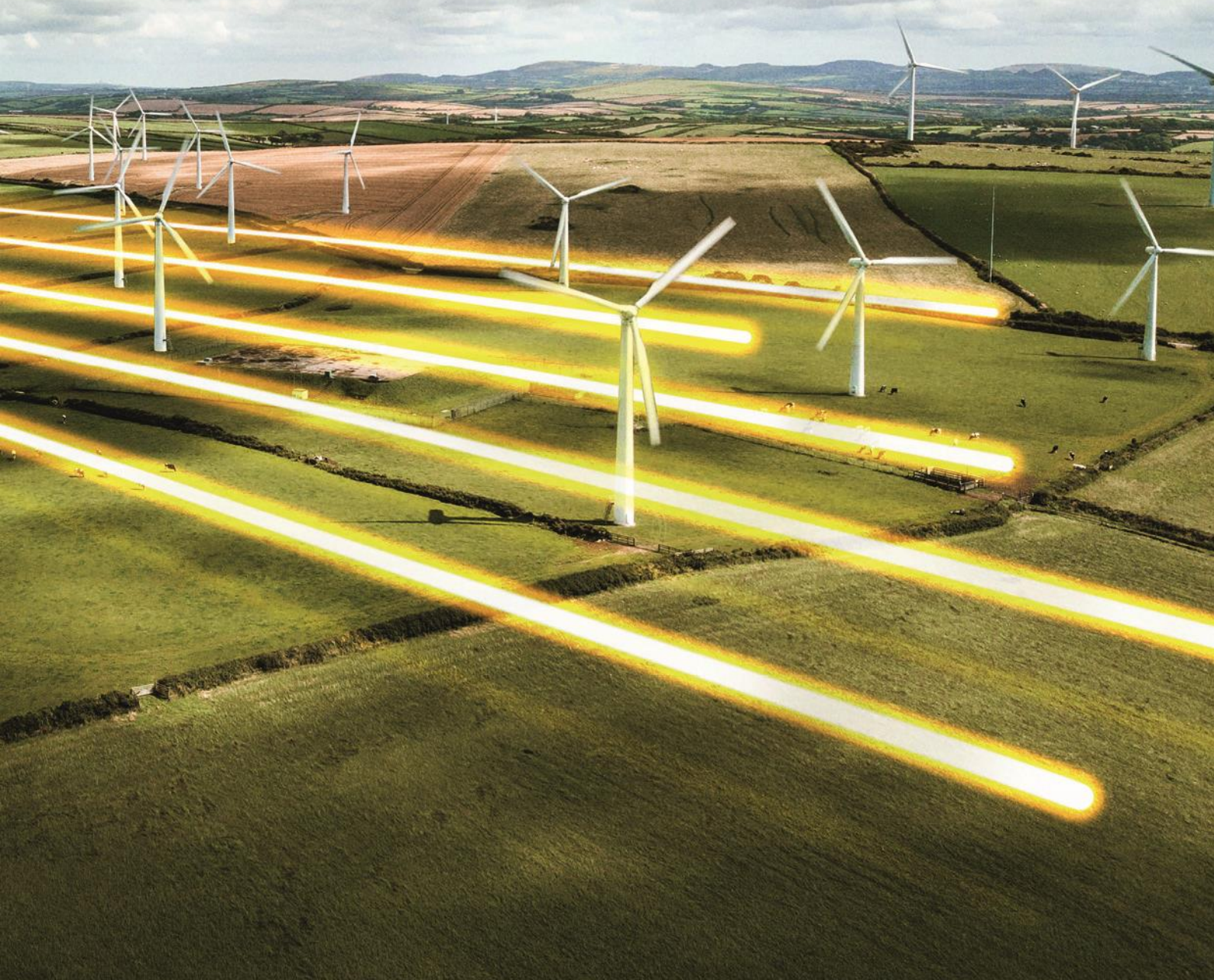


Five-Year View of TNUoS Tariffs for 2025/26 to 2029/30

Electricity System Operator

April 2024



Contents

Executive summary5

Charging Methodology Changes7

Generation tariffs9

1. Generation tariffs summary10

2. Generation wider tariffs.....10

3. Changes to wider tariffs over the five-year period15

Onshore local tariffs for generation22

4. Onshore local substation tariffs22

5. Onshore local circuit tariffs22

Offshore local tariffs for generation25

6. Offshore local generation tariffs25

Demand Tariffs26

7. Demand tariffs summary27

8. Demand Residual Tariffs27

9. Half-Hourly demand tariffs28

10. Embedded Export Tariffs (EET)31

11. Non-Half-Hourly demand tariffs32

Overview of data inputs35

12. Inputs affecting the locational element of tariffs36

13. Adjustments for interconnectors36

14. Expansion Constant.....37

15. Locational onshore security factor37

16. Onshore substation tariffs37

17. Offshore local tariffs38

18. Allowed revenues38

19. Generation / Demand (G/D) Split39

20. Charging bases for 2025/26 to 2029/3042

21. Annual Load Factors.....43

22. Generation adjustment and demand residual.....43

Sensitivity Analysis45

23. Impact of additional revenue on TDR47

24. Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant48

25. Impact of an additional TRN4 transmission site in 2025/26 on tariffs for each forecast year.53

Tools and supporting information55

Appendix A: Background to TNUoS charging57

Appendix B: Proposed changes to the charging methodology63

Appendix C: Breakdown of locational HH and EE tariffs66

Appendix D: Annual Load Factors70

Appendix E: Contracted generation.....72

Appendix F: Transmission company revenues74

Appendix G: Generation zones map81

Appendix H: Demand zones map83

Appendix I: Changes to TNUoS parameters85

Document Revision History87

List of Tables and Figures

Table 1 Changes to Average Generation Tariffs 10

Table 2 Generation wider tariffs in 2025/26..... 11

Table 3 Generation wider tariffs in 2026/27..... 12

Table 4 Generation wider tariffs in 2027/28..... 13

Table 5 Generation wider tariffs in 2028/29..... 14

Table 6 Generation wider tariffs in 2029/30..... 15

Table 7 Comparison of Conventional Carbon (40%) tariffs..... 16

Table 8 Comparison of Conventional Low Carbon (75%) tariffs 18

Table 9 Comparison of Intermittent (45%) tariffs..... 20

Table 10 Local substation tariffs 22

Table 11 Onshore local circuit tariffs 23

Table 12 Circuits subject to one-off charges 24

Table 13 Offshore local tariffs 2025/26..... 25

Table 14 Summary of Demand Tariffs..... 27

Table 15 Non-Locational Demand Residual Banded Charges..... 28

Table 16 Half-Hourly Demand Tariffs 29

Table 17 Half-Hourly Demand tariffs for Transmission Connected users with multiple DNO's 30

Table 18 Embedded Export Tariffs..... 31

Table 19 Changes to Non-Half-Hourly demand tariffs 33

Table 20 Contracted, Modelled & Chargeable TEC 36

Table 21 Interconnectors 37

Table 22 Expansion Constant for 2025/26 to 2029/30 37

Table 23 Allowed revenues 38

Table 24 Generation and demand revenue proportions..... 39

Table 25 Generation revenue error margin calculation 40

Table 26 Onshore local circuit tariff elements associated with pre-existing assets 41

Table 27 Onshore local substation tariffs associated with pre-existing assets 42

Table 28 Charging bases..... 43

Table 29 Residual & Adjustment components calculation 44

Table 30 Summary of in-flight CUSC modification proposals 64

Table 31 Location elements of the HH demand tariff for 2025/26..... 67

Table 32 Location elements of the HH demand tariff for 2026/27 68

Table 33 Location elements of the HH demand tariff for 2027/28..... 68

Table 34 Location elements of the HH demand tariff for 2028/29..... 69

Table 35 Location elements of the HH demand tariff for 2029/30 69

Table 36 Generic ALFs..... 71

Table 37 Contracted TEC by generation zone 73

Table 38 ESO revenue breakdown 76

Table 39 NGET revenue breakdown 77

Table 40 SPT revenue breakdown 78

Table 41 SHETL revenue breakdown 79

Table 42 Offshore revenues 80

Table S1 Impact of additional revenue on TDR 47

Table S2 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on Generation Wider Tariffs in 2025/26 49

Table S3 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on HH Demand Tariffs in 2025/26..... 50

Table S4 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on NHH Demand Tariffs in 2025/26 51

Table S5 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on Embedded Export Tariffs in 2025/26..... 52

Table S6 Impact of additional T-connected site 53

Figure 1 Example Wider tariffs for a Conventional Carbon generator with an ALF of 40% 17

Figure 2 Example Wider tariffs for a Conventional Low Carbon generator with an ALF of 75% 19

Figure 3 Example Wider tariffs for an Intermittent generator with an ALF of 45% 21

Figure 4 Changes to Locational HH Demand tariffs 29

Figure 5 Embedded export tariffs changes..... 32

Figure 6 Non-Half-Hourly demand tariffs changes 33

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 2025/26 - 2029/30.

Under the National Grid Electricity System Operator (ESO) licence condition C4 and Connection and Use of System Code (CUSC) paragraph 14.29, we publish a five-year view of future Transmission Network Use of System (TNUoS) tariffs annually on our website¹.

This report provides the forecast for the period of 2025/26 to 2029/30 and also includes the initial quarterly forecast of TNUoS tariffs for 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.

Total revenues to be recovered

The total TNUoS revenue is forecast at £5.28bn for FY2025/26, (an increase of £1.09bn from 2024/25 final tariffs). This is set to increase to £6.18bn in 2029/30, based on TOs latest data. OFTO revenue is forecast to increase steadily across the next five years whilst onshore TOs revenues also increase (by a comparatively much smaller amount) under their RIIO-2 business plan. The 2025/26 revenue forecast will be updated through the year and finalised by January Final Tariffs, based on onshore and offshore TOs' submissions and other relevant information.

Generation tariffs

The total revenue to be recovered from generators is forecast to be £1.13bn for 2025/26 (an increase of £71m since the 2024/25 Final Tariffs). It is forecast to grow to £1.44bn by 2029/30, mainly

driven by the increase in revenue from offshore local tariffs.

The generation charging base for 2025/26 has been forecast to be to 83GW based on our best view, an increase of 0.2GW from 2024/25. This view will be further refined throughout the year. The charging base is forecast to reach 119GW by 2029/30.

The average generation tariff for 2025/26 is £13.58/kW, an increase of £0.82/kW from the 2024/25 Final tariffs. It is expected to fluctuate with a high in 2025/26 and a low of £11.95/kW in 2028/29. The fluctuation in the average tariff is due to the change in the overall revenue to be recovered year on year vs the proportional year on year increase in the generation charging base – in 28/29 we see that the generation charging base rises at a faster rate than the generation revenue, causing a reduction in the average tariff.

Demand tariffs

Demand revenue for FY25/26 is forecast to be £4.15bn, an increase of £1.02bn from FY24/25. This has been driven by the increase of total TNUoS revenue. From FY25/26 the demand revenue is forecast to increase year-on-year to £4.74bn by FY29/30 in-line with the increase in total revenue.

The impact on the end consumer is forecast to be £52.21 for FY25/26, an increase of £12.42 from the 2024/25 Final tariffs forecast. This is due to the increase in the demand revenue, driven by an overall increase in TNUoS revenue. The consumer bill impact for 25/26 represents 5.93% of the average annual electricity consumer bill, an increase of 1.8% since 24/25 Final Tariffs.

¹ <https://www.nationalgrideso.com/industry-information/charging/transmission-network-use-system-tnuos-charges>

In 2025/26 it is forecast that £21.2m would be payable to embedded generators (<100MW) through the Embedded Export Tariff (EET), an increase of £2m since 2024/25 charging year. This is due to an increase in the forecast charging base for Embedded Export and an increase in the average locational tariffs. The EET fluctuates year-on-year reaching £28.9m in 2029/30. The average EET is forecast at £2.84/kW, which is an increase of £0.21/kW since 2024/25 charging year. The average EET fluctuates year on year in-line with the change in Embedded Export volumes reaching £3.55/kW in 2029/30.

The average gross HH demand tariff for 2025/26 is to be £7.77/kW, an increase of £1.26/kW and will fluctuate year-on-year thereafter reaching £9.48/kW in 2029/30. The average NHH demand tariff is forecast to be 0.37p/kWh in 2025/26, an increase of 0.06p/kWh since 2024/25 charging year and is set to fluctuate year-on-year reaching 0.48p/kWh by 2029/30.

Next TNUoS tariff publication

The timetable of TNUoS tariffs forecasts for 2025/26 is available on our website².

Our next TNUoS tariff publication will be the quarterly updated forecast of 2025/26 tariffs, which will be published in July 2024.

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.

Our contact details:

Email:
TNUoS.queries@nationalgrideso.com

² <https://www.nationalgrideso.com/document/301571/download>



Charging Methodology Changes

This Report

This report contains the five-year view on TNUoS tariffs for the charging years 2025/26 – 2029/30, and the initial quarterly forecast of TNUoS for the charging year 2025/26.

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 either the indicative or final tariffs we will publish at later dates.

We understand that the TNUoS and other charging methodologies are expected to change substantially over the next few years. Because of this, we have prepared this forecast using our best view of charging parameters, the latest available information and modification workgroup progress. Additionally, whenever we can, we have provided a series of sensitivity scenarios to help customers to understand the potential implications of changes to a number of variables that impact the charging methodology.

This section summarises any key changes to the methodology.

Charging methodology changes

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 letter³ outlining their latest thinking on the scope of the work to be undertaken by a Task Force and asked the Electricity System Operator 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.

Any CUSC changes recommended by the Task Forces, will need to go through the usual CUSC modification process; proposed changes will be considered in future forecast publications once draft conclusions and/or sufficient information is available to quantify any potential changes and their expected implementation timelines.

In April 2023, Ofgem published an open letter providing an update on the prioritisation of activities on electricity network charging and connections⁴. In this open letter, Ofgem confirmed that the TNUoS Taskforce will continue to focus on addressing concerns regarding the stability and predictability of TNUoS charges, while longer-term reform (late 2020s into 2030s) is led by their Strategic Transmission Charging Reform programme, exploring the role of TNUoS in the context of different options for wholesale market design under consideration by REMA (review of electricity market arrangements).

Price Control Impact on Charging Parameters

In accordance with the CUSC, at the start of each price control, various elements of the TNUoS charging methodology must be revised and updated. This forecast covers the final year of RIIO-2 and the first four years of the following price control, which will commence in 2026-27. Input data for the recalculation of parameters is required from a number of sources, including the TO's and the Ofgem price control determinations, and will become available at different stages over the course of 2025-26. In this report, our assumptions are in line with the current RIIO-2 parameters, with inflation applied where applicable.

³ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/tnuos-task-forces>

⁴ <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/open-letter-regarding-prioritisation-electricity-network-charging-and-connections-activity>



Generation tariffs

Wider tariffs, onshore local circuit and substation tariffs, and offshore local circuit tariffs

1. Generation tariffs summary

This section summarises our view of generation tariffs from 2025/26 to 2029/30 and how these tariffs were calculated.

Table 1 Changes to Average Generation Tariffs

Generation Tariffs (£/kW)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Adjustment Tariff	- 1.529118	- 1.825822	- 2.611469	- 2.276295	- 2.997585	- 4.378946
Average Generation Tariff*	12.755275	13.576645	12.392909	12.571598	11.954420	12.087481

*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 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. The implementation of CMP317/327, followed by the implementation of CMP391, means that charges for the “Connection Exclusion” (i.e. assets built for generation connection) are not included in the €2.50/MWh cap. In addition, TNUoS local charges associated with pre-existing assets are included in the €2.50/MWh cap.

Over the next five years, it is expected that the average generation tariff will fluctuate, with a high of £13.58/kW in 2025/26 and a low of £11.95/kW in 2028/29. This change is driven by the quantity of overall revenue that is to be recovered by generation compared to the quantity of chargeable TEC. The adjustment tariff fluctuates a little but is largely expected to decrease year-on-year, increasing in magnitude, to become more negative; changing from -£1.826/kW in 2025/26 to -£4.379/kW in 2029/30. 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.

2. Generation wider tariffs

The following section summarises the five-year view of wider generation tariffs from 2025/26 to 2029/30. 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, two of the components (Year Round Shared Element and Year Round Not Shared Element) are multiplied by the generator’s specific Annual Load Factor (ALF). The ALF is 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 the generic ALFs if not.

Table 2 Generation wider tariffs in 2025/26

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	2.886183	24.098107	18.297187	- 1.825822	18.018479	37.431128	27.315513
2	East Aberdeenshire	3.409808	13.959538	18.297187	- 1.825822	14.486676	30.350827	22.753157
3	Western Highlands	3.062671	21.893176	17.194122	- 1.825822	16.871768	34.850853	25.220229
4	Skye and Lochalsh	- 2.298909	21.893176	18.970947	- 1.825822	12.220918	31.266098	26.997054
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	3.550911	17.024494	14.012799	- 1.825822	14.140006	28.506259	19.847999
6	Central Grampian	3.629184	17.447343	14.488239	- 1.825822	14.577595	29.377108	20.513721
7	Argyll	1.918301	15.160989	21.062019	- 1.825822	14.581682	32.525240	26.058642
8	The Trossachs	3.121054	15.160989	11.875510	- 1.825822	12.109832	24.541484	16.872133
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	2.263388	14.839326	11.665368	- 1.825822	11.039444	23.232429	16.517243
10	South West Scotlands	1.421883	14.182942	11.364027	- 1.825822	9.814849	21.597295	15.920529
11	Lothian and Borders	3.247863	14.182942	5.787070	- 1.825822	9.410046	17.846318	10.343572
12	Solway and Cheviot	0.754543	9.464908	6.821293	- 1.825822	5.443201	12.848695	9.254680
13	North East England	3.633898	7.008025	4.338997	- 1.825822	6.346885	11.403092	5.666786
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	0.555542	7.008025	1.469771	- 1.825822	2.120838	5.455510	2.797560
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	4.235012	2.852157	0.326714	- 1.825822	3.680738	4.875022	- 0.215637
16	North Midlands and North Wales	2.717220	1.222774	-	- 1.825822	1.380508	1.808479	- 1.275574
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	2.672226	0.455086	-	- 1.825822	1.028438	1.187719	- 1.621033
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	1.026442	1.303341	-	- 1.825822	0.278044	0.178126	- 1.239319
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	5.166624	0.660475	-	- 1.825822	3.604992	3.836158	- 1.528608
20	Pembrokeshire	9.413856	- 8.479323	-	- 1.825822	4.196305	1.228542	- 5.641517
21	South Wales & Gloucester	5.513650	- 8.253182	-	- 1.825822	0.386555	- 2.502059	- 5.539754
22	Cotswold	3.114923	2.942068	- 10.695343	- 1.825822	1.812209	- 7.199691	- 11.197234
23	Central London	- 2.719243	2.942068	- 3.373883	- 1.825822	4.717791	- 5.712397	- 3.875774
24	Essex and Kent	- 2.747894	2.942068	-	- 1.825822	3.396889	- 2.367165	- 0.501891
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	- 0.123273	- 3.959465	-	- 1.825822	3.532881	- 4.918694	- 3.607581
26	Somerset and Wessex	- 2.867114	- 5.229790	-	- 1.825822	6.784852	- 8.615279	- 4.179228
27	West Devon and Cornwall	- 1.680146	- 12.129115	-	- 1.825822	8.357614	- 12.602804	- 7.283924

Table 3 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 (£/kW)	Conventional Low Carbon 75% Load Factor (£/kW)	Intermittent 45% Load Factor (£/kW)
1	North Scotland	2.234512	21.936661	19.994369	- 2.611469	16.395455	36.069908	27.254397
2	East Aberdeenshire	3.877520	13.138436	19.994369	- 2.611469	14.519173	31.114247	23.295196
3	Western Highlands	2.447014	20.711342	19.143339	- 2.611469	15.777417	34.512391	25.851974
4	Skye and Lochalsh	2.373868	20.711342	28.425070	- 2.611469	19.416964	43.720976	35.133705
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	4.741352	16.658467	15.702810	- 2.611469	15.074394	30.326543	20.587651
6	Central Grampian	3.970372	16.477469	15.468240	- 2.611469	14.137187	29.185245	20.271632
7	Argyll	1.510376	14.580140	24.518808	- 2.611469	14.538486	34.352820	28.468402
8	The Trossachs	2.925317	14.580140	12.977230	- 2.611469	11.336796	24.226183	16.926824
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	2.038278	14.584082	12.980480	- 2.611469	10.452634	23.345351	16.931848
10	South West Scotlands	0.896212	14.032245	12.642999	- 2.611469	8.954841	21.451926	16.346040
11	Lothian and Borders	3.500671	14.032245	7.414309	- 2.611469	9.467824	18.827695	11.117350
12	Solway and Cheviot	1.197377	10.028135	8.148935	- 2.611469	5.856736	14.255944	10.050127
13	North East England	3.826843	7.146517	4.594915	- 2.611469	5.911947	11.170177	5.199379
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	0.830930	7.146517	2.143403	- 2.611469	1.935429	5.722752	2.747867
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	4.406443	3.297267	0.252731	- 2.611469	3.214973	4.520655	0.874968
16	North Midlands and North Wales	2.767136	2.096541	- 0.017818	- 2.611469	0.987156	1.710255	1.685844
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	3.345387	- 0.167631	- 0.017818	- 2.611469	0.659738	0.590377	2.704721
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	0.600731	0.775948	- 0.017818	- 2.611469	1.707486	1.446595	2.280110
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	3.525505	3.132117	- 0.017818	- 2.611469	2.159756	3.245306	1.219834
20	Pembrokeshire	9.783943	- 7.248085	-	- 2.611469	4.273240	1.736410	5.873107
21	South Wales & Gloucester	6.146328	- 7.803283	-	- 2.611469	0.413546	2.317603	6.122946
22	Cotswold	3.560206	1.709789	- 9.242239	- 2.611469	2.064243	7.011160	11.084303
23	Central London	- 4.411306	1.709789	- 3.134583	- 2.611469	7.592693	8.875016	4.976647
24	Essex and Kent	- 2.566339	1.709789	-	- 2.611469	4.493892	3.895466	1.842064
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	- 0.189848	- 4.427355	-	- 2.611469	4.572259	6.121833	4.603779
26	Somerset and Wessex	- 3.059742	- 6.065860	-	- 2.611469	8.097555	10.220606	5.341106
27	West Devon and Cornwall	- 1.467283	- 12.518148	-	- 2.611469	9.086011	13.467363	8.244636

Table 4 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	2.552278	25.127764	20.323938	- 2.276295	18.456664	39.445744	29.355137
2	East Aberdeenshire	3.983767	13.939198	20.323938	- 2.276295	15.412726	32.485809	24.320282
3	Western Highlands	3.016121	22.291737	17.679014	- 2.276295	16.728126	35.137643	25.434001
4	Skye and Lochalsh	2.993695	22.291737	27.167207	- 2.276295	20.500978	44.603410	34.922194
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	5.139619	18.884544	13.975459	- 2.276295	16.007325	31.002191	20.197209
6	Central Grampian	4.567234	18.824068	13.882687	- 2.276295	15.373641	30.291677	20.077223
7	Argyll	2.204414	17.085081	19.803148	- 2.276295	14.683411	32.545078	25.215139
8	The Trossachs	3.594145	17.085081	11.185578	- 2.276295	12.626114	25.317239	16.597569
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	2.090964	16.884586	10.996442	- 2.276295	10.967080	23.474551	16.318211
10	South West Scotlands	1.907718	16.605905	10.795508	- 2.276295	10.591988	22.881360	15.991870
11	Lothian and Borders	1.889792	16.605905	4.655052	- 2.276295	8.117880	16.722978	9.851414
12	Solway and Cheviot	1.206935	11.847329	6.823509	- 2.276295	6.398975	14.639646	9.878512
13	North East England	3.221364	7.907496	3.161877	- 2.276295	5.372818	10.037568	4.443955
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	0.511927	7.907496	1.013090	- 2.276295	1.803866	5.179344	2.295168
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	4.000319	3.232664	0.150279	- 2.276295	3.077201	4.298801	- 0.671317
16	North Midlands and North Wales	2.451529	1.892508	-	- 2.276295	0.932237	1.594615	- 1.424666
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	3.063636	- 0.488887	-	- 2.276295	0.591786	0.420676	- 2.496294
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	0.323187	0.422909	-	- 2.276295	- 1.783944	- 1.635926	- 2.085986
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	3.418552	3.071357	-	- 2.276295	2.370800	3.445775	- 0.894184
20	Pembrokeshire	10.117690	- 7.879507	-	- 2.276295	4.689592	1.931765	- 5.822073
21	South Wales & Gloucester	6.363978	- 7.630282	-	- 2.276295	1.035570	- 1.635029	- 5.709922
22	Cotswold	4.555295	1.955471	- 8.192427	- 2.276295	- 0.215782	- 4.446824	- 9.588760
23	Central London	- 4.765200	1.955471	- 3.664581	- 2.276295	- 7.725139	- 9.239473	- 5.060914
24	Essex and Kent	- 2.840851	1.955471	-	- 2.276295	- 4.334958	- 3.650543	- 1.396333
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	- 0.514715	- 4.137353	-	- 2.276295	- 4.445951	- 5.894025	- 4.138104
26	Somerset and Wessex	1.638879	- 4.002456	-	- 2.276295	- 2.238398	- 3.639258	- 4.077400
27	West Devon and Cornwall	2.841660	- 7.634701	-	- 2.276295	- 2.488515	- 5.160661	- 5.711910

Table 5 Generation wider tariffs in 2028/29

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	1.554953	29.519303	27.849539	- 2.997585	21.504905	48.546384	38.135640
2	East Aberdeenshire	3.313654	7.295128	27.849539	- 2.997585	14.373936	33.636954	28.134762
3	Western Highlands	1.814762	22.038062	19.509435	- 2.997585	15.436176	34.855159	26.428978
4	Skye and Lochalsh	1.803591	22.038062	29.043396	- 2.997585	19.238589	44.377949	35.962939
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	4.156255	18.754106	15.254923	- 2.997585	14.762282	30.479173	20.696686
6	Central Grampian	3.608724	18.677167	15.119101	- 2.997585	14.129646	29.738115	20.526241
7	Argyll	1.448787	17.045052	19.828423	- 2.997585	13.200592	31.063414	24.501111
8	The Trossachs	2.648511	17.045052	12.210346	- 2.997585	11.353085	24.645061	16.883034
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	1.245458	16.037252	11.094894	- 2.997585	9.100731	21.370706	15.314072
10	South West Scotlands	1.073877	16.685399	11.604979	- 2.997585	9.392443	22.195320	16.115824
11	Lothian and Borders	1.086695	16.685399	5.619066	- 2.997585	7.010896	16.222225	10.129911
12	Solway and Cheviot	0.400353	12.252741	7.420872	- 2.997585	5.272213	14.013196	9.937020
13	North East England	2.368907	8.414946	3.445948	- 2.997585	4.115680	9.128480	4.235089
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	- 0.293260	8.414946	1.227625	- 2.997585	0.566183	4.247990	2.016766
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	3.157698	3.877059	0.182170	- 2.997585	1.783805	3.250077	- 1.070738
16	North Midlands and North Wales	1.356436	2.568040	-	- 2.997585	- 0.613933	0.284881	- 1.841967
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	2.501383	- 0.238931	-	- 2.997585	- 0.591774	- 0.675400	- 3.105104
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	0.421768	0.373208	-	- 2.997585	- 2.426534	- 2.295911	- 2.829641
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	2.624837	3.773285	-	- 2.997585	1.136566	2.457216	- 1.299607
20	Pembrokeshire	10.191864	- 7.779801	-	- 2.997585	4.082359	1.359428	- 6.498495
21	South Wales & Gloucester	6.711930	- 7.300407	-	- 2.997585	0.794182	- 1.760960	- 6.282768
22	Cotswold	4.572281	0.797062	- 6.952882	- 2.997585	- 0.887632	- 4.780390	- 9.591789
23	Central London	- 1.789579	0.797062	- 3.870615	- 2.997585	- 6.016585	- 8.059983	- 6.509522
24	Essex and Kent	- 1.215170	0.797062	-	- 2.997585	- 3.893930	- 3.614959	- 2.638907
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	- 0.551335	- 4.327461	-	- 2.997585	- 5.279904	- 6.794516	- 4.944942
26	Somerset and Wessex	3.110101	- 3.560044	-	- 2.997585	- 1.311502	- 2.557517	- 4.599605
27	West Devon and Cornwall	3.487359	- 7.232414	-	- 2.997585	- 2.403192	- 4.934537	- 6.252171

Table 6 Generation wider tariffs in 2029/30

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	2.704088	39.463592	34.670938	- 4.378946	27.978954	62.593774	48.050608
2	East Aberdeenshire	3.145057	18.335945	34.670938	- 4.378946	19.968864	47.189008	38.543167
3	Western Highlands	3.174146	31.783283	25.675023	- 4.378946	21.778522	48.307685	35.598554
4	Skye and Lochalsh	3.095673	31.783283	34.574101	- 4.378946	25.259681	57.128290	44.497632
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	3.756904	27.316862	21.691426	- 4.378946	18.981273	41.557031	29.605068
6	Central Grampian	4.762040	26.540473	20.757274	- 4.378946	19.302193	41.045723	28.321541
7	Argyll	3.113014	24.123403	26.030377	- 4.378946	18.795580	42.856997	32.506962
8	The Trossachs	3.576953	24.123403	17.819707	- 4.378946	15.975251	35.110266	24.296292
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	2.029380	23.516178	17.307168	- 4.378946	13.979772	32.594736	23.510502
10	South West Scotlands	1.772587	22.281069	16.651139	- 4.378946	12.966524	30.755582	22.298674
11	Lothian and Borders	1.903839	22.281069	11.820460	- 4.378946	11.165505	26.056155	17.467995
12	Solway and Cheviot	0.995738	15.858384	11.140306	- 4.378946	7.416268	19.650886	13.897633
13	North East England	2.647564	7.860960	3.734669	- 4.378946	2.906870	7.899007	2.893155
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	0.264728	7.860960	3.773357	- 4.378946	0.539509	5.554859	2.931843
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	3.620191	2.499666	0.127485	- 4.378946	0.292105	1.243480	- 3.126611
16	North Midlands and North Wales	1.583679	1.841800	-	- 4.378946	- 2.058547	- 1.413917	- 3.550136
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	3.077268	- 1.934335	-	- 4.378946	- 2.075412	- 2.752429	- 5.249397
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	0.454556	- 0.958788	-	- 4.378946	- 4.307905	- 4.643481	- 4.810401
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	2.316916	2.746105	-	- 4.378946	- 0.963588	- 0.002451	- 3.143199
20	Pembrokeshire	10.445186	- 9.685312	-	- 4.378946	- 2.192115	- 1.197744	- 8.737336
21	South Wales & Gloucester	6.569170	- 9.475405	-	- 4.378946	- 1.599938	- 4.916330	- 8.642878
22	Cotswold	4.532228	- 0.082885	- 7.582797	- 4.378946	- 2.912991	- 7.491679	- 11.999041
23	Central London	- 4.458840	- 0.082885	- 3.575907	- 4.378946	- 10.301303	- 12.475857	- 7.992151
24	Essex and Kent	- 2.291542	- 0.082885	-	- 4.378946	- 6.703642	- 6.732652	- 4.416244
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	- 0.288259	- 6.362016	-	- 4.378946	- 7.212011	- 9.438717	- 7.241853
26	Somerset and Wessex	2.709881	- 5.890870	-	- 4.378946	- 4.025413	- 6.087218	- 7.029838
27	West Devon and Cornwall	3.375408	- 9.596889	-	- 4.378946	- 4.842294	- 8.201205	- 8.697546

3. Changes to wider tariffs over the five-year period

The following section provides details of the wider generation tariffs for 2025/26 to 2029/30 and explains how these could change over the next five years. We have compared the example tariffs based on a Conventional Carbon generator with an ALF of 40%, a Conventional Low Carbon generator with an ALF of 75%, and an Intermittent generator 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	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
1	North Scotland	16.985405	18.018479	16.395455	18.456664	21.504905	27.978954
2	East Aberdeenshire	14.616098	14.486676	14.519173	15.412726	14.373936	19.968864
3	Western Highlands	17.054017	16.871768	15.777417	16.728126	15.436176	21.778522
4	Skye and Lochalsh	12.551635	12.220918	19.416964	20.500978	19.238589	25.259681
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	16.263064	14.140006	15.074394	16.007325	14.762282	18.981273
6	Central Grampian	15.565175	14.577595	14.137187	15.373641	14.129646	19.302193
7	Argyll	15.446742	14.581682	14.538486	14.683411	13.200592	18.795580
8	The Trossachs	12.804043	12.109832	11.336796	12.626114	11.353085	15.975251
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	11.132224	11.039444	10.452634	10.967080	9.100731	13.979772
10	South West Scotlands	11.077427	9.814849	8.954841	10.591988	9.392443	12.966524
11	Lothian and Borders	8.345877	9.410046	9.467824	8.117880	7.010896	11.165505
12	Solway and Cheviot	6.226378	5.443201	5.856736	6.398975	5.272213	7.416268
13	North East England	5.763646	6.346885	5.911947	5.372818	4.115680	2.906870
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	2.711499	2.120838	1.935429	1.803866	0.566183	0.539509
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	3.619277	3.680738	3.214973	3.077201	1.783805	0.292105
16	North Midlands and North Wales	1.654388	1.380508	0.987156	0.932237	- 0.613933	- 2.058547
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	0.720165	1.028438	0.659738	0.591786	- 0.591774	- 2.075412
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	1.445546	- 0.278044	- 1.707486	- 1.783944	- 2.426534	- 4.307905
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	3.478137	3.604992	2.159756	2.370800	1.136566	- 0.963588
20	Pembrokeshire	3.393402	4.196305	4.273240	4.689592	4.082359	2.192115
21	South Wales & Gloucester	- 0.994355	0.386555	0.413546	1.035570	0.794182	- 1.599938
22	Cotswold	- 0.741605	- 1.812209	- 2.064243	- 0.215782	- 0.887632	- 2.912991
23	Central London	- 4.641461	- 4.717791	- 7.592693	- 7.725139	- 6.016585	- 10.301303
24	Essex and Kent	- 2.967678	- 3.396889	- 4.493892	- 4.334958	- 3.893930	- 6.703642
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	- 3.114171	- 3.532881	- 4.572259	- 4.445951	- 5.279904	- 7.212011
26	Somerset and Wessex	- 4.533328	- 6.784852	- 8.097555	- 2.238398	- 1.311502	- 4.025413
27	West Devon and Cornwall	- 5.870278	- 8.357614	- 9.086011	- 2.488515	- 2.403192	- 4.842294

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

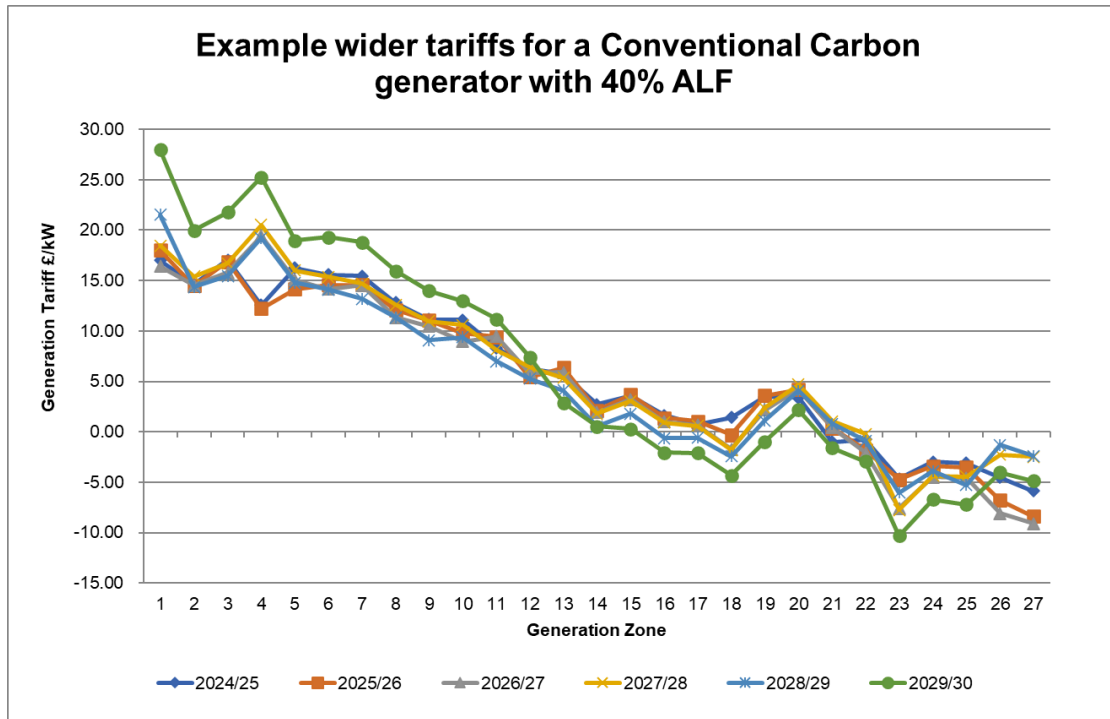


Table 8 Comparison of Conventional Low Carbon (75%) tariffs

Zone	Zone Name	Example Wider Generation Tariffs (£/kW) Conventional Low Carbon 75%					
		2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
1	North Scotland	35.126161	37.431128	36.069908	39.445744	48.546384	62.593774
2	East Aberdeenshire	29.687785	30.350827	31.114247	32.485809	33.636954	47.189008
3	Western Highlands	35.006690	34.850853	34.512391	35.137643	34.855159	48.307685
4	Skye and Lochalsh	31.580456	31.266098	43.720976	44.603410	44.377949	57.128290
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	30.234933	28.506259	30.326543	31.002191	30.479173	41.557031
6	Central Grampian	29.800752	29.377108	29.185245	30.291677	29.738115	41.045723
7	Argyll	32.648944	32.525240	34.352820	32.545078	31.063414	42.856997
8	The Trossachs	24.862381	24.541484	24.226183	25.317239	24.645061	35.110266
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	22.956992	23.232429	23.345351	23.474551	21.370706	32.594736
10	South West Scotlands	22.584241	21.597295	21.451926	22.881360	22.195320	30.755582
11	Lothian and Borders	16.205029	17.846318	18.827695	16.722978	16.222225	26.056155
12	Solway and Cheviot	13.232082	12.848695	14.255944	14.639646	14.013196	19.650886
13	North East England	10.203097	11.403092	11.170177	10.037568	9.128480	7.899007
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	5.669465	5.455510	5.722752	5.179344	4.247990	5.554859
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	4.538015	4.875022	4.520655	4.298801	3.250077	1.243480
16	North Midlands and North Wales	1.818427	1.808479	1.710255	1.594615	0.284881	- 1.413917
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	1.582616	1.187719	0.590377	0.420676	- 0.675400	- 2.752429
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	2.917987	0.178126	- 1.446595	- 1.635926	- 2.295911	- 4.643481
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	3.693064	3.836158	3.245306	3.445775	2.457216	- 0.002451
20	Pembrokeshire	0.485588	1.228542	1.736410	1.931765	1.359428	- 1.197744
21	South Wales & Gloucester	- 3.978759	- 2.502059	- 2.317603	- 1.635029	- 1.760960	- 4.916330
22	Cotswold	- 5.821427	- 7.199691	- 7.011160	- 4.446824	- 4.780390	- 7.491679
23	Central London	- 5.274105	- 5.712397	- 8.875016	- 9.239473	- 8.059983	- 12.475857
24	Essex and Kent	- 1.471165	- 2.367165	- 3.895466	- 3.650543	- 3.614959	- 6.732652
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	- 3.885361	- 4.918694	- 6.121833	- 5.894025	- 6.794516	- 9.438717
26	Somerset and Wessex	- 6.185442	- 8.615279	- 10.220606	- 3.639258	- 2.557517	- 6.087218
27	West Devon and Cornwall	- 9.293050	- 12.602804	- 13.467363	- 5.160661	- 4.934537	- 8.201205

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

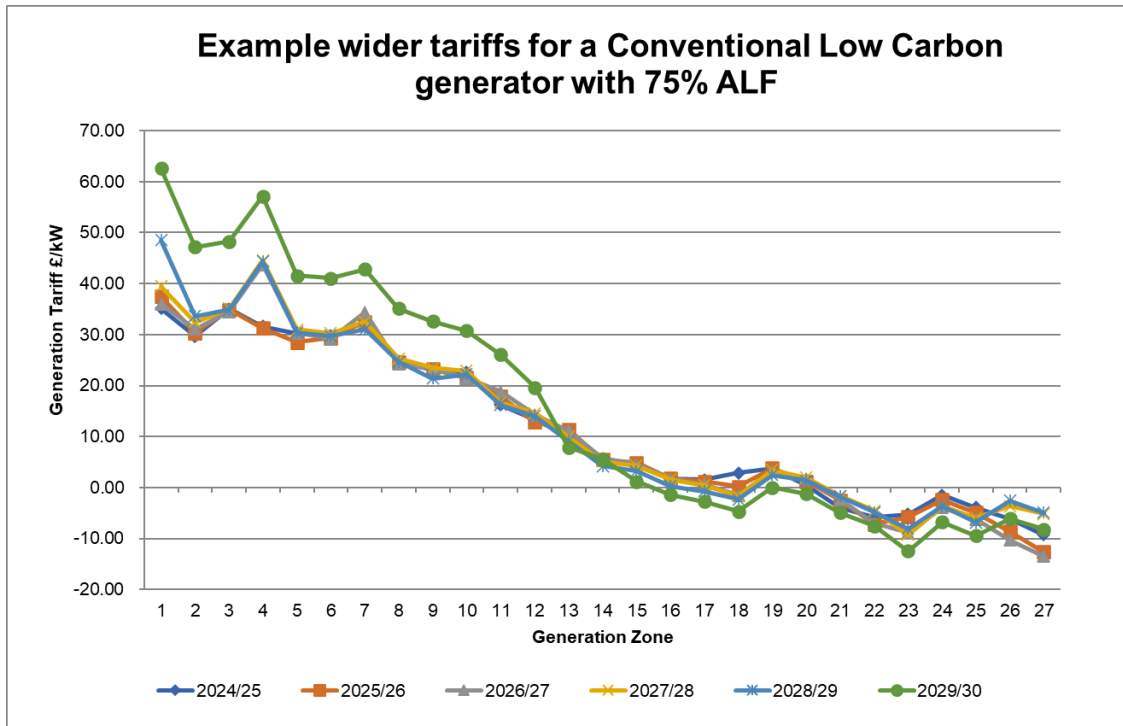
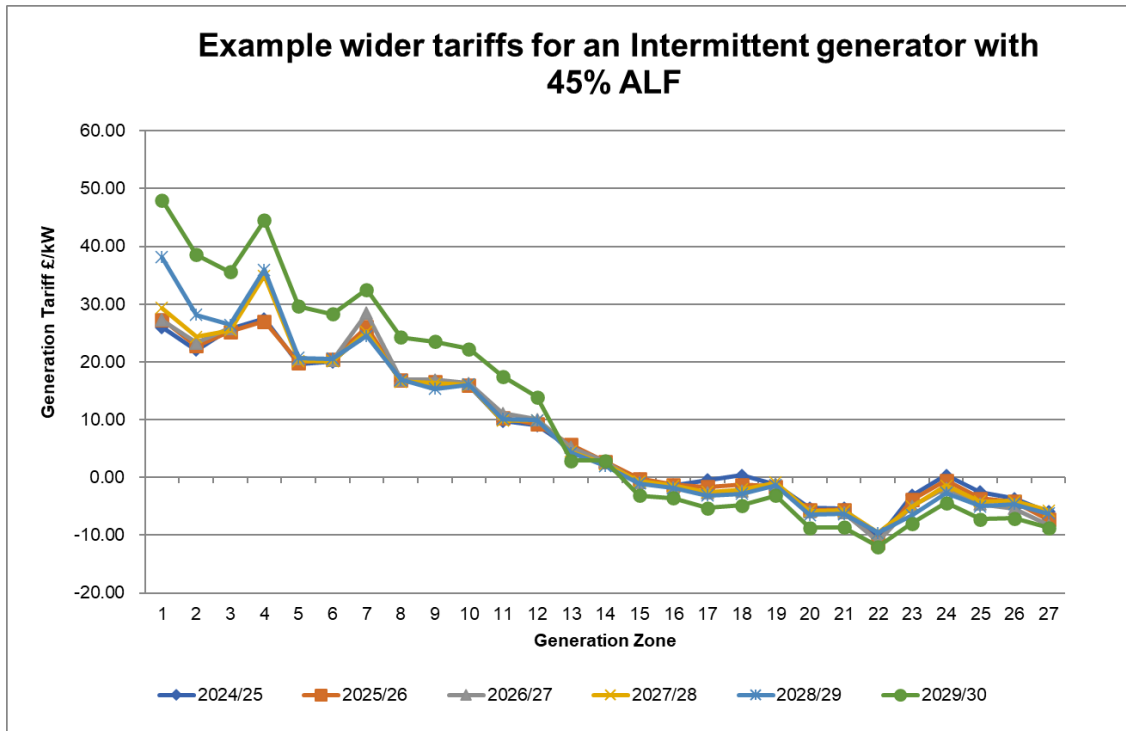


Table 9 Comparison of Intermittent (45%) tariffs

		Example Wider Generation Tariffs (£/kW)					
		Intermittent 45%					
Zone	Zone Name	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
1	North Scotland	25.965830	27.315513	27.254397	29.355137	38.135640	48.050608
2	East Aberdeenshire	22.019884	22.753157	23.295196	24.320282	28.134762	38.543167
3	Western Highlands	25.684644	25.220229	25.851974	25.434001	26.428978	35.598554
4	Skye and Lochalsh	27.478224	26.997054	35.133705	34.922194	35.962939	44.497632
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	19.658378	19.847999	20.587651	20.197209	20.696686	29.605068
6	Central Grampian	20.067399	20.513721	20.271632	20.077223	20.526241	28.321541
7	Argyll	25.261140	26.058642	28.468402	25.215139	24.501111	32.506962
8	The Trossachs	16.688033	16.872133	16.926824	16.597569	16.883034	24.296292
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	16.336277	16.517243	16.931848	16.318211	15.314072	23.510502
10	South West Scotlands	15.867002	15.920529	16.346040	15.991870	16.115824	22.298674
11	Lothian and Borders	9.787565	10.343572	11.117350	9.851414	10.129911	17.467995
12	Solway and Cheviot	8.988390	9.254680	10.050127	9.878512	9.937020	13.897633
13	North East England	5.059350	5.666786	5.199379	4.443955	4.235089	2.893155
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	2.590209	2.797560	2.747867	2.295168	2.016766	2.931843
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	- 0.269776	- 0.215637	- 0.874968	- 0.671317	- 1.070738	- 3.126611
16	North Midlands and North Wales	- 1.318212	- 1.275574	- 1.685844	- 1.424666	- 1.841967	- 3.550136
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	- 0.420253	- 1.621033	- 2.704721	- 2.496294	- 3.105104	- 5.249397
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	0.364020	- 1.239319	- 2.280110	- 2.085986	- 2.829641	- 4.810401
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	- 1.252784	- 1.528608	- 1.219834	- 0.894184	- 1.299607	- 3.143199
20	Pembrokeshire	- 5.267736	- 5.641517	- 5.873107	- 5.822073	- 6.498495	- 8.737336
21	South Wales & Gloucester	- 5.366209	- 5.539754	- 6.122946	- 5.709922	- 6.282768	- 8.642878
22	Cotswold	- 10.565589	- 11.197234	- 11.084303	- 9.588760	- 9.591789	- 11.999041
23	Central London	- 3.153626	- 3.875774	- 4.976647	- 5.060914	- 6.509522	- 7.992151
24	Essex and Kent	0.394970	- 0.501891	- 1.842064	- 1.396333	- 2.638907	- 4.416244
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	- 2.520647	- 3.607581	- 4.603779	- 4.138104	- 4.944942	- 7.241853
26	Somerset and Wessex	- 3.653264	- 4.179228	- 5.341106	- 4.077400	- 4.599605	- 7.029838
27	West Devon and Cornwall	- 5.929825	- 7.283924	- 8.244636	- 5.711910	- 6.252171	- 8.697546

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).

In 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.

Zone 1 (North Scotland) sees an increase in 2028/29 onwards due to the expected increases in contracted generation in those years.

Zone 4 (Skye) and Zone 7 (Argyll) see more variation, particularly for Conventional Low Carbon and Intermittent generators, in each year due to those zones being sensitive to generation/demand changes, due to the relatively long radial circuits.

To view the changes in generation in each zone, please see Table A in the accompanying tables spreadsheet published on our website [here](#) and Table 37 on page 73.

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 notes⁵.

Adjustment tariff changes

The adjustment tariff is currently forecast to be negative across the next five years due to the wider tariffs causing the average generation charge to breach the cap.

⁵ <https://www.nationalgrideso.com/industry-information/codes/connection-and-use-system-code-cusc-old/modifications/cmp375-enduring>

The adjustment tariff is forecast to fluctuate but overall decrease from -£1.826/kW in 2025/26 to -£4.379/kW in 2029/30, 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.

Onshore local tariffs for generation

4. Onshore local substation tariffs

Onshore local substation tariffs reflect the cost of the first transmission infrastructure 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, we have assumed that the onshore local substation tariffs which were set prior to the RIIO-2 period continue to be inflated in line with CPIH.

Table 10 Local substation tariffs

2025/26 Local Substation Tariff (£/kW)				
Substation Rating	Connection Type	132kV	275kV	400kV
<1320 MW	No redundancy	0.178601	0.089304	0.061597
<1320 MW	Redundancy	0.376332	0.191145	0.135724
≥1320 MW	No redundancy	-	0.262374	0.186803
≥1320 MW	Redundancy	-	0.394829	0.283978

5. 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.

The 2025/26 onshore local circuit tariffs will be refined in the next quarterly forecast. Table 11 shows the five-year view of onshore local circuit tariffs.

Table 11 Onshore local circuit tariffs

Connection Point	2025/26 [£/kW]	2026/27 [£/kW]	2027/28 [£/kW]	2028/29 [£/kW]	2029/30 [£/kW]	Connection Point	2025/26 [£/kW]	2026/27 [£/kW]	2027/28 [£/kW]	2028/29 [£/kW]	2029/30 [£/kW]	Connection Point	2025/26 [£/kW]	2026/27 [£/kW]	2027/28 [£/kW]	2028/29 [£/kW]	2029/30 [£/kW]	
Aberarder	1.703136	1.733032	1.767693	1.800346	1.839107	Douglas North	0.756649	0.770236	0.785641	0.801354	0.817281	Littlewoods Wind Farm						4.030569
Aberdeen Bay	3.330578	3.389040	3.456821	3.525958	3.596477	Dunhill	1.782712	1.814004	1.850284	1.887290	1.925036	Loch Fearna Pumped Storage						4.910118
Abnain Dubh Wind Farm						Dunlaw Extension	0.526383	0.535754	0.546687	0.560657	0.561202	Loch nan Eun PSH						0.250329
Achnraich	3.084913	3.138225	3.201715	3.267227	3.334738	Dunmaglass	1.081807	1.100796	1.122812	1.145269	1.168174	Lochay	0.378475	0.385118		0.392821	0.400677	0.406891
AGS Calderdale						Earba PSH						Long	1.658743		1.013858			0.476288
Algas	0.841422	0.856192	0.873316	0.890782	0.908598	Edinbane	8.513800	8.665830	8.842963	9.020825	9.206639	Long Extension Wind Farm						2.043553
Altkenhead Farm				1.554843	1.585940	Elchies		2.697369	2.712385	2.612266		Luichart	0.702954	0.715168	0.729349	0.743804	0.758441	
Alcorn Midmill BESF					0.792970	Elmyra Dairy BESS & Energy Isles Wind F						Marchwood	0.465596	0.473763	0.305306	0.311411	0.317663	
An Suidhe	1.147956	1.167270	1.191354	1.216658	1.252979	Enech Hill	1.654370	1.683410	1.717078	1.754119	1.794448	Mark Hill	1.097639	1.116906			2.893888	
Ardeoch	2.96015	3.042497	1.964103	2.033385	2.043453	Eochail						Melnich	2.787281				3.786689	
Ardeoch Extension	3.190357	3.246358	2.172041	2.215482	2.257992	Eshanthead						MeiGin Tidal	1.914986				3.721656	
Ayrshire Grid Collector	0.168196	0.171149	0.174572	0.178063	0.181624	Ewe Hill	1.732574	1.762986	1.798246	1.834211	1.870895	Middle Muir	2.838561	2.888387	2.946154	3.005077	3.065179	
Beauly				0.966726	0.986061	Falago	0.079249	0.081113	0.035858	0.039657	0.007869	Middleton	0.175998	0.179131	0.010857	0.013132	0.021524	
Beaw Field				5.437835	5.546592	Farr	4.472686	4.402633	4.490686	4.580500	4.672110	MILL RIG WIND FARM						3.473870
Beinnneun Wind Farm	1.679444	1.708856	1.742967	1.777755	1.813234	Fasqueil				1.611210	1.643435	Millennium Wind	1.951640	1.985830	2.025481	2.065919	2.107161	
Benbrack	0.906237	0.922144	0.940587	0.959399	0.978587	Faw Side	11.796307	12.003301	10.483273	10.692766	10.904247	Mossford	3.727732	3.793041	3.868780	3.946023	4.024804	
Bharaladh Wind Farm	0.758001	0.771307	0.786733	0.802467	0.818517	Fell				3.169469	3.232858	Mossy Hill			66.871674	3.789336	3.865123	
Black Hill	1.910048	1.943576	1.982447	2.022096	2.062538	Fernoch	5.332225	5.425822	5.534338	5.645026	5.759390	Nant	1.546970	1.574122	1.605602	1.637719	1.670482	
Black Law	2.081611	2.118150	2.160513	2.203723	2.247798	Festiniog	0.270458	0.275206	0.280710	0.286324	0.292050	Necton	0.544458	1.373257	1.400598	1.428521	1.457022	
BlackCraig Wind Farm	6.456215	6.569542	6.700933	6.834952	6.971651	Fife Grid Services	0.188831	0.192146	0.195989	0.199938	0.203907	Newlands Hill Wind Energy H					1.372732	
Blacklaw Extension	4.528048	4.607530	4.699681	4.793675	4.889548	Firling	0.378475	0.385118	0.392821	0.400677	0.408691	North Linnies					0.453126	
Blairhour				2.783781	2.839456	Fogers	0.347732	0.353836	0.360113	0.368131	0.375493	North Lowther Energy Initiat						1.604935
Braidfield Battery Storage				1.416589	1.444921	Galawhistle	1.299431	1.322240	1.348685	1.403371	1.453558	Ochill						1.202031
Branston				1.009816	1.030012	Garvary				0.746717	0.761652	Old Forest of Ae						5.979899
Breakish Windfarm				1.634762	1.634762	Genmuckloch Hydr			4.109903	4.192101	4.275943	Overhill						1.287808
Bresay Hill				1.477342	1.506889	Gills Bay				1.765964		Penfith						2.643263
Broken Cross	1.323359	1.346496	1.373328	1.400693	1.428617	Glen Kyllachy	0.567712	0.577677	0.589231	0.601015	0.613036	Quantans Hill						0.334827
Busby				0.160145	0.160145	Glen Ullinish		0.055093	0.056195	0.057319	0.058465	Rawhills						0.872858
Cam Fearna Wind Farm				3.133155	3.133155	Glendoe	2.282895	2.322968	2.369427	2.468186	2.465152	Rhigos	0.130985	0.133324	0.136018	0.138772	0.141524	
Carrick			0.569622	0.581015	0.592635	Glendye				2.292764	2.338619	Rocksavage	0.018268	0.018591	0.018965	0.019346	0.019735	
Chimrie		2.794794	1.711445	1.745074	1.786587	Gleniglass	5.695899	5.795880				Ryhall				0.532162	0.542472	
Chimrie Wind Farm			1.180099	1.203701	1.227775	Glenkinmenoch			1.521485	1.551915	1.583953	SALAMANDER OFFSHORE W						
Clash Gair	0.121562	0.123159	0.125946	0.128747	0.131645	Glenisde Farm				0.799634	0.815626	Sallend	0.019307	0.019366	0.020039	0.020440	0.020849	
Clachrie			1.717078	1.751419	1.786448	Gordonbush	0.019804	0.010983	0.010302	0.009835	0.014184	Sandy Knowe	4.004539	4.074831	4.156328	4.249554	4.342444	
Cloch Forest			6.109707	6.231901	6.361901	GRAIN WEST				0.281726	0.281726	Sanquhar II	8.607590	8.758681	8.933855	9.112532	9.294782	
Cloche	0.387161	0.394905	0.402803	0.410859	0.419059	Greenburn			1.571282	1.602708	1.634762	Scalsta					3.469958	
Cloud Hill Windfarm			0.828740	0.845314	0.862944	Griffin Wind	11.793122	11.998471	12.238390	12.508678	12.744083	Scleinteuch Energy Park						3.825640
Clyde (North)	0.131717	0.134029	0.136709	0.139444	0.142232	Hadyard Hill	3.406273	3.466604	3.535385	3.606093	3.678215	Scoop Hill	0.536718	0.546139	0.557062	0.568203	0.579567	
Clyde (South)	0.153669	0.156367	0.159494	0.162884	0.166598	Hare Hill Repowerin						Shepherds Rig	0.091117	0.091053	0.088329	0.086758	0.086633	
Cnoc Buidhe			1.385229	1.412910	1.442910	Harestanes	2.838561	2.888387	2.946154	3.005077	3.065179	South Number Bank	0.220806	0.224728	0.229247	0.233864	0.238586	
Coniburn BESS	0.472037	0.479317	0.486633	0.493928	0.499246	Hartlepool	0.643133	0.638982	0.147469	0.150794	0.157074	Spalding	0.331976	0.338250	0.345643	0.352827	0.360001	
Cole Gair			2.165418	2.207261	2.252901	Heathland		3.698566				Spirebush						2.426156
Corriegarth	3.027798	3.080946	3.142565	3.205416	3.269524	Hesta Head				8.554111	8.725593	St Perus Mobil	1.210485	1.231733	1.256368	1.284495	1.307125	
Corriemolile	1.976411	2.001099	2.051076	2.091966		Highland				2.584066	2.635747	Stranoch	3.806311	3.873215	2.811343	2.865750	2.924921	
Coryton	0.054554	0.055193	0.056265	0.057342	0.058427	Hopsirk Collector		2.918341	2.976708	3.036242	3.096967	Strathbroira	0.107964	0.138678	0.035325	0.041838	0.005317	
Costa Head			4.554661	4.645754	4.740000	Invergarry		0.378475	0.385118			Strathly Wind	2.078747	2.090387	1.346885	1.375658	1.403171	
Craig March Wind Farm			0.989844	0.761445	0.761445	Kemnahed				2.029329	2.069916	Walham Cross	4.163322	4.236300	4.321026	4.407447	4.495596	
Craichan Wind Farm				60.850155	61.981274	Keyford	63.156639			5.357512	5.464662	Stronsaig	1.335153	1.101866	1.123904	1.146382	1.169310	
Craig Riabhach	4.163222	4.236300	4.321026	4.407447	4.495596	Kilgallioch	1.317167	1.340287	0.227849	0.232406	0.237054	Teindland Wind Farm					2.871102	
Craichan	2.215406	2.254367	2.299270	2.345195	2.390990	Kilmarnock BESS	0.485900	0.494430	0.504318	0.514404	0.524693	Tomchirsky Wind Farm					4.495596	
Culham Jet			0.037804	0.038553		Kilmorack	0.153647	0.156344	0.159470	0.162660	0.165913	Trostan					2.503337	
Culligan	2.151051	2.188809	2.232585	2.277372	2.323782	Kincardine North						Waltham Cross					2.604680	
Cumberhead Collector	0.866287	0.881493	0.899123	0.917105	0.935448	Kirkton		3.596492	3.668422	3.741790	3.817900	Wester Dod	0.433144	0.440747	0.449562	0.458553	0.467724	
Cumberhead West	4.590877	4.671461	4.764891	4.860189	4.957392	Knockdohar				0.505523	0.515633	Wether Hill					2.127798	
Dair			4.117135	4.199478	4.283467	Kype Muir	1.840860	1.873173	1.910636	1.948849	1.987826	Whitelee	0.131717	0.134029	0.136709	0.139444	0.142232	
Deane	3.533870	3.595901	3.667819	3.741175	3.815999	Lairg II		0.289815	0.294040	0.299915	0.307419	Whitelee Extension	0.373197	0.379748	0.387343	0.395090	0.402911	
Denby North			0.625111	0.637392	0.652542	Lambage	0.400216	0.407219	0.415469	0.424874	0.435368							
Desalloch	2.789794	2.838764	2.895539	2.953450	3.012519	Leithans		5.397711	5.505666	5.617779								
Dinorwig	2.933445	2.984937	3.044635	3.105528	3.167639	Lethen Wind Farm												

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 Knowe 132kV	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	Stronelaig 132kV	10km Cable	10km OHL	Stronelaig
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
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
Sheirdrim 132kV	Crossaig 132kV	3km Cable	3km OHL	Sheirdrim

Offshore local tariffs for generation

6. Offshore local generation tariffs

The local offshore tariffs (substation, circuit and Embedded Transmission Use of System) reflect the cost of offshore networks connecting offshore generation. 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. Since January, the forecast has been updated with the latest inflation indices.

Offshore local generation tariffs associated with projects due to transfer in 2024/25 onwards will be confirmed once asset transfer has taken place and tariffs have been set.

Table 13 Offshore local tariffs 2025/26

Offshore Generator	2024/25 Final Tariff Component (£/kW)			2025/26 April Tariff Component (£/kW)			Changes Tariff Component (£/kW)		
	Substation	Circuit	ETUoS	Substation	Circuit	ETUoS	Substation	Circuit	ETUoS
Barrow	11.252890	59.448440	1.476186	11.658323	61.590320	1.529372	0.405433	2.141880	0.053186
Beatrice	9.143187	25.069066	-	9.420748	25.830090	-	0.277561	0.761024	-
Burbo Bank Extension	14.201448	27.447048	-	14.632563	28.280261	-	0.431115	0.833213	-
Dudgeon	20.771862	32.591371	-	21.402436	33.580751	-	0.630574	0.989380	-
East Anglia 1	12.296008	51.892416	-	12.669279	53.467720	-	0.373271	1.575304	-
Galloper	21.262810	33.629321	-	21.908288	34.650210	-	0.645478	1.020889	-
Greater Gabbard	20.966472	48.518525	-	21.721877	50.266609	-	0.755405	1.748084	-
Gunfleet	24.488681	22.582957	4.220884	25.370989	23.396603	4.372959	0.882308	0.813646	0.152075
Gwyn t y mor	26.668592	26.366759	-	27.478173	27.167178	-	0.809581	0.800419	-
Hornsea 1A	9.492068	33.584419	-	9.780220	34.603945	-	0.288152	1.019526	-
Hornsea 1B	9.492068	33.584419	-	9.780220	34.603945	-	0.288152	1.019526	-
Hornsea 1C	9.492068	33.584419	-	9.780220	34.603945	-	0.288152	1.019526	-
Hornsea 2A	10.866250	36.707817	-	11.069115	37.393128	-	0.202865	0.685311	-
Hornsea 2B	10.866250	36.707817	-	11.069115	37.393128	-	0.202865	0.685311	-
Hornsea 2C	10.866250	36.707817	-	11.069115	37.393128	-	0.202865	0.685311	-
Humber Gateway	15.694615	36.008846	-	16.171058	37.101971	-	0.476443	1.093125	-
Lincs	21.787874	85.684260	-	22.449291	88.285386	-	0.661417	2.601126	-
London Array	14.785717	50.694557	-	15.234569	52.233497	-	0.448852	1.538940	-
Moray East				11.356280	28.445959	-	11.356280	28.445959	-
Ormonde	34.597753	64.670699	0.515371	35.844282	67.000733	0.533940	1.246529	2.330034	0.018569
Race Bank	12.578868	34.937295	-	12.960727	35.997891	-	0.381859	1.060596	-
Rampion	10.275724	26.880857	-	10.587665	27.696882	-	0.311941	0.816025	-
Robin Rigg	-	0.759377	13.810184	-	0.786737	14.307754	-	0.027360	1.552996
Robin Rigg West	-	0.759377	13.810184	-	0.786737	14.307754	-	0.027360	1.552996
Sheringham Shoal	32.368885	38.122682	0.828675	33.535110	39.496211	0.858532	1.166225	1.373529	0.029857
Thanet	24.717711	46.308687	1.114813	25.608270	47.977152	1.154979	0.890559	1.668465	0.040166
Walney 1	29.882002	59.741719	-	30.958626	61.894165	-	1.076624	2.152446	-
Walney 2	27.800820	56.577438	-	28.802461	58.615878	-	1.001641	2.038440	-
Walney 3	12.921083	26.177340	-	13.313330	26.972009	-	0.392247	0.794669	-
Walney 4	12.921083	26.177340	-	13.313330	26.972009	-	0.392247	0.794669	-
West of Duddon Sands	11.555635	57.603329	-	11.906431	59.352000	-	0.350796	1.748671	-
Westermost Rough	23.496449	39.987970	-	24.209733	41.201889	-	0.713284	1.213919	-

Please see the tables file for a full breakdown of offshore local tariffs for each of the five years.



Demand Tariffs

Half-Hourly (HH), Non-Half-Hourly (NHH) tariffs and the Embedded Export Tariff (EET)

7. Demand tariffs summary

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

The demand residual charges make up majority of the TNUoS demand charge in the form of a non-locational set of daily charges per site across the banding categories.

Table 14 Summary of Demand Tariffs

Non-locational Banded Tariffs	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Average (£/site/annum)	93.71	123.47	124.86	130.39	134.51	136.60
Unmetered (p/kWh)	1.188571	1.580629	1.607751	1.689765	1.754924	1.794064
Demand Residual (£m)	3,037	4,039	4,108	4,318	4,484	4,584
HH Tariffs (Locational)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Average Tariff (£/kW)	6.501527	7.765213	7.942858	6.895366	6.750606	9.475232
Residual (£/kW)						
EET	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Average Tariff (£/kW)	2.631433	2.839169	3.092343	2.797280	2.763755	3.551386
AGIC (£/kW)	2.712754	2.777296	2.826047	2.882568	2.940219	2.999023
Embedded Export Volume (GW)	7.310599	7.484425	7.225710	7.428710	7.657358	8.139772
Total Credit (£m)	19.2	21.2	22.3	20.8	21.2	28.9
NHH Tariffs (locational)	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Average (p/kWh)	0.307466	0.371266	0.403931	0.341314	0.334508	0.480161

Since the publication of 2024/25 charging year, average HH & NHH demand tariffs have seen an increase for 2025/26, the main driver being the increase in the zonal locational revenue. The current tariffs indicate that the HH and NHH locational tariffs will fluctuate year-on-year. HH tariffs will increase from £7.77kW in 2025/26 to £9.48kW in 2029/30. NHH tariffs will increase from £0.37p/kWh in 2025/26 to £0.48p/kWh in 2029/30. This is due to locational HH/NHH revenue recovery fluctuating year on year.

In 2025/26 it is forecast that £21.2m would be payable to embedded generators (<100MW) through the Embedded Export Tariff (EET), an increase of £2m since 2024/25 charging year. This is due to an increase in the forecast charging base for Embedded Export and an increase in the average locational tariffs. The EET fluctuates marginally year on year reaching £28.9m in 2029/30. The average EET is forecast at £2.84/kW in 2025/26, which is an increase of £0.21/kW since 2024/25 charging year. The average EET fluctuates year on year in-line with the change in Embedded Export volumes reaching £3.55/kW in 2029/30.

8. Demand Residual Tariffs

Since 2024/25 Final tariffs, both the distribution and transmission connected site count and consumption forecast remained largely unchanged. The one update for this 5-year view is the domestic site count. A breakdown of the banding thresholds, consumptions, consumption proportions and site count for the demand residual banded charges can be seen in Table TB of the published tables excel spreadsheet⁶. The residual band thresholds will remain the same for the duration of the RIIO-2 price control period.

⁶ Please see the Numerical data section of 'Tools and Supporting Information' for the link to the published tables excel spreadsheet.

Below, in Table 15, are the forecast demand residual tariffs across each of the residual charging bands. These tariffs will apply to HH and NHH demand as well the locational HH and NHH tariffs (where applicable).

Table 15 Non-Locational Demand Residual Banded Charges

Band		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Domestic	Tariff - £/Site/Day	0.137691	0.139171	0.144861	0.149774	0.152012
LV_NoMIC_1		0.092819	0.094412	0.098957	0.103054	0.105353
LV_NoMIC_2		0.336737	0.342515	0.359003	0.373868	0.382207
LV_NoMIC_3		0.777694	0.791038	0.829119	0.863450	0.882707
LV_NoMIC_4		2.315352	2.355081	2.468454	2.570664	2.627998
LV1		4.161976	4.233392	4.437186	4.620914	4.723974
LV2		7.080029	7.201516	7.548194	7.860739	8.036056
LV3		11.288055	11.481748	12.034475	12.532781	12.812299
LV4		26.322919	26.774598	28.063517	29.225530	29.877346
HV1		21.883045	22.258539	23.330057	24.296074	24.837948
HV2		66.034774	67.167874	70.401312	73.316386	74.951557
HV3		126.716808	128.891159	135.095934	140.689789	143.827585
HV4		323.999060	329.558604	345.423440	359.726229	367.749180
EHV1		176.673197	179.704757	188.355681	196.154837	200.529667
EHV2		889.059604	904.315099	947.848510	987.095635	1,009.110767
EHV3		1,670.100515	1,698.757998	1,780.535612	1,854.261426	1,895.616903
EHV4		4,681.178212	4,761.503187	4,990.720280	5,197.368726	5,313.285316
T-Demand1		528.049641	537.110516	562.966828	586.277335	599.353042
T-Demand2		2,143.077137	2,179.850490	2,284.787728	2,379.392876	2,432.460327
T-Demand3		4,993.164837	5,078.843233	5,323.336964	5,543.757915	5,667.400002
T-Demand4	15,902.582985	16,175.457574	16,954.138426	17,656.150594	18,049.934617	
Unmetered demand		p/kWh				
Unmetered		1.580629	1.607751	1.689765	1.754924	1.794064
Demand Residual (£m)		4,038.81	4,108.11	4,317.67	4,484.17	4,584.18

Transmission Demand Residual revenue in 2025/26 is forecast to increase by £1bn (33%) from 2024/25 final tariffs, this is in line with the increase in the demand revenue to be collected. The average Demand residual tariff also increases by 33% the only deviation away from this is the domestic band where the increase is marginally offset by a forecast increase in the number of domestic premises.

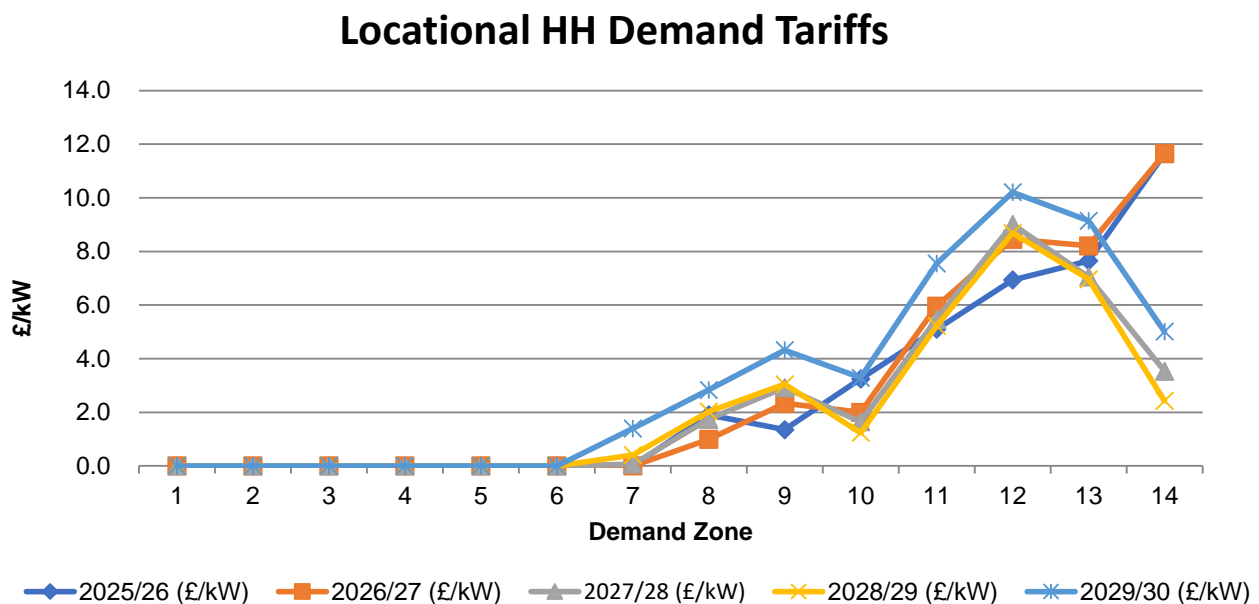
9. Half-Hourly demand tariffs

The table and figure below show the locational HH demand tariffs by demand zone for 2025/26 to 2029/30.

Table 16 Half-Hourly Demand Tariffs

Zone	Zone Name	2025/26 (£/kW)	2026/27 (£/kW)	2027/28 (£/kW)	2028/29 (£/kW)	2029/30 (£/kW)
1	Northern Scotland	-	-	-	-	-
2	Southern Scotland	-	-	-	-	-
3	Northern	-	-	-	-	-
4	North West	-	-	-	-	-
5	Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-
6	N Wales & Mersey	-	-	-	-	-
7	East Midlands	-	-	0.068179	0.407080	1.400242
8	Midlands	1.905747	0.993732	1.744974	2.025995	2.834515
9	Eastern	1.350978	2.331700	2.925452	3.044216	4.321299
10	South Wales	3.248225	1.999518	1.649664	1.234609	3.292392
11	South East	5.098001	5.957866	5.473083	5.224006	7.551503
12	London	6.936919	8.456883	9.011762	8.688272	10.210745
13	Southern	7.651333	8.212259	7.047977	6.966695	9.147958
14	South Western	11.646717	11.652336	3.533612	2.427467	5.010471

Figure 4 Changes to Locational HH Demand tariffs



The HH tariff (£/kW) will continue to be based on average demand taken over the triad periods but will only be reflective of the zonal locational demand tariffs. As such, the majority of the HH revenue would be collected through the demand residual banded tariffs on a fixed £ per site per day basis.

In 2025/26 the average locational HH tariffs is forecast at £7.77/kW, which will then fluctuate year-on-year to £9.48/kW in 2029/30.

Locational tariffs are floored at £0/kW and therefore demand zones 1 to 7 are set to £0/kW for 2025/26 and 2026/27. In 2027/28, 2028/29 and 2029/30 zones 1 to 6 are floored to £0/kW. Fluctuations can be seen in the remaining zones that have not been floored. These fluctuations are within the normal bounds, but due to the removal of the residual element these variations will be more prominent in comparison.

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

CMP379 was implemented on 1st April 2024, this means that where a transmission site has a local GSP which connects to and feeds multiple DNO networks, Demand Tariffs will now be derived from the average zonal tariffs from the relevant DNO zones. We have created site specific tariffs for transmission connected users that are already connected to, or are due to be connected to, the National Electricity Transmission System at the boundaries of multiple DNO areas in 2025/26 through to 2029/30.

Table 17 Half-Hourly Demand tariffs for Transmission Connected users with multiple DNO's

	Site Code	Site Name	Demand Zone			Zonal Peak Security Tariff (£/kW)	Year Round Tariff (£/kW)	T-Connected Tariff Floored (£/kW)
			DNO 1	DNO 2	DNO 3			
2025/26	MELK	MELKSHAM	13	14		1.418611	8.230414	9.649025
2026/27						1.365280	8.567017	9.932297
2027/28						-0.836463	6.127258	5.290795
2028/29						-1.270942	5.968023	4.697081
2029/30						-0.999655	8.078870	7.079214
2025/26	BARK	BARKING	9	12		2.416596	1.727353	4.143948
2026/27						2.663309	2.730982	5.394291
2027/28						2.943384	3.025223	5.968607
2028/29						1.670921	4.195322	5.866244
2029/30						2.381578	4.884444	7.266022
2025/26	WISD	WILLESDEN	9	12	13	2.196973	3.116104	5.313077
2026/27						2.402865	3.930749	6.333614
2027/28						2.462441	3.865956	6.328397
2028/29						1.522557	4.710504	6.233061
2029/30						2.045266	5.848068	7.893334

10. Embedded Export Tariffs (EET)

The Embedded Export Tariff is designed to make credit payment to embedded generators (who are not eligible to be charged generation TNUoS tariffs, with TEC lower than 100MW) for their metered exports over the triad periods.

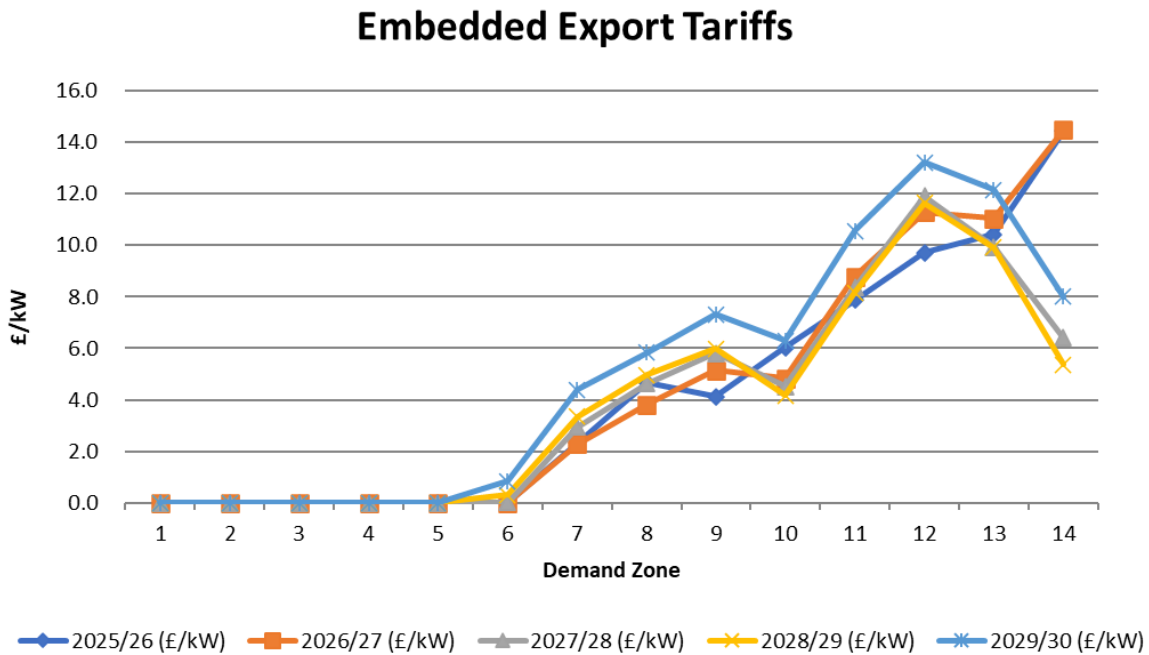
These embedded generators are paid either directly by the ESO or through their supplier when the initial demand reconciliation has been completed in accordance with CUSC (see 14.17.19 onwards). The payment to the EET is recovered through demand revenue, which will affect the price of HH and NHH demand tariffs. There is no direct impact to the EET, through the implementation of the TDR demand residual charging banding methodology.

The table below shows the forecast Embedded Export Tariffs by zone in the years 2025/26 to 2029/30.

Table 18 Embedded Export Tariffs

Zone	Zone Name	2025/26 (£/kW)	2026/27 (£/kW)	2027/28 (£/kW)	2028/29 (£/kW)	2029/30 (£/kW)
1	Northern Scotland	-	-	-	-	-
2	Southern Scotland	-	-	-	-	-
3	Northern	-	-	-	-	-
4	North West	-	-	-	-	-
5	Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-
6	N Wales & Mersey	-	-	0.019240	0.311492	0.849672
7	East Midlands	2.334421	2.291666	2.950747	3.347299	4.399265
8	Midlands	4.683043	3.819779	4.627542	4.966214	5.833538
9	Eastern	4.128274	5.157747	5.808020	5.984435	7.320322
10	South Wales	6.025521	4.825565	4.532232	4.174828	6.291415
11	South East	7.875297	8.783913	8.355651	8.164225	10.550526
12	London	9.714215	11.282930	11.894330	11.628491	13.209768
13	Southern	10.428629	11.038306	9.930545	9.906914	12.146981
14	South Western	14.424013	14.478383	6.416180	5.367686	8.009494

Figure 5 Embedded export tariffs changes



In this forecast of the EET, one of the key changes is the continuing inflation of the AGIC. In 2025/26 the AGIC is forecast at £2.78/kW (an increase of £0.06/kW from 2024/25 final tariffs), increasing to £3/kW by 2029/30. The fluctuation in the demand locational tariffs over the next 5 years also play their part, as well the changes in the forecast of embedded export. In 2025/26 the average EET is forecast at £2.84/kW, which is an increase of £0.21/kW in comparison to 2024/25 Final tariffs. The average EET will then fluctuate year-on-year to £3.55/kW in 2029/30.

The amount of metered embedded generation produced at Triads by suppliers and embedded generators (<100MW) 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 demand residual tariffs.

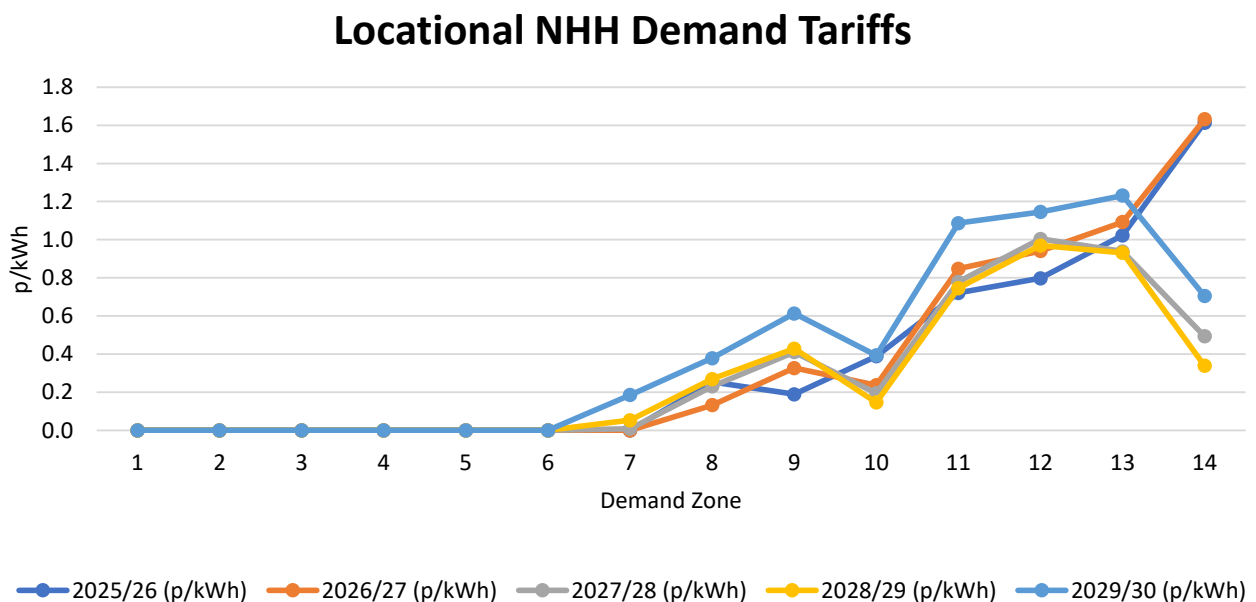
11. Non-Half-Hourly demand tariffs

NHH demand will continue to be subject to a p/kWh charge based on their consumption between 4pm-7pm every day of the year as they are currently. The amount paid will be significantly less due to the removal of the demand residual from the tariff calculation. As with locational HH demand tariffs, NHH tariffs will be floored at 0p/kWh which can be seen in Table 19. The additional £ per site per day charge through the banded residual charges will also apply to NHH demand where applicable.

Table 19 Changes to Non-Half-Hourly demand tariffs

Zone	Zone Name	2025/26 (p/kWh)	2026/27 (p/kWh)	2027/28 (p/kWh)	2028/29 (p/kWh)	2029/30 (p/kWh)
1	Northern Scotland	-	-	-	-	-
2	Southern Scotland	-	-	-	-	-
3	Northern	-	-	-	-	-
4	North West	-	-	-	-	-
5	Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-
6	N Wales & Mersey	-	-	-	-	-
7	East Midlands	-	-	0.008937	0.053500	0.185345
8	Midlands	0.254205	0.131894	0.231126	0.268768	0.378736
9	Eastern	0.189042	0.327012	0.410374	0.428436	0.612771
10	South Wales	0.388739	0.236645	0.194865	0.146649	0.393685
11	South East	0.721070	0.847467	0.779106	0.746175	1.086955
12	London	0.797668	0.940436	1.004355	0.969440	1.145858
13	Southern	1.022639	1.092552	0.938101	0.931259	1.231638
14	South Western	1.614174	1.631983	0.493502	0.338818	0.704802

Figure 6 Non-Half-Hourly demand tariffs changes



The average NHH tariff forecast for 2025/26 is 0.37p/kWh, a 0.06p/kWh increase compared to 2024/25 final tariffs, due to the change in NHH locational demand revenue recovery. The locational NHH tariff is forecast to fluctuate year-on-year through from 0.40p/kWh in 2026/27 to 0.48p/kWh in 2029/30.

The changes in locational NHH tariffs will largely be the same as the locational HH tariff and EET. As the main component of these tariffs going forward, will in most part be the impact of the locational Peak and Year-Round elements of demand. The year-on-year changes in charging base for NHH as a whole and the zonal fluctuations (4-7pm consumption) will also cause changes in the NHH tariffs, as will the proportion of NHH charging base versus the HH charging base. For example, an increase in forecast HH peak demand in a zone versus a decrease in NHH 4-7pm consumption in any given year, will increase the proportion of revenue to be recovered through locational HH demand tariff for that zone and reduce the location NHH tariff. This is also true when the scenario is reversed.



Overview of data inputs

This section explains the changes to the input data which fed into this five-year view.

12. Inputs affecting the locational element of tariffs

The locational element of generation and demand tariffs is based upon:

- Contracted position of generation;
- 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 2025/26 period onwards, which can be found on the TEC register.⁷ The contracted TEC volumes are based on the March 2024 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 July 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 TEC register as of 31st October 2024, 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 2025/26 onwards and liable to pay generation TNUoS charges. We will continue to review our forecast of Chargeable TEC for 2025/26 until the Final Tariffs are published in January 2025.

Table 20 Contracted, Modelled & Chargeable TEC

Generation (GW)	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Contracted TEC	115.47	140.75	174.14	208.78	245.21
Modelled Best View TEC	91.86	105.51	111.86	119.99	131.06
Chargeable TEC	83.15	96.29	101.45	109.58	119.15

13. 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 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 2025/26 onwards as stated in the interconnector register as of March 2024.

⁷ See the Registers, Reports and Updates section at <https://www.nationalgrideso.com/industry-information/connections/reports-and-registers>

Table 21 Interconnectors

Interconnector	Node	Zone	Generation MW				
			2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Aminth	NORM40	18.00	0	0	0	0	0
Aquind Interconnector	LOVE40	26.00	0	0	2,000	2,000	2,000
Auchencrosh (interconnector CCT)	AUCH20	10.00	500	500	500	500	500
Britned	GRAI40	24.00	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Continental Link	BLYT4A	13.00	0	0	1,800	1,800	1,800
Cronos	KEMS40	24.00	0	0	0	0	1,400
East West Interconnector	CONQ40	16.00	505	505	505	505	505
ElecLink	SELL40	24.00	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
FAB Link Interconnector	EXET40	26.00	0	0	1,250	1,250	1,250
Greenlink	PEMB40	20.00	504	504	504	504	504
Gridlink Interconnector	KINO40	24.00	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
IFA Interconnector	SELL40	24.00	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988	1,988
IFA2 Interconnector	CHIL40	26.00	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Kulizumboo Interconnector	CANT40	24.00	0	0	700	700	700
Lion (EuroLink)	LEIS4A	18.00	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
LIRIC Interconnector	KILS40	10.00	0	0	0	730	730
Low Carbon Link	PEMB40	20.00	0	0	0	0	0
MARES	BODE40	16.00	0	0	0	750	750
Nautilus	LEIS40	18.00	0	0	1,500	1,500	1,500
Nemo Link	RICH40	24.00	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020
NeuConnect Interconnector	GRAI40	24.00	0	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
NorthConnect	PEHE20	2.00	0	0	1,400	1,400	1,400
NS Link	BLYT4A	13.00	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Southernlink	GRAI40	24.00	0	0	0	0	1,500
The Superconnection	CREB40	15.00	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
Viking Link Denmark Interconnector	BICF4A	17.00	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500

14. Expansion Constant

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 through the price control period. The 2025/26 Expansion Constant is forecast to be £18.317130/MWkm. With the approval of CMP353 the current EC value is based on the RIIO-T1 value set back in 2013/14, and will continue to increase in-line with inflation. 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 for 2025/26 to 2029/30

£/MWkm	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Expansion Constant	18.317130	18.638655	19.011428	19.391657	19.779490

15. Locational onshore security factor

The locational onshore security factor (also called the global security factor), set at 1.76 for the duration of RIIO-2, 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 <https://www.nationalgrideso.com/document/183406/download>

16. 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 substation tariffs are based on the values set for RIIO-2, inflated by CPIH.

17. 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 were recalculated for the RIIO-2 period, to adjust for any differences in the actual OFTO revenue when compared to the forecast revenue used in RIIO-T1 tariff setting.

For this publication, offshore local tariffs are based on the values set for RIIO-2 (or at asset transfer, if later), inflated in line with the relevant OFTO’s revenue.

18. 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, the allowed revenues are subject to Ofgem’s price control (RIIO-T2 period spans across 2021/22 – 2025/26), and parameters including project spending profiles, rate of return and inflation index are set at the beginning of each price control period. Onshore TOs’ allowed revenue figures are published annually on Ofgem’s website after the Annual Iteration Process (AIP).

For more details on TNUoS revenue breakdown, please refer to Appendix F.

The TOs will provide the ESO with their revenue forecast under the agreed timeline as specified in the STC (SO-TO Code). The 2025/26 revenue forecast will be updated and finalised based on Onshore and Offshore TOs’ submissions throughout the year.

Table 23 Allowed revenues

£m Nominal	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
TO Income from TNUoS					
National Grid Electricity Transmission	2,502.8	2,616.6	2,669.0	2,722.4	2,776.8
Scottish Power Transmission	502.9	523.6	575.7	636.7	721.3
SHE Transmission	1,197.3	1,228.9	1,283.1	1,330.2	1,383.9
Total TO Income from TNUoS	4,202.9	4,369.1	4,527.7	4,689.2	4,882.0
Other Income from TNUoS					
Other Pass-through from TNUoS	131.5	118.8	88.7	59.5	47.6
Offshore (plus interconnector contribution / allowance)	946.3	940.3	1,086.6	1,152.8	1,246.5
Total Other Income from TNUoS	1,077.8	1,059.0	1,175.3	1,212.3	1,294.1
Total to Collect from TNUoS	5,280.8	5,428.1	5,703.0	5,901.5	6,176.1

Please note these figures are rounded to one decimal place.

19. Generation / Demand (G/D) Split

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

CMP391 (definition of the term “Charges for Physical Assets Required for Connection”) is incorporated in this forecast. Majority of TNUoS local charges (including onshore and offshore local charges) fall into the definition of Charges for Physical Assets Required for Connection (PARC), however, a small part of the TNUoS onshore local charges are categorised as charges associated with pre-existing assets, and are therefore not PARC.

In line with the Limiting Regulation, average TNUoS generation charge (excluding local charges associated with PARC) should be kept within the range of €0 – 2.50/MWh. Local charges associated with pre-existing assets are included when considering the expected average TNUoS generation charges. The 2025/26 figure will be refined in the next quarterly forecast.

Table 24 Generation and demand revenue proportions

Code	Revenue	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
CAPEC	Limit on generation tariff (€/MWh)	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
y	Error Margin	31.4%	31.4%	31.4%	31.4%	31.4%
ER	Exchange Rate (€/£)	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
MAR	Total Revenue (£m)	5,280.77	5,428.12	5,703.05	5,901.53	6,176.11
GO	Generation Output (TWh)	209.11	228.51	241.86	249.18	292.77
G	% of revenue from generation	21.4%	22.0%	22.4%	22.2%	23.3%
D	% of revenue from demand	78.6%	78.0%	77.6%	77.8%	76.7%
G.R	Revenue recovered from generation (£m)	1,129.06	1,193.52	1,275.61	1,310.10	1,440.44
D.R	Revenue recovered from demand (£m)	4,151.71	4,234.60	4,427.44	4,591.43	4,735.67
Breakdown of generation revenue						
	Revenue from the Peak element	121.09	141.14	143.12	136.29	145.81
	Revenue from the Year Round Shared element	140.85	172.36	177.92	201.00	263.06
	Revenue from the Year Round Not Shared element	186.74	261.12	250.43	341.13	523.43
	Revenue from Onshore Local Circuit tariffs	52.35	54.75	56.85	32.67	36.99
	Revenue from Onshore Local Substation tariffs	13.54	15.82	16.94	19.66	21.04
	Revenue from Offshore Local tariffs	766.16	799.64	861.13	907.67	971.72
	Revenue from the adjustment element	-151.82	-251.47	-230.94	-328.47	-521.77
G.MAR	Total Revenue recovered from generation (£m)	1,129.06	1,193.52	1,275.61	1,310.10	1,440.44
	Including revenue from local charges associated with pre-existing assets (indicative)	12.34	14.72	17.08	18.49	22.36

The “gen cap”

Section 14.14.5 (v) 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.

TNUoS Adjustment Tariff for the purposes of the Limiting Regulation

CUSC modification proposals CMP317/327 were approved in December 2020 and were included in the 2021/22 final tariffs. When approving CMP317/327, Ofgem also directed the ESO to raise a CUSC mod, to update CUSC for the purpose of maintaining compliance with the Limiting Regulation (the [0 ~ €2.50]/MWh range). Following CMA’s Order⁸ on 20 May 2022, we have incorporated CMP391 in the calculation of generation revenue (inclusion of local charges associated with pre-existing assets, in the gen cap compliance calculation).

⁸ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6286586a8fa8f556203eb44d/Order_SSE_.pdf

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 31st October. In this report, the figures were based on OBR’s March [EFO](#).

Generation Output

The forecast output of generation is the average of the four scenarios (plus the central case) in the 2023 Future Energy Scenarios. For 2025/26 tariffs, this figure will be updated in the next quarterly forecast, to be published by July.

Error Margin

The error margin for 2025/26 tariffs will be updated and finalised in the next quarterly forecast, following publication of the outturn of 2023/24 data. In this report, the error margin is the same as we used for 2024/25 Final tariffs, derived from historical data in the past five whole years (thus for year 2025/26, we use data from years 2018/19 – 2022/23).

Table 25 Generation revenue error margin calculation

Calculation for 2025/26 - 2029/30			
Data from year:	Revenue inputs		Generation output variance
	Revenue variance	Adjusted variance	
2018/19	-9.2%	-4.5%	-7.5%
2019/20	-14.6%	-10.0%	-4.1%
2020/21	-13.2%	-8.5%	7.5%
2021/22	4.3%	8.9%	9.5%
2022/23	9.5%	14.2%	13.1%
Systemic error:	-4.6%		
Adjusted error:		14.2%	13.1%
Error margin =			31.4%

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

Following implementation of CMP391 (Charges for Physical Assets Required for Connection), we have published two sets of pre-existing tariffs. These are TNUoS local tariffs associated with pre-existing circuits and pre-existing substation bays respectively.

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. Individual users who pay onshore local circuit tariffs are not affected by CMP391, as the tariffs in Table 26 are only used for the purpose of calculating the gen cap.

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

	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Project Name	Pre-existing local circuit tariff (£/kW)	Pre-existing local circuit tariff (£/kW)	Pre-existing local circuit tariff (£/kW)	Pre-existing local circuit tariff (£/kW)	Pre-existing local circuit tariff (£/kW)	Aggregated pre-existing TEC (MW)
A'Chruach Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	15707.69
Glen App Windfarm	1.892374	1.925591	1.964103	2.003385	2.043453	
Beinneun Wind Farm	0.059119	0.060131	0.061308	0.062507	0.063727	
Afton Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Benbrack wind farm	0.433144	0.440747	0.449562	0.458553	0.467724	
Blacklaw Extension	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Blacklaw	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Clyde North	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Clyde South	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Corriegarth	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Lochluichart	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Coryton	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Cruachan	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Dersalloch Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Dinorwig	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Edinbane Windfarm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Ewe Hill	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Fallago Rig Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Carraig Gheal Wind Farm	5.331988	5.425581	5.534091	5.644776	5.757677	
Ffestiniog	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Foyers	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Hartlepool	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Marchwood	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Pen Y Cymoedd Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Rocksavage	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Saltend	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Spalding	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Stronelairg	0.252294	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Aikengall II Windfarm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Whitelee Extension	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Bhlaraidh Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Dorenell Windfarm	1.273366	1.295717	1.321632	1.348064	1.375026	
Harting Rig Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Middle Muir Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Aberdeen Offshore Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Glen Kyllachy Wind Farm	0.567712	0.577677	0.589231	0.601015	0.613036	
Enoch Hill	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Galawhistle Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Kennoxhead Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Broken Cross Windfarm	1.323359	1.346496	1.373328	1.400693	1.428617	
Hunterston Energy Storage Facility	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Kincardine Battery Storage Facility	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Limekiln	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Cumberhead West Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Shepherds Rig Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Viking Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Arcleloch Windfarm Extension	2.092718	2.194227	1.098868	1.120845	1.143262	
Sanquhar Wind Farm	3.785850	3.852304	1.929232	1.967816	2.007172	
Crossdykes	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Aikengall IIa Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Kype Muir	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Kennoxhead Wind Farm Extension	0.000000	2.118150	2.160513	2.203723	2.247798	
Cumberhead	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Chirmorie Wind Farm	3.785850	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Sandy Knowe Wind Farm	2.919284	2.970527	3.029937	3.090536	3.152347	
Douglas West	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Dalquhandy Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Stranoch Wind Farm	2.708672	2.737026	1.652522	1.685572	1.719284	
Twentyshillig Wind Farm	3.785850	3.852304	2.325888	2.372405	2.419854	
Douglas West Extension	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Whiteside Hill Wind Farm	3.785850	3.852304	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Windy Rig Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Windy Standard II (Brockloch Rig) Wind Farm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Pencloe Windfarm	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Glenmuckloch Wind Farm	3.785850	3.571009	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Sanquhar II Wind Farm	6.697541	5.795880	5.911798	6.030034	6.150634	

Onshore local substation tariffs reflect the cost of connecting 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

	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Asset Name	Pre-existing substation Tariff (£/kW)	Pre-existing substation Tariff (£/kW)	Pre-existing substation Tariff (£/kW)	Pre-existing substation Tariff (£/kW)	Pre-existing substation Tariff (£/kW)	Aggregated pre-existing TEC (MW)
Pogbie Wind Farm	0.178601	0.181736	0.185371	0.189078	0.192860	0
Toddleburn Wind Farm	0.178601	0.181736	0.185371	0.189078	0.192860	

20. Charging bases for 2025/26 to 2029/30

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 2025/26 tariffs is forecast to be 83.15GW, increasing to 119.15GW in 2029/30 and is based on our internal view of what generation we expect to connect in the next five years. The best view has been aligned to a 5-year generation forecast central case produced by FES.

Demand

Our forecasts of HH demand, NHH demand and embedded generation have been updated for 2025/26 through to 2029/30.

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 (April 2021 -February 2024)

- Weather patterns

- Future demand shifts

- Expected levels of renewable generation

We assume that with recent historical trends and forward-looking assumptions (excluding the impact of COVID-19) demand volumes will plateau over the next couple of years because of the downturn in the economy. Adjustments have been made in our forecast since Final forecast for 2024/25 based on the latest demand outturn data up to end of February 2024. Please refer to table TAA in the published tables spreadsheet for a detailed breakdown of the changes to the demand charging bases.

Table 28 Charging bases

Charging Bases	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Generation (GW)	82.94	83.15	96.29	101.45	109.58	119.15
NHH Demand (4pm-7pm TWh)	22.98	23.06	22.61	22.91	22.96	22.73
Gross charging						
Total Average Gross Triad (GW)	47.04	47.43	48.19	48.72	48.94	48.89
HH Demand Average Gross Triad (GW)	17.24	17.21	18.67	18.85	18.95	18.98
Embedded Generation Export (GW)	7.31	7.48	7.23	7.43	7.66	8.14

21. 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 2024/25 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 ESO website⁹.

22. 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 location tariffs) divided by the total chargeable TEC

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

Where:

A_G is the adjustment tariff (£/kW), which cannot be positive and is capped at 0.

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)

Table 29 shows the calculation of the generation adjustment tariff, and the breakdown of demand revenue by locational and residual.

Demand residual charges

The demand residual revenue is recovered by a of p/site/day charges on final demand users (both HH and NHH), based on site specific banded charges which 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.

⁹ <https://www.nationalgrideso.com/document/301561/download>

Site counts across the forecast horizon have been kept static, with the exception of the domestic site count which is forecast to continue to rise.

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		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
G	Proportion of revenue recovered from generation (%)	21.38%	21.99%	22.37%	22.20%	23.32%
D	Proportion of revenue recovered from demand (%)	78.62%	78.01%	77.63%	77.80%	76.68%
R	Total TNUoS revenue (£m)	5,280.77	5,428.12	5,703.05	5,901.53	6,176.11
Generation revenue breakdown (without adjustment)						
ZG	Revenue recovered from the wider locational element of generator tariffs (£m)	448.7	574.6	571.5	678.4	932.3
O	Revenue recovered from offshore local tariffs (£m)	766.2	799.6	861.1	907.7	971.7
LG	Revenue recovered from onshore local substation tariffs (£m)	13.5	15.8	16.9	19.7	21.0
SG	Revenue recovered from onshore local circuit tariffs (£m)	52.4	54.8	56.8	32.7	37.0
	Revenue from local charges associated with pre-existing assets (indicative) (£m)	12.3	14.7	17.1	18.5	22.4
Generation adjustment tariff calculation						
	Limit on generation tariff (€/MWh)	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
	Error Margin	31.4%	31.4%	31.4%	31.4%	31.4%
	Exchange Rate (€/£)	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
	Total generation Output (TWh)	209.1	228.5	241.9	249.2	292.8
	Generation revenue subject to the [0,2.50]Euro/MWh range (£m)	309.19	337.87	357.61	368.44	432.89
	Adjustment Revenue (£m)	-151.8	-251.5	-230.9	-328.5	-521.8
BG	Generator charging base (GW)	83.15	96.29	101.45	109.58	119.15
AdjTariff	Generator adjustment tariff (£/kW)	-1.83	-2.61	-2.28	-3.00	-4.38
Gross demand residual						
RD	Demand residual (£m)	4,038.81	4,108.11	4,317.67	4,484.17	4,584.18
ZD	Revenue recovered from the locational element of demand tariffs (£m)	133.6	148.3	130.0	127.9	179.9
EE	Amount to be paid to Embedded Export Tariffs (£m)	-21.2	-22.3	-20.8	-21.2	-28.9



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 2025/26-2029/30 tariffs are:

1. A scenario which tests the impact of additional revenue on TDR
2. A scenario which tests the impact of variation in the Expansion Constant for 2025/26
3. A scenario which tests the Impact of an additional TRN4 Demand site with 250GW 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 several 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 the Electricity System Operator will publish at a later date.

23. Impact of additional revenue on TDR

Following analysis of the impact of revenue changes in 2029/30 and 2025/26, it was evident that the impact from an increase or decrease in revenue had the same proportional effect regardless of the year. As such, this sensitivity analysis has only been shown on the year 2025/26 to avoid repetition.

The analysis also assumes 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 (i.e., each site increases/decreases by the same percentage).

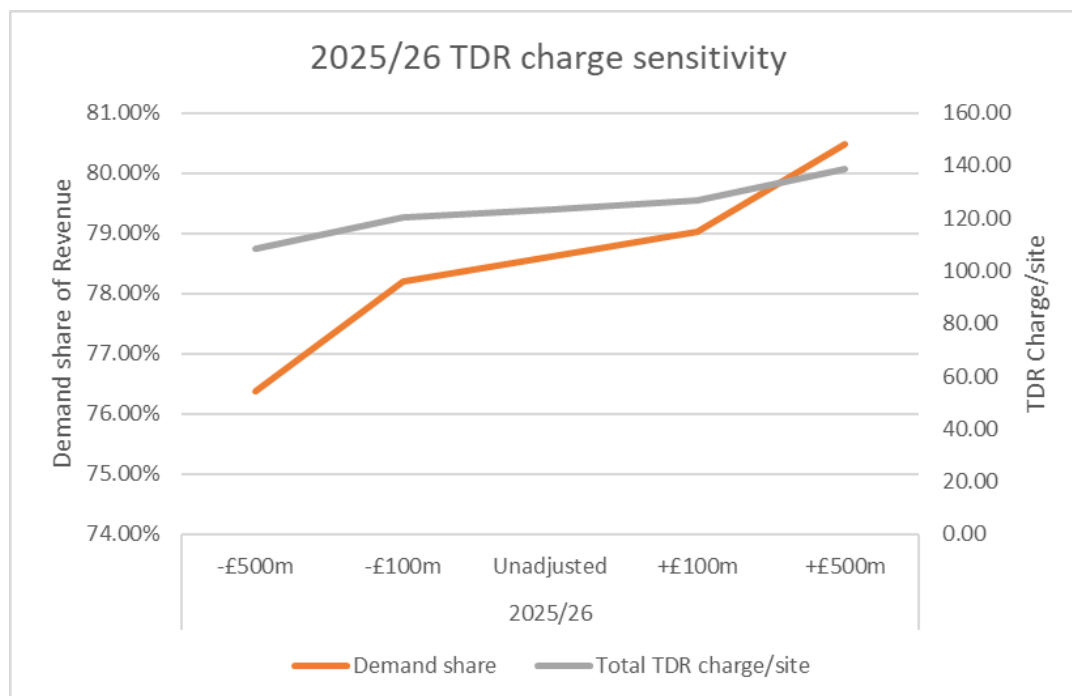
The 2025/26 Transport and Tariff model was run five times with a -£500m adjustment, -£100m adjustment, +£100m adjustment, +£500m adjustment and then no adjustment. The results of these runs can be seen in table S1 and figure S1 below.

Table S1 Impact of additional revenue on TDR

	2025/26				
	-£500m	-£100m	Unadjusted	+£100m	+£500m
Revenue (£m)	4,780	5,180	5,280	5,380	5,780
Generation Share*	6.47%	5.97%	5.86%	5.75%	5.35%
Demand Share	76.38%	78.21%	78.62%	79.02%	80.47%
Total TDR charge/site	£108.18	£120.41	£123.47	£126.53	£138.75

*not including PARC hence no change in Generation share

Figure S1 Impact of additional revenue on TDR



The average 'total' TDR charge increases or decreases in line with the demand share of the revenue. As a broad rule of thumb, for every additional £100m of revenue, the average TDR charge/site will increase by ~2.5% whilst with every reduction of £100m of revenue, the average TDR charge/site will decrease by ~2.8%.

24. Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant

The 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-T1 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 2025/26.

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 S2 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on Generation Wider Tariffs in 2025/26

2025/26 Generation Tariffs (£/kW)		Baseline			2025/26 Sensitivity (Baseline EC -20%)			2025/26 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	18.018479	37.431128	27.315513	15.128794	30.658914	22.566422	20.908163	44.203343	32.064604
2	East Aberdeenshire	14.486676	30.350827	22.753157	12.303352	24.994672	18.916537	16.670000	35.706981	26.589777
3	Western Highlands	16.871768	34.850853	25.220229	14.211426	28.594694	20.890194	19.532110	41.107012	29.550263
4	Skye and Lochalsh	12.220918	31.266098	26.997054	10.490746	25.726890	22.311654	13.951091	36.805307	31.682453
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	14.140006	28.506259	19.847999	12.026017	23.519019	16.592411	16.253995	33.493498	23.103587
6	Central Grampian	14.577595	29.377108	20.513721	12.376087	24.215698	17.124989	16.779103	34.538519	23.902454
7	Argyll	14.581682	32.525240	26.058642	12.379357	26.734203	21.560925	16.784007	38.316276	30.556359
8	The Trossachs	12.109832	24.541484	16.872133	10.401877	20.347198	14.211718	13.817785	28.735768	19.532548
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	11.039444	23.232429	16.517243	9.545567	19.299955	13.927805	12.533322	27.164904	19.106680
10	South West Scotlands	9.814849	21.597295	15.920529	8.565890	17.991847	13.450435	11.063806	25.202742	18.390624
11	Lothian and Borders	9.410046	17.846318	10.343572	8.242049	14.991066	8.988869	10.578044	20.701570	11.698275
12	Solway and Cheviot	5.443201	12.848695	9.254680	5.068572	10.992967	8.117755	5.817829	14.704421	10.391603
13	North East England	6.346885	11.403092	5.666786	5.791519	9.836485	5.247441	6.902249	12.969698	6.086132
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	2.120838	5.455510	2.797560	2.410683	5.078420	2.952060	1.830994	5.832601	2.643062
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	3.680738	4.875022	- 0.215637	3.658602	4.614029	0.541501	3.702874	5.136014	- 0.972776
16	North Midlands and North Wales	1.380508	1.808479	- 1.275574	1.818418	2.160795	- 0.306447	0.942598	1.456163	- 2.244700
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	1.028438	1.187719	- 1.621033	1.536762	1.664186	- 0.582815	0.520114	0.711250	- 2.659252
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	- 0.278044	0.178126	- 1.239319	0.491577	0.856513	- 0.277443	- 1.047663	- 0.500260	- 2.201194
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	3.604992	3.836158	- 1.528608	3.598005	3.782938	- 0.508875	3.611978	3.889378	- 2.548342
20	Pembrokeshire	4.196305	1.228542	- 5.641517	4.071056	1.696846	- 3.799202	4.321554	0.760239	- 7.483832
21	South Wales & Gloucester	0.386555	- 2.502059	- 5.539754	1.023256	- 1.287635	- 3.717791	- 0.250145	- 3.716482	- 7.361716
22	Cotswold	- 1.812209	- 7.199691	- 11.197234	- 0.735755	- 5.045740	- 8.243775	- 2.888662	- 9.353641	- 14.150693
23	Central London	- 4.717791	- 5.712397	- 3.875774	- 3.060220	- 3.855905	- 2.386607	- 6.375361	- 7.568888	- 5.364940
24	Essex and Kent	- 3.396889	- 2.367165	- 0.501891	- 2.003499	- 1.179720	0.312499	- 4.790278	- 3.554610	- 1.316281
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	- 3.532881	- 4.918694	- 3.607581	- 2.112294	- 3.220944	- 2.172053	- 4.953469	- 6.616445	- 5.043109
26	Somerset and Wessex	- 6.784852	- 8.615279	- 4.179228	- 4.713870	- 6.178211	- 2.629370	- 8.855834	- 11.052346	- 5.729085
27	West Devon and Cornwall	- 8.357614	- 12.602804	- 7.283924	- 5.972080	- 9.368232	- 5.113127	- 10.743149	- 15.837377	- 9.454721

Figure S2 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on Wider tariffs Comparison

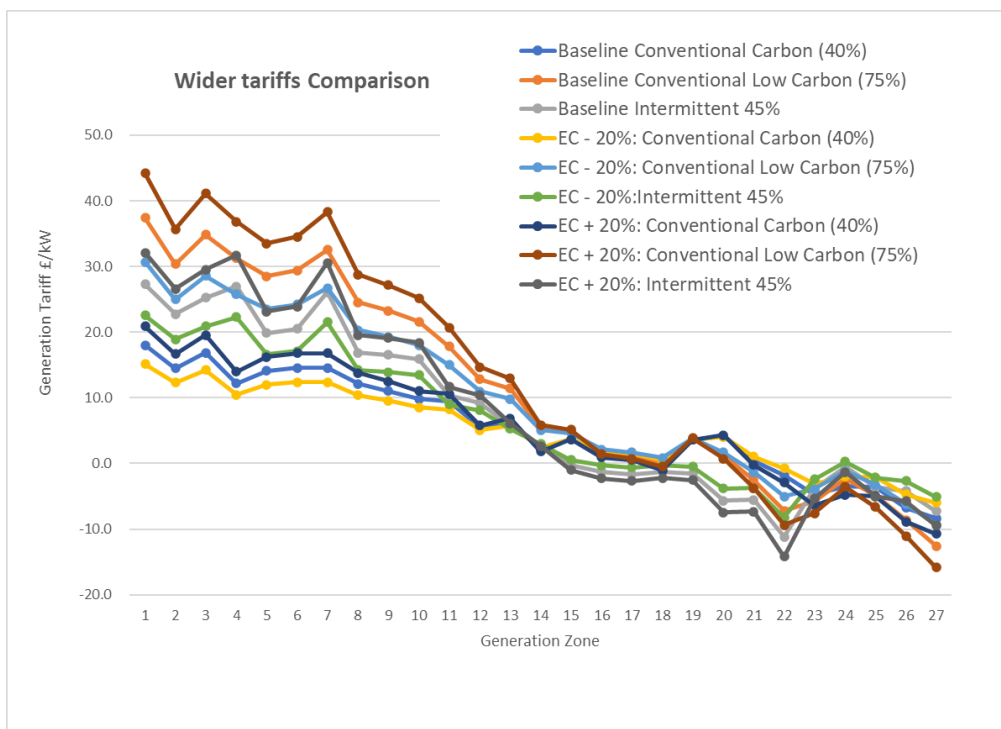


Table S3 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on HH Demand Tariffs in 2025/26

2025/26 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	1.905747	1.524598	2.286897
9	Eastern	1.350978	1.080782	1.621173
10	South Wales	3.248225	2.598580	3.897870
11	South East	5.098001	4.078401	6.117602
12	London	6.936919	5.549535	8.324303
13	Southern	7.651333	6.121067	9.181600
14	South Western	11.646717	9.317374	13.976061

Figure S3 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on HH Demand tariffs Comparison

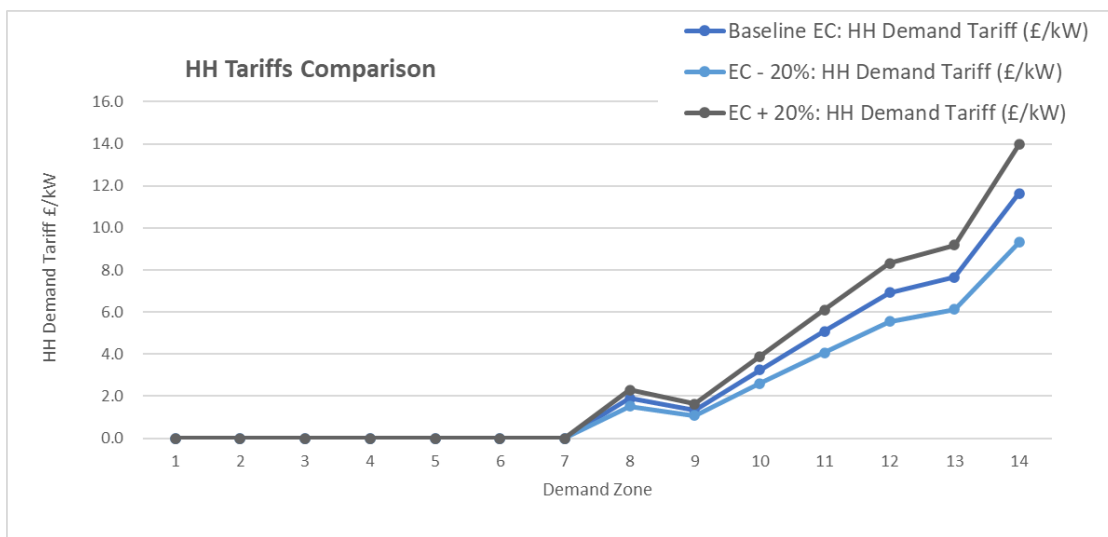


Table S4 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on NHH Demand Tariffs in 2025/26

2025/26 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	0.254205	0.203364	0.305046
9	Eastern	0.189042	0.151233	0.226850
10	South Wales	0.388739	0.310991	0.466487
11	South East	0.721070	0.576856	0.865284
12	London	0.797668	0.638134	0.957201
13	Southern	1.022639	0.818111	1.227167
14	South Western	1.614174	1.291339	1.937009

Figure S4 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on NHH Demand tariffs Comparison

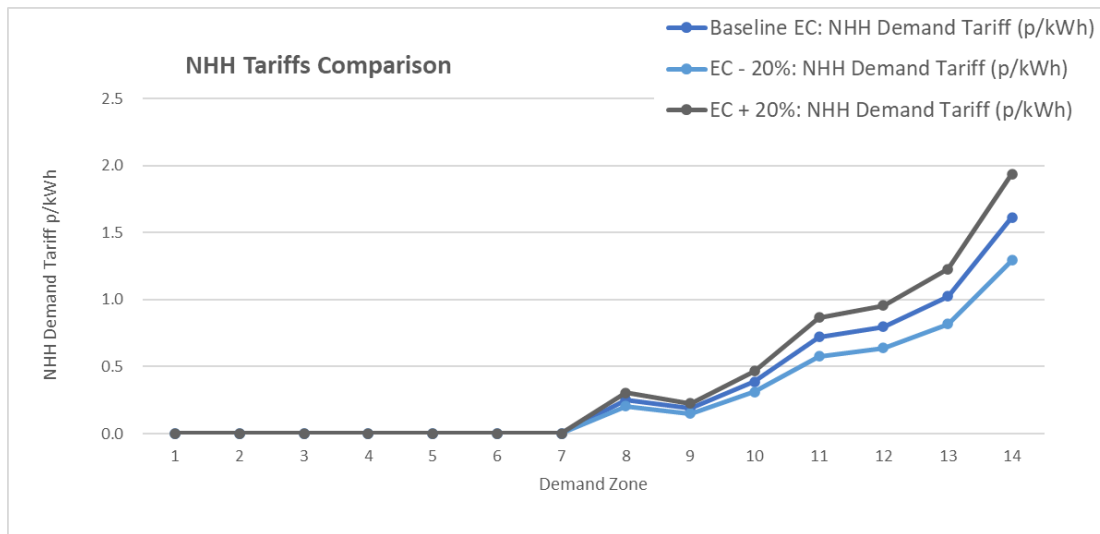
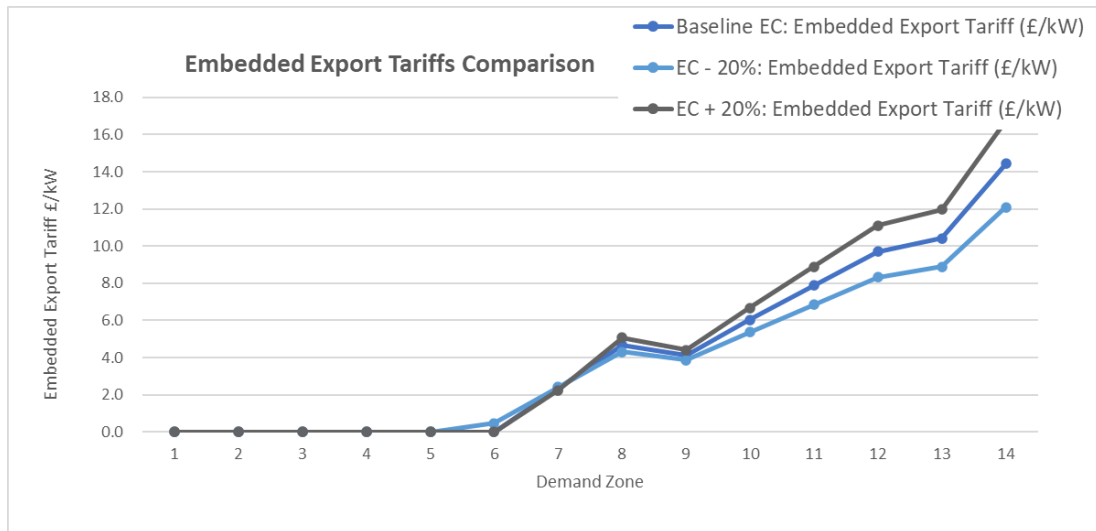


Table S5 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on Embedded Export Tariffs in 2025/26

2025/26 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	0.000000	0.482444	0.000000
7	East Midlands	2.334421	2.422996	2.245846
8	Midlands	4.683043	4.301894	5.064193
9	Eastern	4.128274	3.858078	4.398469
10	South Wales	6.025521	5.375876	6.675166
11	South East	7.875297	6.855697	8.894898
12	London	9.714215	8.326831	11.101599
13	Southern	10.428629	8.898363	11.958896
14	South Western	14.424013	12.094670	16.753357

Figure S5 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on Embedded Export Tariffs Comparison



25. Impact of an additional TRN4 transmission site in 2025/26 on tariffs for each forecast year.

This sensitivity looks at the impact of adding an additional transmission band 4 site with 250GWh per annum consumption in 2025/26.

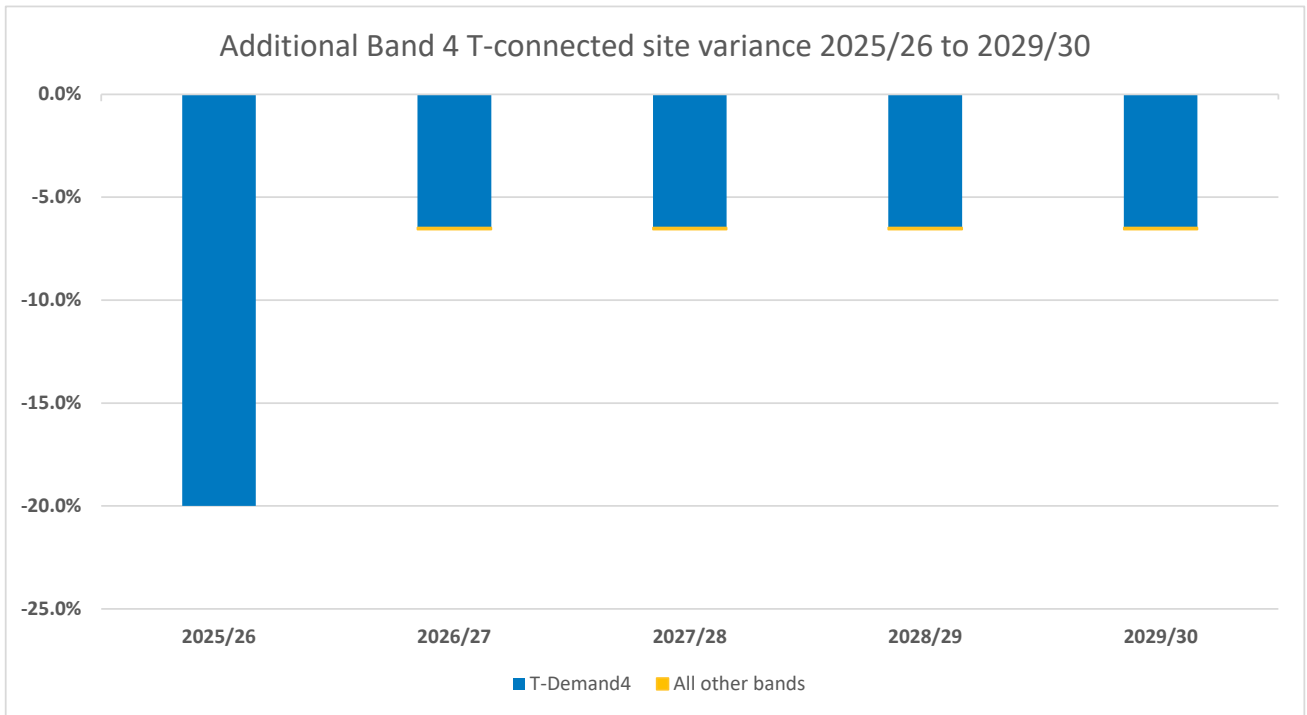
The biggest impact is seen in the first year of the additional site being included where the only tariff impacted is the Transmission band 4 tariff which reduces by 20% as the site counts have updated to reflect the new site but consumption proportions which are based on historic consumption have not 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 view but the reduction to the transmission band 4 tariff is only 6%.

Table S6 Impact of additional T-connected site

T-connected Site Count	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
T-Demand1	30	30	30	30	30
T-Demand2	18	18	18	18	18
T-Demand3	14	14	14	14	14
T-Demand4	5	5	5	5	5
Total transmission sites	67	67	67	67	67
T-connected Consumption Proportion	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
T-Demand1	0.14%	0.14%	0.14%	0.14%	0.14%
T-Demand2	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%
T-Demand3	0.63%	0.63%	0.63%	0.63%	0.63%
T-Demand4	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%
Total transmission	1.70%	1.70%	1.70%	1.70%	1.70%
Variance (TDR Charge per £/site)	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Domestic	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05
LV_NoMIC_1	0.00	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
LV_NoMIC_2	0.00	-0.12	-0.13	-0.13	-0.14
LV_NoMIC_3	0.00	-0.28	-0.30	-0.31	-0.31
LV_NoMIC_4	0.00	-0.84	-0.88	-0.92	-0.94
LV1	0.00	-1.51	-1.59	-1.65	-1.69
LV2	0.00	-2.57	-2.70	-2.80	-2.87
LV3	0.00	-4.10	-4.31	-4.47	-4.57
LV4	0.00	-9.55	-10.04	-10.43	-10.66
HV1	0.00	-7.94	-8.35	-8.67	-8.86
HV2	0.00	-23.96	-25.19	-26.16	-26.74
HV3	0.00	-45.98	-48.33	-50.19	-51.31
HV4	0.00	-117.58	-123.57	-128.34	-131.20
EHV1	0.00	-64.11	-67.38	-69.98	-71.54
EHV2	0.00	-322.63	-339.09	-352.16	-360.02
EHV3	0.00	-606.06	-636.98	-661.54	-676.29
EHV4	0.00	-1,698.75	-1,785.40	-1,854.25	-1,895.61
T-Demand1	0.00	-191.62	-201.40	-209.16	-213.83
T-Demand2	0.00	-777.70	-817.37	-848.89	-867.82
T-Demand3	0.00	-1,811.96	-1,904.39	-1,977.83	-2,021.94
T-Demand4	-1,160,888.56	-382,335.26	-401,838.66	-417,334.03	-426,641.81

Figure S6 Impact of additional T-connected site TDR charge per site variance 2025/26 to 2029/30.





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 forecast, 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 15th May. We will be sending out a communication to those who subscribe to our updates via the ESO 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:

<https://www.nationalgrideso.com/document/317556/download>

This data can also be accessed via our Data Portal:

<https://www.nationalgrideso.com/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@nationalgrideso.com



Appendix A: Background to TNUoS charging

Background to TNUoS charging

The ESO 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, ESO 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, e.g. 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, 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 >= 100MW) 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**.



* Additional Local Tariffs may be applicable to Offshore generators

Local Tariffs*

The Wider tariff is set to recover 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.

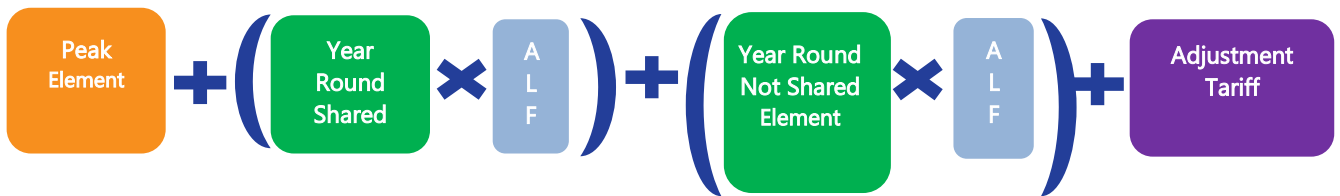
*Embedded network system charges are only payable by offshore generators whose host OFTO are not directly connected to the onshore transmission network and are not applicable to all generators.

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.

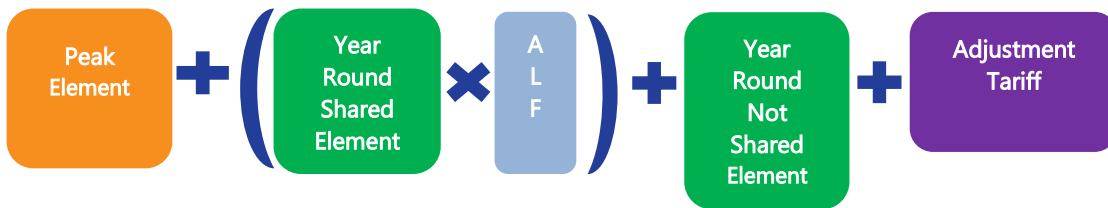
Conventional Carbon Generators

(e.g. Biomass, CHP, Coal, Gas, Pumped Storage, Battery)



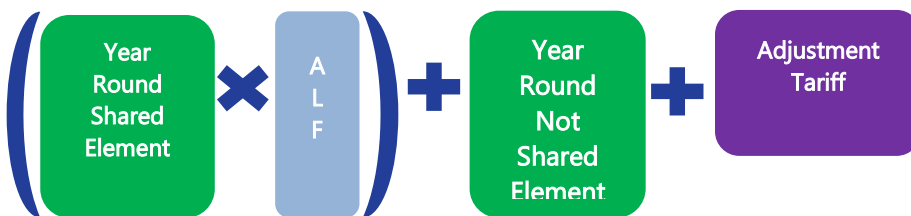
Conventional Low Carbon Generators

(e.g. Hydro, Nuclear)



Intermittent Generators

(e.g. 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 BEGA¹⁰ if they want to export power onto the transmission system from the distribution network using "firm" transmission network capacity. Generators will incur local DUoS¹¹ 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 connection 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

TNUoS is charged annually 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 100MW in TEC from 1 April to 31 January, then 350MW from 1 February to 31 March, the generator will be charged for 350MW of TEC for that charging year.

The calculation for TNUoS generator monthly liability is as follows:

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

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

TNUoS charges are billed on the first of each 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 for that year. After the end of the year, there is a reconciliation, when the true amount to be paid to the generator is recalculated.

¹⁰ Bilateral Embedded Generation Agreement. For more information about connections, please visit our website:

<https://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/electricity/connections/applying-connection>

¹¹ Distribution network Use of System charges

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 in measurement class C, D and E have two specific tariffs following the implementation of CMP264/265, which are for gross HH demand and embedded export volumes; NHH customers Measurement Class A, B, F and G have another specific tariff. The demand residual element of the demand charge is billed as an additional set off banded charges that apply to HH and NHH final demand. TNUoS demand Tariffs for transmission - connected demand at sites with multiple Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) 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.¹² 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 ESO website. The tariff is charged on a £/kW basis.

There is a guide to triads and HH charging available on our website¹³.

Embedded Export Tariffs (EET)

The EET was introduced under CMP264/265 and 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 (<100MW CVA registered).

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 website¹⁴.

Embedded generators (<100MW 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 the ESO. Payments for embedded exports from SVA registered embedded generators will be paid to their registered supplier.

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.

¹² <https://www.nationalgrideso.com/industry-information/charging/triads-data>

¹³ <https://www.nationalgrideso.com/document/130641/download>

¹⁴ <https://www.nationalgrideso.com/industry-information/charging/charging-guidance>

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 banded charges

Final demand sites are charged based on the residual band they have been allocated to. The demand residual banded 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.



Appendix B: Proposed changes to the charging methodology

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 which may impact on the TNUoS tariff calculation methodology for 2025/26 – 2029/30. Each modification is subject to an approval decision by Ofgem and if any Work Group Alternative CUSC Modifications (WACM) have been raised then Ofgem will decide which, if any, are approved.

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

<https://www.nationalgrideso.com/industry-information/codes/connection-and-use-system-code-cusc/cusc-modifications>

A summary of the modifications already in progress which could affect future TNUoS tariffs, and their status, are listed below.

Table 30 Summary of in-flight CUSC modification proposals

Name	Title	Effect of proposed change	Possible implementation
CMP288/289	Explicit charging arrangements for customer delays and backfeeds (CMP288) and consequential change (CMP289)	Potential impact on non-locational tariffs only	Potential implementation dates will be included once the relevant modification has reached a sufficient stage of development.
CMP315	Expansion Constant 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.	
CMP375	Enduring Expansion Constant & Expansion Factor Review	Affects TNUoS locational tariffs for generators and demand users	
CMP393	Using Imports and Exports to Calculate Annual Load Factor for Electricity Storage	Change ALF calculation methodology	
CMP405	TNUoS Locational Demand Signals for Storage	Change demand locational tariffs so they are not floored at zero	
CMP411	Introduction of Anticipatory Investment (AI) within the Section 14 charging methodologies	Introduce Anticipatory Investment (AI) and a mechanism for the recovery of AI costs within the Section 14 charging methodologies	
CMP413	Rolling 10-year wider TNUoS generation tariffs	Seeks to introduce an obligation on the ESO to publish generation tariffs for a rolling 10-year duration	

CMP418	Refine the allocation of Static Var Compensators (SVC) costs at OFTO transfer	Seeks to remove cost of certain reactive compensation equipment from the Generators annual local offshore tariff and include it in the general TNUoS via the demand residual
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
CMP424	Amendments to Scaling Factors used for Year round TNUoS charges	Seeks to introduce a mechanism which sets a lower limit on the variable generation scaling factors used for the purpose of Year Round Background tariff calculation
CMP428	User Commitment liabilities for Onshore Transmission (reinforcement) in the Holistic Network Design	Seeks to define the User Commitment liabilities for Generators connected via onshore transmission (reinforcement) within the HND
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. Note it is the intent that local charges would remain unchanged.
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



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 is then also added, and the resulting tariff floored at zero to avoid negative tariffs (charges).

Table 31 Location elements of the HH demand tariff for 2025/26

Demand Zone		2025/26		
		Peak (£/kW)	Year Round (£/kW)	Floored HH Tariff (£/kW)
1	Northern Scotland	-1.436861	-32.106815	0.000000
2	Southern Scotland	-1.702999	-22.947895	0.000000
3	Northern	-3.191553	-10.209481	0.000000
4	North West	0.061358	-5.291851	0.000000
5	Yorkshire	-1.953355	-2.944294	0.000000
6	N Wales & Mersey	-1.127114	-1.741451	0.000000
7	East Midlands	-1.742533	1.299658	0.000000
8	Midlands	-1.067803	2.973551	1.905747
9	Eastern	0.320322	1.030656	1.350978
10	South Wales	-5.526038	8.774264	3.248225
11	South East	3.565439	1.532562	5.098001
12	London	4.512870	2.424049	6.936919
13	Southern	1.757727	5.893606	7.651333
14	South Western	1.079496	10.567222	11.646717

Table 32 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	-0.718638	-34.277989	0.000000
2	Southern Scotland	-1.477986	-23.859019	0.000000
3	Northern	-3.518383	-10.622546	0.000000
4	North West	-0.375928	-5.550157	0.000000
5	Yorkshire	-2.485983	-3.151777	0.000000
6	N Wales & Mersey	-0.491250	-3.225139	0.000000
7	East Midlands	-1.824797	1.290416	0.000000
8	Midlands	-1.088484	2.082216	0.993732
9	Eastern	0.464965	1.866735	2.331700
10	South Wales	-6.048211	8.047729	1.999518
11	South East	3.603725	2.354141	5.957866
12	London	4.861654	3.595229	8.456883
13	Southern	1.881975	6.330283	8.212259
14	South Western	0.848585	10.803751	11.652336

Table 33 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	-0.921361	-34.647694	0.000000
2	Southern Scotland	-1.879669	-24.310073	0.000000
3	Northern	-2.797237	-10.136166	0.000000
4	North West	-0.135320	-5.275647	0.000000
5	Yorkshire	-2.249016	-2.696418	0.000000
6	N Wales & Mersey	-0.118394	-2.744934	0.000000
7	East Midlands	-1.496158	1.564337	0.068179
8	Midlands	-0.495612	2.240585	1.744974
9	Eastern	0.699013	2.226439	2.925452
10	South Wales	-6.358805	8.008469	1.649664
11	South East	3.465983	2.007100	5.473083
12	London	5.187754	3.824008	9.011762
13	Southern	1.500555	5.547422	7.047977
14	South Western	-3.173482	6.707094	3.533612

Table 34 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	0.013039	-35.434922	0.000000
2	Southern Scotland	-1.067338	-25.172550	0.000000
3	Northern	-1.979751	-10.951369	0.000000
4	North West	0.673147	-5.965451	0.000000
5	Yorkshire	-1.447389	-3.306036	0.000000
6	N Wales & Mersey	0.671629	-3.300356	0.000000
7	East Midlands	-0.934902	1.341982	0.407080
8	Midlands	0.137450	1.888545	2.025995
9	Eastern	-0.138765	3.182981	3.044216
10	South Wales	-6.530142	7.764751	1.234609
11	South East	2.500596	2.723409	5.224006
12	London	3.480608	5.207664	8.688272
13	Southern	1.225828	5.740868	6.966695
14	South Western	-3.767711	6.195178	2.427467

Table 35 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	-0.523754	-50.676579	0.000000
2	Southern Scotland	-1.938304	-37.352682	0.000000
3	Northern	-2.497668	-10.078275	0.000000
4	North West	-0.135224	-6.972754	0.000000
5	Yorkshire	-1.817134	-2.152180	0.000000
6	N Wales & Mersey	0.822034	-2.971384	0.000000
7	East Midlands	-1.345355	2.745597	1.400242
8	Midlands	-0.188816	3.023331	2.834515
9	Eastern	0.205689	4.115611	4.321299
10	South Wales	-6.538577	9.830970	3.292392
11	South East	3.251208	4.300295	7.551503
12	London	4.557467	5.653278	10.210745
13	Southern	1.372643	7.775315	9.147958
14	South Western	-3.371954	8.382424	5.010471



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 2024/25 ALFs, which were calculated using Transmission Entry Capacity, metered output and Final Physical Notifications from charging years 2018/19 to 2022/23. Generators which commissioned after 1 April 2020 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 2024/25 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 2025/26 TNUoS Tariffs will be updated by our Draft Tariffs publication in November 2024. The specific and generic ALFs, as used in this forecast, are published [here](#), with specific ALFs in excel format [here](#).

Generic ALFs

Table 36 Generic ALFs

Technology	Generic ALF
Battery	1.6301%
Biomass	45.5650%
CCGT_CHP	49.4274%
Coal	16.3291%
Gas_Oil	0.4504%
Hydro	40.4462%
Nuclear	61.9265%
Offshore_Wind	46.7794%
Onshore_Wind	38.6821%
Pumped_Storage	8.3570%
Reactive_Compensation	0.0000%
Solar	10.9000%
Tidal	12.6000%
Wave	2.9000%

Please note: ALF figures for Wave, Tidal and Solar technology are generic figures provided by BEIS due to no 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 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.

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 [here](https://www.nationalgrideso.com/industry-information/charging/transmission-network-use-system-tnuos-charges), <https://www.nationalgrideso.com/industry-information/charging/transmission-network-use-system-tnuos-charges> under 5-Year View Tariff Publications. The data in Table 37 is taken from the TEC register from March 2024. The contracted generation used in the Transport model will be fixed in the November Draft forecast of 2025/26 tariffs, using the TEC register as of 31 October 2024, as stated by the CUSC 14.15.6.

Table 37 Contracted TEC by generation zone

Zone	Zone Name	2025/26 (MW)	2026/27 (MW)	2027/28 (MW)	2028/29 (MW)	2029/30 (MW)
1	North Scotland	4,203	4,925	6,540	8,350	11,336
2	East Aberdeenshire	2,100	2,100	3,605	3,605	5,305
3	Western Highlands	488	589	1,201	1,201	2,859
4	Skye and Lochalsh	41	91	331	331	430
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	1,628	1,877	1,877	2,067	2,567
6	Central Grampian	64	64	64	64	114
7	Argyll	216	312	469	679	868
8	The Trossachs	920	920	1,060	1,160	1,160
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	520	720	1,670	4,210	4,590
10	South West Scotland	4,809	5,080	7,786	11,222	13,688
11	Lothian and Borders	5,199	7,222	11,460	14,906	16,993
12	Solway and Cheviot	951	1,087	1,334	1,734	1,837
13	North East England	6,634	7,494	10,059	10,109	11,909
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	4,189	4,389	4,389	4,789	4,789
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	14,169	17,828	21,086	23,546	25,626
16	North Midlands and North Wales	11,803	15,524	18,480	21,373	24,113
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	9,514	9,514	10,554	11,474	13,394
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	13,661	19,192	22,213	27,567	35,991
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	1,794	2,214	2,311	3,551	3,571
20	Pembrokeshire	2,703	3,839	3,839	4,239	4,539
21	South Wales & Gloucester	1,537	1,757	1,757	5,761	6,671
22	Cotswold	1,763	1,813	1,834	1,951	2,451
23	Central London	190	190	190	670	670
24	Essex and Kent	16,498	18,275	19,289	21,481	26,087
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	3,043	4,268	5,482	5,682	6,252
26	Somerset and Wessex	5,641	8,278	12,268	13,768	14,067
27	West Devon and Cornwall	1,189	1,189	2,989	3,289	3,338



Appendix F: Transmission company revenues

Transmission Owner revenue forecasts

All onshore TOs (NGET, Scottish Power Transmission and SHE Transmission) and offshore TOs have updated us with their revenue forecast for year 2025/26. In addition, there are some pass-through items that are to be collected by ESO via TNUoS charges, including the Strategic Innovation Fund (SIF), contribution made from IFA, and site-specific adjustments by TOs etc.

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

Notes:

All monies are quoted in millions of pounds, accurate to two decimal place 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. ESO 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 ESO 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.

ESO TNUoS revenue pass-through items forecasts

From April 2019, a new, legally separate electricity system operator (ESO) was established within National Grid Group, separate from National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET). As a result, the allowed TNUoS revenue under NGET's licence, is collected by ESO and passed through to NGET, in the same way to the arrangement with Scottish TOs and OFTOs.

In addition, ESO collects the Strategic Innovation Fund (SIF), and passes through the money to network licensees (including TOs, OFTOs and DNOs). There are also a few miscellaneous pass-through items that had been collected by NGET under its licence condition, and this function was also transferred to ESO. The revenue breakdown table below shows details of the pass-through TNUoS revenue items under ESO's licence conditions.

At this point in time, ESO components are not anticipated to vary across the years with the exception of the Network Innovation Competition Fund (NICFt) and the Strategic Innovation Fund (SIFt). NICFt payments are still being made due to the way the funds are administered but are believed to reduce with an eventual end in 2024/25. SIFt payments are expected to continue increasing as more projects begin and reach the next stage of funding (which increases as the project matures). These values will be reviewed again in the July forecast.

Table 38 ESO revenue breakdown

Term	NGESO TNUoS Other Pass-Through				
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Embedded Offshore Pass-Through (OFETt)	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
Network Innovation Competition Fund (NICFt)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Strategic Innovation Fund (SIFt)	85.01	72.31	42.25	13.04	1.16
The Adjustment Term (ADJt)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offshore Transmission Revenue (OFTOt) and Interconnectors Cap&Floor Revenue Adjustment (TICFt)	946.31	1,026.23	1,105.98	1,165.12	1,246.47
Interconnectors CACM Cost Recovery (ICPt)	0.00	-85.98	-19.36	-12.29	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 pas-through (NGETTt)*	2,502.79	2,616.64	2,668.97	2,722.35	2,776.80
SPT revenue pass-through (TSPt)	502.87	523.57	575.68	636.66	721.29
SHETL revenue pass-through (TSHt)	1,197.29	1,228.90	1,283.07	1,330.20	1,383.94
ESO Bad debt (BDt)	3.12	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.07
ESO other pass-through items (Lft + ITct etc)	42.69	42.69	42.69	42.69	42.69
ESO legacy adjustment (LART)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	5,280.77	5,428.12	5,703.05	5,901.53	6,176.11

Onshore TOs (NGET, SPT and SHETL) revenue forecast

The three onshore TOs (National Grid Electricity Transmission, Scottish Power Transmission and Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission) have provided us with their final revenue breakdown. They include updates in correction term data and refreshed forecasts of interest rates.

All three TOs expect their revenues to increase between 2025/26 to 2029/30. The total TNUoS revenue is forecast at £5.28bn for FY2025/26, (an increase of £1.09bn from 2024/25 final tariffs). This is set to increase to £6.18bn in 2029/30. The majority of the increase between the 2024/25 final tariffs and the 2025/26 initial view is because of the TO Allowed Revenues that were submitted in January in line with STCP 24-1 by NGET (+£479.9m), SHET (+£416.2m) and SPT (£58.2m). This is mainly driven by updates to financial parameters (inflation, capital allowances and business rates).

Offshore Transmission Owner revenue

The Offshore Transmission Owner revenue to be collected via TNUoS for 2025/26 is forecast to be £983.4m, increasing by £263.1m to £1,246.5 m in 2029/30. Revenues have been adjusted using updated revenue forecasts provided by the OFTOs in addition to the latest RPI and CPI data (as part of the calculation of the inflation term, as defined in the relevant OFTO licence). The 2025/26 forecast includes £102.9m of forecast revenue (10% of total) for OFTOs yet to asset transfer whilst 2029/30 includes £263.1m of revenue (21% of total) for OFTOs yet to asset transfer.

Interconnector adjustment

Since year 2018/19, under CMP283, 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 contribution forecast from interconnectors have been aggregated with ESO's forecast on future OFTO revenue. These values will be reviewed by Ofgem in the Draft forecast and finalised in the January Final tariffs.

Table 39 NGET revenue breakdown

Transmission Revenue Forecast			National Grid Electricity Transmission				
			2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Inflation 2018/19		PI _{2018/19}	283.31	283.31	283.31	283.31	283.31
Inflation		PI _t	372.27	379.71	387.31	395.06	402.96
Opening Base Revenue Allowance (2018/19 prices)	A1	R _t	1,952.30	1,952.30	1,952.30	1,952.30	1,952.30
Price Control Financial Model Iteration Adjustment	A2	ADJ _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
[ADJR_t = R_t * PI_t / PI_{2018/19} + ADJ_t]	A	ADJR_t	2,565.33	2,616.64	2,668.97	2,722.35	2,776.80
SONIA	B1	It-1	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
Allowed Revenue	B2	AR _{t-1}	2,022.91	2,502.79	2,552.85	2,603.90	2,655.98
Recovered Revenue	B4	RR _{t-1}	2,022.91	2,502.79	2,552.85	2,603.90	2,655.98
Correction Term [K_t = (AR_{t-1} - RR_{t-1}) * (1 + I_{t-1} + 1.15%)]	B	K_t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy pass-through	C1	LPT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy MOD	C2	LMOD _t	-62.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy K correction	C3	LK _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy TRU term	C4	LTRU _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of the RIIO-ET1 stakeholder satisfaction output	C5	LSSO _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of the RIIO-1 adjustment in respect of the Environmental Discretionary Reward Scheme	C6	LEDR _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of the RIIO-ET1 Incentive in respect of the sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) gas emissions incentive	C7	LSFI _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of the RIIO-ET1 reliability incentive in respect of energy not supplied	C8	LRI _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of RIIO-1 Network Outputs	C9	NOCO _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy Adjustment [LAR_t = LPT_t + LMOD_t + LK_t + LTRU_t + NOCO_t + LSSO_t + LEDR_t + LSFI_t + LRI_t]	C	LAR_t	-62.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Allowed Revenue [AR_t = ADJR_t + K_t + LAR_t]	D	AR_t	2,502.79	2,616.64	2,668.97	2,722.35	2,776.80

Table 40 SPT revenue breakdown

Transmission Revenue Forecast			Scottish Power Transmission				
			2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Inflation 2018/19		PI _{2018/19}	283.31	283.31	283.31	283.31	283.31
Inflation		PI _t	372.27	378.33	385.85	393.57	401.44
Opening Base Revenue Allowance (2018/19 prices)	A1	R _t	392.65	392.07	422.69	458.30	509.04
Price Control Financial Model Iteration Adjustment	A2	ADJ _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
[ADJR_t = R_t * PI_t / PI_{2018/19} + ADJ_t]	A	ADJR_t	515.94	523.57	575.68	636.66	721.29
SONIA	B1	It-1	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Allowed Revenue	B2	AR _{t-1}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recovered Revenue	B4	RR _{t-1}	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Correction Term [K_t = (AR_{t-1} - RR_{t-1}) * (1 + I_{t-1} + 1.15%)]	B	K_t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy pass-through	C1	LPT _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy MOD	C2	LMOD _t	-13.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy K correction	C3	LK _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy TRU term	C4	LTRU _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of the RIIO-ET1 stakeholder satisfaction output	C5	LSSO _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of the RIIO-1 adjustment in respect of the Environmental Discretionary Reward Scheme	C6	LEDR _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of the RIIO-ET1 Incentive in respect of the sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) gas emissions incentive	C7	LSFI _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of the RIIO-ET1 reliability incentive in respect of energy not supplied	C8	LRI _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of RIIO-1 Network Outputs	C9	NOCO _t	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy Adjustment [LAR_t = LPT_t + LMOD_t + LK_t + LTRU_t + NOCO_t + LSSO_t + LEDR_t + LSFI_t + LRI_t]	C	LAR_t	-13.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Allowed Revenue [AR_t = ADJR_t + K_t + LAR_t]	D	AR_t	502.87	523.57	575.68	636.66	721.29

Table 41 SHETL revenue breakdown

Transmission Revenue Forecast			SHE Transmission				
			2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Inflation 2018/19		PI _{2018/19}	283.31	283.31	282.31	283.31	283.31
Inflation		PI _t	372.27	379.71	387.31	395.06	402.96
Opening Base Revenue Allowance (2018/19 prices)	A1	R _t	898.91	916.89	935.23	953.93	973.01
Price Control Financial Model Iteration Adjustment	A2	ADJ _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
[ADJ_t = R_t * PI_t / PI_{2018/19} + ADJ_t]	A	ADJ_t	1,181.18	1,228.90	1,283.07	1,330.20	1,383.94
SONIA	B1	It-1	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Allowed Revenue	B2	AR _{t-1}	781.07	1,197.29	1,228.90	1,283.07	1,330.20
Recovered Revenue	B4	RR _{t-1}	781.07	1,197.29	1,228.90	1,283.07	1,330.20
Correction Term [K_t = (AR_{t-1} - RR_{t-1}) * (1 + I_{t-1} + 1.15%)]	B	K_t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy pass-through	C1	LPT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy MOD	C2	LMOD _t	16.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy K correction	C3	LK _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy TRU term	C4	LTRU _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of the RIIO-ET1 stakeholder satisfaction output	C5	LSSO _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of the RIIO-1 adjustment in respect of the Environmental Discretionary Reward Scheme	C6	LEDRT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of the RIIO-ET1 Incentive in respect of the sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) gas emissions incentive	C7	LSFI _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of the RIIO-ET1 reliability incentive in respect of energy not supplied	C8	LRI _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of RIIO-1 Network Outputs	C9	NOCO _t	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy Adjustment [LAR_t = LPT_t + LMOD_t + LK_t + LTRU_t + NOCO_t + LSSO_t + LEDRT + LSFI_t + LRI_t]	C	LAR_t	16.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Allowed Revenue [AR_t = ADJ_t + K_t + LAR_t]	D	AR_t	1,197.29	1,228.90	1,283.07	1,330.20	1,383.94

Table 42 Offshore revenues

Offshore Transmission Revenue Forecast (£m)	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Notes
Regulatory Year						
Barrow	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.9	Current revenues plus indexation
Gunfleet	11.1	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.4	Current revenues plus indexation
Walney 1	20.1	20.7	21.2	21.9	22.4	Current revenues plus indexation
Robin Rigg	12.4	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.9	Current revenues plus indexation
Walney 2	20.8	21.4	22.0	22.6	23.3	Current revenues plus indexation
Sheringham Shoal	30.6	31.5	32.3	33.2	34.2	Current revenues plus indexation
Ormonde	18.6	19.1	19.6	20.2	20.8	Current revenues plus indexation
Greater Gabbard	40.2	41.7	44.4	45.6	46.9	Current revenues plus indexation
London Array	58.6	60.0	61.8	63.6	65.4	Current revenues plus indexation
Thanet	27.3	28.0	28.9	29.7	30.3	Current revenues plus indexation
Lincs	40.3	41.3	42.5	43.7	44.9	Current revenues plus indexation
Gwynt y mor	39.3	40.3	41.5	42.8	44.1	Current revenues plus indexation
West of Duddon Sands	32.3	33.1	34.1	35.1	36.1	Current revenues plus indexation
Humber Gateway	16.9	17.3	17.8	18.3	18.9	Current revenues plus indexation
Westermost Rough	18.6	19.1	19.6	20.2	20.7	Current revenues plus indexation
Burbo Bank Extension	18.4	18.9	19.5	20.1	20.7	Current revenues plus indexation
Dudgeon	26.2	26.8	27.6	28.4	29.2	Current revenues plus indexation
Race Bank	36.6	37.6	38.7	39.8	41.0	Current revenues plus indexation
Galloper	22.6	23.2	23.9	24.6	25.3	Current revenues plus indexation
Walney 3	17.8	18.3	18.9	19.4	20.0	Current revenues plus indexation
Walney 4	17.8	18.3	18.9	19.4	20.0	Current revenues plus indexation
Hornsea 1A	23.3	23.9	24.6	25.4	26.1	Current revenues plus indexation
Hornsea 1B	23.3	23.9	24.6	25.4	26.1	Current revenues plus indexation
Hornsea 1C	23.3	23.9	24.6	25.4	26.1	Current revenues plus indexation
Beatrice	27.7	28.4	29.2	30.0	30.9	Current revenues plus indexation
Rampion	20.3	20.8	21.4	22.1	22.7	Current revenues plus indexation
East Anglia 1	54.8	56.1	57.7	59.4	61.1	Current revenues plus indexation
Hornsea 2A	27.2	27.7	28.2	28.8	29.3	Current revenues plus indexation
Hornsea 2B	27.2	27.7	28.2	28.8	29.3	Current revenues plus indexation
Hornsea 2C	27.2	27.7	28.2	28.8	29.3	Current revenues plus indexation
Triton Knoll	42.5	43.6	44.9	46.3	47.6	Current revenues plus indexation
Moray East	48.2	49.5	51.0	52.5	54.1	Current revenues plus indexation
Forecast to asset transfer to OFTO in 2024/25	91.8	94.1	97.0	99.9	102.9	NGESO Forecast
Forecast to asset transfer to OFTO in 2025/26	11.1	20.5	21.1	21.7	22.4	NGESO Forecast
Forecast to asset transfer to OFTO in 2026/27		8.7	27.1	27.9	28.7	NGESO Forecast
Forecast to asset transfer to OFTO in 2027/28			31.0	53.9	55.5	NGESO Forecast
Forecast to asset transfer to OFTO in 2028/29				5.5	8.5	NGESO Forecast
Forecast to asset transfer to OFTO in 2029/30					45.2	NGESO Forecast
Offshore Transmission Pass-Through (B7)	983.4	1,026.2	1,106.0	1,165.1	1,246.5	

Notes:

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

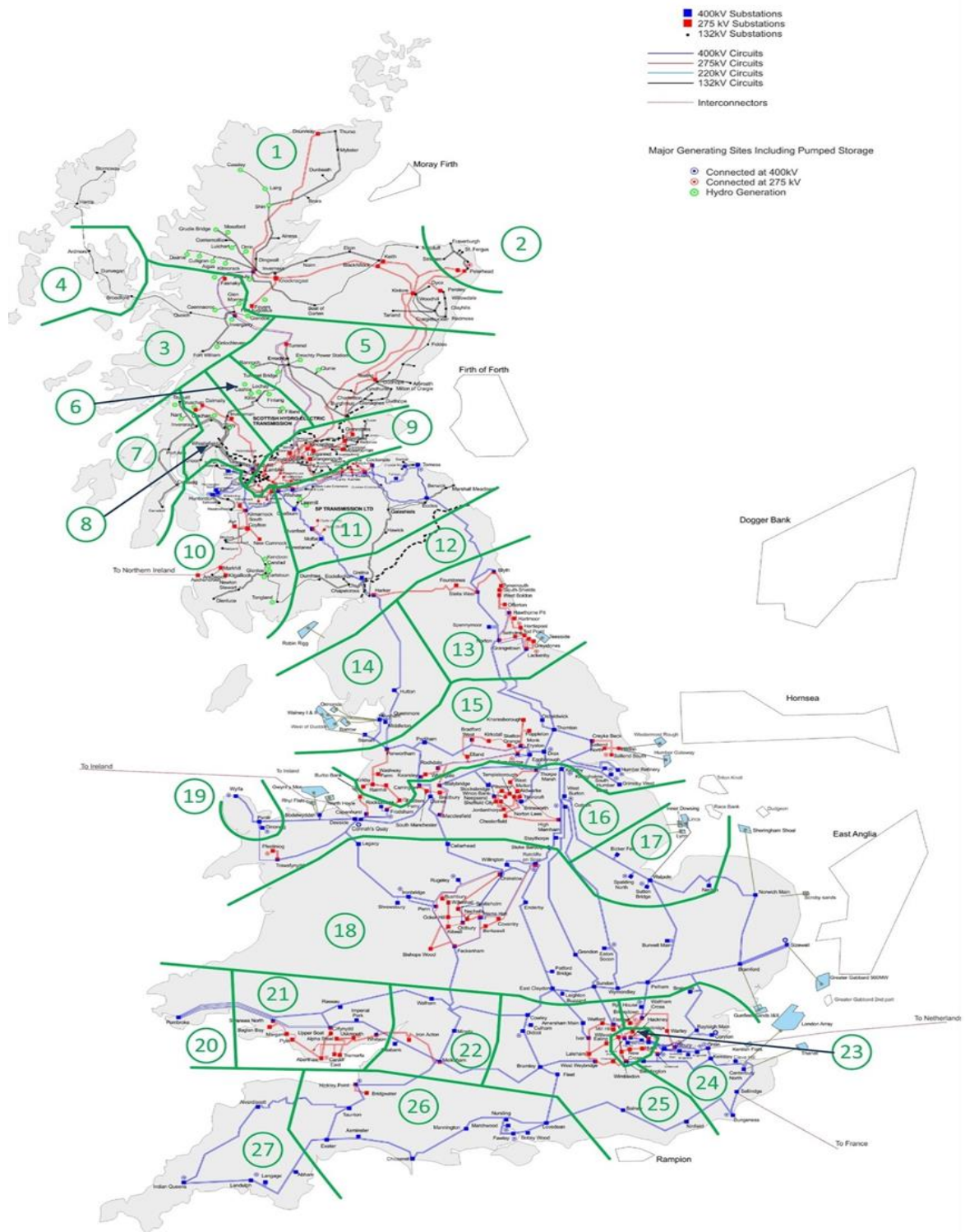
Greyed out cells are either calculated or not applicable in the year concerned due to the way the licence formulae are constructed

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



Appendix G: Generation zones map

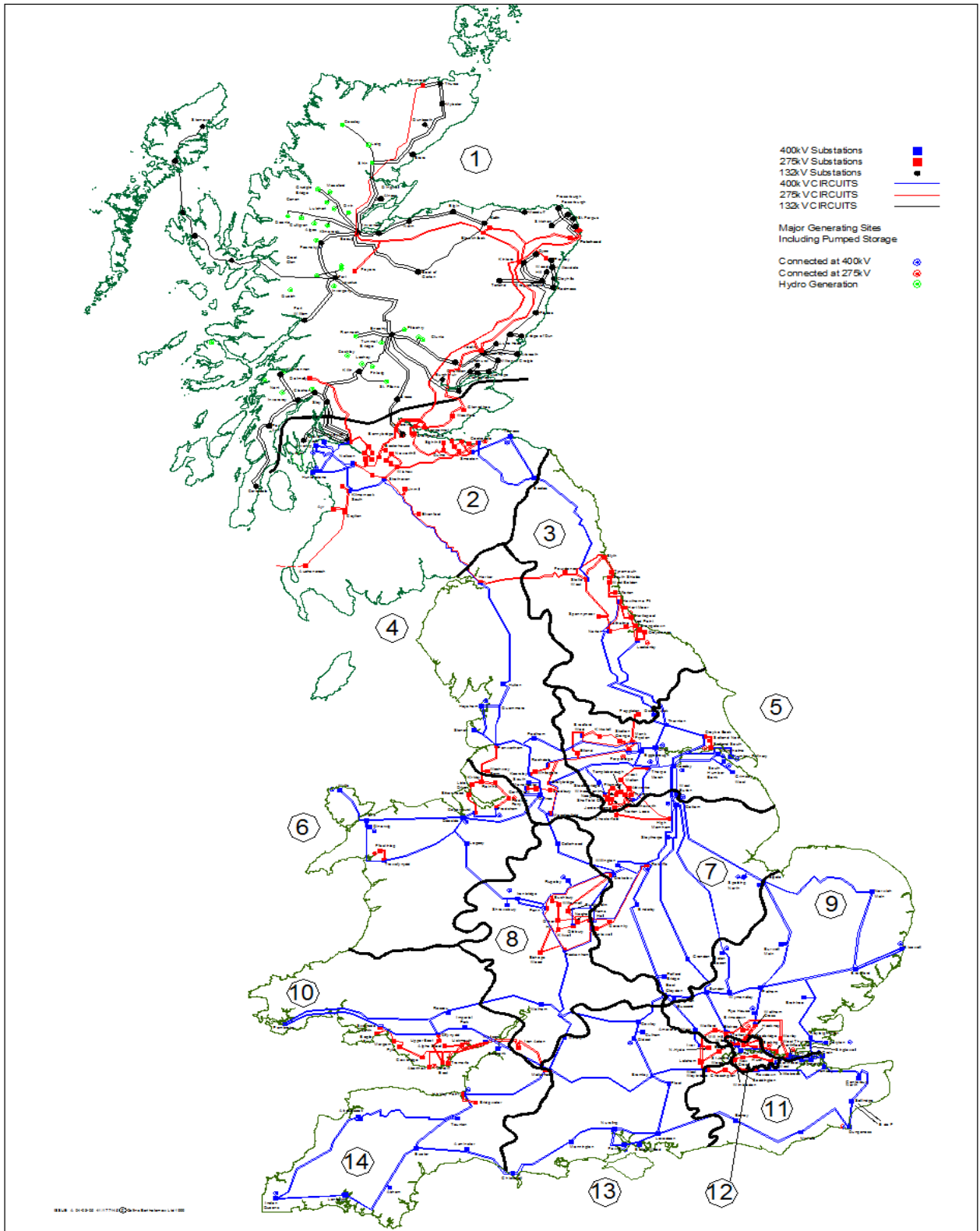
Figure A2: GB Existing Transmission System



For the most up to date maps, please refer to [Electricity Ten Year Statement 2023 Appendix A](#).



Appendix H: Demand zones map





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.

2025/26 TNUoS Tariff Forecast					
		April 2024	July 2024	Draft Tariffs November 2024	Final Tariffs January 2025
Methodology		<i>Open to industry governance</i>			
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 & ESO best view
	Allowed Revenue (non OFTO changes)	Initial update using previous year's data source	Update financial parameters	Latest TO forecasts	From TOs
	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	NG best view	NG best view	NG best view	NG 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	30 th April 2024	Publication of Five-Year View of TNUoS Tariffs for 2025/26 to 2029/30
2.0	13 th May 2024	<p>Minor corrections and updates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correction of publication year typo in Exec summary “Next Tariff Publication” paragraph. • Updated Table 13 to include tariffs for Hornsea 2A, 2B & 2C • Correction of typo of year referenced within Section 19 Error Margin sub section. • Updated formatting in Table 42. • Updated Table 30 to reflect that CMP286 was rejected by Ofgem on 03/05/2024. <p>The following updates were as a result of the inclusion of two missing Link Specific Expansion Factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exec summary: updated figures to match changes made later in publication. • Table 1 updated (Adjustment tariff updated in years 4 and 5, Average generation tariff updated in all but Year 4) and associated commentary. • Tables 5-9 updated generation tariffs for year 3 to 5 and associated commentary. • Table 11 updated with changes to local circuit tariffs at Kergord & Mossy Hill. • Tables 14-19 updated demand tariffs and associated commentary • Table 24 updated generation and demand revenue proportions. • Tables 26 & 27 updated onshore local circuit and local substation tariffs for pre-existing assets. • Table 29 updated Residual and Adjustment components. • Table 34 updated locational element of half hourly demand tariff for 2028/29. • Updated S1 table & figure.
3.0	20 th June 2024	<p>Minor corrections and updates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correction of referencing error in footnote 6. <p>The following corrections have been made within our models:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correction to missing formulae in T&T models for year 2 and year 5. • Updates to reflect additional nodes that should have become MITS nodes, affecting year 3 onwards. <p>These have resulted in the following updates to the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exec Summary: updated demand figures to match changes made later in publication. • Table 1: updated Adjustment Tariff and Average Generation tariff for years 2-5 and associated commentary

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tables 3-6: Updated Generation Wider Tariffs for years 2-5 • Tables 7-9 & Figures 1-3: Updated Example Generation Wider Tariffs for years 2-5 and associated commentary • Table 11: updates to some Onshore Local Circuit Tariffs for years 2-5 • Table 14-19 & Figures 4-6: updated demand tariffs for years 2-5 and associated commentary (note that Table TB of the excel file has also been updated) • Table 24: updated generation and demand revenue proportions • Table 26: updated onshore local circuit tariffs for pre-existing assets • Table 29: updated Residual and Adjustment components • Tables 32 & 35: updated Demand Locational Tariffs for years 2 & 5. • Sensitivity Table & Figure 6 updated
--	--	---



Faraday House, Warwick Technology Park,
Gallows Hill, Warwick, CV346DA

nationalgrideso.com

ESO