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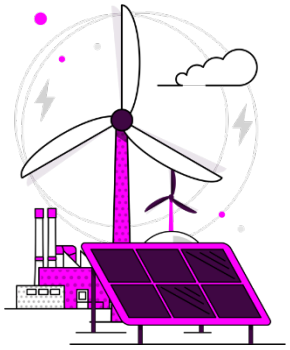
transitional Regional Energy Strategic Plan (tRESP) Explainer

NESO
National Energy System Operator

Contents



Introduction

tRESP Purpose and Approach

Governance, Engagement and Assurance

How to navigate the tRESP Publication

This tRESP explainer provides an overview of the work NESO has completed for the transitional Regional Energy Strategic Plan (tRESP). It outlines its purpose and scope, as well as how we've approached our delivery in a dynamic way, incorporating feedback from our customers and stakeholders along the way. Below, we have provided readers with guidance on how to engage with this document alongside the wider tRESP publication. If you are short on time or have a particular focus we have also included FAQs at the end of this document, which details how tRESP has approached specific areas.

1. Executive Summary.
2. tRESP Explainer.
3. A digital output for all 11 RESPs, containing Nations and Regions Contexts, views of Strategic Energy Need (SEN) as well as illustrations of our Pathways.
4. Updated methodologies and detailed design documents.
5. Detailed Pathways data, available for download on NESO's Open Data Portal.
6. A values workbook of Consistent Planning Assumptions (CPAs).
7. A source list for Nations and Regions Context.
8. Our September consultation material.

I would like…	You should read…
An overview of tRESP, including what we've produced and how	tRESP Explainer and Executive Summary
To understand the data and conclusions for your nation or region	The digital output
To understand on a high level why NESO made certain decisions and what was in / out of scope for tRESP	You Said, We Did document, as well as the outputs section of this document
To understand the mechanics of the tRESP components and how they were built	Methodologies and detailed design documents, as well as the underlying workbooks / source lists.

tRESP Purpose and Approach

The purpose of the transitional Regional Energy Strategic Plan (tRESP) is to support Ofgem and the Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) in developing and establishing the forthcoming Electricity Distribution Price Control 3 (ED3), covering the period 2028 to 2033.

To meet price control timelines, tRESP has been developed at pace. For this to happen, we worked closely with Ofgem to determine the scope and approach[1][2].

In February 2025,, the scope was set as:

- An initial view of the energy landscape and priorities for each nation and region.
- Modelled short and long-term whole energy pathways describing future supply and demand to Grid Supply Point (GSP) level and to RESP nation/region, including Consistent Planning Assumptions (CPAs) for use by DNOs.
- Identification of areas of strategic investment need (areas which merit investment ahead of need).

This scope was informed by the broader Regional Energy Strategic Plan (RESP) framework published by Ofgem, as well as by lessons learned from previous price control periods, which identified opportunities where NESO could drive value. Our tRESP priorities were also informed by the National Infrastructure Commission's (now National Infrastructure and Service Transformation Authority), report in February 2025 on the electricity distribution networks, who set a recommendation to:

Develop "more effective strategic planning to enable and de-risk proactive investment, including Regional Energy Strategic Plans that align stakeholders around a clear trajectory for the future needs of the network[3]."

A key part of achieving effective strategic planning is by embedding more consistency in how network plans across GB are developed. This, in turn, aids Ofgem's regulatory review, and will reduce uncertainty for DNOs when they submit their business plans. During the second Electricity Distribution Price Control period (ED2), which ran up to April 2028, Ofgem warned that different network companies were using conflicting assumptions when forecasting future electricity needs. They cautioned that if companies continued working from inconsistent information, it could slow down the UK's progress towards achieving its Net Zero targets. This concern informed our design of tRESP Pathways and CPAs where all DNOs, using the tRESP outputs together with Ofgem's business planning guidance will be taking a far more

[1] Scope of the transitional Regional Energy Strategic Plan | Ofgem
[2] Open Letter regarding the scope of the transitional Regional Energy Strategic Plan, NESO, March 2025

[3] Electricity distribution networks: Creating capacity for the future, National Infrastructure Commission, February 2025

consistent approach to forecasting demand on their networks in ED3.

Another challenge for ED2 was a lack of consistency in how DNO's effectively incorporated local input. Although some local ambitions were clear, the way in which that input fed into the regulatory process was inconsistent. This was a clear area for tRESP to drive value, helping unlock local economic growth and decarbonisation. However, this is an area where further work is required for the Full RESP, particularly in discussion with the RESP strategic boards and working groups. Where the tRESP scope has changed we have been guided by our three tRESP foundations:

a) We are here to drive value. To do this, we will prioritise key areas, be transparent about why we've chosen them and what we will deliver to support ED3.
b) A no surprises approach. We will have milestones along the way, and meaningful routes for collaboration with the energy networks and our customers and stakeholders.
c) Our work will be place-based, focused on the context and needs of each area. We will design our work to pull out wider insights from our local stakeholders that can inform the setting of ED3.

Governance, Engagement and Assurance

A key foundation of NESO is our ability to give independent advice on how to strategically plan and operate the GB energy system.

tRESP governance, has been undertaken by a GB Steering Committee, which originally contained NESO, Ofgem and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ). In September 2025, representatives of the Welsh and Scottish Governments also joined. This committee has provided feedback on our work, tracked delivery of work and provided sign-off at key points in developing our approach.

We have engaged with customers and stakeholders from the outset, including quarterly open-to-all RESP forums in each nation and region and monthly technical working groups with DNOs and Gas Distribution Networks (GDNs). Our timeline also built in a public consultation in September 2025, to gain feedback on our draft outputs. These all contributed to achieving our no surprises approach and being able to continually assess how we were driving value. Further details on this are available in our transparency statement, which we published in April 2025[4].

Finally, our work built in key assurance activities to ensure our processes were fit for purpose and had been followed correctly. This assurance was undertaken on all our tRESP outputs, including

[4] tRESP Engagement Transparency Statement

a review of our Request For Information (RFI) approach, our automation activities and, a modelling controls and gap assessment on our pathways. This assurance happened on different levels, both directly by the NESO team, as well as by external assurance providers. Sitting alongside this process, we have shared our outputs with DNOs over the course of year, to ensure they are fit for purpose. Further details on our assurance approach can be found in our methodologies.[5]

[5] tRESP Pathways Methodology and Detailed Design
tRESP Consistent Planning Assumptions (CPAs) Methodology and Detailed Design
tRESP Strategic Energy Need Methodology and Detailed Design
tRESP Nations and Regions Context Methodology and Detailed Design

Our outputs:

Impact, Approach and Next Steps

Nations and Regions Context

We have delivered two national contexts for Wales and Scotland, as well as nine contexts for our English RESP regions. These provide an initial view of the energy landscape, as well as the priorities for each nation or region, highlighting key challenges and opportunities.

What impact has this had?

1. It has provided a consistent view of decarbonisation progress across key topics relevant to ED3 in the nations and regions, underpinned by nationally available datasets. This allows comparability, but also creates a baseline to sit alongside local data in Full RESP.
2. It situates nations and regions within the wider GB context, notably the UK Government's Clean Power 2030 Action Plan, as well as aligning with data from our tRESP Pathways wherever possible, alongside additional data and insights.
3. Our digital output was built to contain the energy related information that matters to local communities. Customers and stakeholders can view data at a high level of detail, providing an interactive view.

How have we approached delivery of our tRESP nations and regions contexts?

We have iteratively developed our Nations and Regions contexts throughout this year in order to reflect stakeholder feedback.

Another driver has been ensuring our work focuses on the areas most relevant to ED3. The detailed scope of this output was approved by the GB Steering Committee in July 2025. This was published as part of our consultation in September 2025. As part of our final publication, we have updated some sections. The final methodology can be found here.[5]

The methodology documents several key areas forming part of the contexts. These include demographics and socioeconomics, energy infrastructure, transport and heating, industry and economy, generation and storage and national and regional targets and ambitions.

Our digital output reflects this, providing interactive maps and visualisations for these key areas, alongside accompanying text that describes context relevant to that particular nation or region.

Separate to this, our output has been shaped by two key questions, which we have continually reflected on in our delivery.

1. *How do we ensure our nations and regions contexts reflect the views and priorities of stakeholders in the nations and regions?*

From the outset in tRESP, we recognised that local customers and stakeholders possess a wealth of relevant additional knowledge

and insights, as well as diverse views. Whilst we have made progress towards capturing this diversity, we recognise that more is still to be done. For tRESP, we have we have provided insights about the priorities of Welsh and Scottish Governments and, in the case of England, the Combined Authorities and the Greater London Authority. This will be extended to all layers of local government in Full RESP.

During 2025 we began building our RESP teams across GB, who are key to ensuring the diversity of all nations and regions are reflected in RESP. Building these teams allowed for more effective engagement with customers and stakeholders across all nations and regions. One key part of our customer and stakeholder engagement has been through the quarterly RESP forums in each Nation and Region, where we gathered views on priority topics, as well as played back our emerging views for comment.

2. The extent to which we would include additional local data.

Whilst local data can be more up-to-date or locationally specific, it is also often in varying formats and requires additional processing. Due to the different formats and different data definitions, comparability between data sets often proves difficult. As such, for tRESP we decided to continue to prioritise datasets that were nationally available for most nations and regions contexts themes and topics, including from UK, Scottish and Welsh Governments. This meant we could present a similar output for each nation or region built on similar datasets.

Both of these areas featured in feedback to our consultation. You can find how we embedded this feedback in our Consultation Feedback Response report.[6]

Next Steps

For ED3, tRESP nations and regions context will support the Distribution Network Operators in the creation of their network investment plans. It will provide an independent, coherent and consistent view of each nation and region, whilst capturing insights specific to the area.

Our work on tRESP will also serve as a baseline for the development of nations and regions context in Full RESP. A key difference for RESP will be that nations and regions context will be developed ahead of other RESP components, such as pathways and specification of strategic investment needs (detailed further below), thus providing a foundation on which to build other RESP components. This was not possible for tRESP due to timescales, and all outputs were designed and delivered simultaneously. Full RESP will build on tRESP datasets, providing enhancements that draw in robust locally sourced datasets.

[6] tRESP Consultation Feedback Response

Pathways

We have delivered a set of projections to describe the adoption of key electrical energy demand and generation technologies to 2050, at a distribution level across the RESP nations and regions. They set out volumes of low carbon technologies and distributed generation per year per Grid Supply Point area up to 2050, to set a strategic direction for DNOs to plan their networks.

What impact has this had?

1. We have created a short-term pathway running from 2025 – 2035, as well as three long-term Pathways running from 2035 – 2050. These set a strategic direction for 35 technology building blocks and 231 tRESP Grid Supply Point areas, built on a consistent baseline and informed by input from the DNOs.
2. Our Pathways give a clear trajectory for supply and demand changes across GB. They indicate network plans should in 2036 reflect serving 28m EVs, 8m domestic heat pumps, and 1.7m domestic customers supplied by heat-pump supplied heat networks. The tRESP Pathways also indicate the DNO networks will need to accommodate 95 GW of additional generation and storage over the next ten years.*

* Based on pathways volumes for 31 March 2036

How have we approached delivery of our tRESP Pathways?

We have iteratively developed Pathways throughout this year in order to reflect stakeholder feedback, as well as drive value in the areas most relevant to ED3. You can find

The detailed scope of this output was approved by the GB Steering Committee in July 2025. This was published as part of our consultation in September 2025. As part of our final publication, we have updated some sections. The final methodology can be found here.[5] In developing the tRESP Pathways we have been guided by two key questions:

i) How do we ensure our Pathways add value and can be delivered in the time available for tRESP? and
ii) How do we ensure our Pathways reflect both local and national ambitions and targets?

Our approach to this evolved throughout the time we developed our methodology. This was driven from our increasing understanding of the complexity of pathway output delivery in the timescales required. Scope changes ensured deliverability and that our Pathways focused on the areas with the greatest relevance and importance to the ED3 price control. This included capturing both local and national data, as well as minimising duplication with work the DNOs would do as part of their business planning for ED3. Given this, our Pathways development focused on three points:

1. Ensuring the pathways scope is relevant to ED3.

We structured our pathways around the building block outputs defined from our Future Energy Scenarios (FES).[7] The building blocks, i.e. technology groups, were previously developed in collaboration with the Energy Networks Association. The tRESP building block list was published as part of our consultation in September.

For demand pathways, we prioritised electrical technologies projected to grow significantly in the coming years, such as electric vehicles (EVs), heat pumps and district heating. Based on analysis of FES 2025 Holistic Transition, EVs, heat pumps and district heating are expected to account for 93% of the peak demand increase by 2035 and over 80% by 2050.

For generation, we covered only building blocks relevant to electricity distribution networks. Solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, onshore wind energy, and energy storage were identified as the major contributors to the capacity required at the electricity distribution level. According to FES 2025 (which reflects the UK Government's Clean Power 2030 Action Plan), solar PV, onshore wind and storage account for 83% of the electricity distribution generation capacity in the Holistic Transition pathway in 2030 and 91% in 2050.

2. Creating short and long-term Pathways that reflect local and GB-wide policy and ambition, whilst also enabling efficient investment decisions over ED3 and future regulatory periods

Our Pathways are built from our own baseline, i.e. the starting values for our projections, which is set on the 31st of March 2025 for all Grid Supply Point areas in GB. We used a combination of the FES data as well as local data to reflect both GB and local context.

Our short-term pathway is informed by inputs from the Distribution Network Operators, notably from their Distribution Future Energy Scenarios (DFES). Particularly we have looked at the DNOs' local interpretation of the Future Energy Scenarios (FES) Holistic Transition Pathway. Holistic Transition is a FES pathway with high renewables and high consumer engagement and was the pathway that Ofgem previously advised the electricity transmission networks to use for their business planning.[8]

Our long-term Pathways are based upon long-term DFES trends for Holistic Transition, Electric Engagement and Hydrogen Evolution by 2050, ensuring consistency with the FES 2025 Pathways for future planning and development.

In order to ensure our data was the most up to date throughout our short and long-term Pathways, we asked DNOs to provide updated projections in November 2025, most notably to reflect changes to the outlook for onshore wind, solar and battery storage arising from the UK Government's Clean Power 2030

[7] FES 2025 Building Blocks

[8] RIIO-3 Business Plan Guidance, Ofgem

Action Plan and connections reform. This allowed us to create our tRESP Pathways version 3.

Our final step was to undertake an alignment review to produce a coherent set of Pathways across GB. Our framework to complete this is comprised of three elements to ensure key trends in the tRESP Pathways were checked for consistency, and that the tRESP Pathways also reflect the UK Government's targets. These included 1) aligning with UK Government's Clean Power 2030 Action Plan through the connection reform outcome, 2) ensuring coherency with carbon budgets and 3) validating that EV and residential heat trends represented local conditions.

3. Improving accessibility of tRESP Pathways to all stakeholders.

We received feedback in our September consultation on how to ensure our Pathways were meaningful and accessible to stakeholders. Based on the feedback, we updated our tRESP Pathways Methodology and Detailed Design document to include clarification on how tRESP relates to Independent Distribution Network Operators (IDNO) networks, the relationship of Pathways to Strategic Energy Needs, and further clarity on our definitions. To improve data access, the Pathways are now published on the Open Data Portal.[9]

To make the output more accessible and relatable to local stakeholders, we have now introduced a new indicative local-authority-level view to help users understand the high-level implications for their area. This view should not be used for detailed Local Area Energy Planner Plus (LAEP+) modelling, as for ED3 DNOs remain responsible for allocation of technology downstream of Grid Supply Points (GSP) areas, for the purposes of network planning.

Next steps

tRESP Pathways will serve as an input into DNO business plans for ED3. Ofgem will publish further guidance on the incorporation of tRESP Pathways into wider demand forecasting, as part of its ED3 business plan guidance, and DNOs will develop their plans, ahead of submission by the end of the year. Most notably for Pathways, DNOs will need to understand the impact our Pathways will have on investment requirements on their networks.

Our work on tRESP Pathways is the starting point for delivering our Full RESP scope. The RESP Pathways will go further by taking a whole energy approach, including bottom-up demand and supply options across electricity and gas distribution networks. It will integrate further local data sources. Crucially, it will also be coherent with other strategic plans NESO is developing, including the Strategic Spatial Energy Plan.

[9] https://www.neso.energy/data-portal/tresp-demand-pathways

Consistent Planning Assumptions

We have delivered a set of assumptions to ensure a consistent approach is taken by the DNOs in the forecasting of demand associated with low carbon technology volumes defined in tRESP Pathways, in three key areas: electric vehicles (EVs), residential heat pumps and residential electrical energy efficiency.

What impact has this had?

1. Our set of Consistent Planning Assumptions (CPAs) will be key to achieving a level of consistency when translating low carbon technologies into network impacts across DNOs.
2. At GB level, when combining the tRESP Pathways for electric vehicles and domestic heat pumps with the corresponding tRESP CPAs, we estimate a 11.6 GW electric vehicle peak and 6.4 GW domestic HP peak contribution by 2035.* These results help provide an indicative view of the high impact that low-carbon technologies have on the distribution networks, and the importance of using CPAs to increase transparency in the network planning process.

* Based on Pathways volumes for 31 March 2036

How have we approached delivery of our tRESP Consistent Planning Assumptions?

We have iteratively developed CPAs throughout this year in order to reflect stakeholder feedback, as well as drive value in the areas most relevant to ED3.

The detailed scope of this output was approved by the GB Steering Committee in July 2025 and was published as part of our consultation in September 2025. As part of our final publication, we have updated some sections. The final methodology can be found here.[5] The purpose of CPAs is to enable DNOs to consistently derive network impact from new technologies, providing confidence of network plans to Ofgem and other stakeholders. In order to drive value, we focused on areas which would have the biggest impact on electrical load modelling, namely, electric vehicles, residential heat pumps, and residential electrical energy efficiency.

As part of the process, our understanding of the evidence, as well as the objectives we wanted to reach, continued to develop. This included working closely with Ofgem and the DNOs to understand their requirements and ensure our information could input effectively into the ED3 process. From this, it became clear that it was important that the CPAs recognised the importance of reflecting national and regional differences, such as temperature.

This resulted in our final methodology. For each individual CPA, we indicate a default value/set of values or a range of values with a single default in it. For example, the heat pump size is prescribed as a set of power values by dwelling category, whereas other temperature-related parameters for heat pumps are set as a range to capture the local temperature differences. All CPAs values are included in our workbook.[10]

We engaged stakeholders on CPA development both with the DNOs through technical working groups and bilaterals, and through the formal tRESP consultation. Three key themes came from feedback which we acted upon: 1) Assessing and updating of input values for CPAs, 2) Enhancing our methodology to allow for instances where DNO's have different modelling approaches and for additional local variations, and 3) Enhancing the outputs to be more accessible and user-friendly

Next steps

For ED3, we have set out our view on how CPAs should be applied by the DNOs in our user guidance, included as an appendix to our methodology. Ofgem will consider this when it publishes its business plan guidance due to be released later this year. Following this, DNOs will develop their plans, ahead of business plan submission to Ofgem by the end of the year.

Our work on CPAs serves as a strong foundation for Full RESP. In our RESP methodology, we set out a process we will follow to review and refine a list of CPAs to prioritise. At the start of each RESP cycle, we will update this list to reflect changes in the energy landscape. For example, by adding new categories or removing those that are no longer relevant. This will build on the list from tRESP, expanding to cover gas and electricity distribution networks.

[10] tRESP Consistent Planning Assumptions Value Workbook

Strategic Energy Need

We have identified geographic areas where a strategic approach to investing proactively ahead of certain need, may be required to enable key priorities across GB. This focuses on areas which aren't covered by our Pathways, such as major new industrial development, freeports and data centres.

What impact has this had?

1. We engaged over 400 organisations through a request for information, revealing projects not previously known to the networks. All of these projects will form the starting point for our Full RESP and the basis for our new in-development register.

2. We have developed a robust, automation-led approach in close collaboration with Ofgem and the Distribution Network Operators (DNOs), supported by both internal and external assurance, ensuring that the process delivers objective, consistent and repeatable outcomes to feed into the next electricity distribution price control, ED3.

3. Our work now positions a resulting Strategic Energy Need (SEN) of 18.5 GW to be considered for capacity that business-as-usual processes are unlikely to have catered for.

You will notice that our output has changed from strategic investment need (formerly SI Need) in our consultation, to SEN. This is because the tRESP will only identify where there is a strategic demand (the energy need), whilst the DNOs will remain responsible for undertaking network planning and developing their investment plans if they conclude that investment is required. We have categorised energy needs as either:

- Needs that have been assessed as strategic to the nation or region, and that we consider will be pertinent to future demand, although there is either uncertainty whether this will fall within the ED3 price control, or they already have sufficient certainty to be included in the tRESP Pathways.
- GSP areas to be considered for proactive investment; these are a smaller subset of the strategic needs, which we suggest should be considered for proactive investment ahead of need in the ED3 price control. GSP areas to be considered for proactive investment are underpinned by energy needs that are unlikely to be supported by existing business-as-usual network investment mechanisms, which require higher levels of certainty of need. This helps ensure the network is ready to support future economic growth and decarbonisation activities.
- Early stage or needs within the scope of transmission connections reform; these are needs that are at an earlier stage of development and do not yet require network investment but should be kept under review. This category may also include generation or storage above 200 kW

within Scotland, or above 5 MW within England and Wales which is already captured through connection reform.

The data captured within these categories forms the SEN Data Workbook, which is provided to the DNOs to inform ED3 business planning. The SEN Data workbook will be used as the starting point for creation of the In Development Register (IDR), used to inform NESO's next revision of SEN within our first Full RESP, which will commence following publication of tRESP. This ensures continuity and recognition of stakeholder input.

How have we approached delivery of our tRESP Strategic Energy Need output?

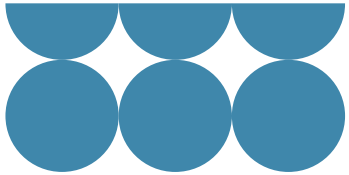
We iteratively delivered Strategic Energy Need throughout 2025 in order to reflect stakeholder feedback, as well as drive value in the areas most relevant to ED3.

The detailed scope of this output was approved by the GB Steering Committee in July 2025. This was published as part of our consultation in September 2025. As part of our final publication, we have updated some sections. The final methodology can be found here.[5] The purpose was not to list all known energy needs, nor to duplicate local or business-as-usual planning processes undertaken by DNOs. Our approach ensures outcomes reflect key priorities across Great Britain. This includes energy needs that have a credible basis for informing network investment. Notably, our approach removes energy needs that are already being catered for through alternative investment mechanisms, e.g. those which are already proceeding with accepted connection offers to a DNO network, or technologies in our tRESP Pathways.

As noted above, a key next step following the consultation was considering how we treated the submissions to our Request for Information, launched in Summer 2025. In total, we received 2,500 pieces of evidence from a wide range of stakeholders, including DNOs and Gas Distribution Networks (GDNs), local authorities and representative organisations. Evidence was also received from public bodies, such as NHS trusts and universities, industry and ports, developers, and community energy groups.

To identify GSP areas that should be considered for proactive investment we have used a fair, impartial and evidence-based approach, applied in the same way across every nation and region. NESO also conducted consistency analysis between RESP areas and considered this alongside the Context for each Nation and Region. This approach took into account feedback from Ofgem and DNOs. More information can be found in our methodology.

We recognise, that a Request for Information can have limitations. This area also featured in responses to our consultation. You can find out more on how we considered this in our Consultation Feedback Response report.[6] Namely that we are reliant on the submissions we receive, which are a point in time view, and may not fully represent all projects of relevance across GB. Similarly, the future energy network needs vary across the country and so some areas will require a greater level of investment than others



to accommodate local ambitions. As a result, not all submissions have been identified as requiring investment ahead of need. It has not been possible to consider all of these factors in detail.

Next steps

For ED3, tRESP Strategic Energy Need will serve as an input into DNO business plans for ED3. Ofgem will publish further details on how this will be done as part of its business plan guidance and DNOs will develop their plans, ahead of submission by the end of the year. This process is in addition to and does not replace the existing investment planning and connections processes which are already in place. It will be for DNOs to undertake due diligence on project energy requirements and timing as part of their planning. We are encouraging local stakeholders to continue to engage with their local DNO.

For full RESP, the tRESP approach will evolve significantly, particularly around key areas such as how we identify complex SEN, how we assess system value and uncertainty as well as the in-development register. tRESP has also confirmed the importance of local actor support to enable customers and stakeholders to actively engage in RESP. This is particularly relevant to those organisations that do not currently have capacity or expertise in energy planning. Our latest proposals for local actor support are set out in the Full RESP methodology.

Glossary

Term / Acronym	Definition / Full Form
AI	Artificial intelligence
CAP	Connections Action Plan
CHPs	Combined heat and power
CPA	Consistent Planning Assumptions
CSNP	Centralised Strategic Network Plan
DNO	*Distribution Network Operator - Any Electricity Distributor in whose electricity distribution licence the requirements of Section B of the standard conditions of that licence have effect (whether in whole or in part).*
DFES	Distribution future energy scenarios
ED2	Electricity Distribution Two – the current electricity distribution price control, running from April 2023 to March 2028
ED3	Electricity Distribution Three – the next electricity distribution price control, running from April 2028 to March 2033
Electric Engagement	One of the FES pathways to net zero
EVs	Electric vehicle - *vehicles wholly driven by an electric motor that is wholly powered through a battery and does not produce any tailpipe emissions*
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate
ENA	Energy Networks Association is a not-for-profit industry body representing the companies which operate the energy networks in the UK and Ireland.
FES	Future Energy Scenarios

GB	Great Britain
GDN	Gas Distribution Network
GSP	Grid Supply Point - interface between transmission and distribution electricity networks
Holistic Transition	One of the FES pathways to net zero
Hydrogen Evolution	One of the FES pathways to net zero
I&C	Industrial and Commercial *e.g. electricity demand*
kW	Kilowatt (unit of power)
LAEP	Local Area Energy Plans
LHEES	Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategies
LCT	Low Carbon Technology: *LCTs is the collective term for the following technologies*: *• Heat pumps at existing connections that do not lead to a new or modified connection* *• Electric vehicle (EV) chargers, both slow and fast charging, at existing connections that do not lead to a new or modified connection* *• Photovoltaics (PV) connected under Engineering Recommendation G98* *• Other renewable Distributed Generation (DG), excluding PV, connected under Engineering Recommendation G98* *• Renewable DG not connected under Engineering Recommendation G98*
REMA	Reform of Electricity Market Arrangements
RESP(s)	Regional energy strategic plan(s)
RESP role	NESO's regional energy strategic planning role (as defined by the Ofgem RESP Policy Framework)
RESP team	NESO's regional energy strategic planning team in each nation and region

RFI	Request for information
SI Need	Strategic Investment Need
SSEP	Strategic Spatial Energy Plan
tRESP	Transitional Regional Energy Strategic Plan
TW or TWh	Terawatt (unit of power) or terawatt hours (unit of energy)