

SCOTLAND'S RENEWABLES · THE REAL COST

The real cost: estimated numbers from government figures

Paid for by the public: as electricity billpayers, and as taxpayers standing behind the loans.

This page covers Scotland's renewables, the grid built for them, and what billpayers have paid. Each figure carries a label saying where it comes from. Amounts are nominal with mixed price years unless stated.

Labels used: OFFICIAL = a government, regulator or audit-body document; FILED = a company's own filed accounts; PRESS = a company release or trade press; COMPUTED = exact arithmetic on published figures; ESTIMATE = this site's arithmetic or an assumption, shown; INDICATIVE = not yet final.

What billpayers have paid so far

SCOTLAND'S RENEWABLES, SUBSIDIES PAID TO DATE

About £16bn

ESTIMATE · MONEY OF THE DAY · THE UK-WIDE TOTAL IS ON THE BILL

SCOTTISH RENEWABLE SUBSIDIES

About £15.6–16.5bn

ESTIMATE

SEPARATELY: MANAGING THE GRID BOTTLENECK, ALL OF BRITAIN, 2018-19 TO 2025-26

About £9.1bn

OFFICIAL (NAO SERIES), SUMMED HERE

PART OF THE HEADLINE	AMOUNT	CLASS	BASIS
Onshore wind and other non-offshore renewables, Scotland: Renewables Obligation (scheme years	£12.7–14.9bn	ESTIMATE	Ofgem ROCs issued × buy-out price, plus summed LCCC payments. Nominal, as paid. The

PART OF THE HEADLINE	AMOUNT	CLASS	BASIS
9 to 23, with years 6 to 8 in the upper figure) and Contracts for Difference to 22 Sep 2026			lower figure takes offshore ROCs out; the upper figure leaves them in and adds scheme years 6 to 8 at a proxy price.
Offshore wind, Scotland: CfD and Investment Contract payments (Beatrice, Moray East, Neart na Gaoithe) to 22 Sep 2026	£1.6bn	OFFICIAL (EXACT SUM OF LCCC ROWS: £1,641.52M)	Nominal. Moray East's net payments are close to zero.
Offshore wind, Scotland: Renewables Obligation, five older farms, to 30 Sep 2026	£1.2bn	ESTIMATE, LOW CONFIDENCE (£1,236.57M)	Latest filed ROC counts held flat over the years of operation.
Sum of the three rows above	£15.6–16.5bn	ESTIMATE	The upper onshore figure already includes offshore ROCs, so the offshore RO row is not added to it. Items the research files list as left out would all raise this total: Feed-in Tariff, ROCs for 2002–07, and constraint payments to onshore wind.
Constraint costs, Great Britain, 2018-19 to 2025-26	£9.1bn	OFFICIAL (NAO), SUMMED HERE	NAO Figure 4: 0.56, 0.52, 0.65, 1.21, 1.04, 1.54, 1.65, 1.90 (£bn). The NAO text says 2024 prices; its figure note says 2023-24 prices. The series covers payments to wind farms to turn down and to gas stations to turn up. It is Britain-wide, not Scotland only.

Scotland's renewables now cost billpayers about £2.0bn a year

LINE	AMOUNT	CLASS	PERIOD
Scottish offshore wind: CfD and Investment Contract £345.01m, Renewables Obligation £146.36m, constraint payments £181.32m	About £0.67bn (£672.69m)	ESTIMATE; CONSTRAINT PART INDICATIVE	Calendar 2025
Other Scottish renewables: Renewables Obligation £1,324.73m plus CfD £46.37m	About £1.37bn (£1,371.10m)	ESTIMATE	RO scheme year Apr 2024 to Mar 2025; CfD calendar 2025
Total, Scotland	About £2.0bn (£2,043.79m)	ESTIMATE	Periods differ
Separately, all of Britain: managing the grid bottleneck	£1.9bn	OFFICIAL (NAO)	2025-26, 2024 prices. Not added to the Scottish total: it covers every bottleneck in Britain, and the offshore line above includes £0.18bn of switch-off payments (calendar 2025, indicative Elxon data, all accepted bids) that are likely to overlap with it in part.

What it bought. Scotland had 17.9 GW of renewable capacity at the end of 2025 (17,890.2 MW): onshore wind 10,489.7 MW, offshore wind 4,300.8 MW. OFFICIAL, DESNZ

Sources: research/SCOT-OFFSHORE-COST-4-RUNNING.md (section 0, tables 1.2 and 3.3), research/SCOT-OFFSHORE-COST-5-ONSHORE-OTHER.md (section 1 and Summary), FACT-SHEET.md fact 26 (NAO constraint series). See also [the running subsidy meter](#).

What was built, and what is committed

This table adds up what the research files found for built projects and for committed or announced ones. Price years are mixed. Low and high are the lowest and highest figures found, not a forecast.

ITEM	LOW, £BN	HIGH, £BN	CLASS	SOURCE FILE
BUILT				

ITEM	LOW, £BN	HIGH, £BN	CLASS	SOURCE FILE
Ten Scottish-water wind farms built, including their offshore transmission assets (nominal, 2007–2026)	13.7	16.1	FILED, PRESS, ESTIMATE	SCOT-OFFSHORE-COST-1-CAPEX
Five transmission projects energised: Beaulay–Denny, Caithness–Moray, Western Link, Shetland Link 1, Kintyre–Hunterston (price years 2009–2020/21)	3.1	4.1	OFFICIAL, PRESS	SCOT-OFFSHORE-COST-2-TRANSMISSION
Onshore wind, whole Scottish fleet of 10,489.7 MW, at DESNZ generic capital cost (2024 prices, central £17.8bn)	13.6	24.4	ESTIMATE	SCOT-OFFSHORE-COST-5-ONSHORE-OTHER
Stability and backup services in Scotland, contracted or priced (mixed price years)	0.4	0.5	OFFICIAL, ESTIMATE	SCOT-OFFSHORE-COST-3-STABILITY
Total built	30.7	45.1	ESTIMATE	About £31–45bn
COMMITTED OR ANNOUNCED				
Inch Cape wind farm, under construction	3.5	3.7	PRESS, FILED	SCOT-OFFSHORE-COST-1-CAPEX
Transmission under construction or approved: Eastern Green Link 1 and 2,	5.7	24.9	OFFICIAL, PRESS, ESTIMATE	SCOT-OFFSHORE-COST-2-TRANSMISSION

ITEM	LOW, £BN	HIGH, £BN	CLASS	SOURCE FILE
Orkney link (low); SSEN's £22bn programme, Eastern Green Link 1 and SPT lines (high)				
Pumped hydro, announced with no final investment decision (Coire Glas, Cruachan II)	0.0	2.5	PRESS	SCOT-OFFSHORE- COST-3-STABILITY
Total including committed	39.9	76.2	ESTIMATE	About £40-76bn

Rows are rounded to one decimal; totals are summed before rounding. The onshore figure is an ESTIMATE in 2024 prices, it values the whole fleet at the cost of a generic new plant commissioning in 2030, so it is a replacement-cost figure, not what was actually spent. It covers onshore wind only. The low and high transmission totals count some projects in different ways, as the source file explains, so the rows are not additive across columns. Three of the transmission lines run between Scotland and England and are counted at their whole cost: the Western Link (high column; the low column uses the 31.5% Scottish share Ofgem states) and Eastern Green Links 1 and 2 (Eastern Green Link 1 in both columns, Eastern Green Link 2 in the low column). No saved source states a Scottish share for the two Eastern Green Links.

Already counted. The values of the offshore transmission assets (OFTOs), £1.8bn at final transfer values, are already inside the wind farm costs above. They are not added again.

Paid to the Crown Estate, not spent on building. Seabed option fees for ScotWind and INTOG were £810.2m received to 31 March 2025 (£755.1m plus £55.1m), and up to £1,016.9m if INTOG fees are paid in full. This is money paid to Crown Estate Scotland, listed separately and not in any total. FILED, ESTIMATE FOR THE SUM

The rule that made it worse

"Connect and manage" let new generators connect before the grid was ready. These are the words of the 2010 impact assessment, the forecast made at the time, and the outturn since.

"The objective is to introduce grid access reforms that help to deliver energy security and a clear path to delivering the UK's renewable energy targets."

OFFICIAL · DECC IMPACT ASSESSMENT, 27 JULY 2010 · IA:27

"Increased constraint costs occur due to increased generation capacity on the grid."

OFFICIAL · SAME DOCUMENT · IA:73

"The modelling assumes economic dispatch across the network and does not account for possible market power being exercised behind constrained boundaries, which was estimated to account for over half of constraints in 2008/09."

OFFICIAL · SAME DOCUMENT · IA:106

"National Grid expects these constraint costs to drop to nearly zero in 2017/18. The forecast of constraint costs after this date, and particularly in the early 2020s, depends on uncertain assumptions about the level of future generation coming forward and the date for completion of large reinforcement projects."

OFFICIAL · OFGEM, SIXTH MONITORING REPORT, 14 DECEMBER 2015 · OM6:30-33

The same impact assessment also says the solution had to be set in the context of protecting consumers, including minimising costs (IA:30).

Forecast against outturn

MEASURE	FORECAST IN 2010	OUTTURN
The increment caused by the rule	Central £195m present value over 2010-20, 2009 prices, about £18m a year. Range £160m to £992m. OFFICIAL, FORECAST	Attributed to the rule by National Grid, reported by Ofgem: £4.4m (Apr 2011 to Aug 2012); £22.2m (Sep 2012 to Sep 2013); £69.4m (Oct 2013 to Sep 2014); £121.7m (Oct 2014 to Sep 2015). Not reported after 2015 in the files held. OFFICIAL
The total of all constraint costs	Central £999m present value over 2010-20 (£804m under the alternative rule). Range £571m to £2,019m. OFFICIAL, FORECAST	NAO thermal constraint costs by year, £bn: 0.56 (2018-19), 0.52, 0.65, 1.21, 1.04, 1.54, 1.65, 1.90 (2025-26). 2024 prices in the NAO text; 2023-24 prices in its figure note. Ofgem totals: £227.8m (2013/14), £365.3m (year to Sep 2015). OFFICIAL

Not like for like. The forecast is the increment over the alternative rule. The outturn series is the total. The forecast is a present value over 2010-20 in 2009 prices; the outturn is annual, in 2023-24

or 2024 prices. Only 2018-19 and 2019-20 fall inside the forecast window. The two rows can be read side by side but not subtracted. The NAO says Ofgem forecast these costs would fall to zero by 2023-24 (NAO:1181). The sixth monitoring report held here says "nearly zero in 2017/18", expects the costs to start rising again from 2018/19 under its Gone Green scenario, and models them falling on completion of the Eastern HVDC link, which the model assumes for 2023/24 (OM6:425-443).

Sources: research/CONNECT-AND-MANAGE.md lines 27-35 (objective), 73-106 and 787-797 of the impact assessment (IA = assets.publishing.service.gov.uk, 253-improving-grid-access-ia.txt; forecast figures at IA:65, IA:787, IA:797, IA:1047); OM6 = Ofgem sixth monitoring report, lines 26 and 30; OM3:237, OM5:24 for earlier outturn; NAO = HC 589, 11 September 2026, lines 263, 995-998, 1181. Full line citations are in research/CONNECT-AND-MANAGE.md sections 2, 3, 5 and 6.

Six questions

What did billpayers get?

Scotland had 17.9 GW of renewable capacity at the end of 2025 and generated 39,023.2 GWh from it in 2025. OFFICIAL, DESNZ Moray East's contract paid slightly back to billpayers in 2025: a net – £0.94m. COMPUTED, LCCC DATA Ofgem estimates that bringing the grid upgrades forward leaves a typical household about £30 a year better off than if they were not accelerated, even though the grid charge itself rises by £60. OFFICIAL, AS REPORTED BY THE NAO

Why so much foreign profit?

Dividends to owners outside the UK come to £139.9m in the latest filed years. COMPUTED, FROM FILED FIGURES Of that, £104.2m is Moray East's whole 2025 dividend, because its three owners are all outside the UK. Beatrice paid an £84.1m dividend to its holding company; the 25% share, £21.025m, corresponds to Red Rock Power (China) and the 17.5% share, £14.7175m, to TRIG, a Guernsey vehicle (shares computed; owners as reported). The files record who holds the stakes. They do not give a reason for it. See [money leaving the UK](#).

Who stands behind the loans?

For the grid, SSEN Transmission has £2.0bn of new facilities agreed in 2025/26, including an £800m UK National Wealth Fund guarantee. That is the UK taxpayer's exposure, and it was undrawn at 31 March 2026. FILED For the wind farms, under Moray East's 2018 financing Denmark's export credit agency EKF was to guarantee part of the commercial banks' loan, and Japan's JBIC agreed to lend up to about £743m directly to it. Those are foreign state bodies, not UK taxpayers. PRESS · JBIC RELEASE, 29 NOVEMBER 2018 See [risk and return](#).

Why pay wind farms not to generate?

When more power is made behind a bottleneck in the grid than the lines can carry, the system operator pays the generators behind it to turn down (NAO, paragraph 1.9). Moray East's switch-off payments in 2025 were about £85.6m. INDICATIVE · ELEXON INDICATIVE DATA, NOT THE FINAL SETTLEMENT RUN Wind turn-down cost across Britain was £370m in 2024/25. OFFICIAL

Why start gas plants in the south at the same time?

The same instruction has a second half. Generators on the far side of the bottleneck are paid to turn up and replace the power, and in practice that has meant gas stations in England and Wales (NAO, paragraph 1.9). In 2024/25 gas turn-up cost £910m and wind turn-down £370m (DESNZ, Reformed National Pricing Delivery Plan), so gas took about 71% of the two together and wind about 29%. Of all thermal constraint costs that year, gas was "roughly two-thirds" in DESNZ's words, and 68% in NAO Figure 5. OFFICIAL, COMPUTED The NAO says the operator pays a premium of around 30% over the day's wholesale price to turn gas up.

Why can't industry use the power we pay not to use?

The rules allow the operator to raise demand behind a bottleneck as well as cut generation (NAO, paragraph 1.9). Transmission demand charges in Northern Scotland were nil in 2025/26 (Zone 1; Zones 2 to 6 were also nil). OFFICIAL, NESO The government's own risk assessment of its work on connecting large new demand is Amber/Red (NAO, Figure 14). OFFICIAL The files hold no case of a named firm being refused the power.

Sources: research/SCOT-OFFSHORE-COST-5-ONSHORE-OTHER.md section 1; research/SCOT-OFFSHORE-COST-4-RUNNING.md sections 1.2 and 3.3 (Moray East £85,635,652.58, indicative run); research/UK-ENERGY-MESS-REVIEW.md claims 2 and 3 (71/29 split, £30 a year); DESNZ Reformed National Pricing Delivery Plan, 2026 (£910m, £370m); counter/leaving-uk.html and counter/risk.html (dividends, EKF, JBIC, National Wealth Fund); FACT-SHEET.md fact 28 (demand tariff); NAO lines 933–940, 954–957 and 1995–1996.

The national figure

The Climate Change Committee (CCC) says its Balanced Pathway needs extra investment of £26bn a year on average from 2025 to 2050, peaking at £46bn in 2029. It does not state the total. OFFICIAL, CCC The CCC's own costing sheet sums the investment to £670.1bn over the 26 years. OFFICIAL

The usual figure of about £110bn net cost assumes about £550bn of operating savings. The CCC's sheet sums those savings to £562.2bn and the net cost to £108.0bn. OFFICIAL Prices are 2023.

The cost to the taxpayer: £803bn

The Office for Budget Responsibility, the government's own fiscal watchdog, prices the cost of net zero to the public finances separately from the CCC's cost to the economy.

"Our latest central estimate of the fiscal cost of climate change mitigation through to 2050-51 is £803 billion (21 per cent of GDP), or £30 billion a year on average, of which two-thirds can be attributed to lost receipts."

OFFICIAL · OBR, FISCAL RISKS AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT, JULY 2025, PARAGRAPH 1.32 · SOURCES/CRAWL/OBR.UK/FISCAL-RISKS-AND-SUSTAINABILITY-REPORT-JULY-2025.TXT:932-934

Lost receipts are mainly fuel duty. The other third is extra public spending, mostly on homes, carbon removal and transport in the next decade (paragraph 4.31, lines 6469–6473). This is a different measure from the CCC's figures above, so the two are not added together.

SET SIDE BY SIDE	FIGURE	SOURCE
UK greenhouse gas emissions, 2024	373 million tonnes	OFFICIAL DESNZ, final UK greenhouse gas emissions statistics, 5 Feb 2026
World greenhouse gas emissions, 2024	57.7 billion tonnes	OFFICIAL UN Environment Programme, Emissions Gap Report 2025 (copy saved from a UN-hosted mirror)
UK share of world emissions	0.65%	COMPUTED $373 \div 57,700$. On the EU's EDGAR basis, 0.69%
UK share of all fossil CO ₂ emitted since 1750	4.3%	SECONDARY Our World in Data, from Global Carbon Project data
Public cost of net zero to 2050-51	£803bn	OFFICIAL OBR, as quoted above
UK households, 2025	29.0 million	OFFICIAL ONS, Families and households in the UK: 2025
Public cost per household	about £27,700, or about £1,030 a year	COMPUTED $£803\text{bn} \div 29.0\text{m}$; $£30\text{bn a year} \div 29.0\text{m}$

The UK's share of today's emissions is under 1%. Its share of everything emitted since the industrial revolution is higher, at about 4%. Both are shown so the reader can weigh them. Sources: research/UK-SHARE-OF-EMISSIONS.md.

£30bn a year, set against public services

The OBR's average yearly public cost of net zero, £30bn, compared with what the government spent in 2025-26.

PUBLIC SPENDING, 2025-26	£BN	£30BN AS A SHARE OF IT
Police	31.6	95%
Defence	65.4	46%
Education, UK total	125.7	24%
Health, UK total	257.5	12%
Central government debt interest	96.9	31%
National and local roads	14.2	more than twice
New Hospital Programme, all 46 schemes, total to 2045-46	60	half the whole programme, even

Sources: HM Treasury, Public spending statistics, July 2026, 2025-26 outturn (first estimate), Table 5.2; NAO, Update on the New Hospital Programme, January 2026. OFFICIAL Shares COMPUTED. The OBR figure is in 2024-25 prices and the spending in 2025-26 prices, so each share is about 3% too low. Two-thirds of the £30bn is tax no longer collected rather than money spent. Working in research/UK-SPENDING-COMPARATORS.md.

What other countries are doing

The seventeen largest or most relevant emitters, from the same sources for every country. The UK has cut its emissions the most since 2015 and is the only country found with an official estimate of the public cost of its own net zero. China, India, Indonesia, Russia and Iran are building new coal power.

COUNTRY	SHARE OF WORLD EMISSIONS, 2025	CHANGE SINCE 2015	NET ZERO TARGET AND STATUS	CLEAN ENERGY INVESTMENT, % OF GDP, 2025	OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF PUBLIC COST	NEW COAL POWER UNDER CONSTRUCTION, MW
China	29.51%	+22.3%	2060, policy	3.23%	none	206,361
United States	11.11%	-5.1%	none (federal target revoked Jan 2025)	1.36% *	none	0
India	8.33%	+36.8%	2070, policy	2.78% *	none	23,490
EU-27	5.78%	-19.2%	2050, in law	1.84%	none	100
Russia	4.75%	+14.8%	2060, policy	not published	none	1,320

COUNTRY	SHARE OF WORLD EMISSIONS, 2025	CHANGE SINCE 2015	NET ZERO TARGET AND STATUS	CLEAN ENERGY INVESTMENT, % OF GDP, 2025	OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF PUBLIC COST	NEW COAL POWER UNDER CONSTRUCTIO N, MW
Indonesia	2.51%	+53.6%	2060 or sooner, policy	not published	none	3,140
Brazil	2.41%	+5.9%	2050, policy	not published	none	0
Iran	2.07%	+40.2%	none	not published	none	650
Japan	1.96%	-19.9%	2050, in law	1.74% with Korea *	none	0
Saudi Arabia	1.56%	+11.9%	2060, pledge only	not published	none	not listed
Canada	1.41%	+0.9%	2050, in law	not published	none	0
South Korea	1.29%	-4.7%	2050, in law	with Japan, none	none	0
Germany	1.22%	-26.8%	2045, in law	inside EU	none	0
Australia	1.07%	-3.1%	2050, in law	not published	none	0
France	0.70%	-18.4%	2050, in law	inside EU	scenario only	0
United Kingdom	0.69%	-26.9%	2050, in law	not published	£803bn, 21% of GDP	0
Norway	0.10%	-14.2%	2050 low- emission society, in law	not published	none	not listed

Emissions: EU Joint Research Centre, EDGAR 2026 report OFFICIAL. Net zero status: national laws and strategies, several read from Climate Policy Radar copies because the originals blocked access. Clean energy investment: IEA World Energy Investment 2025 dollar estimates for China and the EU OFFICIAL; dollar figures for the US, India and Japan with Korea, marked *, are read from the IEA's charts ESTIMATE. Each % of GDP is this site's division of those dollars by World Bank GDP ESTIMATE. The IEA does not publish a UK figure, so the UK cannot be ranked on that column. Public cost: UK from the OBR; France has a scenario, not a single figure; no other country's was found. Coal: Global Energy Monitor, May 2026. Working in research/COUNTRY-CLIMATE-SPEND.md.

Savings test: PARTLY SUPPORTED

- **The savings figure is the CCC's own.** It reproduces from the CCC's data. It is a saving in resource cost, not on household bills.

- **Heat pumps and gas.** At Ofgem's October to December 2026 price cap rates, a typical heat pump home pays about £680 to £820 a year to run, against £757 for gas; the high-performing monitored systems in a DESNZ report (mean SPF 3.9) would pay about £513. ESTIMATE, FROM OFGEM RATES AND CCC, DESNZ AND 2016 DECC FIELD-TRIAL EFFICIENCY FIGURES
- **Fuel duty.** The CCC leaves fuel duty out of its figures. The OBR puts fuel duty lost at an average £15.5bn a year. OFFICIAL, OBR These are separate quantities.
- **Fossil fuel prices.** No low-fossil-price case for the savings was found in the CCC documents held; the CCC's low and high fossil fuel cost ranges are used to test its emission pathway.

What would be owed in 2050

ESTIMATE · THIS SITE'S ARITHMETIC ON THE CCC'S OWN INVESTMENT FIGURES

SAVINGS ARRIVE	FINANCED AT 3.5%	FINANCED AT 5%	FINANCED AT 7%
All savings	£377bn	£563bn	£910bn
Half	£780bn	£1,038bn	£1,509bn
None	£1,182bn	£1,513bn	£2,108bn

Owed in 2050 if the investment is financed and the savings arrive. Not all of it is borrowed, since households pay some in cash. The value of the assets is not counted. The figures are UK-wide. Method: each year from 2025 to 2050, the CCC's own extra capital spend is added and its forecast net operating saving (all, half or none) is taken off; the balance carries interest at the rate shown. Year-by-year figures from the CCC costing data, sheet "Whole economy charts", rows 165 and 166. Working in research/NETZERO-DEBT-2050.md.

"The government also taxes carbon more directly through environmental levies and taxes."

OFFICIAL · OBR, FISCAL RISKS AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT, JULY 2025, PARAGRAPH 4.28 · SOURCES/CRAWL/OBR.UK/FISCAL-RISKS-AND-SUSTAINABILITY-REPORT-JULY-2025.TXT:6394

The OBR's next sentence puts receipts lost from these taxes at £2.8bn (0.06% of GDP) by 2050-51, on the CCC's balanced pathway.

Sources: research/CCC-SAVINGS-TEST.md (sections 0 and Q3 to Q5, and the verdict); CCC Seventh Carbon Budget (CCC7 lines 4626, 4631, 4903); OBR25 lines 6346-6347.

What has not been published

- **The capital cost of Shetland HVDC Link 2.** No cost has been published by SSEN, Ofgem or NESO. See [the Shetland link page](#).
- **Vessel day rates and contract values.** Notices name vessels and jobs but give no rates or values.
- **A Scotland split of balancing costs.** Only Britain-wide figures exist.

- **The closure date of Peterhead power station.** No saved source gives one. SSE says it stays contracted in the Capacity Market to 30 September 2029.
- **Per-project pre-construction funding for the Beyond 2030 lines.** Ofgem's December 2024 decision gives only a provisional total per transmission owner (SEN Transmission £68.43m, 2018 prices), not a figure for each project. For other fast-track lines Ofgem says early funding figures "are not published at this stage and only percentages of budgets are published".
The full list is on [the missing figures page](#).

SOURCES

Project research files, compiled 4 October 2026: research/SCOT-OFFSHORE-COST-1-CAPEX.md, -2-TRANSMISSION.md, -3-STABILITY.md, -4-RUNNING.md and -5-ONSHORE-OTHER.md; research/CONNECT-AND-MANAGE.md; research/CCC-SAVINGS-TEST.md; research/UK-ENERGY-MESS-REVIEW.md; research/SOVEREIGN-BRIEFING-REVIEW.md (addenda of 16 September 2026); research/RISK-AND-RETURN.md; FACT-SHEET.md fact 26. Primary sources behind them: DESNZ Regional Renewable Statistics, 29 September 2026; DESNZ Electricity Generation Costs 2025, January 2026, updated 18 March 2026; Ofgem Renewables Obligation Annual Report, scheme year 23, dataset, March 2026; Low Carbon Contracts Company actual CfD generation data to 22 September 2026; Elexon indicative balancing cashflows for 2025; National Audit Office, Upgrading the electricity transmission network (HC 589), 11 September 2026; DECC impact assessment URN 10/899 and Government Response URN 10D/723, 27 July 2010; Ofgem connect and manage monitoring reports 2011 to 2015 (sixth report 14 December 2015); CCC Seventh Carbon Budget, February 2025, and its costing data, May 2025; OBR Fiscal risks and sustainability report, July 2025; Ofgem price cap, 1 October to 31 December 2026; Crown Estate Scotland Annual Report to 31 March 2025; filed company accounts for the wind farms. Full file:line citations are in the project's research files. Related pages: [who pays](#), [risk and return](#), [money leaving the UK](#), [the evidence register](#).

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