

Consultation

Amending the price cap methodology to account for the Nuclear Regulated Asset Base (nRAB) Allowance

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We are consulting on our proposed methodology by which to account for the costs associated with the Nuclear Regulated Asset Base (nRAB) into the default tariff cap. The nRAB is a finance model, previously legislated for, to fund new nuclear power projects. We intend for the outcome of this consultation (and any enduring allowance) to be in place from January 2026 onwards. We would like views from stakeholders with an interest in the level of the default tariff cap.

This document outlines the scope, purpose, and questions of the consultation and how you can get involved. Once the consultation is closed, we will consider all responses. We want to be transparent in our consultations.

We will publish the non-confidential responses we receive alongside a decision on next steps on our website at [ofgem.gov.uk/consultations](https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/consultations). If you want your response – in whole or in part – to be considered confidential, please tell us in your response and explain why. Please clearly mark the parts of your response that you consider to be confidential, and if possible, put the confidential material in separate appendices to your response.

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Executive Summary

The Nuclear Energy (Financing) Act 2022 set the mechanism for financing new nuclear power projects, allowing investors to receive regulated returns during the construction phase via the Regulated Asset Base (RAB) model.

Following this, the government have recently published their [Financial Investment Decision on the funding of the nuclear power station Sizewell C](#), and as a result, recovery of construction costs can commence through the RAB mechanism. This consultation sets out our proposal to introduce an allowance for costs associated with the nuclear Regulated Asset Base (nRAB), from January 2026 onwards.

This consultation does **not** seek views on the nRAB model, given it has already been legislated for by the government. Instead, this consultation focuses on ensuring the price cap methodology appropriately reflects the nRAB costs suppliers will incur as a result of the decision made to introduce this model.

This consultation sets out our proposals for how to introduce the allowance into the price cap including the inputs we plan to use, and which model we intend to include the allowance in 'Annex 4 – Policy Cost Allowance Methodology'.

Since nRAB costs will be applied to all electricity suppliers and recovered across eligible demand (exempting Energy Intensive Industry), we intend to ensure the cap is cost reflective and therefore propose to set a volumetric allowance which scales with consumption.

In fulfilling our role as regulator, Ofgem aims to ensure that licensees and investors are incentivised to deliver new nuclear projects whilst achieving a positive outcome for consumers. This includes consideration of how we accurately reflect nRAB costs through the price cap, which we set out in more detail in the rest of this consultation.

1. Introduction

Background and Context

- 1.1 The price cap (also known as the default tariff cap, or ‘the cap’) protects approximately 22 million domestic customers on standard variable and default tariffs (which we refer to collectively as ‘default tariffs’), ensuring that they pay a fair price for their energy, which reflects its underlying costs. We set the cap by considering the different costs suppliers face. The cap is made up of a number of allowances which reflect these different costs.
- 1.2 The cap is provided for in legislation through the Domestic Gas and Electricity (Tariff Cap) Act 2018 (the ‘Act’).
- 1.3 We are required to exercise our functions under the Act with a view to protecting existing and future domestic customers who are on default tariffs which are covered by the price cap. As part of this duty, we must have regard to five matters when setting the cap:
- 1.4 The need to create incentives for holders of supply licences to improve their efficiency.
- 1.5 The need to set the cap at a level that enables holders of supply licences to compete effectively for domestic supply contracts.
- 1.6 The need to maintain incentives for domestic customers to switch to different domestic supply contracts.
- 1.7 The need to ensure that holders of supply licences who operate efficiently are able to finance activities authorised by the licence.
- 1.8 The need to set the cap at a level that takes account of the impact of the cap on public spending.
- 1.9 The requirement to have regard to the five matters identified in section 1(6) of the Act does not mean that we must achieve all of these. In reaching decisions on particular aspects of the cap, the weight to be given to each of these is a matter of judgement. Often, a balance must be struck between competing considerations.
- 1.10 In our [2018 Default Tariff Cap Decision](#) we set out the conditions by which we would consider making changes to the cap methodology. For example, this may include where there are clear and material systematic impacts on the costs of supplying default tariff customers that are not appropriately accounted for by the existing cap methodology. In line with this, and our legal duties set out in the Act, we are consulting on the introduction of a new allowance to reflect the costs suppliers will incur in relation to the nRAB.

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- 1.11 The price cap currently includes allowances for a range of government obligations, including those relating to environmental and social objectives. These costs currently form part of ‘Annex 4: Policy Cost Allowance Methodology’ and include obligations such as Renewables Obligations (ROs), Feed in Tariffs (FiTs), Energy Company Obligation (ECO) and Great British Insulation Scheme (GBIS). In addition, ‘Annex 2: Wholesale Allowance Methodology’ includes the Contract for Difference scheme (CfD) which is a contractual mechanism designed to incentivise investments in renewable energy projects in the United Kingdom.

The Nuclear Regulated Asset Base (nRAB)

What nRAB is

- 1.12 The Regulated Asset Base (RAB) model is a financial method, typically used in the UK, to fund large scale infrastructure assets such as water, gas and electricity networks. Under this model a company receives a licence from an economic regulator to charge a regulated price to consumers in exchange for providing the infrastructure in question.¹
- 1.13 On choosing the RAB method, the government found that the model would be the most effective option for financing new nuclear projects and could reduce consumer bills while still preserving incentives for the private sector to complete nuclear projects to time and budget.²
- 1.14 The RAB model allows for revenue collection during the construction phase, reducing the financial risk for investors and lowering the overall cost of financing the project. Under the RAB model, consumers will pay a portion of the costs during the construction phase of a nuclear project. The government estimate this will add approximately £1 per month to energy bills for the duration of construction³. These contributions help reduce the accumulation of interest on loans, which may otherwise result in higher costs once the plant becomes operational.
- 1.15 Under the specific nRAB model, a company receives a licence from Ofgem to charge a regulated price to consumers in exchange for providing the construction of a nuclear power station (in this instance Sizewell C).
- 1.16 During the construction phase, most aspects of the regulatory regime are either defined in the electricity generation licence modifications made by the Secretary

¹ BEIS (2021) Future funding for nuclear plants. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/future-funding-for-nuclear-plants>

² BEIS (2022) Revenue stream for the nuclear regulated asset base (RAB) model - government response. <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/revenue-stream-for-the-nuclear-regulated-asset-base-rab-model>

³ DESNZ (2025) Sizewell C gets green light with final investment decision. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/sizewell-c-gets-green-light-with-final-investment-decision>

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of State when the nuclear licensee enters a revenue collection contract or are the responsibility of the Secretary of State. As this phase covers the construction and commissioning of the nuclear licence, the risks are well understood and are defined in the economic licence, providing a clear framework for their allocation.

- 1.17 Whilst the government sets the overall amount allocated to the project, the allowed revenue is set by Ofgem annually, based on the Price Control Financial Model, and cost data submitted by Sizewell C. Ofgem's Independent Technical Advisor (ITA) will provide independent scrutiny of costs and will review and comment on reports prepared by the nuclear licensee on project specific matters.
- 1.18 Furthermore, the Low Carbon Contracts Company (LCCC) has been chosen by the government to act as the revenue collection counterparty, channelling funds between electricity suppliers and relevant license nuclear companies. Ofgem will confirm to LCCC what payments electricity suppliers should make to (or receive from) the relevant licensee nuclear company in accordance with their revenue collection contract.⁴

How nRAB operates

- 1.19 During the construction phase, most aspects of the regulatory regime are either defined in the electricity generation licence modifications made by the Secretary of State when the nuclear licensee enters a revenue collection contract, or are the responsibility of the Secretary of State. As this phase covers the construction and commissioning of the nuclear licence, the risks are well understood and are defined in the economic licence, providing a clear framework for their allocation.
- 1.20 Whilst the government sets the overall amount allocated to the project, the allowed revenue is set by Ofgem annually, based on the Price Control Financial Model, and cost data submitted by Sizewell C. Ofgem's Independent Technical Advisor (ITA) will provide independent scrutiny of costs and will review and comment on reports prepared by the nuclear licensee on project specific matters.
- 1.21 Furthermore, the Low Carbon Contracts Company (LCCC) has been chosen by the government to act as the revenue collection counterparty, channelling funds between electricity suppliers and relevant license nuclear companies. Ofgem will confirm to LCCC what payments electricity suppliers should make to (or receive from) the relevant licensee nuclear company in accordance with their revenue collection contract.⁵
- 1.22 **Interim Levy Rate** – a unit cost fixed 'Interim Levy Rate' chargeable as a £/MWh rate on eligible demand daily. The purpose of the ILR is to fund the day-to-day

⁴ LCCC, About the RAB Scheme. <https://www.lowcarboncontracts.uk/our-schemes/regulated-asset-base/about-the-rab-scheme/>

⁵ LCCC, About the RAB Scheme. <https://www.lowcarboncontracts.uk/our-schemes/regulated-asset-base/about-the-rab-scheme/>

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nRAB payments to nuclear companies. The Interim Levy Rate has a lower bound of £0/MWh.

- 1.23 **Total Reserve Amount** – a lump sum paid by individual suppliers at the start of each quarterly obligation period. These payments serve as a contingency to ensure that LCCC can fund the day-to-day nRAB payments to nuclear companies in a given quarter.
- 1.24 Suppliers are also expected to maintain Credit Cover to cover Interim Rate payments, Reserve payments, Reconciliation payments and Mutualisation payments. Credit Cover is calculated in the same manner as for the CfD scheme.
- 1.25 The LCCC's operational costs are funded by suppliers via an operational cost levy, expected to be published by Electricity Market Reform Settlement (EMRS). This levy is invoiced daily and is based on a supplier's gross eligible demand.⁶

What are we consulting on

- 1.26 In July 2025 the Energy Secretary signed the final investment decision for Sizewell C, confirming the nRAB subsidy scheme for the project and the value of consumer levies from the RAB delivery model.
- 1.27 Given our statutory duty to have regard to the need to ensure that efficient suppliers are able to finance their licensed activities, and in light of our original cap decision to account for costs not currently covered by the cap, we are therefore consulting on our proposal for how we reflect the nRAB costs into the price cap methodology.
- 1.28 We intend for the outcome of this consultation (and any subsequent allowance) to be in place from January 2026 (cap period 15b) onwards.
- 1.29 We have published a revised 'Annex 4 – Policy Cost Allowance Methodology' of Standard Licence Condition (SLC) 28AD of the electricity standard supply licence conditions alongside this document, which outlines the requisite modelling changes based on the proposals set out in this consultation.
- 1.30 Details of how to respond and how we will handle your data and confidentiality can be found in Appendix 2 of this document.

Related publications

- 1.31 The main general documents relating to the cap are:

- [Domestic Gas and Electricity \(Tariff Cap\) Act 2018](#)
- [2018 Decision on the default tariff cap methodology](#)
- [Energy Prices Act 2022](#)

⁶ Eligible demand is all domestic and non domestic electricity demand (Megawatt Hour) for a given period, and this excludes any exemptions to demand (Energy Intensive Industries)

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1.32 The main documents relating to this publication are:

- [Nuclear Energy \(Financing\) Act 2022](#)
- [Consultation outcome: Revenue stream for the nuclear regulated asset base \(RAB\) model](#)
- [Press Release: Sizewell C gets green light with final investment decision](#)
- [EMRS: The purpose of Nuclear Regulated Asset Base \(RAB\)](#)
- [Electricity Generation Licence: Special Conditions for Nuclear Generator](#)

Next steps

1.33 This consultation is open from 27 August 2025 and closes on 26 September 2025. Following the consultation close, we will carefully consider all responses before publishing our decision on the proposed licence modification.

2. Methodology

Section summary

This chapter sets out the options we are considering on how suppliers should recover costs they incur relating to the nRAB scheme through the price cap methodology.

We welcome stakeholders' views on our options and minded to position.

Questions

Do you agree with our minded to position on placing this allowance in Annex 4 – Policy Cost Allowance Methodology? Please provide the reasons and any alternative suggestions if you disagree.

Do you agree with our minded to position on the recovery of costs incurred between November and December 2025 over a period of 12 months from January 2026? Please provide the reasons and any alternative suggestions if you disagree.

Do you have any other views or comments you would like Ofgem to consider in regard to calculating the nRAB allowance?

Summary of our proposals

- 2.1 We propose to amend the price cap methodology to introduce an allowance for the costs to suppliers associated with nRAB from January 2026 (price cap period 15b) onwards.
- 2.2 As mentioned previously, the cap includes a policy cost allowance to ensure that suppliers can recover the additional costs related to their obligations under different government environmental and social programmes.
- 2.3 We therefore propose to include the nRAB allowance in Annex 4 'Policy Cost Allowance Methodology' and update it on a six-monthly basis.
- 2.4 We propose that the allowance will be recovered on a volumetric basis (electricity unit rate) only, in line with the policy intent and design of the nRAB scheme to charge suppliers on a megawatt hour basis.

Proposals for relevant inputs and model updates

- 2.5 In order to calculate a per annum allowance, we propose to use Interim Levy Rates for each quarter of the financial year, published by LCCC⁷.

⁷ LCCC, Nuclear RAB Determination. <https://www.lowcarboncontracts.uk/resources/scheme-dashboards/nuclear-rab-determination/>

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- 2.6 We propose to account for the ongoing operational costs, published by EMR Settlement⁸.
- 2.7 In order to calculate a per Megawatt Hour allowance (£/MWh), we propose to take a seasonally adjusted average of the four interim levy rates using the Demand and Losses supplementary workbook, before adding the operational costs to the average.
- 2.8 We propose to align our methodology with the government's design of the scheme and allow the recovery of the associated costs on a volumetric basis, meaning this allowance would be placed onto the unit rate through the cap.
- 2.9 Electricity suppliers will be charged for the nRAB scheme based on their market share, using suppliers' eligible demand. This means that the scheme cost a supplier is exposed to will vary by the amount of electricity used and will not be a flat rate across electricity meter points.
- 2.10 Therefore, we consider it more appropriate to introduce this allowance to the unit rate, as this will better align with the revenue suppliers can recover from customers to the levy they pay. This will be reflected in how we communicate the level of the price cap at Typical Domestic Consumption Values (TDCV).
- 2.11 Electricity suppliers are expected to incur costs from November 2025⁹. Given our proposal is to include costs from January 2026, there will be a short period where suppliers are paying into the scheme without recovering these costs.
- 2.12 We propose to include the levy rate for costs incurred between November and December 2025 in the price cap from January 2026, allowing the recovery of this to be spread over the first 12 months of the scheme. We acknowledge that any deferred recovery comes with some cash flow impact for suppliers and will lead to some overall revenue impact, for example due to customer movements. However, we also need to consider the customer impact of compressed cost recovery, particularly over a winter period. Given the overall quantum of money (~£2per customer) is relatively modest we think that a 12-month recovery period strikes an appropriate balance.
- 2.13 We do not propose including operational levy costs suppliers have already incurred as our estimates equate this to be approximately 4p per customer and we consider this to be non-material.
- 2.14 We also do not propose including any Reserve fund payments in the allowance. This is because these are not ongoing payments and as a general principle, we

⁸ EMRS (2025) Key Figures for Payments In 2025/26.

<https://www.emrsettlement.co.uk/document/settlement-data/key-figures-for-payments-2025-26/>

⁹ LCCC (2025) LCCC determines the ILR and TRA for the Nuclear Regulated Asset Base scheme for Q4 2025. <https://www.lowcarboncontracts.uk/news/lccc-determines-the-ilr-and-tra-for-the-nuclear-regulated-asset-base-scheme-for-q4-2025/>

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would not propose to include in the cost allowance, payments that could ultimately be returned to suppliers. Doing otherwise, may risk over-charging customers where a supplier is able to recover payments into the reserve fund from customers, and is also returned the money put into the fund.

- 2.15 By incorporating this allowance into Annex 4 'Policy Cost Allowance Methodology', this will require an interim update out with the normal 6-month cycle to Annex 4 as part of the November 2025 price cap.
- 2.16 We propose to revert to the usual update schedule following this, with regular updates occurring in February and August.
- 2.17 Details of the specific changes to the model can be viewed in Appendix 1.

Minded to position on Interim Levy Payments

- 2.18 Our minded-to position is to use LCCC's published Interim Levy Rates for each quarter of the financial year as individual inputs in the model.
- 2.19 This differs from our CfD methodology, where we calculate a levy rate for each quarter, using supplier payments and eligible demand.
- 2.20 Whilst both the CfD and nRAB levy rates have a £0/MWh floor, nRAB supplier payments are not influenced by wholesale prices, and will not go negative during the construction phase of Sizewell C (SZC).
- 2.21 Given this, we believe that calculating a levy rate for each price cap update is unnecessary, as any bespoke calculated levy rate would be the same as the LCCC published rate.

Minded to position on price cap modelling for the first quarter

- 2.22 For the first price cap update (covering January 2026 to March 2026 (cap period 15b)), we propose to not include any demand weighting, allowing suppliers to recover all of their Q1 2026 costs in that quarter.
- 2.23 For costs incurred between November 2025 and December 2025, we propose totalling payments for this period and dividing this by the forecast demand for January 2026 to December 2026. This will ensure full and accurate recovery of costs over the proposed 12-month recovery period.

Minded to position on price cap modelling for regular updates

- 2.24 Our proposal is to include the nRAB allowance in 'Annex 4: Policy Cost Allowance Methodology' and update on a six-monthly basis. The nature of nRAB aligns with other policy costs as this is an explicit policy and is not related to wholesale costs like CfD.

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- 2.25 The allowed revenue to suppliers is unlikely to change throughout the year. Therefore, quarterly updates may not be necessary given we expect minimal fluctuations with each update.

Alternative model considered

- 2.26 Alternatively, as already mentioned nRAB aligns with the Contract for Difference methodology. CfD payments are updated quarterly and are included in Annex 2: Wholesale Cost Allowance Methodology. The nature of the CfD allowance requires a quarterly update, in order to pass on accurately reflective costs as they are linked to the wholesale price of electricity which tends to fluctuate.
- 2.27 Whilst nRAB payments will be updated quarterly, they are expected to be more stable, and a quarterly update is likely to be unnecessary.

3. Your response, data and confidentiality

Consultation stages

- 3.1 This is a statutory consultation which is open from 27 August 2025 until 26 September 2025. We will then consider consultation responses to inform our decision, which we intend to publish by the end of November 2025.

How to respond

- 3.2 We want to hear from anyone interested in this consultation. We welcome views on any of the proposals on how to reflect the nRAB costs in the cap which are discussed in this document.
- 3.3 Please send your response to retailpriceregulation@ofgem.gov.uk on or before 26 September 2025.
- 3.4 We will publish non-confidential responses on our website at [Ofgem Consultations](#).

Your response, your data and confidentiality

- 3.5 You can ask us to keep your response, or parts of your response, confidential. We'll respect this, subject to obligations to disclose information, for example, under the Freedom of Information Act 2000, the Environmental Information Regulations 2004, statutory directions, court orders, government regulations or where you give us explicit permission to disclose. If you do want us to keep your response confidential, please clearly mark this on your response and explain why.
- 3.6 If you wish us to keep part of your response confidential, please clearly mark those parts of your response that you *do* wish to be kept confidential and those that you *do not* wish to be kept confidential. Please put the confidential material in a separate appendix to your response. If necessary, we'll get in touch with you to discuss which parts of the information in your response should be kept confidential, and which can be published. We might ask for reasons why.
- 3.7 If the information you give in your response contains personal data under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679) as retained in domestic law following the UK's withdrawal from the European Union ("UK GDPR"), the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority will be the data controller for the purposes of GDPR. Ofgem uses the information in responses in performing its statutory functions and in accordance with section 105 of the Utilities Act 2000. Please refer to our Privacy Notice on consultations, see Appendix 4.
- 3.8 If you wish to respond confidentially, we'll keep your response itself confidential, but we will publish the number (but not the names) of confidential responses we receive. We won't link responses to respondents if we publish a summary of

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responses, and we will evaluate each response on its own merits without undermining your right to confidentiality.

General feedback

3.9 We believe that consultation is at the heart of good policy development. We welcome any comments about how we've run this consultation. We'd also like to get your answers to these questions:

1. Do you have any comments about the overall process of this consultation?
2. Do you have any comments about its tone and content?
3. Was it easy to read and understand?
4. Were its conclusions balanced?
5. Did it make reasoned recommendations for improvement?

3.10 Any further comments?

Please send any general feedback comments to stakeholders@ofgem.gov.uk.

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How to track the progress of the consultation

You can track the progress of a consultation from upcoming to decision status using the 'notify me' function on a consultation page when published on our website. Choose the notify me button and enter your email address into the pop-up window and submit.

ofgem.gov.uk/consultations

Notify me +

Would you like to be kept up to date with *Consultation*
name will appear here? subscribe to notifications:

Email*

Submit >

Once subscribed to the notifications for a particular consultation, you will receive an email to notify you when it has changed status. Our consultation stages are:

Upcoming > **Open** > **Closed** (awaiting decision) > **Closed** (with decision)

Appendices

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Detailed model modifications: Annex 4

3.11 We summarise in this appendix the modifications to ‘Annex 4 – Policy Cost Allowance methodology’ of SLC 28AD of the gas standard supply licence conditions based on our proposals in Chapters 3 and 4.

3.12 We have published alongside this consultation a revised Annex 4 that would come into effect from January 2026. We invite stakeholders’ views on this. A summary of the modifications can be found below.

Table 1: Summary of modifications to ‘Annex 4 – Policy Cost Allowance Methodology’

Worksheet	Change	Description
3l nRAB	Created new worksheet for the Nuclear Regulated Asset Base (nRAB) allowance	This tab sets out the source of the input values used to determine the cost allowance. It also sets out the calculation to £/MWh
3l nRAB	New input added to worksheet for ‘Operational costs levy’	AM12:BF12 added to input the operational cost levy which will be published by EMRS in £/MWh.
3l nRAB	New inputs added to worksheet for ‘payments forecast’ for each quarter of the financial year	AM13:BF16 added to input the Interim Levy Rates for each quarter of the financial year, which will be published by LCCC.
3l nRAB	New inputs added to worksheet for ‘demand weight, profile class 1 and 2’	<p>In the input tab, the following updates have been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AN17:BF20 added to input the summer / winter demand weightings for single-rate metering arrangements. This information will be provided by the latest outputs from tab ‘1b Demand weights’ from the Demand and Losses model and will be published in the format of a percentage. AM21:BF24 added to input the summer / winter demand weightings for multi-rate metering

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Worksheet	Change	Description
		<p>arrangements. This information will be provided by the latest outputs from tab '1b Demand weights' from the Demand and Losses model and will be published in the format of a percentage.</p> <p>1.</p>
3l nRAB	New input added to worksheet for 'Expected Levy payments' for Q3 2025'	AM25:AP25 added to input the expected costs incurred for Q3 2025. This will be published by LCCC.
3l nRAB	New input added to worksheet for 'Forecast demand' for January 2026 to December 2026'	AM26:AP26 added to input the expected costs incurred for Q3 2025. This will be published by LCCC.
3l nRAB	New calculations added to worksheet for 'nRAB calculations'	<p>In the Input tab, the following changes have been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cells AM27:BF27 calculation formula added to reference the operational cost levy Cells AM28:BR28 calculation formula added to calculate the single-rate allowance for nRAB in £/MWh Cells AM29:BF29 calculation formula added to calculate the multi-rate allowance for nRAB in £/MWh.
2a Aggregate Costs	New rows added for 'nRAB' across single-rate and multi-rate	<p>In the calculation tab the following changes have been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cells H21:BF21: calculation formula added in Table 1 to reference nRAB for single-rate metering arrangement in '3l nRAB'. This table summarises our

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Worksheet	Change	Description
		<p>estimates for individual schemes. For nRAB, we calculate the final figure for single-rate metering arrangement in tab '3l nRAB' by benchmark consumption to have finalised figures at benchmark consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cells H28:BF28 calculation formula added in Table 1 to reference nRAB for multi-rate metering arrangement in '3l nRAB'. This table summarises our estimates for individual schemes. For nRAB, we calculate the final figure for multi-rate metering arrangement in tab '3l nRAB' by Benchmark to have a finalised figure at benchmark consumption.
2a Aggregate Costs	New table added to account for nRAB loss multipliers	B110:BF145 calculation formula to calculate the loss multipliers to apply to nRAB for each cap period and region.
1a Policy Cost Allowance	New rows added for 'nRAB' across single-rate and multi-rate	<p>In the Outputs tab the following changes have been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cells G59: BE59 calculation formula updated in Table 2 to include the nRAB allowance for single-rate metering arrangement in '2a Aggregate Costs'. This table estimates the scheme by scheme policy cost allowance (Great Britain average). Cells G66:BE66 calculation formula updated in Table 2 to include the nRAB allowance for multi-rate metering arrangement in '2a Aggregate Costs'. This table estimates the scheme-by-scheme

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Worksheet	Change	Description
		policy cost allowance (Great Britain average).
1a Policy Cost Allowance	Calculation formula updated to incorporate nRAB into the total policy cost allowance	G15:BE42 calculation formula updated in Table 1 to account for nRAB costs in the total policy cost allowance.

Privacy notice on consultations

Personal data

The following explains your rights and gives you the information you are entitled to under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Note that this section only refers to your personal data (your name address and anything that could be used to identify you personally) not the content of your response to the consultation.

1. The identity of the controller and contact details of our Data Protection Officer

The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority is the controller, (for ease of reference, “Ofgem”). The Data Protection Officer can be contacted at dpo@ofgem.gov.uk

2. Why we are collecting your personal data

Your personal data is being collected as an essential part of the consultation process, so that we can contact you regarding your response and for statistical purposes. We may also use it to contact you about related matters.

3. Our legal basis for processing your personal data

As a public authority, the GDPR makes provision for Ofgem to process personal data as necessary for the effective performance of a task carried out in the public interest. i.e. a consultation.

4. We will not be sharing your personal data

5. For how long we will keep your personal data, or criteria used to determine the retention period.

Your personal data will be held for six months after the project, including subsequent projects or legal proceedings regarding a decision based on this consultation, is closed.

6. Your rights

The data we are collecting is your personal data, and you have considerable say over what happens to it. You have the right to:

- know how we use your personal data
- access your personal data
- have personal data corrected if it is inaccurate or incomplete
- ask us to delete personal data when we no longer need it
- ask us to restrict how we process your data
- get your data from us and re-use it across other services
- object to certain ways we use your data

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- be safeguarded against risks where decisions based on your data are taken entirely automatically
- tell us if we can share your information with 3rd parties
- tell us your preferred frequency, content and format of our communications with you
- to lodge a complaint with the independent Information Commissioner (ICO) if you think we are not handling your data fairly or in accordance with the law. You can contact the ICO at <https://ico.org.uk/>, or telephone 0303 123 1113.

7. Your personal data will not be sent overseas (Note that this cannot be claimed if using Survey Monkey for the consultation as their servers are in the US. In that case use “the Data you provide directly will be stored by Survey Monkey on their servers in the United States. We have taken all necessary precautions to ensure that your rights in term of data protection will not be compromised by this”.

8. Your personal data will not be used for any automated decision making.

9. Your personal data will be stored in a secure government IT system. (If using a third-party system such as Survey Monkey to gather the data, you will need to state clearly at which point the data will be moved from there to our internal systems.)

10. More information

For more information on how Ofgem processes your data, click on the link to our “[ofgem privacy promise](#)”.