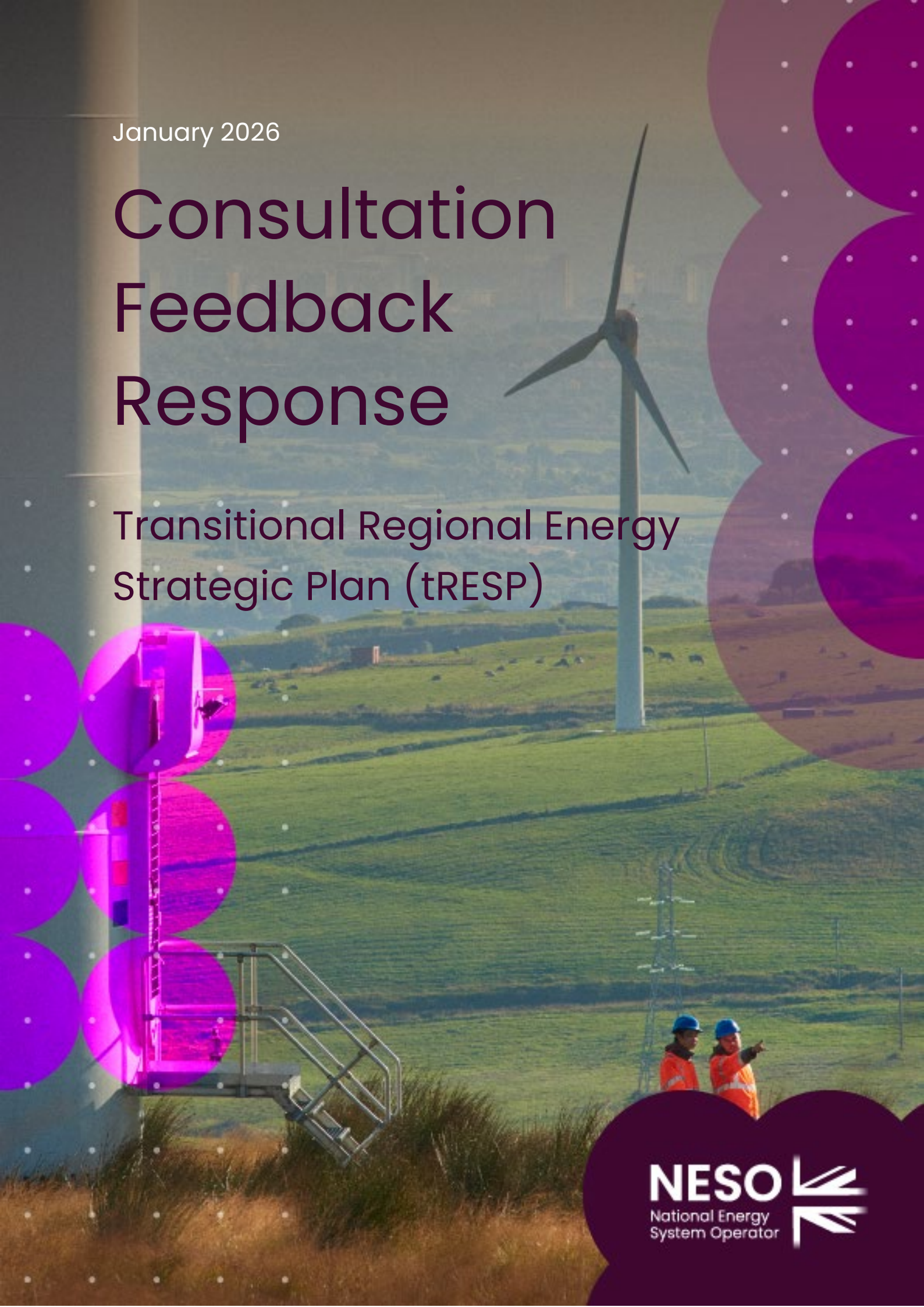


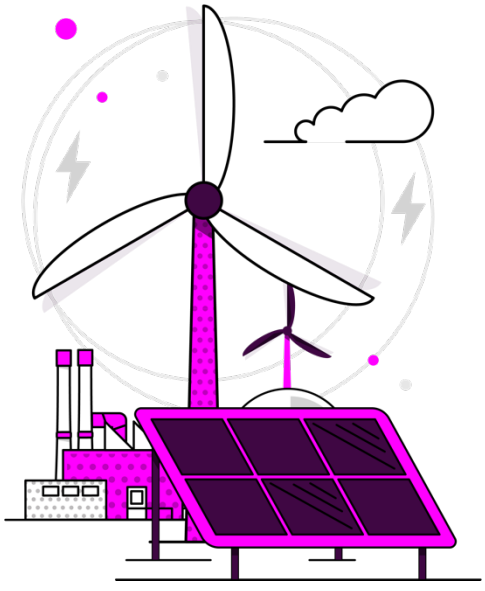
January 2026

Consultation Feedback Response

Transitional Regional Energy Strategic Plan (tRESP)

NESO
National Energy System Operator

Contents



1. Introduction and background

Introduction and background to tRESP

Summary of engagement

Introduction and background to tRESP

The transitional Regional Energy Strategic Plan (tRESP) is the first publication in the journey towards transforming and improving local energy infrastructure, developing bespoke plans for Scotland, Wales and nine English regions. tRESP has been designed as a bridge between the current approach to energy distribution network planning and the full RESP approach, which will be in place from 2028.

The electricity distribution network operators (DNOs) will use the tRESP outputs, alongside Ofgem's business planning guidance, to develop their plans for the third electricity distribution price control period, also known as ED3, which covers 2028-33.

The consultation launched on 23 September 2025 and asked for feedback on the four components of tRESP:

1. **Nations and Regions Contexts** - A long-term view of local conditions and priorities, informed by local engagement and data.
2. **Pathways** - A set of short-term and long-term Pathways to net zero, for each RESP nation and region, for prioritised demand and generation technologies at electricity distribution level up to 2050.
3. **Consistent Planning Assumptions** - A set of assumptions to ensure a consistent approach is taken by the DNOs in the use of tRESP Pathways and translating them to network impacts for selected low carbon technologies.
4. **Strategic Investment Need** - Since the publication of the consultation, we have changed our terminology from 'Strategic Investment Need' to 'Strategic Energy Need'. Strategic Energy Need determines geographic areas where a strategic approach to electricity network investment, ahead of certain need, may be required to enable key priorities across Great Britain.

Following the end of the consultation on 03 November 2025, all responses were reviewed by members of the tRESP project team. Additionally, artificial intelligence (AI) was used to help summarise the responses and identify actionable insights. This document presents a summary of the feedback and details how tRESP will incorporate this input, while also highlighting areas that may require further consideration.

We'd like to thank everyone who responded to the consultation. The insights provided were instrumental in deepening our understanding of customer and stakeholder perspectives and questions, and have contributed significantly to the development of the final tRESP.

It is important to note that the scope of tRESP is limited to the proposed plans for electricity distribution networks between 2028 and 2033. The full RESPs will have a wider scope, covering electricity and gas distribution network. They will provide a strong basis for future investment in gas and electricity distribution price controls, commencing in 2033.

Summary of engagement

To ensure a wide range of responses, the consultation was promoted through various communications channels, including:

- Two launch webinars on 23 and 29 September 2025,
- Eleven online RESP forums from 13 to 23 October 2025,
- NESO website, social media and press release.

This generated 151 responses from across the 11 RESP nations and regions, providing thorough feedback from a range of customer and stakeholder groups about the four tRESP components.

The consultation mailbox received 36 queries, in addition to questions raised by 554 customers and stakeholders who attended the webinars, with 100 FAQs published in response.

A summary of this engagement is in Figures 1 and 2 below.

Figure 1: Engagement rates for tRESP consultation

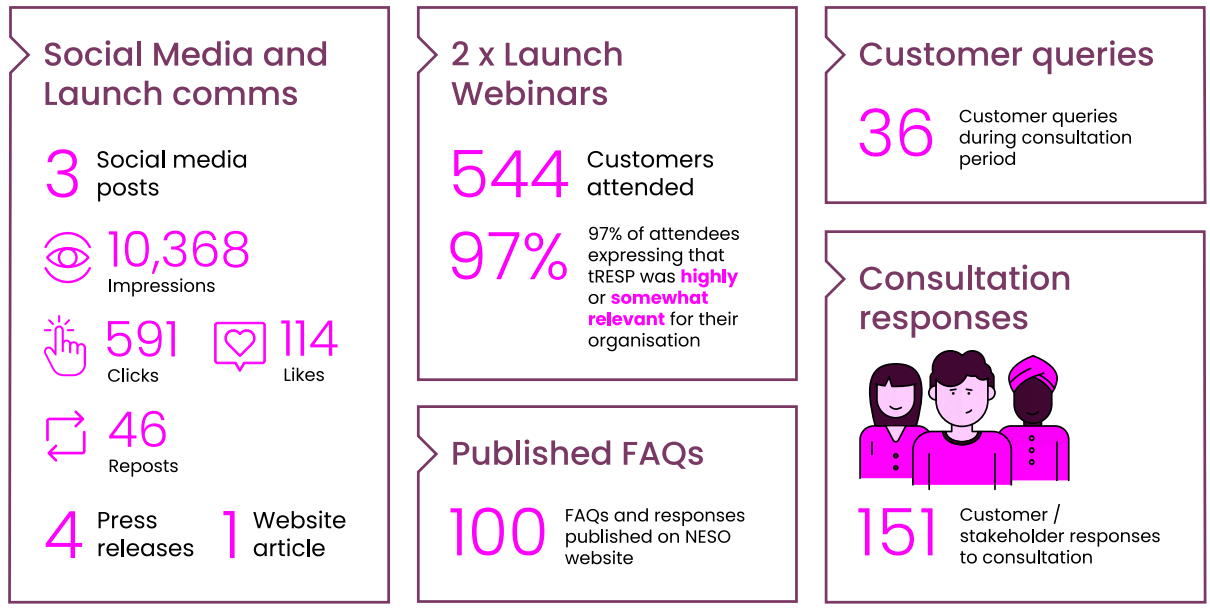


Figure 2: Customer / stakeholder groups:

Response rates to tRESP consultation

(Responders could select multiple nations or regions)

Nation or Region	Count of Nation or Region	Percentage of Total (%)
Central England	36	8.9%
East	36	8.9%
East Midlands	37	9.1%
Greater London	27	6.7%
North East and Yorkshire	38	9.4%
North West	36	8.9%
Scotland	45	11.1%
South East	43	10.6%
South West	39	9.6%
Wales	30	7.4%
West Midlands	38	9.4%
Grand Total	**405**	**100.0%**

Customer Group	Count of Categories	Percentage of Total (%)
Local authority or a representative of local authorities	67	44.3%
Renewable energy or storage project developer and/or operator	18	11.9%
Business or a representative of businesses	15	9.9%
Network operator - distribution (electricity Distribution Network Operators (DNOs), Gas Distribution Networks (GDNs), independent Distribution Network Operators (iDNOs), Independent Gas Transporter (IGT) or trade association)	10	6.6%
Large energy user - e.g. industrial business, port, airport	10	6.6%
National or GB-level campaign or interest group/organisation	8	5.3%
Non-energy infrastructure provider - e.g. water, telecoms, transport	6	4.0%
Installer, operator or trade association for low carbon technologies e.g. EV chargers, heat pumps, solar, batteries, etc	4	2.7%
Researcher, innovator, think tank or consultancy	4	2.7%
Householder, community group or representative of a local community, inc. a local campaign group	3	2.0%
Network operator - transmission (TOs, National Gas)	2	1.3%
Housing or commercial developer	2	1.3%
Flexibility provider inc. aggregators	1	0.7%
Hydrogen producer	1	0.7%
Grand Total	**151**	**100.0%**

2.Consultation feedback

Consultation feedback summary

Nations and Regions Contexts feedback

Pathways feedback

Consistent Planning Assumptions feedback

Strategic Investment Need feedback

Consultation feedback summary

This section summarises the responses we received from customers and stakeholders from across Great Britain. Each section outlines the main themes raised in relation to the four components of tRESP and the actions we've taken in response.

Customer and stakeholder feedback has been instrumental in shaping the direction of tRESP, ensuring that the approach to local energy infrastructure planning is robust, inclusive, and aligned with both national policy and local priorities. The analysis provided here is aligned with and demonstrates our commitment to the six principles we've set for engaging customers and stakeholders in the development of our strategic energy plans:

1. Place-based,
2. Timely and transparent,
3. Proactive,
4. Accountable,
5. Coordinated,
6. Representative, tailored, inclusive and accessible.

Nations and Regions Contexts feedback

The Nations and Regions Contexts (NRCs) map and reflect national and regional conditions, priorities and ambitions, highlighting key challenges, insights and opportunities. NRCs present essential background information across a range of topics, of relevance to tRESP. They include information on demographics and socioeconomics, energy infrastructure, transport, heating, energy generation and storage, and targets and ambitions relevant and specific to each nation and region.

NRCs are presented as a range of interactive 'storymaps' – consisting of maps, graphs and other visualisations, with a supporting narrative which interprets the data and draws out qualitative insights and conclusions.

Customers and stakeholders provided valuable and insightful feedback through the consultation, which has been analysed and then fed into the final version of the NRCs. The majority found the NRCs accessible, clear and easy to interpret, and responded positively to the digital storymaps and the interactive nature of the data. Several additions and improvements were suggested to the maps, graphics and overall structure of the digital outputs, which have been used to make enhancements to the final release.

Similarly, the majority of customers and stakeholders also found that the NRCs were a good reflection of their understanding of their nation or region. Valuable feedback was provided on the data themes selected, with a significant number of suggestions for a greater emphasis on local data, which will form the basis of the full RESP.

"Customers and stakeholders provided valuable and insightful feedback through the consultation, which has been analysed and then fed into the final version of the NRCs."

Customers and stakeholders welcome the inclusion of the additional data topics in the live releases of the NRCs, reinforcing the value of these topics. A common theme in the feedback called for the source used for the electricity generation and storage topic to be updated; as such, this topic has undergone significant enhancements and now reflects significantly more projects across GB, so that it aligns with the Pathways' baseline data. A range of additional enhancements are detailed in the table below.

Customers and stakeholders called for greater granularity in visualisations and mapping. As such, wherever possible, the granularity of the digital outputs have been increased to as low as Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA)/Data Zone (Scotland) granularity for heat maps and down to an individual location granularity for several topics.

Finally, feedback on the supporting narratives and NRCs called for clearer cross-referencing between topics and comparative insights, linking data outputs to local governance and the socioeconomic and demographic information and insights.

Customers and stakeholders called for clearer summation of insights and findings to support stakeholders and decision-making. Feedback called for greater cross-product integration within tRESP.

Customers and stakeholders also requested stronger references to how RESPs will interact with the Strategic Spatial Energy Plan, Centralised Strategic Network Plan and national policy targets, such as the UK Government Clean Power 2030 Action Plan (CP30), to show the value to customers and stakeholders in engaging with RESPs.

	Customer / Stakeholder Feedback Theme	**We did / we will do**
1	Clearly explain the Nations and Regions Contexts' rationale and summarise key messages/insights.	Expand and enhance the 'Introduction and Overview' and 'Summary and Implications for tRESP' sections to: • Summarise the context and strengthen key messages and insights to support customer and stakeholder discussions and decision-making. • Include criteria and rationale behind data themes and topics to improve clarity of the NRCs. • Set out how the NRC and its outputs align to the opportunities and benefits of net zero. • Explain how RESPs interact with SSEP, CSNP and national policy targets e.g. UK Government Clean Power 2030 Action Plan (CP30), to show the value to customers and stakeholders in engaging with RESP.
2	Enhance mapping and visualisations	• Add transparency to data layers to improve familiarity of new boundaries, ensuring that towns/cities and road networks are visible. • Update colour-coding, providing greater clarity between colour and the value it represents. • Add map tips/pop ups to all data layers - this gives more context to the layers and can help to resolve the colour coding comments. • Include the option to download as a PDF, improving accessibility and readability. • Add local authority boundaries to all relevant maps to ensure local context is provided. • Ensure map legends are expanded by default.
3	Provide greater granularity in visualisations and mapping. Include a wider range of	• Increase the granularity wherever possible, for example in the population data and in the generation and storage topic, which have been enhanced to display

	generation and storage projects to highlight smaller projects across the distribution networks.	data at a Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) / Data Zone and individual project granularity respectively. • The generation and storage section has undergone major enhancements, integrating additional datasets to provide a more comprehensive view. The source for operational projects changed to the Embedded Capacity Registers and the Transmission Entry Capacity Register, expanding the range included from smaller kilowatt scale DNO connected sites to large multi gigawatt scale offshore wind farms and thermal power stations. Planned projects retain the Renewable Energy Planning Database (REPD) dataset as the primary source of energy generation and storage.
4	A range of further topics and enhancements were suggested, including further detail on energy demand, generation and storage, infrastructure and network capacity, local and national priorities, along with greater alignment with the tRESP Pathways outputs.	• **New industrial energy demand topic:** New data outputs have been incorporated focussing on industrial energy demand, recognising its critical role in shaping energy strategies and ensuring that industrial needs are adequately represented. New data include gas and electricity consumption data and industrial CO_2 emissions.
		• **Refined data and Pathways alignment:** Data has been refined across various topics to ensure greater alignment with the tRESP Pathways, enhancing the coherence and relevance across outputs. This includes heat pump and electric vehicle data.
		• **Improved energy infrastructure view:** Topics related to electricity transmission and distribution have been refined and improved, providing a clearer and more detailed understanding of the existing infrastructure. These include Grid Supply Points (GPS) and improved transmission data.
		• **Consideration of capacity and constraints:** Suggestions for further detail on capacity and constraints will be considered in the development of the methodology for full RESP.
		• **Detailed focus on local and national priorities:** Further focus and detail on local policies and priorities will be considered in the development of the methodology for full RESP. included in the full RESP Nations and Regions Context needs.

Pathways feedback

The Pathways set out the projected adoption of key energy demand and generation technologies to 2050, across the RESP nations and regions. They set out volumes of low carbon technologies per year per Grid Supply Point area, to set a strategic direction for electricity distribution network operators (DNOs) to plan their networks. The Pathways are, informed by NESO's Future Energy Scenarios 2025, and several other data sources.

Customers and stakeholders welcomed the consistent approaches to baselining, projections and alignment to produce the Pathways. They noted the continued reliance on DNO inputs as both a strength and weakness. The DNOs appreciated the constructive, collaborative approach that NESO has taken to develop the Pathways and address their detailed feedback, throughout the development of tRESP.

Customers and stakeholders set out that we need to better communicate that achieving a consistent approach does not mean having identical outputs for each of the nations and regions. They also set out that we need to improve communication to clarify that Pathways set strategic direction to the DNOs, but are not a forecast or a policy lever.

"DNO stakeholders appreciated the constructive, collaborative approach to develop the Pathways and address detailed feedback."

It was understood by customers and stakeholders that specific sectors or building blocks were prioritised for inclusion in the Pathways, based on both DNO impact and where consistent approaches bring benefits. Some noted the focus on electricity distribution for ED3, and that Pathways could be misinterpreted as covering distribution and transmission when they do not; this could be particularly relevant for Scotland, noting the different transmission-distribution voltage boundary compared to England and Wales.

However, wider stakeholders in particular questioned how important areas outside the Pathways - such as housing demand, data centres and industrial decarbonisation would be considered - and the relationship to Distribution Future Energy Scenarios (DFES) and Local Area Energy Plans (LAEPs). Since our tRESP consultation in September 2025, Ofgem have set out[1] that DNOs should combine the Pathways with information they develop for their own DFES to inform their business plans for ED3. Ofgem is responsible for directing DNOs on how to use the Pathways outputs for ED3 planning and how they are expected to align their plans with tRESP outputs. We have raised with Ofgem where customers and stakeholders have requested additional clarity on areas beyond the scope of NESO's RESP role.

For the technologies in the scope of the tRESP Pathways, DNOs could reflect LAEPs in their inputs to NESO, as well as in their DFES. Due to the focus on informing the electricity distribution networks, areas such as hydrogen vehicles and carbon capture storage (CCS) were not included. The final Pathways now reflect the impact of the Future Homes

[1] Ofgem, 2025 ED3 Sector Specific Methodology Consultation

Standard on rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) installations on new builds, and the impact of the UK Government Clean Power 2030 Action Plan (CP30), particularly as implemented in connections reform in 2025.

The consultation versions of the Pathways were early illustrations that were subject to updates. This limited customers' and stakeholders' ability to provide detailed feedback on the values.

The detailed data is now available across all building blocks, in an open format for download. The visualisations and narratives are presented for each RESP nation and region, and they have been expanded to more technology groups within the Pathways since the consultation.

	Customer / Stakeholder Feedback Theme	**We did / we will do**
1	Provide more clarity on the approach to the development of the Pathways.	The methodology was updated for topics such as: how the Pathways relate to embedded independent distribution network operators' (IDNO) networks, the relationship to Strategic Energy Need (see page 16), clarifying that heat network numbers refers to domestic customers on heat networks supplied by heat pumps, confirming that tRESP does not inform SSEP or CSNP, and an appendix covering sensitivity analysis on the options to establish the domestic heat pump baseline.
2	Additional data formats were requested.	The Pathways are now available on NESO's Open Data Portal, making them API accessible and machine-readable. In addition to the CSV file format of the Pathways, we provide Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefiles indicating the corresponding tRESP Grid Supply Point (GSP) areas. Data for the non-domestic heat pumps and air conditioning building blocks are now offered in both gigawatt-hour and m^2 units.
3	The visualisations could be easier to navigate.	The visualisations and narratives have been restructured by nation and region to be more accessible, with the Welsh-language component now separated. A list of data sources has been added.
4	Local authorities want to understand how the outputs relate to their area.	The Pathways are still defined by tRESP GSP area, as they were in the consultation. However, we've now added an extra indicative output at the local authority level, derived from the GSP-level data, produced in the same way the outputs were created for the RESP nations and regions.

		It's important to note that the local authority output is only meant to provide a general understanding and should not be considered a target or used as input for detailed LAEP+ tools. This is because DNOs remain responsible for allocating Pathway volumes below the GSP level, which impacts figures for each local authority. Still, this indicative output can help customers and stakeholders gain a broad view of what the Pathways represent for strategic energy planning in their local areas.

Consistent Planning Assumptions feedback

The tRESP Consistent Planning Assumptions (CPAs) cover electricity demand from electric vehicles, domestic heat pumps, and assumptions on energy efficiency related to appliances and lighting in domestic properties. Customers and stakeholders acknowledged the CPAs as the most impactful areas to standardise for electricity demand on the distribution networks. They welcomed the consistency that the CPAs bring to network planning by DNOs, and several examples were given of how the CPAs may be used as a reference by customers and stakeholders beyond DNOs.

Customers and stakeholders asked for the scope to be extended to other technologies in the Pathways, and beyond. DNOs still include these other demand and generation types in their network plans based on their local or site-specific justifications. There were also requests for consideration of more extreme cold days as heat is electrified, and for changing weather conditions as climate change continues to unfold. These scope extensions were not feasible for NESO to develop and DNOs to implement in the tRESP and ED3 timelines.

The consultation asked for clarity on how the tRESP CPAs will be taken forward into full RESP. There are no plans to update the tRESP CPA output after the January 2026 publication. However, the methodology for the tRESP CPA will be used as the starting point for CPAs in full RESP, as set out in the RESP methodology consultation. In full RESP, the CPAs will be extended to cover other priority technologies, and revisit weather conditions that were not considered in tRESP.

"Customers and stakeholders welcomed the consistency that the CPAs bring to network planning by DNOs, and several examples were given of how the CPAs may be used as a reference by stakeholders beyond DNOs."

In communicating the CPAs, we need to be clear that the consistent approach does not mean that the same assumptions are made for every location and network asset. The CPAs are a very technical area, and many customers and stakeholders recognised the work and its value, but did not comment on the detail.

CPAs can be applied by a DNO, using an appropriate mix of assumptions to reflect local differences which will affect the impact of electric vehicles and domestic heat pumps on demand. Appropriate diversity corrections apply when using CPAs for smaller numbers of customers - such as on the low voltage networks and secondary substations – while noting that the CPAs are intended to inform assumptions about electricity demand on shared network assets, not sole-use assets. It is Ofgem's role to steer DNOs on how to evidence the use of tRESP outputs, including the use of CPAs in their ED3 planning. We have raised with Ofgem where customers and stakeholders requested additional clarity on areas beyond the scope of NESO's tRESP role.

There was mixed feedback on whether the level of detail, granularity and complexity in the modelling approaches was appropriate, too high or too low. Across the CPAs, there is a need to balance the complexity of implementation against the level of granularity, whilst also accounting for the availability of robust and consistent data. The materiality of additional granularity has been considered through sensitivity analysis. When assessing feedback, we have made judgements balancing these factors.

There was mixed feedback on some of the data sources used, with a range of views on energy efficiency assumptions. However, there was consistent support for the use of data from the UK Government's Electrification of Heat trial to represent domestic heat pump operation.

	Customer / Stakeholder Feedback Theme	**We did / we will do**
1	Concern that the objective of consistency prevents real local variation being reflected.	Updates and further detailed user guidance on the CPA values have been provided, setting out specific circumstances where additional local variation is permitted as long as consistent with the CPA at the DNO licence area. Circumstances include electric vehicle mileage and charging, outside air temperatures affecting heat pump demand, and applying energy efficiency only to the relevant proportion of domestic demand on a network asset.
2	The methodology and workbook could be more user-friendly to navigate.	Additional contents lists and filters have been added. A worked end-to-end example demonstrating how to select and combine CPAs was embedded in the CPA values workbook and shared on the consultation webpage in early-October 2025. The final workbook has been updated to include the final values. One heat pump assumption was identified as redundant and is now included for reference only.
3	Queries about the suitability of some data values, with	The suggestions were reviewed against the criteria listed in the methodology, and revisions were made to the smart charging profile for electric vehicles, heavy goods

	some data source suggestions.	vehicle charger size, domestic charger utilisation, electric vehicle mileage, and the diversity correction curve calculation approach for both electric vehicles and heat pumps.
4	Challenges to the energy efficiency assumption, and how DNOs can implement it.	Clarification and options for implementation were provided in the user guidance, to recognise how different demand modelling approaches could be adapted to reflect the CPA.

Strategic Investment Need feedback

Customers and stakeholders welcomed the opportunity to feed into the Strategic Investment (SI) Need process. Prior to the tRESP consultation, we received around 2,500 responses to our request for information on SI Need.

"We received around 2,500 responses to our request for information on SI Need."

The consultation asked customers and stakeholders whether the definition of SI Need was clear. Responses were mixed, with some highlighting the need for clear definitions and criteria. This transparency in approach would also respond to concerns expressed by customers and stakeholders regarding a lack of clarity in how projects had been assessed as in or out of scope for SI Need. This also led to some querying the consistency of the assessment approach across the RESP nations and regions.

Customers and stakeholders flagged that details of energy need they had submitted through the request for information process were not included in the mapped outputs shared as part of the consultation.

As a means of providing additional clarity, customers and stakeholders suggested the addition of clearer definitions and worked examples to help provide a better overview of the types of energy need they can submit as part of any future requests for information.

There was a range of views on the level of detail for future SI Need outputs. We have agreed with Ofgem that the outputs for SI Need will be displayed at a Grid Supply Point (GSP) level for both Strategic Energy Needs and a smaller subset of needs (see subsection below). We will consider the feedback that more detailed maps would be useful for future outputs as part of the development of the full RESP methodology.

Some customers and stakeholders agreed that the SI Need outputs could have a role in supporting local planning, infrastructure alignment and investment proposals.

From Strategic Investment Need to Strategic Energy Need

Within the final tRESP you will see that we've changed our language from SI Need to Strategic Energy Need (SE Need). This doesn't represent a change in our methodology or

scope. Rather, we've changed our language so that it better describes what's in tRESP. We made this change through discussion with the regulator, Ofgem, to ensure stakeholders understood the role of our analysis in the ED3 Business Planning Process.

This is because tRESP will only identify where there is a SE Need. It's not in scope of tRESP to consider available capacity on the distribution networks; it's the difference between demand and capacity that will demonstrate the need for investment.

The DNOs will be responsible for using the information in tRESP and other inputs to identify areas of SI Need, as part of their network planning activities. In full RESP, NESO will consider both SE Need and SI Need.

In February 2026, we will provide responses to each customer and stakeholder that responded to the request for information, setting out the outcome of reviews we've undertaken. Responses will be allocated to one of three categories:

1. **Needs that have been assessed as strategic to the nation or region**, and that we consider will be pertinent to future demand, but do not require investment ahead of need. In some cases, these needs will be captured through business-as-usual investment planning practices by the DNOs and form part of our tRESP Pathways. In other cases, it may be that there is insufficient clarity on timing for us to know when investment would be required.
2. **A smaller subset of needs**, which we suggest should be considered for proactive investment in the ED3 price control.
3. **Needs that are at an earlier stage of development** and do not yet require network investment, but should be kept under review.

	Customer / Stakeholder Feedback Theme	**We did / we will do**
1	Customers and stakeholders flagged concern over a lack of transparency in the process for assessing responses to the SI Need request for information and final product outputs.	All request for information inputs were assessed using an objective, repeatable automated tool to ensure any subjectivity or bias was removed. The process for our assessment will be set out in the tRESP SEN methodology, which will be published as part of the final tRESP.
2	Queries about sharing more granular data than was displayed in the consultation materials and clarification on who can access the data and why.	We have provided clarity to all customers and stakeholders who responded to the request for information on how we are treating their / other respondents' data.

		In addition to this, we ran informal data workshops with DNOs to share details of all the responses that customers and stakeholders had given us permission to share with them ahead of the final tRESP publication. The final tRESP does not include the details of individual projects that stakeholders told us about. Instead, it included aggregated SE Need demand per Grid Supply Point (GSP) area. We will use the 'in development' register that was developed as part of tRESP in full RESP. This feedback will be used as part of the development of the methodology for full RESP.
3	Customers and stakeholders flagged concerns that their responses to the request for information were not reflected in the materials released alongside the consultation.	Within the release materials, we only included details of the assessed DNO responses to the request for information, but the evidence gathering process was still ongoing at the time of the publication. The final tRESP provides a summary of NESO's analysis of SE Need, rather than the details of individual evidence provided. We worked with RESP nation/region teams and respondents to address all known data quality issues that impacted the SI Need component and our ability to visualise the data. We updated our process to streamline data updates and extended the submissions deadline for data updates by an extra month to 31 October 2025. All RFI inputs were assessed using an objective, repeatable automated tool to ensure any subjectivity or bias was removed. The process for our assessment will be set out in the tRESP

		SE Need methodology, which will be published as part of the final tRESP.
4	Customers and stakeholders found the request for information process too technical and time consuming, with a lack of feedback, lack of clarity and lack of transparency on the assessment process, assessments etc.	We put in place support to help all customers and stakeholders who responded to the request for information. We offered one-to-one sessions to outline where we required additional information as part of the process. We will be communicating the outcome of individual assessments to respondents in February 2026. This feedback has been an invaluable learning opportunity and will be used in the development of the SI Need and SE Need processes in the full RESP methodology.

3. Conclusion and next steps

Conclusion

Next steps

Conclusion

Once again, we would like to thank everyone who responded to the tRESP consultation.

With feedback from customers and stakeholders across Scotland, Wales, and the nine English regions, plus extensive engagement through webinars and forums, the process has provided invaluable guidance to refine the four tRESP components.

These enhancements include greater data granularity, clearer policy alignment, improved visualisation, open data formats, and strengthened guidance for local adaptation. The consultation has also highlighted the importance of clarity in scope, usability, and integration with national policy and planning frameworks.

tRESP is now well positioned to support electricity distribution network operators (DNOs) in preparing for ED3 (2028–33), while laying robust foundations for the broader, more detailed full RESP from 2027 onwards.

Next steps

Following the publication of tRESP, we will share the outputs with Ofgem, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, and the Scottish and Welsh Governments. DNOs will then begin using tRESP for their ED3 business plans, as directed by Ofgem's Business Planning Guidance.

In February 2026, we will contact all respondents to the Strategic Energy Need request for information to inform them of the outcome of our analysis. This applies to all respondents that provided contact details in their response.

tRESP has played a crucial role in informing the work to date to develop the full RESP methodology. The RESP methodology consultation was published in November 2025 and closed in January 2026. We will provide updates on the development of the RESP methodology through a range of channels, including the RESP forums, which we convene every quarter for each of the 11 nations and regions.

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