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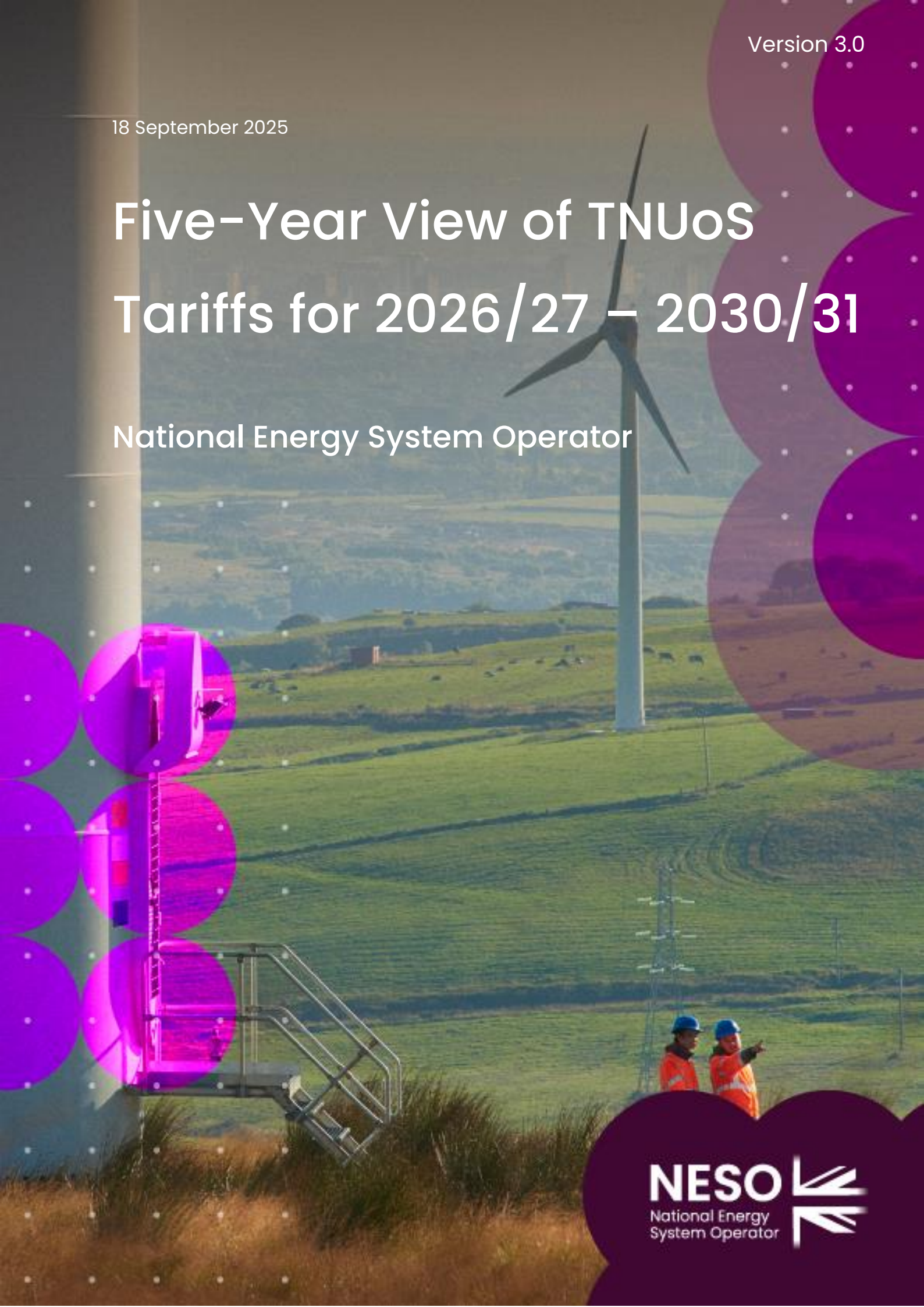
# Five-Year View of TNUoS Tariffs for 2026/27 – 2030/31

National Energy System Operator



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# Executive Summary

**Transmission Network Use of System (TNUoS) charges are designed to recover the cost of installing and maintaining the transmission system in England, Wales, Scotland and offshore. They are applicable to transmission connected generators and suppliers for use of the transmission networks. This document contains the Five-Year View on future TNUoS Tariffs for 2026/27 - 2030/31.**

Under the National Energy System Operator's (NESO) Electricity System Operator Licence condition E10 and Connection and Use of System Code (CUSC) paragraph 14.29, we publish this five-year view of future Transmission Network Use of System (TNUoS) tariffs on our website[1].

This report provides a forecast for the period of 2026/27 to 2030/31, they have no impact on charging year 2025/26.

We fully appreciate that there are uncertainties with several ongoing charging methodology changes. We therefore have also included sensitivity analysis for a number of scenarios to help the industry to understand the potential implications of change, where possible.

## Price Control Impact

This report covers charging years 2026/27 – 2030/31, which is the new price control period (RIIO-3) for onshore TOs. There are various parameters that are required to be revised at the start of each price control, which we are in the process of reviewing. These RIIO-3 related elements will be finalised with Ofgem's RIIO-ET3 Final Determinations (expected Q4 2025).

In this report, we have recalculated many parameters and tariffs and maintained some RIIO-2 parameters which could not yet be calculated (further information can be found in the Charging Methodology Changes section).

## Total revenues to be recovered

The total TNUoS revenue to be collected for 2026/27 is forecast to be £8.9bn (an increase of £2.7bn from the 2026/27 Initial Forecast). This is set to increase to £13.6bn in 2030/31. Per agreement with the onshore Transmission Owners (ONTOs), allowed ONTO revenue has been based on the calculated revenue per the published RIIO-ET3 business plan financial model. In addition, Offshore Transmission Owners (OFTOs) and Interconnector contributions have seen an aggregated increase of £26.0m, and other items an increase of £2.8m.

## Generation tariffs

The total revenue to be recovered from generators is forecast to be £1.27bn for 2026/27 (a decrease of £1m since the Initial Tariffs). It is forecast to grow to

[1] neso.energy/industry-information/charging/tnuos-charges

£1.65bn by 2030/31, mainly driven by the increase in revenue from offshore local tariffs.

The generation charging base for 2026/27 has been forecast to be to 97.5GW based on our best view, a decrease of 12.5GW since Initial Tariffs. This view will be further refined throughout the year. The charging base is forecast to reach 165.3GW by 2030/31.

The average generation tariff for 2026/27 is £13.03/kW, an increase of £1.48/kW since the Initial tariffs. It is expected to decrease to £10.00/kW in 2030/31. The decrease in the average tariff is caused by the generation charging base rising at a faster rate than the generation revenue to be collected each year.

## Demand tariffs

Revenue to be recovered through the demand residual is forecast to be £7.52bn in 2026/27 rising to £11.75bn by 2030/31. The increase in demand revenue is the result of the increase in TNUoS revenue.

The TNUoS cost for the average domestic household is forecast to be £93.48 for 2026/27 which forms 10.6% of the average annual electricity consumer bill.

In 2026/27, it is forecast that £24.43m would be payable to embedded generators (<100 MW) through the Embedded Export Tariff (EET), This is forecast to increase to £37.67m in 2030/31.

The average HH gross tariff is forecast to be £3.18/kW in 2026/27, increasing to £5.12/kW in 2030/31.

## Next TNUoS tariff publication

The timetable of TNUoS tariff forecasts for 2026/27 is available on our website[2].

Our next TNUoS tariff publication will be the Draft forecast of 2026/27 tariffs, which will be published in November 2025.

[2] neso.energy/document/353071/download

## Feedback

We welcome feedback on any aspect of this document and the tariff setting processes.

We are very aware that TNUoS charging is undergoing transition and there will be substantial changes to charging mechanisms over the next few years, either as a result of Ofgem's charging review or through CUSC modifications raised from time to time.

We strongly encourage all parties affected by the changes to the charging regime to engage with the Charging Futures Forum, or with the specific CUSC modification workgroups to flag any concerns and suggestions.

Please contact us if you have any further suggestions as to how we can better work with you to improve the tariff forecasting process.

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# Charging Methodology Changes

## This Report

This report contains the five-year view of TNUoS tariffs for the charging years 2026/27 – 2030/31.

This report is published without prejudice. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information, it is subject to several estimations, assumptions and forecasts and may not bear relation to the final tariffs we will publish at a later date.

This section summarises any key changes to the methodology.

## Charging Methodology Changes

No changes have been approved to the charging methodology since we published the Initial Tariffs for 2026/27 and consequently no additional changes have been incorporated in this forecast.

There are a number of 'in-flight' proposals to change the charging methodologies, which may impact TNUoS tariffs and charges. These are summarised in the CUSC modifications Table 30.

## TNUoS Task Force and electricity network charging

In May 2022, Ofgem published an open letter[3] outlining their thinking on the scope of the work to be undertaken by a Task Force and asked NESO to work with industry to establish membership. In the letter, Ofgem clarified that the Task Forces will look at improvements to today's methodology whilst keeping its core assumptions and modelling approach unchanged. They stated that this does not rule out significant changes to elements of TNUoS, for example, the transport model, changes to the 'backgrounds' against which charges are calculated, or the approach to the demand-weighted distributed reference node.

Task Force Workstream analysis and defect identification has resulted in a number of proposed CUSC changes which continue to go through the usual CUSC modification process. Further detail regarding the priority areas and Task Force meeting materials can be located on the NESO website[4].

Please note that this ongoing work has not been included in this forecast and details of any CUSC modifications that may impact 2026/27 tariffs can be found in Appendix B.

[3] ofgem.gov.uk/publications/tnuos-task-forces

[4] neso.energy/industry-information/charging/charging-futures/task-forces

## REMA and electricity network charging

In July 2025, Ofgem published an open letter[5] outlining their initial thinking on reforming network charging signals to align with the UK Government's decision to retain a single GB-wide electricity market[6].

Please note that this ongoing work has not been included in this forecast.

## Changes due to the new Price Control period

In accordance with the CUSC, several parameters which affect the locational and non-locational elements of the tariff must be recalculated and reset in preparation for the new price control, to apply from 1 April 2026.

Ofgem published their Draft RIIO-ET3 Determinations[7] on 1 July 2025. Using this, and input data from the onshore TOs, we have calculated indicative parameters and tariffs, which have been used within this Five-Year View.

The key components which need to be addressed at the price control, and how they are treated in this forecast, are outlined in the following table.

| Component | Description | Assumptions for 2026/27 onwards |
|---|---|---|
| Maximum Allowed Revenue | The MAR for onshore TOs in the new price control period will be determined during the negotiations up to the start of the price control period. | Our assumption in this forecast is based on calculated revenue published in Ofgem's Draft RIIO-ET3 Determinations, as agreed with onshore TOs. Please see Allowed Revenues for more information. |

[5] ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2025-07/open-letter-reforming-network-charging-signals.pdf
[6] gov.uk/government/publications/review-of-electricity-market-arrangements-rema-summer-update-2025/review-of-electricity-market-arrangements-rema-summer-update-2025-accessible-webpage
[7] ofgem.gov.uk/consultation/riio-3-draft-determinations-electricity-transmission-gas-distribution-and-gas-transmission-sectors

| Component | Description | Assumptions for 2026/27 onwards |
|---|---|---|
| Generation zones | There are currently 27 generation zones. The recalculation of zones used to be linked to price control but is currently fixed, pending the outcome of a CUSC modification to change the underlying methodology. | Our assumption in this forecast is that the number of generation zones remains at 27, pending the outcome of "CMP419: Generation Zoning Methodology Review". |
| Expansion Constant and Factors | The Expansion Constant represents the cost of moving 1MW, 1km using 400kV OHL line. The Expansion Factors represent how many times more expensive moving 1MW, 1km is using different voltages and types of circuit.<br>The Expansion Constant and Expansion Factors are currently fixed at those that were used in 2020/21, with the Expansion Constant subject to annual inflation by CPIH, pending the outcome of a CUSC modification to change the underlying methodology. | Our assumption in this forecast is that the Expansion Constant continues to increase by CPIH as per the CUSC, and that the expansion factors are unchanged; pending the outcome of "CMP315/375: Expansion Constant & Expansion Factor Review"<br><br>HVDC & Subsea Link specific expansion factors have been updated using indicative Annuity and Overhead Factors (calculated based on the RIIO-ET3 Draft Determinations). This has driven an increase in these expansion factors. |
| Locational Onshore Security Factor | The security factor is currently 1.76. This will be recalculated by the start of RIIO-ET3 period. It is also the subject of "CMP432: Improve "Locational Onshore Security Factor" for TNUoS Wider Tariffs". | Our assumption in this forecast is the security factor remains as 1.76. |

| Component | Description | Assumptions for 2026/27 onwards |
|---|---|---|
| Onshore Local Substation Tariffs | Local Substation tariffs will be recalculated in preparation for the start of the price control based on TO asset costs. | The local substation tariffs have been updated based on onshore TO data and Ofgem's Draft RIIO-ET3 Determinations, the recalculated tariffs have been used within this Five-Year View. These tariffs may be impacted by Ofgem's final determinations and may be updated for Draft or Final Tariffs. |
| Offshore Local Tariffs | The elements for the offshore tariffs will be recalculated in preparation for the start of the price control, based on updated forecasts of OFTO revenue, and adjusting for differences in actual OFTO revenue to forecast revenue in RIIO-ET2. | The offshore tariffs have been recalculated to adjust for differences in actual OFTO revenue to forecast revenue within RIIO-T2. |
| Avoided GSP Infrastructure Credit (AGIC) | The AGIC is a component of the Embedded Export Tariff, paid to 'exporting demand' at the time of Triad. It will be recalculated based on the most recent 20 schemes. | The AGIC has been updated for this five-year view as part of the RIIO-3 parameter refresh. The updated value is based on updated scheme data provided to us by the TO's. This value may be impacted by Ofgem's final determinations and may be updated for Draft or Final Tariffs. |

| Component | Description | Assumptions for 2026/27 onwards |
|---|---|---|
| TDR Banding Thresholds | The thresholds for the TDR charging bands are required to be recalculated by the start of the RIIO-ET3 price control. They are calculated based on the voltage level and percentiles to be applicable during the price control for DUoS and TNUoS. | The RIIO-ET3 TDR Banding Thresholds were calculated and finalised ahead of inclusion in the Initial Tariffs, therefore there have been no changes to the banding thresholds in this Five-Year View.<br>Please refer to table TB in the published tables excel spreadsheet[8] for the new banding thresholds. |

[8] neso.energy/document/367806/download

# Generation Tariffs

Generation Wider Tariffs

Onshore Local Substation Tariffs

Onshore Local Circuit Tariffs

Offshore Local Tariffs

# Generation Tariffs Summary

This section summarises our view of generation tariffs from 2026/27 to 2030/31 and how these tariffs were calculated.

## Table 1 Summary of Generation Tariffs

| Generation Tariffs (£/kW) | Initial Tariffs 2026/27 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adjustment Tariff | - 1.540870 | - 2.231441 | - 2.616425 | - 3.076744 | - 5.868560 | -4.828502 |
| Average Generation Tariff* | 11.552840 | 13.028446 | 12.979062 | 12.064436 | 11.173062 | 10.003313 |

*N.B. These generation average tariffs include local tariffs.

The average generation tariff is calculated by dividing the total revenue payable by generation over the generation charging base in GW. These average tariffs include revenues from local tariffs.

The generation adjustment is used to ensure generation tariffs are compliant with the Limiting Regulation, which requires total TNUoS recovery from generators to be within the range of €0-2.50/MWh on average. The adjustment tariff is currently negative to ensure Generation Tariffs are compliant with the legislation. Charges for the "Connection Exclusion" (meaning assets built for generation connection) are not included in the €2.50/MWh cap, whereas TNUoS local charges associated with pre-existing assets are included in the €2.50/MWh cap, henceforth known as the "gen cap".

Over the next five years, it is expected that the average generation tariff will decrease, year on year, from £13.03/kW in 2026/27 to £10.00/kW in 2030/31. This decrease is due to the increase in generation revenue to be collected being outweighed by the expected increase in generation charging base. The adjustment tariff fluctuates a little but is largely expected to decrease year-on-year, increasing in magnitude, to become more negative; changing from -£2.231441/kW in 2026/27 to -£4.828502/kW in 2030/31. This is due to the revenue which is expected to be collected from generation locational tariffs increasing, meaning there is more of a requirement to decrease the overall generation tariff to ensure compliance with the €2.50/MWh cap.

# Generation Wider Tariffs

The following section summarises the five-year view of wider generation tariffs from 2026/27 to 2030/31. A brief description of generation wider tariff structure can be found in Appendix A.

The wider tariffs are calculated depending on the generator type and made of four components:

- the Peak tariff (not applicable to intermittent generators);

- the Year Round Shared tariff (applicable to all generators and multiplied by the generator's specific Annual Load Factor (ALF));
- the Year Round Not Shared tariff (applicable to all generators, multiplied by the generator's specific Annual Load Factor (ALF) for Conventional Carbon generators only);
- the Adjustment tariff (applicable to all generators).

Annual Load Factors are explained in Appendix D.

The classifications of generator type are listed below:

| Conventional Carbon | Conventional Low Carbon | Intermittent |
|---|---|---|
| Biomass | Nuclear | Offshore wind |
| CCGT/CHP | Hydro | Onshore wind |
| Coal | | Solar PV |
| OCGT/Oil | | Tidal |
| Pumped storage | | |
| Battery storage | | |
| Reactive Compensation | | |

Each forecast, we publish example tariffs for a generator of each technology type using an example ALF. The example ALFs we have used in this forecast are:

- **Conventional Carbon – 40%**
- **Conventional Low Carbon – 75%**
- **Intermittent – 45%**

The ALFs used in these examples are for illustration only. Tariffs for individual generators are calculated using their own ALFs where we have 3 or more years of data, or their own data combined with the generic ALFs if we don't.

# Table 2 Generation Wider Tariffs in 2026/27

| Generation Tariffs | | | | | | Example tariffs for a generator of each technology type | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zone | Zone Name | System Peak Tariff (£/kW) | Shared Year Round Tariff (£/kW) | Not Shared Year Round Tariff (£/kW) | Adjustment Tariff (£/kW) | Conventional Carbon 40% Load Factor | Conventional Low Carbon 75% Load Factor | Intermittent 45% Load Factor |
| 1 | North Scotland | 3.064973 | 28.429609 | 16.388658 | -2.231441 | 18.760839 | 38.544397 | 26.950541 |
| 2 | East Aberdeenshire | 4.351359 | 17.233173 | 16.388658 | -2.231441 | 15.568650 | 31.433456 | 21.912145 |
| 3 | Western Highlands | 3.081449 | 28.224892 | 16.284866 | -2.231441 | 18.653911 | 38.303543 | 26.754626 |
| 4 | Skye and Lochalsh | -4.968456 | 28.224892 | 15.889690 | -2.231441 | 10.445936 | 29.858462 | 26.359450 |
| 5 | Eastern Grampian and Tayside | 5.063745 | 21.808931 | 12.251946 | -2.231441 | 16.456655 | 31.440948 | 19.834524 |
| 6 | Central Grampian | 4.884967 | 22.199944 | 12.643895 | -2.231441 | 16.591062 | 31.947379 | 20.402429 |
| 7 | Argyll | 4.127851 | 20.204006 | 23.912956 | -2.231441 | 19.543195 | 40.962371 | 30.773318 |
| 8 | The Trossachs | 3.482386 | 20.204006 | 10.612146 | -2.231441 | 13.577406 | 27.016096 | 17.472508 |
| 9 | Stirlingshire and Fife | 2.852331 | 19.355669 | 10.072533 | -2.231441 | 12.392171 | 25.210175 | 16.551143 |
| 10 | South West Scotlands | 1.990150 | 18.546958 | 9.693199 | -2.231441 | 11.054772 | 23.362127 | 15.807889 |
| 11 | Lothian and Borders | 3.566901 | 18.546958 | 3.424582 | -2.231441 | 10.124076 | 18.670261 | 9.539272 |
| 12 | Solway and Cheviot | 1.876509 | 11.282061 | 5.883586 | -2.231441 | 6.511327 | 13.990200 | 8.729072 |
| 13 | North East England | 3.988013 | 7.551269 | 3.817741 | -2.231441 | 6.304176 | 11.237765 | 4.984371 |
| 14 | North Lancashire and The Lakes | 2.101215 | 7.551269 | -0.085533 | -2.231441 | 2.856068 | 5.447693 | 1.081097 |
| 15 | South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber | 5.031594 | 2.341214 | 0.625945 | -2.231441 | 3.987017 | 5.182009 | -0.551950 |
| 16 | North Midlands and North Wales | 3.717393 | -0.689317 | - | -2.231441 | 1.210225 | 0.968964 | -2.541634 |
| 17 | South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk | 0.120916 | 2.591365 | - | -2.231441 | -1.073979 | -0.167001 | -1.065327 |
| 18 | Mid Wales and The Midlands | 0.538499 | 3.302727 | - | -2.231441 | -0.371851 | 0.784103 | -0.745214 |
| 19 | Anglesey and Snowdon | 6.054000 | -1.294987 | - | -2.231441 | 3.304564 | 2.851319 | -2.814185 |
| 20 | Pembrokeshire | 7.983200 | -9.168855 | - | -2.231441 | 2.084217 | -1.124882 | -6.357426 |
| 21 | South Wales & Gloucester | 3.306105 | -10.035994 | - | -2.231441 | -2.939734 | -6.452332 | -6.747638 |
| 22 | Cotswold | 0.944809 | 4.232900 | -13.590979 | -2.231441 | -5.029864 | -11.702936 | -13.917615 |
| 23 | Central London | -4.130233 | 4.232900 | -6.815348 | -2.231441 | -7.394653 | -10.002347 | -7.141984 |
| 24 | Essex and Kent | -3.434584 | 4.232900 | - | -2.231441 | -3.972865 | -2.491350 | -0.326636 |
| 25 | Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex | -0.941890 | -3.750954 | - | -2.231441 | -4.673713 | -5.986547 | -3.919370 |
| 26 | Somerset and Wessex | -3.519884 | -4.519946 | - | -2.231441 | -7.559303 | -9.141285 | -4.265417 |
| 27 | West Devon and Cornwall | -3.323749 | -13.767990 | - | -2.231441 | -11.062386 | -15.881183 | -8.427037 |

# Table 3 Generation Wider Tariffs in 2027/28

| Generation Tariffs | | | | | | Example tariffs for a generator of each technology type | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zone | Zone Name | System Peak Tariff (£/kW) | Shared Year Round Tariff (£/kW) | Not Shared Year Round Tariff (£/kW) | Adjustment Tariff (£/kW) | Conventional Carbon 40% Load Factor (£/kW) | Conventional Low Carbon 75% Load Factor (£/kW) | Intermittent 45% Load Factor (£/kW) |
| 1 | North Scotland | 3.526800 | 29.605638 | 19.345974 | -2.616425 | 20.491020 | 42.460578 | 30.052086 |
| 2 | East Aberdeenshire | 6.154921 | 15.793554 | 19.345974 | -2.616425 | 17.594307 | 34.729636 | 23.836648 |
| 3 | Western Highlands | 2.360197 | 26.927277 | 17.645876 | -2.616425 | 17.573033 | 37.585106 | 27.146726 |
| 4 | Skye and Lochalsh | -5.810240 | 26.927277 | 17.245273 | -2.616425 | 9.242355 | 29.014066 | 26.746123 |
| 5 | Eastern Grampian and Tayside | 5.585642 | 21.993663 | 13.914453 | -2.616425 | 17.332463 | 33.378917 | 21.195176 |
| 6 | Central Grampian | 5.389964 | 21.844339 | 13.738837 | -2.616425 | 17.006809 | 32.895630 | 20.952365 |
| 7 | Argyll | 4.618902 | 19.972685 | 27.023737 | -2.616425 | 20.801046 | 44.005728 | 33.395020 |
| 8 | The Trossachs | 3.896022 | 19.972685 | 11.508527 | -2.616425 | 13.872082 | 27.767638 | 17.879810 |
| 9 | Stirlingshire and Fife | 3.542705 | 19.200663 | 10.957773 | -2.616425 | 12.989654 | 26.284550 | 16.981646 |
| 10 | South West Scotlands | 2.493736 | 18.676698 | 10.673896 | -2.616425 | 11.617549 | 24.558731 | 16.461985 |
| 11 | Lothian and Borders | 4.334974 | 18.676698 | 3.903921 | -2.616425 | 10.750797 | 19.629994 | 9.692010 |
| 12 | Solway and Cheviot | 2.334365 | 11.612073 | 6.610433 | -2.616425 | 7.006942 | 15.037428 | 9.219441 |
| 13 | North East England | 5.357886 | 7.554330 | 4.048902 | -2.616425 | 7.382754 | 12.456111 | 4.831926 |
| 14 | North Lancashire and The Lakes | 2.312481 | 7.554330 | 0.685179 | -2.616425 | 2.991860 | 6.046983 | 1.468203 |
| 15 | South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber | 5.782244 | 2.112717 | 0.272731 | -2.616425 | 4.119998 | 5.023088 | -1.392971 |
| 16 | North Midlands and North Wales | 3.865566 | 0.598605 | - | -2.616425 | 1.488583 | 1.698095 | -2.347053 |
| 17 | South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk | 0.722959 | 2.178390 | - | -2.616425 | -1.022110 | -0.259674 | -1.636150 |
| 18 | Mid Wales and The Midlands | 0.476066 | 2.974421 | - | -2.616425 | -0.950591 | 0.090457 | -1.277936 |
| 19 | Anglesey and Snowdon | 4.665381 | 0.949615 | - | -2.616425 | 2.428802 | 2.761167 | -2.189098 |
| 20 | Pembrokeshire | 5.257229 | -11.712004 | - | -2.616425 | -2.043998 | -6.143199 | -7.886827 |
| 21 | South Wales & Gloucester | 1.441643 | -11.887421 | - | -2.616425 | -5.929750 | -10.090348 | -7.965764 |
| 22 | Cotswold | 0.709048 | 3.898146 | -13.571273 | -2.616425 | -5.776628 | -12.555041 | -14.433532 |
| 23 | Central London | -4.271514 | 3.898146 | -6.908697 | -2.616425 | -8.092159 | -10.873027 | -7.770956 |
| 24 | Essex and Kent | -3.604279 | 3.898146 | - | -2.616425 | -4.661446 | -3.297095 | -0.862259 |
| 25 | Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex | -1.045504 | -3.810067 | - | -2.616425 | -5.185956 | -6.519479 | -4.330955 |
| 26 | Somerset and Wessex | -3.452751 | -5.183991 | - | -2.616425 | -8.142772 | -9.957169 | -4.949221 |
| 27 | West Devon and Cornwall | -3.934472 | -14.276526 | - | -2.616425 | -12.261507 | -17.258292 | -9.040862 |

# Table 4 Generation Wider Tariffs in 2028/29

| Generation Tariffs | | System Peak Tariff | Shared Year Round Tariff | Not Shared Year Round Tariff | Adjustment Tariff | Example tariffs for a generator of each technology type: Conventional Carbon 40% | Conventional Low Carbon 75% | Intermittent 45% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zone | Zone Name | (£/kW) | (£/kW) | (£/kW) | (£/kW) | Load Factor (£/kW) | Load Factor (£/kW) | Load Factor (£/kW) |
| 1 | North Scotland | 3.465234 | 38.387347 | 28.188247 | -3.076744 | 27.018728 | 57.367247 | 42.385809 |
| 2 | East Aberdeenshire | 4.867084 | 8.259951 | 27.932674 | -3.076744 | 16.267390 | 35.917977 | 28.572908 |
| 3 | Western Highlands | 3.839246 | 25.001466 | 18.000862 | -3.076744 | 17.963433 | 37.514464 | 26.174778 |
| 4 | Skye and Lochalsh | 3.748311 | 25.001466 | 25.903060 | -3.076744 | 21.033377 | 45.325727 | 34.076976 |
| 5 | Eastern Grampian and Tayside | 6.231035 | 21.123813 | 14.545472 | -3.076744 | 17.422005 | 33.542623 | 20.974444 |
| 6 | Central Grampian | 5.583498 | 21.135617 | 14.560834 | -3.076744 | 16.785334 | 32.919301 | 20.995118 |
| 7 | Argyll | 4.546294 | 19.270148 | 27.882749 | -3.076744 | 20.330709 | 43.804910 | 33.477572 |
| 8 | The Trossachs | 3.708178 | 19.270148 | 12.104701 | -3.076744 | 13.181374 | 27.188746 | 17.699524 |
| 9 | Stirlingshire and Fife | 4.282679 | 17.511386 | 10.684248 | -3.076744 | 12.484189 | 25.023723 | 15.487628 |
| 10 | South West Scotlands | 2.126473 | 18.165484 | 11.023307 | -3.076744 | 10.725245 | 23.697149 | 16.121031 |
| 11 | Lothian and Borders | 4.044015 | 18.165484 | 4.560002 | -3.076744 | 10.057465 | 19.151386 | 9.657726 |
| 12 | Solway and Cheviot | 2.038637 | 11.169727 | 6.386732 | -3.076744 | 5.984477 | 13.725920 | 8.336365 |
| 13 | North East England | 4.612641 | 7.780509 | 3.873933 | -3.076744 | 6.197674 | 11.245212 | 4.298418 |
| 14 | North Lancashire and The Lakes | 1.796319 | 7.780509 | 0.315571 | -3.076744 | 1.958007 | 4.870528 | 0.740056 |
| 15 | South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber | 5.739909 | 2.404097 | 0.351874 | -3.076744 | 3.765553 | 4.818112 | -1.643026 |
| 16 | North Midlands and North Wales | 4.033148 | 0.699557 | -0.015387 | -3.076744 | 1.230072 | 1.465685 | -2.777330 |
| 17 | South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk | 0.592599 | 1.882766 | -0.015387 | -3.076744 | -1.737193 | -1.087458 | -2.244886 |
| 18 | Mid Wales and The Midlands | 0.866850 | 2.649649 | -0.015387 | -3.076744 | -1.156189 | 0.238044 | -1.899789 |
| 19 | Anglesey and Snowdon | 4.593465 | 1.228730 | -0.015387 | -3.076744 | 2.002058 | 2.422882 | -2.539203 |
| 20 | Pembrokeshire | 8.864785 | -6.306497 | | -3.076744 | 3.265442 | 1.058168 | -5.914668 |
| 21 | South Wales & Gloucester | 3.947014 | -7.419301 | | -3.076744 | -2.097450 | -4.694206 | -6.415429 |
| 22 | Cotswold | 2.608502 | 3.108723 | -11.117745 | -3.076744 | -3.671851 | -9.254445 | -12.795564 |
| 23 | Central London | -4.547135 | 3.108723 | -6.738199 | -3.076744 | -9.075669 | -12.030536 | -8.416018 |
| 24 | Essex and Kent | -3.991358 | 3.108723 | | -3.076744 | -5.824613 | -4.736560 | -1.677819 |
| 25 | Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex | -1.668996 | -4.622543 | | -3.076744 | -6.594757 | -8.212647 | -5.156888 |
| 26 | Somerset and Wessex | -4.387676 | -7.107035 | | -3.076744 | -10.307234 | -12.794696 | -6.274910 |
| 27 | West Devon and Cornwall | -1.490147 | -13.267087 | | -3.076744 | -9.873726 | -14.517206 | -9.046933 |

# Table 5 Generation Wider Tariffs in 2029/30

| Generation Tariffs | | System Peak Tariff | Shared Year Round Tariff | Not Shared Year Round Tariff | Adjustment Tariff | Example tariffs for a generator of each technology type: Conventional Carbon 40% | Conventional Low Carbon 75% | Intermittent 45% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zone | Zone Name | (£/kW) | (£/kW) | (£/kW) | (£/kW) | Load Factor (£/kW) | Load Factor (£/kW) | Load Factor (£/kW) |
| 1 | North Scotland | 4.957249 | 58.294144 | 37.332491 | -5.868560 | 37.339343 | 80.141788 | 57.696296 |
| 2 | East Aberdeenshire | 4.067684 | 33.688044 | 34.830448 | -5.868560 | 25.606521 | 58.295605 | 44.121508 |
| 3 | Western Highlands | 5.546874 | 46.212599 | 25.428336 | -5.868560 | 28.334688 | 59.766099 | 40.355446 |
| 4 | Skye and Lochalsh | 5.248789 | 46.212599 | 37.332297 | -5.868560 | 32.798187 | 71.371975 | 52.259407 |
| 5 | Eastern Grampian and Tayside | 5.106724 | 40.620997 | 22.470726 | -5.868560 | 24.474853 | 52.174638 | 34.881615 |
| 6 | Central Grampian | 6.218590 | 38.713708 | 21.056884 | -5.868560 | 24.258267 | 50.442195 | 32.609493 |
| 7 | Argyll | 5.117259 | 39.195589 | 29.778871 | -5.868560 | 26.838483 | 58.424262 | 41.548326 |
| 8 | The Trossachs | 4.116551 | 35.577271 | 18.705751 | -5.868560 | 19.961200 | 43.636695 | 28.846963 |
| 9 | Stirlingshire and Fife | 3.918183 | 34.301152 | 18.031481 | -5.868560 | 18.982676 | 41.806968 | 27.598439 |
| 10 | South West Scotlands | 2.705114 | 30.640039 | 16.792978 | -5.868560 | 15.809761 | 36.609561 | 24.712436 |
| 11 | Lothian and Borders | 4.054377 | 30.640039 | 12.560859 | -5.868560 | 15.466176 | 33.726705 | 20.480317 |
| 12 | Solway and Cheviot | 1.671655 | 18.016706 | 10.431117 | -5.868560 | 7.182224 | 19.746742 | 12.670075 |
| 13 | North East England | 4.906533 | 10.155112 | 6.047190 | -5.868560 | 5.518894 | 12.701497 | 4.748430 |
| 14 | North Lancashire and The Lakes | 1.587337 | 10.155112 | 0.961055 | -5.868560 | 0.165244 | 4.296166 | -0.337705 |
| 15 | South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber | 5.541669 | 0.371019 | 0.304814 | -5.868560 | -0.056558 | 0.256187 | -5.396787 |
| 16 | North Midlands and North Wales | 3.773242 | -0.974578 | -0.055896 | -5.868560 | -2.507508 | -2.882148 | -6.363016 |
| 17 | South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk | 0.438823 | -0.576453 | -0.028090 | -5.868560 | -5.671554 | -5.890167 | -6.156054 |
| 18 | Mid Wales and The Midlands | 0.679281 | -0.144132 | 0.001046 | -5.868560 | -5.246513 | -5.296332 | -5.932373 |
| 19 | Anglesey and Snowdon | 4.694089 | 0.693955 | -0.055896 | -5.868560 | -0.919247 | -0.709901 | -5.612176 |
| 20 | Pembrokeshire | 9.348548 | -9.322841 | | -5.868560 | -0.249148 | -3.512143 | -10.063838 |
| 21 | South Wales & Gloucester | 4.290857 | -10.522819 | | -5.868560 | -5.786831 | -9.469817 | -10.603829 |
| 22 | Cotswold | 2.948673 | -0.156206 | -11.017059 | -5.868560 | -7.389193 | -14.054101 | -16.955912 |
| 23 | Central London | -4.470423 | -0.156206 | -6.611872 | -5.868560 | -13.046214 | -17.068010 | -12.550725 |
| 24 | Essex and Kent | -3.901159 | -0.156206 | | -5.868560 | -9.832201 | -9.886874 | -5.938853 |
| 25 | Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex | -1.365634 | -7.667074 | | -5.868560 | -10.301024 | -12.984500 | -9.318743 |
| 26 | Somerset and Wessex | -4.385618 | -10.696475 | | -5.868560 | -14.532768 | -18.276534 | -10.681974 |
| 27 | West Devon and Cornwall | -1.275780 | -16.364509 | | -5.868560 | -13.690144 | -19.417722 | -13.232589 |

## Table 6 Generation Wider Tariffs in 2030/31

| Generation Tariffs | | System Peak Tariff | Shared Year Round Tariff | Not Shared Year Round Tariff | Adjustment Tariff | Conventional Carbon 40% | Conventional Low Carbon 75% | Intermittent 45% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zone | Zone Name | (£/kW) | (£/kW) | (£/kW) | (£/kW) | Load Factor (£/kW) | Load Factor (£/kW) | Load Factor (£/kW) |
| 1 | North Scotland | 8.696164 | 68.343267 | 25.541251 | -4.828502 | 41.421469 | 80.666363 | 51.467219 |
| 2 | East Aberdeenshire | 6.461708 | 45.990528 | 23.268339 | -4.828502 | 29.336753 | 59.394441 | 39.135575 |
| 3 | Western Highlands | 9.724084 | 53.430576 | 17.353445 | -4.828502 | 33.209190 | 62.321959 | 36.568702 |
| 4 | Skye and Lochalsh | 9.417649 | 53.430576 | 29.500835 | -4.828502 | 37.761711 | 74.162914 | 48.716092 |
| 5 | Eastern Grampian and Tayside | 8.360783 | 47.622093 | 15.324871 | -4.828502 | 28.711067 | 54.573722 | 31.926311 |
| 6 | Central Grampian | 7.026964 | 42.938901 | 13.117858 | -4.828502 | 24.621166 | 47.520496 | 27.611861 |
| 7 | Argyll | 9.867748 | 45.043317 | 27.134951 | -4.828502 | 33.910553 | 65.956685 | 42.575942 |
| 8 | The Trossachs | 8.338758 | 41.519308 | 12.463675 | -4.828502 | 25.103449 | 47.113412 | 26.318862 |
| 9 | Stirlingshire and Fife | 6.508404 | 40.442273 | 12.149931 | -4.828502 | 22.716784 | 44.161538 | 25.520452 |
| 10 | South West Scotlands | 4.382653 | 37.400712 | 11.622868 | -4.828502 | 19.163583 | 39.227553 | 23.624686 |
| 11 | Lothian and Borders | 3.612517 | 37.400712 | 6.607612 | -4.828502 | 16.387345 | 33.442161 | 18.609430 |
| 12 | Solway and Cheviot | 2.161957 | 22.138324 | 7.389419 | -4.828502 | 9.144552 | 21.326617 | 12.523163 |
| 13 | North East England | 4.864566 | 10.084536 | 3.573647 | -4.828502 | 5.499337 | 11.173113 | 3.283186 |
| 14 | North Lancashire and The Lakes | 1.951627 | 10.084536 | 0.870683 | -4.828502 | 1.505213 | 5.557210 | 0.580222 |
| 15 | South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber | 5.268582 | 0.290033 | 0.326401 | -4.828502 | 0.686654 | 0.984006 | -4.371586 |
| 16 | North Midlands and North Wales | 3.285080 | -2.055215 | -0.117763 | -4.828502 | -2.412613 | -3.202596 | -5.871112 |
| 17 | South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk | -0.867526 | -0.239296 | -0.022226 | -4.828502 | -5.800637 | -5.897726 | -4.958411 |
| 18 | Mid Wales and The Midlands | 0.130328 | 0.256778 | 0.009944 | -4.828502 | -4.591485 | -4.495647 | -4.703008 |
| 19 | Anglesey and Snowdon | 5.425857 | -2.332786 | -0.117763 | -4.828502 | -0.382865 | -1.269998 | -5.996019 |
| 20 | Pembrokeshire | 8.625351 | -10.048325 | - | -4.828502 | -0.222481 | -3.739395 | -9.350248 |
| 21 | South Wales & Gloucester | 3.433317 | -11.178669 | - | -4.828502 | -5.866653 | -9.779187 | -9.858903 |
| 22 | Cotswold | 3.321111 | 0.131618 | -11.093383 | -4.828502 | -5.892097 | -12.502061 | -15.862657 |
| 23 | Central London | -5.298951 | 0.131618 | -6.517212 | -4.828502 | -12.681691 | -16.545952 | -11.286486 |
| 24 | Essex and Kent | -3.831605 | 0.131618 | - | -4.828502 | -8.607460 | -8.561394 | -4.769274 |
| 25 | Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex | -2.188826 | -6.474073 | - | -4.828502 | -9.606957 | -11.872883 | -7.741835 |
| 26 | Somerset and Wessex | 1.614534 | -7.835492 | - | -4.828502 | -6.348165 | -9.090587 | -8.354473 |
| 27 | West Devon and Cornwall | 2.045231 | -12.048263 | - | -4.828502 | -7.602576 | -11.819468 | -10.250220 |

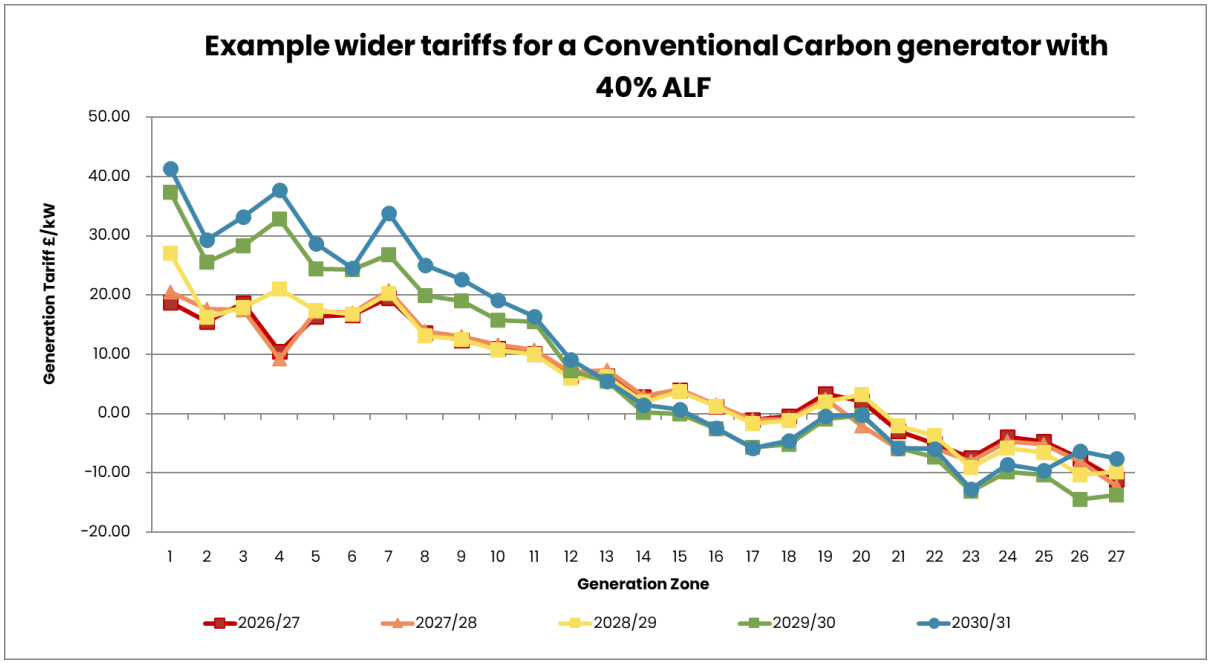
# Changes to Wider Tariffs over the five-year period

The following section provides details of the wider generation tariffs for 2026/27 to 2030/31 and explains how these could change over the next five years. We have compared the example tariffs for Conventional Carbon generators with an ALF of 40%, Conventional Low Carbon generators with an ALF of 75%, and Intermittent generators with an ALF of 45% for illustration purposes only.

# Table 7 Comparison of Conventional Carbon (40%) tariffs

| | | Example Wider Generation Tariffs (£/kW) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Conventional Carbon 40% | | | | |
| Zone | Zone Name | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
| 1 | North Scotland | 18.760839 | 20.491020 | 27.018728 | 37.339343 | 41.421469 |
| 2 | East Aberdeenshire | 15.568650 | 17.594307 | 16.267390 | 25.606521 | 29.336753 |
| 3 | Western Highlands | 18.653911 | 17.573033 | 17.963433 | 28.334688 | 33.209190 |
| 4 | Skye and Lochalsh | 10.445936 | 9.242355 | 21.033377 | 32.798187 | 37.761711 |
| 5 | Eastern Grampian and Tayside | 16.456655 | 17.332463 | 17.422005 | 24.474853 | 28.711067 |
| 6 | Central Grampian | 16.591062 | 17.006809 | 16.785334 | 24.258267 | 24.621166 |
| 7 | Argyll | 19.543195 | 20.801046 | 20.330709 | 26.838483 | 33.910553 |
| 8 | The Trossachs | 13.577406 | 13.872082 | 13.181374 | 19.961200 | 25.103449 |
| 9 | Stirlingshire and Fife | 12.392171 | 12.989654 | 12.484189 | 18.982676 | 22.716784 |
| 10 | South West Scotlands | 11.054772 | 11.617549 | 10.725245 | 15.809761 | 19.163583 |
| 11 | Lothian and Borders | 10.124076 | 10.750797 | 10.057465 | 15.466176 | 16.387345 |
| 12 | Solway and Cheviot | 6.511327 | 7.006942 | 5.984477 | 7.182224 | 9.144552 |
| 13 | North East England | 6.304176 | 7.382754 | 6.197674 | 5.518894 | 5.499337 |
| 14 | North Lancashire and The Lakes | 2.856068 | 2.991860 | 1.958007 | 0.165244 | 1.505213 |
| 15 | South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber | 3.987017 | 4.119998 | 3.765553 | - 0.056558 | 0.686654 |
| 16 | North Midlands and North Wales | 1.210225 | 1.488583 | 1.230072 | - 2.507508 | - 2.412613 |
| 17 | South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk | - 1.073979 | - 1.022110 | - 1.737193 | - 5.671554 | - 5.800637 |
| 18 | Mid Wales and The Midlands | - 0.371851 | - 0.950591 | - 1.156189 | - 5.246513 | - 4.591485 |
| 19 | Anglesey and Snowdon | 3.304564 | 2.428802 | 2.002058 | - 0.919247 | - 0.382865 |
| 20 | Pembrokeshire | 2.084217 | - 2.043998 | 3.265442 | - 0.249148 | - 0.222481 |
| 21 | South Wales & Gloucester | - 2.939734 | - 5.929750 | - 2.097450 | - 5.786831 | - 5.866653 |
| 22 | Cotswold | - 5.029864 | - 5.776628 | - 3.671851 | - 7.389193 | - 5.892097 |
| 23 | Central London | - 7.394653 | - 8.092159 | - 9.075669 | - 13.046214 | - 12.681691 |
| 24 | Essex and Kent | - 3.972865 | - 4.661446 | - 5.824613 | - 9.832201 | - 8.607460 |
| 25 | Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex | - 4.673713 | - 5.185956 | - 6.594757 | - 10.301024 | - 9.606957 |
| 26 | Somerset and Wessex | - 7.559303 | - 8.142772 | - 10.307234 | - 14.532768 | - 6.348165 |
| 27 | West Devon and Cornwall | - 11.062386 | - 12.261507 | - 9.873726 | - 13.690144 | - 7.602576 |

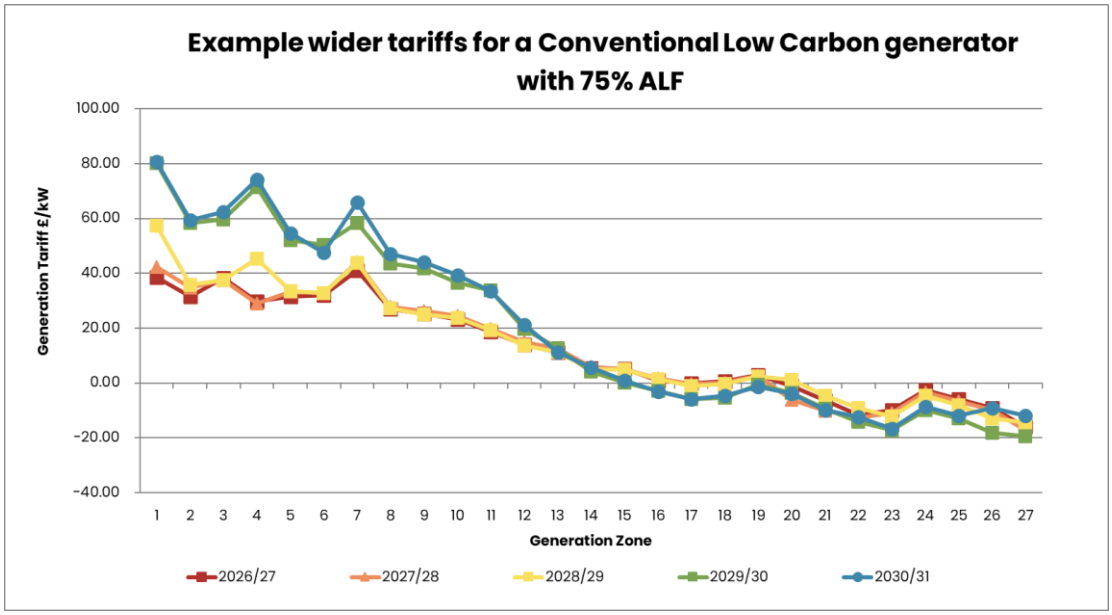
Figure 1 Example Wider tariffs for a Conventional Carbon generator with an ALF of 40%



## Table 8 Comparison of Conventional Low Carbon (75%) tariffs

| | | Example Wider Generation Tariffs (£/kW) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Conventional Low Carbon 75% | | | | |
| Zone | Zone Name | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
| 1 | North Scotland | 38.544397 | 42.460578 | 57.367247 | 80.141788 | 80.666363 |
| 2 | East Aberdeenshire | 31.433456 | 34.729636 | 35.917977 | 58.295605 | 59.394441 |
| 3 | Western Highlands | 38.303543 | 37.585106 | 37.514464 | 59.766099 | 62.321959 |
| 4 | Skye and Lochalsh | 29.858462 | 29.014066 | 45.325727 | 71.371975 | 74.162914 |
| 5 | Eastern Grampian and Tayside | 31.440948 | 33.378917 | 33.542623 | 52.174638 | 54.573722 |
| 6 | Central Grampian | 31.947379 | 32.895630 | 32.919301 | 50.442195 | 47.520496 |
| 7 | Argyll | 40.962371 | 44.005728 | 43.804910 | 58.424262 | 65.956685 |
| 8 | The Trossachs | 27.016096 | 27.767638 | 27.188746 | 43.636695 | 47.113412 |
| 9 | Stirlingshire and Fife | 25.210175 | 26.284550 | 25.023723 | 41.806968 | 44.161538 |
| 10 | South West Scotlands | 23.362127 | 24.558731 | 23.697149 | 36.609561 | 39.227553 |
| 11 | Lothian and Borders | 18.670261 | 19.629994 | 19.151386 | 33.726705 | 33.442161 |
| 12 | Solway and Cheviot | 13.990200 | 15.037428 | 13.725920 | 19.746742 | 21.326617 |
| 13 | North East England | 11.237765 | 12.456111 | 11.245212 | 12.701497 | 11.173113 |
| 14 | North Lancashire and The Lakes | 5.447693 | 6.046983 | 4.870528 | 4.296166 | 5.557210 |
| 15 | South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber | 5.182009 | 5.023088 | 4.818112 | 0.256187 | 0.984006 |
| 16 | North Midlands and North Wales | 0.968964 | 1.698095 | 1.465685 | - 2.882148 | - 3.202596 |
| 17 | South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk | - 0.167001 | - 0.259674 | - 1.087458 | - 5.890167 | - 5.897726 |
| 18 | Mid Wales and The Midlands | 0.784103 | 0.090457 | - 0.238044 | - 5.296332 | - 4.495647 |
| 19 | Anglesey and Snowdon | 2.851319 | 2.761167 | 2.422882 | - 0.709901 | - 1.269998 |
| 20 | Pembrokeshire | - 1.124882 | - 6.143199 | 1.058168 | - 3.512143 | - 3.739395 |
| 21 | South Wales & Gloucester | - 6.452332 | - 10.090348 | - 4.694206 | - 9.469817 | - 9.779187 |
| 22 | Cotswold | - 11.702936 | - 12.555041 | - 9.254445 | - 14.054101 | - 12.502061 |
| 23 | Central London | - 10.002347 | - 10.873027 | - 12.030536 | - 17.068010 | - 16.545952 |
| 24 | Essex and Kent | - 2.491350 | - 3.297095 | - 4.736560 | - 9.886874 | - 8.561394 |
| 25 | Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex | - 5.986547 | - 6.519479 | - 8.212647 | - 12.984500 | - 11.872883 |
| 26 | Somerset and Wessex | - 9.141285 | - 9.957169 | - 12.794696 | - 18.276534 | - 9.090587 |
| 27 | West Devon and Cornwall | - 15.881183 | - 17.258292 | - 14.517206 | - 19.417722 | - 11.819468 |

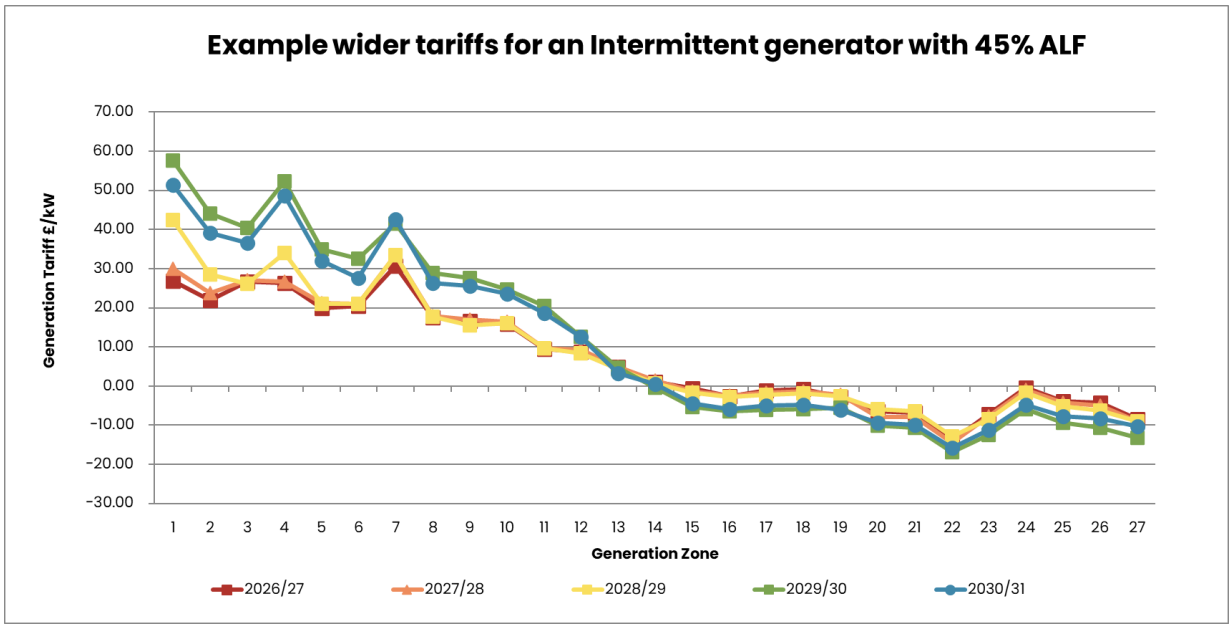
Figure 2 Example Wider tariffs for a Conventional Low Carbon generator with an ALF of 75%



## Table 9 Comparison of Intermittent (45%) tariffs

| | | Example Wider Generation Tariffs (£/kW) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Intermittent 45% | | | | |
| Zone | Zone Name | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
| 1 | North Scotland | 26.950541 | 30.052086 | 42.385809 | 57.696296 | 51.467219 |
| 2 | East Aberdeenshire | 21.912145 | 23.836648 | 28.572908 | 44.121508 | 39.135575 |
| 3 | Western Highlands | 26.754626 | 27.146726 | 26.174778 | 40.355446 | 36.568702 |
| 4 | Skye and Lochalsh | 26.359450 | 26.746123 | 34.076976 | 52.259407 | 48.716092 |
| 5 | Eastern Grampian and Tayside | 19.834524 | 21.195176 | 20.974444 | 34.881615 | 31.926311 |
| 6 | Central Grampian | 20.402429 | 20.952365 | 20.995118 | 32.609493 | 27.611861 |
| 7 | Argyll | 30.773318 | 33.395020 | 33.477572 | 41.548326 | 42.575942 |
| 8 | The Trossachs | 17.472508 | 17.879810 | 17.699524 | 28.846963 | 26.318862 |
| 9 | Stirlingshire and Fife | 16.551143 | 16.981646 | 15.487628 | 27.598439 | 25.520452 |
| 10 | South West Scotlands | 15.807889 | 16.461985 | 16.121031 | 24.712436 | 23.624686 |
| 11 | Lothian and Borders | 9.539272 | 9.692010 | 9.657726 | 20.480317 | 18.609430 |
| 12 | Solway and Cheviot | 8.729072 | 9.219441 | 8.336365 | 12.670075 | 12.523163 |
| 13 | North East England | 4.984371 | 4.831926 | 4.298418 | 4.748430 | 3.283186 |
| 14 | North Lancashire and The Lakes | 1.081097 | 1.468203 | 0.740056 | - 0.337705 | 0.580222 |
| 15 | South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber | - 0.551950 | - 1.392971 | - 1.643026 | - 5.396787 | - 4.371586 |
| 16 | North Midlands and North Wales | - 2.541634 | - 2.347053 | - 2.777330 | - 6.363016 | - 5.871112 |
| 17 | South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk | - 1.065327 | - 1.636150 | - 2.244886 | - 6.156054 | - 4.958411 |
| 18 | Mid Wales and The Midlands | - 0.745214 | - 1.277936 | - 1.899789 | - 5.932373 | - 4.703008 |
| 19 | Anglesey and Snowdon | - 2.814185 | - 2.189098 | - 2.539203 | - 5.612176 | - 5.996019 |
| 20 | Pembrokeshire | - 6.357426 | - 7.886827 | - 5.914668 | - 10.063838 | - 9.350248 |
| 21 | South Wales & Gloucester | - 6.747638 | - 7.965764 | - 6.415429 | - 10.603829 | - 9.858903 |
| 22 | Cotswold | - 13.917615 | - 14.433532 | - 12.795564 | - 16.955912 | - 15.862657 |
| 23 | Central London | - 7.141984 | - 7.770956 | - 8.416018 | - 12.550725 | - 11.286486 |
| 24 | Essex and Kent | - 0.326636 | - 0.862259 | - 1.677819 | - 5.938853 | - 4.769274 |
| 25 | Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex | - 3.919370 | - 4.330955 | - 5.156888 | - 9.318743 | - 7.741835 |
| 26 | Somerset and Wessex | - 4.265417 | - 4.949221 | - 6.274910 | - 10.681974 | - 8.354473 |
| 27 | West Devon and Cornwall | - 8.427037 | - 9.040862 | - 9.046933 | - 13.232589 | - 10.250220 |

Figure 3 Example Wider tariffs for an Intermittent generator with an ALF of 45%



## Locational Changes

Locational tariffs are generally expected to become slightly more polarised over the next 5 years, mainly driven by the north- south flows in the best view scenarios. The best view has been aligned to a 5-year generation forecast central case produced by Future Energy Scenarios (FES).

From 2029/30, the impact of two new HVDC links (Torness to Hawthorn Pit and Peterhead to Drax) can be seen, particularly in Scottish zones where a significant increase can be seen from the previous years.

To view the changes in generation in each zone, please see Table A in the accompanying tables spreadsheet published on our website neso.energy and Table 37.

It is worth noting that the ongoing review of the Expansion Constant and Factors calculation through CMP315/375 and the resulting decision could impact locational charges. For further information on Modification CMP315/375 please refer to the workgroup notes[9].

## Adjustment Tariff Changes

The adjustment tariff is currently negative due to the wider tariffs causing the average generation charge to breach the cap.

The adjustment tariff is forecast to fluctuate but overall decrease from -£2.231441/kW in 2026/27 to -£4.828502/kW in 2030/31, increasing in magnitude, to become more negative due to the increase in revenue to be collected via the generation charges. For a full breakdown of the generation revenues, please see Table 29.

[9] neso.energy/industry-information/codes/cusc/modifications/cmp375-enduring-expansion-constant-expansion-factor-review

## Onshore Local Substation Tariffs

Onshore local substation tariffs reflect the cost of the first transmission substation that each transmission connected generator connects to. They are recalculated in preparation for the start of each price control, based on TO asset costs and then inflated each year by the average May to October CPIH, for the rest of the price control period.

For this Five-Year-View, Onshore Local Substation tariffs have been updated as part of the RIIO-3 parameter refresh. There has been an overall increase in tariffs when compared to the inflated RIIO-2 tariffs used in previous forecast for 2026/27. These tariffs are based on the RIIO-ET3 draft determinations, they are subject to change and in particular will be dependent on Ofgem's final determination.

Tariffs for subsequent years will then continue to be inflated in line with CPIH.

### Table 10 Onshore Local Substation Tariffs

| 2026/27 Local Substation Tariff (£/kW) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Substation Rating** | **Connection Type** | **132kV** | **275kV** | **400kV** |
| **<1320 MW** | No redundancy | 0.434333 | 0.180468 | 0.131371 |
| **<1320 MW** | Redundancy | 0.917512 | 0.400517 | 0.278807 |
| **≥1320 MW** | No redundancy | - | 0.549664 | 0.382816 |
| **≥1320 MW** | Redundancy | - | 0.840615 | 0.573678 |

# Onshore Local Circuit Tariffs

Where a transmission-connected generator is not directly connected to the Main Interconnected Transmission System (MITS), the onshore local circuit tariffs reflect the cost and flows on circuits between its connection and the MITS. Local circuit tariffs can change as a result of system power flows and inflation.

In this forecast, the onshore local circuit tariffs have been updated, with some local substations expected to become MITS nodes during the 5-years. The tariffs will be further refined in subsequent quarterly forecasts. Table 11 shows the 2026/27 forecast of onshore local circuit tariffs.

## Table 11 Onshore Local Circuit Tariffs

| Connection Point | 2026/27 (£/kW) | 2027/28 (£/kW) | 2028/29 (£/kW) | 2029/30 (£/kW) | 2030/31 (£/kW) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberarder | 1.781371 | 1.818468 | 1.854692 | 1.891789 | 1.929624 |
| Aberdeen Bay | 3.483570 | 3.556115 | 3.626953 | 3.699499 | 3.773486 |
| Abhainn Dubh Wind Farm | | | | 1.469761 | 1.499155 |
| Achruach | -1.701396 | -1.736503 | -1.771743 | -1.810638 | -1.847281 |
| AGS Calderside Battery Energy Storage System | | | | 1.095348 | 1.117255 |
| Aigas | 0.914704 | 0.933753 | 0.952353 | 0.971402 | 0.990830 |
| Aitkenhead Farm | | | 1.599379 | 1.631370 | 1.663996 |
| Alcemi Armadale BESS | | | | | 0.706070 |
| Alcemi Midmill BESF | | | | 0.815685 | 0.831998 |
| An Suidhe | -1.092236 | -1.114376 | -1.137780 | -1.167247 | -1.191397 |
| Arecleoch | 1.979301 | 2.020520 | 2.060768 | 2.101988 | 2.144026 |
| Arecleoch Extension | 1.560571 | 1.593070 | 1.624804 | 1.657303 | 1.690448 |
| Artfield Forest WF | | | | | 5.894176 |
| Aultmore Wind Farm | | | | | 3.194994 |
| Ayrshire Grid Collector | 0.175922 | 0.179586 | 0.183163 | 0.186827 | 0.190563 |
| Benkend Rig III WF | | | | | 5.617349 |
| Beauly Battey | | | 1.080951 | 1.102573 | 1.124623 |
| Beinn Tharsuinn Extension | | | | 0.222079 | 0.227602 |
| Beinneun Wind Farm | 1.755403 | 1.791890 | 1.827527 | 1.864024 | 1.901235 |
| Benbrack | 0.947865 | 1.805455 | 1.840334 | 1.867388 | 1.903858 |
| Bhlaraidh Extension | 3.880418 | 3.961228 | 4.040135 | 4.120946 | 4.203362 |
| Bhlaraidh Wind Farm | 0.792820 | 0.809331 | 0.825453 | 0.841963 | 0.858802 |
| Black Hill | 1.997787 | 2.039391 | 2.080016 | 2.121620 | 2.164051 |
| Blackcraig | 7.205825 | -3.620127 | -3.693309 | -3.776885 | -3.853289 |
| Blacklaw | 2.177231 | 2.222572 | 2.266845 | 2.312187 | 2.358429 |
| Blacklaw Extension | 4.736047 | 4.834675 | 4.930981 | 5.029610 | 5.130200 |
| Blarghour Wind | | | | 5.471274 | 5.580696 |
| Braegrundie Farm | | | | | 1.686935 |
| Braidfield | | 1.457279 | 1.486308 | 1.516037 | 1.546357 |
| Branxton Battery | | | 1.038740 | 1.059517 | 1.080707 |
| Breakish Windfarm | | | | 1.681590 | 1.715221 |
| Breezy Hill | | | 2.334876 | 2.381578 | 2.429208 |
| Broken Cross | 1.384143 | 1.412873 | 1.440919 | 1.469639 | 1.498923 |
| Callisterhall Wind Farm | | | | 3.258081 | 3.323241 |
| Carn Fearna Wind Farm | | | | | 2.015385 |
| Carrick | | | | 0.609611 | 0.621803 |
| Chirmorie | 1.657447 | 1.691964 | 1.725667 | 1.760184 | 1.795387 |
| Chleansaid | | 1.213996 | 1.238179 | 1.262945 | 1.288203 |
| Clash Gour | | | | 16.360331 | -15.973342 |
| Clauchrie | | 1.766399 | 1.801586 | 1.837621 | 1.874372 |
| Cloich Forest | | | | 6.410416 | 6.538820 |
| Cloiche | | 0.309120 | 0.315277 | 0.321584 | 0.328015 |
| Cloud Hill | | | | | 1.084836 |
| Clune Wind Farm | | | | | 0.909070 |
| Clyde (North) | 0.137767 | 0.140636 | 0.143438 | 0.146307 | 0.149233 |
| Clyde (South) | 0.160728 | 0.164076 | 0.167344 | 0.170691 | 0.174105 |
| Cnoc Buidhe Wind Farm | | | | | 3.216040 |
| Coalburn BESS | 0.488674 | 0.498850 | 0.508787 | 0.518964 | 0.529343 |
| Coire Glas Pumped Storage | | | | 0.125332 | 0.127838 |
| Corriegarth | 3.166882 | 3.232832 | 3.297230 | 3.363181 | 3.430442 |
| Corriemoillie | 2.065781 | 2.110449 | 2.152318 | | |
| Coryton | 0.053410 | 0.054571 | 0.055461 | 0.056832 | 0.058013 |
| Creachan Wind Farm | | | | | 3.287660 |
| Creag Riabhach | 4.354462 | 4.445144 | 4.533691 | 4.624373 | 4.716858 |
| Cruachan | 2.304710 | 2.352721 | 2.399980 | 1.406435 | 2.495938 |
| Culham Jet | | -0.039092 | -0.039973 | | |
| Culligran | 2.249861 | 2.296714 | 2.342465 | 2.389319 | 2.437103 |
| Cumberhead Collector | 0.906080 | 0.924950 | 0.943374 | 0.962244 | 0.981488 |
| Cumberhead West | 4.801761 | 4.901758 | 4.999400 | 5.099398 | 5.201383 |
| Daer | | 4.235396 | 4.319764 | 4.406168 | 4.494289 |
| Daviot Windfarm | | | | | 1.661620 |
| Deanie | 3.696200 | 3.773174 | 3.848335 | 3.925309 | 4.003813 |
| Dell Wind Farm | | | | | 4.678943 |
| Dersalloch | 2.917945 | 2.978711 | 3.038047 | 3.098814 | 3.160788 |
| Dinorwig | 3.254624 | 3.322402 | 3.388583 | 3.456362 | 3.525487 |
| Dorenell | 3.123208 | 3.188249 | 3.251758 | 3.316800 | 3.383134 |
| Douglas North | 0.791720 | 0.808208 | 0.824307 | 0.840795 | 0.857611 |
| Dunhill | 1.864602 | 1.903432 | 1.941348 | 1.980179 | 2.019781 |
| Dunlaw Extension | 0.554888 | 0.564252 | 0.578430 | 0.584534 | 8.326324 |
| Dunmaglass | 1.131501 | 1.155064 | 1.178073 | 1.201637 | 1.225669 |
| East Anglia Coastal | | | | | 6.193547 |
| Edinbane | 8.905568 | 9.090842 | 9.275613 | | |
| Elchies | | | 2.830123 | 2.886731 | 2.944464 |
| Enoch Hill | 0.791720 | 0.808208 | 0.824307 | 0.840795 | 0.857611 |
| ER MSM Energy | | | | | 0.750409 |
| Eredine | | | | 1.510838 | 1.541054 |
| Euchanhead | | | | | 5.259199 |
| Ewe Hill | 1.812161 | 1.849899 | 1.886749 | 1.924488 | 1.962976 |
| Fallago | -0.084583 | -0.092950 | -0.044102 | 0.002357 | 0.025603 |
| Farr | 4.525435 | 4.619677 | 4.711700 | 4.805944 | 4.902059 |
| Faw Side | | | | -8.596861 | -8.768819 |
| Fell | | | | 3.325465 | 3.391972 |
| Fernoch | 5.577211 | 5.693340 | 5.806743 | 5.922878 | 6.041310 |
| Ffestiniog | 0.282882 | 0.288773 | 0.294525 | 0.300416 | 0.306424 |
| Fifth Grid Services | 0.197505 | 0.201618 | 0.205634 | 0.209748 | 0.213942 |
| Finlarig | 0.395860 | 0.404104 | 0.412154 | 0.420398 | 0.428805 |
| Forsa Energy Denny BESS | | | | | 0.643208 |
| Foyers | 0.363705 | 0.371280 | 0.378675 | 0.386250 | 0.393974 |
| Gala North | | | | | 11.055646 |
| Galawhistle | 1.359121 | 1.387424 | 1.415062 | 1.443366 | 1.472232 |
| Garvary Wind Farm | | | | 0.804162 | 0.820247 | 0.836651 |
| Glen Kyllachy | 1.297773 | 1.324799 | 1.351189 | 1.378216 | 1.405779 |
| Glen Ullinish windfarm | 8.962198 | 9.148851 | 9.334574 | 0.060140 | 0.061343 |
| Glendoe | 2.595546 | 2.649599 | 2.702379 | 2.756431 | 2.811558 |
| Glendye | | | 2.240514 | 2.285329 | 2.331034 |
| Glenglass | 5.957543 | | | | |
| Glenmuckloch Hydro Pumped Storage | | | | 3.003715 | 3.063787 |
| Glenshimmeroch | | | | -4.030729 | -4.112209 |
| Glenside Farm | | | 0.822538 | 0.838990 | 0.855769 |
| Gordonbush | -0.021825 | 0.103167 | 0.103262 | 0.227598 | 0.241004 |
| Grain West | | | | 0.591035 | 0.602685 |
| Greenburn | | | 1.616416 | 1.648615 | 1.681590 | 1.715221 |
| Griffin Wind | 12.647871 | 12.911334 | 6.156775 | 13.441454 | 13.711316 |
| Hadyard Hill | 3.562742 | 3.636936 | 3.709383 | 3.783576 | 3.859247 |
| Harestanes | 2.968951 | 3.030780 | 3.091153 | 3.152982 | 3.216040 |
| Harestonhill Bess | | | | | 0.228283 |
| Hartlepool | 0.039614 | 0.041218 | -0.155111 | -0.164343 | 0.036852 |
| Heathland | | | 3.958207 | 4.037379 | 4.118124 |
| Highland BESS | | | | | 0.306379 |
| Highland Wind Farm | | | | 2.821581 | 2.878011 |
| Hopsrig collector | 2.999741 | 3.062211 | 3.123210 | 3.185680 | 3.249392 |
| Hunterston | | | | | 1.072013 |
| Invergarry | 0.395860 | 0.404104 | 0.412154 | 0.504477 | 0.514566 |
| Kellas Wind Farm | | | | | 0.099488 |
| Kennoxhead | | | 5.510969 | 5.621199 | 5.733620 |
| Keppen Burn | | | | | 0.166024 |
| Kergord | 89.551648 | 91.416565 | | | |
| Kilgallioch | 0.229612 | 0.234394 | 0.239063 | 0.243844 | 0.248721 |
| Killoch Bess | | | | | 0.713141 |
| Kilmarnock BESS | 0.508220 | 0.518804 | 0.529139 | 0.539723 | 0.550517 |
| Kilmorack | 0.160704 | 0.164051 | 0.167319 | 0.170666 | 0.174079 |
| Kirkton | | | 0.235844 | 0.240561 | 0.245372 |
| Knockodhar | | | 0.520003 | 0.530404 | 0.541012 |
| Kype Muir | 1.925421 | 1.965518 | 2.004671 | 2.044768 | 2.085662 |
| Ladyfield Renewable Energy Park | | | | 1.176631 | 1.200163 |
| Lairg South | 1.070158 | 1.093114 | 1.114924 | 1.137186 | 1.159885 |
| Langage | -0.420365 | -0.429383 | -0.438100 | -0.446986 | -0.456070 |
| Lethans | | | 2.965310 | 3.024378 | 3.084872 | 3.146567 |
| Lewis | | | | | 84.676695 |
| Limekilns | 2.509028 | 2.561279 | 2.612299 | 2.664550 | 2.717840 |
| Loch Kemp | | | | | 0.780111 |
| Lochay | 0.395860 | 0.404104 | 0.412154 | 0.420398 | 0.428805 |
| Longcroft Energy Park | | | | | 7.782435 |
| Lorg | | 2.181898 | 2.225021 | 2.266365 | 4.508790 |
| Lorg Extension Wind Farm | | | | 2.101988 | 2.144026 |
| Luichart | 0.733826 | 0.750757 | 0.765541 | 0.780716 | 0.794275 |
| Marchwood | -0.307059 | -0.313405 | -0.319645 | -0.326032 | -0.332519 |
| Melvich Wind Energy Hub | | | | | 0.468593 |
| MeyGen | | 8.433450 | 9.053251 | 8.369212 | 8.536591 |
| Middle Muir | 2.747270 | 2.804482 | 2.860347 | 2.917559 | 2.975909 |
| Middleton | 0.182621 | 0.184126 | -0.017263 | -0.023984 | -0.025684 |
| Millennium Wind | 2.074734 | 2.117671 | 2.160002 | 2.203149 | 2.247142 |
| Millmoor Rig Wind Farm | | | | 3.573379 | 3.644845 |
| Mossford | 2.065781 | 2.110449 | 2.152318 | 2.195232 | 0.001898 |
| Mossy Hill | | | 4.044208 | 4.125027 | 4.207442 |
| Muaithebheal WF | | | | | 88.402876 |
| Nant | -1.618167 | -1.651816 | -1.684699 | -1.718366 | -1.752668 |
| Necton | 0.573081 | 0.583797 | 0.595171 | 0.604867 | 0.615427 |
| Newlands Hill Wind Energy Hub | | | | | 1.632130 |
| North Lanrigg | | | 0.456965 | 0.466106 | 0.475427 |
| Ochill | | | 1.236481 | 1.261193 | 1.286416 |
| Old Forest of Ae | | | | 9.503803 | 9.693873 |
| Ourack Wind Farm | | | | | -2.727099 |
| Overhill | | | | 0.525497 | 0.536007 |
| Pont Abraham | -0.150428 | -0.153510 | -0.156491 | -0.159574 | -0.162766 |
| Quantans Hill | | 0.590402 | 0.601822 | 0.610699 | 2.820011 |
| Rawhills | | 0.997297 | 1.017276 | 1.017687 | 1.034363 |
| Red John | | | | 0.514183 | 0.265098 |
| Red Moss WF | | | | | 2.436684 |
| Redshaw | | 0.237264 | | | |
| Rhigos | 0.129313 | 0.131968 | 0.134642 | 0.137379 | 0.140129 |
| Rocksavage | 0.019166 | 0.019564 | 0.019954 | 0.020353 | 0.020759 |
| Ryhall | | -0.499964 | -0.511953 | 0.516655 | -0.524356 |
| Salamander OWF | | | | 0.819633 | 0.836026 |
| Saltend | -0.020167 | -0.020589 | -0.021000 | -0.021421 | -0.021850 |
| Sandy Knowe | 5.474124 | 2.132663 | 2.175146 | 2.218653 | 2.263025 |
| Sanquhar II | 9.002984 | 3.108863 | 3.170791 | 3.234213 | 3.298895 |
| Scatsta | | | 3.711624 | 3.785864 | 3.861579 |
| Scienteuch Energy Park | | | | 3.993777 | 4.073650 |
| Scoop Hill | | 0.573063 | 0.584479 | 0.596169 | 0.608092 |
| Shepherds Rig | 0.095422 | 1.025711 | 1.045803 | 1.063561 | 3.281930 |
| Shrewsbury | -0.069485 | -0.074097 | -0.077819 | -0.081304 | -0.082222 |
| Slickly Wind Farm | | | | 5.427635 | 5.536184 |
| South Humber Bank | -0.231651 | -0.236501 | -0.241251 | -0.246526 | -0.251438 |
| Spalding | 0.353556 | 0.361236 | 0.368204 | 0.376889 | 0.385097 |
| Spirebush | | | | 2.496019 | 2.545944 | 2.596862 |
| St Fergus Mobil | 1.327040 | 1.354675 | 1.381660 | 1.409296 | 1.437481 |
| Stornoway | | | | | 85.748708 |
| Stronach | 2.765856 | 2.823455 | 2.879698 | 2.937297 | 2.996041 |
| Strathbrora | -0.152252 | -0.038639 | -0.041132 | 0.070876 | 0.080507 |
| Strathy Wind | 2.174787 | 1.387424 | 1.415062 | 1.443366 | 1.472232 |
| Strathy Wood | 4.337743 | 3.595423 | 3.667044 | 3.740392 | 3.815197 |
| Stronelairg | 1.394070 | 1.156187 | 1.179218 | 1.202805 | 1.226880 |
| Tangy IV | 0.113260 | 0.115619 | 0.117922 | 0.120280 | 0.122686 |
| Teindland Wind Farm | | | | | 3.152982 | 3.216040 |
| Tomchrasky Wind Farm | | | | | 4.624373 | 4.716858 |
| Torfichen Energy Park | | | | | | 10.140864 |
| Troston | | | | -2.979735 | -3.040196 |
| West Andershaw Wind Farm | | | | | 1.286416 |
| Wester Dod | 0.453040 | 0.462475 | 0.471687 | 0.481122 | 0.490744 |
| Weston Marsh | | | | | 0.856516 |
| Whitelee | 0.137767 | 0.140636 | 0.143438 | 0.146307 | 0.149233 |
| Whitelee Extension | 0.390340 | | | | |
| Yaxley | | | | | 0.165551 |

As part of their connection offer, generators can agree to undertake one-off payments for certain infrastructure cable assets, which affect the way they are modelled in the Transport and Tariff model. This table shows the circuits which have been amended in the model, to account for the one-off charges that have already been applied to generators. For more information, please see CUSC sections 2, paragraph 14.4 and 14.15.15.

## Table 12 Circuits subject to one-off charges

| Node 1 | Node 2 | Actual Parameters | Amendment in Transport Model | Generator |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhlaraidh 132kV | Glenmoriston 132kV | 7.4km Cable | 7.4km OHL | Bhlaraidh |
| Enoch Hill 132kV | New Cumnock 132kV | 4.4km Cable | 4.4km OHL | Enoch Hill |
| Glen Glass 132kV | Sandy Knowe132kV | 4km Cable | 4km OHL | Sandy Knowe |
| Coalburn 132kV | Cumberhead Collector 132kV | 8.01km Cable | 8.01km OHL | Dalquhandy |
| Cumberhead Collector 132kV | Galawhistle 132kV | 3.69km Cable | 3.69km OHL | Galawhistle |
| Coalburn 132kV | Kype Muir 132kV | 17km Cable | 17km OHL | Kype Muir |
| Coalburn 132kV | Middle Muir 132kV | 13km Cable | 13km OHL | Middle Muir |
| Crystal Rig 132kV | Wester Dod 132kV | 3.9km Cable | 3.9km of OHL | Aikengall II |
| Dyce 132kV | Aberdeen Bay 132kV | 9.5km Cable | 9.5km of OHL | Aberdeen Bay |
| East Kilbride South 275kV | Whitelee 275kV | 6km Cable | 6km of OHL | Whitelee |
| East Kilbride South 275kV | Whitelee Extension 275kV | 16.68km Cable | 16.68km of OHL | Whitelee Extension |
| Elvanfoot 275kV | Clyde North 275kV | 6.2km Cable | 6.2km of OHL | Clyde North |
| Elvanfoot 275kV | Clyde South 275kV | 7.17km Cable | 7.17km of OHL | Clyde South |
| Farigaig 132kV | Corriegarth 132kV | 4km Cable | 4km OHL | Corriegarth |
| Farigaig 132kV | Dunmaglass 132kV | 4km Cable | 4km OHL | Dunmaglass |
| Melgarve 132kV | Stronelairg 132kV | 10km Cable | 10km OHL | Stronelairg |
| Moffat 132kV | Harestanes 132kV | 15.33km Cable | 15.33km OHL | Harestanes |
| Arecleoch 132kV | Arecleoch Tee 132kV | 2.5km Cable | 2.5km OHL | Arecleoch |
| Wishaw 132kV | Blacklaw 132kV | 11.46km Cable | 11.46km of OHL | Blacklaw |
| Earba PSH 400kV | Dalwhinnie 400kV | 15km Cable | 15km OHL | Earba PSH |
| Earba PSH 400kV | Dalwhinnie 400kV | 15km Cable | 15km OHL | Earba PSH |
| Loch Nan Eun 275kV | Fort Augustus 400kV | 6km Cable | 6km of OHL | Loch Nan Eun |
| Red John 275kV | Knocknagael 275kV | 9km Cable | 9km OHL | Red John |
| Red John 275kV | Knocknagael 275kV | 9km Cable | 9km OHL | Red John |
| Overhill 132kV | New Cumnock 132kV | 2.5km Cable | 2.5km OHL | Overhill |
| Foyers 275kV | Loch Kemp Pumped Storage 275kV | 6.5km Cable | 6.5km OHL | Loch Kemp |

# Offshore Local Generation Tariffs

The offshore local tariffs (Substation, Circuit and Embedded Transmission Use of System) reflect the cost of the offshore networks which connect offshore generation to the mainland. They are calculated at the beginning of a price control or on transfer to the Offshore Transmission Owner (OFTO). The tariffs are subsequently indexed each year, in line with the revenue of the associated Offshore Transmission Owner.

Please note that these offshore tariffs have been recalculated in preparation for the RIIO-3 period, to adjust for any differences in the actual OFTO revenue when compared to the forecast revenue used in RIIO-2 tariff setting. The Offshore substation discount has also been recalculated for the RIIO-3 period to give an indicative figure. Since April, the forecast has been updated with the latest inflation indices.

Offshore local generation tariffs associated with projects due to transfer in 2025/26 onwards will be confirmed once asset transfer has taken place and tariffs have been set.

## Table 13 Offshore local tariffs 2026/27

| Offshore Generator | 2026/27 April Initial Tariff Component (£/kW) | | | 2026/27 August Tariff Component (£/kW) | | | Changes Tariff Component (£/kW) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Substation | Circuit | ETUoS | Substation | Circuit | ETUoS | Substation | Circuit | ETUoS |
| Barrow | 12.002538 | 63.408787 | 1.574527 | 11.599441 | 61.745836 | 1.533234 | - 0.403097 | - 1.662951 | - 0.041293 |
| Beatrice | 9.677140 | 26.533076 | - | 9.733434 | 26.841381 | - | 0.056294 | 0.308305 | - |
| Burbo Bank Extension | 15.030800 | 29.049930 | - | 14.939830 | 29.003375 | - | - 0.090970 | - 0.046555 | - |
| Dudgeon | 21.984920 | 34.494676 | - | 21.728428 | 34.205797 | - | - 0.256492 | - 0.288879 | - |
| East Anglia 1 | 13.014083 | 54.922885 | - | 13.609528 | 57.734948 | - | 0.595445 | 2.812063 | - |
| Galloper | 22.504538 | 35.593242 | - | 22.588584 | 35.748905 | - | 0.084046 | 0.155663 | - |
| Greater Gabbard | 22.360917 | 51.745411 | - | 21.831282 | 50.762323 | - | - 0.529635 | - 0.983088 | - |
| Gunfleet Sands I | 26.120073 | 24.087393 | 4.502072 | 25.537291 | 23.626123 | 4.415858 | - 0.582782 | - 0.461270 | - 0.086214 |
| Gunfleet Sands II | 26.120073 | 24.087393 | 4.502072 | 25.537291 | 23.626123 | 4.415858 | - 0.582782 | - 0.461270 | - 0.086214 |
| Gwynt y mor | 28.226013 | 27.906553 | - | 33.710295 | 33.240266 | - | 5.484282 | 5.333713 | - |
| Hornsea 1A | 10.046396 | 35.545717 | - | 11.891968 | 37.505140 | - | 1.845572 | 1.959423 | - |
| Hornsea 1B | 10.046396 | 35.545717 | - | 11.891968 | 37.505140 | - | 1.845572 | 1.959423 | - |
| Hornsea 1C | 10.046396 | 35.545717 | - | 11.891968 | 37.505140 | - | 1.845572 | 1.959423 | - |
| Hornsea 2A | 11.384453 | 38.458385 | - | 11.503799 | 39.260190 | - | 0.119346 | 0.801805 | - |
| Hornsea 2B | 11.384453 | 38.458385 | - | 11.503799 | 39.260190 | - | 0.119346 | 0.801805 | - |
| Hornsea 2C | 11.384453 | 38.458385 | - | 11.503799 | 39.260190 | - | 0.119346 | 0.801805 | - |
| Humber Gateway | 16.611166 | 38.111729 | - | 19.035279 | 43.557895 | - | 2.424113 | 5.446166 | - |
| Lincs | 23.060266 | 90.688140 | - | 22.589601 | 86.121528 | - | - 0.470665 | - 4.566612 | - |
| London Array | 15.649189 | 53.655071 | - | 14.799289 | 51.098507 | - | - 0.849900 | - 2.556564 | - |
| Moray East | 11.665350 | 29.220137 | - | 12.314392 | 31.046115 | - | 0.649042 | 1.825978 | - |
| Ormonde | 36.902592 | 68.978945 | 0.549704 | 36.672496 | 67.700993 | 0.539520 | - 0.230096 | - 1.277952 | - 0.010184 |
| Race Bank | 13.313463 | 36.977601 | - | 13.498582 | 37.633908 | - | 0.185119 | 0.656307 | - |
| Rampion | 10.875817 | 28.450674 | - | 11.646651 | 30.489132 | - | 0.770834 | 2.038458 | - |
| Robin Rigg | - 0.809965 | 45.975300 | 14.730194 | - 0.877042 | 44.580463 | 14.283297 | - 0.067077 | - 1.394837 | - 0.446897 |
| Robin Rigg West | - 0.809965 | 45.975300 | 14.730194 | - 0.877042 | 44.580463 | 14.283297 | - 0.067077 | - 1.394837 | - 0.446897 |
| Seagreen 1 | | | | 11.793836 | 21.529749 | - | 11.793836 | 21.529749 | - |
| Sheringham Shoal | 34.525242 | 40.662346 | 0.883880 | 34.469357 | 40.675226 | 0.884160 | - 0.055885 | 0.012880 | 0.000280 |
| Thanet | 26.364360 | 49.393688 | 1.189080 | 26.526033 | 49.809477 | 1.199090 | 0.161673 | 0.415789 | 0.010010 |
| Triton Knoll | 10.962036 | 32.658970 | - | 11.481411 | 34.460826 | - | 0.519375 | 1.801856 | - |
| Walney 1 | 31.872687 | 63.721604 | - | 29.874948 | 59.957377 | - | - 1.997739 | - 3.764227 | - |
| Walney 2 | 29.652860 | 60.346524 | - | 32.261216 | 65.646528 | - | 2.608356 | 5.300004 | - |
| Walney 3 | 13.675663 | 27.706073 | - | 13.959357 | 28.374049 | - | 0.283694 | 0.667976 | - |
| Walney 4 | 13.675663 | 27.706073 | - | 13.959357 | 28.374049 | - | 0.283694 | 0.667976 | - |
| West of Duddon Sands | 12.230474 | 60.967310 | - | 12.058362 | 60.469311 | - | - 0.172112 | - 0.497999 | - |
| Westermost Rough | 24.868620 | 42.323230 | - | 24.560042 | 41.922747 | - | - 0.308578 | - 0.400483 | - |

# Demand Tariffs

Demand Residual Tariffs

Half-Hourly (HH) Tariffs

Non-Half-Hourly (NHH) Tariffs

Embedded Export Tariffs (EET)

# Demand Tariffs Summary

There are two types of demand, Half-Hourly (HH) and Non-Half-Hourly (NHH). This section shows the tariffs for HH and NHH as well as the tariffs for Embedded Export (EET).

The demand residual standing charges applicable to both HH and NHH final demand make up majority of the TNUoS demand charge in the form of a non-locational set of daily charges per site across of the residual charging bands.

## Table 14 Summary of Demand Tariffs

| Non-locational Residual Tariffs | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unmetered (p/kWh) | 3.05 | 3.51 | 3.96 | 4.18 | 4.35 |
| Demand Residual (£m) | 7,521 | 8,767 | 10,079 | 10,905 | 11,755 |
| **HH Tariffs (Locational)** | **2026/27** | **2027/28** | **2028/29** | **2029/30** | **2030/31** |
| Average Tariff (£/kW) | 3.18 | 3.49 | 3.31 | 5.08 | 5.12 |
| **EET** | **2026/27** | **2027/28** | **2028/29** | **2029/30** | **2030/31** |
| Average Tariff (£/kW) | 3.45 | 3.91 | 3.44 | 4.75 | 4.96 |
| AGIC (£/kW) | 3.42 | 3.49 | 3.56 | 3.63 | 3.70 |
| Embedded Export Volume (GW) | 7.08 | 6.89 | 7.16 | 7.37 | 7.59 |
| Total Credit (£m) | 24.43 | 26.92 | 24.61 | 35.05 | 37.67 |
| **NHH Tariffs (locational)** | **2026/27** | **2027/28** | **2028/29** | **2029/30** | **2030/31** |
| Average (p/kWh) | 0.43 | 0.47 | 0.45 | 0.69 | 0.68 |

Revenue to be recovered through the demand residual is forecast to be £7.52bn in 2026/27 £3.68bn higher than 2025/26 rising to £11.75bn by 2030/31.

The average HH & NHH demand tariffs are forecast to increase, the small decrease in 2028/29 is countered by a larger increase in 2029/30.

The average HH gross tariff is forecast to be £3.18/kW in 2026/27, an increase of £0.18/kW compared to 2025/26 Final Tariffs. The average NHH tariff is forecast to be 0.43 p/kWh, an increase of 0.05 p/kWh from the current year.

The total credit paid out to embedded generators (<100 MW) in 2026/27 is currently forecast to be £24.43m, an increase of £1.55m from the current year forecast. The average Embedded Export Tariff (EET) is now forecast to be £3.45/kW, an increase of £0.37/kW compared to the 2025/26 Final Tariffs mainly driven by the increase in the AGIC for RIIO-ET3.

# Demand Residual Tariffs

The Site count forecast for 2026 reflects the re-banding of all sites using the new residual charging band thresholds for the start of RIIO-ET3. Changes in future years are in line with observed trends.

The consumption data used to allocate the proportion of residual revenue to each charging band for 2026/27 uses expected RIIO-ET2 band consumption for October 2024 to September 2025, 2027/28 onwards uses expected RIIO-ET3 band consumption.

A breakdown of the banding thresholds, consumptions, consumption proportions and site counts for the demand residual standing charges can be seen in Table TB of the published tables excel spreadsheet[10]. The residual band thresholds will remain the same for the duration of the RIIO-ET3 price control period.

The table below shows the forecast demand residual tariffs by band. These tariffs will apply to final demand sites in addition the HH or NHH locational charges.

## Table 15 Non-Locational demand residual charges

| Band | | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic | Tariff - £/Site/Day | 0.250081 | 0.279046 | 0.308099 | 0.318200 | 0.327714 |
| LV_NoMIC_1 | | 0.313001 | 0.314782 | 0.371093 | 0.410574 | 0.451677 |
| LV_NoMIC_2 | | 0.736421 | 0.891703 | 1.051219 | 1.163060 | 1.279494 |
| LV_NoMIC_3 | | 1.598634 | 1.935722 | 2.282001 | 2.524786 | 2.777543 |
| LV_NoMIC_4 | | 4.408981 | 5.338659 | 6.293687 | 6.963279 | 7.660377 |
| LV1 | | 7.275302 | 8.614476 | 10.129053 | 11.192086 | 12.304504 |
| LV2 | | 14.408552 | 17.060752 | 20.060333 | 22.165645 | 24.368759 |
| LV3 | | 18.014346 | 21.330268 | 25.080506 | 27.712680 | 30.467133 |
| LV4 | | 48.233027 | 57.111336 | 67.152518 | 74.200107 | 81.575095 |
| HV1 | | 39.247292 | 46.714685 | 55.071431 | 60.930545 | 67.030330 |
| HV2 | | 146.538529 | 174.420047 | 205.622083 | 227.498568 | 250.273615 |
| HV3 | | 233.351299 | 276.707854 | 325.595573 | 359.897894 | 395.741570 |
| HV4 | | 667.799126 | 792.808941 | 933.429084 | 1,032.072136 | 1,135.027489 |
| EHV1 | | 387.505699 | 461.184507 | 543.655915 | 601.479827 | 661.685295 |
| EHV2 | | 1,394.461345 | 1,651.141483 | 1,941.441324 | 2,145.193624 | 2,358.411333 |
| EHV3 | | 2,897.172813 | 3,448.403920 | 4,065.285632 | 4,497.796157 | 4,948.072592 |
| EHV4 | | 6,598.392636 | 7,853.837001 | 9,258.802465 | 10,243.857361 | 11,269.374618 |
| T-Demand1 | | 1,398.054947 | 1,606.164923 | 1,831.919828 | 1,964.116014 | 1,980.034957 |
| T-Demand2 | | 3,967.319292 | 4,709.811109 | 5,545.083628 | 5,852.337303 | 6,436.112563 |
| T-Demand3 | | 10,330.820329 | 12,264.254216 | 14,439.287200 | 15,965.053912 | 16,524.781767 |
| T-Demand4 | | 25,891.311791 | 30,736.923080 | 30,156.695776 | 33,343.285385 | 36,669.304392 |
| **Unmetered demand** | | | | **p/kWh** | | |
| Unmetered | | 3.050214 | 3.512406 | 3.964738 | 4.175503 | 4.350760 |
| **Demand Residual (£m)** | | **7,520.83** | **8,766.90** | **10,078.86** | **10,905.09** | **11,755.17** |

For 2026/27 on average, Transmission Demand Residual tariffs are forecast to increase by 94% compared to 2025/26 Final Tariffs, driven by the increase in revenue to be collected.

[10] Please see the Numerical Data section of 'Tools and supporting information' for the link to the published tables excel spreadsheet.

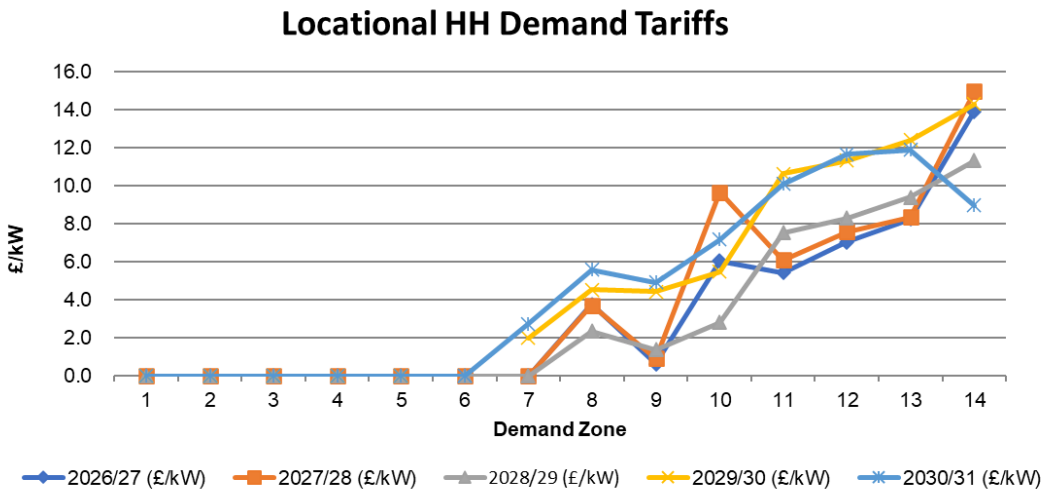
# Half-Hourly Demand Tariffs

Table 16 shows the forecast gross HH demand tariffs for the next 5 years

## Table 16 Half-Hourly Demand Tariffs

| Zone | Zone Name | 2026/27 (£/kW) | 2027/28 (£/kW) | 2028/29 (£/kW) | 2029/30 (£/kW) | 2030/31 (£/kW) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Northern Scotland | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | Southern Scotland | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Northern | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | North West | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Yorkshire | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | N Wales & Mersey | - | - | - | | - |
| 7 | East Midlands | - | - | - | 1.988553 | 2.730538 |
| 8 | Midlands | 3.772579 | 3.723162 | 2.346165 | 4.526175 | 5.574074 |
| 9 | Eastern | 0.645262 | 0.918422 | 1.384031 | 4.417722 | 4.906569 |
| 10 | South Wales | 6.048494 | 9.652552 | 2.815015 | 5.489967 | 7.173459 |
| 11 | South East | 5.440835 | 6.102991 | 7.535220 | 10.636469 | 10.093926 |
| 12 | London | 7.056492 | 7.573338 | 8.291046 | 11.329950 | 11.672177 |
| 13 | Southern | 8.260427 | 8.354836 | 9.414264 | 12.414371 | 11.879749 |
| 14 | South Western | 13.919102 | 14.964131 | 11.333442 | 14.293429 | 8.958708 |

Figure 4 Changes to gross Half-Hourly demand tariffs




As shown in the figure above, there are fluctuations in tariffs for zones 8 through to 14 with a general trend of increasing across all years, with zone 7 becoming non zero in the latter years of the forecast. These are due to changes in the network along with Nodal demand and generation forecasts. The largest decrease is seen in zone 10 in 2028/29 driven by increases in the contracted TEC in South Wales. The increases seen in 2029/30 are a result of modelled network changes and the HVDC link expansion factors. Zones 1 through 6 are forecast to be subject to the zero floor on demand tariffs.

# Half-Hourly Demand Tariffs for Transmission Connected Users with Multiple DNO's

Where a transmission site has a local GSP which connects to and feeds multiple DNO networks, Demand Tariffs are derived from the average zonal tariffs from the relevant DNO zones. We have created site specific tariffs for transmission substations at the boundaries of multiple DNO areas.

## Table 17 Demand tariffs for Transmission Connected users with multiple DNO's

| Site Code | Site Name | Demand Zone | | | T-Connected Tariff Floored (£/kW) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | DNO 1 | DNO 2 | DNO 3 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
| AMEM | Amersham | 9 | 13 | | 4.452844 | 4.636629 | 5.399147 | 8.416046 | 8.393159 |
| AXMI | Axminster | 13 | 14 | | 11.089765 | 11.659484 | 10.373853 | 13.353900 | 10.419229 |
| BARK | Barking | 9 | 12 | | 3.850877 | 4.245880 | 4.837539 | 7.873836 | 8.289373 |
| BEDD | Beddington | 11 | 12 | | 6.248664 | 6.838164 | 7.913133 | 10.983210 | 10.883052 |
| BRIM | Brimsdown | 9 | 12 | | 3.850877 | 4.245880 | 4.837539 | 7.873836 | 8.289373 |
| CARR | Carrington | 4 | 6 | | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| CELL | Cellarhead | 6 | 8 | | 0.882529 | 0.781464 | 0.000000 | 1.226181 | 2.687087 |
| ECLA | East Claydon | 7 | 13 | | 4.097516 | 4.004801 | 4.414569 | 7.201462 | 7.305143 |
| GREN | Grendon | 9 | 7 | | 0.289933 | 0.286594 | 0.399452 | 3.203138 | 3.818553 |
| IROA | Iron Acton | 8 | 10 | | 4.910537 | 6.687857 | 2.580590 | 5.008071 | 6.373766 |
| KIBY | Kirkby | 6 | 4 | | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| LALE | Laleham | 11 | 13 | | 6.850631 | 7.228914 | 8.474742 | 11.525420 | 10.986837 |
| LEMR | Lea Marston (was Hams Hall) | 7 | 8 | | 1.853592 | 1.688964 | 0.880519 | 3.257364 | 4.152306 |
| LITT | Littlebrook | 11 | 12 | | 6.248664 | 6.838164 | 7.913133 | 10.983210 | 10.883052 |
| MELK | Melksham | 13 | 14 | | 11.089765 | 11.659484 | 10.373853 | 13.353900 | 10.419229 |
| WALP | Walpole | 7 | 9 | | 0.289933 | 0.286594 | 0.399452 | 3.203138 | 3.818553 |
| WISD | Willesden | 13 | 12 | | 7.658460 | 7.964087 | 8.852655 | 11.872161 | 11.775963 |

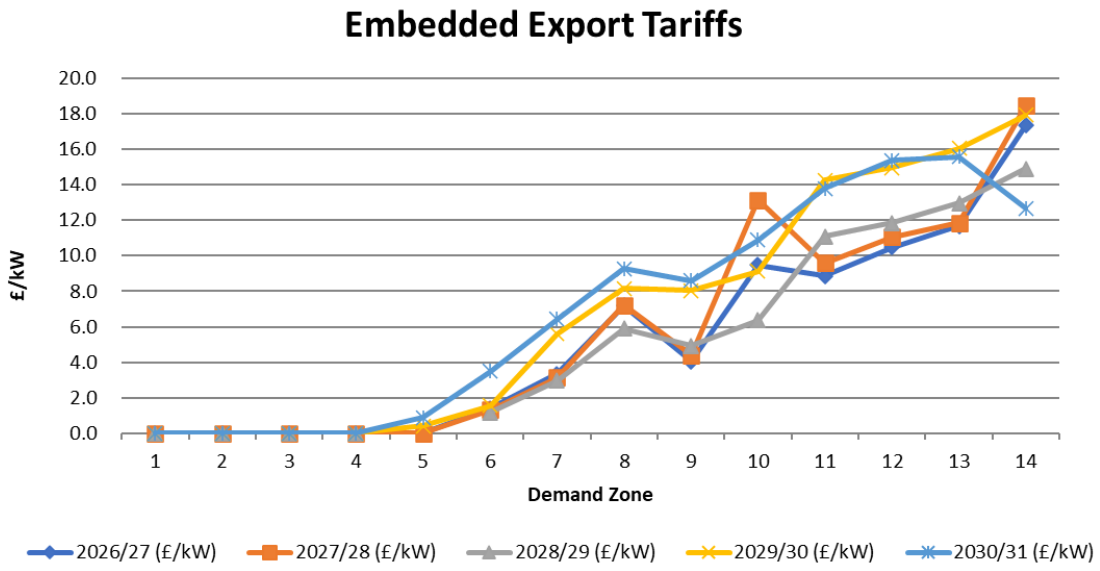
# Embedded Export Tariffs (EET)

Table 18 shows the forecast Embedded Export tariffs for the next five years.

## Table 18 Embedded Export Tariffs

| Zone | Zone Name | 2026/27 (£/kW) | 2027/28 (£/kW) | 2028/29 (£/kW) | 2029/30 (£/kW) | 2030/31 (£/kW) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Northern Scotland | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | Southern Scotland | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Northern | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | North West | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Yorkshire | - | - | | 0.416260 | 0.871973 |
| 6 | N Wales & Mersey | 1.409074 | 1.327512 | 1.184079 | 1.554559 | 3.501038 |
| 7 | East Midlands | 3.351199 | 3.142511 | 2.972095 | 5.616925 | 6.431475 |
| 8 | Midlands | 7.189174 | 7.210908 | 5.903386 | 8.154547 | 9.275011 |
| 9 | Eastern | 4.061857 | 4.406168 | 4.941252 | 8.046094 | 8.607506 |
| 10 | South Wales | 9.465089 | 13.140298 | 6.372236 | 9.118339 | 10.874396 |
| 11 | South East | 8.857430 | 9.590737 | 11.092441 | 14.264841 | 13.794863 |
| 12 | London | 10.473087 | 11.061084 | 11.848267 | 14.958322 | 15.373114 |
| 13 | Southern | 11.677022 | 11.842582 | 12.971485 | 16.042743 | 15.580686 |
| 14 | South Western | 17.335697 | 18.451877 | 14.890663 | 17.921801 | 12.659645 |
| | **These tariffs include:** | | | | | |
| | **AGIC (£/kW)** | 3.416595 | 3.487746 | 3.557221 | 3.628372 | 3.700937 |

Figure 5 Embedded export tariff changes




The forecast average EET for 2026/27 is £3.45/kW an increase to the average EET of £0.37/kW versus the 2025/26 Final Tariff. This is forecast to rise to £4.96/kW by 2030/31.

These are due to the increase in AGIC and changes in the modelled network along with Nodal demand and generation forecasts. The largest decrease is seen in zone 10 in 2028/29 driven by increases in the contracted TEC in South Wales. The increases seen in 2029/30 are a result of modelled network changes and the HVDC link expansion factors. Zones 1 through 4 are forecast to be subject to the zero floor on EET tariffs.

The amount of metered embedded generation produced at Triads by suppliers and embedded generators (<100 MW) will determine the amount paid to them through the EET. The money to be paid out through the EET is recovered through demand tariffs, which will affect the price of HH and NHH demand residual tariffs.

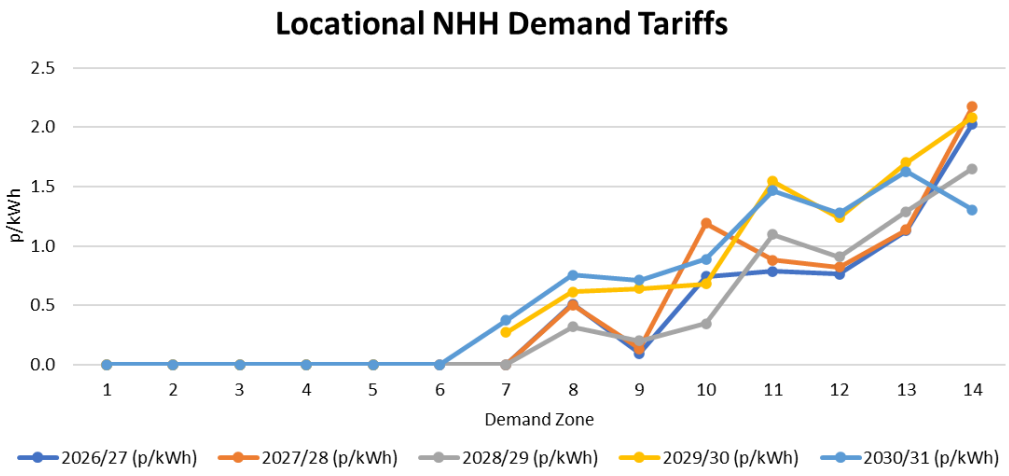
## Non-Half-Hourly Demand Tariffs

Table 19 and Figure 6 show the forecast changes in Non-Half-Hourly tariffs.

### Table 19 Changes to Non-Half-Hourly demand tariffs

| Zone | Zone Name | 2026/27 (p/kWh) | 2027/28 (p/kWh) | 2028/29 (p/kWh) | 2029/30 (p/kWh) | 2030/31 (p/kWh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Northern Scotland | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | Southern Scotland | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Northern | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | North West | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Yorkshire | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | N Wales & Mersey | - | - | - | | - |
| 7 | East Midlands | - | - | - | 0.272941 | 0.374783 |
| 8 | Midlands | 0.510019 | 0.504326 | 0.318604 | 0.614644 | 0.756947 |
| 9 | Eastern | 0.093120 | 0.132290 | 0.201097 | 0.641888 | 0.712916 |
| 10 | South Wales | 0.743938 | 1.190914 | 0.348328 | 0.679325 | 0.887639 |
| 11 | South East | 0.786991 | 0.881748 | 1.095356 | 1.546169 | 1.467302 |
| 12 | London | 0.762453 | 0.822716 | 0.907368 | 1.239945 | 1.277398 |
| 13 | Southern | 1.126374 | 1.137670 | 1.290088 | 1.701210 | 1.627947 |
| 14 | South Western | 2.026292 | 2.174083 | 1.651759 | 2.083153 | 1.305660 |

Figure 6 Changes to Non-Half-Hourly demand tariffs



The average NHH tariff for 2026/27 is 0.43 p/kWh, a 0.05 p/kWh increase compared to the 2025/26 Final Tariffs, increasing to 0.68 p/kWh by 2030/31. As mentioned above for the HH and Embedded tariffs, changes in the modelled network along with Nodal demand and generation forecasts and the HVDC expansion factors are driving these increases.

# Overview of Data Inputs

This section explains the changes to the input data which fed into this forecast process.

## Inputs affecting the locational element of tariffs

The locational elements of generation and demand tariffs are based upon:

- Expected Contracted generation (until October 2024 when it will be based on contracted TEC);
- Nodal demand;
- Local and MITS circuits;
- Inflation;
- Locational security factor
- Expansion constant

## Contracted, Modelled and Chargeable TEC

Contracted TEC is the volume of TEC with connection agreements for the 2026/27 period onwards, which can be found on the TEC register[11]. The contracted TEC volumes are based on the June 2025 TEC register.

Modelled Best View TEC is the amount of TEC we have entered into the Transport model to calculate MW flows, which also includes interconnector TEC. For the Initial and August forecasts, we forecast our best view of modelled TEC. However, for our November Draft Tariffs and January Final Tariffs we will use the contracted TEC position as published in the TEC register as of 31 October 2025, in accordance with CUSC 14.15.6.

Chargeable TEC is our best view of the forecast volume of generation that will be connected to the system during 2026/27 onwards and liable to pay generation TNUoS charges.

### Table 20 Contracted, Modelled & Chargeable TEC

| Generation (GW) | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contracted TEC | 125.56 | 146.39 | 181.28 | 224.60 | 262.21 |
| Modelled Best View TEC | 111.17 | 119.22 | 133.30 | 154.87 | 183.92 |
| Chargeable TEC | 97.45 | 105.51 | 119.59 | 139.65 | 165.30 |

## Adjustments for Interconnectors

When modelling flows on the transmission system in order to set locational tariffs, interconnector flows are not included in the Peak model but are included in the Year Round model. Since interconnectors are not liable for generation or demand TNUoS

[11] See the Registers, Reports and Updates section at neso.energy/industry-information/connections/reports-and-registers

charges, they are not included in the calculations of chargeable TEC for either the generation or demand charging bases.

The table below reflects the contracted position of interconnectors for 2026/27 onwards as stated in the interconnector register[12] as of June 2025.

## Table 21 Interconnectors

| | | | Generation MW | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interconnector | Node | Zone | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
| Aquind Interconnector | LOVE40 | 26 | - | - | - | - | 2,000 |
| Auchencrosh | AUCH20 | 10 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Britned | GRAI40 | 24 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Cronos | KEMS40 | 24 | - | - | - | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| East - West | CONQ40 | 16 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 |
| ElecLink | SELL40 | 24 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| FAB Link Interconnector | EXET40 | 26 | - | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| Greenlink | PEMB40 | 20 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 |
| Gridlink | KINO40 | 24 | - | - | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| IFA2 Interconnector | CHIL40 | 26 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| IFA Interconnector | SELL40 | 24 | 1,988 | 1,988 | 1,988 | 1,988 | 1,988 |
| LionLink (EuroLink) | FRIS40 | 18 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| MARES | BODE40 | 16 | - | - | 750 | 750 | 750 |
| Nautilus | LEIS4A | 18 | - | - | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Nemo Link | RICH40 | 24 | 1,020 | 1,020 | 1,020 | 1,020 | 1,020 |
| NeuConnect Interconnector | GRAI40 | 24 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| NorthConnect | PEHE20 | 2 | - | - | - | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| NS Link | BLYT4A | 13 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| Tarchon | EACS40 | 18 | - | - | - | - | 1,400 |
| The Superconnection | CREB40 | 15 | - | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Viking Link | BICF4A | 17 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |

# Expansion Constant and Inflation

The Expansion Constant (EC) is the annuitised value of the cost required to transport 1 MW over 1 km. It is required to be reset at the start of each price control and then inflated with agreed inflation methodology throughout the price control period. The 2026/27 Expansion Constant is forecast to be £19.158537/MWkm. With the approval of CMP353 the current EC value is based on the RIIO-ET1 value, which was set in 2013/14, and will continue to increase in-line with inflation each year. A review of the EC methodology and the expansion factors is ongoing with the industry (CMP315/375), any impact will be included in our forecast publications once the modification has concluded.

## Table 22 Expansion Constant

| £/MWkm | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expansion Constant | 19.158537 | 19.557515 | 19.947098 | 20.346079 | 20.752988 |

[12] See the Registers, Reports and Updates section at neso.energy/industry-information/connections/reports-and-registers

## Locational Onshore Security Factor

The locational onshore security factor (also called the global security factor), set at 1.76 for the duration of RIIO-ET2, is applied to locational tariffs. This parameter approximately represents the redundant network capacity to secure energy flows under network contingencies. A guide to the onshore security factor calculation is published on our website: neso.energy/document/183406/download.

As the necessary network studies have not yet been undertaken for RIIO-ET3 it is currently forecast to remain at 1.76.

## Onshore Substation Tariffs

Local onshore substation tariffs are reviewed and updated at each price control as part of the TNUoS tariff parameter refresh. Once set for the first year of that price control, the tariffs are then indexed by the average May to October CPIH (actuals and forecast), as per the CUSC requirements, for the subsequent years within that price control period.

For this publication, onshore local substation tariffs are based on the indicative values set for RIIO-ET3, inflated by CPIH.

## Offshore Local Tariffs

Local offshore circuit tariffs, local offshore substation tariffs and the ETUoS tariff are indexed in line with the revenue of the relevant OFTO. These tariffs have been recalculated for the RIIO-ET3 period, to adjust for any differences in the actual OFTO revenue when compared to the forecast revenue used in RIIO-ET2 tariff setting.

For this publication, offshore local tariffs are based on the indicative values set for RIIO-ET3 (or at asset transfer, if later), inflated in line with the relevant OFTO's revenue.

## Allowed Revenues

The majority of the TNUoS charges look to recover the allowed revenue for the onshore and offshore TOs in Great Britain. It also recovers some other revenue for example, Strategic Innovation Fund and Interconnector revenue recovery or redistribution.

For onshore TOs, National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET), Scottish Power Transmission (SPT), and Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission (SHET), the allowed revenues are subject to Ofgem's electricity transmission price controls (the upcoming RIIO-ET3 period will run from 2026/27 – 2030/31).

Since the publication of the Initial Forecast of 2026/27 TNUoS Tariffs, Ofgem published their draft determinations for the RIIO-ET3 price control, on 1 July 2025[13]. We have reached agreement with the onshore TOs that the calculated revenue per the published draft determination Business Plan Financial Model (BPFM) will be used for our five-year forecast of allowed revenues. This is in lieu of using the latest revenue forecast, as provided to us in January 2025, in accordance with the agreed timetable as specified in the STC (SO-TO Code).

It is important to note that the use of the draft determinations within the Five-Year View does not imply the onshore TOs agreement with the draft determinations.

Revenue forecasts as provided by the onshore TOs in January 2025 can be found within our sensitivity analysis Impact of varying revenue on TDR.

An overview of revenue to be recovered can be found in Table 23.

## Table 23 Allowed Revenues

| £m Nominal | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TO Income from TNUoS** | | | | | |
| National Grid Electricity Transmission | 4,053.4 | 4,614.4 | 5,060.5 | 5,545.1 | 5,889.2 |
| Scottish Power Transmission | 1,186.1 | 1,307.3 | 1,493.2 | 1,712.9 | 1,804.2 |
| SHE Transmission | 2,473.1 | 3,046.1 | 3,721.2 | 3,982.8 | 4,419.1 |
| **Total TO Income from TNUoS** | **7,712.6** | **8,967.8** | **10,274.9** | **11,240.9** | **12,112.5** |
| **Other Income from TNUoS** | | | | | |
| Other Pass-through from TNUoS | 140.2 | 101.8 | 64.8 | 56.7 | 56.7 |
| Offshore (plus interconnector contribution / allowance) | 1,065.4 | 1,208.6 | 1,317.4 | 1,387.1 | 1,460.2 |
| **Total Other Income from TNUoS** | **1,205.6** | **1,310.4** | **1,382.2** | **1,443.8** | **1,516.9** |
| **Total to Collect from TNUoS** | **8,918.3** | **10,278.2** | **11,657.1** | **12,684.7** | **13,629.3** |

Please note these figures are rounded to one decimal place.

The onshore transmissions owners have provided the below commentary on the use of the draft determinations for the five-year view.

[13] ofgem.gov.uk/consultation/riio-3-draft-determinations-electricity-transmission-gas-distribution-and-gas-transmission-sectors

As stated above, whilst there is approval from the three onshore TOs to use the Draft Determination calculated revenue within the five-year view, as the latest publicly available view, it does not imply the ONTO's agree with them.

SHE Transmission (SHET) advised the draft determinations business plan financial model (BPFM) will likely overstate the five-year forecast. This includes £9bn+ of additional re-openers which was not included in the January 24-1 submission due to the high degree of uncertainty on those projects. It also includes a business plan view at a point in time.

SHET's January 25 24-1 submission included the £22bn within the business plan, however phasing of works would naturally change due to a number of factors including government consents, supply chain and the uncertainty around Ofgem's determinations.

SHET are not in agreement with Ofgem's Draft Determination, especially regarding the proposals on totex.

National Grid Electricity Transmission's (NGET) January 2025 forecast was based on the FY26 revenue uplifted for inflation as there was too much uncertainty around how financial parameters and other variable values within the Draft Determinations would turn out.

This year more than most the October update (and anything before December) is extremely uncertain and subject to change. Therefore, as mentioned previously, NGET do not recommend the use of any forecasts provided before Final Determinations are released, and NGET does not stand behind these numbers, recognising they are subject to change.

For more details on the TNUoS revenue breakdown for 2026/27, please refer to Table 38 NESO revenue breakdown.

For sensitivity analysis on the impact of revenue on the Transmission Demand Residual (TDR), please refer to Sensitivity Analysis.

Please note that the financial parameters and mechanics for the RIIO-ET3 period are subject to change between now and final determination in Q4 2025.

# Generation / Demand (G/D) Split

The G/D split forecast is shown in Table 24.

In line with the Limiting Regulation, the average TNUoS generation charge, excluding local charges associated with Physical Assets Required for Connection (PARC), should be kept within the range of €0–2.50/MWh. We have therefore calculated the expected local charges associated with pre-existing assets and have included this amount when considering the expected average TNUoS generation charges.

The majority of TNUoS local charges (including onshore and offshore local charges) fall into the definition of Charges for PARC, however, a small part of the TNUoS onshore local charges (approximately £8m for 2026/27) are categorised as charges associated with pre-existing assets and are therefore not PARC. The charges associated with pre-existing assets are forecast to be £48m by 2030/31 as more local circuit elements become shared.

## Table 24 Generation and demand revenue proportions

| Code | Revenue | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAPEC | Limit on generation tariff (€/MWh) | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| y | Error Margin | 30.3% | 30.3% | 30.3% | 30.3% | 30.3% |
| ER | Exchange Rate (€/£) | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 |
| MAR | Total Revenue (£m) | 8,918.26 | 10,278.19 | 11,657.09 | 12,684.69 | 13,629.34 |
| GO | Generation Output (TWh) | 199.28 | 214.00 | 227.80 | 258.15 | 303.81 |
| G | % of revenue from generation | 14.2% | 13.3% | 12.4% | 12.3% | 12.13% |
| D | % of revenue from demand | 85.76% | 86.68% | 87.62% | 87.70% | 87.87% |
| G.R | Revenue recovered from generation (£m) | 1,269.63 | 1,369.37 | 1,442.75 | 1,560.35 | 1,653.54 |
| D.R | Revenue recovered from demand (£m) | 7,648.62 | 8,908.83 | 10,214.34 | 11,124.34 | 11,975.79 |
| **Breakdown of generation revenue** | | | | | | |
| | Revenue from the Peak element | 133.61 | 154.25 | 163.28 | 181.75 | 234.54 |
| | Revenue from the Year Round Shared element | 197.55 | 208.77 | 228.09 | 409.67 | 517.18 |
| | Revenue from the Year Round Not Shared element | 169.58 | 216.88 | 299.45 | 585.75 | 442.65 |
| | Revenue from Onshore Local Circuit tariffs | 62.28 | 64.11 | 25.46 | 34.89 | 71.56 |
| | Revenue from Onshore Local Substation tariffs | 29.14 | 32.99 | 38.27 | 46.17 | 56.43 |
| | Revenue from Offshore Local tariffs | 894.94 | 968.41 | 1,056.13 | 1,121.68 | 1,129.34 |
| | Revenue from the adjustment element | -217.46 | -276.05 | -367.94 | -819.56 | -798.15 |
| G.MAR | Total Revenue recovered from generation (£m) | 1,269.63 | 1,369.37 | 1,442.75 | 1,560.35 | 1,653.54 |
| | Including revenue from local charges associated with pre-existing assets (indicative) (£m) | 7.90 | 8.84 | 9.97 | 19.60 | 47.71 |

### The “gen cap”

Paragraph 14.14.5 (vii) in the CUSC currently limits average annual generation use of system charges to €0-2.5/MWh. The revenue that can be recovered from generation is dependent on the €2.5/MWh limit, exchange rate and forecast output of chargeable generation. An error margin is also applied to reflect revenue and output forecasting accuracy. This revenue limit figure was referred to as the “gen cap” which is part of the UK law (the “Limiting Regulation”). In this report, the term “gen cap” is used to refer to the “upper limit of the Limiting Regulation” in the CUSC.

## Exchange Rate

The exchange rate for gen cap calculation is based on the latest Economic and Fiscal Outlook (EFO), published by the Office of Budgetary Responsibility (OBR), and published prior to 31 October. In this report, the figures were based on OBR's March EFO. This figure is indicative, as per OBR's March EFO, at €1.192525/£.

## Generation Output

The forecast output of generation is 199 TWh in 2026/27 rising to 304 TWh by 2030/31. This figure is the average of the four scenarios (plus the central case) in the 2025 Future Energy Scenarios.

## Error Margin

The error margin for 2026/27 tariffs has been updated and finalised, following publication of the outturn of 2024/25 data. This is derived from historical data in the past five whole years (thus for year 2026/27, we use data from years 2020/21 – 2024/25).

## Table 25 Generation revenue error margin calculation

| Calculation for 2026/27 - 2030/31 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Data from year: | Revenue inputs | | Generation output variance |
| | Revenue variance | Adjusted variance | |
| 2020/21 | -13.2% | -13.2% | 7.5% |
| 2021/22 | 4.3% | 4.3% | 9.5% |
| 2022/23 | 9.5% | 9.5% | 13.1% |
| 2023/24 | -1.7% | -1.7% | -3.5% |
| 2024/25 | 0.9% | 1.0% | -7.0% |
| Systemic error: | 0.0% | | |
| Adjusted error: | | 13.2% | 13.1% |
| Error margin = | | | 30.3% |

Adjusted variance = the revenue variance - systemic error
Systemic error = the average of all the values in the series
Adjusted error = the maximum of the (absolute) values in the series

## Onshore local charges associated with Pre-existing assets

We have published two sets of tariffs relating to pre-existing assets. These are TNUoS local tariffs associated with pre-existing circuits and those for pre-existing substation bays. For the 2026/27 tariff year at the draft and final publications we will also include a breakdown of all local assets and their respective PARC/NONPARC components.

The onshore local circuit tariff reflects the impact of the generator on its local network (before reaching the MITS – Main Interconnected Transmission System). If some of the circuits in the local network already existed prior to the generator coming along and applying for connection to the transmission network, and the TO did not identify any need to reinforce these circuits in order to provide adequate capacity for this generator, these circuits are deemed “pre-existing”, and the local circuit tariff elements that are associated with these pre-existing assets, are not charges associated with PARC.

Table 26 lists out the onshore local circuit tariff elements associated with pre-existing assets; it is only used for the purpose of calculating the gen cap.

## Table 26 Onshore local circuit tariff elements associated with pre-existing assets

| Project Name | 2026/27 Pre-existing local circuit tariff (£/kW) | 2027/28 Pre-existing local circuit tariff (£/kW) | 2028/29 Pre-existing local circuit tariff (£/kW) | 2029/30 Pre-existing local circuit tariff (£/kW) | 2030/31 Pre-existing local circuit tariff (£/kW) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberarder Wind Farm | £ 0.791720 | £ 0.808208 | £ 0.824307 | £ 0.840795 | £ 0.857611 |
| Aberdeen Offshore Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Abhainn Dubh Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| A'Chruach Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Afton Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Aikengall II Windfarm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Aikengall IIa Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Alcemi Coalburn Battery Energy Storage Facility | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Arecleoch Windfarm Extension | £ 1.065746 | £ 1.087940 | £ 1.109612 | £ 1.131806 | £ 1.154442 |
| Beinn Tharsuinn Repower | | | | | £ - |
| Beinneun Wind Farm | £ 0.061508 | £ 0.062788 | £ 0.064041 | £ 0.065330 | £ 0.066646 |
| Benbrack wind farm | £ 0.453040 | £ 1.300325 | £ 1.325146 | £ 1.341898 | £ 1.367851 |
| Bhlaraidh Extension Wind Farm | | | | £ - | £ - |
| Bhlaraidh Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Blacklaw | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Blacklaw Extension | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Blarghour Wind | | | | | £ - |
| Braidfield Battery Storage | | | | | £ - |
| Breakish Windfarm | | | | | £ - |
| Breezy Hill Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Broken Cross Windfarm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Builth Wells | | | | | £ - |
| Callisterhall Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Carraig Gheal Wind Farm | £ 5.577005 | £ 5.693114 | £ 5.806506 | £ 5.922628 | £ 6.041035 |
| Carrick Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Chirmorie Wind Farm | £ 1.598068 | £ 1.631348 | £ 1.663844 | £ 1.697124 | £ 1.731066 |
| Chleansaid Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Clash Gour | | | | | £ - |
| Cloich Forest Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Cloiche Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Clyde North | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Clyde South | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Coire Glas Pumped Storage | | | | | £ - |
| Cornharrow Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Corriegarth | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Coryton ENERGY | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Crossdykes | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Cruachan | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Cumberhead | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Cumberhead West Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Daer Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Dalquhandy Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Dealanach WLC WF | | | | £ - | £ - |
| Dersalloch Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Dinorwig | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Dorenell Windfarm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Douglas West | £ 0.791720 | £ 0.808208 | £ 0.824307 | £ 0.840795 | £ 0.857611 |
| Douglas West Extension | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Edinbane Windfarm | £ - | £ - | £ - | | |
| Elchies Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Enoch Hill | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Eredine Wind Farm | | | | | £ 0.894765 |
| Ewe Hill | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Fallago Rig Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Fell Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Ffestiniog | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Foyers | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Galawhistle Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Glen App Windfarm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Glen Kyllachy Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Glen Ullinish Extension | | | | £ - | £ - |

| Project Name | 2026/27 Pre-existing local circuit tariff (£/kW) | 2027/28 Pre-existing local circuit tariff (£/kW) | 2028/29 Pre-existing local circuit tariff (£/kW) | 2029/30 Pre-existing local circuit tariff (£/kW) | 2030/31 Pre-existing local circuit tariff (£/kW) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Glenmuckloch Wind Farm | £ 1.997787 | | | | |
| Glenshimmeroch Windfarm | | | | | £ - |
| Greenburn Mixed Technology | | | | | £ - |
| Hagshaw Energy Cluster Western Expansion | | | | | £ - |
| Hareshaw Rig Wind Farm | | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Harting Rig Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Hartlepool | £ - | £ - | | | |
| Heathland Wind Farm | | | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Highland Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Hopsrig Wind Farm | | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Hunterston Energy Storage Facility | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Kennoxhead Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Kennoxhead Wind Farm Extension | £ 2.747270 | £ 2.804482 | £ 2.860347 | £ 2.917559 | £ 2.975909 |
| Kilmarnock BESS | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Kincardine Battery Storage Facility | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Kirkton Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Knockodhar Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Kype Muir | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Ladyfield Renewable Energy Park | | | | | £ 0.894765 |
| Lairg II Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Lethans Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Lethans Wind Farm Extension | | | | | £ - |
| Limekiln | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Lochluichart | £ - | £ - | £ - | | |
| Loganhead Windfarm | | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Lorg Extension Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Lorg Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Marchwood | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| MeyGen Tidal | | | | | £ - |
| Middle Muir Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Millmoor Rig Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Ochill BESS | | | | | £ - |
| Overhill Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Pen Y Cymoedd Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Pencloe Windfarm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Quantans Hill Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Rocksavage | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Saltend | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Sandy Knowe Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Sanquhar II Wind Farm | £ 5.957543 | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Sanquhar Wind Farm | £ 0.932301 | | | | |
| Scatsta Greener Grid Park | | | | | £ - |
| Sclenteuch Energy Park | | | | | £ - |
| Shepherds Rig Wind Farm | -£ 0.104488 | £ 0.821639 | £ 0.837667 | £ 0.851262 | £ 3.065383 |
| Slickly Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Spalding | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Stranoch Wind Farm | £ 1.598068 | £ 1.631348 | £ 1.663844 | £ 1.697124 | £ 1.731066 |
| Strathy South Wind | | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Strathy Wood | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Stronelairg | £ 0.261470 | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Tangy IV WF | | | | £ - | £ - |
| Teindland Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Tomchrasky Wind Farm | | | | | £ - |
| Troston Wind Farm | | | | | -£ 0.467237 |
| Twentyshilling Wind Farm | £ - | | | | |
| Viking Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | | | |
| Whitelee Extension | £ - | | | | |
| Whiteside Hill Wind Farm | £ - | | | | |
| Windy Rig Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Windy Standard II (Brockloch Rig) Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |
| Windy Standard III Wind Farm | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - | £ - |

| | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aggregated pre-existing TEC (MW)** | 14,938 | 14,903 | 13,343 | 13,681 | 18,156 |

Onshore local substation tariffs reflect the cost of accommodating the generator to its local substation. It is very rare for generators to have local substation tariff associated with pre-existing assets, as usually each generator has triggered its own dedicated bay at the local substation.

Table 27 lists out the onshore local substation tariffs associated with pre-existing assets.

## Table 27 Onshore local substation tariffs associated with pre-existing assets

| Project Name | 2026/27 Pre-existing substation Tariff (£/kW) | 2027/28 Pre-existing substation Tariff (£/kW) | 2028/29 Pre-existing substation Tariff (£/kW) | 2029/30 Pre-existing substation Tariff (£/kW) | 2030/31 Pre-existing substation Tariff (£/kW) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pogbie Wind Farm | £ 0.434333 | £ 0.443378 | £ 0.452210 | £ 0.461255 | £ 0.470480 |
| Toddleburn Wind Farm | £ 0.434333 | £ 0.443378 | £ 0.452210 | £ 0.461255 | £ 0.470480 |

# Charging Bases for 2026/27

## Generation

The forecast generation charging base is less than contracted TEC. It excludes interconnectors, which are not chargeable, and generation that we do not expect to be chargeable during the charging year due to closure, termination or delay in connection. It also includes any generators that we believe may increase their TEC.

We are unable to break down our best view of generation as some of the information used to derive it could be commercially sensitive.

The generation charging base for 2026/27 tariffs is forecast at 97.5 GW, increasing to 165.3 GW in 2030/31. It is based on our internal view of what generation we expect to connect next five years, it has also been aligned to a 5-year generation forecast central case produced by FES.

For the Final 2026/27 Tariffs, in line with the CUSC, we will use the contracted TEC position as of 31 October 2025 to set locational tariffs in the Transport model. Our best view will be used to set the adjustment tariff in the Tariff model.

## Demand

Our forecasts of HH demand, NHH demand and embedded generation have been updated.

To forecast chargeable HH and NHH demand and EET volumes, we use a Monte Carlo modelling approach. This incorporates our latest data including:

- Historical gross metered demand and embedded export volumes
- Weather patterns
- Future demand shifts
- Expected levels of renewable generation

With recent historical trends and forward-looking assumptions, demand volumes are forecast to plateau over the next couple of years, before rising again in the latter years of this forecast. Please refer to table TAA in the published tables excel spreadsheet[14] for a detailed breakdown of the changes to the demand charging bases.

## Table 28 Charging Bases

| Charging Bases | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Generation (GW) | 97.45 | 105.51 | 119.59 | 139.65 | 165.30 |
| NHH Demand (4pm-7pm TWh) | 22.95 | 23.37 | 23.63 | 24.34 | 25.07 |
| **Gross charging** | | | | | |
| Total Average Gross Triad (GW) | 47.54 | 48.05 | 48.29 | 49.74 | 51.24 |
| HH Demand Average Gross Triad (GW) | 16.69 | 16.61 | 16.34 | 16.83 | 17.34 |
| Embedded Generation Export (GW) | 7.08 | 6.89 | 7.16 | 7.37 | 7.59 |

# Annual Load Factors

The Annual Load Factors (ALFs) of each power station are required to calculate tariffs. For the purposes of this forecast, we have used the final version of the 2025/26 ALFs. ALFs are explained in more detail in Appendix D of this report, and the full list of power station ALFs are available on the NESO website[15].

[14] Please see the Numerical Data section of 'Tools and supporting information' for the link to the published tables excel spreadsheet.

[15] neso.energy/document/352566/download

# Generation adjustment and demand residual

Under the existing CUSC methodology, the adjustment and residual elements of tariffs are calculated using the formulae below.

**Adjustment Tariff** = (Total Money collected from generators as determined by G/D split less money recovered through locational tariffs) divided by the total chargeable TEC

$$A_G = \frac{G.R - Z_G}{B_G}$$

Where:

$A_G$ is the adjustment tariff (£/kW)

G is the proportion of TNUoS revenue recovered from generation (the G/D split percentage)

R is the total TNUoS revenue to be recovered (£m)

$Z_G$ is the TNUoS revenue recovered from generation locational tariffs (£m), including wider zonal tariffs and project-specific local tariffs

$B_G$ is the generator charging base (GW)

$A_G$ cannot be positive and is capped at 0.

## Demand Residual Charges

The demand residual revenue is recovered by a p/site/day charge on final demand users (both HH and NHH), charges are based on the voltage and size of the site and came into effect in April 2023.

Each final demand site is allocated to a residual charging band that is based on its capacity or annual energy consumption. The charge is non-locational so all sites within the same band pay the same demand residual tariff regardless of which demand zone they are in.

Site counts have been forecast based on the latest trends in site counts being billed and have been adjusted to reflect the new residual banding thresholds and the re-banding for RIIO-ET3 which will take effect from April 2026.

Demand customers are also liable for the locational elements of demand tariffs, based on their Triad demand for HH demand or their aggregated annual consumption during 4-7pm each day for their NHH demand.

# Table 29 Residual & Adjustment components calculation

| | Component | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G | Proportion of revenue recovered from generation (%) | 14.24% | 13.32% | 12.38% | 12.30% | 12.13% |
| D | Proportion of revenue recovered from demand (%) | 85.76% | 86.68% | 87.62% | 87.70% | 87.87% |
| R | Total TNUoS revenue (£m) | 8,918.26 | 10,278.19 | 11,657.09 | 12,684.69 | 13,629.34 |
| **Generation revenue breakdown (without adjustment)** | | | | | | |
| ZG | Revenue recovered from the wider locational element of generator tariffs (£m) | 500.74 | 579.90 | 690.82 | 1,177.17 | 1,194.37 |
| O | Revenue recovered from offshore local tariffs (£m) | 894.94 | 968.41 | 1,056.13 | 1,121.68 | 1,129.34 |
| LG | Revenue recovered from onshore local substation tariffs (£m) | 29.14 | 32.99 | 38.27 | 46.17 | 56.43 |
| SG | Revenue recovered from onshore local circuit tariffs (£m) | 62.28 | 64.11 | 25.46 | 34.89 | 71.56 |
| | Revenue from local charges associated with pre-existing assets (indicative) (£m) | 7.90 | 8.84 | 9.97 | 19.60 | 47.71 |
| **Generation adjustment tariff calculation** | | | | | | |
| | Limit on generation tariff (€/MWh) | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| | Error Margin | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| | Exchange Rate (€/£) | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 |
| | Total generation Output (TWh) | 199.28 | 214.00 | 227.80 | 258.15 | 303.81 |
| | Generation revenue subject to the [0,2.50]Euro/MWh range (£m) | 291.18 | 312.70 | 332.86 | 377.20 | 443.93 |
| | Adjustment Revenue (£m) | (217.46) | (276.05) | (367.94) | (819.56) | (798.15) |
| BG | Generator charging base (GW) | 97.45 | 105.51 | 119.59 | 139.65 | 165.30 |
| AdjTariff | Generator adjusment tariff (£/kW) | (2.23) | (2.62) | (3.08) | (5.87) | (4.83) |
| **Gross demand residual** | | | | | | |
| RD | Demand residual (£m) | 7,520.8 | 8,766.9 | 10,078.9 | 10,905.1 | 11,755.2 |
| ZD | Revenue recovered from the locational element of demand tariffs (£m) | 152.22 | 168.85 | 160.09 | 254.30 | 258.29 |
| EE | Amount to be paid to Embedded Export Tariffs (£m) | -24.43 | -26.92 | -24.61 | -35.05 | -37.67 |

# Sensitivity Analysis

## Purpose

We are conscious that there are uncertainties with the charging methodologies over the next 5 years. To help the industry to understand the potential implications of the ongoing changes, we have undertaken further modelling around potential variables and have included some indicative tariffs / charges.

We asked the industry for suggestions of what sensitivities it would be helpful to see in our five-year view, we welcome the feedback received and as a result the sensitivity analysis that we have undertaken for 2026/27-2030/31 tariffs are:

1. A scenario which tests the impact of varying revenue on TDR for 2026/27
2. A scenario which tests the impact of variation in the Expansion Constant for 2026/27
3. A scenario which tests the Impact of an additional TRN4 Demand site with 320GW annual consumption

### Caveats

The methodology is subject to change due to ongoing CUSC modification proposals. All tariffs in this section are to illustrate mathematically how tariffs may evolve. In presenting sensitivities, it does not infer about our view of the future, likelihoods of certain scenarios or changes to policy.

Whilst every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the information, it is subject to several estimates and forecasts and may not bear relation to the indicative, or future, tariffs that NESO will publish at a later date.

# Impact of varying revenue on TDR

## Purpose

We are conscious there are uncertainties over the allowed revenue forecasts over the next five years. To help industry to understand the potential implications of the ongoing changes, we have undertaken further modelling on the impact of additional revenue on the TDR.

We have included below a range of illustrative revenue forecasts for the price control period.

Unless stated, these are NESO assumptions based on publicly available information and do not represent the views of the onshore TOs

## Revenue Sensitivity 1

The below revenue table uses the January 2025 submission from the onshore TOs per the STC (SO-TO) code, updated for inflation.

For NGET, the January 2025 revenue submission was based on allowed revenues for 2025/26 adjusted for long term inflation and does not represent any future business plan assumptions.

For SPT, the January 2025 revenue submission for the RIIO-ET3 period reflected the latest view of the price control as per the recent business plan submission at the time of submission.

For SHET, the January 2025 revenue submission for the RIIO-ET3 period reflected the latest SSEN-Transmission business plan submission to Ofgem which presents a minimum ET3 totex investment plan of £22bn (23/24 prices).

Please refer to Table C in the published tables excel spreadsheet[16] for a detailed breakdown of the January submissions from the onshore transmission owners.

[16] Please see the Numerical Data section of 'Tools and supporting information' for the link to the published tables excel spreadsheet.

### Table S1 – Revenue Sensitivity 1

| £m Nominal | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 | Total RIIO-3 Price Control |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TO Income from TNUoS** | | | | | | |
| National Grid Electricity Transmissio | 2,625.47 | 2,677.98 | 2,731.54 | 2,786.17 | 2,841.89 | 13,663.05 |
| Scottish Power Transmission | 911.47 | 1,083.85 | 1,319.58 | 1,555.72 | 1,731.63 | 6,602.25 |
| SHE Transmission | 1,594.56 | 2,086.82 | 2,544.64 | 2,767.71 | 2,854.30 | 11,848.03 |
| **Total TO Income from TNUoS** | **5,131.50** | **5,848.65** | **6,595.75** | **7,109.60** | **7,427.83** | **32,113.33** |
| **Total Other Income from TNUoS** | **1,205.62** | **1,310.41** | **1,382.23** | **1,443.82** | **1,516.86** | **6,858.94** |
| **Total to Collect from TNUoS** | **6,337.12** | **7,159.07** | **7,977.99** | **8,553.42** | **8,944.69** | **38,972.27** |

## Revenue Sensitivity 2

The below revenue table uses calculated revenue per the published draft determinations BPFM, using the "High Totex and overspend" scenario.

### Table S2 – Revenue Sensitivity 2

| £m Nominal | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 | Total RIIO-ET3 Price Control |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TO Income from TNUoS** | | | | | | |
| National Grid Electricity Transmissio | 4,298.45 | 4,956.82 | 5,480.00 | 6,045.62 | 6,451.34 | 27,232.22 |
| Scottish Power Transmission | 1,272.35 | 1,416.48 | 1,630.94 | 1,881.06 | 1,986.86 | 8,187.69 |
| SHE Transmission | 2,690.72 | 3,353.67 | 4,125.43 | 4,423.99 | 4,922.91 | 19,516.71 |
| **Total TO Income from TNUoS** | **8,261.52** | **9,726.96** | **11,236.37** | **12,350.66** | **13,361.11** | **54,936.63** |
| **Total Other Income from TNUoS** | **1,205.62** | **1,310.41** | **1,382.23** | **1,443.82** | **1,516.86** | **6,858.94** |
| **Total to Collect from TNUoS** | **9,467.14** | **11,037.38** | **12,618.60** | **13,794.48** | **14,877.97** | **61,795.57** |

## Revenue Sensitivity 3

The below revenue table uses total baseline and uncertainty expenditure from the published onshore TO business plans[17].

These values have been produced using publicly available information. Adjustments for inflation and pro-rating to provide a yearly breakdown are based on NESO assumptions.

[17] National Grid Electricity Transmission: riiot3.nationalgrid.com/
Scottish Power Transmission: spenergynetworks.co.uk/pages/riio_t3_business_plan.aspx
SHE Transmission: ssen-transmission.co.uk/information-centre/RIIO-T3/

### Table S3 – Revenue Sensitivity 3

| £m Nominal | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 | Total RIIO-ET3 Price Control |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TO Income from TNUoS** | | | | | | |
| National Grid Electricity Transmissio | 6,404.80 | 7,291.17 | 7,996.00 | 8,761.77 | 9,305.43 | 39,759.18 |
| Scottish Power Transmission | 2,249.03 | 2,401.48 | 2,592.22 | 2,712.15 | 2,251.23 | 12,206.11 |
| SHE Transmission | 5,047.85 | 6,217.23 | 7,595.13 | 8,129.23 | 9,019.76 | 36,009.21 |
| **Total TO Income from TNUoS** | **13,701.68** | **15,909.89** | **18,183.35** | **19,603.14** | **20,576.43** | **87,974.49** |
| **Total Other Income from TNUoS** | **1,205.62** | **1,310.41** | **1,382.23** | **1,443.82** | **1,516.86** | **6,858.94** |
| **Total to Collect from TNUoS** | **14,907.30** | **17,220.30** | **19,565.59** | **21,046.96** | **22,093.29** | **94,833.43** |

Summary of the revenue sensitivities can be seen in Table S4

### Table S4 – Summary of Revenue Sensitivities

| Sensitivity Scenario £m | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 | Total RIIO-ET3 Price Control |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sensitivity 1 | 6,337.1 | 7,159.1 | 7,978.0 | 8,553.4 | 8,944.7 | **38,972.3** |
| **Base Case** | **8,918.3** | **10,278.2** | **11,657.1** | **12,684.7** | **13,629.3** | **57,167.6** |
| Sensitivity 2 | 9,467.1 | 11,037.4 | 12,618.6 | 13,794.5 | 14,878.0 | **61,795.6** |
| Sensitivity 3 | 14,907.3 | 17,220.3 | 19,565.6 | 21,047.0 | 22,093.3 | **94,833.4** |

## Impact of varying revenue on the Transmission Demand Residual (TDR)

This analysis is based on the year 2026/27.

The analysis assumes that the increase/decrease in revenue stems from onshore TOs or pass-through costs rather than OFTO revenue. This is because only a relatively small proportion of each OFTO's revenue impacts the revenue to be collected via the demand residual.

The total TDR charge/site is used as the measure because the impact on the individual site types is proportionately the same, with each site increasing/decreasing by the same percentage.

The 2026/27 Transport and Tariff model was run using the revenue scenarios as shown in Table S4.

Table S5 Impact of Additional Revenue on Transmission Demand Residual

| | 2026/27 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Sensitivity 1** | **Base Case** | **Sensitivity 2** | **Sensitivity 3** |
| Total Revenue (£m) | 6,337 | 8,918 | 9,467 | 14,907 |
| Generation Share | 20.03% | 14.24% | 13.41% | 8.52% |
| Demand Share | 80.0% | 85.8% | 86.6% | 91.5% |
| **% Change in TDR** | **-34.3%** | **0.0%** | **7.3%** | **79.6%** |

The average TDR charge increases or decreases in line with the demand share of the revenue. All else remaining unchanged for every additional or reducing £100m the average TDR charge/site will increase or decrease by 1.33% respectively.

## Impact of variation on the Expansion Constant

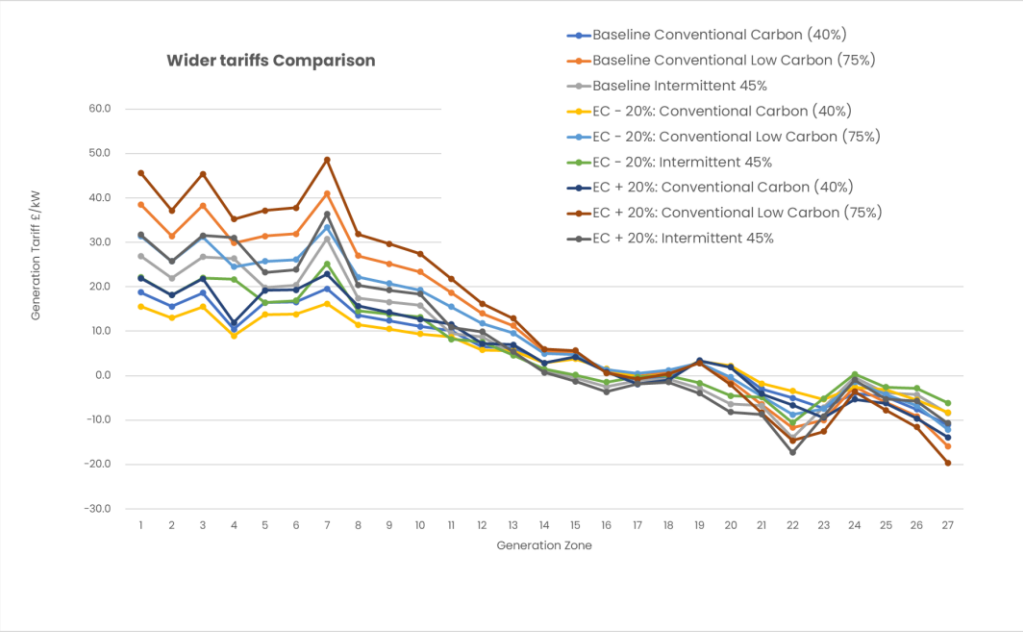
The Expansion Constant (EC) and corresponding Expansion Factors (EFs) are required to be reset at the start of each price control and then inflated with agreed inflation methodology through the price control period. Following the implementation of CMP353, the current RIIO-2 EC value has been set to maintain inflation from the value set in the RIIO-1 price control period and a review of the EC methodology and the expansion factors is ongoing with the industry (CMP315/375).
In this sensitivity we have assessed the indicative tariffs under scenarios where the expansion constant is 20% higher or lower than the value used in the base case. This sensitivity does not pre-suppose the result of the ongoing modification process for CMP315/375 and is intended only to demonstrate the impact that variance in EC and the corresponding EFs may have on tariffs.
The impact of an increase or decrease in expansion constant will have the same proportional effect regardless of the year, consequently this sensitivity analysis has only been shown for the year 2026/27.

The tables and charts below show the impact of an increase and decrease of 20% to the EC on indicative tariffs against the 5YV base case. For each tariff type, it can be seen that an increase or decrease to the Expansion Constant has the effect of stretching or compressing the tariff. So, in general, positive tariffs increase or decrease in line with an increase or decrease to the Expansion Constant. For negative tariffs, an increase to the Expansion Constant will cause it to go more negative and vice versa.

## Table S6 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on Generation Wider Tariffs in 2026/27

| 2026/27 Generation Tariffs (£/kW) | | Baseline | | | 2026/27 Sensitivity (Baseline EC -20%) | | | 2026/27 Sensitivity (Baseline EC +20%) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zone | Zone Name | Baseline Conventional Carbon (40%) | Baseline Conventional Low Carbon (75%) | Baseline Intermittent 45% | EC - 20%: Conventional Carbon (40%) | EC - 20%: Conventional Low Carbon (75%) | EC - 20%: Intermittent 45% | EC + 20%: Conventional Carbon (40%) | EC + 20%: Conventional Low Carbon (75%) | EC + 20%: Intermittent 45% |
| 1 | North Scotland | 18.760839 | 38.544397 | 26.950541 | 15.590051 | 31.416897 | 22.141813 | 21.931626 | 45.671896 | 31.759270 |
| 2 | East Aberdeenshire | 15.568650 | 31.433456 | 21.912145 | 13.036301 | 25.728146 | 18.111096 | 18.101001 | 37.138767 | 25.713194 |
| 3 | Western Highlands | 18.653911 | 38.303543 | 26.754626 | 15.504508 | 31.224214 | 21.985081 | 21.803314 | 45.382872 | 31.524172 |
| 4 | Skye and Lochalsh | 10.445936 | 29.858462 | 26.359450 | 8.938129 | 24.468150 | 21.668940 | 11.953743 | 35.248775 | 31.049961 |
| 5 | Eastern Grampian and Tayside | 16.456655 | 31.440948 | 19.834524 | 13.746703 | 25.734138 | 16.448999 | 19.166607 | 37.147760 | 23.220050 |
| 6 | Central Grampian | 16.591062 | 31.947379 | 20.402429 | 13.854229 | 26.139283 | 16.903323 | 19.327894 | 37.755475 | 23.901534 |
| 7 | Argyll | 19.543195 | 40.962371 | 30.773318 | 16.215936 | 33.351277 | 25.200034 | 22.870455 | 48.573466 | 36.346602 |
| 8 | The Trossachs | 13.577406 | 27.016096 | 17.472508 | 11.443304 | 22.194256 | 14.559386 | 15.711507 | 31.837934 | 20.385629 |
| 9 | Stirlingshire and Fife | 12.392171 | 25.210175 | 16.551143 | 10.495115 | 20.749518 | 13.822294 | 14.289225 | 29.670829 | 19.279991 |
| 10 | South West Scotlands | 11.054772 | 23.362127 | 15.807889 | 9.425197 | 19.271081 | 13.227691 | 12.684348 | 27.453174 | 18.388088 |
| 11 | Lothian and Borders | 10.124076 | 18.670261 | 9.539272 | 8.680641 | 15.517589 | 8.212798 | 11.567512 | 21.822934 | 10.865748 |
| 12 | Solway and Cheviot | 6.511327 | 13.990200 | 8.729072 | 5.790442 | 11.773540 | 7.564638 | 7.232213 | 16.206861 | 9.893508 |
| 13 | North East England | 6.304176 | 11.237765 | 4.984371 | 5.624721 | 9.571592 | 4.568877 | 6.983631 | 12.903938 | 5.399865 |
| 14 | North Lancashire and The Lakes | 2.856068 | 5.447693 | 1.081097 | 2.866234 | 4.939533 | 1.446257 | 2.845902 | 5.955851 | 0.715936 |
| 15 | South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber | 3.987017 | 5.182009 | - 0.551950 | 3.770994 | 4.726987 | 0.139820 | 4.203040 | 5.637029 | - 1.243721 |
| 16 | North Midlands and North Wales | 1.210225 | 0.968964 | - 2.541634 | 1.549559 | 1.356551 | - 1.451927 | 0.870890 | 0.581376 | - 3.631340 |
| 17 | South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk | - 1.073979 | - 0.167001 | - 1.065327 | - 0.277803 | 0.447779 | - 0.270882 | - 1.870155 | - 0.781782 | - 1.859772 |
| 18 | Mid Wales and The Midlands | - 0.371851 | 0.784103 | - 0.745214 | 0.283899 | 1.208663 | - 0.014791 | - 1.027601 | 0.359544 | - 1.475637 |
| 19 | Anglesey and Snowdon | 3.304564 | 2.851319 | - 2.814185 | 3.225031 | 2.862435 | - 1.669969 | 3.384098 | 2.840204 | - 3.958402 |
| 20 | Pembrokeshire | 2.084217 | - 1.124882 | - 6.357426 | 2.248753 | - 0.318526 | - 4.504561 | 1.919681 | - 1.931239 | - 8.210291 |
| 21 | South Wales & Gloucester | - 2.939734 | - 6.452332 | - 6.747638 | - 1.770407 | - 4.580485 | - 4.816731 | - 4.109060 | - 8.324178 | - 8.678546 |
| 22 | Cotswold | - 5.029864 | - 11.702936 | - 13.917615 | - 3.442510 | - 8.780968 | - 10.552712 | - 6.617216 | - 14.624902 | - 17.282517 |
| 23 | Central London | - 7.394653 | - 10.002347 | - 7.141984 | - 5.334343 | - 7.420498 | - 5.132207 | - 9.454964 | - 12.584197 | - 9.151761 |
| 24 | Essex and Kent | - 3.972865 | - 2.491350 | - 0.326636 | - 2.596912 | - 1.411700 | 0.320071 | - 5.348818 | - 3.571000 | - 0.973343 |
| 25 | Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex | - 4.673713 | - 5.986547 | - 3.919370 | - 3.157590 | - 4.207857 | - 2.554116 | - 6.189835 | - 7.765236 | - 5.284624 |
| 26 | Somerset and Wessex | - 7.559303 | - 9.141285 | - 4.265417 | - 5.466064 | - 6.731649 | - 2.830954 | - 9.652544 | - 11.550921 | - 5.699880 |
| 27 | West Devon and Cornwall | - 11.062386 | - 15.881183 | - 8.427037 | - 8.268529 | - 12.123566 | - 6.160249 | - 13.856243 | - 19.638798 | - 10.693823 |

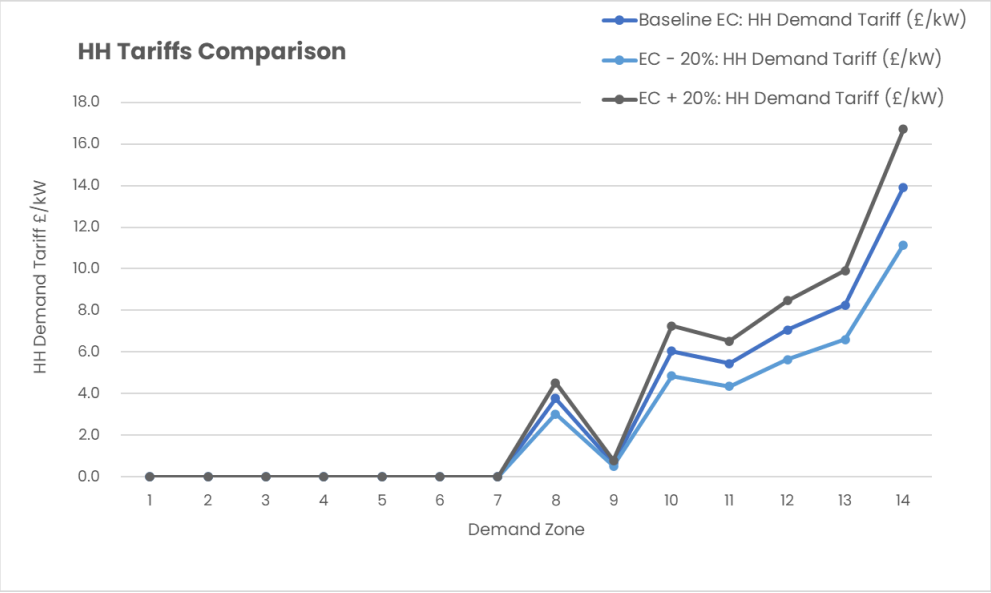
## Figure S1 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on Wider tariffs Comparison



## Table S7 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on HH Demand Tariffs in 2026/27

| 2026/27 HH Demand Tariffs | | Baseline EC: HH Demand Tariff (£/kW) | EC - 20%: HH Demand Tariff (£/kW) | EC + 20%: HH Demand Tariff (£/kW) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand Zone | | | | |
| 1 | Northern Scotland | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 2 | Southern Scotland | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 3 | Northern | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 4 | North West | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 5 | Yorkshire | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 6 | N Wales & Mersey | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 7 | East Midlands | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 8 | Midlands | 3.772579 | 3.018063 | 4.527095 |
| 9 | Eastern | 0.645262 | 0.516209 | 0.774314 |
| 10 | South Wales | 6.048494 | 4.838795 | 7.258193 |
| 11 | South East | 5.440835 | 4.352668 | 6.529002 |
| 12 | London | 7.056492 | 5.645194 | 8.467790 |
| 13 | Southern | 8.260427 | 6.608342 | 9.912513 |
| 14 | South Western | 13.919102 | 11.135282 | 16.702923 |

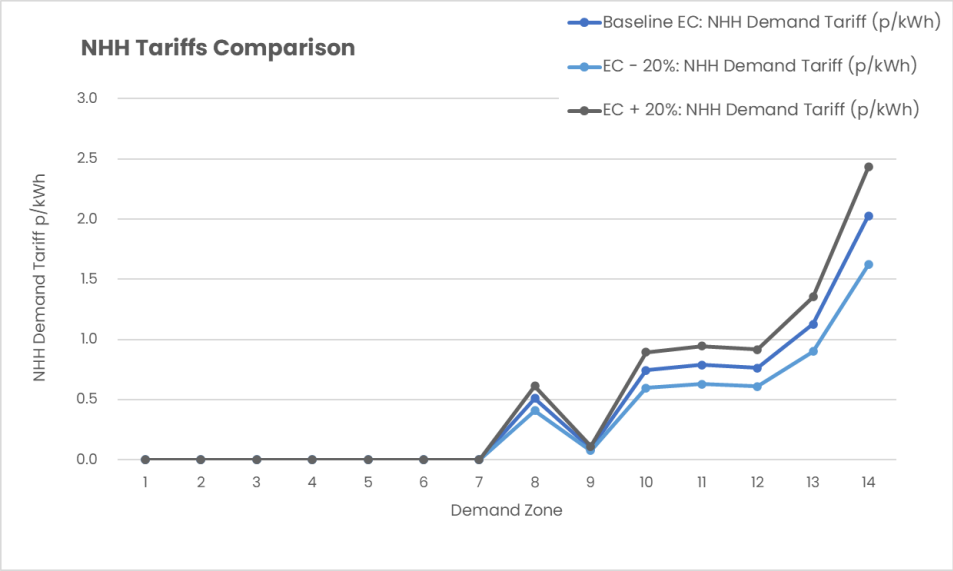
## Figure S2 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on HH Demand Tariffs Comparison



## Table S8 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on NHH Demand Tariffs in 2026/27

| 2026/27 NHH Demand Tariffs | | Baseline EC: NHH Demand Tariff (p/kWh) | EC - 20%: NHH Demand Tariff (p/kWh) | EC + 20%: NHH Demand Tariff (p/kWh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand Zone | | | | |
| 1 | Northern Scotland | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 2 | Southern Scotland | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 3 | Northern | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 4 | North West | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 5 | Yorkshire | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 6 | N Wales & Mersey | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 7 | East Midlands | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 8 | Midlands | 0.510019 | 0.408015 | 0.612023 |
| 9 | Eastern | 0.093120 | 0.074496 | 0.111743 |
| 10 | South Wales | 0.743938 | 0.595151 | 0.892726 |
| 11 | South East | 0.786991 | 0.629593 | 0.944389 |
| 12 | London | 0.762453 | 0.609962 | 0.914943 |
| 13 | Southern | 1.126374 | 0.901099 | 1.351649 |
| 14 | South Western | 2.026292 | 1.621034 | 2.431550 |

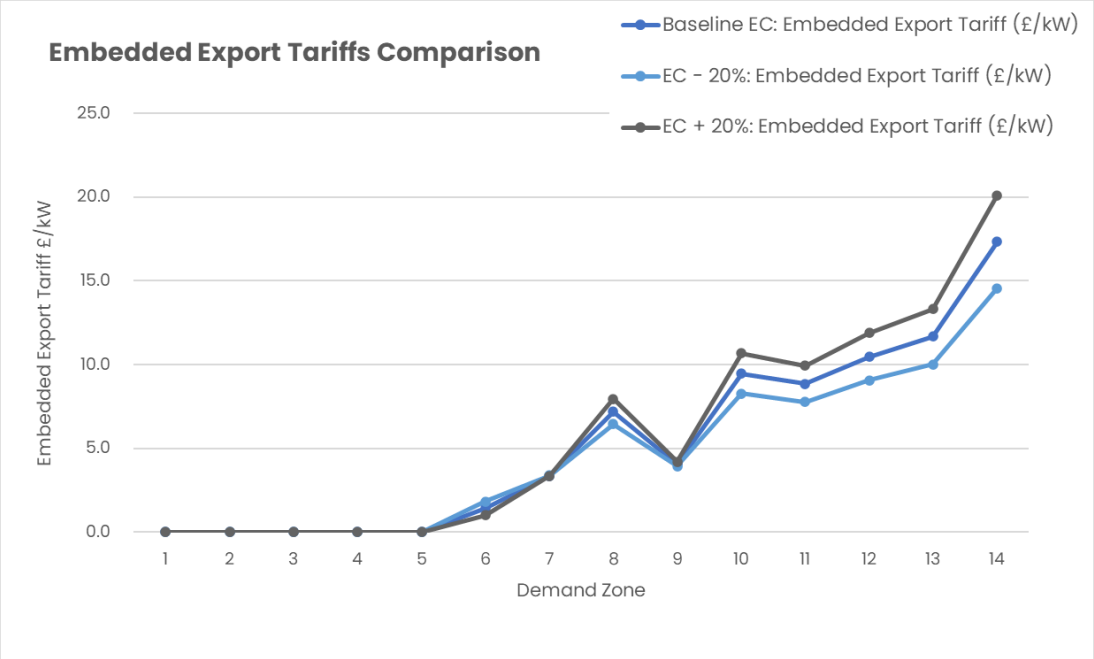
## Figure S3 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on NHH Demand Tariffs Comparison



## Table S9 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on Embedded Export Tariffs in 2026/27

| 2026/27 Embedded Export Tariffs | | Baseline EC: Embedded Export Tariff (£/kW) | EC - 20%: Embedded Export Tariff (£/kW) | EC + 20%: Embedded Export Tariff (£/kW) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand Zone | | | | |
| 1 | Northern Scotland | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 2 | Southern Scotland | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 3 | Northern | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 4 | North West | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 5 | Yorkshire | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 6 | N Wales & Mersey | 1.409074 | 1.810578 | 1.007569 |
| 7 | East Midlands | 3.351199 | 3.364278 | 3.338120 |
| 8 | Midlands | 7.189174 | 6.434658 | 7.943690 |
| 9 | Eastern | 4.061857 | 3.932804 | 4.190909 |
| 10 | South Wales | 9.465089 | 8.255390 | 10.674788 |
| 11 | South East | 8.857430 | 7.769263 | 9.945597 |
| 12 | London | 10.473087 | 9.061789 | 11.884385 |
| 13 | Southern | 11.677022 | 10.024937 | 13.329108 |
| 14 | South Western | 17.335697 | 14.551877 | 20.119518 |

## Figure S4 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on Embedded Export Tariffs Comparison



# Impact of an additional TRN4 transmission site in 2026/27 on tariffs for each forecast year

This sensitivity looks at the impact of adding an additional transmission band 4 site with 320GWh per annum consumption in 2026/27.

The biggest impact is seen in the first year of the additional site being included where the only tariff impacted is the Transmission band 4 tariff which reduces by 17% as the site counts have updated to reflect the new site but consumption proportions which are based on historic consumption have not changed.
In the following years the new sites consumption is reflected in the consumption proportions so the tariff for all other sites is now also reduced by –0.1% compared to the baseline 5 year

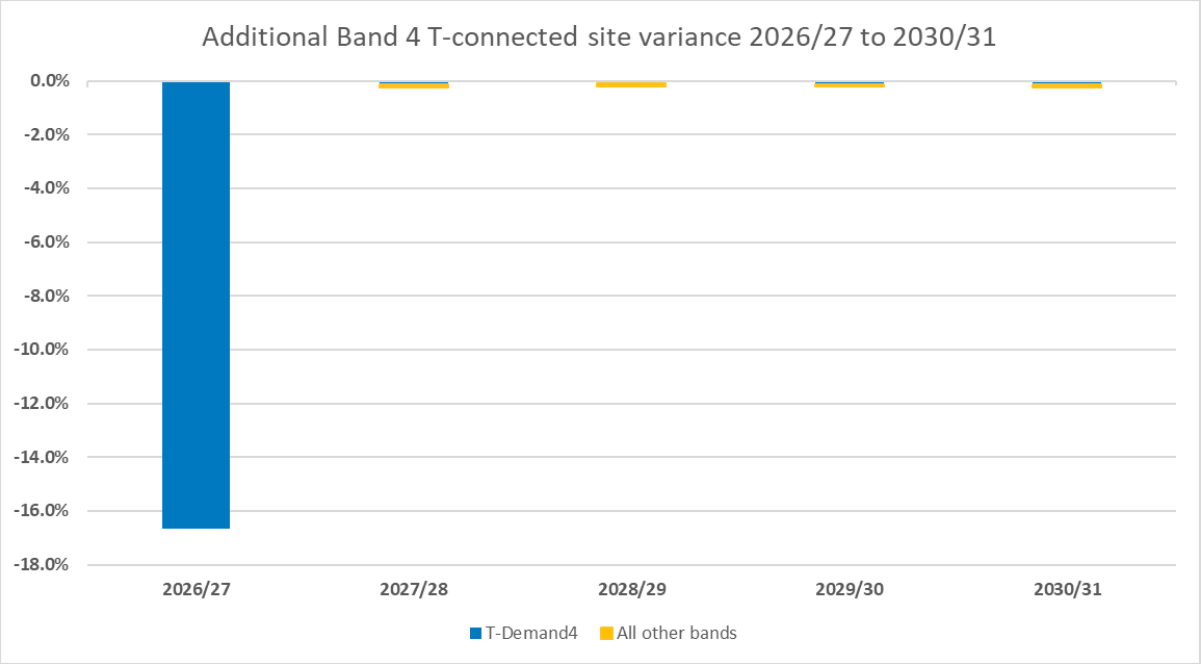
### Table S10 Impact of an additional T-connected site

| T-connected Site Count | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T-Demand1 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 36 |
| T-Demand2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 |
| T-Demand3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| T-Demand4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Total transmission sites | 73 | 74 | 76 | 78 | 82 |

| T-connected Consumption Proportion | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T-Demand1 | 0.20% | 0.21% | 0.21% | 0.22% | 0.22% |
| T-Demand2 | 0.40% | 0.41% | 0.42% | 0.43% | 0.44% |
| T-Demand3 | 0.80% | 0.82% | 0.84% | 0.85% | 0.87% |
| T-Demand4 | 0.63% | 0.77% | 0.76% | 0.78% | 0.80% |
| Total transmission | 2.04% | 2.21% | 2.23% | 2.28% | 2.33% |

| Variance (TDR Charge per £/site) | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic | 0.00 | -0.13 | -0.12 | -0.13 | -0.14 |
| LV_NoMIC_1 | 0.00 | -0.15 | -0.15 | -0.17 | -0.19 |
| LV_NoMIC_2 | 0.00 | -0.42 | -0.42 | -0.47 | -0.53 |
| LV_NoMIC_3 | 0.00 | -0.91 | -0.91 | -1.03 | -1.15 |
| LV_NoMIC_4 | 0.00 | -2.50 | -2.51 | -2.83 | -3.18 |
| LV1 | 0.00 | -4.04 | -4.03 | -4.55 | -5.11 |
| LV2 | 0.00 | -8.00 | -7.99 | -9.02 | -10.12 |
| LV3 | 0.00 | -10.00 | -9.99 | -11.28 | -12.65 |
| LV4 | 0.00 | -26.79 | -26.74 | -30.19 | -33.86 |
| HV1 | 0.00 | -21.91 | -21.93 | -24.79 | -27.83 |
| HV2 | 0.00 | -81.81 | -81.88 | -92.57 | -103.89 |
| HV3 | 0.00 | -129.79 | -129.65 | -146.44 | -164.28 |
| HV4 | 0.00 | -371.87 | -371.68 | -419.94 | -471.16 |
| EHV1 | 0.00 | -216.32 | -216.48 | -244.74 | -274.67 |
| EHV2 | 0.00 | -774.47 | -773.05 | -872.86 | -979.00 |
| EHV3 | 0.00 | -1,617.48 | -1,618.73 | -1,830.12 | -2,054.00 |
| EHV4 | 0.00 | -3,683.85 | -3,686.71 | -4,168.15 | -4,678.05 |
| T-Demand1 | 0.00 | -753.37 | -729.44 | -799.19 | -821.94 |
| T-Demand2 | 0.00 | -2,209.14 | -2,207.97 | -2,381.28 | -2,671.71 |
| T-Demand3 | 0.00 | -5,752.56 | -5,749.50 | -6,496.07 | -6,859.63 |
| T-Demand4 | -1,575,054.80 | -14,417.17 | -12,007.93 | -13,567.15 | -15,221.86 |

Figure S5 Impact of an additional T-connected site TDR charge per site variance 2026/27 to 2030/31



# Tools and supporting information

**We would like to ensure that customers understand the current charging arrangements and the reasons why tariffs change. If you have specific queries on this publication, please contact us using the details below. Feedback on the content and format of this forecast is also welcome. We are particularly interested to hear how accessible you find the report and if it provides the right level of detail.**

## Charging webinars

We will be hosting a webinar for the Five-year view on Wednesday 17 September. We will be sending out a communication to those who subscribe to our updates via the NESO website, providing details on the upcoming webinar and how to register. For any questions, please see our contact details below.

## Charging model copies available

If you would like a copy of the model to be emailed to you, together with a user guide, please contact us using the details below. Please note that, while the model is available free of charge, it is provided under licence to restrict, among other things, its distribution and commercial use.

## Numerical data

All tables in this document can be downloaded as an Excel spreadsheet from our website:

neso.energy/document/367806/download

This data can also be accessed via our Data Portal:

neso.energy/data-portal/transmission-network-use-system-tnuos-tariffs

*Please allow up to two weeks after the publication for the data portal to be updated.*

## Contact Us

We welcome feedback on any aspect of this document and the tariff setting processes.

Do let us know if you have any further suggestions as to how we can better work with you to improve the tariff forecasting process.

Our contact details:

Email: TNUoS.Queries@neso.energy

# Appendix A: Background to TNUoS charging

# Background to TNUoS charging

NESO sets Transmission Network Use of System (TNUoS) tariffs for generators and suppliers. These tariffs serve two purposes: to reflect the transmission investment cost of connecting at different locations and to recover the total allowed revenues of the onshore and offshore transmission owners.

To reflect the cost of connecting in different parts of the network, NESO determines a locational component of TNUoS tariffs using two models of power flows on the transmission system: Peak Demand and Year Round, where a change in demand or generation increases power flows, tariffs increase to reflect the need to invest. Similarly, if a change reduces flows on the network, tariffs are reduced. To calculate flows on the network, information about the generation and demand connected to the network is required in conjunction with the electrical characteristics of the circuits that link these.

The charging model includes information about the cost of investing in transmission circuits based on different types of generic construction, for example, voltage and cable / overhead line, and the costs incurred in different TO regions. Onshore, these costs are based on 'standard' conditions, which means that they reflect the cost of new assets at current rather than historical cost, so they do not necessarily reflect the actual cost of investment to connect a specific generator or demand site.

TNUoS tariffs consist of two components: locational based charges that vary by zone, and non-locational or 'residual' charges. Residual charges ensure complete revenue recovery for transmission owners (as the Price Control framework). The TNUoS methodology determines the proportion of revenue to be collected from demand and generation users. For generators, the locational and adjustment tariff elements are combined into a single zonal tariff, referred to as the wider zonal generation tariff. Demand charges for both Half Hourly (HH) and Non-Half Hourly (NHH) customers are based on location and vary across demand zones. Additionally, with the implementation of Transmission Demand Residual bandings and allocation, a separate daily site charge applies to final demand based on specific usage bands.

For generation customers, local tariffs are also calculated. These reflect the cost associated with the transmission substation they connect to and, where a generator is not connected to the Main Interconnected Transmission System (MITS), the cost of local circuits that the generator uses to export onto the MITS. This allows the charges to reflect the cost and design of local connections and vary from project to project. For offshore generators, these local charges reflect approved revenue allowances.

# Generation charging principles

Transmission connected generators (and embedded generators with TEC ≥ 100 MW) are subject to the generation TNUoS charges.

The TNUoS tariff specific to each generator depends on many factors, including the location, type of connection, connection voltage, plant type and volume of TEC

(Transmission Entry Capacity) held by the generator. The TEC figure is equal to the maximum volume of MW the generator is allowed to export onto the transmission network.

Under the current methodology there are 27 generation zones, and each zone has four tariffs. Liability for each tariff component is shown below:

TNUoS tariffs are made up of two general components, the **Wider tariff**, and **local tariffs**.


*Note: Additional Local Tariffs may be applicable to Offshore generators*

*** Local Tariffs**

The Wider tariff is set to reflect the costs incurred by the generator for the use of the whole system, whereas the local tariffs are for the use of assets in the immediate vicinity of the connection site.

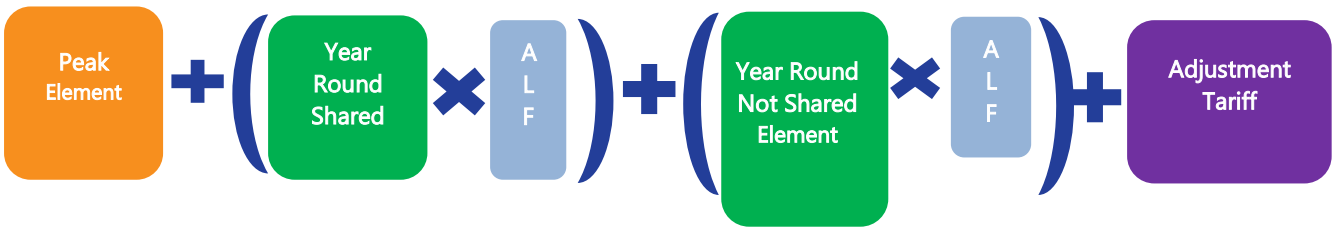
† Embedded network system charges are only payable by offshore generators whose host OFTO are not directly connected to the onshore transmission network and are not applicable to all generators.

## The Wider tariff

The Wider tariff is made up of four components, two of which may be multiplied by the generator's specific Annual Load Factor (ALF), depending on the generator type.

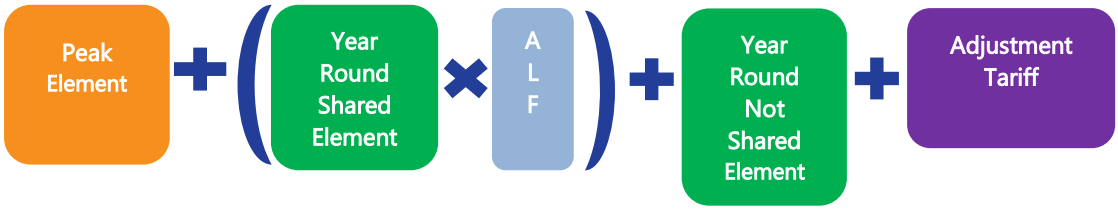
## Conventional Carbon Generators

(for example: Biomass, CHP, Coal, Gas, Pumped Storage, Battery)



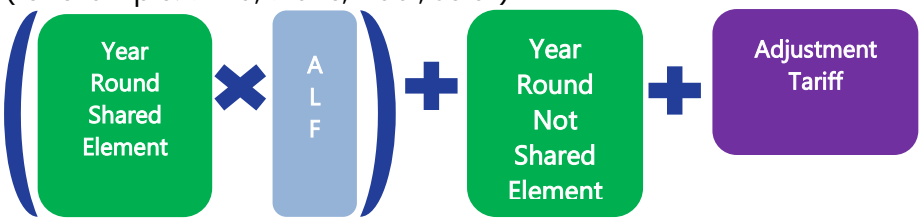
## Conventional Low Carbon Generators

(for example: Hydro, Nuclear)




## Intermittent Generators

(for example: Wind, Wave, Tidal, Solar)




The **Peak** element reflects the cost of using the system at peak times. This is only paid by conventional and peaking generators; intermittent generators do not pay this element. The **Year Round Shared** and **Year Round Not Shared** elements represent the proportion of transmission network costs shared with other zones, and those specific to each particular zone respectively.

**ALFs** are calculated annually using data available from the most recent charging year. Any generator with fewer than three years of historical generation data will have any gaps filled using the generic ALF calculated for that generator type.

The **Adjustment Tariff** is a flat rate for all generation zones which adds a non-locational charge (which may be positive or negative) to the Wider TNUoS tariff, to ensure that the correct amount of aggregate revenue is collected from generators as a whole.

The adjustment tariff is also used to ensure generator charges are compliant with the Limiting Regulation. This requires total TNUoS recovery from generators to be within the range of €0-2.50/MWh on average.

## Local substation tariffs

A generator will have a charge depending on the first onshore substation on the transmission system to which it connects. The cost is based on the voltage of the substation, whether there is a single or double ('redundancy') busbar, and the volume of generation TEC connected at that substation.

Local onshore substation tariffs are set at the start of each TO financial regulatory period and increased by CPIH for each year within the price control period.

## Local circuit tariffs

If the first onshore substation which the generator connects to is categorised as a MITS (Main Interconnected Transmission System) node in accordance with CUSC 14.15.33, then there is no Local Circuit charge. Where the first onshore substation is not classified as MITS node, there will be a specific circuit charge for generators connected at that location.

## Embedded network system charges

If a generator is not connected directly to the transmission network, they need to have a BEGA[18] if they want to export power onto the transmission system from the distribution network using "firm" transmission network capacity. Generators will incur local DUoS[19] charges to be paid directly to the DNO (Distribution Network Owner) in that region, which do not form part of TNUoS.

Transmission-connected offshore generators connecting to an embedded OFTO may need to pay an Embedded Transmission Use of System charge through TNUoS tariffs to cover DNO charges that form part of the OFTO's tender revenue stream.

Click here to find out more about DNO regions.

## Offshore local tariffs

Where an offshore generator's transmission assets have been transferred to the ownership of an OFTO (Offshore Transmission Owner), there will be additional **Offshore substation** and **Offshore circuit** tariffs specific to that Offshore Generator.

## Billing

Generation TNUoS is an annual liability, and costs are calculated on the highest level of TEC held by the generator during the year. (A TNUoS charging year runs from 1 April to 31 March). This means that if a generator holds 100 MW in TEC from 1 April to 31 January, then 350 MW from 1 February to 31 March, the generator will be charged for 350 MW of TEC for that charging year.

The calculation for TNUoS generator monthly invoice is as follows:

$$\frac{((TEC \times TNUoS\ Tariff) - TNUoS\ charges\ already\ paid)}{Number\ of\ months\ remaining\ in\ the\ charging\ year}$$

[18] Bilateral Embedded Generation Agreement. For more information about connections, please visit our website: neso.energy/industry-information/connections

[19] Distribution network Use of System charges

***All tariffs are in £/kW of contracted TEC held by the generator.***

TNUoS charges are billed on the first of each calendar month.

### Generators with negative TNUoS tariffs

Where a generator's specific tariff is negative, the generator will be paid during the year based on their highest TEC during that year. After the end of the year, there is a reconciliation, when the true amount to be paid to the generator is recalculated.

The value used for this reconciliation is the average output of the individual generator over the three settlement periods of highest output between 1 November and the end of February of the relevant charging year. Each settlement period must be separated by at least ten clear days. Each peak is capped at the amount of TEC held by the generator, so this number cannot be exceeded.

For more details, please see CUSC section 14.18.13–17.

## Demand charging principles

Demand is charged in different ways depending on how the consumption is settled. HH demand customers have applicable tariffs for gross HH demand and embedded export volumes individually rather than being netted. NHH customers have another tariff which is also applied to HH customers in measurement class F and G. Since April 2023, the TNUoS demand residual is charged separately to all final demand. Where a transmission site has a local GSP which connects to and feeds multiple DNO networks, Demand Tariffs will be derived from the average zonal tariffs from the relevant DNO zones.

### HH gross demand tariffs

HH gross demand tariffs are made up of locational charges which are currently charged to customers on their metered output during the Triads. Triads are the three half hour settlement periods of highest net system demand between November and February inclusive each year[20]. They can occur on any day at any time, but each peak must be separated by at least ten full days. The final Triads are usually confirmed at the end of March once final Elexon data is available, via the NESO website. The tariff is charged on a £/kW basis.

There is a guide to Triads and HH charging available on our website[21].

### Embedded Export Tariffs (EET)

The EET is paid to customers based on the HH metered export volume during the Triads (the same Triad periods as explained in detail above). This tariff is payable to exporting HH demand customers and embedded generators (<100 MW CVA registered).

[20] neso.energy/industry-information/charging/tnuos-charges#Triads-data
[21] neso.energy/document/130641/download

This tariff contains the locational demand elements and an Avoided GSP Infrastructure Credit. The final zonal EET is floored at £0/kW to avoid negative tariffs and is applied to the metered Triad volumes of embedded exports for each demand zone. The money to be paid out through the EET will be recovered through the demand residual tariffs.

Customers must submit forecasts for both HH gross demand and embedded export volumes. Customers are billed against these forecast volumes, and a reconciliation of the amounts paid against their actual metered output is performed once the final metering data is available from Elexon (up to 16 months after the financial year in question).

For more information on forecasts and billing, please see our guide for new suppliers on our website[22].

Embedded generators (<100 MW CVA registered) will receive payment following the reconciliation process for the amount of embedded export during Triads. SVA registered generators are not paid directly by NESO. Payments for embedded exports from SVA registered embedded generators will be paid to their registered supplier.

Note: HH demand and embedded export is charged at the GSP group, where the transmission network connects to the distribution network, or directly to the customer in question.

## NHH demand tariffs

NHH metered customers are charged based on their demand usage between 16:00 – 19:00 every day of the year. Suppliers must submit forecasts throughout the year of their expected demand volumes in each demand zone. The tariff is charged on a p/kWh basis.

Suppliers are billed against these forecast volumes, and two reconciliations of the amounts paid against their actual metered output take place, the second of which is once the final metering data is available from Elexon up to 16 months after the financial year in question.

## Demand residual tariffs

Final demand sites are charged based on the residual band they have been allocated to. The demand residual standing charges now make up majority of the TNUoS demand charge in the form of a set of daily charges per site in each of the residual charging bands, this is a non-locational charge.

[22] neso.energy/industry-information/charging/charging-documentation

# Appendix B: Changes and proposed changes to the charging methodology

## Changes and proposed changes to the charging methodology

The charging methodology can be changed through modifications to the CUSC and the licence.

This section focuses on specific CUSC modifications that could affect the TNUoS tariff calculation methodology for 2026/27 – 2030/31. Each modification requires approval from Ofgem, and if any Workgroup Alternative CUSC Modifications (WACMs) are proposed, Ofgem will determine which, if any, are approved.

More information about current modifications can be found at the following location:

neso.energy/industry-information/codes/connection-and-use-system-code-cusc/cusc-modifications

A summary of modifications already in progress which could affect future tariffs are listed below:

## Table 30 Summary of in-flight CUSC modification proposals

| Name | Title | Effect of proposed change |
|---|---|---|
| CMP288/289 | Explicit charging arrangements for customer delays and backfeeds (CMP288) and consequential change (CMP289) | Potential impact on non-locational tariffs only |
| CMP315/375 | Expansion Constant & Expansion Factor Review | Affects TNUoS locational tariffs for generators and demand users |
| CMP316/397 | TNUoS Arrangements for Co-located Generation Sites | Affects TNUoS locational tariffs |
| CMP330/374 | Allowing new Transmission Connected parties to build Connection Assets greater than 2km in length | Change CUSC section 14 to enable connection assets greater than 2km in length |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CMP344 | Clarification of Transmission Licensee revenue recovery and the treatment of revenue adjustments in the Charging Methodology | Fixing the TNUoS revenue at each onshore price control period for onshore TOs, and at the point of asset transfer for OFTOs. |
| CMP405 | TNUoS Locational Demand Signals for Storage | Change demand locational tariffs so they are not floored at zero |
| CMP419 | Generation Zoning Methodology Review | Seeks to review the existing generation zoning methodology to incorporate offshore assets connected as part of the Holistic Network Design (HND) to enable the wider tariff to be applied to offshore generators |
| CMP423 | Generated Weighted Reference Node | Seeks to change the way the Tariff and Transport model calculates tariffs. There would be no change to the structure of the tariffs, or any other aspect of charging |
| CMP426 | TNUoS charges for transmission circuits identified for the HND as onshore transmission | Considers the cost recovery for circuits classified as boundary reinforcement within the Holistic Network Design (HND), ensuring their purpose and function are considered when setting the TNUoS tariff and identifying the users the costs are recovered from. |
| CMP432 | Improve "Locational Onshore Security Factor" for TNUoS Wider Tariffs | Seeks to remove the existing Locational Onshore Security Factor uplift from all TNUoS Wider locational tariffs for both Peak Security and Year-Round, for both generation and demand tariffs. |
| CMP433 | Optimised Transmission Investment Cost model | Seeks to replace the Transport component of the Transport and Tariff (T&T) model with an economic market model |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CMP440 | Re-introduction of Demand TNUoS locational signals by removal of the zero-price floor | Seeks to reintroduce negative locational tariffs for demand |
| CMP442 | Introducing the option to fix Generator TNUoS charges | Seeks to give Generators the opportunity to fix their wider TNUoS charges against the forecast tariffs provided by NESO. |
| CMP444 | Introducing a cap and floor to wider generation TNUoS charges | Note that Ofgem's consultation on their provisional decision to reject CMP444, which was published on 10 July 2025, had a response deadline of 11 August 2025. With the consultation now closed, Ofgem will review the responses and publish their final decision. |
| CMP445 | Pro-rating first year TNUoS for Generators | Seeks to ensure that Generators only pay TNUoS on a pro-rated basis from their Charging Date, during the first year of connection. |

# Appendix C: Breakdown of locational HH and EE tariffs

## Locational components of demand tariffs

The following tables show the locational components of the HH demand charge (Peak and Year-Round) and the changes between forecasts. The residual is added to these values to give the overall HH tariff.

For the Embedded Export Tariffs (EET), the demand locational elements (peak security and year-round) are added together. The AGIC (shown in Table 18) is then also added, and the resulting tariff is floored at zero to avoid negative tariffs (charges).

## Table 31 Location elements of the HH demand tariff for 2026/27

| Demand Zone | | 2026/27 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peak (£/kW) | Year Round (£/kW) | Floored HH Tariff (£/kW) |
| 1 | Northern Scotland | -1.836092 | -36.242870 | 0.000000 |
| 2 | Southern Scotland | -2.406216 | -25.347772 | 0.000000 |
| 3 | Northern | -3.719751 | -9.868627 | 0.000000 |
| 4 | North West | -1.813429 | -3.613429 | 0.000000 |
| 5 | Yorkshire | -2.807584 | -2.185508 | 0.000000 |
| 6 | N Wales & Mersey | -2.862316 | 0.854794 | 0.000000 |
| 7 | East Midlands | -2.226429 | 2.161034 | 0.000000 |
| 8 | Midlands | -1.538127 | 5.310706 | 3.772579 |
| 9 | Eastern | 1.492116 | -0.846854 | 0.645262 |
| 10 | South Wales | -4.023708 | 10.072202 | 6.048494 |
| 11 | South East | 4.232690 | 1.208145 | 5.440835 |
| 12 | London | 4.807569 | 2.248923 | 7.056492 |
| 13 | Southern | 2.623731 | 5.636696 | 8.260427 |
| 14 | South Western | 2.079893 | 11.839210 | 13.919102 |

## Table 32 Location elements of the HH demand tariff for 2027/28

| Demand Zone | | 2027/28 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peak (£/kW) | Year Round (£/kW) | Floored HH Tariff (£/kW) |
| 1 | Northern Scotland | -2.550630 | -36.943279 | 0.000000 |
| 2 | Southern Scotland | -3.016830 | -25.908266 | 0.000000 |
| 3 | Northern | -4.950326 | -10.098865 | 0.000000 |
| 4 | North West | -1.912934 | -4.394641 | 0.000000 |
| 5 | Yorkshire | -3.942476 | -1.935185 | 0.000000 |
| 6 | N Wales & Mersey | -1.904135 | -0.256099 | 0.000000 |
| 7 | East Midlands | -2.578801 | 2.233566 | 0.000000 |
| 8 | Midlands | -1.073336 | 4.796499 | 3.723162 |
| 9 | Eastern | 1.435506 | -0.517084 | 0.918422 |
| 10 | South Wales | -2.116562 | 11.769114 | 9.652552 |
| 11 | South East | 4.513302 | 1.589689 | 6.102991 |
| 12 | London | 4.957282 | 2.616055 | 7.573338 |
| 13 | Southern | 2.676444 | 5.678392 | 8.354836 |
| 14 | South Western | 2.672187 | 12.291944 | 14.964131 |

## Table 33 Location elements of the HH demand tariff for 2028/29

| Demand Zone | | 2028/29 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peak (£/kW) | Year Round (£/kW) | Floored HH Tariff (£/kW) |
| 1 | Northern Scotland | -2.611756 | -36.847493 | 0.000000 |
| 2 | Southern Scotland | -2.733937 | -25.633308 | 0.000000 |
| 3 | Northern | -4.410733 | -9.791024 | 0.000000 |
| 4 | North West | -1.547218 | -4.460245 | 0.000000 |
| 5 | Yorkshire | -3.766662 | -1.791036 | 0.000000 |
| 6 | N Wales & Mersey | -1.648435 | -0.724707 | 0.000000 |
| 7 | East Midlands | -2.749512 | 2.164385 | 0.000000 |
| 8 | Midlands | -1.211149 | 3.557314 | 2.346165 |
| 9 | Eastern | 1.538293 | -0.154262 | 1.384031 |
| 10 | South Wales | -4.744078 | 7.559093 | 2.815015 |
| 11 | South East | 5.108697 | 2.426523 | 7.535220 |
| 12 | London | 5.303764 | 2.987283 | 8.291046 |
| 13 | Southern | 3.038401 | 6.375863 | 9.414264 |
| 14 | South Western | 0.346276 | 10.987167 | 11.333442 |

## Table 34 Location elements of the HH demand tariff for 2029/30

| Demand Zone | | 2029/30 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peak (£/kW) | Year Round (£/kW) | Floored HH Tariff (£/kW) |
| 1 | Northern Scotland | -2.679530 | -64.982749 | 0.000000 |
| 2 | Southern Scotland | -2.805542 | -47.271733 | 0.000000 |
| 3 | Northern | -4.773402 | -9.954223 | 0.000000 |
| 4 | North West | -1.448704 | -5.461631 | 0.000000 |
| 5 | Yorkshire | -3.590914 | 0.378802 | 0.000000 |
| 6 | N Wales & Mersey | -1.850570 | -0.223244 | 0.000000 |
| 7 | East Midlands | -2.533412 | 4.521965 | 1.988553 |
| 8 | Midlands | -1.447487 | 5.973663 | 4.526175 |
| 9 | Eastern | 1.706470 | 2.711252 | 4.417722 |
| 10 | South Wales | -5.125799 | 10.615766 | 5.489967 |
| 11 | South East | 4.951435 | 5.685035 | 10.636469 |
| 12 | London | 5.246315 | 6.083635 | 11.329950 |
| 13 | Southern | 2.908482 | 9.505889 | 12.414371 |
| 14 | South Western | 0.093782 | 14.199647 | 14.293429 |

## Table 35 Location elements of the HH demand tariff for 2030/31

| Demand Zone | | 2030/31 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peak (£/kW) | Year Round (£/kW) | Floored HH Tariff (£/kW) |
| 1 | Northern Scotland | -5.906141 | -64.752452 | 0.000000 |
| 2 | Southern Scotland | -4.928539 | -47.898570 | 0.000000 |
| 3 | Northern | -4.694079 | -9.361147 | 0.000000 |
| 4 | North West | -1.836226 | -5.032718 | 0.000000 |
| 5 | Yorkshire | -3.836331 | 1.007366 | 0.000000 |
| 6 | N Wales & Mersey | -2.067469 | 1.867570 | 0.000000 |
| 7 | East Midlands | -1.799488 | 4.530026 | 2.730538 |
| 8 | Midlands | -1.303791 | 6.877865 | 5.574074 |
| 9 | Eastern | 2.571262 | 2.335306 | 4.906569 |
| 10 | South Wales | -4.240166 | 11.413625 | 7.173459 |
| 11 | South East | 5.041380 | 5.052546 | 10.093926 |
| 12 | London | 5.874013 | 5.798164 | 11.672177 |
| 13 | Southern | 3.122458 | 8.757291 | 11.879749 |
| 14 | South Western | -2.257515 | 11.216223 | 8.958708 |

# Appendix D: Annual Load Factors

## ALFs

ALFs are used to scale the Shared Year-Round element of tariffs for each generator, and the Year Round Not Shared for Conventional Carbon generators, so that each has a tariff appropriate to its historical load factor.

For the purposes of this forecast, we have used the final version of the 2025/26 ALFs, which were calculated using Transmission Entry Capacity, metered output and Final Physical Notifications from charging years 2019/20 to 2023/24. Generators which commissioned after 1 April 2021 will have fewer than three complete years of data, so the appropriate Generic ALF listed below is incorporated to create three complete years from which the ALF can be calculated. Generators expected to commission during 2025/26 also use the Generic ALF (in whole or in combination with their actual data) until they have three complete years' worth of operational data to use in the calculations.

The specific and generic ALFs that will apply to the 2026/27 TNUoS Tariffs will be updated by our Draft Tariffs publication in November 2025. The specific and generic ALFs that will apply to the 2025/26 TNUoS Tariffs have been published in the following places:

- Final Annual Load Factors for 2025/26 TNUoS Tariffs: neso.energy/document/352566/download
- Specific ALFs in excel format: neso.energy/document/352541/download

## Generic ALFs

### Table 36 Generic ALFs

| Technology | Generic ALF |
|---|---|
| Battery | 3.8884% |
| Biomass | 42.9869% |
| CCGT_CHP | 42.3027% |
| Coal | 29.0586% |
| Gas_Oil | 0.8252% |
| Hydro | 39.6894% |
| Nuclear | 55.6863% |
| Offshore_Wind | 48.2176% |
| Onshore_Wind | 41.5111% |
| Pumped_Storage | 9.4949% |
| Reactive_Compensation | 0.0000% |
| Solar | 10.8000% |
| Tidal | 13.2000% |
| Wave | 2.9000% |

Please note: ALF figures for Wave, Tidal and Solar technology are generic figures published by DESNZ due to insufficient metered data being available.

These Generic ALFs are calculated in accordance with CUSC 14.15.111.

# Appendix E: Contracted Generation

The contracted TEC volumes are used to set locational tariffs; however, we also model our best view of contracted TEC which also feeds into the Tariff model to set the generation adjustment tariff. We are unable to share our best view of contracted TEC in this report, as they may be commercially sensitive.

The contracted generation used in the Transport model (affecting locational tariffs) for 2026/27 tariffs will be fixed using the TEC register as of 31 October 2025, as required by the CUSC 14.15.6 and no further changes to Contracted TEC will be made after that point.

For the complete breakdown of Contracted TEC per generator for each year, please see Table A Contracted TEC by Generator in the Tables spreadsheet published on our website[23].

The table below shows the contracted generation, by zone, using data from the June 2025 TEC register. Please note that stations with Bilateral Embedded Generator Agreements for less than 100 MW TEC are not chargeable and are not included in this table.

## Table 37 Contracted TEC by generation zone

| Zone | Zone Name | 2026/27 (MW) | 2027/28 (MW) | 2028/29 (MW) | 2029/30 (MW) | 2030/31 (MW) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | North Scotland | 4,481 | 5,432 | 6,498 | 9,706 | 15,668 |
| 2 | East Aberdeenshire | 2,100 | 2,205 | 2,505 | 5,305 | 5,305 |
| 3 | Western Highlands | 589 | 589 | 589 | 2,859 | 2,859 |
| 4 | Skye and Lochalsh | 91 | 331 | 331 | 381 | 381 |
| 5 | Eastern Grampian and Tayside | 1,628 | 1,828 | 2,252 | 2,752 | 3,002 |
| 6 | Central Grampian | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 168 |
| 7 | Argyll | 262 | 312 | 312 | 552 | 702 |
| 8 | The Trossachs | 920 | 1,060 | 1,060 | 1,160 | 1,760 |
| 9 | Stirlingshire and Fife | 520 | 1,520 | 3,660 | 5,090 | 5,982 |
| 10 | South West Scotland | 4,915 | 7,331 | 8,339 | 10,707 | 12,052 |
| 11 | Lothian and Borders | 6,794 | 8,074 | 12,662 | 16,911 | 19,704 |
| 12 | Solway and Cheviot | 465 | 1,334 | 1,734 | 1,893 | 1,893 |
| 13 | North East England | 6,934 | 8,599 | 8,649 | 10,449 | 10,684 |
| 14 | North Lancashire and The Lakes | 4,364 | 4,364 | 4,764 | 4,764 | 4,764 |
| 15 | South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber | 19,157 | 21,079 | 24,266 | 29,269 | 31,519 |
| 16 | North Midlands and North Wales | 14,808 | 16,184 | 20,511 | 25,958 | 27,728 |
| 17 | South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk | 7,821 | 8,161 | 9,881 | 10,881 | 13,851 |
| 18 | Mid Wales and The Midlands | 15,461 | 18,710 | 23,563 | 30,451 | 36,800 |
| 19 | Anglesey and Snowdon | 1,794 | 1,891 | 2,211 | 2,611 | 2,611 |
| 20 | Pembrokeshire | 2,823 | 3,173 | 3,916 | 3,916 | 3,916 |
| 21 | South Wales & Gloucester | 2,275 | 2,275 | 5,768 | 6,916 | 8,047 |
| 22 | Cotswold | 1,873 | 1,893 | 2,058 | 2,558 | 2,558 |
| 23 | Central London | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| 24 | Essex and Kent | 16,229 | 17,335 | 20,214 | 23,270 | 26,025 |
| 25 | Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex | 5,055 | 6,319 | 6,626 | 6,796 | 8,143 |
| 26 | Somerset and Wessex | 2,754 | 4,944 | 7,164 | 7,647 | 12,566 |
| 27 | West Devon and Cornwall | 1,237 | 1,237 | 1,537 | 1,587 | 3,387 |

[23] neso.energy/document/367806/download

# Appendix F: Transmission Company Revenues

## Transmission Owner revenue forecasts

The revenue forecast for onshore TO revenue has been based on Ofgem's RIIO-ET3 draft determinations, as published on 1 July 2025. Offshore TO revenue has been based on data submissions received from Offshore TOs in January 2025. In addition, there are some pass-through items that are to be collected by NESO via TNUoS charges, including the Strategic Innovation Fund (SIF) and contributions made from Interconnectors.

Revenue for offshore transmission networks is included, with forecasts by NESO where the Offshore Transmission Owner has yet to be appointed.

*Notes*:

All monies are quoted in millions of pounds, accurate to two decimal places and are in nominal 'money of the day' prices unless stated otherwise.

All reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of these illustrative tables and the data therein. NESO and TOs offer this data without prejudice and cannot be held responsible for any loss that might be attributed to the use of this data. Neither NESO nor TOs accept or assume responsibility for the use of this information by any person or any person to whom this information is shown or any person to whom this information otherwise becomes available.

## NESO TNUoS revenue pass-through items forecasts

The allowed TNUoS revenue from the onshore TO's (National Grid Electricity Transmission, Scottish Power Transmission and Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission) and OFTOs is collected by NESO and passed through to those parties.

NESO also collects the Strategic Innovation Fund (SIF) and passes through the money to network licensees (including ONTOs, OFTOs and DNOs), in addition to a few other pass-through items. The revenue breakdown table below (Table 38) shows details of the pass-through TNUoS revenue items under NESO's licence conditions.

Compared to the 2026/27 Initial Forecast, there has been an increase in ONTO allowed revenues and OFTO allowed revenues. There has also been a decrease to the adjustment term, owing to updates to the latest view of 2024/25 allowed revenue using latest actual data.

## Table 38 NESO revenue breakdown

| Term | NESO TNUoS Other Pass-Through | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
| Embedded Offshore Pass-Through (OFETt) | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 |
| Network Innovation Competition Fund (NICFt) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Strategic Innovation Fund (SIFt) | 62.90 | 45.12 | 8.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| The Adjustment Term (ADJt) | 20.59 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Offshore Transmission Revenue (OFTOt) and Interconnectors Cap&Floor Revenue Adjustment (TICFt) | 1,137.31 | 1,233.08 | 1,345.04 | 1,428.00 | 1,460.17 |
| Interconnectors CACM Cost Recovery (ICPt) | -71.88 | -24.47 | -27.59 | -40.88 | 0.00 |
| Site Specific Charges Discrepancy (DISt) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Termination Sums (TSt) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NGET revenue pass-through (NGETTOt)* | 4,053.45 | 4,614.41 | 5,060.48 | 5,545.11 | 5,889.18 |
| SPT revenue pass-through (TSPt) | 1,186.05 | 1,307.31 | 1,493.22 | 1,712.93 | 1,804.16 |
| SHETL revenue pass-through (TSHt) | 2,473.14 | 3,046.06 | 3,721.15 | 3,982.83 | 4,419.14 |
| NESO Bad debt (BDt) | -0.31 | -0.31 | -0.31 | -0.31 | -0.31 |
| NESO other pass-through items (LFt + ITCt etc) | 57.00 | 57.00 | 57.00 | 57.00 | 57.00 |
| NESO legacy adjustment (LARt) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Total** | **8,918.93** | **10,278.87** | **11,657.76** | **12,685.36** | **13,630.01** |

# Onshore TOs (NGET, SPT and SHET) revenue forecast

For the five-year view, we reached agreement with the onshore TOs to use calculated revenue, as per the RIIO-ET3 draft determination BPFM, to provide the latest publicly available view of allowed revenue for the RIIO-ET3 price control period.

It is important to note that the use of these values does not represent the ONTO's agreement with Ofgem's draft determinations. Please see Allowed Revenues section for more information.

The three onshore TOs (National Grid Electricity Transmission, Scottish Power Transmission and Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission) also provided us with their revenue breakdown in January 2025 as required by STCP 24-1. These have been updated with latest inflation, and can be found within Table C in the published tables excel spreadsheet[24] for a detailed breakdown of the January submissions. We have also provided sensitivity analysis on the

[24] Please see the Numerical Data section of 'Tools and supporting information' for the link to the published tables excel spreadsheet.

allowed revenues using these figures within the sensitivity: Impact of varying revenue on TDR.

## Offshore Transmission Owner revenue

The Offshore Transmission Owner revenue to be collected via TNUoS for 2026/27 is forecast to be £1.14bn, increasing by £322.9m to £1.46bn in 2020/31. Revenues have been adjusted using updated revenue submissions provided by the OFTOs in addition to the latest RPI and CPI data (as part of the calculation of each OFTO's inflation term, as defined in the relevant OFTO licence). The 2026/27 forecast includes £173.1m of forecast revenue (15% of total) for OFTOs yet to asset transfer, while 2030/31 includes £412.1m of revenue (28% of the total) for OFTOs yet to asset transfer.

## Interconnector adjustment

TNUoS charges can be adjusted by an amount (determined by Ofgem) to enable recovery and/or redistribution of interconnector revenue in accordance with the Cap and Floor regime, and redistribution of revenue through IFA's Use of Revenues framework, and Interconnectors' Cap & Floor framework.

The Interconnector Adjustment forecast is based on figures submitted by Interconnectors in January 2025.

## Table 39 Offshore Revenues

| Offshore Transmission Revenue Forecast (£m) Regulatory Year | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barrow | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.0 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Gunfleet | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.5 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Walney 1 | 20.1 | 20.6 | 21.0 | 21.4 | 21.9 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Robin Rigg | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 14.0 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Walney 2 | 21.7 | 22.3 | 22.8 | 23.2 | 23.7 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Sheringham Shoal | 31.9 | 32.6 | 33.2 | 34.0 | 34.4 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Ormonde | 19.3 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 21.0 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Greater Gabbard | 44.0 | 45.1 | 46.0 | 46.2 | 47.7 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| London Array | 61.1 | 62.3 | 63.5 | 64.7 | 66.1 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Thanet | 28.4 | 29.2 | 29.7 | 30.2 | 31.0 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Lincs | 41.7 | 42.8 | 43.6 | 44.4 | 45.4 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Gwynt y mor | 41.0 | 41.8 | 42.6 | 43.5 | 44.5 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| West of Duddon Sands | 33.6 | 34.2 | 34.9 | 35.6 | 36.4 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Humber Gateway | 17.6 | 18.0 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 19.1 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Westermost Rough | 19.4 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 21.0 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Burbo Bank Extension | 19.2 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 20.4 | 20.9 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Dudgeon | 27.2 | 27.8 | 28.4 | 28.9 | 29.5 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Race Bank | 38.1 | 38.9 | 39.7 | 40.5 | 41.4 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Galloper | 23.5 | 24.0 | 24.5 | 25.0 | 25.6 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Walney 3 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 19.3 | 19.7 | 20.2 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Walney 4 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 19.3 | 19.7 | 20.2 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Hornsea 1A | 24.2 | 24.7 | 25.2 | 25.8 | 26.4 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Hornsea 1B | 24.2 | 24.7 | 25.2 | 25.8 | 26.4 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Hornsea 1C | 24.2 | 24.7 | 25.2 | 25.8 | 26.4 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Beatrice | 27.5 | 29.5 | 30.1 | 30.6 | 31.3 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Rampion | 21.2 | 21.6 | 22.0 | 22.5 | 22.9 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| East Anglia 1 | 57.0 | 58.2 | 59.3 | 60.5 | 61.8 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Hornsea 2A | 28.2 | 28.8 | 29.3 | 29.9 | 30.5 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Hornsea 2B | 28.2 | 28.8 | 29.3 | 29.9 | 30.5 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Hornsea 2C | 28.2 | 28.8 | 29.3 | 29.9 | 30.5 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Triton Knoll | 46.0 | 47.0 | 47.9 | 48.9 | 50.0 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Moray East | 52.2 | 53.3 | 54.3 | 55.4 | 56.6 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Seagreen 1 | 44.7 | 45.6 | 46.5 | 47.4 | 48.4 | Current revenues plus indexation |
| Forecast to asset transfer to OFTO in 2025/26 | 131.6 | 134.3 | 137.0 | 139.8 | 142.9 | NESO Forecast |
| Forecast to asset transfer to OFTO in 2026/27 | 41.5 | 54.9 | 56.0 | 57.1 | 58.4 | NESO Forecast |
| Forecast to asset transfer to OFTO in 2027/28 | | 56.9 | 111.3 | 113.5 | 116.1 | NESO Forecast |
| Forecast to asset transfer to OFTO in 2028/29 | | | 34.5 | 35.1 | 35.9 | NESO Forecast |
| Forecast to asset transfer to OFTO in 2029/30 | | | | 57.0 | 58.8 | NESO Forecast |
| **Offshore Transmission Pass-Through (B7)** | **1,137.3** | **1,233.1** | **1,345.0** | **1,428.0** | **1,460.2** | |

Notes:

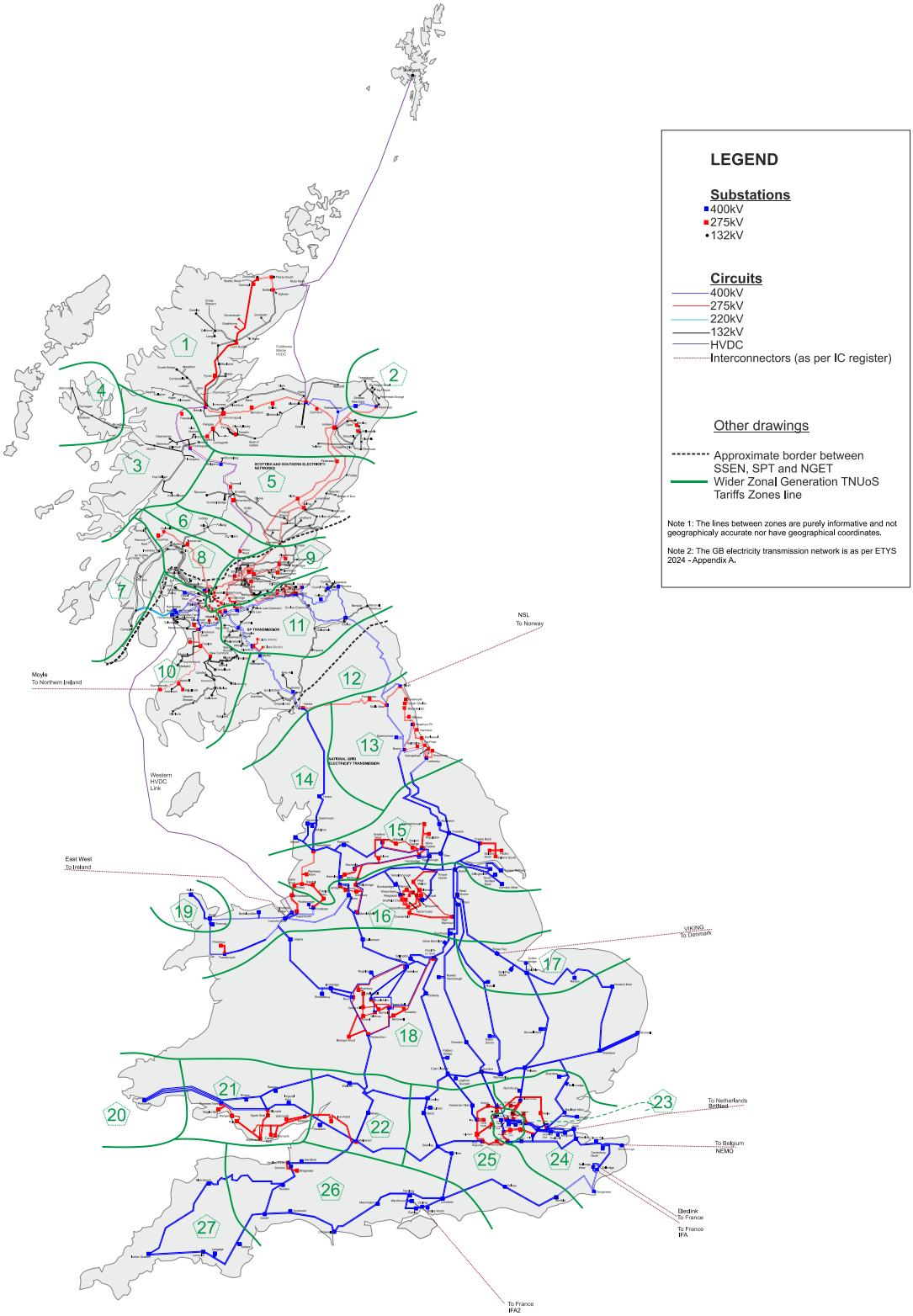
Licensee forecasts and budgets are subject to change especially where they are influenced by external stakeholders.

Greyed out cells are either calculated or not applicable in the year concerned due to the way the licence formulae are constructed.

NIC & SIF payments are not included as they do not form part of OFTO Revenue

All monies are nominal 'money of the day' prices unless stated otherwise

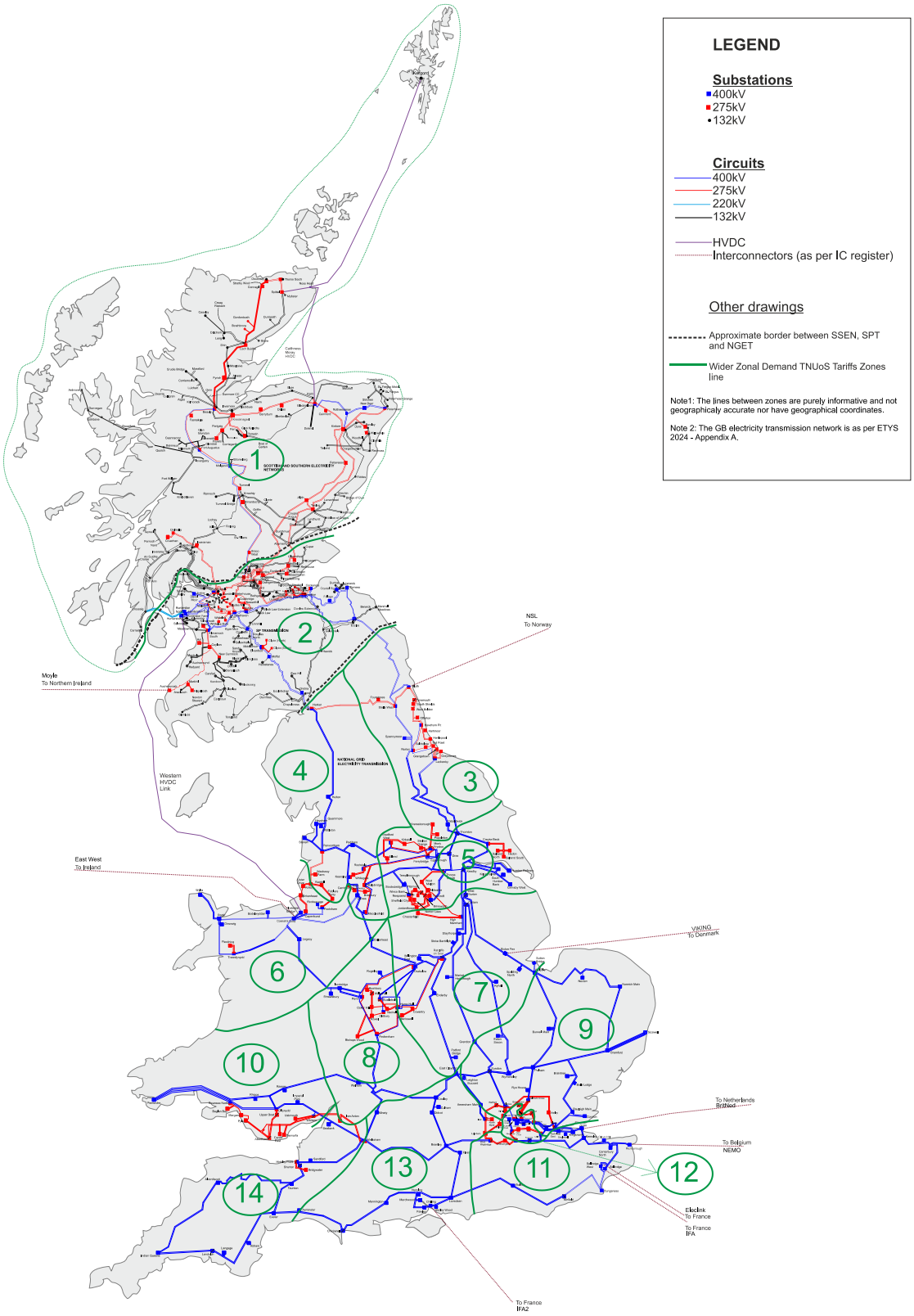
# Appendix G: Generation Zones Map




*Geographical map as of 1st April 2025*

Please note that this map has been redrawn to show the existing zones on a higher quality, more recent ETYS map; it does not represent a re-zoning exercise. For the most up to date maps, please refer to Electricity Ten Year Statement 2024 Appendix A.

# Appendix H: Demand Zones Map




*Geographical map as of 1st April 2025*

# Appendix I: Changes to TNUoS parameters

The following table summarises the various inputs to the tariff calculations, indicating which updates are provided in each forecast during the year. Purple highlighting indicates that parameters are fixed from that forecast onwards.

| 2026/27 TNUoS Tariff Forecast | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | April 2025 | August 2025 | Draft Tariffs November 2025 | Final Tariffs January 2026 |
| **Methodology** | | *Open to industry governance* | | | |
| LOCATIONAL | **DNO/DCC Demand Data** | Initial update using previous year's data source | | Week 24 updated | |
| | **Contracted TEC** | Latest TEC Register | Latest TEC Register | TEC Register Frozen on 31 October | |
| | **Network Model** | Initial update using previous year's data source (except local circuit changes which are updated quarterly) | | Latest version based on ETYS | |
| | **Inflation** | Forecast | | | Actual |
| RESIDUAL / ADJUSTMENT | **OFTO Revenue** *(part of allowed revenue)* | Forecast | Forecast | Forecast | From OFTOs & NESO best view |
| | **Allowed Revenue** *(non OFTO changes)* | Initial update using previous year's data source | Update financial parameters | Latest TO forecasts | From ONTOs |
| | **Demand Charging Bases** (including TDR site counts) | Initial update using previous year's data source | Revised forecast | Revised forecast | Revised by exception |
| | **Consumption Data** (by TDR charging band) | Previous year's data source | | DNO/IDNO consumption update received | |
| | **Generation Charging Base** | NESO best view | NESO best view | NESO best view | NESO final best view |
| | **Generation ALFs** | Previous year's data source | | Draft ALFs published | Final ALFs published |
| | **Generation Revenue** (G/D split) | Forecast | Forecast | Forecast | Generation revenue £m fixed |

# Document Revision History

## Document Revision History

| Version Number | Date of Issue | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| 1.0 | 1 September 2025 | Publication of Five-Year View of TNUoS Tariffs for 2026/27 to 2030/31 |
| 1.1 | 3 September 2025 | Fixed several typos and font issues<br>Added missing EC table 22<br>Renumbered tables to match tables file numbers |
| 2.0 | 11 September 2025 | Minor corrections and updates:<br>• Correction to misnumbered table headers (Tables 25-32).<br>• Tariff components rounded to 6 decimal places (Tables 31-35)<br><br>The following corrections have been made within our models:<br>• Removal of Link Specific Expansion Factors from two circuits in year 5 that were incorrectly included.<br>• Amendment to Pre-existing Assets calculation in year 5.<br><br>These have resulted in the following updates to the report:<br>• Table 1: Updated Adjustment and Average Generator Tariffs for year 5 and associated commentary.<br>• Table 6: Updated Adjustment Tariff and consequential changes to the example tariffs.<br>• Tables 7 – 9 and Figures 1-3: Updates to the example tariffs for year 5.<br>• Table 11 updated LCT for Kirkton and Melvich in in year 5.<br>• Table 14 – 15 updated Non-locational Residual Tariffs in year 5.<br>• Table 24 – Generation & Revenue £m & % splits, LCT & Pre-existing Assets in year 5.<br>• Table 29 – In year same changes as in Table 24 plus Generator Adjustment and Demand Residual in year 5. |
| 3.0 | 18 September 2025 | Table 11 has been updated to include Local Circuit Tariffs for Culham Jet and Redshaw.<br><br>Improved quality of Generation and Demand zone maps.<br><br>Fixed links within contents table to Appendix G onwards. |

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