Decision

RIIO-ET3 Load Re-opener: May 2026 submission window Final Determinations - Project Assessment annex

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This document sets out our Final Determinations in regard to a Project Assessment application received from Scottish Power Transmission plc (SPT) in the May 2026 submission window for the RIIO-ET3 Load Re-opener. We received three direct responses from NGET, SPT, and Citizens Advice. Our Final Determinations is to provide allowances of £131.478m compared to the requested £142.077m.

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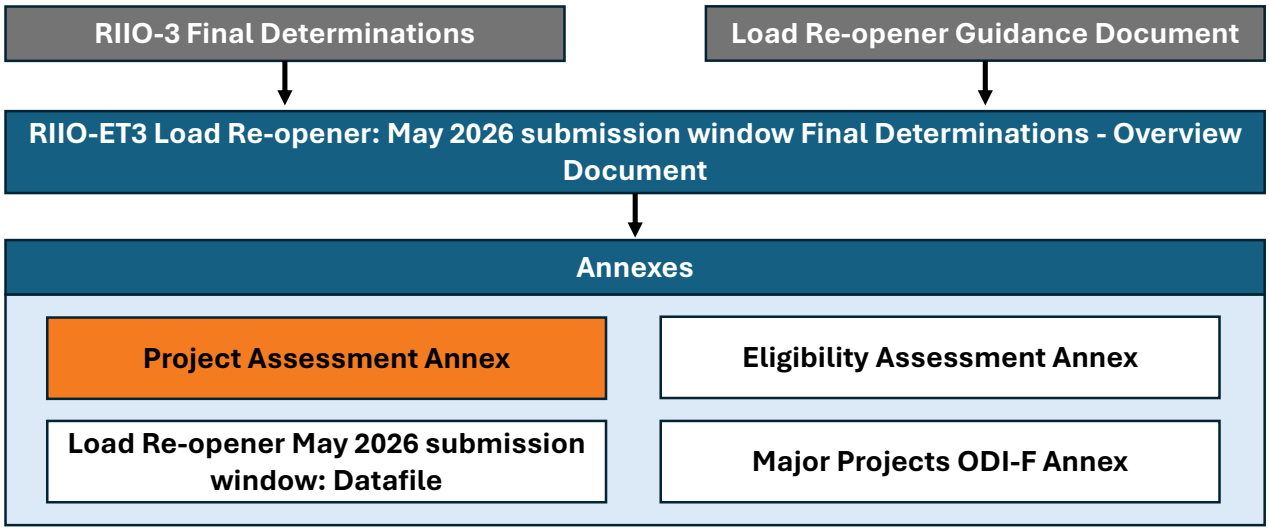
1. Introduction

1.1 This document is one of the annexes published alongside the RIIO-ET3 Load Re-opener May 2026 Final Determinations. It focuses on the Project Assessment stage of the Load Re-opener regulatory process. It summarises the consultation responses received from stakeholders, and provides an explanation of the changes made, if any, to our[1] Draft Determination positions since the consultation.

1.2 Please refer to the RIIO-ET3 Load Re-opener: May 2026 submission window Final Determinations - Overview Document (as set out in Figure 1 below) for general information on:

- our consultation approach, stages, and summary of all related decisions; and
- the Load Re-opener regulatory processes and assessment approach.

Figure 1: Navigating our Final Determinations



What did we consult on?

1.3 In August 2026, we published our consultation on our assessment of the one SPT Project Assessment application received in the May 2026 submission window across all Load Re-opener Assessment Tracks. This included our view on funding,

[1] The terms 'we', 'us', 'our' refer to the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority (the Authority). Ofgem operates under the discretion and governance of the Authority.

outputs and delivery timelines for SPT's project – for which SPT requested £142.077m[2] in allowances.

1.4 We consulted on our Draft Determinations between 27 August 2026 and 24 September 2026, as well as drafts of the directions and licence modifications that would be used to implement the Final Determinations. We received three responses directly to the Project Assessment from NGET, SPT, and Citizens Advice. Other respondents provided general comments or responses to other consultation questions with relevance to Project Assessment, including SHET.

1.5 We have also consulted on the draft texts of the directions and statutory consultation to set out any adjustments to the allowances under Special Condition (SpC) 3.15 and SpC 3.18.

Related publications

1.6 This document is intended to be read alongside:

- RIIO-ET3 Load Re-opener: May 2026 submission window Final Determinations - Overview Document
- Draft determinations for the RIIO-ET3 Load Re-opener May 2026 submission window | Ofgem
- SPT's RIIO-ET3 Load Re-opener submissions: May 2026
- Load Re-opener Guidance Document: Network price control 2026 to 2031 (RIIO-3) guidance | Ofgem
- Independent Technical Adviser (ITA) Guidance Document: Network price control 2026 to 2031 (RIIO-3) guidance | Ofgem
- Major Projects ODI-F Governance Document: Network price control 2026 to 2031 (RIIO-3) guidance | Ofgem
- Closely Associated Indirects Use-it-or-lose-it Governance Document: Network price control 2026 to 2031 (RIIO-3) guidance | Ofgem
- Re-opener Guidance and Application Requirements Document: Network price control 2026 to 2031 (RIIO-3) guidance | Ofgem
- RIIO-3 Final Determinations: RIIO-3 Final Determinations for the Electricity Transmission, Gas Distribution and Gas Transmission sectors | Ofgem
- RIIO-3 electricity transmission licences: Modifications to the RIIO-3 licences and associated documents | Ofgem

[2] All figures in this document are expressed in a 2023/24 price base unless stated otherwise.

2. Summary of our Final Determinations

2.1 Project Assessment is the third and final assessment stage of the Load Re-opener for all Assessment Tracks. It determines the funding allowance, outputs and delivery timelines of each project.

2.2 In Project Assessment applications, Electricity Transmission Owners (ETOs) must provide the rationale for the level of expenditure proposed and why this level should be regarded as efficient. They must also provide any details of changes to project specification following original assessment of eligibility, as well as the justification for such changes.

2.3 Table PA1 below summarises our Draft and Final Determinations for applications submitted in the May 2026 submission window.

Table PA1: Summary of the May 2026 Load Re-opener Project Assessment applications

ETO	Number of Project Assessment Applications (#)	Company requested funding (£m)	Ofgem's Draft Determination allowances (£m)	Ofgem's adjustment from Draft Determination to Final Determination (£m)	Ofgem's Final Determination allowances (£m)
NGET	1	283.870	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined
SPT	1	142.077	130.080	+1.398	131.478

2.4 We have issued the direction to set out the adjustments to the Pre-Construction Funding (PCF) alongside this Final Determinations, as required by SpC 3.15 Pre-Construction Funding Re-opener and Price Control Deliverable (PCF_t and $PCFRE_t$).

2.5 We will publish the statutory consultation required by SpC 3.18 Load Re-opener and Price Control Deliverable (LR_t) and SpC 4.8 Major Projects output delivery incentive (MPI_t) at a later stage, alongside a separate consultation on the methodology and rationale for setting the Major Projects ODI-F (MP ODI-F) for the VSRE project.

Our Draft Determinations

2.6 In our Draft Determinations, we proposed to approve funding for SPT's VSRE (XH and XJ Routes Overhead Line Uprating Works) project, which involves replacing existing conductors on the Strathaven-Smeaton corridor with a High Temperature

Low Sag (HTLS) conductor system to increase transfer capability between Scotland and England. We proposed an allowance of £130.080m against SPT's request of £142.077m, comprising £123.852m through the Load Re-opener mechanism and £14.548m of assessed PCF, which includes £8.320m of existing PCF allowances, while retaining the requested delivery date of 28 June 2028.

2.7 In reaching this view, we proposed a number of cost adjustments to reflect our assessment of efficient expenditure, including reducing the risk and contingency allowance to 10% of direct project costs and applying a 1% per annum Ongoing Efficiency to align with RIIO-3 Final Determinations. We also proposed to adjust PCF to reflect assessed efficient costs, retain a 10% Cost and Output Adjusting Event (COAE) threshold, and reject SPT's proposal for a new uncertain-cost re-opener mechanism. We also proposed to fund SPT's biodiversity-related costs through the Load Re-opener allowance, despite their classification as indirect costs, and sought views on appropriate funding routes for these costs.

Responses to our Draft Determinations

2.8 We received three responses to our consultation that directly addressed some or all of our questions from the Project Assessment annex from SPT, NGET and Citizens Advice. SHET provided general comments or responses to other consultation questions with relevance to Project Assessment.

2.9 We also received a response from an independent individual, which provided extensive commentary on the Load Re-opener, MP ODI-F and other associated mechanisms, as well as the individual projects set out in our Draft Determinations. The response did not provide clear views on the consultation questions or indicate agreement or disagreement with our proposals. Rather, it largely focused on broader evidential, procedural and definitional considerations, supported in places by hypothetical scenarios. As such, while we have considered the points raised, they have not directly informed our conclusions on the matters consulted upon, with many of the topics already considered at RIIO-ET3 Final Determinations and in the mechanism design, and so the response is not referenced further below.

2.10 Responses to our consultation relate to the following seven topic areas, which are discussed under the headings below.

Ongoing Efficiency Challenge

2.11 Citizens Advice was supportive of applying the 1% Ongoing Efficiency challenge to the proposed allowances, whereas NGET, SHET, and SPT disagreed with our approach. ETOs challenged the application of the 1% per annum Ongoing

Efficiency challenge that was established in RIIO-3 Final Determinations to re-opener allowances, arguing that, if applied to re-openers, Ongoing Efficiency should be applied on a case-by-case basis.

2.12 ETOs disagreed with the method in which Ongoing Efficiency was applied, arguing that the efficiency challenge should be applied only to forecast costs, citing statements in RIIO-3 Final Determinations.[3] ETOs also set out their view that contracted costs not yet incurred should be excluded from Ongoing Efficiency and that project-specific additional efficiencies should be outlined for ETOs where Ongoing Efficiency is applied.

Risk and Contingency

2.13 Citizens Advice was supportive of applying a cap to risk and contingency at 10% of direct costs, whereas NGET, SHET, and SPT disagreed with our approach. ETOs argued that applying the risk allowance proposed in our Draft Determinations does not sufficiently reflect project-specific risk factors, which should instead accept the requested risk allowance produced using their Quantitative Cost Risk Analysis (QCRA) provided as part of the re-opener application.

2.14 ETO responses also added that not accepting the QCRA risk output weakens the incentive to develop more detailed assessments of cost and schedule risk, and any benchmark should be used as a reasonableness check rather than overriding project-specific evidence. ETOs also argued that the approach proposed in our Draft Determinations should only apply to baseline allowances, citing statements in RIIO-ET3 Final Determinations.[4] SPT and NGET also made comparisons between our proposed approach and the approach to risk allowances for projects funded through the Accelerated Strategic Transmission Investment (ASTI) mechanism.

Inflation-Related Costs

2.15 NGET and SPT challenged our assessment of inflation-related costs. NGET raised concerns that the approach to assessing Real Price Effects (RPEs) does not reflect project-specific contractual indexation mechanisms. SPT noted recent examples of fuel price increases after its Project Assessment application in May as justification for an uncertain costs re-opener to align with the ASTI framework.

[3] RIIO-3 Final Determinations for the Electricity Transmission, Gas Distribution and Gas Transmission sectors | Ofgem, RIIO-3 Final Determinations: overview document, paragraph 6.23.
[4] RIIO-3 Final Determinations for the Electricity Transmission, Gas Distribution and Gas Transmission sectors | Ofgem, RIIO-3 Final Determinations: electricity transmission, paragraph 5.31.

Closely Associated Indirect Costs

2.16 Citizens Advice was supportive of our proposal to exclude Operational Training costs from the CAI UIOLI, whereas SPT disagreed with our approach. SPT argued that our proposed adjustment to exclude Operational Training costs from the estimated value of indirect project costs allocated to the CAI UIOLI is incorrect as VSRE is not a RIIO-ET3 baseline project. SPT also questioned whether the CAI UIOLI Governance Document is not aligned with the RIIO-ET3 Regulatory Instructions and Guidance (RIGs).

Biodiversity Costs

2.17 SPT agreed with our decision to fund the biodiversity-related costs included in its VSRE application through the Load Re-opener and expressed support for ongoing work to develop the policy for treatment of biodiversity-related costs. NGET disagreed with our assessment that biodiversity costs should be classified as indirect costs, referencing its separate response to the Draft Electricity Transmission reporting and guidance (RIIO-ET3) consultation.[5]

2.18 Citizens Advice commented specifically on whether a separate licence term may be an appropriate funding route for biodiversity-related project costs, stating a preference not to create a standalone funding mechanism for these project-specific costs.

Cost and Output Adjusting Events

2.19 SPT disagreed with our proposal to set the COAE threshold at 10%, arguing that its proposed 5% threshold is a balanced and proportionate approach that would continue to ensure only material cost impacts are within scope of COAE. SPT added that the 10% threshold is not suitable for VSRE because the project risk register does not identify any individual risk events that exceed this threshold and therefore does not address genuine uncertainty. SPT also noted that Ofgem's recent Project Assessment consultation on NGET's Sea Link ASTI project which proposed to set a 5% COAE threshold, instead of NGET's requested 0.65% threshold, and a similar approach would be appropriate for VSRE.

Procurement

2.20 SPT commented on the maturity of VSRE's costs, stating that the project is at an advanced stage of maturity, where all contracts have been let and the majority of direct project costs either incurred or contracted. It stated that this should be

[5] Draft Electricity Transmission reporting and guidance (RIIO-ET3)

considered in elements of our Project Assessment more widely. It did not comment directly on our procurement assessment for VSRE. NGET commented more broadly on the assessment of efficient costs at Project Assessment stage and supported the use of procurement evidence when assessing cost efficiency.

Our Final Determinations

2.21 In response to the consultation responses received, we have revised our Project Assessment, increasing SPT's allowances for the VSRE project from £130.080m to £131.478m. These revised allowances are split between the Load Re-opener mechanism (£125.103m) and PCF (£6.374m, net of £8.320m existing PCF allowances for this project). Further details are set out in Table PA2, Table PA3, and Table PA4. Our reasoning for maintaining or revising our consultation positions is set out in the following sections.

Table PA2: SPT VSRE existing funding and submitted funding request

Type of funding	Licence term	Total (£m)	Direct (£m)	Indirect (£m)
Existing Funding	Net Zero and Re-opener Development Fund term (RDFt) (T2)	0.914	0.000	0.914
Existing Funding	Pre-Construction Funding (PCFt)	8.320	1.783	6.537
Funding Request	Load Re-opener (LRt)	142.077	142.077	0.000
Funding Request	Closely Associated Indirects use it or lose it allowance (CAIt)	7.481	0.000	7.481
Total Submitted Project Costs	**All terms**	**158.792**	**143.860**	**14.932**

Table PA3: SPT VSRE Draft Determinations

Licence Term	Total (£m)	Direct (£m)	Indirect (£m)
RDFt (T2)	0.914	0.000	0.914
PCFt	14.548	9.399	5.148
LRt	123.852	123.622	0.231
CAIt	9.138	0.000	9.138
Total	**148.452**	**133.021**	**15.432**

Table PA4: SPT VSRE Final Determinations

Licence Term	Total (£m)	Direct (£m)	Indirect (£m)
RDFt (T2)	0.914	0.000	0.914
PCFt	14.694	9.494	5.200
LRt	125.103	124.870	0.233
CAIt	9.240	0.000	9.240
Total	**149.952**	**134.365**	**15.587**

Ongoing Efficiency Challenge

2.22 As discussed in paragraph 2.7, our RIIO-3 Final Determinations outlined our intention to apply Ongoing Efficiency to re-opener projects where appropriate. Where we do so, it is appropriate to apply the same Ongoing Efficiency challenge of 1% as we apply to the baseline. We have reviewed the consultation responses relating to the application of Ongoing Efficiency to SPT's VSRE project and consider that an amendment to our proposed approach to applying Ongoing Efficiency is appropriate. We consider that adjusting the profile of the 1% per annum Ongoing Efficiency challenge is appropriate to ensure it applies to forecast costs. This amended approach takes into consideration the specific circumstances of the VSRE project and aligns with the approach outlined in RIIO-3 Final Determinations that Ongoing Efficiency should apply to forecast costs.[6]

2.23 Regarding responses from ETOs that contracted forecast costs should not be subject to Ongoing Efficiency, we have not followed this approach. The fact that a forecast cost is contracted does not directly imply that it needs to be excluded from an overall efficiency challenge as efficiencies are achievable. ETOs have sufficient influence over project delivery and cost, and contract terms may provide for efficiency sharing between supplier and the ETO.

2.24 Contracted costs typically form the largest cost component in a Project Assessment application. Excluding these forecast costs, together with costs already incurred, from any Ongoing Efficiency challenge would place the majority of project costs outside the scope of the adjustment. Excluding contracted costs may also have unintended consequences if it results in more favourable funding for work contracted to third parties, relative to direct delivery by ETOs.

[6] RIIO-3 Final Determinations for the Electricity Transmission, Gas Distribution and Gas Transmission sectors | Ofgem, RIIO-3 Final Determinations: overview document, paragraph 6.23.

2.25 SPT has noted in its application that the terms agreed with the contractor for VSRE provide cost efficiency incentives. However, our review of SPT's application does not indicate that costs are sufficiently fixed at this stage such that SPT cannot influence the efficiency of project delivery. This is both consistent with the broader objective of an Ongoing Efficiency adjustment and with our expectation that the ETOs should retain the ability to effectively manage these contractual arrangements.

2.26 We indicated in RIIO-3 Final Determinations that we would consider the case for Ongoing Efficiency adjustments on a case-by-case basis. In the case of the costs subject to this decision, we have not been provided with evidence to demonstrate that further efficiencies are unachievable. The majority of project costs are classed as agreed but re-measurable based on future information. Efficiencies may continue to be realised after contract award, and we consider that the contracted forecast costs for VSRE should therefore remain within the scope of the Ongoing Efficiency adjustment.

2.27 With respect to the application of Ongoing Efficiency to pre-construction costs, we note that in SPT's consultation response it has described these costs as already incurred or contracted, and elsewhere in the response that pre-construction costs have been incurred in full. Our approach is to apply Ongoing Efficiency to PCF, consistent with other costs. We have adjusted the application of Ongoing Efficiency to PCF using SPT's submitted cost profile for these costs, which indicates that some pre-construction costs have already been incurred and some pre-construction costs are forecasts.

2.28 Amending the time profile of the Ongoing Efficiency challenge applied to SPT's VSRE project results in a lower adjustment of -£3.488m, compared to -£4.988m in our Draft Determinations.

Risk and Contingency

2.29 Following review of the consultation responses relating to risk and contingency, our assessment is that it remains appropriate to apply an adjustment of -£4.687m to the risk and contingency costs included in SPT's application. The approach for setting risk and contingency allowances used in RIIO-ET3 Final Determinations remains an important reference point in our Project Assessment.

2.30 RIIO-ET3 Final Determinations makes clear that the assessment of risk and contingency for re-openers will be conducted in line with re-opener guidance.[7]

[7] RIIO-3 Final Determinations for the Electricity Transmission, Gas Distribution and Gas Transmission sectors | Ofgem, RIIO-3 Final Determinations: electricity transmission, paragraph 5.31.

The Load Re-opener guidance sets out that the approach to Project Assessment may include benchmarking analysis, that this may go beyond asset-level benchmarking to include other elements of the application, including risk budgets, and that benchmarking may include comparison against historical datasets. We therefore consider it appropriate to use relevant benchmarks, including the RIIO-ET3 Project Assessment Model (PAM), when assessing whether the level of risk and contingency sought through a Load Re-opener represents efficient project funding.

2.31 SPT's application included a requested allowance for risk and contingency above the maximum that would be set using the RIIO-ET3 PAM, implying that this project should exhibit a higher risk profile than projects that received baseline funding in RIIO-ET3 Final Determinations. Our assessment of SPT's VSRE project is that it does not merit a more generous risk allowance than the funding that would be made available for this project following the approach applied in RIIO-ET3 Final Determinations to set baseline allowances for Load projects. The 10% risk allowance established in the RIIO-ET3 Final Determinations represents an efficient level of risk across a portfolio of electricity transmission (ET) projects. The 10% allowance took into consideration published guidance and independent reports on cost estimation, which covered a range of representative ET scheme types. This resulted in an increase in the risk and contingency rate that was applied in setting baseline and re-opener allowances in RIIO-ET2. Applying this rate to Load Re-opener projects maintains an efficient level of funding across the ETOs' load project portfolio.

2.32 The comparisons with the approach to risk in the ASTI framework are not relevant. As set out in our ASTI decision[8], the ASTI framework will apply to strategic onshore ET projects that are needed to enable the government's Clean Power 2030 Action Plan. The ASTI framework is different to the RIIO-ET3 approach for baseline allowances and for non-ASTI uncertainty mechanisms in a number of respects, such as the level of the COAE threshold. Many projects that may be eligible for the Load Re-opener are more closely aligned to baseline projects than they are to ASTI projects. In previous price controls, where there was more certainty over the need for investment at the time of price control setting, these would have been baseline projects. It is therefore more appropriate to align the approach to risk with the RIIO-ET3 baseline than with the ASTI framework.

2.33 Accordingly, we consider the allowance resulting from our assessment to provide an appropriate and efficient level of funding for risk and contingency for this

[8] Decision on accelerating onshore electricity transmission investment | Ofgem, Accelerating onshore electricity transmission investment – Decision, paragraph 3.2

project. We will continue to consider risk and contingency funding on future applications on a case-by-case basis and will alter our approach if there is a compelling reason for doing so.

2.34 This assessment is specific to SPT's VSRE project, and we will continue to assess the relevant information included in future Load Re-opener applications to determine efficient project funding using relevant tools, including the PAM and other benchmarks, to inform our assessment. In addition, development of more detailed reporting on risk and contingency is in progress, with new risk reporting introduced in the recent Draft Electricity Transmission reporting and guidance (RIIO-ET3) consultation.[9]

Inflation-Related Costs

2.35 We maintain the same view set out in our Draft Determinations that it is appropriate to review whether a licensee has included inflation-related costs or escalation allowances within its submitted cost estimates. This includes assessing whether such costs are consistent with the application price base and whether they overlap with contractual or other funding mechanisms that provide protection against inflation, particularly Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) and RPEs which both apply to the Load Re-opener. Where appropriate, we may make funding adjustments to ensure that there is no double counting between inflation-related costs and other protections against inflation. In line with our Draft Determinations, we have not applied any adjustments to SPT's submitted costs to adjust for inflation.

2.36 We also disagree with SPT's proposal to implement an uncertain cost re-opener mechanism to align with the ASTI framework, as there are existing provisions in the Load Re-opener mechanism that address uncertain costs, including risk and contingency allowances, application of RPEs, and COAE.

Closely Associated Indirect Costs

2.37 We have maintained the adjustment included in our Draft Determinations to exclude operational training costs from the estimate of costs allocated to the CAI UIOLI mechanism. The categories of indirect costs eligible for the CAI UIOLI, as set out in the CAI UIOLI governance document, intentionally do not include Operational Training, as these costs were separately assessed and allowed in full

[9] Draft Electricity Transmission reporting and guidance (RIIO-ET3)

in RIIO-ET3 Final Determinations[10] based on the ETOs' best view of costs across both the baseline and pipeline portfolios.

2.38 The reclassification of £1.431m Project Management and £0.239m biodiversity-related costs from direct to indirect for the purpose of allocating allowances for this project remain unchanged from our Draft Determinations. We consider that these costs are more appropriately classified as indirect costs, according to the definitions set out in the RIIO-ET3 RIGs.

Biodiversity Costs

2.39 As responses to our proposed approach to biodiversity-related costs were broadly in favour of funding through the Load Re-opener, the funding position for these costs in SPT's VSRE application remains unchanged from our Draft Determinations. We maintain the same assessment that the biodiversity-related costs included in SPT's application are more appropriately classified as indirect costs, according to the definitions set out in the RIGs, in particular because these biodiversity activities do not involve physical contact with network infrastructure assets.

2.40 NGET's response to the recent Draft Electricity Transmission reporting and guidance (RIIO-ET3) consultation[11], referenced in its response to our Draft Determinations, comments in general on potential amendments to guidance and definitions for reporting direct and indirect activities but does not specifically comment on why it disagrees with the categorisation of biodiversity-related costs as indirect. Instead, the points NGET has raised in this response are around a clearer indirect cost classification framework more generally, which will be addressed in the forthcoming decision on the RIIO-ET3 RIGs.

Cost and Output Adjusting Events

2.41 We have reviewed the consultation responses that address our proposal to set the COAE for VSRE at 10% and SPT's request to lower this to 5%. We consider that setting a 10% threshold achieves the purpose of the COAE to address material unforeseen risks that could not be reasonably mitigated in advance.

2.42 SPT highlighted that none of the individual identified risks in the risk register provided as part of SPT's application would exceed the 10% threshold. We believe this supports, rather than undermines, our assessment that 10% is an appropriate level to address unforeseen risks, by setting the threshold above the estimate of

[10] RIIO-3 Final Determinations for the Electricity Transmission, Gas Distribution and Gas Transmission sectors | Ofgem, RIIO-3 Final Determinations: electricity transmission, paragraph 5.134.
[11] Draft Electricity Transmission reporting and guidance (RIIO-ET3)

individual risks already identified for the project while avoiding unnecessary re-openers for relatively minor cost variations. Therefore, our view remains unchanged from our Draft Determinations that 10% COAE remains appropriate for VSRE.

2.43 Regarding comparisons made to the recent ASTI Sea Link Project Assessment consultation that proposed to apply a 5% COAE threshold, we note that a decision on this project had not been made at the time of our Draft Determinations. However, we consider that setting a 10% COAE threshold for VSRE is consistent with the approach taken in recent ASTI Project Assessment publications that maintained a 5% COAE threshold, including NGET's Bramford to Twinstead (BTNO) Project Assessment decision.[12] The 5% and 10% thresholds represent the respective default levels set for the ASTI and Load Re-opener COAE mechanisms defined in the licence. Both the ASTI BTNO decision and our assessment for this Load Re-opener consider that there is not sufficient justification to set the COAE below the default threshold for each mechanism.

Procurement

2.44 In our Draft Determinations, we highlighted concerns arising from the single-bidder outcome of SPT's procurement process and the limited capacity for SPT to benchmark costs for projects of this type. These factors created uncertainty as to whether the procurement process had secured the best value outcome for consumers.

2.45 We acknowledge that the maturity of a project, its procurement strategy and the available project-specific evidence are relevant considerations when assessing efficient costs. However, the consultation responses did not provide further evidence to address our concerns regarding the level of competition achieved through the procurement process or the limited cost benchmarking undertaken by SPT.

2.46 Our assessment therefore remains unchanged from our Draft Determinations. Although, we are not making any funding adjustments to VSRE as a result of our procurement evaluation, we will continue to consider ETO procurement and commercial arrangements in future Project Assessments and expect ETOs to provide robust evidence to justify procurement outcomes.

[12] Bramford to Twinstead: Project Assessment | Ofgem

3. Conclusions and next steps

3.1 We have considered all consultation responses and concluded our assessment of SPT's VSRE project under the Load Re-opener with our Final Determinations.

3.2 To give effect to our decision on the VSRE project:

- We have issued the direction to set out the adjustments to the Pre-Construction Funding alongside this Final Determinations, as required by SpC 3.15 Pre-Construction Funding Re-opener and Price Control Deliverable (PCF_t and $PCFRE_t$).
- We will publish the statutory consultation required by SpC 3.18 Load Re-opener and Price Control Deliverable (LR_t) and SpC 4.8 Major Projects output delivery incentive (MPI_t) at a later stage, alongside a separate consultation on the methodology and rationale for setting the MP ODI-F for the VSRE project.

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 consultation. 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.