

Call for input

Growing Great Britain's electricity network supply chains: Ofgem position and call for evidence

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Executive summary

Great Britain is entering a once-in-a-century period of electricity network expansion. Transmission and distribution owners must connect large volumes of low carbon generation, support electrification of the economy, and reinforce networks to meet rising demand from households, businesses, and new industries such as AI data centres. At the same time, global competition for network equipment has intensified, driving up lead times for transformers, cables, and other components. This unprecedented scale of build, within the context of constrained international supply chains, underlines the importance of a resilient and competitive domestic manufacturing sector. We are clear that the scale of investment into GB's electricity networks must deliver jobs and opportunities within GB's industrial heartlands, and economic growth across the country.

The regulated networks' growing demand for equipment is a key enabler of supply chain growth. Ofgem's approach to network regulation incentivises network companies to deliver efficiently and on time, while improving supply-chain resilience, and strengthening manufacturer confidence. The recent ET3 price control will unlock a step-change in electricity network investment, funding mechanisms such as the Advanced Procurement Mechanism are enabling earlier supply chain commitments by the Transmission Owners, while in the distribution sector, the upcoming ED3 price control will link investment to long-term plans, providing stable, credible signals to investors on future demand for network equipment and services.

In recent years, British manufacturers have expanded production capacity, invested in new facilities, and created high-quality jobs, supported by stronger, clearer long-term demand signals resulting from Ofgem's regulatory decisions. However, as the scale of investment grows, network owners' procurement strategies must account for the resilience, sustainability, and economic growth benefits of supporting the GB supply chain, to deliver the best long-term outcomes for consumers.

To support evidence-based regulation in this environment, Ofgem is seeking views on introducing proportionate, standardised reporting on the procurement of network equipment and services. Better visibility of where procurement spend flows will help monitor resilience risks and support balanced assessment of trade-offs as the sector expands. This call for input invites stakeholders to provide evidence on definitions, scope, metrics, delivery routes, and publication approaches for a potential reporting framework. Responses will inform whether, and how, Ofgem should implement new reporting requirements to enhance transparency while keeping burden proportionate and aligned with consumer interests. This Call for Evidence also welcomes wider views on what factors influence procurement decisions and what adjustments may be beneficial to encourage greater representation of local content in the supply chain.

This publication forms part of Ofgem's early-stage evidence-gathering. It does not set out minded-to positions, propose new obligations, or indicate any preferred policy

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direction. Any future policy development will be undertaken in full accordance with Ofgem's statutory duties, including our Principal Objective and the requirement to have regard to the need to promote economic growth.

While Ofgem can recognise wider benefits of domestically sourced equipment and services, broader questions relating to national industrial strategy, energy supply-chain security, and the role of domestic manufacturing sit with government. Any steps beyond the scope of our duties would require clear instruction and policy or statutory direction from government (e.g. new legislation), depending on the specific requirements.

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1. Introduction

This section sets out the context for our Call for Input and explains how to respond.

Purpose of this call for input

This call for input sets out Ofgem’s approach to network supply chain resilience and growth across Great Britain’s onshore electricity transmission and distribution networks and interconnectors, outlines the regulatory mechanisms that support supply-chain confidence, and seeks evidence on introducing a requirement for electricity network owners to report on the provenance of the equipment and services they procure.

We particularly welcome views where a further policy steer or clarification may be beneficial as we continue to apply our statutory duties.

Context and related publications

This call for input builds on a range of sector insights, including the Energy Networks Association and BEAMA *Electricity Networks Sector Growth Plan: Interim Report*¹ and recent Ofgem decisions including RIIO-ET3 Final Determinations² and the Sector Specific Methodology Decision.³

Overview

Section 2 of the call for input outlines the scale and pace of Great Britain’s electricity grid expansion, and the global pressures that make supply chain resilience increasingly important for delivering timely and affordable energy. Section 3 explores the growing role of domestic manufacturing in strengthening energy security and supporting high-quality jobs. Section 4 explains how the current regulatory framework provides manufacturers with greater certainty and confidence to plan ahead. Section 5 focuses on procurement and outlines how network companies can support long-term value for consumers through approaches that balance cost, resilience, and sustainability. Section 6 introduces proposals to increase transparency on the provenance of network equipment through proportionate reporting that will help Ofgem and industry better understand risks, improve market signalling, and deliver consumer protection and efficient network development.

Call for input stages

Stage 1 Call for input open: 25 March 2026

¹ ENA & BEAMA, [Electricity networks sector growth plan - Interim Report](#), December 2025

² [RIIO-3 Final Determinations for the Electricity Transmission, Gas Distribution and Gas Transmission sectors | Ofgem](#)

³ [RIIO-3 Sector Specific Methodology Decision for the Gas Distribution, Gas Transmission and Electricity Transmission Sectors | Ofgem](#)

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Stage 2 Call for input closes. Deadline for responses: 10 May 2026

Stage 3 Responses reviewed and published

Stage 4 Call for input outcome (decision or policy statement)

How to respond

We want to hear from anyone interested in this call for input. Please send your response to the person or team named on the front page of this document before the response deadline.

We have asked for your feedback in each of the questions throughout. Please respond to each one as fully as you can.

We will publish non-confidential responses on our website.

Your response, data, and confidentiality

You can ask us to keep your response, or parts of your response, confidential. We will 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.

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 will contact 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.

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 United Kingdom'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.

If you wish to respond confidentially, we will keep your response confidential, but we will publish the number, but not the names, of confidential responses we receive. We will not link responses to respondents if we publish a summary of responses, and we will evaluate each response on its own merits without undermining your right to confidentiality.

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How to track the progress of a call for input

1. Find the web page for the call for input you would like to receive updates on.
2. Click ‘Get emails about this page’, enter your email address and click ‘Submit’.
3. You will receive an email to notify you when it has changed status.

A call for input has two stages: ‘Open’ and ‘Closed’.

2. Why electricity network supply chains matter

This section explains the scale of the network expansion and highlights the challenges and opportunities that have motivated this call for input.

Scale of network expansion

There is no modern precedent for today’s rapid expansion of Great Britain’s electricity networks. In roughly a decade, we must achieve a scale of grid construction to equal the post-war era. Investment during 2024–30 is expected to be around four times the recent annual rate. Transmission Owners (TOs) alone will deliver the largest increase in capital spending in the history of the privatised transmission sector between 2026 and 2031, potentially exceeding £70bn.⁴ For distribution, the potential for investment in distribution could reach £50bn by 2050.⁵

Over the coming years, transmission and distribution companies will need to connect large volumes of new low-carbon generation, accommodate rapid growth in electrified transport and heat, and reinforce networks to support industrial and commercial energy needs, as electricity demand is set to double by 2050.⁶

This scale of investment is essential not only to meet the UK’s climate commitments, but also to support productivity, resilience, competitiveness, and economic growth. The importance of the energy sector’s potential to contribute to UK growth has been recognised in the Government’s 2025 Industrial Strategy.⁷

Supply chain challenges and opportunities

At the same time, global demand for grid equipment has accelerated sharply, driven by rapid network expansion, electric vehicle and heat pump rollout, and AI data centres. Consequently, lead times for critical components have grown. Lead times for

⁴ Calculated as per RIIO-3 Final Determinations, December 2025 [RIIO-3 Final Determinations for the Electricity Transmission, Gas Distribution and Gas Transmission sectors | Ofgem](#)

⁵ Electricity distribution networks: Creating capacity for the future, National Infrastructure Commission, February 2025 [\[ARCHIVED CONTENT\] Electricity distribution networks: Creating capacity for the future - NIC](#)

⁶ NESO, Future Energy Scenarios, November 2025 [Future Energy Scenarios 2025 Pathways to Net Zero](#)

⁷ UK Government Industrial Strategy, March 2025 [Industrial Strategy - GOV.UK](#)

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transformers and cables have increased by 75% and 100% respectively since 2021, and high voltage direct current (HVDC) cable lead times now often exceed five years⁸.

Global challenges, in recent years, have shown that the domestic network supply chain (located within UK) can respond at scale and with ambition.

Alongside vital contributions from civils, professional services, logistics, and installation, manufacturing is a key area of domestic growth within the UK network supply chain. This has been supported by recent investments in new facilities, expanded equipment production, and capability-building initiatives.⁹ The domestic manufacturing sector increasingly plays a meaningful role in supporting economic growth, creating skilled jobs and building industrial capability across the country. This growth includes the establishment of major new or expanded manufacturing facilities, increased high-voltage and distribution-level equipment production, and investment in specialised services critical to network delivery.

As a result, turnover and employment in UK network-manufacturing companies have increased by more than 25% and 50% respectively since 2023. Looking ahead, continued investment in GB-located manufacturing will embed long-term growth in industrial capability and enhance the resilience of the GB network supply chain during a once-in-a-century programme of grid expansion.

The expected uplift in UK network build creates a substantial commercial opportunity for equipment manufacturers, component suppliers, and associated service providers. Internationally, too, demand for grid technologies is forecast to remain high for the foreseeable future, creating opportunities for UK-based firms to compete strongly in export markets.

⁸ International Energy Agency, [‘Building the Future Transmission Grid: Strategies to navigate supply chain challenges’](#) (February 2025), p. 8.

⁹ Energy Networks Association and BEAMA, [‘Electricity networks sector growth plan: interim report’](#) December 2025

3. Why domestic manufacturing capability matters

This section explains the role of domestic manufacturing capabilities.

In recent years, domestic manufacturing capability has expanded, with manufacturers investing in new facilities, upgrading production lines, and growing their workforce to meet rising demand. Siemens Energy has invested £2 million into its production facilities in Newcastle to build protection and control panels for electricity substations, adding 65 jobs to its existing 550-strong workforce.¹⁰ Other recent investments include Schneider’s nearly £50m programme of new UK facilities in Leeds and Scarborough¹¹ (creating more than 100 new jobs) and Winder Power’s £3.5m expansion of its Leeds factory, creating 40 new jobs.¹² Across the country, firms like Briggs Marine, Balfour Beatty, BRUSH, Sumitomo Electric, and GE Vernova are also scaling production, upgrading facilities, and creating UK jobs to meet rising demand for network equipment and services.

As well as driving economic growth across the country and in GB’s industrial heartlands, a thriving domestic manufacturing sector is a vital support for network resilience, energy security, and decarbonisation. It could also help retain expertise locally. The UK is a world leader in clean manufacturing, and a strong domestic network equipment sector can offer shorter supply chains and low lifecycle emissions. The rate of network expansion will require tens of thousands of skilled and specialised roles in engineering, production, and quality assurance.

Our aim in this call for input is therefore to ensure that the record levels of investment from TOs and DNOs provide a strong and predictable demand environment that supports further growth in UK-based manufacturing capacity. Ofgem does not favour any supplier type or location.

While our regulatory framework can recognise wider benefits of domestically sourced equipment and services, major strategic interventions such as fiscal incentives on the supply chain or targeted industrial support are currently matters for government.

4. Demand visibility and manufacturer confidence

This section discusses the importance of demand visibility and sets out how Ofgem aims to achieve this.

The scale and pace of network investment enabled through our regulatory decisions is a major driver of manufacturer confidence, while strong financial rewards and penalties

¹⁰ [Siemens Energy - SSEN Transmission](#)

¹¹ [Production starts at Schneider Electric’s state-of-the-art manufacturing site in North Yorkshire to turbo charge UK energy transition | Schneider Electric United Kingdom](#)

¹² [News - Winder Power](#)

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linked to the timely delivery of key projects incentivise network owners to build a resilient supply chain over the long term.

Through the RII0-3 price control, Ofgem has approved historic levels of reinforcement, connection, and replacement activity (including £28.1bn of upfront investment), creating a clear, long-term pipeline of demand for equipment and services. As part of their RII0-3 Business Plans, we required network owners to develop a supply chain resilience strategy committing to preserve their long-term ability to deliver. This sustained visibility gives manufacturers a strong signal that the GB market will remain active and stable over the coming decade.

Early supply chain engagement and equipment procurement are key to developing a resilient supply chain. The Accelerated Strategic Transmission Investment (ASTI) framework supports earlier design and procurement for strategic network projects, helping to provide earlier and more stable demand signals to suppliers; and the recently introduced Advanced Procurement Mechanism (APM) is designed to mitigate supply-chain constraints by de-risking earlier procurement and enabling TOs to secure factory slots sooner. By removing regulatory approvals from the procurement critical path, these initiatives allow manufacturers to plan production schedules, workforce deployment, and supply-chain investments with greater assurance.

Expediting approval of key strategic projects has enabled early commitments to be made to suppliers, de-risking investment in new manufacturing capacity. For example, early approval of the Shetland Link 2 transmission project enabled investment in GB’s first ever HVDC cable factory, which will supply the project, and is set to deliver 150 new high-quality jobs. Following our recent Early Construction Funding award, National Grid Electricity Transmission confirmed that the factory will also supply the upcoming Sea Link transmission project, a critical enabler of the governments Clean Power 2030 plan.

In the electricity distribution sector, Ofgem’s ED3 Sector Specific Methodology Consultation (SSMC) goes further than ever before in enabling anticipatory investment aligned with long-term system needs.¹³ These proposals are designed to ensure that Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) can respond proactively to future demand, and connect new load and generation ahead of demand, in turn giving suppliers clearer signals about the nature and volume of equipment required. As part of this, Ofgem is proposing that DNOs publish ten-year demand forecasts for key categories of network equipment. This forward view will help manufacturers understand emerging trends, identify opportunities for scaling production, and manage capacity expansion more effectively. While the Sector Growth Plan (SGP) is intended to provide a whole-system perspective across all voltages, these distribution-level forecasts complement the SGP by offering the bottom-up detail that is not captured at national level.

¹³ [Sector specific methodology consultation: electricity distribution price control \(ED3\) | Ofgem](#)

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These measures form a coherent strategic approach: we are increasing the certainty and transparency of the investment pipeline, improving alignment between system planning and supply-chain readiness, and enabling earlier, more constructive engagement between network companies and manufacturers.

5. Supporting a strategic approach to equipment procurement – Ofgem's position

This section sets out Ofgem’s position on growing Great Britain’s electricity network supply chains and explains how our regulatory framework operates.

Unlocking long-term benefits for consumers

Resilient and competitive domestic supply chains can ultimately deliver the best overall long-term outcomes for consumers and reduce the risk of delays to critical projects. While domestically manufactured equipment may sometimes carry higher upfront costs than the cheapest international alternatives, we recognise that these short-term costs can unlock longer-term benefits for energy consumers. These could be in the form of greater resilience, shorter lead times, reduced logistics emissions, improved sustainability performance, and wider economic value. Electricity transmission and distribution companies, and interconnectors, are responsible for procuring the equipment and services they need to build and maintain resilient and efficient networks. Our regulatory regime must enable and incentivise our licensees to account for supply chain resilience, sustainability, social value, and economic growth when selecting suppliers.

Decisions backed by evidence

Our approach to cost assessment means that additional costs can be considered efficient and economic as long as there is evidence of long-term value for consumers. We expect network owners (including onshore transmission and distribution, and interconnectors approved under the cap and floor regime) to substantiate that evidence as with any other cost during the assessment process. This can be demonstrated in a variety of ways. For example, demonstration that a supplier is investing in new UK-based manufacturing capacity or expanding its GB workforce is evidence of a positive contribution to long-term supply chain resilience and competition. The value of the investment that a supplier is making, and the number of new roles being added may be relevant considerations. Investment by a supplier in new capacity within currently constrained supply chains, for example for the equipment types in scope of the Advanced Procurement Mechanism, can offer additional evidence of a positive contribution to longer-term resilience. The

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location of a supplier can also be a relevant consideration: investment in facilities located in a UK deprived area can carry social value and economic sustainability benefits, while demonstration that equipment will travel a shorter distance from manufacture to end use offers evidence of sustainability and decarbonisation benefits. Commitment by suppliers to sustainable manufacturing and business practices, for example via adoption of a Science Based Target,¹⁴ also offers evidence of sustainability benefits.

A balanced approach grounded in consumer benefit

Network companies must apply a balanced and appropriate approach across cost, reliability, resilience, sustainability, and social value when selecting suppliers. This approach is consistent with Ofgem’s statutory duties to ensure that networks are developed efficiently and economically, while supporting the transition to a secure, sustainable, and future-proof energy system. Ofgem does not mandate specific procurement weightings or instruct companies on which suppliers to choose.

We are clear that our regulatory approval and cost assessment frameworks give our licensees the opportunity to go further in supporting and growing resilient and sustainable supply chains. However, we welcome the positive findings of the interim Electricity Networks Sector Growth Plan, and look forward to the conclusions of the final report on ways that industry, the government, and Ofgem can go further still in unlocking investment and growth. To complement this work, we are also gathering evidence through this Call for Input on whether and how we can more strongly incentivise a strategic approach to equipment procurement.

We therefore invite views from network owners and others on the level of additional investment in supply chain resilience and sustainability that is achievable within the current regulatory regime. We particularly welcome feedback about opportunities to further strengthen incentives and remove barriers, and the level of investment that this could unlock.

Ofgem is committed to continuing to play its part in supporting strong and resilient electricity network supply chains. We consider that the existing regulatory framework allows for wider consumer benefits to be considered in a balanced manner where supported by evidence. Any measures that would go beyond these duties would require explicit instruction and policy direction from government, through an appropriate legislative or regulatory vehicle that sets out the nature and scope of that instruction.

¹⁴ [Science Based Targets initiative \(SBTi\) | World Resources Institute](#)

6. Domestic supply chain development and domestic sourcing: reporting requirements

This section sets out our early thinking on reporting proposals. The reporting proposals set out in this section apply only to onshore electricity transmission and distribution networks. They do not apply to interconnectors.

We do not currently collect consistent procurement and supply chain information on equipment and services used in GBs electricity networks. Network owners publish a wide range of cost and performance data, but there is no single, sector-wide view of the distribution of procurement spend between GB-based and international suppliers, or how exposure to long lead times and concentration risk varies across equipment categories. This limits our ability to evaluate resilience risk, understand emerging market pressures, or assess the proportionality of any future interventions. We are therefore seeking views and evidence on our proposal to introduce reporting requirements to improve transparency and support efficient, evidence-based regulation. We recognise that network companies begin from different baselines, so we expect to see a range of domestic versus international sourcing percentages, and will not make judgements on variation alone.

Current evidence

We propose to improve reporting required by the TOs and DNOs on the equipment and services they procure. We are issuing this call for input to seek views on what information we should collect.

Network owners already report a significant volume of cost and performance information through RIIO frameworks, as per regulatory instructions and guidance and reporting templates. These provide a potential delivery route for any new reporting requirements, subject to proportionate scope and clear definitions.

Policy rationale and design principles

Strengthening domestic supply chain and domestic sourcing can enhance resilience and delivery certainty, reduce exposure to global shocks, and create opportunities for regional skills and innovation. Any approach must remain firmly aligned with our consumer-protection duties and value-for-money principles.

We must avoid creating undue barriers to competition or outcomes inconsistent with the principles of equal treatment, non-discrimination, and transparency that apply in procurement contexts.¹⁵ We therefore propose to consult first on reporting and transparency as a proportionate foundation.

¹⁵ UK Government – Procurement Act 2023 guidance: Utilities contracts.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/procurement-act-2023-guidance-documents-plan-phase/guidance-utilities-contracts-html>

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Improved reporting could support:

- resilience monitoring (identifying dependencies, long lead-times and concentration risk);
- market signalling (improving pipeline visibility to enable supplier investment); and
- evidence-based regulation (supporting more robust assessment of trade-offs, including where decisions may affect consumer bills).

Proposed reporting architecture

We are seeking views on whether there may be merit in exploring the introduction of a standardised, annual reporting framework that provides a consistent, year-on-year picture of procurement spend directed to UK-based versus non-UK suppliers, with proportionate disclosure of outcomes. The framework would comprise:

- Domestic Sourcing Annual Report – an annual return of realised procurement outcomes over the previous year (GB vs non-GB in £ and % by broad categories), with concise narrative for edge cases (e.g. mixed-origin assemblies); and
- Ongoing disclosure of procurement outcomes – periodic publication of the outcomes of major tenders/awards (non-confidential) to promote consistency and comparability across licensees.

Scope, definitions, and proportionate boundaries

Scope

We propose that reporting should cover both equipment and services procured by onshore transmission owners (TOs) and distribution network operators (DNOs) under regulated activities, grouped into broad categories (e.g. conductors, transformers, civil works, professional/technical services) to balance usefulness and burden. It is to be noted that interconnectors are out of scope of the reporting framework proposed in this section.

Definition of domestic sourcing (for consultation)

‘Domestic sourcing’ means procurement spend where the supplier’s registered entity and the primary delivery activity for the contracted scope are based in Great Britain. We propose to include equipment assembled in the UK from imported components where material value-add occurs domestically, with safeguards to minimise gaming. We welcome views on definitional tests and thresholds.

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Thresholds and exclusions

To keep burden proportionate, we invite views on a minimum contract value threshold and any exclusions (e.g. low-value purchases) while ensuring coverage of critical categories.

Definitions included here are **illustrative only** and we seek to test these with stakeholders. They do not represent a minded-to position or prejudge any future approach.

Data model and metrics

Scope

We propose that reporting should cover both equipment and services procured by transmission owners (TOs) and distribution network operators (DNOs) under regulated activities, grouped into broad categories (e.g. conductors, transformers, civil).

Core fields

We propose the following core fields:

- total in-scope spend;
- UK vs non-UK split in cash value (£) and percentage share (%);
- spend by broad categories;
- short narrative for edge cases.

Additional indicators

We propose to include social value measures and supply-chain length metrics, where relevant to resilience monitoring and policy objectives.

Delivery route, assurance, and publication

Delivery route

We seek views on the most appropriate mechanism for collecting this information. The reporting could be implemented through existing processes and templates, such as RIIO Regulatory Instructions and Guidance (RIGs),¹⁶ via a standalone annual return, or alternative data collection option.

¹⁶ Existing templates can be found on our website - [RIIO-ET2 Electricity Transmission Price Control – Regulatory Instructions and Guidance on Data Templates](#)

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Assurance

Returns should remain proportionate and auditable, reconciling to source systems and existing regulatory accounts where applicable, consistent with RIIO reporting expectations.

Publication

We propose non-confidential summary publication of outcomes (e.g. annual UK/non-UK splits by category and network company), with appropriate treatment of commercially sensitive information.

7. Call for evidence questions (please provide evidence and views)

These questions are intentionally broad and exploratory. Respondents are encouraged to provide comprehensive comments, including raising any considerations not expressly covered in the question set.

Questions

- Q1. What level of additional investment in supply chain resilience and sustainability can be achieved within the current regulatory regime and what would you need to change in your current procurement arrangements (e.g. weightings or frameworks) to achieve it? Which trade-offs (if any) do you anticipate?
- Q2. What barriers, if any, within the current regulatory framework discourage taking account of domestic sourcing, or wider social values in procurement decisions?
- Q3. How could Ofgem strengthen incentives to invest in resilient and sustainable supply chains, and remove regulatory barriers to doing so?
- Q4. What definition of a UK-based supplier and UK ‘material value-add’ (e.g. assembly, manufacturing) would keep reporting practical while delivering meaningful insight?
- Q5. Should reporting cover both equipment and services? Are there categories that should be prioritised or excluded to keep burden proportionate?
- Q6. Do you think a minimum contract value threshold should apply specific criteria (list if you have specific comments on certain criteria) and, if so, what threshold do you think would be appropriate? Please explain your rationale.
- Q7. For the core metrics, do you agree we should capture £ value and % share for UK vs non-UK spend, by broad categories? Which broad categories (e.g. Tier 1, etc. develop) would you recommend? Are there refinements we should consider?

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- Q8. Should we include social-value and/or supply-chain-length indicators where proportionate? Which indicators are most useful for resilience monitoring and why?
- Q9. Should the reporting be delivered through RIIO RIGs processes, via a standalone annual return, or alternative data collection options? Please set out pros/cons, including assurance and administrative burden.
- Q10. What publication approach (and level of aggregation) strikes the best balance between transparency and commercial sensitivity?
- Q11. What evidence could you provide to demonstrate that a higher-cost option delivers proportionate long-term benefits for consumers?
- Q12. Are there any implementation risks, costs or unintended consequences we should consider at this stage?

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Conclusions and next steps

We will review responses to assess whether any further policy development is justified. If appropriate, we may explore options through a future consultation. Alternatively, we may decide not to take forward any changes.

Any potential changes would be phased to support data quality, comparability and low burden.

Send us your feedback

We believe that consultation is at the heart of good policy development. We are keen to receive your comments about this call for input. We would also like to get your answers to these questions:

- Do you have any comments about the quality of this document?
- Do you have any comments about its tone and content?
- Was it easy to read and understand? Or could it have been better written?
- Are its conclusions balanced?
- Did it make reasoned recommendations?
- Do you have any further comments?

Please send your feedback to stakeholders@ofgem.gov.uk.