. The following assumptions are made under 2022 Announced Pledges Scenario (APS–2.1-degree rise), for each business segment: Liquids Pipelines • Oil demand peaked in 2021 at 94.5 MMbpd and declining to 57.2 MMbpd by 2050 • North American net exports of oil grow to 7.5 MMbpd by 2050 from 2.5 MMbpd in 2021 • 2022 Announced Pledges Scenario (APS–1.7-degree rise) Natural Gas • Global natural gas demand declines to 257 Bcf/d by 2050 • Natural gas only makes up 15% of total energy demand in 2050 • North American LNG exports increase by 119% by 2030 relative to 2021, before seeing a gradual decline 2022 Announced Pledges Scenario (APS–2.1-degree rise) Renewable Power Generation Electricity demand increases to 40% of final energy use by 2050 • Global coal consumption declines by 36% below 2021 levels by 2030 • Renewables share of electricity sector increases to 49% in 2030 • Would require $2.9 trillion in annual clean energy investments by 2030
Transition scenarios: IEA SDS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	As part of our annual enterprise-wide strategic planning process in 2019, we analyzed our portfolio using the International Energy Agency (IEA) Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) through 2040 to test the resiliency of our strategy and infrastructure in our core businesses. We utilize the IEA scenarios as they are widely recognized, transparent and comparable across our sector. Enbridge believes it is critical to consider more accelerated emissions reduction scenarios—including a 1.5C scenario – as part of our overall corporate strategic outlook to identify risks and opportunities. Scenario analysis helps us successfully plan our business strategy and ensure the longevity of our core businesses. We use the SDS to stress test our assets against a higher-consequence set of assumptions which would give rise to a more rapid transition to a lower-emission energy base while also accelerating a transition in our business mix. The scenario is applied to each of our core businesses – Liquids Pipelines (LP), Gas Transmission and Midstream (GTM), Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS) and Power and Renewables. Our analysis extends long-term through 2040, which is an industry wide recognized benchmark.
Transition scenarios: IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Enbridge routinely assesses the fundamentals of our business under a variety of scenarios, including the prominent and widely referenced International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook scenarios. The IEA released its latest flagship report in October 2022 with updates to its regular Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS–2.5-degree rise), Announced Pledges Scenario (APS–1.7 degree rise) and the back-casted Net Zero Scenario (NZE–1.5-degree rise). STEPS outlines an energy future based on existing emission reduction measures and includes policies that are currently in development. This year, we utilized the three IEA scenarios (STEPS, APS and NZE) to assess and illustrate the resiliency and strength of our assets and business strategies. The following are assumptions for each business segment: Liquids Pipelines: • Oil demand peaks in 2035 at 103.2 million barrels per day (MMbpd) and declining to 102.1 MMbpd by 2050 from 94.5 MMbpd in 2021 • North American net exports of oil grow to 7.7 MMbpd by 2050 from 2.5 MMbpd in 2021 Natural Gas • Global natural gas demand peaks in 2030 at 423 Bcf/d, with similar demand levels through 2050 • Natural gas makes up 20% of total energy demand in 2050 • North American liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports continuously increase by 157% by 2050 relative to 2021 Renewables • Electricity demand increases to 28% of final energy use by 2050 • Global coal consumption declines by 27% below 2021 levels by 2030 • Renewables share of electricity sector increases to 43% by 2030 • Clean energy investment was US$1.4 trillion in 2022

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

- How resilient is our strategy and asset base under a low-emission future?
- Where does our opportunity set expand or contract?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

In October 2022 the IEA released updates to its regular Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS–2.5-degree rise), Announced Pledges Scenario (APS–1.7 degree rise) and the back-casted Net Zero Scenario (NZE–1.5-degree rise). In 2022 we utilized the 3 IEA scenarios (STEPS, APS and NZE) to assess and illustrate the resiliency and strength of our assets and business strategies.

We overlaid the general trends from the scenarios against our businesses and strategies and made the following conclusions regarding the updated outlooks: • Conventional oil and natural gas remain critical to reliably and affordably meeting global energy demand over the long term while also supporting energy security & reliability. However, the energy mix continues to evolve, with more policy support for the penetration of renewables & lower-emission fuels, underscoring our emphasis on diversifying the business mix to include lower-emission energy over time. • North American oil & natural gas net exports are expected to grow—given competitive advantages on cost, reliability & sustainability—supporting the view that North American conventional energy is necessary to meet international demand and highlighting our focus on extending our value chain to the export market. • More renewables in the energy mix and a concerted global push to electrify and transition to lower-emission fuels mean our renewable platform in North America and Europe will continue to grow and there is strong alignment with our approach to new energy. Our acquisition of Tri Global Energy expands our renewables business in North America and underscores our confidence in the growth of clean energy. Our financial plan is resilient across climate scenarios; the scale and diversity of our asset mix and revenue sources intrinsically mitigate financial risk.

Our different business units will have their opportunity sets expand or contract differently based on the scenario. Our LP business, Under the IEA's NZE Scenario, oil demand drops to nearly a quarter of current levels (to 24 MMbpd) by 2050. In consideration of the NZE scenario, Enbridge would explore different pathways and uses of its energy infrastructure to deliver lower-emission energy. Some pathways include re-purposing assets to carry low-emission natural gas for back-up power generation and leveraging assets to generate and ship green or blue hydrogen to end-use consumers. For example, we recently invested $6.6MM in Smartpipe technology – a novel retrofit solution that enables existing pipelines to transport hydrogen and carbon dioxide.

All 3 scenarios anticipate significant increases in renewable investment & development by 2030. We have a stake in 5.2 GW of offshore and onshore wind, solar and other renewable projects in pre-construction, under construction and in operation in North America, England, France and Germany (2.2 GW, net of our partners' stakes).

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities have helped to drive the diversification of our business and our investments in renewable energy. Strategy in this area is influenced in the short and medium-term, with offshore wind projects coming into service in 2021 and 2022, as well as additional projects under development. We believe we are well positioned to play a key role in the energy transition by leading the development of the future energy systems with regulators & policy makers and partnering with customers on their lower-carbon strategies, while reducing our own footprint. We have made large investments in natural gas infrastructure & renewable energy assets, helping to decrease our emissions and further expand our platforms. Our focus areas in renewable energy remain in offshore wind, utility-scale onshore projects, and integrated clean-energy offerings & solutions for customers. We are also taking a leadership role in other lower-carbon platforms like CCS, H2 and RNG. Our new investments are expected to have a clear path to achieve net-zero emissions, in alignment with our ESG goals. We regularly test our assets under various transition scenarios to assess resiliency of our business. Renewable energy development is a climate-related opportunity for Enbridge, particularly under a low-carbon or net-zero scenario. Enbridge has approximately 2,175 MW worth of net renewable energy capacity, either operating or under construction, the equivalent energy consumption of about 966,000 homes. In response to projected growth, we are expanding our investment in renewable energy generation. Our investments in power & renewables provide us with experience in the development, construction & operation of onshore & offshore wind farms, solar generation, geothermal and electricity transmission projects. Our joint venture partnership with the Canadian Pension Plan Investment Board, Maple Power Ltd., enables us to attain greater growth than we would be able to achieve on our own. We expanded our presence in North American renewable energy with the acquisition of Tri Global Energy LLC (TGE) in 2022, the third largest onshore wind developer in the U.S., with a development portfolio of wind & solar projects representing more than 7 GW of renewable generation capacity. Through this, we secured 3.9 GW of advanced-development projects and 3 GW of earlier-stage projects.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Evaluation in progress	Currently, Enbridge publicly discloses its Scope 3 emissions generated through electricity grid transmission and distribution loss (grid loss), our utility customers' natural gas consumption and employee air travel for business. In 2020, we initiated the development of a roadmap to enhance our disclosure of Scope 3 emissions, in order to better understand exactly where in our supply chain, the most material climate-related risks and opportunities are present. We plan to provide a high-level screening of our entire Scope 3 emissions inventory. The assessment will be used to identify action areas (i.e. hot spots) and inform future efforts to produce a more accurate inventory of emissions. Our long-term goal is to expand the scope of our public disclosure of Scope 3 emissions within the next 2-3 years. Enbridge is taking steps to reduce our Scope 3 footprint, particularly from the use of sold products from our natural gas utility customers. We are committed to working with key suppliers to support the further reduction of Scope 3 emissions. With regard to supply chain engagement, we have enhanced the requirements within our existing Supplier Code of Conduct, which sets expectations for all of our suppliers to share Enbridge's commitment to the highest standard of business conduct, focusing on areas of environmental stewardship, social responsibility, diversity and inclusion, and responsible business behavior. In 2022, we advanced an initiative to gather sustainability data from our suppliers on four key dimensions: environment, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement. With support from EcoVadis, we collected data on more than 100 suppliers and, for a subset of these, we gathered Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions information and assessed their carbon management practices. We also hosted the first ever Enbridge Supplier ESG Summit to share insights and leading practices across our supply chain. The event attracted strong engagement, as 148 supplier participants representing 72 companies attended alongside 55 Enbridge representatives, three external speakers from supplier diversity advocacy councils and one financial partner speaker. The event included remarks from our Chief Sustainability Officer and Vice President & Chief Supply Chain Officer. Topics included supplier diversity, decarbonization and ESG strategy.
Investment in R&D	Yes	The evolving global energy mix and demand for lower-carbon power sources have influenced our R&D investments. The opportunity from increased lower-carbon energy production is integrated into our Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS) business unit's strategy. GDS invested significantly in the R&D of lower-carbon forms of energy, namely renewably generated (green) hydrogen & renewable natural gas (RNG). Some strategic decisions to date include applying to the Ontario Energy Board to construct new pipelines & associated facilities to blend 2% hydrogen gas into our existing natural gas network, to reduce GHG emissions. Enbridge has been producing renewable hydrogen, in partnership with Cummins, since 2018 at a power-to-gas (P2G) facility in Markham, Ontario (ON). In 2021 we implemented the pilot project which allows regular natural gas to be blended with H2. In 2022 we launched Enbridge Sustain which offers energy solutions to help homeowners, developers & commercial customers in ON reduce their GHG emissions & energy costs. We investigate non-pipeline alternatives in our planning process. In July 2021, the OEB issued a decision on an Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) framework that identified 2 categories of non-pipeline alternatives. Demand-side alternatives include geo-targeted energy efficiency and demand response programs. Supply-side alternatives could include the injection of CNG into constrained areas or RNG sourced within a constrained area. We invested in renewable energy and low-carbon fuels both to provide them to customers & to power our own equipment and operations. In 2021, we created the New Energy Technologies (NET) team to help facilitate collaboration across our business units in new energy technology and ensure that our business units & organizational divisions benefit from each other's learning & investments. In 2022, NET participated in conversations with industry partners as well as policymakers, sharing our perspective & technical knowledge. Carbon Capture and Storage: Work has begun on the Open Access Wabamun Carbon Hub in Alberta, a major CCS project co-developed and co-owned with Indigenous partners. We're also pursuing CCS activity at our Enbridge Ingleside Energy Center and preparing to explore opportunities in ON, where legal changes have opened up the possibilities for CCS.
Operations	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities are considered in the business strategy approach around current operations. Specifically, climate-related risks associated with GHG emissions and subsequent opportunities from the use of renewable energy has influenced our strategy around the energy source used to power our own operations currently and into the short-term, with solar PV projects powering pipeline operations, two of which were placed into service 2021 as well as several more being planned across North America. Our operations consume a significant amount of energy to transport oil & gas on behalf of our customers. As demand for lower-carbon products and services increases, our operations must adjust to meet these requests. Enbridge is working to reduce operational emissions and in 2020, set both a net zero GHG emissions target and an interim GHG intensity target. As we provide conventional and lower-carbon energy to consumers, we're seeking innovative & efficient ways to power our assets and operations . To date, we have entered 3 solar projects into operation and are advancing 9 others in the U.S. to develop low-emission electricity for our pump and compressor stations. Collectively, these 12 projects (either in operation or preconstruction) will provide more than 102 megawatts of clean energy capacity. We expect that more projects will come in operation between 2023-2025 In addition, physical climate risks are integrated into our operational business strategy. For example, Enbridge's GTM business unit owns and operates several platforms and pipelines in the U.S. Gulf Coast. Physical risks such as wave height and wind strength from increased storm severity are incorporated into the business strategy to develop approaches to limit the impact on operating assets. This includes being self-insured against hurricane damage to offshore assets, being part of a co-operative that stores deep water repair tools to repair and replace pipelines and having systems in place to evacuate employees when necessary. Enbridge also invested recently $6.6 million in Smartpipe technology—a novel retrofit solution that enables existing pipelines to transport hydrogen and carbon dioxide. This type of innovation ensures that our infrastructure is capable of accelerating the energy transition as the fundamentals require

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets	Climate-related risks and opportunities are impacting revenues, direct and indirect costs and the planning process around capital expenditures in the short-term. This applies particularly to carbon pricing systems that Enbridge is regulated under or may be regulated under in the future. These carbon pricing systems are incorporated into the financial planning process, and specifically, into how such transitional risks will impact direct costs to Enbridge and subsequent revenues from existing and new projects. Enbridge's operations are currently regulated under a number of carbon pricing systems in Canada. As carbon pricing systems expand in scope and magnitude, the potential financial impact on our business also increases. With the growth of this financial risk, Enbridge must develop methods and approaches to mitigate the overall impact. In 2021, Enbridge developed a new capital allocation framework in which all potential investments are evaluated in the context of the energy transition to ensure they align with our emissions reduction targets. Our investment hurdle rates account for risks inherent in the transition, and project economics incorporate the cost of carbon and investments required to reduce emissions. We also test new investments against a range of transition scenarios. We have also been conducting scenario analyses to explore different futures arising across complex energy systems. We stress test the business against many scenarios, ranging from IEA STEPS to net-zero scenarios to explore different futures arising across complex energy systems. We continuously monitor signposts and react appropriately given trends we're seeing to ensure we're transitioning at an appropriate pace. An example of where climate-related opportunities were incorporated into the financial planning process includes the construction of the 10.5 MW Alberta Solar One solar project, in partnership with Morgan Solar. This project generates Environmental Performance Credits (EPCs), which can be used as compliance offsets in the Alberta TIER Regulation. In order to provide a stable source of revenue for the solar farm, and increase the projects overall economics, it was determined that these EPC's will be sold to Enbridge's liquids pipelines business unit. This unit operates a natural-gas fired power plant in Edmonton which is subject to TIER. This plan will not only help to establish steady revenue for Alberta Solar One, but will also minimize the cost of compliance for the power plant, as it will lessen the carbon compliance costs it may need to pay into the Alberta TIER fund at the set carbon tax rate of $50/tCO2e. Additionally, we believe future sustainability-linked financing will further reinforce our efforts to achieve our climate transition strategy and commitment towards a low emissions future, in addition to supporting our other ESG goals. As such, in 2021 we published the first Sustainability-Linked Bond Framework in the North American midstream sector, which links our ESG goals to the Company's funding strategy. The Framework lays out the principles we would use in connection with an issuance of sustainability-linked bonds and includes performance indicators that impact our borrowing costs. This creates a direct link between our finance strategies our ESG goals, incentivizing their achievement. One or more of the following KPIs will be selected for each Enbridge Sustainability-Linked Bond issuance: GHG intensity level (Scope 1 and 2 emissions); Representation of racial and ethnic diversity as percentage of workforce; Women on board of directors. in 2022, Enbridge issued a $900 million sustainability linked bond, bringing our total sustainably linked financings to be over $7 billion. An example of where climate-related opportunities were incorporated into the financial planning process includes the construction of the 10.5 MW Alberta Solar One solar project, in partnership with Morgan Solar. This project generates Environmental Performance Credits (EPCs), which can be used as compliance offsets in the Alberta TIER Regulation. In order to provide a stable source of revenue for the solar farm, and increase the projects overall economics, it was determined that these EPC's will be sold to Enbridge's liquids pipelines business unit. This unit operates a natural-gas fired power plant in Edmonton which is subject to TIER. This plan will not only help to establish steady revenue for Alberta Solar One, but will also minimize the cost of compliance for the power plant, as it will lessen the carbon compliance costs it may need to pay into the Alberta TIER fund at the set carbon tax rate of $30/tCO2e.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric
CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
3000000000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
100

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)
18

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

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
18% of Enbridge's secured capital projects through 2025 are expected to come from Renewables, projects include Solar self powering, Fecamp Offshore, Calvados Offshore, Provence Grand Large.

Calculation:
Secured capital projects through 2025=$17B
Renewables = $3B, representing 18%

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?
Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number
Int 1

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Other, please specify (Metric tonnes CO2e per PJ of energy delivered)

Base year
2018

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
459.5

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
310.5

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
770

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
35

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
313.5

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
248.5

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
562

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The SBTi does not currently have a model specific to the oil and gas sectoral decarbonization approach (SDA) excel tool – making it impossible to have a SBTi-approved target at this time. That said, in developing Enbridge's interim GHG emissions reduction target we applied the Science Based Target Initiatives (SBTi's) Absolute-based approach. Enbridge applied the absolute emissions contraction (AEC) approach to its scope 1 and 2 inventory. The AEC method is based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) AR5 emissions scenario RCP 2.6 which indicates that emissions in 2050 decrease from 49 to 72% relative to 2010 (1.23 to 1.8% linear annual reductions). Many factors would impact Enbridge's future absolute emissions and we are actively evaluating initiatives to manage and reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions. Meanwhile, we will continue to monitor the development of SBTi for midstream oil and gas sector and assess our target against SBTi once the model is available.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As Enbridge developed its emissions reduction targets, we modelled financial implications associated with multiple pathways and scenarios to achieving our goals, which gave us the comfort we needed to make our commitments. This multiple pathway approach allows us to shift our reduction strategy based on the nature and pace of technological innovation and public policy. In 2021, business units developed more detailed plans for meeting our 2030 emissions intensity target. We built a prioritization framework and marginal abatement cost curve to drive efficiency into our processes and investments. Plans to achieve this target include modernization and innovation, procurement of low-carbon power, self-powering our assets, and investing in renewables and low-carbon infrastructure.

In 2022, our business units took further steps to implement these approaches and align employee and executive compensation around executing on these GHG emissions reduction projects each year. Through 2022, our GHG emissions intensity was down ~27% from the 2018 baseline. We are in the process of updating the models and forecasts that underpin our pathways and expect to complete this analysis throughout 2023.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to reduce methane emissions

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Business division

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Methane reduction target	Other, please specify (Metric tons CH4)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
Other, please specify (Total Miles-Adjusted Sector Throughput)

Base year
2020

Figure or percentage in base year
0.0015

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
0.003

Figure or percentage in reporting year
0.028

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No, this is a standalone methane emissions target that covers our gas transmissions and storage U.S. operations. Enbridge actively evaluates methane reduction opportunities and those emissions management opportunities that would support Enbridge in meeting our emissions targets (2030 intensity and 2050 net zero).

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (ONE Future)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Enbridge joined One Future in August, 2020, committing to reduce gas transmission and midstream methane emissions from our U.S. operations. As a low methane emitter, Enbridge reported a 2021 methane intensity number lower than the target and we are continuing to seek opportunities to reduce our methane emissions. One Future 2022 methane intensity reporting is underway and the number is expected to be available in Q3, 2023. Therefore, the number reported in the 'Figure or percentage in reporting year' column is representative of the 2021 number.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
We use a range of approaches at our facilities to detect and reduce methane emissions. The majority of these emissions are from our GTM and GDS business units. In 2022, the total volume of methane released from our operations was approximately 4% less than it was in 2021. More information surrounding our efforts to reduce methane emissions can be found in the responses to questions C-OG4.6 – 4.8.

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Int1

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In developing Enbridge's interim GHG emissions reduction target we applied the Science Based Target Initiatives (SBTi's) Absolute-based approach. The SBTi does not currently have a model specific to the oil and gas sectoral decarbonization approach (SDA) excel tool. Enbridge applied the absolute emissions contraction (AEC) approach to its scope 1 and 2 inventory. The AEC method is based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) AR5 emissions scenario RCP 2.6 which indicates that emissions in 2050 decrease from 49 to 72% relative to 2010 (1.23 to 1.8% linear annual reductions). Many factors would impact Enbridge's future absolute emissions and we are actively evaluating initiatives to manage and reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions. Meanwhile, we will continue to monitor the development of SBTi for midstream oil and gas sector and assess our target against SBTi once the model is available.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
We plan to balance any residual emissions through procurement of carbon offset credits generated by nature-based solutions and renewable energy credits, with a primary focus on areas proximate to our operations. Today, offsets comprise approximately 25% of our net zero roadmap. Yet, as we prioritize efforts to reduce emissions along other pathways, we expect that the percentage of offsets required to achieve net zero will decrease over time.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	1	87014
Implementation commenced*	1	100000
Implemented*	3	355575
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Throttling, to lower power consumption)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
4708

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
20200000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2500000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
Enbridge utilizes Variable Frequency Drive at multiple sites on Line 4 – helping to reduce throttling, which lowers power consumption.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Nuclear

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
276191

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Liquids Pipelines is actively looking for opportunities that reduce emission while driving cost competitiveness. In 2022, Enbridge put out a request for proposal (RFP) to find lower carbon energy provider for the twenty large Liquids Pipelines accounts operating in the Illinois area and secured carbon-free electricity supply over the next 7 years with competitive rates.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Low carbon electricity mix)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
74676

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
28000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
400000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
Enbridge utilizes more power efficient lines to reduce power consumption.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	In 2022, Enbridge continued to manage a portfolio of investments in renewable energy and other emerging lower-carbon and emission reducing technologies through our Renewable Power Group.
Partnering with governments on technology development	Enbridge's natural gas utility is exploring potential new low-carbon business opportunities, including renewable natural gas (RNG), a carbon-neutral fuel that is generated from decomposing organic waste. Our natural gas distribution utility has applied to its regulator, the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) to undertake further assessment of the development of the RNG market in Ontario. This will inform future expectations, policy and regulation, particularly around Canada's proposed Clean Fuel Standard (CFS), which is aimed at reducing the lifecycle emissions of fossil fuels sold in Canada. Blending RNG into the natural gas stream is a potential compliance pathway. Enbridge has also been operating a utility-scale power-to-gas (P2G) facility in Markham, Ontario, with support from the Canadian government. Enbridge recently announced a USD$6.6MM investment in Smartpipe Technologies Inc. Smartpipe has developed a high-strength, composite liner that can be pulled through existing pipelines. There are a number of potential benefits from Smartpipe's novel retrofit, including its ability to facilitate transportation of hydrogen and CO2, thus enabling the use of existing infrastructure in the energy transition.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Enbridge has engaged in an extensive compliance program, including working with third parties to ensure accuracy in GHG regulatory reporting. Enbridge's Operational Risk Management (ORM) initiative involves process and integrity improvements and a dedicated budget for those activities which may result in GHG reductions. ORM-related activities are on-going across Enbridge to support reduction of risk associated with the delivery of liquid hydrocarbons and natural gas. A team was also formed at GTM Canada to ensure compliance with federal methane regulations. Compliance with these regulations also has the co-benefit of helping to reduce GHG emissions.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power	Other, please specify (Offshore Wind)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Enbridge has six fixed foundation offshore wind projects in operation and under-construction, and a floating foundation offshore wind project under construction in Europe.

Our first offshore wind project entered operation off the coast of England in 2018, our two German projects entering operation in 2019 and 2020, and together with our partners we commissioned France's first commercial offshore wind project in November 2023 at Saint Nazaire Wind. The projects together represent nearly 1.5 GW of generation capacity (377 MW net of our partners' stakes).

We now have two fixed foundation and one floating wind project worth nearly 1 GW (192 MW net) under construction off the coast of France, and others under-development.

A complete list of our assets is available here: https://www.enbridge.com/about-us/renewable-energy

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Enbridge Internal Methodology)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Use stage

Functional unit used
Renewable electricity displaces the end-use consumption of electricity that would otherwise be generated and provided by the local electricity system which has a higher emission factor. The functional unit of measure is megawatt hours (MWh) of renewable electricity generated.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
The 'baseline' scenario used is the end-use consumption of electricity generated by the state/provincial electricity system using its grid intensity factor.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
0.235

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Calculating the avoidance of emissions enabled by Enbridge's zero-emissions electricity investments (e.g., offshore wind) requires the use of grid emissions intensity data for the jurisdictions into which these assets deliver power.

To improve the credibility associated with this approach, Enbridge calculates the quantity of grid electricity generation emissions reduced by employing an equity-based approach. That is, we prorate the gross actual production in a calendar by a particular asset based on our net interest (% ownership) in that asset. This ensures that the avoided emissions reported are based only on our ownership stake in each asset. This is also consistent with our approach to external reporting of our renewable assets on

capacity and annual generation.

Avoided grid electricity generation emissions in each jurisdiction where we have operational projects is calculated using the equation below. Enbridge will utilize the most current grid electricity generation emission factors from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID); Canada's National Inventory Report 1990-2018: and Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada. The calculation is completed for each individual asset separately.

Avoided Scope 2 Emissions (tCO2e) = (Renewable Electricity Generated (kWh) x percent ownership of asset) x Grid Emission Factor (g CO2e/kWh)/ 1,000,000 g/tonne.

The reported value below represents the % of total EBITDA from our Power business, which encompasses our renewable electricity operations.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
2

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power	Solar PV

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Enbridge has a significant ownership portfolio in solar power, which can generate electricity with no emissions, no waste production, and no water use.

We have commissioned three solar self-power projects, aimed at offsetting the power consumption of our oil and gas transmission operations. The portfolio now includes the 2.3 MW Lambertville Solar Project in New Jersey, the 10.5 MW Alberta Solar One project, and the 2.5 MW Heidlersburg Solar project, which entered operation in Pennsylvania in May 2021.

We have also also moved to pre-construction, construction, and/or commissioning nine additional solar self-power projects in Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and Minnesota, together worth more than 87 MW of emissions-free generating capacity. These projects will help offset the power needs on our liquids and natural gas pipeline rights-of-way.

Enbridge first entered the solar sector with the 80 MW Sarnia Solar project – one of the largest operating photovoltaic facilities in Canada – in 2008. The project is one of three Ontario solar projects in which Enbridge holds a 51%n equity stake.

In 2012, we entered the U.S. solar energy market with our acquisition of the 52 MW Silver State North, the first solar project built on U.S. public lands. Enbridge has a 51% ownership interest in Silver State North, which is located in Clark County, Nevada.

A complete list of our assets is available here: https://www.enbridge.com/about-us/renewable-energy

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Enbridge Internal Methodology)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Use stage

Functional unit used
Renewable electricity displaces the end-use consumption of electricity that would otherwise be generated and provided by the local electricity system which has a higher emission factor. The functional unit of measure is megawatt hours (MWh) of renewable electricity generated.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
The 'baseline' scenario used is the end-use consumption of electricity generated by the state/provincial electricity system using its grid intensity factor.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
0.21

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Calculating the avoidance of emissions enabled by Enbridge's zero-emissions electricity investments (e.g., solar) requires the use of grid emissions intensity data for the jurisdictions into which these assets deliver power.

To improve the credibility associated with this approach, Enbridge calculates the quantity of grid electricity generation emissions reduced by employing an equity-based approach. That is, we prorate the gross actual production in a calendar by a particular asset based on our net interest (% ownership) in that asset. This ensures that the avoided emissions reported are based only on our ownership stake in each asset. This is also consistent with our approach to external reporting of our renewable assets on capacity and annual generation.

Avoided grid electricity generation emissions in each jurisdiction where we have operational projects is calculated using the equation below. Enbridge will utilize the most current grid electricity generation emission factors from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID); Canada's National Inventory Report 1990-2018: and Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada. The calculation is completed for each individual asset separately.

Avoided Scope 2 Emissions (tCO2e) = (Renewable Electricity Generated (kWh) x percent ownership of asset) x Grid Emission Factor (g CO2e/kWh)/ 1,000,000 g/tonne.

The reported value below represents the % of total EBITDA from our Power business, which encompasses our renewable electricity operations.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power	Onshore wind

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Enbridge has 16 onshore wind projects operating in the United States and Canada today with a gross generation capacity of 2,412 MW (1,399 MW net of our partners' stakes). Out first investment in the renewable energy markets was a 11.2 MW, 17-turbine wind project in southern Saskatchewan with partner Suncor [NTD: we are decommissioning this project this summer]. It was one of the first wind projects in Canada. and we were also one of the first in Canada to fully decommission a commercial wind project and reclaim the land at this site in 2023.

Since then, we have expanded our portfolio to include three wind projects in Alberta, four in Ontario, and three in Quebec. We have also expanded to the U.S. with a project in Colorado, three in Texas, one in Indiana, and one in West Virginia.

A complete list of our assets is available here: https://www.enbridge.com/about-us/renewable-energy

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Enbridge Internal Methodology)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Use stage

Functional unit used
Renewable electricity displaces the end-use consumption of electricity that would otherwise be generated and provided by the local electricity system which has a higher emission factor. The functional unit of measure is megawatt hours (MWh) of renewable electricity generated.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
The 'baseline' scenario used is the end-use consumption of electricity generated by the state/provincial electricity system using its grid intensity factor.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
0.334

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Calculating the avoidance of emissions enabled by Enbridge's zero-emissions electricity investments (e.g., onshore wind) requires the use of grid emissions intensity data for the jurisdictions into which these assets deliver power.

To improve the credibility associated with this approach, Enbridge calculates the quantity of grid electricity generation emissions reduced by employing an equity-based approach. That is, we prorate the gross actual production in a calendar by a particular asset based on our net interest (% ownership) in that asset. This ensures that the avoided emissions reported are based only on our ownership stake in each asset. This is also consistent with our approach to external reporting of our renewable assets on capacity and annual generation.

Avoided grid electricity generation emissions in each jurisdiction where we have operational projects is calculated using the equation below. Enbridge will utilize the most current grid electricity generation emission factors from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID); Canada's National Inventory Report 1990-2018: and Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada. The calculation is completed for each individual asset separately.

Avoided Scope 2 Emissions (tCO2e) = (Renewable Electricity Generated (kWh) x percent ownership of asset) x Grid Emission Factor (g CO2e/kWh)/ 1,000,000 g/tonne.

The reported value below represents the % of total EBITDA from our Power business, which encompasses our renewable electricity operations.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
2

C-OG4.6

(C-OG4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Comprehensive pipeline integrity management practices are in place for all of our natural gas transmission & distribution pipelines and related storage & operational facilities. Assets are systematically maintained through testing, inspections and auditing. In addition to preventative maintenance, leak detection surveys are regularly conducted at facilities using a variety of technologies, including Optical Gas Imaging cameras, hand-held 'sniffer' gas detectors, right-of-way surveillance, air patrols on transmission lines and infrared cameras. Enbridge is obligated to comply with regulations in Canada and the US that include stringent requirements for methane emission measurement & reporting, and leak detection & repair (LDAR). These new and emerging regulations provide additional direction for the company to act on methane reduction and leak prevention measures.

- Optimization of Existing Blowdown Compressors – Continue to optimize use of existing blowdown recovery compressor units at Dawn, Lobo, Bright and Parkway in order to reduce the volumes of gas vented to atmosphere during planned compressor and yard blowdowns (not during emergency blowdowns).
- Reduction of Leak Backlog – 2022 was year 2 of a 3-year plan to repair the backlog of C-leaks in order to reduce volume of leaks within the distribution operations. A new leak standard is in place to address leaks beyond the implementation of this plan.
- Pneumatics Replacements - Reducing venting from continuous-bleed pneumatic devices within the storage and transmission operations (STO) per the Federal Methane Regulations.
- Damage Prevention - Reducing vented gas due to line strikes, using different initiatives including: AI, pipeline patrol tech, inline locate safety portal etc.
- Online Monitoring for Storage and Transmission Operations – Online monitoring was implemented on one additional compressor unit in 2022 as part of a project to connect the main transmission stations together in order to optimize engine use, resulting in less maintenance and reduced fuel consumption.
- Rod Packing Replacement – Continue to measure and replace rod packing as per the Methane Regulation.
- Leak Detection and Repair - Enbridge Gas continues to execute a more robust leak detection and repair (LDAR) program within its Storage and Transmission operations, including specific frequencies for the completion of leak surveys and timelines for completing leak repairs. The goal of the LDAR program is to improve the detection and repair of leaks, resulting in a reduction in leaks and fugitive emissions

We are also collaborating with peers through joint industry partnerships and investing capital to help reduce our own methane emissions. Situation: Natural gas is a lower-carbon energy source compared to other fossil fuels. Yet, if natural gas is to meet its full potential as a cleaner energy source, then it is vital to reduce methane emissions. Task: With a network that moves around 20% of all natural gas consumed in the US, it is important for Enbridge to be proactive about reducing methane emissions. Action: Enbridge believes there are benefits to voluntary methane reduction programs, such as participation in the EPA's Natural Gas Star Program as well as investing in efficiency improvements to reduce methane emissions. The company's US gas transmission & midstream business is also a charter member of the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America's commitment to reduce methane emissions from the transmission & storage sector. In 2021, Enbridge joined the Gas Technology Institute Energy Methane Emissions Measurement and Verification Initiative (Veritas), designed to accelerate actions that reduce methane leakage from natural gas systems. Veritas will develop accurate & verified methane emissions intensities and the necessary protocols to calculate measurement-informed methane emission for natural gas systems, by segment. We will apply the learnings of Veritas to improve our GHG emission estimates and target GHG emissions sources for further reductions. As well, many projects within our GTM and GDS businesses are focused on modernizing our existing system to improve efficiency, reduce methane emissions and enhance leak detection. GTM's $2.1-billion modernization program will increase station efficiency and system reliability.

Result: Voluntary reduction programs allow participating members to identify and share cost effective actions taken to reduce transmission & storage methane emissions. We expect the investments in modernizing our existing system to have tangible results. The first phase of the mentioned modernization program is expected to reduce GHG emissions on our Texas Eastern pipeline by more than 180,000 tCO2e annually beginning in 2024, and our second phase will further reduce emissions. Other initiatives include piloting methane abatement technologies and changing design and operating standards.

C-OG4.7

(C-OG4.7) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?

Yes

C-OG4.7a

(C-OG4.7a) Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.

The protocols governing methane LDAR and other leak detection methods vary by business unit and jurisdiction. Protocols are determined by:

-Company and industry-based operating practices:

- regulation or permit requirements, which may dictate methane measurement techniques and frequency and LDAR requirements, including:

i. Alberta Energy Regulator Directive 60 in Alberta and the British Columbia Oil and Gas Commission Flaring and Venting Reduction Guideline in British Columbia (BC), which require the management of fugitive emissions at upstream oil and gas facilities.

ii. BC and Ontario GHG reporting regulations, which require leak surveys to be conducted at compressor stations as part of leak quantification methods.

iii. Canadian Federal Methane Regulation requires LDAR inspections three times a year at compressor stations and corrective action when leaks are found (e.g. leak repair within 30 days); annual measurements of emissions of natural gas from compressor vents and corrective action when emissions are higher than the applicable limit.

iv. US EPA's New Source Performance Standards, "Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed and Modified Sources," which include requirements for LDAR to be conducted quarterly at subject compressor stations and leak repair to be completed within 30 days of detection or if the leak requires a shutdown/blowdown during the next scheduled shutdown/blowdown or 2 years from detection whichever comes first. Detection is conducted with OGI cameras and emissions are not quantified.

v. US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas reporting program which requires annual fugitive surveys at compressor stations and storage fields with no repair requirements. Enbridge tracks and attempts to repair these leaks. In addition emission rates are required on centrifugal compressors, wet seals, rod packing of reciprocating engines, and transmission tanks.

vi. In the US several states and site specific permits have additional leak survey requirements that vary in frequency, detection methods, and repair requirements. Some require reporting while others only require record keeping.

vii. In the US there are also quarterly building inspections at compressor stations for leaks by operations using sniffers as well as annual yard inspections with sniffers. Leaks repairs are prioritized by leak severity.

- Situation/Task: Enbridge's natural gas transmission and natural gas utility business divisions account for the over 99% of the company's total methane emissions. In order to monitor and limit these emissions, integrity management practices are in place for all of Enbridge's natural gas transmission and distribution pipelines and related storage and operational facilities. Action: In 2022, Enbridge invested $1.83B in programs that help us maintain the fitness of our systems and detect leaks across our operations, $25.5MM on on advanced leak detection/inspection systems to boost our ability to identify small leaks early, and respond more quickly and effectively. I We also continue to explore emerging leak detection technologies that may prove effective to reduce emissions and recently initiated new Geotechnical and Selective Seam Corrosion programs along with enhanced Stress Corrosion Cracking and Hard Spot programs. Processes to detect methane leaks include, but are not limited to, the use of OGI cameras, handheld "sniffer" gas detectors, nd AVO inspections. In 2022, Enbridge Gas Inc. and its affiliates conducted leak surveys on **21,874 kilometers (13,592 miles)** of distribution mains in Ontario and Quebec, and surveyed **860,838 service lines** used to carry gas from the mains to customers' residences

Result: These actions help to ensure that Enbridge is monitoring, managing, and mitigating methane emissions across our operations. FLIR cameras are OGI cameras. Enbridge has also utilized aerial surveys with plane mounted systems for leak detection along LP pipeline in the US.

C-OG4.8

(C-OG4.8) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

Enbridge does not have operations that produce natural gas and/or oil from wells where efforts to reduce flaring is relevant. The flaring that Enbridge undertakes within its operations is intended to reduce ambient air and GHG emissions impacts including:

(i) For volatile organic compound (VOC) vapour destruction, that is, where vapours are flared or incinerated for VOC emissions control from dehydrators, liquids storage tanks, and petroleum products loading activity, and

(ii) In natural gas transmission and/or distribution operations, where natural gas releases may be flared instead of vented to reduce the GHG impact of methane emissions by converting the methane to carbon dioxide through combustion.

Emissions from flaring comprised approximately 0.1% of total Scope 1 emissions on a CO_2e basis. Enbridge categorizes emissions generated from flaring exceeding 5% of total CO_2e emissions as being relevant. Therefore, in 2022 emissions from flaring were not relevant.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
Yes, an acquisition

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
Tri Global Energy, LLC

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
Acquisition of Tri Global Energy, LLC

On September 27, 2022, we acquired Tri Global Energy, LLC (TGE), a leading United States (US) renewable power project developer, for approximately US$270 million in cash and assumed debt. The acquisition of TGE enhances our renewable power platform and further builds on our inventory of North American growth opportunities for wind and solar projects.

The acquisition of Tri-Global Energy is excluded from Enbridge's emissions reporting as Tri-Global is a renewable energy developer and not a material emissions-emitting source. It has no impact on Enbridge's emissions profile.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	Prior to January 1, 2022, Scope 2 emissions were solely calculated based on a location-based approach, using current average U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) factors (for U.S. facilities) and Environment and Climate Change Canada's National Inventory Report (NIR) factors (for Canadian facilities). • In 2022, we determined adequate information on contractual instruments (e.g., supplier-specific information) exists in order to also apply the market-based approach to calculating Scope 2 emissions. We established a data hierarchy for emission factors in accordance with GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. We have applied a consistent methodology to all material sources by selecting the best available emission factors following the guiding principles of our established data hierarchy. For certain immaterial sources, we continue to use location-based emission factors (specifically, eGRID and NIR grid averages) under the market-based approach as it would not significantly impact overall Scope 2 emissions. • Under the market-based approach, we also account for the avoided emissions where appropriate contractual instruments are available based on the sources of energy supply, with the exception of the avoided emissions from procuring unbundled Renewable Energy Certificates, if any. Finally, we evaluated the impact of the methodology change on our baseline and prior year Scope 2 disclosures and determined that the impact was immaterial and does not trigger our base year recalculation policy.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	<Not Applicable>	Enbridge evaluated the impact of the methodology change on our baseline and prior year Scope 2 disclosures and determined that the impact was immaterial and does not trigger our base year recalculation policy. The acquisition of Tri-Global Energy is excluded from Enbridge's emissions reporting as Tri-Global is a renewable energy developer and not a material emissions-emitting source. It has no impact on Enbridge's emissions profile.	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10042000

Comment
Enbridge selected 2018 as the base year for emissions reporting, both intensity and absolute emissions. Enbridge will re-evaluate the base year and potentially re-calibrate in the event of major acquisitions, major divestitures, mergers, or significant GHG inventory changes.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6786000

Comment
Enbridge selected 2018 as the base year for emissions reporting, both intensity and absolute emissions. Enbridge will re-evaluate the base year and potentially re-calibrate in the event of major acquisitions, major divestitures, mergers, or significant GHG inventory changes.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2022

Base year end
December 31 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6117000

Comment
We prospectively adopted the market-based approach to account for Scope 2 emissions on January 1, 2022. The impact of the methodology change did not have a material impact on our baseline year.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
419000

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7200

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
49800000

Comment

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7715000

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Scope 1 emissions are calculated using activity data (e.g., fuel consumption data from meters, operational data from work management systems, measured emissions and engineering estimates for venting) multiplied by an operationally derived emission factor or applicable regulated default emission factors.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment
Prior to January 1, 2022, Scope 2 emissions were solely calculated based on a location-based approach, using current average U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) factors (for U.S. facilities) and Environment and Climate Change Canada's National Inventory Report (NIR) factors (for Canadian facilities).

In 2022, we determined adequate information on contractual instruments (e.g., supplier-specific information) exists in order to also apply the market based approach to calculating Scope 2 emissions. We established a data hierarchy for emission factors in accordance with GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. We have applied a consistent methodology to all material sources by selecting the best available emission factors following the guiding principles of our established data hierarchy. For certain immaterial sources, we continue to use location-based emission factors (specifically, eGRID and NIR grid averages) under the market-based approach as it would not significantly impact overall Scope 2 emissions.

Under the market-based approach, we also account for the avoided emissions where appropriate contractual instruments are available based on the sources of energy supply, with the exception of the avoided emissions from procuring unbundled Renewable Energy Certificates, if any. Finally, we evaluated the impact of the methodology change on our baseline and prior year Scope 2 disclosures and determined that the impact was immaterial and does not trigger our base year recalculation policy.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
6693000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
6117000

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions
Fleet Vehicle GHG Emissions at some Remote Facilities

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)
Scope 1

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
1

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded
Given the scope of these emissions, being minor and only for fleet vehicles at some of our smaller facilities, they are not considered relevant compared to Enbridge's overall footprint.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
Given the nature of Enbridge's operations, and size of our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions footprint, emissions from this source are predicted to be immaterial compared to total Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Source of excluded emissions
Electricity and Fuel Use at some Smaller Facilities

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)
Scope 1

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
1

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded
This source is excluded because these emissions are minor and only for the energy use at some of our smaller facilities, and therefore not relevant compared to Enbridge's overall footprint.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
Given the nature of Enbridge's operations, and size of our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions footprint, emissions from this source are predicted to be immaterial compared to total Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Emissions from purchased goods and services are expected to be relevant, but have not been calculated.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Emissions from capital goods are expected to be relevant, but have not been calculated.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
297000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
For this category, energy losses and associated GHG emissions pertaining to the transmission and distribution of purchased electricity is evaluated. U.S. level EPA eGRID grid loss factor and national level Environment and Climate Change Canada grid loss emission factors are applied to Enbridge's country-level (U.S. and Canada) Scope 2 GHG emissions to estimate electricity transmission and distribution losses.

This Scope 3 estimate covers the transmission and distribution losses associated with the delivery of electricity purchased by the company. The Scope 2 consumption data used for this estimate is based on primary data (purchased electricity data).

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Emissions from upstream transportation and distribution are expected to be relevant but have not been calculated.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Given the nature of Enbridge's business operations, emissions from waste generated in operations are minor relative to the other Scope 3 categories, are expected to be close to 0% of total Scope 3 emissions and are deemed not relevant. Despite this category not being relevant, Enbridge is committed to waste minimization, source reduction and recycling—approaches that offer both environmental and economic benefits. For example, on our construction projects we look for opportunities to reuse or recycle construction materials, and property managers at our corporate and other office locations have implemented waste recycling programs. Enbridge recycles metal (e.g., pipe and fittings), plastic (e.g., polyethylene pipe) and electronic waste. Enbridge currently tracks and reports waste volumes for some, but not all, regulatory jurisdictions.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3600

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Enbridge tracks and calculates GHG emissions associated with employee air travel. U.K. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) emission factors are applied by category of flight (short-, medium-, or long-haul) to distances travelled.

This category covers scope 3 emissions associated with business travel by air in 2022, including travel booked through company internal booking tool or directly with airlines.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
In previous years, Enbridge has estimated emissions from employee commuting using a high-level approach, and this category has accounted for <0.1% of total Scope 3 emissions. Given the nature of Enbridge’s business operations and these previous estimations, emissions from employee commuting are minor relative to the other Scope 3 categories, are expected to be close to 0% of total Scope 3 emissions and were deemed not relevant in the reporting year.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Enbridge has leased office spaces but these are tracked and included in the company's Scope 1 and Scope 2 data, therefore Scope 3 emissions associated with this category are zero (0) and deemed not relevant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Enbridge operates transportation and distribution pipelines as part of its operations and the GHG emissions relating to the delivery of sold or intermediate products are predominantly reported under Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Enbridge does have one business operation (Tidal Energy), where the company contracts and pays for third-party transportation and petroleum product storage services; however, as per the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance, these would be considered as "category 4" scope 3 emissions and not included in this Scope 3 source category. Therefore, Scope 3 emissions associated with this category are zero (0) and deemed not relevant.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Enbridge’s products are either combusted as a source of energy or used as a feedstock with limited to no further processing subsequent to sale. Therefore, Scope 3 emissions associated this category are close to zero (0) and deemed not relevant.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
53800000

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify ((Emissions from the combustion of natural gas sold by Enbridge’s natural gas utility operations during the use phase))

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions from this category were calculated based on volumes of natural gas delivered to Enbridge's natural gas utility customers. Enbridge's Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS) utility operations include Enbridge Gas Distribution (Ontario), Union Gas, and Gazifere. Combustion (for heating and power generation) is the primary use for the natural gas delivered in these franchise areas. The natural gas combustion emission factors and methodologies required under the GHG reporting regulations in each respective jurisdiction were applied. The activity data (customer natural gas sales volumes) for this category are determined from customer billing meters. The quality of this data has a high level of confidence. It was assumed that all use of natural gas was for combustion. Other uses for natural gas such as petrochemical feed stock were not considered for this determination. This category only includes natural gas sales by Enbridge's natural gas utility operations.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Enbridge primarily engages in transmission and distribution of natural gas and liquid petroleum products. No waste disposal or end of life treatment occurs. Therefore, emissions associated this category are zero (0) and deemed not relevant.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Enbridge does not lease out any owned facilities or assets. Emissions from owned and operated facilities/assets are reported in Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions. Therefore, emissions associated with this category are zero (0) and deemed not relevant.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Enbridge does not operate franchises as defined in the GHG Scope 3 Accounting and Reporting Standard. Therefore, emissions associated with this category are zero (0) and deemed not relevant.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Emissions from investments are expected to be relevant, but have not been calculated.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Enbridge does not have other upstream Scope 3 emissions to report, and therefore, emissions associated with this category are zero (0) and deemed not relevant.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Enbridge does not have other downstream Scope 3 emissions to report, and therefore, emissions associated with this category are zero (0) and deemed not relevant.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.00026

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
13832159

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
53309000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
7

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in revenue

Please explain
Scope 1 GHG emissions result directly from our operations. They include, for example, emissions from combustion in compressors, boilers or vehicles, as well as emissions from processing equipment (i.e. fugitive and venting emissions). Our GTM and GDS business units have primarily Scope 1 emissions because they use natural gas powered compressors to deliver gas into and through pipelines. Overall, company-wide Scope 1 emissions decreased significantly since 2018, yet observed a slight rebound in 2021 and 2022 primarily due to the end of pandemic restrictions and increased natural gas throughput.

Scope 2 GHG emissions result from the electricity we consume. Our LP business has primarily Scope 2 emissions because it uses electric pump stations to push crude oil through its pipelines. Similar to Scope 1, company-wide Scope 2 emissions have decreased since 2018, yet rebounded slightly in 2021 and 2022. The higher emissions were primarily due to increased throughput and power demands within LP, which were partially offset by lower intensity of consumed electricity.

Enbridge revenue also increased by approximately $6B resulting in a lower emissions intensity (tco2e / $ revenue).

Intensity figure
562

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
13832159

Metric denominator
Other, please specify (PJ of Energy Throughput)

Metric denominator: Unit total
24611

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
0.4

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Other, please specify (Increased Throughput)

Please explain
Scope 1 GHG emissions result directly from our operations. They include, for example, emissions from combustion in compressors, boilers or vehicles, as well as emissions from processing equipment (i.e. fugitive and venting emissions). Our GTM and GDS business units have primarily Scope 1 emissions because they use natural gas powered compressors to deliver gas into and through pipelines. Overall, company-wide Scope 1 emissions decreased significantly since 2018, yet observed a slight rebound in 2021 and 2022 primarily due to the end of pandemic restrictions and increased natural gas throughput.

Scope 2 GHG emissions result from the electricity we consume. Our LP business has primarily Scope 2 emissions because it uses electric pump stations to push crude oil through its pipelines. Similar to Scope 1, company-wide Scope 2 emissions have decreased since 2018, yet rebounded slightly in 2021 and 2022. The higher emissions were primarily due to increased throughput and power demands within LP, which were partially offset by lower intensity of consumed electricity.

C-OG6.12

(C-OG6.12) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)
Other, please specify (PJ of Energy Throughput)

Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified
313.5

% change from previous year
1

Direction of change
Increased

Reason for change
Scope 1 GHG emissions result directly from our operations. They include, for example, emissions from combustion in compressors, boilers or vehicles, as well as emissions from processing equipment (i.e. fugitive and venting emissions). Our GTM and GDS business units have primarily Scope 1 emissions because they use natural gas powered compressors to deliver gas into and through pipelines. Overall, company-wide Scope 1 emissions decreased significantly since 2018, yet observed a slight rebound in 2021 and 2022 primarily due to the end of pandemic restrictions and increased natural gas throughput.

Comment
Exact % change from previous year is 0.45%. Enbridge rounded to a 1% increase due to CDP restricting the use of decimals in this question".

C-OG6.13

(C-OG6.13) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Oil and gas business division
Midstream

Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division
4.3

Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division
2.1

Details of methodology
GTM: Throughput calculated as the sum of physical metered deliveries from each of our pipeline systems, reported in dekatherms (DTh), based on meter readings and converted to petajoules using measured gas heating values. Due to the nature of the business and the complexity of the gas network, GTM includes deliveries that re-enter the Enbridge pipeline systems in the total reported figure. There is no standard industry guideline on how midstream companies should report net gas throughput (i.e., deliveries outside GTM to third parties), therefore Enbridge follows the asset level U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) throughput reporting methodology which results in a certain amount of 'double counting' of product transported. If the pipeline is not subject to EIA reporting, we adopt the EIA reporting method to calculate throughput for the pipeline system to ensure consistency. GTM operates 4 offshore crude oil pipelines, Big Foot, Heidelberg, Neptune and Stampede, in the Gulf Coast region. The throughput volume of these pipelines is reported under the GTM throughput figure and calculated as the physical metered volume measured at the receipt of product into the system.
LP: Throughput calculated as the physical delivered volumes out of the LP pipeline system to a third party, based on delivery tickets recorded in our oil accounting system. Deliveries that re-enter our pipeline system are excluded from the reported figure. Facilities downstream of Mainline are not included in the reported figure to avoid double counting. Ingleside Energy Center is a unique asset within Enbridge's portfolio. For this year, we continue to take a conservative approach whereby we include emissions generated at the Ingleside facility but exclude throughput from the GHG emissions intensity calculations.
GDS: Throughput calculated as the physical delivered volumes out of the GDS assets to a third party retrieved from Enbridge revenue accounting systems and converted from m3 to petajoules using technical conversion factors and heat values approved for regulatory reporting. GDS throughput includes all in-franchise and ex-franchise throughput volumes, and excludes volumes related to services that would represent a double count between in-franchise and ex-franchise activity or gas that moves within the system as it is not ultimately delivered to a third party.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	6425221	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	1270941	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	19164	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C-OG7.1b

(C-OG7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

Emissions category
Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Oil

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
100129

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
5

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
100833

Comment

Emissions category
Flaring

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Oil

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
1506

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
15

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1885

Comment

Emissions category
Venting

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Oil

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
40

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
49

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1261

Comment

Emissions category
Fugitives

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Oil

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
31

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
0

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
33

Comment

Emissions category
Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain

Midstream

Product
Gas

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
6311778

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
1108

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6358032

Comment

Emissions category
Flaring

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Gas

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
8591

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
40

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
9610

Comment

Emissions category
Venting

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Gas

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
455

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
30072

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
752248

Comment

Emissions category
Fugitives

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Gas

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
396

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
19549

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
489116

Comment

Emissions category
Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
2293

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
0

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2309

Comment

Emissions category
Flaring

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
0

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Emissions category
Venting

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
0

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	3097083
United States of America	4618244

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.
By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Liquids Pipelines	104012
Gas Transmission and Midstream	6724867
Gas Distribution and Storage	884139
Renewable Power Generation	67
Corporate Services	2243

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	0	<Not Applicable>	Enbridge does not have upstream oil and gas production activities.
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	7713017	<Not Applicable>	
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	0	<Not Applicable>	Enbridge does not have downstream oil and gas production activities.
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	3037800	2734853
United States of America	3655442	3381980

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Liquids Pipelines	6020856	5444446
Gas Transmission and Midstream	666335	666335
Gas Distribution and Storage	1211	1211
Renewable Power Generation	400	400
Corporate Services	4400	4400

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	0	0	Enbridge does not have upstream oil and gas production activities.
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	6688403	6111993	
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	0	0	Enbridge does not have downstream oil and gas production activities.
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	0	No change	0	There were no changes in renewable energy consumption that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022.
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change	0	There were no changes in other emissions reduction activities energy consumption that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022.
Divestment	0	No change	0	There were no divestments that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	There were no acquisitions that resulted in a material change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022.
Mergers	0	No change	0	There were no mergers that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022.
Change in output	404293	Increased	3	In 2022, there was an increase in throughput across our pipeline network relative to 2021. This change in output resulted in a 404,293 MT CO2e increase in total Scope 1 and 2 emissions from 2021 to 2022. Scope 1 & 2 emissions during the previous reporting year were 13,427,866 MT CO2e, meaning these emissions reduction activities correspond to 3% increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions using the following formula: (404,293/13,427,866)*100 = 3%. This increase is aligned with increase in output from 23,811 PJ in 2021 to 24,611 PJ in 2022.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	There were no changes in methodology that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	There were no changes in boundary that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	There were not changes in physical operating conditions that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	There were not changes in unidentified emissions that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022.
Other	0	No change	0	There were no other reasons that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022.

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	34201093	34201093
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	2319314	6067030	8386344
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	14673	<Not Applicable>	14673
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	2333986.71	40268123	42602109.71

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
34082656

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
118438

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
34201093

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	108804	108804	14673	14673
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Nuclear

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
617000.03

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Canada

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
14673

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Canada

Sourcing method
Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
6599391

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7843477

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description
Other, please specify (Upstream emissions for the products we transport per total throughput we transported)

Metric value
12.83

Metric numerator
Upstream emissions for the products we transport

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Total throughput (in GJ) we transported

% change from previous year
1.2

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
In 2022, the emissions intensity of the energy we delivered decreased by 1.2%, which was primarily driven by changing the commodity type mix transported through our system in 2022.

C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a

(C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a) Break down, by fossil fuel expansion activity, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in C0.4)	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year	CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years	Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
Exploration of new oil fields	0	0	0	N/A - Enbridge does not explore new oil fields.
Exploration of new natural gas fields	0	0	0	N/A - Enbridge does not explore new natural gas fields.
Expansion of existing oil fields	0	0	0	N/A - Enbridge does not have any oil fields.
Expansion of existing natural gas fields	0	0	0	N/A - Enbridge does not have any natural gas fields.
Development of new coal mines	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Expansion of existing coal mines	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In 2022, Enbridge allocated approximately $1B in capital costs towards investments in renewable power generation. Enbridge has continued to grow its renewables business, including growth in sanctioned projects, projects in service and new developments. In 2022, we acquired Tri Global Energy, a leading U.S. renewables developer, underscoring our commitment to grow our renewables business and expand our renewables development pipeline. In addition, our 480-MW Saint-Nazaire project, France's first commercial-scale offshore wind project, became fully operational in 2022, and we are continuing to progress construction of three additional offshore wind projects in Europe. These actions demonstrate our deliberate, prudent approach to prepare for a world in which renewable electricity generation becomes an even more important part of the global energy mix.

C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Other, please specify (Renewable energy)	Large scale commercial deployment	15	1100000000	17	In 2022, Enbridge invested approximately $1B in Renewable Power projects, . This includes $853M in 2021, and $1.023 B in 2020,. These investments include onshore and offshore wind, solar, small-scale hydro-electric, geothermal and waste heat recovery. In 2022, we acquired Tri Global Energy, LLC (TGE), a leading United States (US) renewable power project developer, for approximately US$270 million in cash and assumed debt. The acquisition of TGE enhances our renewable power platform and further builds on our inventory of North American growth opportunities for wind and solar projects.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Enbridge ESG Datasheet 2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
Independent Limited Assurance Report Pg. 46 - 49

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Enbridge ESG Datasheet 2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
Independent Limited Assurance Report Pg. 46 - 49

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Enbridge ESG Datasheet 2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
Independent Limited Assurance Report Pg. 46 - 49

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Enbridge ESG Datasheet 2022.pdf

Page/section reference
Independent Limited Assurance Report Pg. 46 - 49

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Enbridge ESG Datasheet 2022.pdf

Page/section reference
Independent Limited Assurance Report Pg. 46 - 49

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Enbridge ESG Datasheet 2022.pdf

Page/section reference
Independent Limited Assurance Report Pg. 46 - 49

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE 3000	2022 energy consumption (fuel and electricity) (GJs) was also verified. The verification of energy consumption can be found in the same document as the emissions verification. -Independent Limited Assurance Report Pg. 46 – 49 Enbridge ESG Datasheet 2022.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Year on year emissions intensity figure	ISAE 3000	Independent Limited Assurance Report Pg. 46 – 49 Enbridge ESG Datasheet 2022.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Other, please specify (Methane emissions)	ISAE 3000	Independent Limited Assurance Report Pg. 46 – 49 Enbridge ESG Datasheet 2022.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Alberta TIER - ETS
BC carbon tax
Canada federal fuel charge
Ontario EPS - ETS
Québec CaT - ETS
Saskatchewan OBPS - ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

Alberta TIER - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

7.6

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date

December 31 2022

Allowances allocated

27371974

Allowances purchased

61554

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

587924

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Other, please specify (Alliance Pipeline joint venture with Pembina (50% ownership))

Comment

Verification for 2022 is complete.

Ontario EPS - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
38

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
1

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
58168

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
338837

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
8819

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Québec CaT - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
0

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
0

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
Allowances are purchased per m^3 of natural gas. In Quebec, Gazifere's reported volume are all scope 3 customer related. For scope 1 and 2, Gazifere purchases renewable gas so there are no emissions associated with these activities.

Saskatchewan OBPS - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
5.4

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

Allowances allocated
293342.18

Allowances purchased
125470

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
418812

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Other, please specify (Alliance Pipeline Limited Partnership is a joint venture with Pembina with 50% ownership)

Comment
Verification for 2022 is complete.

Scope 2 emissions from electricity usage is not associated with this ETS .

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

BC carbon tax

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
14.6

Total cost of tax paid
46420896.86

Comment
Total cost paid is for the Westcoast transmission system and Alliance Pipeline in B.C.

Canada federal fuel charge

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
4

Total cost of tax paid
1470000

Comment
Cost associated with Enbridge's gas distribution business in Ontario , paid for scope 1 emissions.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Situation: Enbridge's operations are currently regulated under a number of carbon pricing systems in Canada, as detailed in previous questions. As carbon pricing systems expand in scope and magnitude, the potential financial impact on our business is also likely to increase.

Task: With the growth of this financial risk, Enbridge will continue to develop methods and approaches to comply with these systems and mitigate any financial impact.

Action: Enbridge developed a new capital allocation framework in which all new capital investments must have a clearly identified a path to net-zero. In addition, our capital allocation framework is aligned with our GHG emissions reduction plans and targets, while also incorporating long-term compliance costs and climate policy risk into our analysis. Our investment hurdle rates account for risks inherent in the transition, and project economics incorporate the cost of carbon and investments required to reduce emissions. We also test new investments against a range of transition scenarios.

Result: We continue to build upon this methodology in order to gain a more in-depth understand how potential new projects, as well as mergers and acquisitions, might impact Enbridge's emissions. The timescale of implementation for this will continue through at least our 2030 target year.

As a regulated midstream oil and gas company, Enbridge typically flows through carbon liability costs to its customers through rate base or shipper agreements. In British Columbia, the CleanBC Industrial Incentive Program (CIIP) supports emissions reductions and industrial competitiveness by providing incentives for cleaner industrial operations that meet a world-leading low-carbon emissions benchmark. The level of incentive is based on the performance of each industrial operation, such as Enbridge's Westcoast Pipeline system. In 2021, Enbridge received $65,115 incentive for Westcoast and Alliance. 2022 data was not available in time for disclosure in this year's report. As an operator that works across numerous provinces and jurisdictions in Canada, Enbridge witnesses the impact that different regional regulations can have on customers. As a result, Enbridge is working to develop methods to limit customer liability to current and proposed carbon taxes. This includes stakeholder consultation with federal and provincial governments on the development of carbon pricing frameworks to ensure that our customers are protected. These contributions either occur as a company or through industry associations, such as INGAA or API.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type
Other, please specify (Waste Heat Recovery)

Type of mitigation activity
Emissions reduction

Project description
NRGreen Chickadee Creek Waste Heat Recovery.

Costs: $724,490.91 for 2022.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
20505

Purpose of cancellation
Compliance with a carbon pricing system

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?
Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation
2022

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?
Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program
Alberta TIER Emission Offset system

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project
Please select

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk
Please select

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed
Please select

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Comment

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

How the price is determined
Please select

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Stakeholder expectations
Other, please specify (Drive Emissions Reductions to meet our Targets; Drive Investment Decisions)

Scope(s) covered
Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Please select

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Please select

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
<Not Applicable>

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Please select

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
Please select

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The application of a price on carbon was an initial step to calculate the potential carbon liability of projects and understand the expected economic impact to operational expenses. Building off of this, investments, including mergers and acquisitions, will also need to consider the impact of a new projects. In 2021, Enbridge developed a new capital allocation framework in which all potential investments must have a clearly identified path of net zero, are burdened with an internal cost of carbon, and are evaluated in the context of the energy transition to ensure they align with our emissions reduction targets. Project economics incorporate the cost of carbon and investments required to reduce emissions. We also test new investments against a range of transition scenarios.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

95

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

95

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

With about 3.9 million natural gas customers in Ontario, a key element in Enbridge's strategy for engaging with partners in our value chain on climate and energy issues are our natural gas utility's Demand Side Management (DSM) programs. These programs help our natural gas customers identify and reduce their energy use and GHG emissions and save on their energy bills. It is estimated that this DSM activity engages approximately 95% of all Enbridge's natural gas utility customers and similarly the percentage of Scope 3 emissions reported in C6.5 for "Use of sold products" potentially impacted by these DSM programs is estimated to be approximately 95%. The rationale for why Enbridge engage with nearly all (95%) of our natural gas utility customers it is to maximize the savings from these programs, both for our customers, as well as for Enbridge’s Scope 3 emissions.

Through a wide range of DSM offerings, we encourage our natural gas customers—from homeowners to industrial facilities—to adopt energy-saving equipment and operating practices to reduce their natural gas consumption. In the pursuit of this goal, DSM offerings leverage tactics and strategies such as: energy-efficiency audits of residential homes, commercial and industrial facilities; financial rebates; sharing of technical expertise; support to industry and trade associations in various sectors—schools, hotels and motels, construction, automotive, food and beverage, pulp and paper, etc.—to promote DSM programs and enhance industry standards and best practices; design pre-construction charrettes (planning sessions) that support and educate builders on higher efficiency building options before construction begins; and partnerships with governments, suppliers and equipment manufacturers on investments in new energy-efficient technologies that benefit ratepayers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Enbridge uses a few different metrics to measure success of this program. This includes the % of our natural gas savings targets achieved on our annual scorecard from the Ontario Energy Board DSM Framework as well as the cumulative savings from our energy efficiency programs, measured by the reduction in consumption of natural gas and associated emissions savings. The annual DSM scorecard is broken out by program and has various offering targets aimed to help customers reduce their energy consumption. These offerings are available to all residential, commercial, institutional and industrial customer. As part of the 2015 to 2020 Ontario Energy Board DSM Framework, the utility is awarded an annual incentive when scorecard achievements exceed a 75% threshold. GDS has successfully achieved an incentive in every year of the Framework by exceeding these thresholds. In the most recently audited program year (2021), GDS achieved 92.7% of its total natural gas savings targets.

By exceeding this threshold and receiving the incentive, Enbridge’s Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS) energy efficiency programs have cumulatively reduced customer consumption by 32.6 billion cubic meters of natural gas between 1995 and 2022. These gas savings have resulted in a reduction of 61.3 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions, which is roughly equal to removing 13.3 million cars from the road for one year.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Indigenous Groups

Enbridge maintains extensive relationships with Indigenous nations, governments and groups spanning our operations across North America. We engage regularly with more than 300 Indigenous Nations and groups in Canada and 30 federally recognized Native American Tribes in the U.S. In recent years, our operations and approach to Indigenous engagement have become more closely aligned, enabling greater collaboration and partnerships with Indigenous nations, governments and groups. Situation: Many of the Indigenous communities that Enbridge's natural gas distribution utilities in Ontario engage with have a strong interest in advancing their own energy security and sustainability. Task: We are currently working with some of these communities to identify opportunities to collaborate on locally-based projects that can reduce utility costs and GHG emissions. Action: GDS was approved for grant funding from the Ontario government which will enable the expansion of its natural gas system to supply three Indigenous communities that currently rely on propane and higher-cost electricity to heat their homes. Result: Once those communities are on residential gas supply from, they will be eligible to access our Home Weatherization Program (HWP), which provides qualified customers with initial and final energy audits, basic water saving measures, a programmable thermostat, a carbon monoxide alarm, smoke alarm and insulation installation at no cost to the customer.

In September 2022, Enbridge was proud to release our first Indigenous Reconciliation Action Plan (IRAP). Informed by extensive engagement and consultation with more than 50 Indigenous individuals from across Canada and the U.S. who participated in intensive early engagement to inform our thinking and shape our commitments, the IRAP extends our longstanding commitment to advancing reconciliation in the communities where we live and work. Sustainability and energy transition is one of the key pillars in the IRAP that Enbridge will also be reporting on in the Sustainability Report.

In Feb 2022, Enbridge and the First Nation Capital Investment Partnership (FNCIP) have reached an agreement to advance the proposed Open Access Wabamun Carbon Hub (the Hub) west of Edmonton. The Hub is being developed as an innovative combination of carbon transportation and storage solutions to support recently announced carbon capture projects from Capital Power Corporation (Capital Power), Lehigh Hanson Materials Limited (Lehigh Cement), and potentially others. Once built, the Hub will be among the largest integrated carbon transportation and storage projects in the world. Capital Power and Lehigh Cement's planned carbon capture projects represent an opportunity to avoid nearly four million tonnes of atmospheric CO2 emissions.

Additionally, through Enbridge's involvement with the East-West Tie Transmission Project in Ontario, six Indigenous communities engaged with this critical energy infrastructure asset own a 20% equity ownership stake on the project. During construction, the project provided more than $200 million in economic benefits to local Indigenous communities and businesses This project will ensure the long-term reliability of the electricity supply in the region and entered operation in March 2022.

Investors, Shareholders and ESG Stakeholders

Enbridge also engages with numerous of its shareholders and stakeholders regarding disclosure of climate-related issues through programs such as CDP, TCFD and PRI. Enbridge engages both proactively and reactively with ESG investors and stakeholders including Climate Action 100+ (CA100+), BlackRock, Barclays and others to communicate its climate-related and other ESG initiatives.

Throughout 2022, Enbridge continued to engage with CA100+. Engagement centers on discussions about our performance relative to the CA100+ Net-Zero Company Benchmark and the evolution of Enbridge's emissions reduction disclosure and targets. Engagement resulted in enhancements in methane reporting and climate lobbying disclosures. We find the exchanges – which have included senior executives I– to be valuable as we continue to develop and refine our approach to addressing climate change. More specifically, the discussions informed and influenced Enbridge's disclosures on methane reduction initiatives in the annual Sustainability report and the publication of the Climate Lobbying report. Enbridge has also been monitoring sustainability reporting standards and has actively engaged with the ISSB, including participating in multiple discussions and workshops with representatives from the ISSB. Enbridge has also engaged with SBTi and is carefully monitoring the development of science-based guidance for the midstream sector.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement
A strong, diverse supplier community is essential to the resiliency and agility of our supply chain and contributes to the vitality of the communities where we live and work. Our contractors and suppliers are often the face of Enbridge and help drive our business and ESG performance, so we need them to be aligned with our values and goals.

We aim to work with suppliers who strive for sustainability in their supply chains, and we expect them to uphold the human rights, labor, health and safety, environmental and business ethics practices prescribed in our Supplier Code of Conduct, and to act in accordance with Our Statement on Business Conduct, Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, Indigenous Peoples Policy and, as of 2021, our newly adopted Supplier Diversity Policy.

We've increased the ESG-focused information in our procurement processes by standardizing our RFP, proposal evaluation, contract award recommendation and contract templates to include sustainability, environmental stewardship, social responsibility (including Indigenous engagement and supplier diversity) and ethical procurement.

The 100% listed below is associated with our major construction related projects.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
40

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
First-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Suspend and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
Enbridge Climate Lobbying Report
Enbridge Climate policy (pg. 4)
Enbridge Climate Policy.pdf
Enbridge Climate Lobbying Report.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Our direct and indirect activities that influence policy are guided by our Corporate Climate Policy, Statement on Business Conduct and our Political Contributions Policy that outlines our political engagement philosophy. These policies help to ensure that Enbridge maintains a consistent approach across the entire business to engagement with policymakers and trade organizations. Enbridge's ethics and compliance program assures our adherence with our company policies through ongoing communication, training, monitoring and enforcement. Enbridge participates in the democratic process while adhering to all applicable laws in Canada and the United States. We track and analyze proposed legislation so that we may advocate the company's position when necessary. In doing so, we engage with governments at the state, provincial and federal levels in Canada and the U.S.

Enbridge participates in various trade associations through membership, leadership positions and participation on committees. We advocate for energy infrastructure by lending our collective voice, resources, knowledge and influence to encourage an efficient and supportive regulatory and business environment. While our positions may not always align with our trade associations, we find real value in the opportunity to influence policy positions. Trade associations help make our voice heard with regulators and policymakers on critical topics such as climate change. We support the goals of the Paris Agreement and advocate for efficient and effective public policies designed to reduce emissions.

We also are keenly focused on communicating the benefits that our industry brings to the economy and to the community through job creation, contributions to the tax base, and by connecting new supplies of reliable, affordable and low carbon energy sources to markets.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Federal and Provincial GHG Reporting Programs

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate-related reporting

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Canada

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Enbridge's Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS) utility, Enbridge Gas Inc. ("EGI") advocated for the design of the 2023-2030 Emissions Performance Standards (EPS) program to meet the federal benchmark. Recognizing the urgent need for climate change solutions, Enbridge is committed to being a part of the solution by achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, with a 35% reduction in emissions intensity by 2030. To achieve these goals, Enbridge offered several recommendations for the design of the EPS program. Enbridge had several meetings with representatives from the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks and submitted written comments in response to the proposed amendments. These recommendations included prioritizing inter-jurisdictional linkages, collaborating with the federal government and other provinces, introducing policies that promote longevity and stability, aligning with carbon pricing benchmarks, implementing an offset program, recognizing the environmental benefits of low carbon fuels, and including provisions for renewable natural gas and carbon capture and sequestration activities. Enbridge aims to contribute to a comprehensive and effective program that addresses climate change challenges while ensuring economic growth and energy security.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
By advocating for the design of the 2023-2030 Emissions Performance Standards (EPS) program to meet federal benchmarks, we contribute to the achievement of our climate goals and broader environmental objectives. We prioritize emission reduction strategies and extend support to our customers, especially large emitters and hard-to-abate industries in Ontario, further solidifying our integral role in the journey towards a sustainable future. Enbridge is taking a leadership role in our climate transition plan by actively tracking, reporting, and reducing Scope 3 emissions in the midstream sector. Since 2009, we have been transparently working with various organizations to clarify parameters and improve our emission reduction targets. For example, our commitment to lower-carbon fuels like renewable natural gas and hydrogen has resulted in significant emissions avoidance.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Policies to promote the development of renewable energy and cleaner oil and gas

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Renewable energy generation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Canada
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Enbridge Gas Inc. actively advocated for relevant legislation, including the Oil Gas and Salt Resources Act and Mining Act, to enable future development for carbon sequestration capture and storage in Ontario. Enbridge emphasized the importance of regulating projects that test or demonstrate new and innovative activities, such as geologic carbon storage, to ensure the protection of people and the environment. Enbridge supported the timely advancement and establishment of criteria for special projects, enabling carbon capture and storage (CCS) to be a viable near-term solution for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Ontario's hard-to-abate industries. Furthermore, Enbridge provided recommendations on the design of the Clean Energy Credits (CEC) program.

Enbridge has advocated for a comprehensive approach to the deployment of hydrogen, emphasizing the need to explore multiple options rather than limiting the focus to a few. We believed that the concept of hydrogen was still in its early stages, and it was crucial to consider all viable methods to decarbonize and support the energy evolution effectively. Enbridge stressed the importance of known costs, high load factors, and broad availability for successful hydrogen industry development in Ontario. Enbridge recommended enabling corporate and virtual Power Purchase Agreements, ensuring eligibility for low-carbon hydrogen production methods, simplifying grid connections, and keeping all electricity interconnection approaches available to hydrogen producers.

Enbridge has been committed to advocating for cost-effective emissions reductions through the implementation of innovative technologies and solutions. The company recognized the potential of hydrogen and renewable natural gas (RNG) in decarbonizing various sectors. Enbridge's Power-to-Gas (PtG) facility in Ontario positioned it as a leader in developing the hydrogen sector, offering opportunities for grid balancing, renewable power generation, and decarbonization of industries and heavy-duty transportation.

In the U.S., the Environmental Protection Agency finalized New Source Performance Standards for methane emissions. Enbridge's engagement on emerging methane regulations at both the federal and provincial levels includes working with industry peers to better understand the scope and assess potential impacts of the proposed legislation.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
In Canada, Enbridge is supportive of the federal government's efforts to address climate change through the cost-effective reduction of GHG emissions, including methane. In the U.S. Enbridge will continue to monitor the development of the federal and state methane regulations and will work with industry peers and provide comments to relevant regulatory and government bodies where opportunities exist.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Enbridge's proactive advocacy for relevant legislation, such as the Oil Gas and Salt Resources Act and Mining Act, has played a pivotal role in enabling the future development of CCUS in Ontario. In addition, by supporting the establishment of criteria for special projects, Enbridge makes CCS a viable near-term solution for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in hard-to-abate industries in Ontario. Additionally, Enbridge's recommendations for the Clean Energy Credits (CEC) seek to drive sustainable and low-carbon energy solutions in the province. Furthermore, Enbridge's comprehensive approach to the deployment of hydrogen emphasizes the exploration of multiple options to support effective decarbonization. Our commitment to advocating for cost-effective emissions reductions, innovative technologies, and RNG also showcases our dedication to achieving our climate transition plan.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Carbon Tax

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Carbon taxes

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Canada

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Enbridge has publicly supported the new carbon pricing policies being adopted by federal and provincial governments in Canada, provided these mechanisms drive economically efficient environmental solutions by providing incentives to businesses to invest in conservation and technology that reduce GHG emissions, and to consumers to use energy more efficiently. We are actively engaged with industry peers and other stakeholders in ensuring that the implementation of carbon policies at the federal and provincial levels consider and address competitiveness impacts.

Enbridge worked with Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), through the Canadian Gas Association (CGA), to develop an intensity metric for the natural gas transmission and storage sector, including the development of the production calculation methodology, for the Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) Regulations. Building on the successful collaboration at the federal level, Enbridge was a key collaborator with the MECP during the development of the Emissions Performance Standards (EPS) in Ontario, working with MECP to develop the intensity metric for the natural gas transmission and storage sector. Additionally, Enbridge was an active participant in the consultation process, ensuring that changes made to the GHG Reporting regulation, in order to support the EPS program, did not result in increased emissions reporting and verification requirements.

Enbridge is supportive of carbon pricing mechanisms that are relevant to the needs and opportunities of the jurisdiction involved; encourage transparency, equity and cost-effective and competitive approaches to emissions reduction and sustainable energy development and trade; recognize the interdependence between energy systems; encourage investment in technological innovation that will reduce carbon intensity and improve energy efficiency and diversification.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Co-ordination and engagement with policy makers and regulators provides opportunity for further alignment and information sharing between industry and government. In doing so, we can address jurisdictional, technology and competitiveness challenges in a timely manner to support climate goals.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Clean Fuel Standard

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify (Clean Fuel Standard)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Canada

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Undecided

Description of engagement with policy makers
In 2016, the Canadian federal government announced forthcoming Clean Fuel Standard ("CFS") regulations as part of its Pan-Canadian Framework for Clean Growth and Climate Change. The proposed legislation is still in development.

Enbridge was engaged throughout the process of the development of the Clean Fuel Standard through technical and multi-stakeholder working groups. Enbridge provided additional comments to the Canada Gazette 1 in Dec 2020 to support ECCC in the finalization of the CFR.

Enbridge emphasizes the need for inter-jurisdictional coordination and the need to avoid overlapping layers of regulation that could reduce efficiency and competitiveness.

Enbridge emphasizes the need for inter-jurisdictional coordination and the need to avoid overlapping layers of regulation that could reduce efficiency and competitiveness.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Co-ordination and engagement with policy makers and regulators provides opportunity for further alignment and information sharing between industry and government. In doing so, we can address jurisdictional, technology and competitiveness challenges in a timely manner to support climate goals.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Inflation Reduction Act

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon innovation and R&D

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Enbridge engaged in political, regulatory and public policy processes in the jurisdictions where we operate. Our climate lobbying efforts focus on contributing to the development of responsible public policies and regulatory processes. In 2022, we have worked closely with industry trade associations to support provisions in the U.S. Inflation Reduction Act that support investment in carbon capture and storage, hydrogen, RNG, wind and solar production. In addition, we advocated for a streamlined, predictable permitting process to accelerate the development of clean energy infrastructure and all energy systems.

The Inflation Reduction Act was passed into law in 2022.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Enbridge is focused on maintaining and modernizing existing energy infrastructure to ensure consumers have reliable access to affordable and ever-cleaner energy. A number of incentives in the Inflation Reduction Act signed into law in 2022 will support necessary investments to modernize our energy systems and help advance our low-carbon energy investments. Enbridge advocated for this important piece of legislation which will send a strong market signal to support investment in clean energy infrastructure. A number of the tax provisions are of great benefit for Enbridge, including an extension through 2024 of the existing 30% investment tax credit (ITC) for solar, qualified fuel cell, waste energy recovery, geothermal and other designated electricity generation facilities. In addition, an extension through 2024 of the existing production tax credit (PTC) for wind, biomass, landfill gas, trash, qualified hydropower and other designated electricity generation facilities is expected to benefit Enbridge.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Climate-related Financial Risk (Request for Information by Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC))

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Carbon offsets

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Global

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Oppose

Description of engagement with policy makers
Enbridge submitted comments to the CFTC through the American Petroleum Institute (API). Comments were submitted in response to the Request for Information entitled 'Climate-Related Financial Risk' issued on June 2, 2022.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
While the API believes that the CFTC is uniquely positioned to support the growth of the global voluntary carbon market (VCM) for maximum GHG mitigation by developing procedures to address fraud and manipulation in such a market in due time, the API is concerned that most of the questions included in the RFI either fall outside of the CFTC traditional role and jurisdiction or would imply premature involvement that would likely harm the growth and maturation of the voluntary carbon market. As the CFTC considers potential actions it can take to bring further transparency and reliability to the futures and derivatives products that support the VCM, the API urges the CFTC to recognize the market is still evolving and exercise caution – if regulatory requirements are prematurely prescriptive and implemented too early while the market is still relatively small and maturing, they could undermine market growth in the U.S. The market needs to mature in its own right.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
High quality carbon offsets play an important role in addressing Enbridge's hard-to-abate emissions post-2030. Enbridge supports the development of the Core Carbon Principles by the Integrity Council of the VCM and it's framework to ensuring that carbon offsets are of a high-quality. Our position on CFTC's oversight of the VCM is reflected in our submission.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Canada Clean Electricity Regulation (CER)

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Canada

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Enbridge submitted a set of written comments to the Government of Canada in response to:
- Discussion Paper entitled A Clean Electricity Standard in support of a net-zero electricity sector (March 8, 2022); and,
- Proposed Frame for the Clean Electricity Regulations" (CER; July 26, 2022)
- Enbridge also engaged with policy makers in 2022 through CanREA, a trade organization that represented Canada's wind and solar energy and energy storage industries, advocating for clean electricity in Canada's energy system, by serving on the Board, Enbridge's Director M&A Integrity served on the Board.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Government of Canada (GoC) should provide more specific detail on several items, including a definition of "emergency," anticipated carbon pricing beyond 2030, and standards for new gas coming online post-2022.

(GoC) should complement tax credits for hydrogen, CCUS, and power storage with incentives for early action including the ability to generate and carry forward credits for meeting CER standards even if not yet subject to CER, and special incentives and/or tax credits for negative emission technologies (e.g., Renewable Natural Gas) CER should cover generating resources not already covered under other regulatory frameworks and/or if CER becomes the default regulatory framework to cover all electricity generation, the rules by which certain existing assets are moved from under existing emissions regulation frameworks must be done in a way that does not penalize those relying on Behind-the-Meter (BTM) generation and/or cogeneration for compliance with other regulations.

The prescribed life – or the period during which gas reaching commercial operation prior to 2025 can continue to operate unabated – should be at least 20 years, in keeping with typical commercial assumptions.

Government of Canada should establish a market mechanism linked with Canada's Offset Credit System to maximize use of the existing system and credits created under CER. This should also be interoperable with provincial and international (including US) systems.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Enbridge supports the GoC's goals of achieving a net-zero economy by 2050. Enbridge agrees with the GoC's three key pillars of its CER framework, including GHG emissions reductions, reliability, and affordability, and its "all solutions" approach. Renewable energy and power storage will play a major role, but to meet net-zero these resources must be supported by natural gas, including when paired with carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS), along with clean hydrogen, renewable natural gas (RNG), and waste heat resources, and others. This includes new unabated natural gas-fired generation, particularly in the western prairie provinces, for the coming years. The CER supports Enbridge's goal of achieving net zero by 2050 by advancing the decarbonization of the electricity grid, thereby reducing our Scope 2 GHG emissions generated through the consumption of electricity from our pump stations operated by our Liquid Pipelines business unit. However, the regulation is not central to the achievement of our climate plan as we are taking proactive steps to reduce our Scope 2 GHG emissions, including through 'behind the meter' solar power.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Options to Cap and Cut Oil and Gas Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions to Achieve 2030 Goals and Net-zero by 2050

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Canada

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Oppose

Description of engagement with policy makers
Enbridge submitted a set of written comments to the Government of Canada in response to: Discussion Paper entitled Options to Cap and Cut Oil and Gas Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions to Achieve 2030 Goals and Net-Zero by 2050.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
We recommend that Canada take an economy-wide approach to reducing GHG emissions rather than focusing exclusively on the upstream oil and gas sector.

Enbridge recommends that the Government of Canada should:

Allow time for the elements of the existing Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change (PCF) to facilitate private sector decarbonization.
- Consider the economic and environmental benefits of a multi-sectoral approach to GHG emissions reductions (as opposed to individually targeting the upstream oil and gas sector) – individual GHG molecules have equivalent potency (relative to their chemical composition).
- Engage in ongoing collaboration with industry to explore the full suite of potential options to reduce GHG emissions, as the options are not limited to the two presented in the Discussion Paper.
- Ensure alignment with U.S. energy and climate policy and related regulated oversight in order to support the competitiveness of Canada's upstream oil and gas industry. Not apply an incremental GHG emissions cap to natural gas transmission pipelines.
- Consider the impact of regulatory and price certainty on corporate investment decision making, particularly in lower-emissions technology and innovation.
- Fully assess the potential knock-on effects of purposefully manipulating market mechanisms, such as limiting the use of emissions offsets or surplus credits, as a lever to

achieve policy objectives.
- Further incentivize GHG emission reductions through offering more ‘carrots’, versus ‘sticks’, to create favourable economic conditions for capital investment. In addition, the deployment of such incentives or ‘carrots’ should be timelier to meet fast-approaching climate action milestones.
- Consider the competitiveness and carbon leakage impacts of a proposed system that is unnecessarily punitive to upstream oil and gas, and not predictable in either its use of market-based mechanisms or carbon price.
-Fully assess the unintended consequence of incremental regulations prior to allowing sufficient time for the current policy framework to achieve its intended objectives.

Have you evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Enbridge supports the GoC’s goals of achieving a net-zero economy by 2050. Enbridge supports the environmental imperative to reduce absolute GHG emissions, not from just the upstream oil and gas sector, but economy-wide, to position Canada to benefit economically as part of the global transition to net-zero. We believe Canada must re-orient it’s focus from capping GHG emissions on a sector-by-sector basis toward supporting global energy security and providing the energy that people need and want while reducing GHG emissions. There are exciting opportunities for Canada’s top exporting sectors, which represent one-third of Canada’s gross domestic product (GDP),2 to collaborate and provide leadership to shape Canada’s economic competitiveness within a lower-emissions future. Research has shown that a new Canadian climate-focused export strategy is fundamental to our collective economic prosperity. We also recognize that global consumers are increasingly considering the embedded carbon and/or carbon intensity of exported products in their procurement decision-making to both support their domestic climate-related goals and meet investor demands. This is further evidenced by the European Parliament’s adoption of a proposal to establish a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) in order to encourage other jurisdictions to adapt their climate policies to standards similar to the European Union (EU) or incur a duty on the import of products with relatively higher embedded carbon.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Energy Infrastructure Permitting Predictability and Consistency

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Emissions – CO2

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Today’s regulatory and permitting processes require modernization to meet the increasing energy demands of consumers and to tackle the climate challenge. Policy reform that provides regulatory and investment predictability will de-risk the deployment of hundreds of billions of dollars needed to build out the North American energy system of the future. Reimagining how North America’s existing regulatory institutions operate and engage with each other offers the opportunity to increase transparency in permitting requirements, reduce duplication of the regulatory process and increase the pace of permitting decisions. At the end of the day, transparency and predictability is good for both project proponents and interested stakeholders.

Enbridge was at the forefront of efforts to advocate for permitting reform in the U.S. Congress and with the Biden Administration. Our senior leadership had several conversations with key policymakers in the U.S. government, and Enbridge was an active voice in our trade associations on the issue. It’s only through a permitting process which allows for necessary energy infrastructure to advance in a timely, inclusive and predictable manner that we can deliver affordable, reliable and ever-cleaner energy here at home and to meet the needs of our global allies. For us to continue to pursue the goals that policymakers and customers share, we are going to have to streamline and stabilize the permitting regime, not just for renewables but for all vital energy resources.

A streamlined, predictable permitting process will be accelerating the development of clean energy infrastructure.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Yes, streamlining the regulatory permitting process and creating efficiencies is one essential component to achieving our climate transition plan. Regulatory certainty can help LNG projects on the Gulf Coast of Texas and Louisiana to move forward, and export clean natural gas to global markets for example.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Other, please specify (American Clean Power Association (ACP))

Is your organization’s position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the trade association’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Launched in January 2021, ACP is the voice of companies from across the clean power sector that are powering America’s future and providing cost-effective solutions to the climate crisis while creating jobs, spurring massive investment in the U.S. economy and driving high-tech innovation across the nation. ACP was created when the American Wind Energy Association, the largest wind trade group in the U.S., broadened its mission to include other sources of renewable energy.

ACP's goal is to make clean energy the dominant electricity source in the United States.

Enbridge is not represented on the Board of Directors but participates in a variety of technical and policy committees.

ACP has shown policy support for the Paris Agreement. Enbridge has a growing renewables portfolio, and we leverage our membership to shape and advance ACP's policy agenda relevant to our business.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (American Gas Association (AGA))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
AGA represents companies delivering natural gas safely, reliably and in an environmentally-responsible way to help improve the quality of life for their customers.

AGA is committed to reducing GHG emissions through smart innovation, new and modernized infrastructure, and advanced technologies that maintain reliable, resilient, and affordable energy service choices for consumers.

Enbridge is not represented on the board of directors but participates in a variety of technical and policy committees.

Enbridge is aligned with AGA in climate-related policy positions and continues to remain engaged. Enbridge derives benefit from the exchange of information and views on safety, legislation, sustainability and other technical and policy issues at various levels within the organization.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
American Petroleum Institute

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
API represents members from across all segments of the natural gas and oil industry in the U.S. API's mission is to promote safety across the industry globally and to influence public policy in support of a strong, viable U.S. natural gas and oil industry.

Enbridge's President and CEO is a member of the board of directors, executive committee and chairs the finance committee. Company representatives participate in policy, environmental and technical committees.

Enbridge recognizes the broader value and benefits of API's membership. API advocates at the state and federal levels and on environmental and tax issues important to Enbridge.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Canadian Chamber of Commerce (The Chamber))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Unified voice of Canadian business, the Chamber represents members' interests on policies, regulations and decisions that are critical to creating a favorable environment for business success and the future of Canada.

Enbridge participates in the Chamber's Net Zero Council and various committees.

Enbridge benefits from the Chamber's broad range of topics and advocacy efforts. The Chamber is an influential advocate for efficient and effective climate policy.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Canadian LNG Alliance)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Canadian LNG Alliance represents the role LNG has to play in Canada's economic recovery and clean energy transition.

Enbridge is represented on the Board of Directors.

Enbridge sees benefit from its membership with Canadian LNG Alliance and industry action of opportunities to expand access to export markets.

Enbridge will remain a member of Canadian LNG Alliance. Although Canadian LNG Alliance has stated they support global decarbonization and indirectly support the goal of the Paris Agreement, we urge them to explicitly state support for the Paris Agreement.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The INGAA advocates regulatory and legislative positions of importance to the natural gas pipeline industry in North America. INGAA represents the vast majority of the interstate natural gas transmission pipeline companies in the U.S. and Canada. Enbridge's Executive Vice President and President, Gas Transmission and Midstream is a member of the board of directors. Company representatives participate in various policy, technical, and environmental committees where we provide input to help shape and influence climate policy.

Enbridge benefits from its membership of INGAA, an important platform for Enbridge to connect with other midstream energy companies.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Canadian Gas Association (CGA))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
CGA is the voice of Canada's natural gas delivery industry, and its members are distribution companies, transmission companies, equipment manufacturers and other service providers. CGA works to demonstrate to energy influencers the value proposition of natural gas and natural gas delivery infrastructure for customers and our economy as a whole.

Enbridge's Senior Vice President and President, Gas Distribution and Storage is represented on the CGA Board.

Our utility business finds value in its membership with CGA and as a key advocate for the natural gas sector. We urge CGA to support the goal of the Paris Agreement.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Canadian Renewable Energy Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
CanREA is a voice for wind energy, solar energy and energy storage solutions that will power Canada's energy future and work to create the conditions for a modern energy system through stakeholder advocacy and public engagement.

Enbridge and CanREA are partially aligned. We continue to have important areas of common interest with CanREA relating to the efficient deployment and expansion of renewables, however, they support widespread uptake of existing technologies rather than supporting new technologies. We will continue our membership to and advocate a broad range of technology that seek to reduce emissions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) 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
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Enbridge Annual Report 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
37-38, 44-55

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets

Comment
2022 Annual Report

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Enbridge Management Information Circular 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
1-15

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets

Comment
Annual Meeting of Shareholders & Management Information Circular

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Publication
Other, please specify (In-Voluntary Sustainability Report and Associated ESG Datasheet)

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Enbridge ESG Datasheet 2022.pdf
Enbridge Sustainability Report 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
Enbridge 2022 Sustainability Report: 16-23
Enbridge 2022 ESG Datasheet: 4-24; 26

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Climate Action 100+ UN Global Compact Other, please specify (Canadian Business for Social Responsibility - CBSR)	In 2003, Enbridge became a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact, including the "Precautionary Approach," and committed to following its principles. Enbridge actively participates in the annual "Communication on Progress" reporting process. Enbridge was selected in 2022 by Climate Action 100+ to be on the engagement list. Canadian Business for Social Responsibility (CBSR) is Canada's only membership association for companies co-creating a sustainable, equitable future. Established in 1995, CBSR is a pioneer in championing the idea that businesses do better – by every measure – when they operate in a socially and environmentally responsible way. CBSR's mission is to connect and empower Canadian businesses to advance and amplify social and environmental leadership and ambition.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Please select	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

Forward-looking information

This document includes certain forward-looking statements and information ("FLI") about Enbridge, including management's assessment of Enbridge's future plans and operations, which FLI may not be appropriate for other purposes. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "intend", "likely", "plan", "project", "target", and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Forward-looking information or statements in this document include statements with respect to the following: our corporate vision and strategy, including strategic priorities and enablers; energy transition and lower-carbon energy, and our approach thereto; our environmental, social and governance (ESG) goals, practices and performance, including emissions intensity and emissions reduction targets; our plans to achieve our ESG goals and targets, including our pathways to net zero; expected resiliency of our assets and growth opportunities under climate change scenarios; industry and market conditions; estimated financial implications of climate-related risks and opportunities, including the costs associated with mitigating those risks and developing those opportunities and the associated timelines; and expected capital expenditures.

Although Enbridge believes these forward-looking statements are reasonable based on the information available on the date such statements are made and processes used to prepare the information, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and readers are cautioned against placing undue reliance on forward-looking statements. By their nature, these statements involve a variety of assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, levels of activity and achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. Material assumptions include assumptions about the following: energy transition including the drivers and pace thereof; the expected supply of, demand for, and prices of crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids (NGL), liquefied natural gas (LNG) and renewable energy; anticipated utilization of our existing assets; operational reliability and performance; customer, regulatory and stakeholder support and approvals; changes in legislation, regulations or government policy applicable to our businesses; the development and performance of technology and new energy efficient products, services and programs; long-term energy future scenarios; and successful collaboration with partners and others to advance ESG goals. Due to the interdependencies and correlation of these macroeconomic factors, the impact of any one assumption on a forward-looking statement cannot be determined with certainty.

Enbridge's forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to those risks and uncertainties discussed in this Response and in Enbridge's other filings with Canadian and United States securities regulators. The impact of any one risk, uncertainty or factor on a particular forward-looking statement is not determinable with certainty as these are interdependent and Enbridge's future course of action depends on management's assessment of all information available at the relevant time. Except to the extent required by applicable law, Enbridge assumes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements made in this Response or otherwise, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All subsequent forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, attributable to Enbridge or persons acting on its behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements.

Non-GAAP and other financial measures

This document makes reference to non-GAAP and other financial measures, including adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA). Management believes the presentation of these metrics gives useful information to investors and shareholders as they provide increased transparency and insight into Enbridge's performance. Management uses EBITDA to set targets and to assess the performance of Enbridge and its business units. Our non-GAAP and other financial measures described above are not measures that have standardized meaning prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) and are not U.S. GAAP measures. Therefore, these measures may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other issuers. A reconciliation of historical non-GAAP and other financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures is available on Enbridge's website. Additional information on non-GAAP and other financial measures may be found in Enbridge's earnings news releases or in additional information on Enbridge's website, www.sedar.com or www.sec.gov.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
DHL Group

Scope of emissions
Please select

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Please select

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

Total Scope 1 & 2 emissions by business unit is published in our 2022 ESG Datasheet.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms