Version 2.0

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

Electricity System Operator

April 2024

ESO

Contents

List of Tables and Figures

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 website[1].

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 £4.73bn by FY29/30 in-line with the year-on-year 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 £28.6m 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 £3.52/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 £8.82/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 decrease the following year to 0.33p/kWh before increasing year-on-year reaching 0.45p/kWh by 2029/30.

Next TNUoS tariff publication

The timetable of TNUoS tariffs forecasts for 2025/26 is available on our website[2].

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

ESO

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 letter[3] 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 connections[4]. 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

ESO

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	- 2.275603	- 2.278411	- 3.003818	- 4.019642
Average Generation Tariff*	12.755275	13.576645	12.399285	12.568717	11.951699	12.109220

*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 is expected to decrease year-on-year, increasing in magnitude, to become more negative; changing from -£1.826/kW in 2025/26 to -£4.020/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	2.465887	21.046259	19.906931	-2.275603	16.571560	35.881909	27.102145
2	East Aberdeenshire	4.400927	11.348979	19.906931	-2.275603	14.627688	30.543989	22.738369
3	Western Highlands	2.539859	19.842548	19.070908	-2.275603	15.829638	34.217075	25.724452
4	Skye and Lochalsh	-2.884756	19.842548	22.988109	-2.275603	11.971904	32.709661	29.641653
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	4.938304	15.473841	15.362266	-2.275603	14.997144	29.630348	20.049891
6	Central Grampian	4.392930	15.414555	15.285433	-2.275603	14.397322	28.963676	19.946380
7	Argyll	2.746166	13.476460	24.248929	-2.275603	15.560719	34.826837	28.037733
8	The Trossachs	3.421429	13.476460	12.740900	-2.275603	11.632770	23.994071	16.529704
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	2.393140	13.393889	12.672831	-2.275603	10.544225	22.835785	16.424478
10	South West Scotlands	1.275462	12.502598	12.127754	-2.275603	8.852000	20.504562	15.478320
11	Lothian and Borders	3.488765	12.502598	7.209335	-2.275603	9.097935	17.799446	10.559901
12	Solway and Cheviot	1.119040	8.560906	7.703747	-2.275603	5.349298	12.967864	9.280552
13	North East England	3.926810	6.034696	4.588065	-2.275603	5.900311	10.765294	5.028075
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	1.058172	6.034696	1.467071	-2.275603	1.783276	4.775662	1.907081
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	4.303309	2.301504	0.376802	-2.275603	3.099028	4.130636	-0.863124
16	North Midlands and North Wales	3.285899	0.395023	-0.052768	-2.275603	1.147198	1.253795	-2.150611
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	1.426373	2.446918	-0.052768	-2.275603	0.108430	0.933191	-1.227258
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	0.217459	1.638110	-0.052768	-2.275603	-1.424007	-0.882330	-1.591222
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	4.841088	0.360805	-0.052768	-2.275603	2.688700	2.783321	-2.166009
20	Pembrokeshire	8.489845	-8.797594	-	-2.275603	2.695204	-0.383953	-6.234520
21	South Wales & Gloucester	4.274485	-8.855498	-	-2.275603	-1.543317	-4.642742	-6.260577
22	Cotswold	3.465889	4.403703	-11.338271	-2.275603	-1.583541	-6.845208	-11.632208
23	Central London	-3.544744	4.403703	-3.668995	-2.275603	-5.526464	-6.186565	-3.962932
24	Essex and Kent	-3.072442	4.403703	-	-2.275603	-3.586564	-2.045268	-0.293937
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	-0.693149	-3.049721	-	-2.275603	-4.188640	-5.256043	-3.647977
26	Somerset and Wessex	-2.549227	-3.906867	-	-2.275603	-6.387577	-7.754980	-4.033693
27	West Devon and Cornwall	-0.440825	-10.117180	-	-2.275603	-6.763300	-10.304313	-6.828334

Table 4 Generation wider tariffs in 2027/28

Generation Tariffs		System Peak Tariff	Shared Year Round Tariff	Not Shared Year Round Tariff	Adjustment Tariff	Example tariffs for a generator of each technology type: Conventional Carbon 40% Load Factor	Conventional Low Carbon 75% Load Factor	Intermittent 45% Load Factor
Zone	Zone Name	(£/kW)	(£/kW)	(£/kW)	(£/kW)	(£/kW)	(£/kW)	(£/kW)
1	North Scotland	2.552278	25.080502	20.279918	-2.278411	18.418035	39.364162	29.287733
2	East Aberdeenshire	3.983767	13.983218	20.279918	-2.278411	15.410610	32.472688	24.293955
3	Western Highlands	3.016226	22.292101	17.679412	-2.278411	16.726420	35.136303	25.432446
4	Skye and Lochalsh	2.993695	22.292101	27.166843	-2.278411	20.498862	44.601203	34.919877
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	5.139619	18.884543	13.975460	-2.278411	16.005209	31.000075	20.195093
6	Central Grampian	4.567234	18.824067	13.882688	-2.278411	15.371525	30.289561	20.075107
7	Argyll	2.204414	17.085081	19.987383	-2.278411	14.754989	32.727197	25.397258
8	The Trossachs	3.594145	17.085081	11.185579	-2.278411	12.623998	25.315124	16.595454
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	2.090964	16.884577	10.996436	-2.278411	10.964958	23.472422	16.316085
10	South West Scotlands	1.907718	16.605905	10.795508	-2.278411	10.589872	22.879244	15.989754
11	Lothian and Borders	1.889886	16.605905	4.658855	-2.278411	8.117379	16.724759	9.853101
12	Solway and Cheviot	1.206935	11.847329	6.823509	-2.278411	6.396859	14.637530	9.876396
13	North East England	3.221364	7.907496	3.161877	-2.278411	5.370702	10.035452	4.441839
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	0.511927	7.907496	1.013090	-2.278411	1.801750	5.177228	2.293052
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	4.000319	3.232664	0.150279	-2.278411	3.075085	4.296685	-0.673433
16	North Midlands and North Wales	2.451529	1.892508	-	-2.278411	0.930121	1.592499	-1.426782
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	3.063636	-0.488889	-	-2.278411	0.589669	0.418558	-2.498411
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	0.323187	0.422909	-	-2.278411	-1.786060	-1.638042	-2.088102
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	3.418552	3.071357	-	-2.278411	2.368684	3.443659	-0.896300
20	Pembrokeshire	10.117690	-7.879507	-	-2.278411	4.687476	1.929649	-5.824189
21	South Wales & Gloucester	6.363978	-7.630282	-	-2.278411	1.033454	-1.637145	-5.712038
22	Cotswold	4.555295	1.955471	-8.192427	-2.278411	-0.217898	-4.448940	-9.590876
23	Central London	-4.765200	1.955471	-3.664581	-2.278411	-7.727255	-9.241589	-5.063030
24	Essex and Kent	-2.840851	1.955471	-	-2.278411	-4.337074	-3.652659	-1.398449
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	-0.514715	-4.137353	-	-2.278411	-4.448067	-5.896141	-4.140220
26	Somerset and Wessex	1.638879	-4.002456	-	-2.278411	-2.240514	-3.641374	-4.079516
27	West Devon and Cornwall	2.841660	-7.634701	-	-2.278411	-2.490631	-5.162777	-5.714026

Table 5 Generation wider tariffs in 2028/29

Generation Tariffs		System Peak Tariff	Shared Year Round Tariff	Not Shared Year Round Tariff	Adjustment Tariff	Example tariffs for a generator of each technology type: Conventional Carbon 40% Load Factor	Conventional Low Carbon 75% Load Factor	Intermittent 45% Load Factor
Zone	Zone Name	(£/kW)	(£/kW)	(£/kW)	(£/kW)	(£/kW)	(£/kW)	(£/kW)
1	North Scotland	1.554953	29.491820	27.796370	-3.003818	21.466411	48.466370	38.063871
2	East Aberdeenshire	3.313654	7.348298	27.796370	-3.003818	14.367703	33.617430	28.099286
3	Western Highlands	1.814762	22.048940	19.499030	-3.003818	15.430132	34.846679	26.417235
4	Skye and Lochalsh	1.803591	22.048940	29.032517	-3.003818	19.232356	44.368995	35.950722
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	4.156255	18.764777	15.244251	-3.003818	14.756048	30.470271	20.684583
6	Central Grampian	3.608724	18.687838	15.108429	-3.003818	14.123413	29.729214	20.514138
7	Argyll	1.448787	17.055723	19.817751	-3.003818	13.194359	31.054512	24.489008
8	The Trossachs	2.648511	17.055723	12.199675	-3.003818	11.346852	24.636160	16.870932
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	1.245458	16.047924	11.084222	-3.003818	9.094498	21.361805	15.301970
10	South West Scotlands	1.073877	16.563886	11.490279	-3.003818	9.291725	21.983253	15.940210
11	Lothian and Borders	1.086695	16.563886	5.740579	-3.003818	7.004663	16.246371	10.190510
12	Solway and Cheviot	0.400353	12.252741	7.420872	-3.003818	5.265980	14.006963	9.930787
13	North East England	2.368907	8.414946	3.445948	-3.003818	4.109447	9.122247	4.228856
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	-0.293260	8.414946	1.227625	-3.003818	0.559950	4.241757	2.010533
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	3.157698	3.877059	0.182170	-3.003818	1.777572	3.243844	-1.076971
16	North Midlands and North Wales	1.356436	2.568040	-	-3.003818	-0.620166	0.278648	-1.848200
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	2.501383	-0.238931	-	-3.003818	-0.598007	-0.681633	-3.111337
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	0.421768	0.373208	-	-3.003818	-2.432767	-2.302144	-2.835874
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	2.624837	3.773285	-	-3.003818	1.130333	2.450983	-1.305840
20	Pembrokeshire	10.191864	-7.779801	-	-3.003818	4.076126	1.353195	-6.504728
21	South Wales & Gloucester	6.711930	-7.300407	-	-3.003818	0.787949	-1.767193	-6.289001
22	Cotswold	4.572281	0.797062	-6.952882	-3.003818	-0.893865	-4.786623	-9.598022
23	Central London	-1.789579	0.797062	-3.870615	-3.003818	-6.022818	-8.066216	-6.515755
24	Essex and Kent	-1.215170	0.797062	-	-3.003818	-3.900163	-3.621192	-2.645140
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	-0.551335	-4.327461	-	-3.003818	-5.286137	-6.800749	-4.951175
26	Somerset and Wessex	3.110101	-3.560044	-	-3.003818	-1.317735	-2.563750	-4.605838
27	West Devon and Cornwall	3.487359	-7.232414	-	-3.003818	-2.409425	-4.940770	-6.258404

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	2.898481	38.903002	34.944548	-4.019642	28.417859	63.000639	48.431257
2	East Aberdeenshire	3.600340	17.064736	34.944548	-4.019642	20.384412	47.323798	38.604037
3	Western Highlands	3.320891	30.832282	25.491346	-4.019642	21.830700	47.916807	35.346231
4	Skye and Lochalsh	-2.341182	30.832282	28.636273	-4.019642	17.426598	45.399661	38.491158
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	3.509848	26.242823	21.398012	-4.019642	18.546540	40.570335	29.187640
6	Central Grampian	4.182709	25.792849	20.856604	-4.019642	18.822848	40.364308	28.443744
7	Argyll	2.082587	22.932058	24.785780	-4.019642	17.150080	40.047769	31.085564
8	The Trossachs	3.380095	22.932058	17.379763	-4.019642	15.485181	33.939260	23.679547
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	2.029447	22.365386	16.901452	-4.019642	13.716540	31.685297	22.946234
10	South West Scotlands	1.206805	20.257985	15.782107	-4.019642	11.603200	28.162759	20.878558
11	Lothian and Borders	2.415459	20.257985	12.496438	-4.019642	11.497586	26.085744	17.592889
12	Solway and Cheviot	1.033643	14.129211	10.523456	-4.019642	6.875068	18.134365	12.861959
13	North East England	3.673100	7.074704	4.025090	-4.019642	4.093376	8.984576	3.189065
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	0.963613	7.074704	2.662223	-4.019642	0.838742	4.912222	1.826198
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	3.849951	1.644002	0.332018	-4.019642	0.620717	1.395329	-2.947823
16	North Midlands and North Wales	2.900806	-0.069319	-	-4.019642	-1.146564	-1.170825	-4.050836
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	1.287652	1.280995	-	-4.019642	-2.219592	-1.771244	-3.443194
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	0.831312	-0.430479	-	-4.019642	-3.360522	-3.511189	-4.213358
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	5.350125	0.273485	-	-4.019642	1.439877	1.535597	-3.896574
20	Pembrokeshire	9.149285	-10.591650	-	-4.019642	0.892983	-2.814095	-8.785885
21	South Wales & Gloucester	4.700993	-10.728427	-	-4.019642	-3.610020	-7.364969	-8.847434
22	Cotswold	3.556858	3.261906	-12.116413	-4.019642	-4.004587	-10.132768	-14.668197
23	Central London	-3.660463	3.261906	-3.932868	-4.019642	-7.948490	-9.166544	-6.484652
24	Essex and Kent	-3.383329	3.261906	-	-4.019642	-6.098209	-4.956542	-2.551784
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	-0.637712	-4.400329	-	-4.019642	-6.417486	-7.957601	-5.999790
26	Somerset and Wessex	-0.140037	-7.923693	-	-4.019642	-7.329156	-10.102449	-7.585304
27	West Devon and Cornwall	-0.338251	-11.953648	-	-4.019642	-9.139352	-13.323129	-9.398784

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	16.571560	18.418035	21.466411	28.417859
2	East Aberdeenshire	14.616098	14.486676	14.627688	15.410610	14.367703	20.384412
3	Western Highlands	17.054017	16.871768	15.829638	16.726420	15.430132	21.830700
4	Skye and Lochalsh	12.551635	12.220918	11.971904	20.498862	19.232356	17.426598
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	16.263064	14.140006	14.997144	16.005209	14.756048	18.546540
6	Central Grampian	15.565175	14.577595	14.397322	15.371525	14.123413	18.822848
7	Argyll	15.446742	14.581682	15.560719	14.754989	13.194359	17.150080
8	The Trossachs	12.804043	12.109832	11.632770	12.623998	11.346852	15.485181
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	11.132224	11.039444	10.544225	10.964958	9.094498	13.716540
10	South West Scotlands	11.077427	9.814849	8.852000	10.589872	9.291725	11.603200
11	Lothian and Borders	8.345877	9.410046	9.097935	8.117379	7.004663	11.497586
12	Solway and Cheviot	6.226378	5.443201	5.349298	6.396859	5.265980	6.875068
13	North East England	5.763646	6.346885	5.900311	5.370702	4.109447	4.093376
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	2.711499	2.120838	1.783276	1.801750	0.559950	0.838742
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	3.619277	3.680738	3.099028	3.075085	1.777572	0.620717
16	North Midlands and North Wales	1.654388	1.380508	1.147198	0.930121	-0.620166	-1.146564
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	0.720165	1.028438	0.108430	0.589669	-0.598007	-2.219592
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	1.445546	-0.278044	-1.424007	-1.786060	-2.432767	-3.360522
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	3.478137	3.604992	2.688700	2.368684	1.130333	1.439877
20	Pembrokeshire	3.393402	4.196305	2.695204	4.687476	4.076126	0.892983
21	South Wales & Gloucester	-0.994355	0.386555	-1.543317	1.033454	0.787949	-3.610020
22	Cotswold	-0.741605	-1.812209	-1.583541	-0.217898	-0.893865	-4.004587
23	Central London	-4.641461	-4.717791	-5.526464	-7.727255	-6.022818	-7.948490
24	Essex and Kent	-2.967678	-3.396889	-3.586564	-4.337074	-3.900163	-6.098209
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	-3.114171	-3.532881	-4.188640	-4.448067	-5.286137	-6.417486
26	Somerset and Wessex	-4.533328	-6.784852	-6.387577	-2.240514	-1.317735	-7.329156
27	West Devon and Cornwall	-5.870278	-8.357614	-6.763300	-2.490631	-2.409425	-9.139352

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

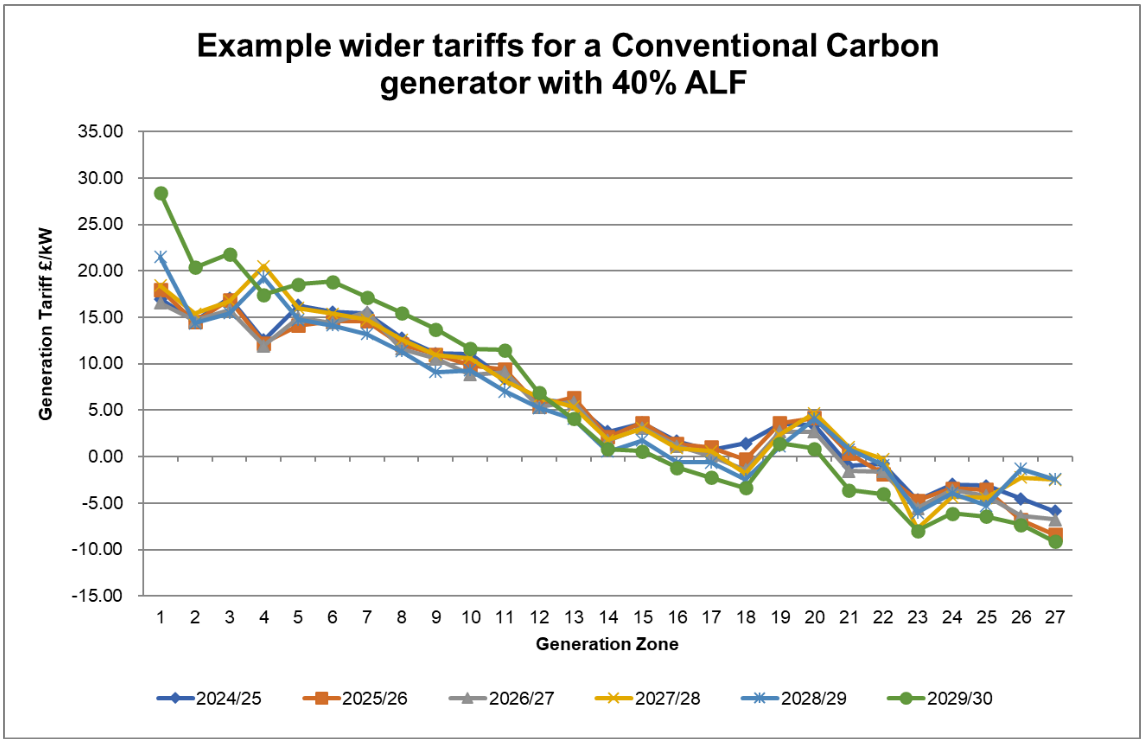


Table 8 Comparison of Conventional Low Carbon (75%) tariffs

		Example Wider Generation Tariffs (£/kW) Conventional Low Carbon 75%					
Zone	Zone Name	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
1	North Scotland	35.126161	37.431128	35.881909	39.364162	48.466370	63.000639
2	East Aberdeenshire	29.687785	30.350827	30.543989	32.472688	33.617430	47.323798
3	Western Highlands	35.006690	34.850853	34.217075	35.136303	34.846679	47.916807
4	Skye and Lochalsh	31.580456	31.266098	32.709661	44.601203	44.368995	45.399661
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	30.234933	28.506259	29.630348	31.000075	30.470271	40.570335
6	Central Grampian	29.800752	29.377108	28.963676	30.289561	29.729214	40.364308
7	Argyll	32.648944	32.525240	34.826837	32.727197	31.054512	40.047769
8	The Trossachs	24.862381	24.541484	23.994071	25.315124	24.636160	33.939260
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	22.956992	23.232429	22.835785	23.472422	21.361805	31.685297
10	South West Scotlands	22.584241	21.597295	20.504562	22.879244	21.983253	28.162759
11	Lothian and Borders	16.205029	17.846318	17.799446	16.724759	16.246371	26.085744
12	Solway and Cheviot	13.232082	12.848695	12.967864	14.637530	14.006963	18.134365
13	North East England	10.203097	11.403092	10.765294	10.035452	9.122247	8.984576
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	5.669465	5.455510	4.775662	5.177228	4.241757	4.912222
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	4.538015	4.875022	4.130636	4.296685	3.243844	1.395329
16	North Midlands and North Wales	1.818427	1.808479	1.253795	1.592499	0.278648	- 1.170825
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	1.582616	1.187719	0.933191	0.418558	- 0.681633	- 1.771244
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	2.917987	0.178126	- 0.882330	- 1.638042	- 2.302144	- 3.511189
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	3.693064	3.836158	2.783321	3.443659	2.450983	1.535597
20	Pembrokeshire	0.485588	1.228542	- 0.383953	1.929649	1.353195	- 2.814095
21	South Wales & Gloucester	- 3.978759	- 2.502059	- 4.642742	- 1.637145	- 1.767193	- 7.364969
22	Cotswold	- 5.821427	- 7.199691	- 6.845208	- 4.448940	- 4.786623	- 10.132768
23	Central London	- 5.274105	- 5.712397	- 6.186565	- 9.241589	- 8.066216	- 9.166544
24	Essex and Kent	- 1.471165	- 2.367165	- 2.045268	- 3.652659	- 3.621192	- 4.956542
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	- 3.885361	- 4.918694	- 5.256043	- 5.896141	- 6.800749	- 7.957601
26	Somerset and Wessex	- 6.185442	- 8.615279	- 7.754980	- 3.641374	- 2.563750	- 10.102449
27	West Devon and Cornwall	- 9.293050	- 12.602804	- 10.304313	- 5.162777	- 4.940770	- 13.323129

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

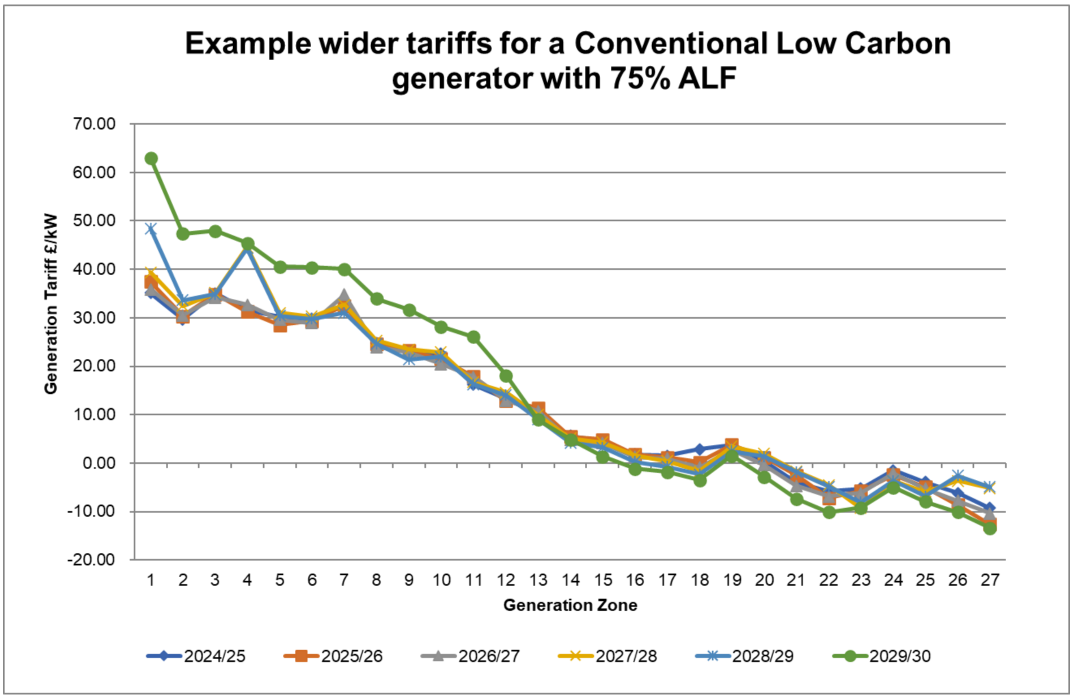
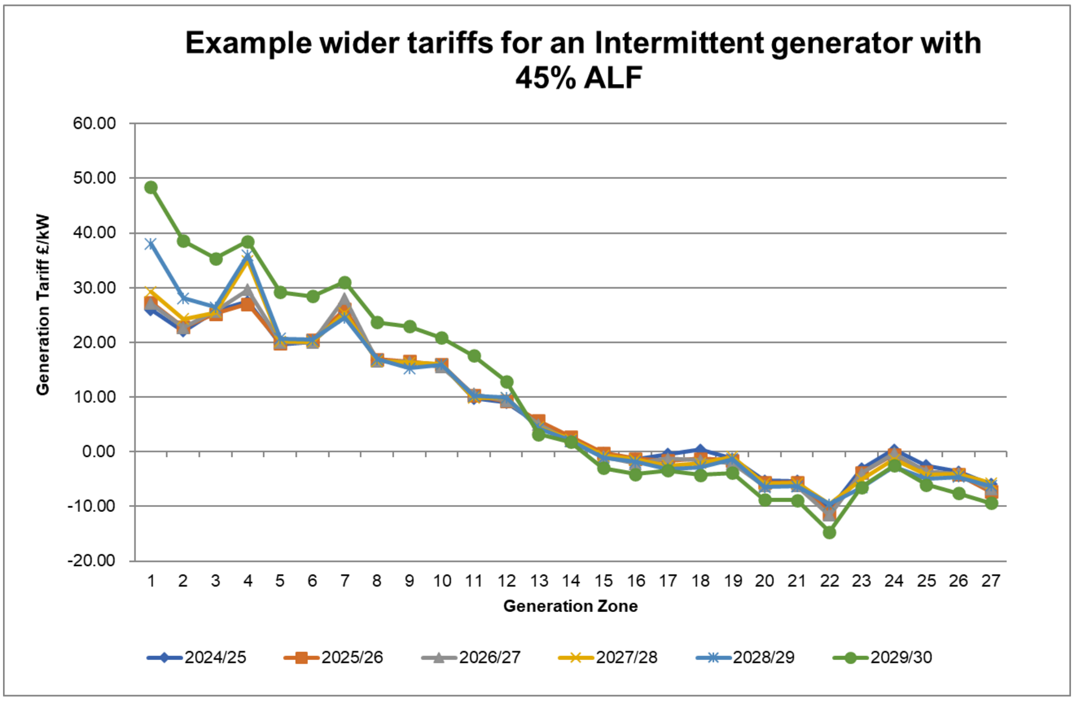


Table 9 Comparison of Intermittent (45%) tariffs

		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	27.102145	29.287733	38.063871	48.431257
2	East Aberdeenshire	22.019884	22.753157	22.738369	24.293955	28.099286	38.604037
3	Western Highlands	25.684644	25.220229	25.724452	25.432446	26.417235	35.346231
4	Skye and Lochalsh	27.478224	26.997054	29.641653	34.919877	35.950722	38.491158
5	Eastern Grampian and Tayside	19.658378	19.847999	20.049891	20.195093	20.684583	29.187640
6	Central Grampian	20.067399	20.513721	19.946380	20.075107	20.514138	28.443744
7	Argyll	25.261140	26.058642	28.037733	25.397258	24.489008	31.085564
8	The Trossachs	16.688033	16.872133	16.529704	16.595454	16.870932	23.679547
9	Stirlingshire and Fife	16.336277	16.517243	16.424478	16.316085	15.301970	22.946234
10	South West Scotlands	15.867002	15.920529	15.478320	15.989754	15.940210	20.878558
11	Lothian and Borders	9.787565	10.343572	10.559901	9.853101	10.190510	17.592889
12	Solway and Cheviot	8.988390	9.254680	9.280552	9.876396	9.930787	12.861959
13	North East England	5.059350	5.666786	5.028075	4.441839	4.228856	3.189065
14	North Lancashire and The Lakes	2.590209	2.797560	1.907081	2.293052	2.010533	1.826198
15	South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Humber	-0.269776	-0.215637	-0.863124	-0.673433	-1.076971	-2.947823
16	North Midlands and North Wales	-1.318212	-1.275574	-2.150611	-1.426782	-1.848200	-4.050836
17	South Lincolnshire and North Norfolk	-0.420253	-1.621033	-1.227258	-2.498411	-3.111337	-3.443194
18	Mid Wales and The Midlands	0.364020	-1.239319	-1.591222	-2.088102	-2.835874	-4.213358
19	Anglesey and Snowdon	-1.252784	-1.528608	-2.166009	-0.896300	-1.305840	-3.896574
20	Pembrokeshire	-5.267736	-5.641517	-6.234520	-5.824189	-6.504728	-8.785885
21	South Wales & Gloucester	-5.366209	-5.539754	-6.260577	-5.712038	-6.289001	-8.847434
22	Cotswold	-10.565589	-11.197234	-11.632208	-9.590876	-9.598022	-14.668197
23	Central London	-3.153626	-3.875774	-3.962932	-5.063030	-6.515755	-6.484652
24	Essex and Kent	0.394970	-0.501891	-0.293937	-1.398449	-2.645140	-2.551784
25	Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex	-2.520647	-3.607581	-3.647977	-4.140220	-4.951175	-5.999790
26	Somerset and Wessex	-3.653264	-4.179228	-4.033693	-4.079516	-4.605838	-7.585304
27	West Devon and Cornwall	-5.929825	-7.283924	-6.828334	-5.714026	-6.258404	-9.398784

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 notes[5].

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 decrease from -£1.826/kW in 2025/26 to -£4.020/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)
Aberarder	1.703136	1.733032	1.767693	1.803046	1.839107
Aberdeen Bay	3.330578	3.389040	3.456821	3.525958	3.596477
Abhainn Dubh Wind Far					1.393079
Achruach	-3.084913	-3.138672	-3.201715	-3.267227	-3.343555
AGS Calderside				1.043966	1.064846
Aigas	0.841422	0.856192	0.873316	0.890782	0.908598
Aitkenhead Farm				1.554843	1.585940
Alcemi Midmill BESF					0.792970
ALYTH					-0.715223
An Suidhe	-1.147956	-1.167712	-1.191354	-1.216658	-1.252209
Arecleoch	2.990013	3.042497	1.964103	3.165414	3.228722
Arecleoch extension	3.190357	2.579140	2.172041	3.377511	2.737004
Ayrshire Grid Collector	0.168196	0.171149	0.174572	0.178063	0.181624
Beauly				0.966726	0.986061
Beaw Field				5.437835	-4.314016
Beinneun Wind Farm	1.679444	1.708856	1.742967	1.777755	1.813234
Benbrack	0.906237	0.922144	0.940587	0.959399	0.978587
Bhlaraidh Wind Farm	0.758001	0.771307	0.786733	0.802467	0.818517
Black Hill	1.910048	1.943576	1.982447	2.022096	2.062538
Black Law	2.081611	2.118150	2.160513	2.203723	2.247798
BlackCraig Wind Farm	6.456215	6.569542	6.700933	6.834952	6.971651
BlackLaw Extension	4.528048	4.607530	4.699681	4.793675	4.889548
Blarghour			2.783781	2.839456	2.896245
Braidfield Battery Storag			1.416589	1.444921	1.473819
Branxton				1.009816	1.030012
Breakish Windfarm					1.634762
Breezy Hill				1.477342	1.506889
Broken Cross	1.323359	1.346496	1.373328	1.400693	1.428617
Busby					-0.160707
Carn Fearna Wind Farm					3.133155
Carrick			0.000000	0.581015	0.592635
Chirmorie		0.681207	1.711445	2.907703	0.722902
Chleansaid Wind Farm			1.180099	1.203701	1.227775
Clash Gour	-0.121562	-0.122199	0.125946	1.880747	0.183350
Clauchrie			1.717078	1.751419	1.786448
Cloich Forest				6.109707	6.231901
Cloiche		0.387161	0.394905	0.402803	0.410859
Cloud Hill Windfarm				0.828740	0.845314
Clyde (North)	0.131717	0.134029	0.136709	0.139444	0.142232
Clyde (South)	0.153669	0.156367	0.159494	0.162684	0.165938
Cnoc Buidhe				1.385229	1.412910
Coalburn BESS	0.472037	0.480252	0.486833	0.495928	0.493031
Coire Glas				2.208726	2.252901
Connagill			0.676730	0.685063	0.652787
Corriegarth	3.027798	3.080946	3.142565	3.205416	3.269524
Corriemoillie	1.976411	2.010979	2.051076	2.091966	
Coryton	0.054554	0.055191	0.056265	0.057342	-0.125149
Costa Head				4.554661	4.645754
Craig Watch Wind Farm				0.989844	0.762020
Creachan Wind Farm					3.051207
Creag Riabhach	4.163222	4.236300	4.321026	4.407447	4.495596
Cruachan	2.215406	2.254384	2.299270	2.345195	2.390956
Culham Jet				-0.038553	
Culligran	2.151051	2.188809	2.232585	2.277237	2.322782
Cumberhead Collector	0.866287	0.881493	0.899123	0.917105	0.935448
Cumberhead West	4.590877	4.671461	4.764891	4.860189	4.957392
Daer			4.117135	4.199478	4.283467
Deanie	3.533870	3.595901	3.667819	3.741175	3.815999
Denny North				-0.637792	0.696560
Dersalloch	2.789794	2.838764	2.895539	2.953450	3.012519

Connection Point	2025/26 (£/kW)	2026/27 (£/kW)	2027/28 (£/kW)	2028/29 (£/kW)	2029/30 (£/kW)
Dinorwig	2.933445	2.984937	3.044635	3.105528	3.167639
Dorenell	2.546731	2.591435	2.643263	2.696129	2.750051
Douglas North	0.756949	0.770236	0.785641	0.801354	0.817381
Dunhill	1.782712	1.814004	1.850284	1.887290	1.925036
Dunlaw Extension	0.526383	0.536171	0.546687	0.560657	0.560702
Dunmaglass	1.081807	1.100796	1.122812	1.145269	1.168174
Earba PSH					1.658743
Edinbane	8.513800	8.665606	8.842963	9.020825	9.198938
Elchies			2.697369	2.712385	-2.999789
Elmya Dalry BESS &					0.158236
Energy Isles Wind Fa				9.134132	-0.543793
Enoch Hill	1.654370	1.683410	1.717078	1.751419	1.786448
Euchanhead					-0.188706
Ewe Hill	1.732574	1.762986	1.798246	1.834211	1.870895
Fallago	-0.079249	-0.080458	-0.035858	-0.039657	-0.009344
Farr	4.326686	4.402633	4.490686	4.580500	4.672110
Fasque				1.611210	-1.643435
Faw Side	11.796307	10.277724	10.483273	10.692766	10.904185
Fell				3.169469	-1.189406
Fernoch	5.332225	5.425822	5.534338	5.645026	5.757930
Ffestiniogg	0.270458	0.275206	0.280710	0.286324	0.292050
Fife Grid Services	0.188831	0.192146	0.195989	0.199908	0.203907
Finlarig	0.378475	0.385118	0.392821	0.400677	0.408691
Foyers	0.347732	0.353836	0.360913	0.368131	0.375493
Galawhistle	1.299431	1.322240	1.348685	1.375658	1.403171
Garvary				0.746717	0.761652
Genmuckloch Hydro			4.109903	4.192101	4.275943
Gills Bay				1.765964	
Glen Kyllachy	0.567712	0.577677	0.589231	0.601015	0.613036
Glen Ullinish		-0.055093	0.056195	0.057319	-0.058465
Glendoe	2.282895	2.322968	2.369427	2.416816	2.465152
Glendye				2.292764	-2.338619
Glenglass	5.695899	5.795880			
Glenshimmeroch			1.521485	1.551915	1.582953
Glenside Farm				0.799634	0.815626
Gordonbush	0.019804	-0.075117	0.103202	0.098935	0.040720
GRAIN WEST					0.281726
Greenburn			1.571282	1.602708	1.634762
Griffin Wind	11.793122	11.998432	12.238390	5.881678	12.743951
Hadyard Hill	3.406273	3.466064	3.535385	3.606093	3.678215
Hare Hill Repowering					1.450851
Harestanes	2.838561	2.888387	2.946154	3.005077	3.065179
Hartlepool	0.643133	0.654467	-0.147469	-0.150794	0.694776
Heathland		3.698566	3.772537	3.847988	3.924948
Hesta Head				8.554111	8.725193
Highland				2.584066	2.635747
Hopsrig Collector		0.607632	2.976708	3.036242	0.644824
Invergarry	0.378475	0.385118	-0.139514	-0.142310	-0.145241
Kennoxhead				5.357512	5.464662
Kergord	60.850155	61.918274	63.156639		
Kilgallioch	1.317167	1.340287	0.227849	1.394435	1.422324
Kilmarnock BESS	0.485900	0.494430	0.504318	0.514404	0.524693
Kilmorack	0.153647	0.156344	0.159470	0.162660	0.165913
Kincardine North				2.029329	0.740101
Kirkton			4.075770	4.152084	1.429578
Knockodhar				0.505523	0.515633
Kype Muir	1.840860	1.873173	1.910636	1.948849	1.987826
Lairg II		0.290756	0.294040	0.299915	
Langage	-0.400216	-0.407219	-0.415469	-0.423874	-0.432367
Lethans			5.397711	5.505666	2.936107

Connection Point	2025/26 (£/kW)	2026/27 (£/kW)	2027/28 (£/kW)	2028/29 (£/kW)	2029/30 (£/kW)
Lethen Wind Farm					3.242188
Limekilns	2.206799	2.245535	2.290446	2.336255	2.382980
Littlewoods Wind Farm				4.195260	4.031545
Loch Fearna Pumped Storage					4.910118
Loch nan Eun PSH					0.250329
Lochay	0.378475	0.385118	0.392821	0.400677	0.408691
Lorg			1.013858	1.411638	-0.903914
Lorg Extension Wind Farm					2.043453
Luichart	0.702954	0.715168	0.729349	0.743804	0.758541
Marchwood	0.465596	0.473763	-0.305306	-0.311411	0.502766
Mark Hill	1.097639	1.116906	0.000000	1.162029	1.185270
Melvich			3.266559	3.326689	1.055399
MeyGen Tidal			3.648682	3.721656	3.796089
Middle Muir	2.838561	2.888387	2.946154	3.005077	3.065179
Middleton	0.175998	0.179241	-0.010857	-0.013132	0.179893
MILL RIG WIND FARM					3.473870
Millennium Wind	1.951640	1.985830	2.025481	2.065919	2.107161
Mossford	3.727732	3.793041	3.868780	3.946023	4.024804
Mossy Hill			66.871674	3.789336	3.865123
Nant	-1.546970	-1.574122	-1.605602	-1.637719	-1.670482
Necton	0.544458	0.553366	1.400598	1.428521	0.584020
Newlands Hill Wind Energy H					1.536394
North Lanrigg				0.444241	0.453126
North Lowther Energy Initiati				1.604935	-1.637033
Ochill				1.202031	1.226072
Old Forest of Ae			5.979899	6.100215	6.219855
Overhill			1.287808	1.313564	-1.339836
Penrhos			2.643263	2.696129	2.750051
Quantans hill			-0.334827	-0.629559	-0.647317
Rawhills				0.890315	0.908122
Rhigos	0.130985	0.133324	0.136018	0.138772	0.141559
Rocksavage	0.018268	-0.018591	-0.018965	-0.019346	-0.019735
Ryhall				-0.542472	-0.553527
SALAMANDER OFFSHORE WI					0.590501
Saltend	0.019307	-0.019646	-0.020039	-0.020440	-0.020849
Sandy Knowe	4.004539	4.074831	4.156328	4.239454	4.324244
Sanquhar II	8.607590	8.758681	8.933855	9.112532	9.294782
Scatsta				3.469958	3.539358
Sclenteuch Energy Park					3.882560
Scoop Hill	0.536718	-0.546139	0.557062	0.568203	-0.579567
Shepherds Rig	0.091117	0.091452	0.088329	0.467598	0.471784
South Humber Bank	-0.220806	-0.224728	-0.229247	-0.233864	-0.238585
Spalding	0.331976	0.338244	0.345643	0.352827	0.360006
Spirebush				2.426516	-2.475046
St Fergus Mobil	1.210485	1.231733	1.256368	1.281495	1.307125
Stranoch	3.806311	-0.512660	2.811343	4.029599	-0.544039
Strathbrora	-0.107964	-0.198087	-0.035325	-0.041838	-0.099140
Strathy Wind	2.078747	2.039324	2.222867	2.262123	2.261388
Strathy Wood	4.163222	4.236300	4.321026	4.407447	4.495596
Stronelairg	1.335153	1.101866	1.123904	1.146382	1.169310
Teindland Wind Farm			2.946154	2.966146	-3.258625
Tomchrasky Wind Farm					4.495596
Troston			2.503537	2.553608	0.561227
Waltham Cross				-0.239335	-0.244246
Wester Dod	0.433144	0.440747	0.449562	0.458553	0.467724
Wether Hill				2.203723	2.247798
Whitelee	0.131717	0.134029	0.136709	0.139444	0.142232
Whitelee Extension	0.373197	0.379748	0.387343	0.395090	0.677762

* Available in excel format on the website here

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

Table 12 Circuits subject to one-off charges

Node 1	Node 2	Actual Parameters	Amendment in Transport Model	Generator
Bhlaraidh 132kV	Glenmoriston 132kV	7.4km Cable	7.4km OHL	Bhlaraidh
Enoch Hill 132kV	New Cumnock 132kV	4.4km Cable	4.4km OHL	Enoch Hill
Glen Glass 132kV	Sandy Knowe132kV	4km Cable	4km OHL	Sandy Knowe
Coalburn 132kV	Cumberhead Collector 132kV	8.01km Cable	8.01km OHL	Dalquhandy
Cumberhead Collector 132k\	Galawhistle 132kV	3.69km Cable	3.69km OHL	Galawhistle
Coalburn 132kV	Kype Muir 132kV	17km Cable	17km OHL	Kype Muir
Coalburn 132kV	Middle Muir 132kV	13km Cable	13km OHL	Middle Muir
Crystal Rig 132kV	Wester Dod 132kV	3.9km Cable	3.9km of OHL	Aikengall II
Dyce 132kV	Aberdeen Bay 132kV	9.5km Cable	9.5km of OHL	Aberdeen Bay
East Kilbride South 275kV	Whitelee 275kV	6km Cable	6km of OHL	Whitelee
East Kilbride South 275kV	Whitelee Extension 275kV	16.68km Cable	16.68km of OHL	Whitelee Extension
Elvanfoot 275kV	Clyde North 275kV	6.2km Cable	6.2km of OHL	Clyde North
Elvanfoot 275kV	Clyde South 275kV	7.17km Cable	7.17km of OHL	Clyde South
Farigaig 132kV	Corriegarth 132kV	4km Cable	4km OHL	Corriegarth
Farigaig 132kV	Dunmaglass 132kV	4km Cable	4km OHL	Dunmaglass
Melgarve 132kV	Stronelairg 132kV	10km Cable	10km OHL	Stronelairg
Moffat 132kV	Harestanes 132kV	15.33km Cable	15.33km OHL	Harestanes
Arecleoch 132kV	Arecleoch Tee 132kV	2.5km Cable	2.5km OHL	Arecleoch
Wishaw 132kV	Blacklaw 132kV	11.46km Cable	11.46km of OHL	Blacklaw
Earba PSH 400kV	Dalwhinnie 400kV	15km Cable	15km OHL	Earba PSH
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
Gwynt 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	43.103802	13.810184	-0.786737	44.656798	14.307754	-0.027360	1.552996	0.497570
Robin Rigg West	-0.759377	43.103802	13.810184	-0.786737	44.656798	14.307754	-0.027360	1.552996	0.497570
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)

ESO

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	125.63	130.39	134.52	136.88
Unmetered (p/kWh)	1.188571	1.580629	1.617701	1.689879	1.755041	1.797787
Demand Residual (£m)	3,037	4,039	4,134	4,318	4,484	4,594
HH Tariffs (Locational)	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**	**2027/28**	**2028/29**	**2029/30**
Average Tariff (£/kW)	6.501527	7.765213	6.471670	6.895366	6.750606	8.823415
Residual (£/kW)						
EET	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**	**2027/28**	**2028/29**	**2029/30**
Average Tariff (£/kW)	2.631433	2.839169	2.894549	2.797280	2.763755	3.518244
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	20.9	20.8	21.2	28.6
NHH Tariffs (locational)	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**	**2027/28**	**2028/29**	**2029/30**
Average (p/kWh)	0.307466	0.371266	0.326621	0.341314	0.334508	0.451720

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/NHH locational tariffs will fluctuate year-on-year. HH tariffs will increase from £7.77kW in 2025/26 to £8.82kW in 2029/30. NHH tariffs will increase from £0.37p/kWh in 2025/26 to £0.45p/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 £28.6m 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 £3.52/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 spreadsheet[6]. The residual band thresholds will remain the same for the duration of the RIIO-2 price control period.

[6] Please see the **Error! Reference source not found.** section of 'Tools and Supporting Information' for the link to the published tables e xcel 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	0.140032	0.144871	0.149784	0.152328
LV_NoMIC_1		0.092819	0.094996	0.098963	0.103061	0.105571
LV_NoMIC_2		0.336737	0.344634	0.359027	0.373893	0.383000
LV_NoMIC_3		0.777694	0.795934	0.829175	0.863507	0.884539
LV_NoMIC_4		2.315352	2.369656	2.468621	2.570835	2.633451
LV1		4.161976	4.259591	4.437486	4.621221	4.733778
LV2		7.080029	7.246083	7.548705	7.861261	8.052733
LV3		11.288055	11.552804	12.035290	12.533614	12.838888
LV4		26.322919	26.940296	28.065417	29.227473	29.939349
HV1		21.883045	22.396289	23.331637	24.297690	24.889493
HV2		66.034774	67.583551	70.406078	73.321261	75.107100
HV3		126.716808	129.688819	135.105080	140.699143	144.126063
HV4		323.999060	331.598121	345.446823	359.750145	368.512353
EHV1		176.673197	180.816883	188.368432	196.167879	200.945816
EHV2		889.059604	909.911571	947.912675	987.161262	1,011.204927
EHV3		1,670.100515	1,709.270983	1,780.656145	1,854.384707	1,899.550786
EHV4		4,681.178212	4,790.970370	4,991.058128	5,197.714275	5,324.311724
T-Demand1		528.049641	540.434495	563.004938	586.316314	600.596851
T-Demand2		2,143.077137	2,193.340779	2,284.942397	2,379.551071	2,437.508296
T-Demand3		4,993.164837	5,110.274316	5,323.697328	5,544.126494	5,679.161287
T-Demand4		15,902.582985	16,275.561500	16,955.286139	17,657.324468	18,087.392785
Unmetered demand				**p/kWh**		
Unmetered		1.580629	1.617701	1.689879	1.755041	1.797787
Demand Residual (£m)		**4,038.81**	**4,133.54**	**4,317.96**	**4,484.46**	**4,593.69**

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.

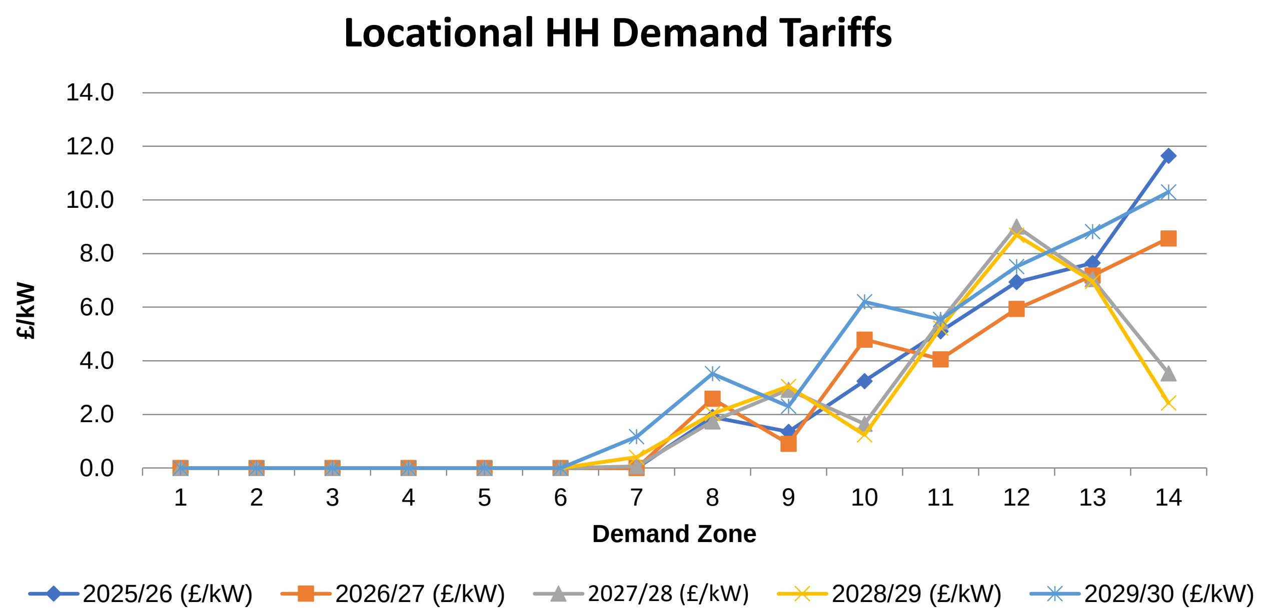
9. Half-Hourly demand tariffs

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	1.168129
8	Midlands	1.905747	2.583519	1.744974	2.025995	3.517292
9	Eastern	1.350978	0.908360	2.925452	3.044216	2.307990
10	South Wales	3.248225	4.795390	1.649664	1.234609	6.200372
11	South East	5.098001	4.061082	5.473083	5.224006	5.543893
12	London	6.936919	5.936054	9.011762	8.688272	7.515623
13	Southern	7.651333	7.180604	7.047977	6.966695	8.824106
14	South Western	11.646717	8.569937	3.533612	2.427467	10.298970

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 reduce to £6.47/kW in 2026/27 before increasing to £8.82/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						1.064363	6.810907	7.875270
2027/28						-0.836463	6.127258	5.290795
2028/29						-1.270942	5.968023	4.697081
2029/30						0.981664	8.579874	9.561538
2025/26	BARK	BARKING	9	12		2.416596	1.727353	4.143948
2026/27						2.973450	0.448758	3.422207
2027/28						2.943384	3.025223	5.968607
2028/29						1.670921	4.195322	5.866244
2029/30						3.063697	1.848109	4.911807
2025/26	WISD	WILLESDEN	9	12	13	2.196973	3.116104	5.313077
2026/27						2.697016	1.977991	4.675006
2027/28						2.462441	3.865956	6.328397
2028/29						1.522557	4.710504	6.233061
2029/30						2.740537	3.475369	6.215907

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.

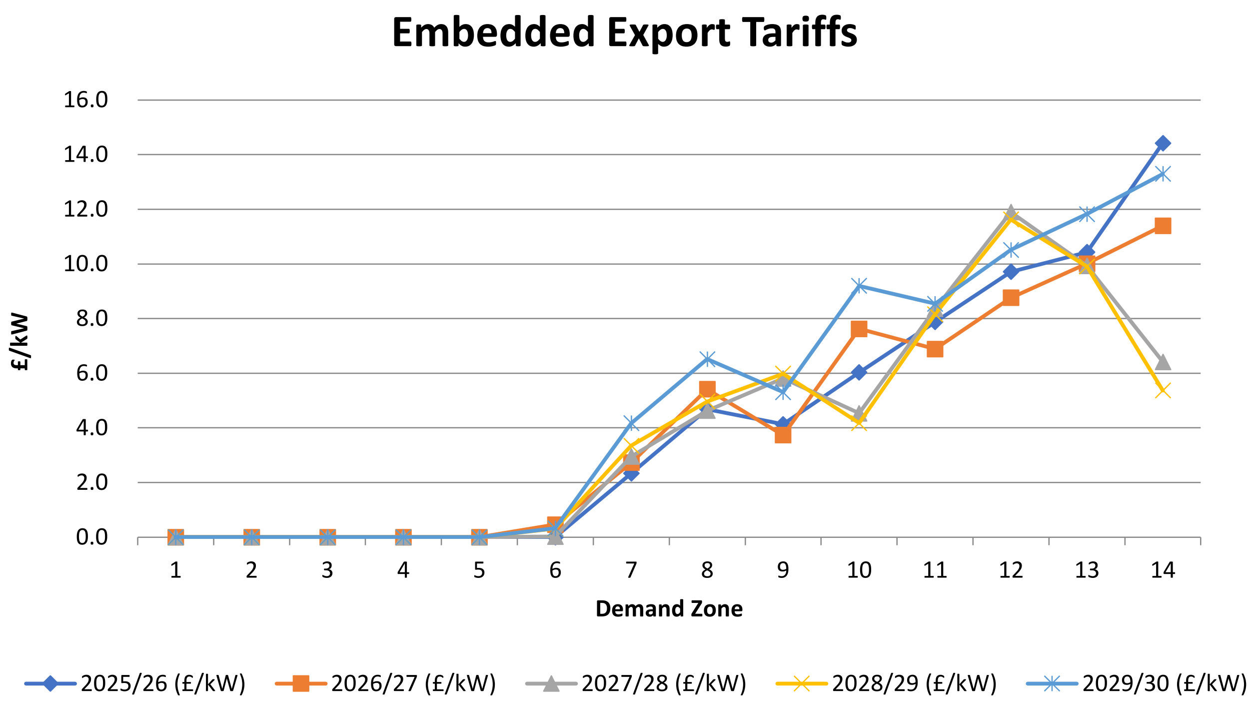
These embedded generators are paid either directly by the ESO or through their supplier when the initial demand reconciliation has been completed in accordance with CUSC (see 14.17.19 onwards). The payment to the EET is recovered through demand revenue, which will affect the price of HH and NHH demand 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	-	0.459774	0.019240	0.311492	0.323254
7	East Midlands	2.334421	2.724830	2.950747	3.347299	4.167152
8	Midlands	4.683043	5.409566	4.627542	4.966214	6.516315
9	Eastern	4.128274	3.734407	5.808020	5.984435	5.307013
10	South Wales	6.025521	7.621437	4.532232	4.174828	9.199395
11	South East	7.875297	6.887129	8.355651	8.164225	8.542916
12	London	9.714215	8.762101	11.894330	11.628491	10.514646
13	Southern	10.428629	10.006651	9.930545	9.906914	11.823129
14	South Western	14.424013	11.395984	6.416180	5.367686	13.297993

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 increase to £2.89/kW in 2026/27, then reduce to £2.76/kW by 2028/29 before increasing to £3.52/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.

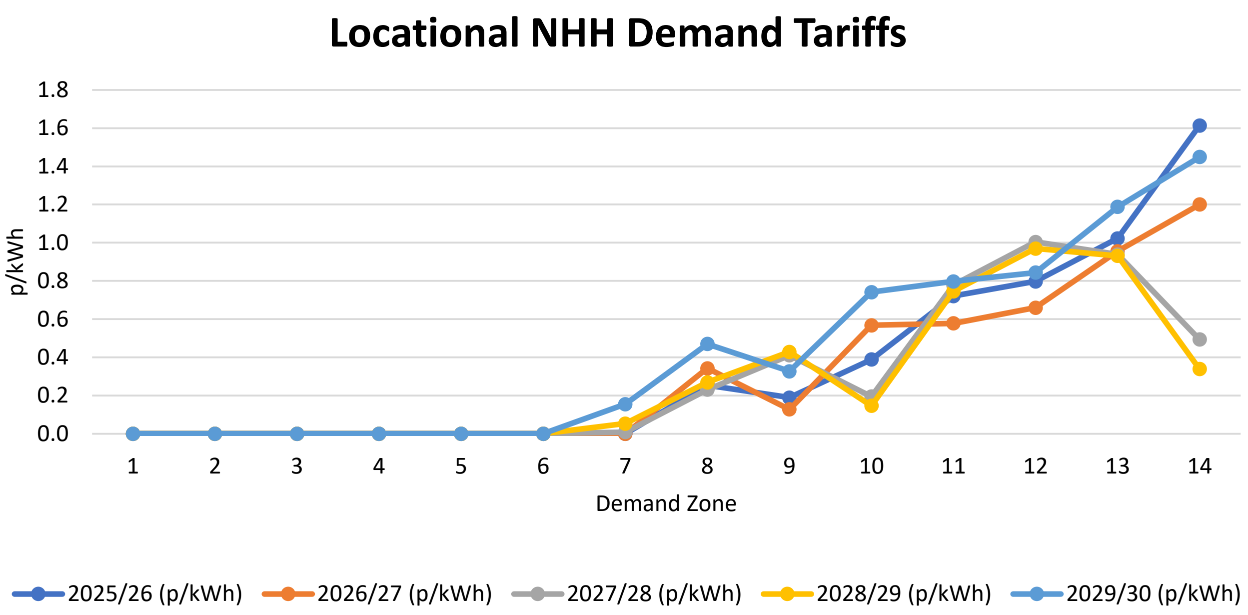
11. Non-Half-Hourly demand tariffs

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	0.154621
8	Midlands	0.254205	0.342900	0.231126	0.268768	0.469966
9	Eastern	0.189042	0.127394	0.410374	0.428436	0.327279
10	South Wales	0.388739	0.567538	0.194865	0.146649	0.741404
11	South East	0.721070	0.577662	0.779106	0.746175	0.797982
12	London	0.797668	0.660111	1.004355	0.969440	0.843409
13	Southern	1.022639	0.955301	0.938101	0.931259	1.188036
14	South Western	1.614174	1.200273	0.493502	0.338818	1.448713

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 0.33p/kWh in 2026/27 to 0.45p/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.

ESO

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

			Generation MW				
Interconnector	Node	Zone	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%	23.4%
D	% of revenue from demand	78.6%	78.0%	77.6%	77.8%	76.6%
G.R	Revenue recovered from generation (£m)	1,129.06	1,194.13	1,275.31	1,309.80	1,443.03
D.R	Revenue recovered from demand (£m)	4,151.71	4,233.99	4,427.73	4,591.73	4,733.08
Breakdown of generation revenue						
	Revenue from the Peak element	121.09	134.98	143.12	136.29	131.51
	Revenue from the Year Round Shared element	140.85	156.51	177.87	200.56	242.11
	Revenue from the Year Round Not Shared element	186.74	252.87	250.27	340.89	521.98
	Revenue from Onshore Local Circuit tariffs	52.35	53.28	56.98	33.73	33.46
	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	-219.13	-231.16	-329.15	-478.96
G.MAR	Total Revenue recovered from generation (£m)	1,129.06	1,194.13	1,275.31	1,309.80	1,443.03
	Including revenue from local charges associated with pre-existing assets (indicative) (£m)	12.34	12.64	17.51	19.85	16.24

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 Order[8] 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	3.165414	3.228722	
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	
Arecleoch Windfarm Extension	2.092718	1.462234	2.172041	3.377511	1.620474	
Sanquhar Wind Farm	3.785850	3.852304	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
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	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Cumberhead	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Chirmorie Wind Farm	3.785850	3.852304	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Sandy Knowe Wind Farm	2.919284	2.970527	3.029937	3.090536	2.813419	
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	2.760008	2.811343	4.029599	0.661598	
Twentyshilling Wind Farm	3.785850	3.852304	2.811343	4.029599	0.661598	
Douglas West Extension	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Whiteside Hill Wind Farm	3.785850	3.852304	2.811343	4.029599	0.661598	
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	3.852304	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
Sanquhar II Wind Farm	6.697541	6.815105	6.951407	7.090435	1.727044	

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	
Project 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	142.9
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 website[9].

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

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

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%	22.00%	22.36%	22.19%	23.36%
D	Proportion of revenue recovered from demand (%)	78.62%	78.00%	77.64%	77.81%	76.64%
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	544.4	571.3	677.7	895.6
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	53.3	57.0	33.7	33.5
	Revenue from local charges associated with pre-existing assets (indicative) (£m)	12.3	12.6	17.5	19.9	16.2
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	-219.1	-231.2	-329.2	-479.0
BG	Generator charging base (GW)	83.15	96.29	101.45	109.58	119.15
AdjTariff	Generator adjusment tariff (£/kW)	-1.83	-2.28	-2.28	-3.00	-4.02
Gross demand residual						
RD	Demand residual (£m)	4,038.81	4,133.54	4,317.96	4,484.46	4,593.69
ZD	Revenue recovered from the locational element of demand tariffs (£m)	133.6	120.8	130.0	127.9	167.5
EE	Amount to be paid to Embedded Export Tariffs (£m)	-21.2	-20.9	-20.8	-21.2	-28.6

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).

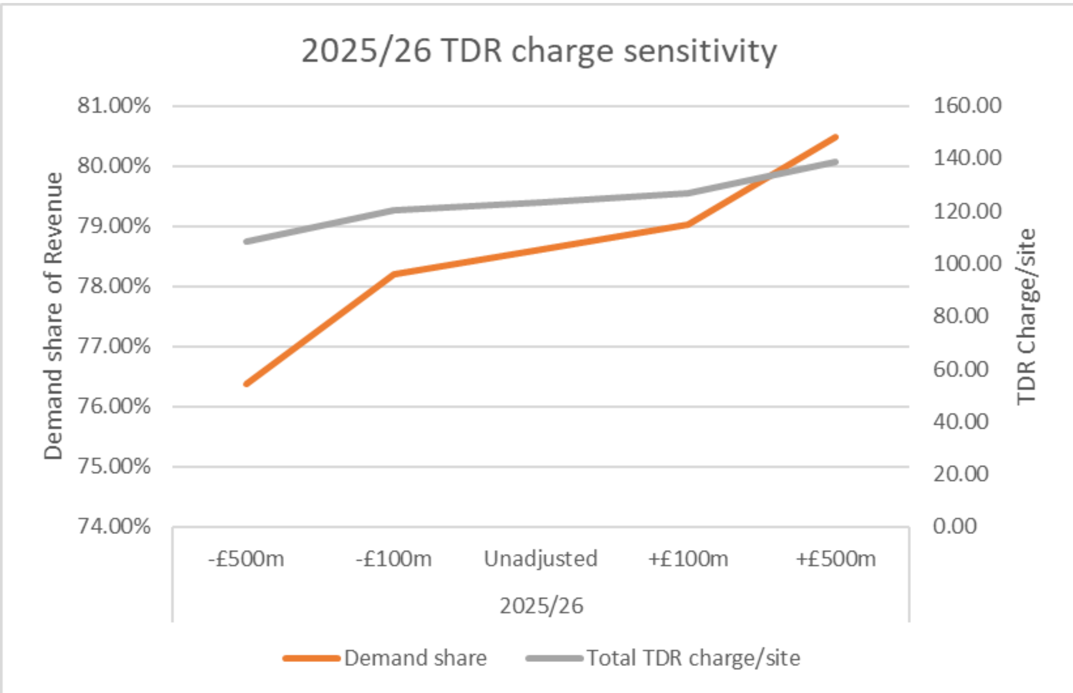
The 2025/26 Transport and Tariff model was run five times with a -£500m adjustment, -£100m adjustment, +£100m adjustment, +£500m adjustment and then no adjustment. The results of these runs can be seen in table S1 and figure S1 below.

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

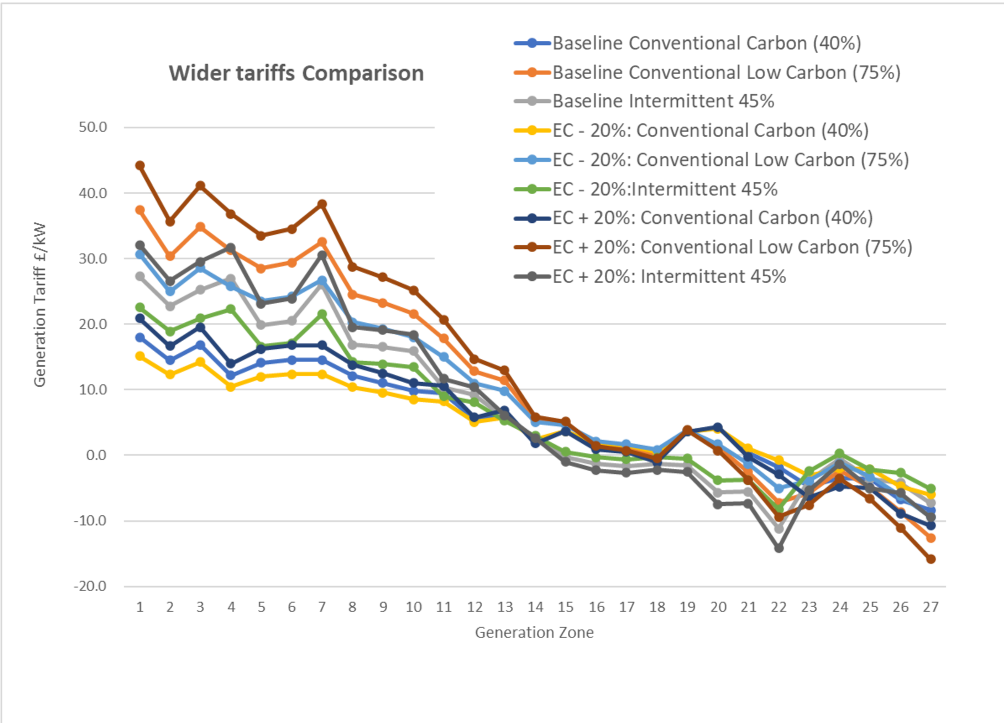


Table S3 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on HH Demand Tariffs in 2025/26

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

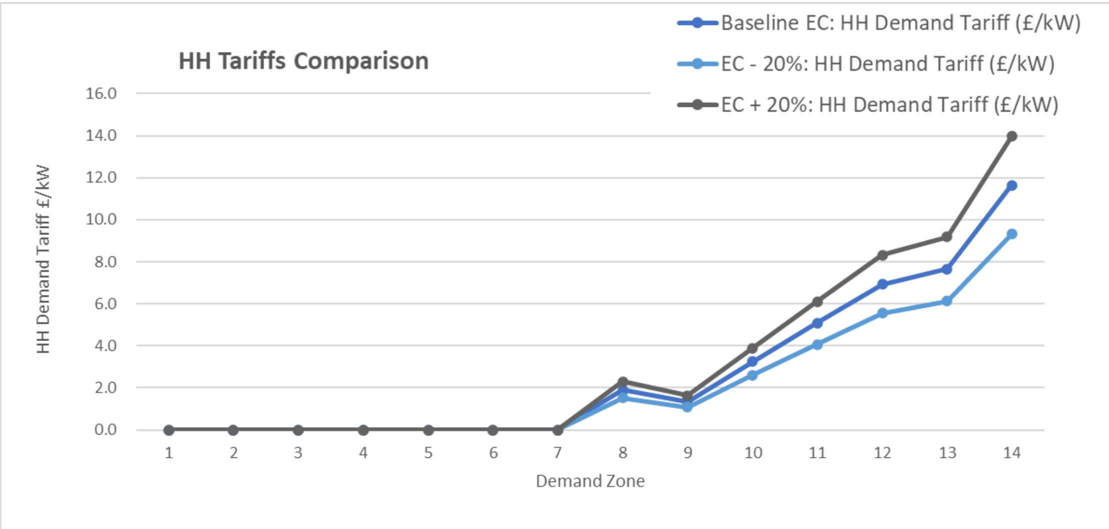


Table S4 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on NHH Demand Tariffs in 2025/26

2025/26 NHH Demand Tariffs				
Demand Zone		Baseline EC: NHH Demand Tariff (p/kWh)	EC - 20%: NHH Demand Tariff (p/kWh)	EC + 20%: NHH Demand Tariff (p/kWh)
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

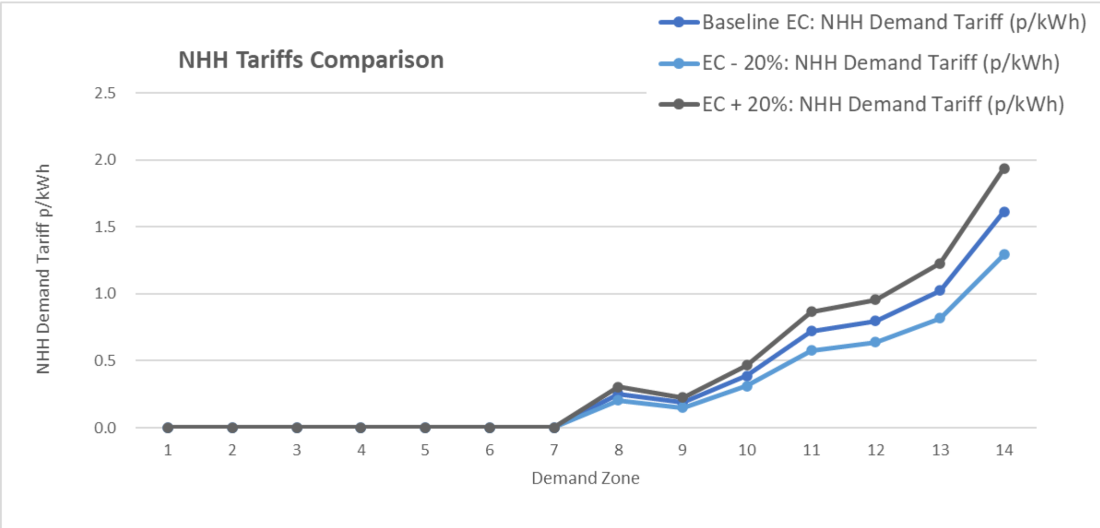
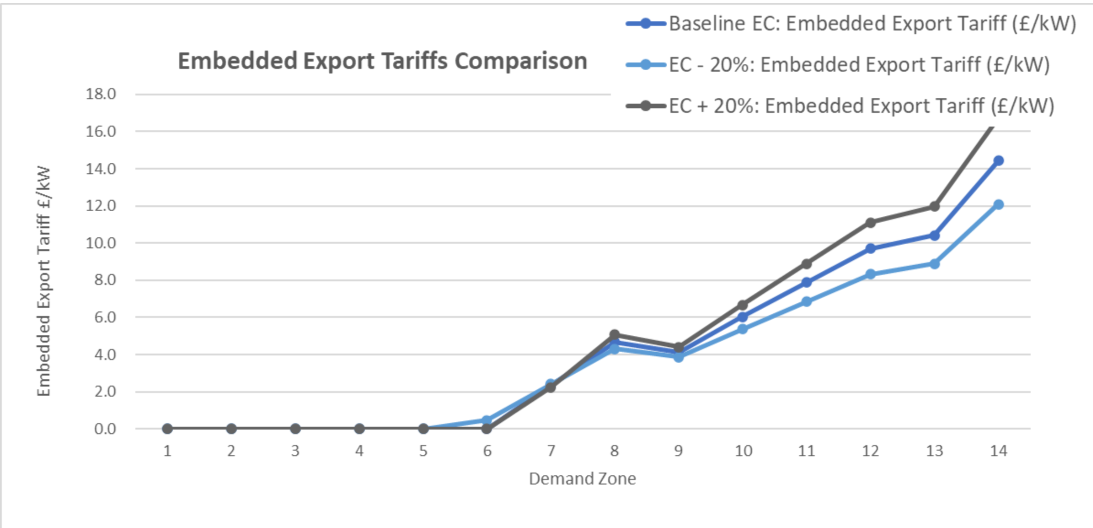


Table S5 Impact of variation in the Expansion Constant on Embedded Export Tariffs in 2025/26

2025/26 Embedded Export Tariffs				
Demand Zone		Baseline EC: Embedded Export Tariff (£/kW)	EC - 20%: Embedded Export Tariff (£/kW)	EC + 20%: Embedded Export Tariff (£/kW)
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.

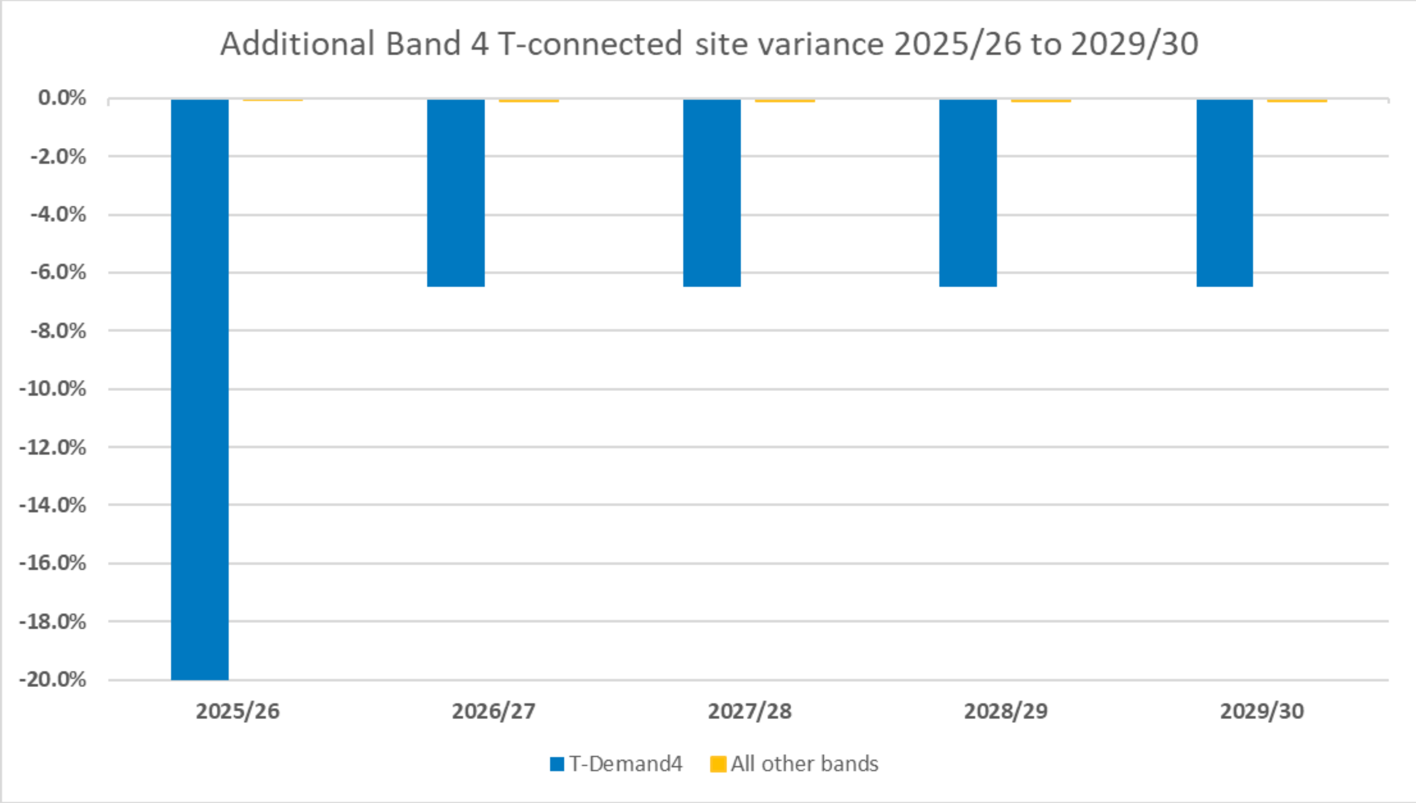
The biggest impact is seen in the first year of the additional site being included where the only tariff impacted is the Transmission band 4 tariff which reduces by 20% as the site counts have updated to reflect the new site but consumption proportions which are based on historic consumption have not 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%	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%
Total transmission	1.70%	1.79%	1.79%	1.79%	1.79%
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	-0.32
LV_NoMIC_4	0.00	-0.85	-0.88	-0.92	-0.94
LV1	0.00	-1.52	-1.59	-1.65	-1.69
LV2	0.00	-2.59	-2.70	-2.80	-2.87
LV3	0.00	-4.12	-4.31	-4.47	-4.58
LV4	0.00	-9.61	-10.04	-10.43	-10.68
HV1	0.00	-7.99	-8.35	-8.67	-8.88
HV2	0.00	-24.11	-25.19	-26.16	-26.80
HV3	0.00	-46.27	-48.33	-50.20	-51.42
HV4	0.00	-118.30	-123.58	-128.35	-131.47
EHV1	0.00	-64.51	-67.39	-69.99	-71.69
EHV2	0.00	-324.63	-339.11	-352.19	-360.76
EHV3	0.00	-609.81	-637.02	-661.58	-677.70
EHV4	0.00	-1,709.26	-1,785.52	-1,854.37	-1,899.54
T-Demand1	0.00	-192.81	-201.41	-209.18	-214.27
T-Demand2	0.00	-782.51	-817.43	-848.95	-869.62
T-Demand3	0.00	-1,823.18	-1,904.52	-1,977.96	-2,026.14
T-Demand4	-1,160,888.56	-384,701.39	-401,865.87	-417,361.78	-427,527.19

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

ESO

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.

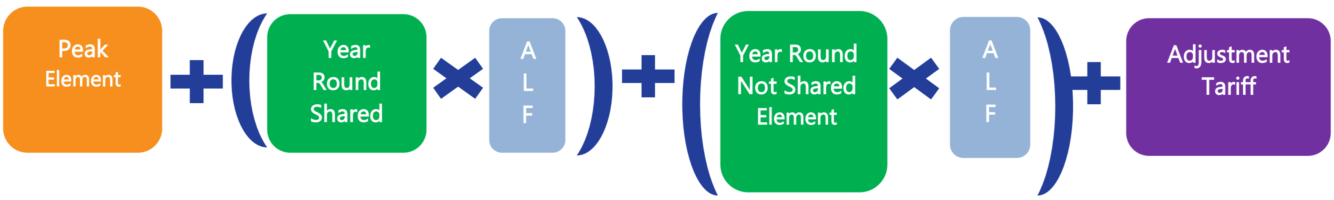
*Embedded network system charges are only payable by offshore generators whose host OFTO are not directly connected to the onshore transmission network and are not applicable to all generators.

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.

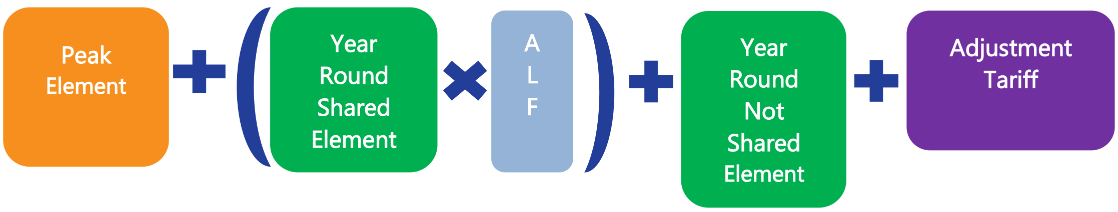
Conventional Carbon Generators

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



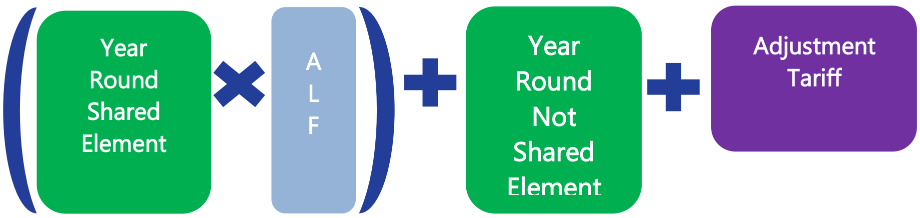
Conventional Low Carbon Generators

(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 BEGA[10] if they want to export power onto the transmission system from the distribution network using "firm" transmission network capacity. Generators will incur local DUoS[11] 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:

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

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 website[13].

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 website[14].

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

ESO

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

ESO

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	-0.878247	-32.375861	0.000000
2	Southern Scotland	-1.835388	-22.304057	0.000000
3	Northern	-3.405099	-9.411572	0.000000
4	North West	-0.660129	-3.738607	0.000000
5	Yorkshire	-2.176543	-2.225683	0.000000
6	N Wales & Mersey	-1.584799	-0.781474	0.000000
7	East Midlands	-2.180767	2.079550	0.000000
8	Midlands	-1.235892	3.819411	2.583519
9	Eastern	1.171628	-0.263267	0.908360
10	South Wales	-4.427695	9.223086	4.795390
11	South East	3.772300	0.288781	4.061082
12	London	4.775271	1.160783	5.936054
13	Southern	2.144148	5.036456	7.180604
14	South Western	-0.015422	8.585358	8.569937

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	-1.723631	-48.505792	0.000000
2	Southern Scotland	-1.716114	-35.654865	0.000000
3	Northern	-3.126453	-9.369545	0.000000
4	North West	-0.932529	-4.739013	0.000000
5	Yorkshire	-1.854481	-1.358529	0.000000
6	N Wales & Mersey	-1.856550	-0.819218	0.000000
7	East Midlands	-2.291892	3.460021	1.168129
8	Midlands	-1.490986	5.008279	3.517292
9	Eastern	1.172332	1.135659	2.307990
10	South Wales	-4.841210	11.041582	6.200372
11	South East	3.901307	1.642587	5.543893
12	London	4.955063	2.560560	7.515623
13	Southern	2.094217	6.729889	8.824106
14	South Western	-0.130889	10.429859	10.298970

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

ESO

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 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

	NGESO TNUoS Other Pass-Through				
Term	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 (NGETTOt)*	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	Rt	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	ARt-1	2,022.91	2,502.79	2,552.85	2,603.90	2,655.98
Recovered Revenue	B4	RRt-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	LMODt	-62.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy K correction	C3	LKt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy TRU term	C4	LTRUt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of the RIIO-ET1 stakeholder satisfaction output	C5	LSSOt	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	LSFIt	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	LRIt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of RIIO-1 Network Outputs	C9	NOCOt	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	Rt	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	ARt-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recovered Revenue	B4	RRt-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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy MOD	C2	LMODt	-13.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy K correction	C3	LKt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy TRU term	C4	LTRUt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of the RIIO-ET1 stakeholder satisfaction output	C5	LSSOt	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	LSFIt	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	LRIt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of RIIO-1 Network Outputs	C9	NOCOt	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	Rt	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
[$ADJR_t = R_t * PI_t / PI_{2018/19} + ADJ_t$]	**A**	**$ADJR_t$**	**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	ARt-1	781.07	1,197.29	1,228.90	1,283.07	1,330.20
Recovered Revenue	B4	RRt-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	LMODt	16.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy K correction	C3	LKt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legacy TRU term	C4	LTRUt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of the RIIO-ET1 stakeholder satisfaction output	C5	LSSOt	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	LSFIt	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	LRIt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Close out of RIIO-1 Network Outputs	C9	NOCOt	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**	**16.12**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total Allowed Revenue [$AR_t = ADJR_t + K_t + LAR_t$]	**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) Regulatory Year	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Notes
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

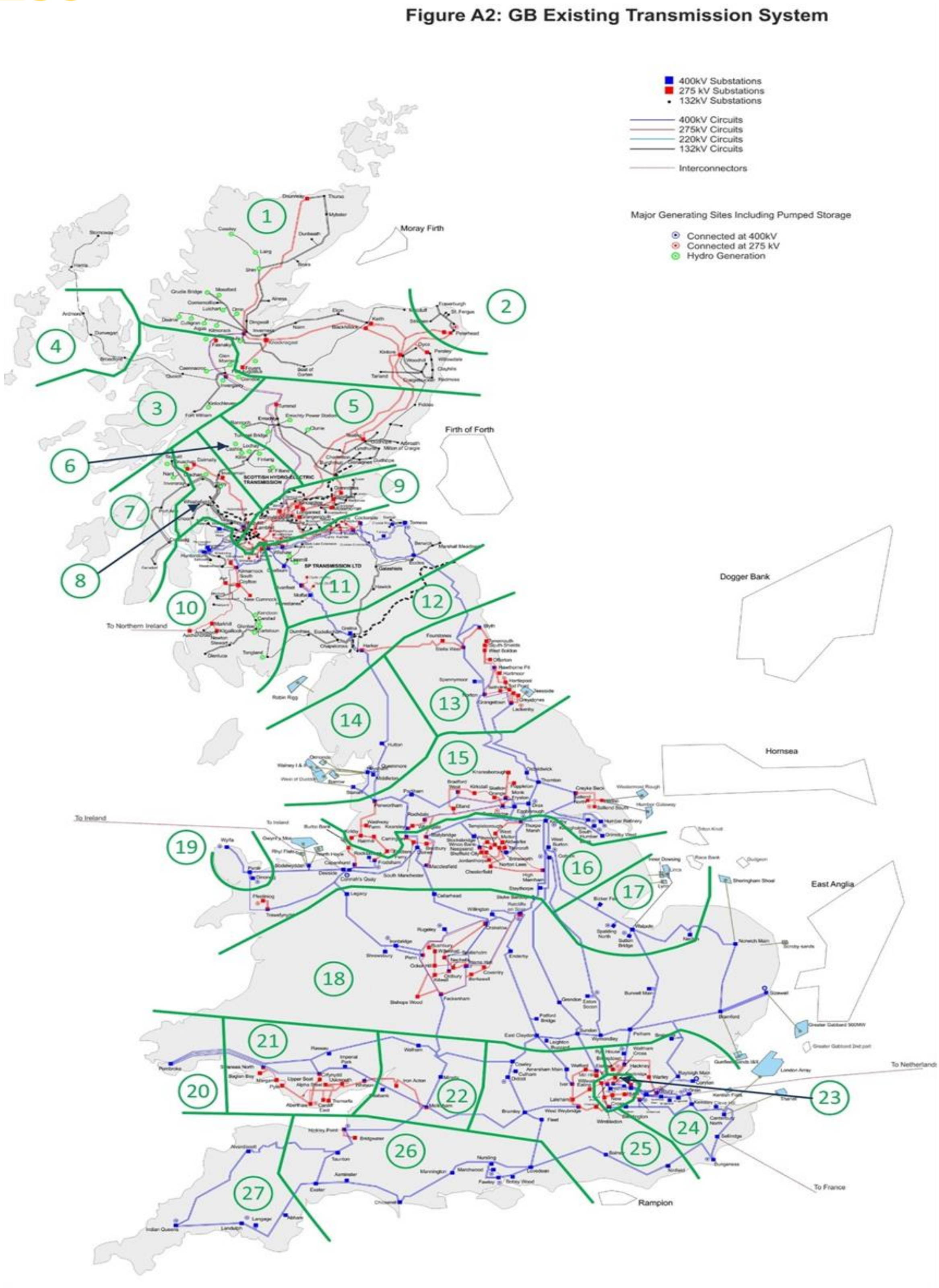
Greyed out cells are either calculated or not applicable in the year concerned due to the way the licence formulae are constructed

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

Appendix G: Generation zones map

ESO

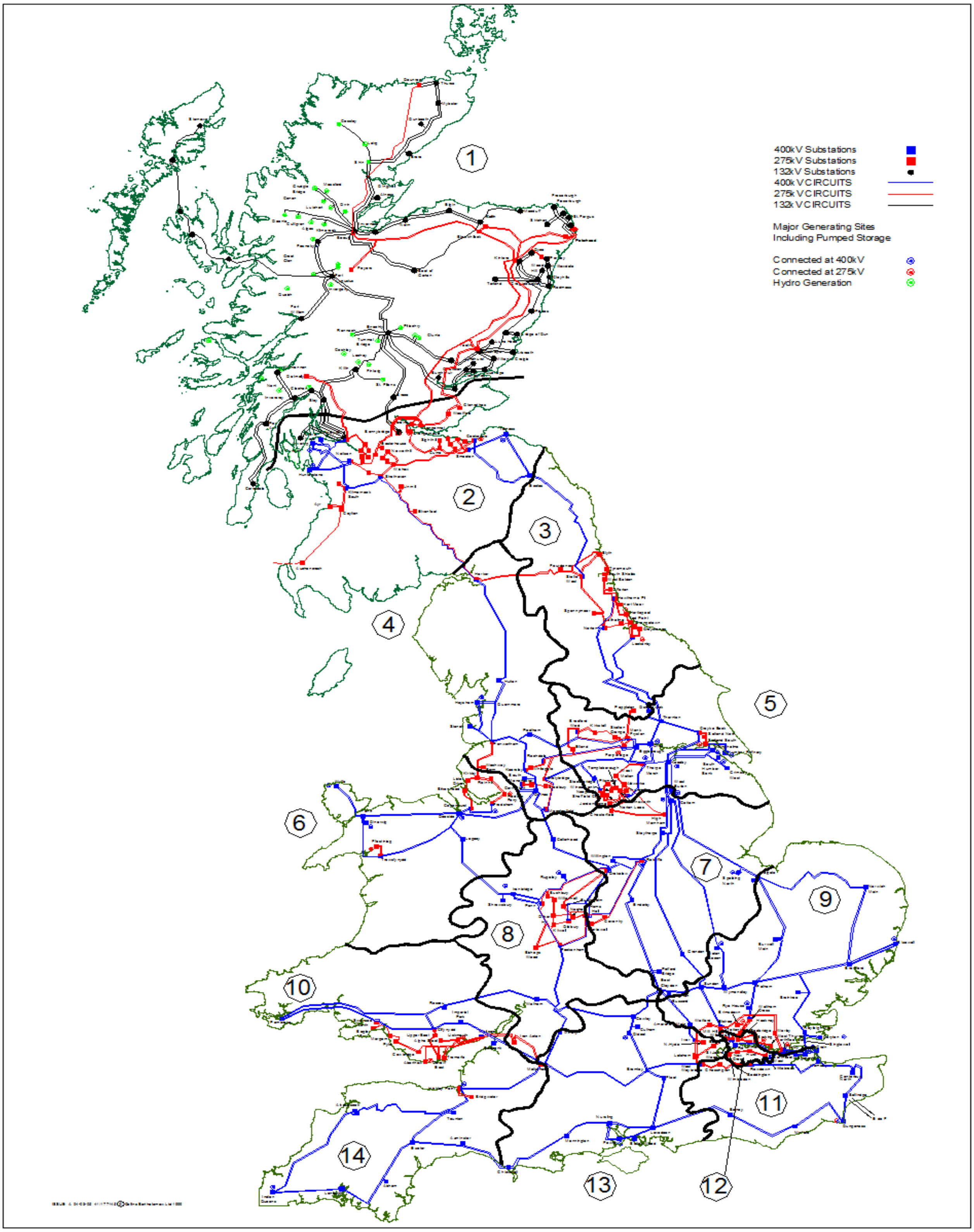
Figure A2: GB Existing Transmission System



For the most up to date maps, please refer to Electricity Ten Year Statement 2023 Appendix A.

Appendix H: Demand zones map

ESO


400kV Substations
275kV Substations
132kV Substations
400kV CIRCUITS
275kV CIRCUITS
132kV CIRCUITS
Major Generating Sites
Including Pumped Storage
Connected at 400kV
Connected at 275kV
Hydro Generation
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14

Appendix I: Changes to TNUoS parameters

ESO

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		*Open to industry governance*			
LOCATIONAL	DNO/DCC Demand Data	Initial update using previous year's data source		Week 24 updated	
	Contracted TEC	Latest TEC Register	Latest TEC Register	TEC Register Frozen on 31 October	
	Network Model	Initial update using previous year's data source (except local circuit changes which are updated quarterly)		Latest version based on ETYS	
	Inflation	Forecast			Actual
RESIDUAL / ADJUSTMENT	OFTO Revenue *(part of allowed revenue)*	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	From OFTOs & 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

<table>
<tr><th>Version Number</th><th>Date of Issue</th><th>Notes</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.0</td><td>30th April 2024</td><td>Publication of Five-Year View of TNUoS Tariffs for 2025/26 to 2029/30</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.0</td><td>13th May 2024</td><td>Minor corrections and updates:
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.
The following updates were as a result of the inclusion of two missing Link Specific Expansion Factors:
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.</td></tr>
</table>

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

nationalgrideso.com

ESO