SCOTTISH WATER

WICS ANNUAL RETURN 2024/25

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1 Table P1 – Wholesale revenue reconciliation

1.1 Overview

Table P2 has been populated using data derived from Central Market Agency (CMA) settlement reports. Table P1 reconciles this data to values reported in the Annual Return A and M Tables. The maturity of the source settlement data varies for the more recent years where the settlement process has not yet concluded. This is summarised in the table below:

Financial Year	Settlement Reports Used	Current Status of Settlement Reports	Status of Data in Wholesale Information Tables
2010-11 To 2022-23	RF	Billed	Unchanged from AR24 submission
2023-24	RF	Billed except one Licensed Provider affected by material data issues – analysis and data corrections currently underway	Tables 1 and 2 updated from AR24 to reflect RF settlement data published in February 2025
2024-25	Apr-Jun: R3 Jul-Dec: R2 Jan-Feb: R1 Mar: P2	The settlement reports used represent the usual billed position at the end of a financial year, aligning with reported financial results for that year. The same combination of R1, R2 and R3 settlement reports are used to populate the wholesale tariff model each year. The P2 rather than P1 run has been used to populate March data from AR24 (see section 1.2 below).	Tables 1 and 2 populated to reflect full year of settlement reports and latest position at financial year-end

Scottish Water loads all CMA settlement reports into corporate systems for reporting and analysis purposes.

1.2 Data Improvement Programs

The introduction of Financial Resilience arrangements in April 2023 following consultation by WICS resulted in LPs moving to a variety of payment terms for wholesale charges. To accommodate this change, the timing of the P1 settlement run was brought forward (from 2 months ahead of supply month to 3 months ahead) and an additional provisional settlement run (P2) was introduced, run at the same time as the previous P1 report (2 months ahead of supply month). The P2 report has therefore been used to populate March 2025 data in AR25 as it was the latest available settlement report for March at 2024/25 financial year end and is equivalent to the pre-Financial Resilience P1 report used to populate March data in AR23 and previous Annual Returns.

There has been no other change in data sources or reporting methodology for Table P1 since AR24.

1.3 Data

Reconciliation to revenues reported in the M Tables (Lines P1.1 - P1.8)

The first section of Table 1 reconciles revenues derived from tariffs and drivers in the P Tables (as set out in Table 2) with those reported in the M Tables and includes the following lines described below.

P1.1 - Total Wholesale Revenue (£m)

Total primary wholesale revenue as calculated by the P Tables (P2.8) based on data from the relevant disaggregated settlement report. Revenue for 2023-24 supply year has dropped since the AR24 submission as is normal between the R1/R2/R3 settlement runs and the final RF run. This is the result of estimated consumption having been replaced by actual meter readings and due to Scottish Water's Wholesale Data Changes policy where data corrections are backdated if customers have been overcharged but not where they have been undercharged. The movement is larger than previous years due to the impact on Property Drainage charges of Rateable Value (RV) appeals at the Scottish Assessors (SAA) following the RV revaluation in April 2023. Where properties successfully appeal, the RV change is backdated to 1 April 2023. Consequently, in Surface Water Drainage charges decreased by £4m between 2023-24 Month and 2023-24 RF (as per P2.5).

Revenue in 2024-25 increased by 7% compared to 2023-24 month. This growth is due to an 8.8% price increase, which was partially offset by lower volumes (as detailed in P2.1 - P2.7).

P1.2 - Negative Volumes excluded from P Tables

A negative advance on a meter may be recorded at the CMA for a number of reasons: typically, either an erroneous meter reading, an undetected meter rollover (where the meter has advanced from 99999 to 00000) or a volumetric adjustment (e.g., a burst allowance). These volumes are excluded from the P Tables which do not envisage negative volumes and therefore do not fully replicate their treatment in settlement. In order to reconcile to billed revenue, this adjustment reflects the actual negative charges calculated by the CMA for the affected meters, taken from the disaggregated settlement reports.

P1.3 - Charges on 50% exempt Supply Points

This adjustment reflects the wholesale charges at Supply Points which are 50% exempt, taken from the disaggregated settlement reports. This income is not included in the P Tables which only allow for Supply Points with 100% exemption. This line is only populated from 2015-16 onwards because 50% exemption was first introduced at the launch of the current exemption scheme in 2015.

P1.3A - Reconciliation difference Table 2 vs. Settlement Report

The total wholesale charges from the CMA settlement reports and the revenue drivers in Table 2 differ slightly. Since Table 2 simplifies CMA calculations, these values do not perfectly match with billed Settlement Reports. The reconciliation difference is under 0.5% of total revenue each year.

P1.4 - Adjustment to final RF billed position

Table 2 has been populated based on the RF disaggregated settlement report issued by the CMA for all years up to 2023-24. Where data issues are identified after the RF run, the data is corrected, and the CMA is then requested to undertake settlement calculations on the affected Supply Points as a value-added service which are used as the basis of billing adjustments.

When the Wholesale Revenue Information tables (which subsequently became the revised P Tables) were first completed in 2019 for all historic years back to 2010-11, the value of these adjustments was populated in Line P1.4 for all years up to 2017-18 where RF, including adjustments for subsequent data corrections, had been billed. The value in Line P1.5 for these years will be net of the corresponding release of or charge to the income uncertainty provision.

For each year from 2018-19 onwards, the tables have been populated prior to any adjustments for post- RF data corrections being billed. Line P1.4 is therefore empty from 2018-19 onwards and the income uncertainty provision reported in Line P1.5 is the original value of the provision at the relevant financial year end, prior to any release of or charge to the provision in respect of post-RF data corrections.

P1.5 - Income Uncertainty Release/Charge

Any release of or charge to the income uncertainty provision in the given year. For 2024-25, this is the anticipated net charge required by the time that the 2024-25 RF position is finalised and billed, net of the one-off provision releases.

P1.6 - Vacancy/Gap Incentive payments

Payments to Licensed Providers under the vacant site or gap site incentive schemes in the given year. Values relate to the gap site incentive scheme only from 2017-18 onwards following closure of the vacant site incentive scheme at the end of 2016-17. Gap site incentive payments were lower in 2020-21 and 2021-22 due to the suspension of gap site registration during COVID and had returned to previous levels in 2022-23.

There has been a significant drop in the value of payments made since 2023-24. This is the result of the review of the incentive scheme in 2020 which reduced the value of payments for smaller gap sites and prevented LPs from claiming incentives on new gap sites which were already being processed pro-actively by Scottish Water. The result of these changes has been delayed by the suspension of gap site processing during COVID lockdowns and the time taken to clear subsequent backlogs. In addition, under the revised scheme there have been higher levels of 'clawbacks' of incentive payments from Licence Providers where the gap site is no longer in charge after 2 years.

P1.7 - Non-primary

Non-primary wholesale income from Licensed Providers. Revenue in 2024-25 remains lower than historic levels as LPs increasingly use Accredited Entities (rather than Scottish Water) for Temporary disconnections and following the removal of charges for customer requested permanent disconnections from April 2020.

P1.8 - Wholesale Revenue reported in M Tables

This is a calculated row based on the sum of rows P1.1-1-7 above. Row P1.8 is reconciled to the wholesale revenue as reported in line M7.3 of the Annual Return (shown in row R1.8A).

P1.8A - Wholesale non-household revenue reported in the M tables (M7.3) (£m)

This is the wholesale revenue as reported in line M7.3 of the Annual Return.

P1.9 - Total Measured Water Volumes (m^3)

Total wholesale measured water volumes from the P Tables based on the relevant settlement report(s), from Line P2.12.

Water measured volumes have decreased, from 110,066,517m^3 in 2023-24 monthly to 106,839,153m^3 in 2024-25 monthly. This movement is a return to the longer-term year on year reductions seen pre-COVID. There have also been reductions at a number of larger sites as detailed in the commentary to lines P2.69 and P2.70

P1.10 - Total Measured Water Volumes (Ml/day)

Line P1.9 divided by number of days in the financial year and by 1,000 to convert from m^3 to Ml/day.

P1.11 - Timing difference

The difference between the P Tables values run on the settlement reports used for Table 2 (as per table in section 1.1) and the P Tables run on the monthly settlement reports used to populate Line A2.10 of the Annual Return for the same supply year.

P1.12 - Allocated tranche

The first $20m^3$ per meter at a Supply Point to which no charges apply, as defined in the Wholesale Charges Scheme. This volume is not included in the P Tables as it is not subject to charges but is included in the A Tables to reflect total non-household potable consumption for Water Balance purposes.

P1.13 - Schedule 3 Potable consumption

Schedule 3 Supply Points are not subject to standard wholesale charges so are not included in the P Tables measured volumes, but their volumes are included in the A Tables to reflect total non-household potable consumption for Water Balance purposes. Raw water consumption at Schedule 3 Supply Points is not included.

The drop from 2023-24 month (43.27Ml/day) to 37.39Ml/day in 2024-25 month is mainly due to reductions at the INEOS site in Grangemouth as they start to wind down production on site (-4.8Ml/day), as detailed in the commentary for line P2.102.

P1.14 - Vacancy

Consumption at vacant Supply Points is included in the P Tables from 2017-18 onwards following the introduction of charging at vacant premises. Until 2021, a separate estimate of consumption at vacant Supply Points was included in the Water Balance (and is therefore included in line A2.10) as part of the 'Estimated meter under-registration, supply pipe leakage and internal plumbing losses' Line P1.19 below. In 2021-22, following a move to a new reporting platform, the Water Balance reports consciously included consumption at vacant properties as calculated by the CMA, meaning that the adjustment in Line P1.14 was not needed. However, this decision was reversed in 2022-23 so the adjustment has been reintroduced to the reconciliation.

P1.15 - Exemption

Volume at exempt Supply Points is not subject to charge so is not included in the P Tables but is included in the A Tables to reflect total non-household potable consumption for Water Balance purposes. The volumes at all Supply Points which are subject to exemption (at 50% or 100%) are reported in Line P1.15.

P1.16 - Adjustments for negative volumes

As set out in relation to Line P1.2 above, negative volumes can be recorded for a meter at the CMA for a number of reasons. Whilst these negative volumes are excluded from the P Tables (which does not envisage such a scenario), the A Tables include an estimate of the actual positive consumption at such meters to reflect total non-household potable consumption for Water Balance purposes. This estimate reflects the expected final position in subsequent settlement runs following correction of related data errors causing the negative consumption.

P1.17 - Supply Point data error adjustments

Adjustments are included in the water balance to correct for open data issues at specific Supply Points, typically relating to inaccurate meter readings which have a material impact on settlement. These adjustments also exclude consumption on raw water supplies. Data issues are logged, tracked to resolution, and corrected at subsequent settlement runs. The AR24 adjustment for data errors was -8.6Ml/d, removing volumes where data errors had caused overestimation of consumption. The AR25 adjustment is -5.5Ml/d.

The largest adjustments in AR25 are for Chivas (+0.5Ml/d), INEOS (-0.5Ml/d), William Grant and Sons (+0.4Ml/d) and EDF, Hunterston (+0.4Ml/d).

The adjustment for raw water volumes contributes to -6.7Ml/d of the P1.17 adjustment in AR25 (-7.9Ml/d in AR24). Two meters account for the majority of this movement: William Grant & Sons Distillery, Girvan (-2.1Ml/d) and Whyte & MacKay (-3.1Ml/d)

P1.18 - Shipping Water

Shipping water supplied via Scottish Water Horizons at Aberdeen Harbour is included in the A Tables to reflect total non-household potable consumption for Water Balance purposes. This is 1.27Ml/d for 2024-25, a small decrease on AR24.

P1.19 - Estimated meter under-registration, supply pipe leakage and internal plumbing losses

Estimates of meter under-registration, supply pipe leakage and internal plumbing losses at vacant premises are included in the A Tables to reflect total non-household potable consumption for Water Balance purposes. This has remained broadly in line with previous years at 15.95Ml/d for 2024-25 month, a slight drop on the 2023-24 RF value (16.48Ml/d).

P1.20 - Measured non-household volume of water delivered reported in A tables

This is a calculated line which is the sum of Lines P1.10 to P1.19, which is measured non-household volume of water delivered, as reported in A2.10

Reconciliation to Measured Sewerage Volumes reported in the A Tables (Lines P1.21 – P1.29)

The third section of Table 1 reconciles total measured sewerage volumes from the P Tables (as summarised in Table 2) with those already reported in line 3.7 of the A Tables and includes the following lines described below.

P1.21 - Total Measured Foul Sewerage Volumes (m^3)

Total wholesale foul sewerage volumes at measured Supply Points from the P Tables based on the relevant settlement report(s), from Line P2.14.

P1.22 - Total Measured Foul Sewerage Volumes (Ml/day)

Line P1.21 divided by number of days in the financial year and by 1,000 to convert from m^3 to Ml/day.

P1.23 - Timing difference

The difference between the P Tables values run on the settlement reports used for Table 2 (as per table in section 1.1 of this document) and the P Tables run on the March R1 monthly settlement report used to populate line A3.7 of the Annual Return for the same supply year.

P1.24 - Allocated tranche

The first 20m^3 per meter at a Supply Point to which no charges apply, as defined in the Wholesale Charges Scheme. This volume is not included in the P Tables as it is not subject to charges but is included in the A Tables to reflect total non-household volumes.

P1.25 - Schedule 3

Schedule 3 Supply Points are not subject to standard wholesale charges so are not included in the P Tables measured volumes, but their volumes are included in the A Tables to reflect total non-household volumes.

While this typically a positive adjustment, a change in vacancy status at one site, coupled with sub-meters, has caused negative volume for the Schedule 3 SPIDs in the 2024-25 Month, as detailed in line P2.158.

P1.26 - Vacancy

Consumption at vacant Supply Points included in the P Tables from 2017-18 onwards following the introduction of charging at vacant premises. A separate estimate of consumption at vacant Supply Points was previously included in line A3.7 until 2018-19 (and reported separately in the 'Adjustments for vacancy' Line P1.28 below) so the vacant consumption included in the P Tables was deducted as part of the reconciliation and was reported in this line. The estimate has not been included in A3.7 since 2018-19 so reconciliation line P1.26 is no longer required and therefore contains zero in all subsequent years.

P1.27 - Exemption

Volume at exempt Supply Points is not subject to charge, therefore is excluded from the P Tables but is included in the A Tables to reflect total non-household volumes. The volumes at all Supply Points which are subject to exemption (at 50% or 100%) are reported in Line P1.15.

P1.28 - Adjustments for vacancy

An estimate of actual volumes at Supply Points flagged as vacant at the CMA was previously included in line A3.7. This estimate has not been included since 2018-19 so this reconciliation line is no longer required.

P1.29 - Adjustments to negative volumes

As set out in relation to Line P1.2 above, negative volumes can be recorded for a meter at the CMA for a number of reasons. Whilst these negative volumes are excluded from the P Tables (which does not envisage such a scenario), the A Tables include an estimate of the actual positive consumption at such meters to reflect total non-household volumes. This estimate reflects the expected position in subsequent settlement runs following correction of related data errors causing the negative consumption.

P1.30 - Measured non-household foul volume reported in A tables

This is a calculated field which sums Lines P1.22 to 1.29. The total reconciles to the Measured non-household foul sewerage as reported in line A3.7

Reconciliation of tariff multipliers to property counts (Lines P1.31 – P1.64)

This section reconciles the tariff multipliers for counts of meters and unmeasured Supply Points reported in Table P2 with the counts of properties reported in Table A1 of the Annual Return. There are differences in the way that the data in each of the tables is derived which are summarised below.

Tariff multipliers in Table P2 are calculated based on the number of days in the financial year that each meter or unmeasured Supply Point has been in charge in order that the revenue calculated in Table P2 reconciles as closely as possible to the wholesale charges calculated by the CMA. For example, if a 20mm metered supply was disconnected part-way through the financial year so that it was only in charge for the first 91 days of the year, this would be included in Line P2.53 as 0.25 of a meter (based on 91/365 days).

Property counts in Table A1 of the Annual Return reflect a distinct count of all Supply Points which are in charge at the mid-point of the financial year (based on the 30th of September from the September R2 settlement report which is used to populate the tables). If a Supply Point was disconnected midway through September, it would therefore not be included in the Table A1 counts.

Reconciliation of assessed supply points to unmeasured non-household billed properties - potable water (Lines P1.31 – P1.37)

P1.31 - Water assessed tariff multipliers

Tariff multipliers for counts of water Supply Points with assessed water services, as reported in P2.20. As set out above, this value is calculated based on the number of days that each Supply Point is in charge during the financial year.

P1.32 – Adjustment for Transitional Phasing of FBM meters

The Full Business Metering (FBM) programme ran from 2006-2009 and installed meters at all previously unmeasured business premises where it was practical to do so. All business premises which were metered through this programme transitioned from unmetered to metered charges on a phased basis as summarised in the table below:

Financial Year	Metered Charges	Unmetered Charges
2008-09	0%	100%
2009-10	33%	67%
2010-11	67%	33%
2011-12	100%	0%

For 2010-11, in order that the revenue calculated in Table P2 reconciles as closely as possible to the charges calculated by the CMA, tariff multipliers for Supply Points which were part of the FBM programme have been included on the proportions shown above (i.e., tariff multipliers x 33% included in Line P1.31 and tariff multipliers x 67% included in Line below).

During the period of transitional phasing from 2008-09 to 2010-11, Supply Points which were part of the FBM programme were reported as unmeasured in line A1.3 of the Annual Return. From 2011-12 onwards, this group of Supply Points were instead reported as measured in line A1.4 of the Annual Return.

For 2010-11, in order to reconcile between the unmeasured water tariff multipliers in Table P2 (which included 33% of the Supply Points in the FBM programme) and the property counts from Table A1 of the Annual Return (which included 100% of the Supply Points in the FBM programme) it was necessary to make an adjustment for the remaining 67% of this population which is reflected in this Line P1.32.

P1.33 – Exemption

Exempt Supply Points are not subject to charge so are not included in the P2 numbers but are included in the A Tables to reflect total non-household property counts. It should be noted that up to 2023-24, data has been sourced from the RF final reconciliation run. So this Line represents the final number of exempt Supply Points for that year.

For 2023-24 month, the exemption property count is lower than usual due to a systems issue faced by one large Licensed Provider, which delayed many customer applications. Although a manual workaround was implemented, the late submission of applications prevented them from being fully reflected in the monthly settlement reports for AR24. This was resolved for 2023-24 RF and 2024-25 month.

P1.34 - Conversion from calculation of Supply Points on days-in-charge basis to distinct count of Supply Points

As set out above, tariff multipliers in Table P2 are calculated based on the number of days in the financial year that each Supply Point with water assessed services has been in charge. Property counts in Table A1 of the Annual Return are based on the distinct count of Supply Points in charge at the mid-point of the financial year. This Line P1.34 converts from the 'days- in-charge' calculation in Table P2 to a distinct count of Supply Points which have been in charge at any time during the financial year, with the latter figure always being higher due to additions and removals during the year.

The value reported in Line P1.34 is higher in years where there have been more additions to (due to new connections and gap sites) and removals from (due to disconnections and deregistrations) the Supply Points registered in the CMA systems.

A change to processes 29 and 30 of the Operational Code was approved by the Technical Panel and published in March 2020 to enable Scottish Water to register unmeasured gap sites where services had been verified but access had not been granted to the premises to enable a meter to be installed. Shortly afterwards the registration of gap sites was repeatedly suspended during COVID-19 restrictions. In early 2022, additional resources were allocated to reduce the backlog of outstanding gap site requests, including those which could not historically be progressed due to lack of access to install a meter. As reported in AR23, this change to the Operational Code, and subsequent allocation of additional resource to clear historic cases, resulted in a significant increase in unmeasured gap sites being registered since early 2022 and is the cause of the increase in Line P1.34 in 2022-23. Following clearance of the backlog of historic cases, the volume of gap sites being registered has fallen significantly back to more normal historic levels from 2023-24 onwards.

P1.35 – Vacancy

Vacant Supply Points are included in Table P2 from 2017-18 onwards following the introduction of charging at vacant premises. The line definitions for Table A of the Annual Return were changed for the 2019 Annual Return so that vacant premises are included in the A Table billed property counts from 2018-19 onwards. For 2017-18 vacant premises are included in the Table 2 tariff multipliers but not in the corresponding A Table property counts, so are adjusted separately in this Line.

P1.36 Timing Difference (RF to SEP R2)

The A Tables in the Annual Return reflect property counts at the mid-point of the financial year. They are populated using the September R2 settlement report, being the latest available settlement run for September at the time that the Annual Return is produced. This Line P1.36 reflects the difference between the A Tables values run on the settlement reports used for Table P2 (as per table in Section1.1 of this document and spanning a whole year) and the A Tables based on the count as at 30th of September using the September R2 monthly settlement report used to populate the Annual Return for the same supply year.

These values are a distinct count of Supply Points which have been in charge at any point during the period covered by the settlement report(s) so will be higher when run on a longer period (i.e. a year rather than a month) during which time more Supply Points will have been added or removed from charge. The value in Line P1.36 is therefore negative in all cases. For the same reasons set out in respect of Line P1.34 above and as reported in AR23, the value in Line P1.36 is larger negative in 2022-23 than in previous years due to an increase in the number of unmeasured gap sites being registered from early 2022 to early 2024. Following clearance of the backlog of historic gap site cases, the volume of gap sites being registered has fallen significantly back to more normal historic levels from 2023-24, as reflected in Line P1.36.

P1.37 - Unmeasured non-household billed properties - potable water (including exempt) (A1.3)

Property counts as reported in line A1.3 of the Annual Return.

Reconciliation of measured supply points to measured non-household billed properties - potable water (Lines P1.38 – P1.47)

P1.38 - Water measured tariff multipliers – meters

Tariff multipliers for counts of water meters, as reported in Line P2.63. As set out above, this value is calculated based on the number of days that each meter is in charge during the financial year.

P1.39 - Adjustment for Transitional Phasing of FBM meters

See description for Line P1.32 for background on Full Business Metering (FBM) programme and transitional phasing. For 2010-11, in order that the revenue calculated in Table 2 reconciles as closely as possible to the charges calculated by the CMA, tariff multipliers for meters which were part of the FBM programme have been included on the relevant proportions (i.e. Tariff multipliers x 67% included in Line P1.38).

During the period of transitional phasing from 2008-09 to 2010-11, Supply Points which were part of the FBM programme were reported as unmeasured in line A1.3 of the Annual Return. From 2011-12 onwards, this group of Supply Point were instead reported as measured in line A1.4 of the Annual Return.

For 2010-11, in order to reconcile between the tariff multipliers in Table P2 (which included 67% of the meters in the FBM programme) and the property counts from Table A1 of the Annual Return (which included 0% of the Supply Points in the FBM programme) was it necessary to make an adjustment for the 67% of this population which is reflected in this Line.

P1.40 - Meters with 0mm chargeable size

Meters with a chargeable size of 0mm (typically the smaller dial of a combination meter with two dials fitted on a single supply) do not attract any fixed charges so are not included in Table P2.

P1.41 – Adjustments for Negative Volumes

As set out in relation to Line P1.2 above, negative volumes can be recorded for a meter at the CMA for a number of reasons which will often be resolved by subsequent meter readings or data corrections reflected in later settlement runs. Where a meter has attracted no charges for the entire financial year in the RF run (typically due to a negative or zero volume), the meter has been excluded from the tariff multiplier counts in Table P2 as such meters will not accrue consumption thresholds (such as the allocated tranche).

The increase in this adjustment in 2024-25 month is due to an increase in SPIDs with zero volume because they have been temporarily disconnected.

P1.42 – Exemption

Exempt meters are not subject to charge so are not included in P2 but are included in the A Tables to reflect total non-household property counts. It should be noted that up to 2022-23, data has been sourced from the RF final reconciliation so this Line represents the final number of exempt meters for that year. For 2023-24 month, the exemption property count is lower than usual due to a systems issue faced by one large Licensed Provider, which delayed many customer applications. Although a manual workaround was implemented, the late submission of applications prevented them from being fully reflected in the monthly settlement reports. This was resolved for 2023-24 RF and 2024-25 month.

P1.43 – Schedule 3

Schedule 3 meters are not subject to standard wholesale charges so are not included in the Table 2 tariff multipliers but are included in the A Table property counts.

P1.44 - Conversion from calculation of meters on days-in-charge basis to distinct count of Supply Points

As set out above, tariff multipliers in Table P2 are calculated based on the number of days in the financial year that each meter has been in charge. Property counts in Table A1 of the Annual Return are based on the distinct count of Supply Points in charge at the mid-point of the financial year. This Line P1.44 converts from the 'days-in-charge' calculation of meters in Table P2 to a distinct count of Supply Points which have been in charge at any time during the financial year.

This value varies significantly over time as it is affected by two distinct and opposing factors:

i. The number of meters is higher than the corresponding number of metered Supply Points due to some Supply Points having multiple metered connections, making a negative contribution to the value in Line P1.44.

ii. A distinct count of Supply Points in charge at any point during the financial year is higher than the equivalent days-in-charge calculation in Table P2 because Supply Points in charge for only part of the year are counted differently. This effect makes a positive contribution to the value in Line P1.44 and is greatest in periods where higher volumes of gap sites and new connections are being registered.

P1.45 – Vacancy

Vacant Supply Points are included in Table 2 from 2017-18 onwards following the introduction of charging at vacant premises. The line definitions for Table A of the Annual Return were changed for the 2019 Annual Return so that vacant premises are included in the A Table billed property counts from 2018-19 onwards. For 2017-18 vacant premises are included in the Table 2 tariff multipliers but not in the corresponding A Table property counts, so are adjusted separately in this Line P1.45.

P1.46 - Timing Difference (RF to SEP R2)

The A Tables in the Annual Return reflect property counts at the mid-point of the financial year. They are populated using the September R2 settlement report, being the latest available settlement run for September at the time that the Annual Return is produced. This Line P1.46 reflects the difference between the A Tables values run on the settlement reports used for Table P2 (as per table in Section 1.1 of this document and spanning a whole year) and the A Tables based on properties in charge 30th of September using the September R2 settlement report used to populate the Annual Return.

These values are a distinct count of Supply Points which have been in charge at any point during the period covered by the settlement report(s) so will be higher when run on a longer period (i.e. a year rather than a month) during which time more Supply Points will have been added or removed from charge. The value in R1.46 is therefore negative in all cases.

P1.47 - Measured non-household billed properties - potable water (A1.4)

Property counts as reported in Line A1.4 of the Annual Return.

Reconciliation of assessed supply points to unmeasured non-household billed properties - foul sewerage (Lines P1.48 – P1.54)

P1.48-P1.54 for assessed foul sewerage

Have been derived on the same basis as the equivalent assessed water Lines P1.31-P1.37 described above.

Reconciliation of measured supply points to unmeasured non-household billed properties - foul sewerage (Lines P1.55 – P1.64)

Lines R1.55-R1.64 for measured foul sewerage

Have been derived on the same basis as the equivalent measured water Lines P1.38-P1.47 described above.

2 Table P2 – Wholesale volumes and revenues

2.1 Overview

Table P2 contains tariff drivers (meter counts, consumption, aggregate Rateable Value) and tariffs from the Wholesale Charges Scheme and uses these to calculate wholesale revenue. The tariff drivers are derived from the disaggregated settlement reports produced by the CMA.

The maturity of the source settlement data varies for the more recent years where the settlement process has not yet concluded. This is summarised in the table below:

Financial Year	Settlement Reports Used	Current Status of Settlement Reports	Status of Data in Wholesale Information Tables
2010-11 To 2021-22	RF	Billed	Unchanged from AR24 submission
2023-24	RF	Billed except one Licensed Provider affected by material data issues – analysis and data corrections currently underway	Tables 1 and 2 updated from AR24 to reflect RF settlement data published in February 2025
2024-25	Apr-Jun: R3 Jul-Dec: R2 Jan-Feb: R1 Mar: P2	The settlement reports used represent the usual billed position at the end of a financial year, aligning with reported financial results for that year. The same combination of R1, R2 and R3 settlement reports are used to populate the wholesale tariff model each year. The P2 rather than P1 run has been used to populate March data in AR25 (see section 1.2 above).	Tables 1 and 2 populated to reflect full year of settlement reports and latest position at financial year-end

Scottish Water loads all CMA settlement reports into corporate systems for reporting and analysis purposes.

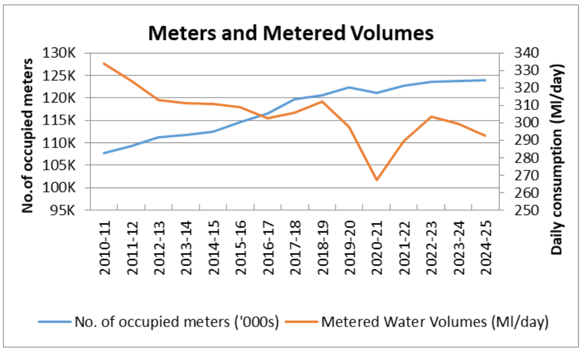
2.2 Performance Trends

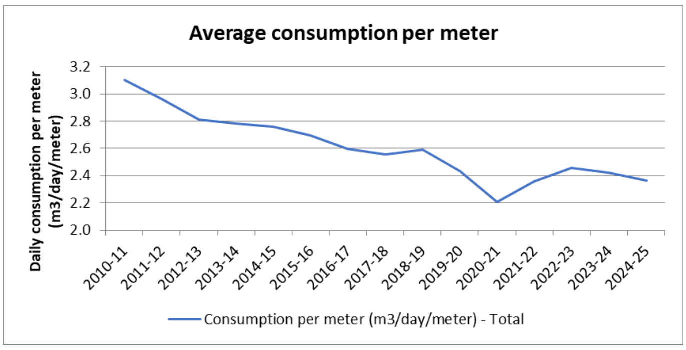
Long Term Consumption Trend

Over the long-term period covered by the P tables, consumption has been influenced by ongoing trends (such as a general decline in average consumption per meter) as well as initiatives such as the Scottish Assessors Association (SAA) project which introduced a significant number of new gap sites to the market in the period 2013-2018 (although not reflective of the underlying movement in the size of the property base). The graphs below show how overall consumption and number of meters have varied over the period covered by the tables along with average consumption per meter. A steeper drop in average consumption per meter followed by a recovery was observed the period 2019-20 – 2022-23 due to COVID, since which time the long-term downward trend has continued.

The long-term decline in average consumption per meter is the result of closure of a number of large industrial sites, behavioral changes by customers who were metered for the first time via the Full Business Metering project soon after market opening and increased focus on water conservation by both customers and Licensed Providers.

Volumes at assessed sites have decreased in 2024-25, a change from the increasing trend seen previously in Lines P2.11 and P2.13. This is due to new SPID's having lower Rateable Values (RV), the driver of assessed volumes, compared to those that have been removed, as well as a decrease in RV across the SPID base following the 2023 reassessment. Further details are included in the Gap site section below.





A larger drop in consumption in Line P2.70 (>20mm meters (non-former LUVA): volume between 250,000m3 and (up to and including) 1,000,000m3) in 2024-25 month is mainly due to Versalis UK Ltd (Grangeness Works) volumes reducing by 447,404m3 from the site closing and Chivas Brothers Ltd (Strathclyde Distillery) reducing by 359,870m3 from a temporary production shutdown during the first half of 2025.

Gap Sites and Vacant Properties

Table P2 also breaks out the proportion of revenue from gap sites and from charging at vacant properties (Lines 2.10C, 2.10D and 2.10E). As in previous years' AR submissions, in the gap sites lines we have reported the cumulative revenue from premises identified by the market's SAA project which ran from 2013 to 2018 and Licensed Provider gap site applications since the end of the project in March 2018. The gap sites lines do not include those Supply Points which originated from Scottish Water's pro-active reconciliation process which has also run since 2017-18 and which typically relate to reconfiguration of premises with corresponding deregistrations - the overall revenue impact of this ongoing churn being relatively neutral. There is an overlap between gap sites and vacant premises relating to vacant gap sites which generated income from April 2017 onwards. As in previous submissions, additional lines in Table P2 report the size of this overlap so that the net impact on wholesale revenue can be identified. As previously agreed with WICS, the individual vacant and gap site revenue lines are reported net of any overlap (i.e., the gap sites line reflects only non-vacant gap sites and the vacants line reflects only those vacant properties which were not gap sites) so that the sum of all three lines gives the total income associated with gap sites and vacant properties.

A change to processes 29 and 30 of the Operational Code was approved by the Technical Panel and published in March 2020 to enable Scottish Water to register unmeasured gap sites where services had been verified but access had not been granted to the premises to enable a meter to be installed. Shortly afterwards the registration of gap sites was repeatedly suspended during COVID-19 restrictions. In early 2022, additional resources were allocated to reduce the backlog of outstanding gap site requests, including those which could not historically be progressed due to lack of access to install a meter. This change to the Operational Code, and subsequent allocation of additional resource to clear historic cases, resulted in a significant increase in unmeasured gap sites being registered from early 2022 to early 2023.

The large volume of unmeasured gap sites processed during 2022/23 attracted only part of an annual charge during 2022/23 (as charges apply from the date of registration onwards) but attracted a full annual charge for the first time in 2023/24. This accounts for the increase in Lines P2.1, P2.3 and P2.10c in 2023/24. It also contributed to an increase in assessed water and foul sewerage volume as reported in Lines P2.11 and P2.13 in 2023/24.

After clearing the backlog of historic gap site cases, registrations dropped significantly in 2023-24. Newly registered gap sites further decreased to 4,454 in 2024-25, down from 5,028 in 2023-24.

2.3 Data

P2.1 Revenue from water assessed charges

This is a calculated field which is the sum of Lines P2.44 to P2.47.
Total revenue from water assessed charges has increased by 12.2% from £5,521,837 in 2022-23 RF to £6,198,102 in 2023-24 RF and from £6,642,922 in 2023-24 monthly to £6,954,825 in 2024-25 monthly. This increase can also be seen in Lines P2.44, P2.45 and P2.46. This is due to a 5% increase in wholesale charges in the 2023/24 RF and the processing of a large number of unmeasured gap sites during 2022/23, which incurred a full annual charge for the first time in 2023/24.

P2.2 Revenue from water volumetric charges

This is a calculated line which is the sum of Lines P2.104 to P2.107.
The revenue from water volumetric charges has increased by 4.1% from £110,730,691 in 2022-23 RF to £115,216,665 in 2023-24 RF. The water volumetric charges have increased by 6.0% from £115,739,581 in 2023-24 monthly to £122,709,164 in 2024-25 monthly. This is mostly due to the increases in wholesale charges of 8.8% 2024/25 month.

P2.3 Revenue from foul sewerage assessed charges

This is a calculated line which is the sum of the Lines P2.130 to P2.133.
Total revenue from sewerage assessed charges has increased by 10.0% from £4,544,631 in 2022-23 RF to £5,000,986 in 2023-24 RF. This increase can also be seen in Lines P2.130, P2.131, P2.132 and P2.135. It is the result of an increase in wholesale charges of 5% in 2023/24 RF and linked to the large base of gap sites processed during 2022/23 RF which incurred a full annual charge for the first time in 2023/24.

Total revenue from sewerage assessed charges has increased by 4.4% from £5,347,912 in 2023-24 monthly to £5,581,500 in 2024-25 monthly. The increase in wholesale charges of 8.8% has been partly offset by a reduction in the number of assessed SPIDs (line P2.113) and lower volumes (lines P2.119 and P2.120).

P2.4 Revenue from foul sewerage measured charges

This is a calculated line which is the sum of Lines P2.160 to P2.164.
The revenue from foul sewerage measured charges has increased by 5.6% from £53,025,637 in 2022-23 RF to £55,982,908 in 2023-24 RF and increased by 7.5% from £56,571,038 in 2023-24

monthly to £60,820,055 in 2024-25 monthly. This increase can also be seen in Lines P2.160, P2.162 and P2.163. These increases are mainly driven by wholesale charge rises of 5% in 2023–24 and 8.8% in 2024–25 (monthly), which largely explain the uplift in revenue.

P2.5 Revenue from surface water drainage

This is a calculated line, which is the sum of Lines P2.178 to P2.180.
Total revenue from surface water drainage charges has increased by 6.0% from £155,777,178 in 2022-23 RF to £165,106,537 in 2023-24 RF as a result of the 5% increase in wholesale charges in 2023/24.
Total revenue from surface water drainage charges has increased by 8.6% from £169,066,256 in 2023-24 monthly to £183,565,025 in 2024-25 monthly. This is the result of the price increase in 2024-25 (8.8%).

P2.6 Revenue from trade effluent

This is a calculated line, which is the sum of Lines P2.201 to P2.203.
Total revenue from Trade Effluent has increased from £30,928,433 in 2022-23 RF to £31,668,454 in 2023-24 RF, the 5% increase in wholesale charges being offset by lower volumes in 2023-24RF.

Total revenue increased from £32,187,587 in 2023-24 monthly to £33,104,162 in 2024-25 monthly due to increases in wholesale charges The 8.8% increase in wholesale charges is offset by reduced volumes, almost entirely due to a large swing in volumes at one DPID who had over-recorded their volumes in AR24 due to an incorrect meter read, now reversed in AR25 (as detailed in line P2.189).

P2.7 Revenue from field troughs and drinking bowls

This is a calculated line, which is a sum of Lines P2.213 to P2.214.

P2.8 Total revenue

This is a calculated line which is the sum of Lines P2.1 to P2.7.

Revenue for 2023-24 has dropped since the AR24 submission as is normal between the monthly R1/R2/R3 settlement runs and the final RF run. This is the result of estimated consumption having been replaced by actual meter readings and due to Scottish Water’s Wholesale Data Changes policy where data corrections are generally backdated if customers have been overcharged but not where they have been undercharged.

P2.9 Percentage of total revenue from gap sites

This is a calculated line, being Line P2.10C divided by Line P2.8.

P2.10 Percentage of total revenue from vacant properties

This is a calculated line, being Line P2.10D divided by Line P2.8.

P2.10B Percentage of total revenue from vacant gap sites

This is a calculated line, being Line P2.10E divided by Line P2.8.

P2.10C Total revenue from gap sites

This is a calculated line, which is the sum of the occupied gap site revenue in Lines P2.49, P2.109, P2.135, P2.166, P2.182, P2.205 and P2.216.
The total revenue from occupied gap sites has increased by 18.7% from £18,184,250 in 2022-23 RF to £21,586,675 in 2023-24 RF. The increase in revenue from gap sites is a result of an increase in the volume of new gap sites brought into charge in 2022-23 and attracting a full annual charge for the first time in 2023/24.

The total revenue from occupied gap sites has increased by 8.2% from £22,531,329 in 2023-24 monthly to £24,384,685 in 2024-25 monthly. This is the result of an increase in the wholesale charges (8.8%)

P2.10D Total revenue from vacant properties

This is a calculated line. The total revenue from vacant sites has decreased by 6.9% from £12,386,621 in 2022-23 RF to £11,531,270 in 2023-24 RF. This is mainly due to properties returning back to occupied.

The total revenue from vacant sites has increased from £11,819,307 in 2023-24 monthly to £11,830,580 in 2024-25 monthly. This is not a material change.

P2.10E Total revenue from vacant gap sites

This is a calculated line. The total revenue from vacant gap sites has increased by 8.4% from £1,342,176 in 2022-23 RF to £1,454,614 in 2023-24 RF.

The total revenue from vacant gap sites has increased by 9.6% from £1,503,856 in 2023-24 monthly to £1,648,591 in 2024-25 monthly. This is the result of the price increase 8.8% and an increase of new vacant gap sites brought into charge.

P2.11 Water assessed volumes

This is a calculated line, which is the sum of Lines P2.24 to P2.28.
Water assessed volumes increased by 6.4% from 4,219,486m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 4,487,893m^3 in 2023-24 RF. This movement can be seen in line P2.20 and is a consequence of the large volume of unmeasured gap sites processed during 2022/23 that attracted a full annual charge for the first time in 2023/24 RF.

Water assessed volumes decreased from 4,756,642m^3 in 2023-24 monthly to 4,571,294m^3 in 2024-25 monthly. The volume at assessed supply points is determined based on Rateable Value (RV). The current reduction is due to new Supply Points created through the gap site process having lower RVs relative to the existing base.

P2.12 Water measured volumes

This is a calculated line, which is the sum of Lines P2.67 to P2.71.

Water measured volumes have decreased from 110,769,712m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 109,627,157m^3 in 2023-24 RF. This is not a material change.

Water measured volumes have decreased, from 110,066,517m^3 in 2023-24 monthly to 106,839,153m^3 in 2024-25 monthly. This movement is a return to the long term year on year reductions seen pre-COVID. There have also been reductions in consumption at a number of larger sites as detailed in the commentary to lines P2.69 and P2.70.

P2.13 Foul sewerage assessed volumes

This is a calculated field, which equals P2.120

The movements in foul sewerage assessed volume mirror the movements seen in water assessed volumes P2.11

Sewerage assessed volumes have increased slightly from 3,661,584m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 3,834,679m^3 in 2023-24 RF. This is not a material change.

Sewerage assessed volumes have decreased by 4.1% from 4,061,208m^3 in 23-24 monthly to 3,893,183m^3 in 24-25 monthly for the reasons outlined above for line P2.11.

P2.14 Foul sewerage measured volumes

This is a calculated field, which equals the value in row P2.148
Total volumes from foul sewerage measured charges have increased by 0.9%, from 46,709,929m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 47,121,725m^3 in 2023-24 RF. This is not a material change.

Total volumes from foul sewerage measured charges have decreased 1.3%, from 47,644,050m^3 in 2023-24 monthly to 47,033,938m^3 in 2024-25 monthly. There have been significant reductions in volume at Strathallan School and the University of Stirling, as detailed in line P2.148.

Water assessed charges – Lines P2.15 – P2.52C

Tariff multipliers: licensed provider: assessed meter sizes

P2.15 20mm assessed meter sizes

The number of unmeasured Supply Points has increased by 5.6% from 23,967 in 2022-23 RF to 25,305 in 2023-24 RF. The large volume of unmeasured gap sites processed during 2022/23 attracted only part of an annual charge during 2022/23 (as charges apply from the date of registration onwards) but attracted a full annual charge for the first time in 2023/24. The number of unmeasured Supply Points has decreased by 2.6% from 27,207 in 2023-24 monthly to 26,488 in monthly 2024-25. This is mainly due to SPIDs being deregistered (1,255 of the 1,978 reduction), many of which are identified as self-catering by the Scottish Assessors Association (SAA).

Changes by Scottish Government to the criteria for self-catering accommodation being business rated based on historic occupancy information (https://www.mygov.scot/non-domestic-rates-guidance/short-term-lets) have resulted in increased volumes of backdated changes to the designation of such accommodation at the SAA. This has a corresponding impact on whether these properties are charged for water as households via their Local Authority or as businesses via a Licensed Provider. Any change in designation by the SAA therefore results in a new Supply Point being created via the gap site process (when a property is redesignated from household to business by the SAA) or deregistration of an existing Supply Point (when a property is redesignated from a business to a household at the SAA) at the CMA.

P2.16 – P2.19 25mm - 80mm assessed meter sizes

Following a change to the Wholesale Charges Scheme in 2020-21, all assessed supply points are now assigned an assessed meter size of 20mm. Therefore, Lines P2.16-P2.19 are no longer applicable.

P2.20 Total

This is a calculated line, which is the sum of Lines P2.15 – P2.19

P2.20B Assessed meter sizes related to gap sites

The number of assessed meters at occupied gap sites increased by 27.4% from 5,665 in 2022-23 RF to 7,215 in 2023-24 RF. This increase is the result of the large volume of unmeasured gap sites processed during 2022/23 that attracted only part of an annual charge during 2022/23 (as charges apply from the date of registration onwards) but attracted a full annual charge for the first time in 2023/24. The impact of this increase can also be seen in the increase in revenue Lines P2.1, P2.3 and P2.10c, along with an increase in assessed water and foul sewerage volume in Lines P2.11 and P2.13.

The number of assessed meters at occupied gap sites has increased by 3.4% from 7,920 in 2023-24 monthly to 8,186 in 2024-25 monthly.

P2.20C Assessed meter sizes related to vacant properties

The number of assessed meters related to vacant properties has decreased by 6.0% from 3,412 in 2022-23 RF to 3,207 in 2023-24 RF.
The number of assessed meters related to vacant properties has decreased by 9.9% from 3,491 in monthly 2022-23 to 3,144 in monthly 2022-23. These movements are the result of properties becoming occupied or being deregistered from the market.

P2.20D Assessed meter sizes related to vacant gap sites

The number of assessed meters related to vacant gap sites has increased by 33.9% from 714 in 2022-23 RF to 956 in 2023-24 RF. This is due to new market additions and vacant gap sites processed in the 2022–23 RF incurring full charges in the 2023–24 RF.

The number of assessed meters related to vacant gap sites has increased by 9.5% from 984 in 2023-24 monthly to 1,078 in 2024-25 monthly. This movement is the result of new additions to the market.

P2.20E Total volume at unmeasured supply points related to gap sites

The total volume at occupied gap sites has increased by 43.1% from 669,310m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 957,985 m^3 in 2023-24 RF. The additional volume comes from the high numbers of gap sites processed during 2022-23 which attracted a full annual charge for the first time in 2023-24, as explained in more detail at the start of Section 2.2 of this document under the heading ‘Gap Sites and Vacant Properties’.

The total volume at occupied gap sites has decreased by 2.3% from 1,035,920 in 2023-24 monthly to 1,012,108 in 2024-25 monthly. However the shift to a decrease in volume is the result of Supply Points being deregistered, switching to measured and successfully applying for exemption.

P2.20F Total volume at unmeasured supply points related to vacant gap sites

There is no volume at unmeasured supply points related to vacant gap sites

P2.20G Average volume

The average assessed volume at unmeasured occupied gap sites has increased by 12.4% from 118.16m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 132.78m^3 in 2023-24 RF. Volume at assessed supply points is based on Rateable Value (RV) and all RVs increased from April 2023 as a result of the Scottish Assessors revaluation of all business premises. The average RV per Supply Point in 2022-23 RF was £5,594 whereas the average RV in 2023-24 raised to £6,441 for Supply Points in charge in both periods. At the point the 2023-24 RF was published, the SAA was still processing RV proposals (where a business challenges the RV which has been assigned in the revaluation). The outstanding proposals and appeals are anticipated to lower the overall RV, consequently reducing the average assessed volumes. The SAA have started to process the outstanding proposals which is now reducing the average RV, and therefore the volume for 2024-25 month.

The average assessed volume at unmeasured occupied gap sites decreased by 5% from 130.80m3 in 2023-24 monthly to 123.64m3 in 2024-25 monthly. Volume at assessed supply points is based on Rateable Value (RV). New gap sites being processed into the market now typically have a low RV (£4,221) relative to the existing base (£6,255), bringing down the overall average volume and visible in the long-term downward trend in this line. Properties with higher RVs are also incentivized to install a meter or enter the reassessment process, as this is likely to be a more cost-effective option for them.

Tariff multipliers: licensed provider: assessed capacity volume

P2.21 20mm assessed capacity volume

The assessed capacity volume between 20m³ and (up to and including) 100m³ at unmeasured supply points has increased by 13% from 958,585 in 2022-23 RF to 1,085,391 in 2023-24 RF due to Supply Points brought into charge during 2022-23 attracting a full years volume in 2023-24.

The volume at assessed Supply Points is determined based on Rateable Value (RV). The reduction by 4% from 1,166,083 in 2023-24 monthly to 1,124,265 in 2024-25 monthly is due to new Supply Points being registered via the gap site process having lower RVs relative to the existing base and those that have been removed.

P2.22 Total all other meter sizes

Following a change to the Wholesale Charges Scheme in 2020-21, all assessed supply points are now assigned an assessed meter size of 20mm. Therefore, there is no assessed capacity volume at other meter sizes.

P2.23 Total

This is a calculated line, which is the sum of lines P2.21 and P2.22. The movement in this line is explained in Line P2.21 above.

Tariff multipliers: licensed provider: assessed standard volumes

P2.24 20mm meters: volume between 20m3 and up to and including 100m3

The assessed standard consumption of between 20m³ and (up to and including) 100m³ for assessed 20mm meters has increased by 13% from 958,585 in 2022-23 RF to 1,085,391 in 2023-24 RF and has decreased by 4% from 1,166,083 in 2023-24 monthly to 1,124,265 in 2024-25 monthly. These movements match the assessed capacity volumes in Line P2.21.

P2.25 20mm meters: volume greater than 100m3

The assessed standard consumption greater than 100 m3 has increased by 4% from 3,260,902 in 2022-23 RF to 3,402,501 in 2023-24 RF. The assessed standard consumption greater than 100 m3 has decreased by 4% from 3,590,559 in 2023-24 monthly to 3,447,030 in 2024-25 monthly. The volume at assessed supply points is determined based on Rateable Value (RV). The reduction in 2024-25 is due to new Supply Points being registered via the gap site process having lower RVs relative to the existing base and those that have been removed.

P2.26 > 20mm meters: volume between 20m3 and (up to and including) 250,000m3

Following a change to the Wholesale Charges Scheme in 2020-21, all assessed supply points are now assigned an assessed meter size of 20mm. There is therefore no assessed standard consumption of greater than 20m³ and (up to and including) 250,000m³ for assessed meters greater than 20mm.

P2.27 > 20mm meters: volume between 250,000m3 and (up to and including) 1,000,000m3

Following a change to the Wholesale Charges Scheme in 2020-21, all assessed supply points are now assigned an assessed meter size of 20mm. There is therefore no assessed standard consumption of greater than 250,000m³ and (up to and including) 1,000,000m³ for assessed meters greater than 20mm.

P2.28 > 20mm meters: volume greater than 1,000,000m3

Following a change to the Wholesale Charges Scheme in 2020-21, all assessed supply points are now assigned an assessed meter size of 20mm. There is therefore no assessed standard consumption (using RV-conversion formula) of greater than 1,000,000m³ for assessed meters greater than 20mm.

P2.29 Total standard volumes

This is a calculated line which is the sum of lines P2.24 – P2.28. The movement in this line is explained in lines P2.24 and P2.25 above.

Tariffs – Lines P2.30 – P2.41

All tariff values are taken from the Wholesale Charges Scheme for the relevant year.

Exempt supply points

P2.42 Number of exempt supply points

The total number of premises attracting a negative wholesale charge due to their exempt status has increased by 2% from 6,274 in 2022-23 RF to 6,387 in 2023-24 RF. This is not a material change.

The number of exempt supply points has increased by 22% and from 5,006 in 2023-24 monthly to 6,104 in 2024-25 monthly. The 2023-24 monthly exempt properties number was lower than usual due to systems issues at one large Licensed Provider resulting in a large proportion of applications being submitted to Scottish Water later in the financial year than usual and therefore not being reflected across all of the monthly settlement reports used. These applications were received much earlier and therefore captured in 2024-25 month counts.

P2.43 Charge per supply point

The tariffs are taken from the Wholesale Charges Scheme for the relevant year.

Revenue – Lines P2.44 – P2.52C

The revenues reported in Lines P2.44-P2.52C are calculated from the tariff values taken from the Wholesale Charges Scheme and the tariff multipliers. The movements in Lines P2.44-P2.52C are therefore the result of annual tariff increases and of the movements in the tariff multipliers in Lines P2.15 – P2.43 which are explained above.

Water volumetric charges – Lines P2.53 – P2.112C Tariff multipliers: licensed

provider: tariff meters

The number of meters at measured supply points varies between years due to the net impact of new properties registered into charge, existing properties disconnected or deregistered, previously unmeasured properties having a meter installed or existing measured properties being reverted to unmeasured charges (typically due to the identification that a metered supply serves multiple properties). There may also be some movement between size bands where meters are replaced with a different sized meter more suitable for the needs of a particular property. The net movements in meter counts reported in lines P2.53 – P2.63 from 2022-23 RF to 2023-24 RF and from 2023-24 monthly to 2024-25 monthly are not material except where specifically mentioned below.

P2.58 Tariff multipliers: licensed provider: tariff meters - 100mm

The number of 100mm meters decreased by 3 from 64 in 2023-24month to 61 in 2024-25 month. One meter was deregistered from the market and two were downsized to smaller meter sizes.

P2.63B Number of meters at measured supply points related to gap sites

The number of meters at occupied gap sites has increased from 10,615 in 2022-23 RF to 10,840 in 2023-24 RF. This is not a substantial change.

The number of meters at occupied gap sites has stayed consistent moving from 11,235 in 2023-24 monthly to 11,233 in 2024-25 monthly.

P2.63C Number of meters at measured supply points related to vacant properties

The number of meters has decreased by 7% from 8,717 in 2022-23 RF to 8,114 in 2023-24 RF. This decrease is attributable to properties returning to occupied.

The number of meters has decreased by 2% from 8,615 in 2023-24 monthly to 8,411 in 2024-25 monthly. This is not a material change.

P2.63D Number of meters at measured supply points related to vacant gap sites

The number of meters at vacant gap sites has increased from 512 in 2022-23 RF to 524 in 2023-24 RF. This is not a material change.

The number of meters has increased by 17% from 520 in 2023-24 monthly to 610 in 2024-25 monthly. This is the result of new vacant gap sites brought into charge.

P2.63E Total volume at measured supply points related to gap sites

The total volume at occupied gap sites has increased by 16% from 2,267,378 in 2022-23 RF to 2,630,920 in 2023-24 RF. The increase relates to new gap sites brought into charge, especially SSE Thermal Plant at Boddam which accounts for 260,351m3 of the new volume.

The SSE Thermal Plant at Boddam Power Station in Peterhead had already been in charge but it had been identified that both the thermal plant and a separate sub-station were combined onto a single Supply Point and these were therefore disaggregated onto separate Supply Points, including a new SPID created via the gap site process.

The total volume at occupied gap sites has decreased by 1% from 2,850,525 in 2023-24 monthly to 2,815,603 in 2024-25 monthly. This is inline with the year on year decreasing trend.

P2.63F Total volume at measured supply points related to vacant gap sites

The total volume at vacant gap sites has increased by 23% from 32,469 in 2022-23 RF to 39,947 in 2023-24 RF. The increase is attributable to meters capturing consumption at sites flagged as vacant for example Riverside Business Park in Dundee (impact of 6,766m³).

The total volume at vacant gap sites has increased by 104% from 12,972 in 2023-24 monthly to 26,406 in 2024-25 monthly. The increase is attributable to meters capturing consumption at sites flagged as vacant for example Riverside Business Park in Dundee and Clyde Shopping Centre. Where the meter records consumption at Supply Points which are flagged as vacant, they are referred to the relevant LP to confirm the vacancy status, and to be updated as appropriate.

The values in the monthly settlement reports are significantly lower than in the RF runs as the RF reports are based on actual volume captured by meter reads. The monthly reports are run earlier, when not as many meter readings are available, and the CMA's estimation rules assume no consumption since the last meter reading at vacant properties.

P2.63G Average volume

The average volume at gap sites has increased by 14% from 214m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 243m^3 in 2023-24 RF. This is mainly a consequence of SSE Thermal Plant at Boddam, an unusually large gap site, which is bringing a substantial amount of new volume and increasing average volume.

The average volume has decreased slightly from 254 in 2023-24 monthly to 251 in 2024-25 monthly. This is primarily due to the use of industry-standard volumes based on meter size and LP's provision of yearly volumes (LPYV) to estimate volumes in 2023-24 (both of which are used by the CMA to estimate consumption at new Supply Points until at least two meter readings are available). The average volume for Supply Points using industry standard dropped from 2075m3 to 597m3 (indicating a lower average meter size), while those using LPYV fell from 101m3 to 74m3 in 2024-25. Fewer Supply Points used the industry standard and LPYV in 2024-25 month as reads were received and those that remain have lower estimates.

Tariff multipliers: licensed provider: capacity volume

P2.64 20mm (non-former LUVA)

The standard consumption of between 20m³ and (up to and including) 100m³ for 20mm meters has decreased from 5,006,507m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 4,976,793m^3 in 2023-24 RF and decreased from 5,000,368m³ in 2023-24 monthly to 4,950,206m^3 in 2024-25 monthly. This is not a material change.

P2.65 Total all other meter sizes

The consumption between 20m³ and (up to and including) the capacity volume for all other meter sizes excluding 20mm has increased from 11,004,074m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 11,008,751m^3 in 2023-24 RF and decreased from 11,009,594m3 in 2023-24 monthly to 10,775,146m^3 in 2024-25 monthly. This is not a material change.

P2.66 Total

This is a calculated line, which is the sum of Lines P2.64 and P2.65.

Tariff multipliers: licensed provider: standard volumes

P2.67 20mm meters (non-former LUVA): volume between 20m3 and up to and including 100m3

The volume has decreased from 5,006,507m^3 to 4,976,793m^3 in 2023-24 RF and decreased from 5,000,368m^3 in 2023-24 monthly to 4,950,206m^3 in 2024-25 monthly. This is not a material change.

P2.68 20mm meters (non-former LUVA): volume greater than 100m3

The volume has increased minimally from 35,014,554m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 35,154,756m^3 in 2023-24 RF.

The volume has decreased by 2% from 34,927,103m3 in 2022-23 monthly to 34,256,663m^3 in 2023-24 monthly, reflecting the long term year on year decline in volumes.

P2.69 > 20mm meters (non-former LUVA): volume between 20m3 and (up to and including) 250,000m3

The standard consumption of between 20m³ and (up to and including) 250,000m³ increased by 1% from 55,526,201m3 in 2022-23 RF to 55,833,134m^3 in 2023-24 RF. This is not a material change.

The standard consumption of between 20m³ and (up to and including) 250,000m³ decreased from 56,321,834m3 in 2023-24 monthly to 54,482,113m^3 in 2024-25 monthly as a result of lower volumes across a number of large sites; for example Diageo (Scotland) Limited, Chivas Brothers and Asco UK Limited.

P2.70 > 20mm meters (non-former LUVA): volume between 250,000m3 and (up to and including) 1,000,000m3

The standard consumption of greater than 250,000m³ and (up to and including) 1,000,000m³ decreased by 15% from 7,177,139 in 2022-23 RF to 6,128,346 in 2023-24 RF. This decline is primarily driven by EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Ltd (Hunterston Power Station), which has recorded consistently low volumes since mid-2023, due to the site decomissioning. Resulting in a reduction of 648,412m³ between 2022–23 and 2023–24 RF. Additional significant decreases were observed at Boddam Power Station (210,805m³) and DSM Nutritional Products (153,598m³).

The volume decreased by 21% from 6,420,614 in 2023-24 monthly to 5,094,467 in 2024-25 monthly. This decline is primarily attributed to Versalis UK Ltd (Grangeness Works), which saw a reduction of 447,403m³ due to site closure. Additional significant decreases were recorded at Chivas Brothers Ltd (Strathclyde Distillery), with a drop of 359,869m³ following a shutdown during the first half of 2025, and at Tennent Caledonian Breweries, which reported a decrease of 105,473m³

P2.71 > 20mm meters (non-former LUVA): volume greater than 1,000,000m3

The standard consumption has decreased by 6% from 8,045,310 in 2022-23 RF to 7,534,128 in 2023-24 RF. There are very few meters with volumes in this band. The decreased is driven by DSM Nutritional Products (UK) Ltd at Dalry where a turbine shutdown had a negative impact of 428,563.68 between 2022-23 and 2023-24 RF and by UPM-Kymmene (UK) Ltd, Paper Mill at Irvine(114,166m3) which had lower volumes between 2022-23 and 2023-24 RF.

The volume increased by 9% from 7,396,598 in 2023-24 monthly to 8,055,704 in 2024-25 monthly. The increase is driven by Exxonmobil Chemical Ltd and DSM Nutritional Products (UK) Ltd which had higher volumes as use on site returned to normal levels in 2024-25 with an impact of 417,458.84m3 and 217,047.76m3 between 2023-24 and 2024-25 month respectively.

P2.72- P2.77 Standard volumes from former-LUVA Supply Points:

During 2021-22 the CMA carried out an update to remove redundant charge components in the Central Systems. As charges for LUVA and non-LUVA sites were harmonised from April 2015 (as set out in the 2015-16 Wholesale Charges Scheme), the large user volume agreement (LUVA) indicator has been redundant ever since. The indicator has now been removed from the settlement reports issued by the CMA.

Lines 2.72 -2.77 (volumes from former-LUVA Supply Points) are no longer separately reportable, and this volume is now included in the volumes reported in corresponding Lines P2.67-2.71 from 2020-21 RF onwards.

P2.78 Total

This is a calculated line, which is the sum of the values in rows P2.68 - P2.77.

Tariffs – Line P2.79 – P2.101

All tariff values are taken from the relevant Wholesale Charges Scheme for the relevant year.

Schedule 3 agreements

P2.102 Water volumes from schedule 3 agreements

The water volumes relating to Schedule 3 agreements have decreased by 12% from 17,704,384 in 2022-23 RF to 15,639,274 in 2023-24 RF. The decrease is mainly driven by INEOS at Grangemouth with consistently lower volumes and an impact of 1,808,917.37 between 2022-23 and 2023-24 RF.

The water volumes relating to Schedule 3 agreements have decreased by 14% from 15,798,129m^3 in 2023-24 Month to 13,618,978m^3 in 2024-25 Month. This decrease is mainly due to INEOS at Grangemouth, with a reduction of 1,767,184.95m3 following the ethanol plant closure and the initial stages of refinery decommissioning.

P2.103 Water revenue from schedule 3 agreements

There are relatively few Supply Points with Schedule 3 agreements with each agreement specifying a different discount off standard Wholesale Charges Scheme tariffs. The movement in revenue between years relates to the movements in volumes mentioned above in P2.102.

The increase between 2023-24 Month and 2024-25 Month relates to the first step in unwinding of the schedule 3 discount at Ineos which reduced from 55.73% to 47.89%, partially offseting the reduced volumes.

Revenue – Lines P2.104 – P2.112C

The revenues reported in Lines P2.104-P2.112C are calculated from the tariff values taken from the Wholesale Charges Scheme and the tariff multipliers. The movements in Lines P2.104-P2.112C are therefore the result of annual tariff increases and of the movements in the tariff multipliers in Lines P2.53 – P2.78 which are explained above.

The increase in total revenue from water volumetric charge related to gap sites in Line P2.109 from £2,813,818 to £3,335,080 between 2022-23RF and 2023-24 RF principally relates to newly-created gap sites. The increase of £284,126 from £3,560,383 to £3,844,509 between 2023-24 monthly and 2024-25 monthly is a consequence of increased volumes across existing gap sites.

Total revenue from water volumetric charges related to vacant properties P2.111 decreased 4.7% from £1,771,249 to £1,688,016 between 2022-23 RF and 2023-24RF due to SPIDs moving from vacant to occupied during this period. Vacant revenue increased by 6.3% from £1,273,780 to £1,354,389 between 2023-24 monthly and 2024-25 monthly due to movements from occupied to vacant and due to meters capturing consumption at sites flagged as vacant as outlined for line P2.63F above (for example Riverside Business Park in Dundee and Clyde Shopping Centre).

Total revenue related to both gap sites and vacant properties Line P2.11B increased by £13,032 from £70,388 to £83,419 between 2022-23RF and 2023-24RF due to newly-created gap sites, and increased by £27,717 from £56,164 to £83,882 between 2023-25 monthly and 2024-25 monthly as a consequence of increased volumes across existing vacant gap sites.

Foul sewerage assessed charges

Tariff multipliers: licensed provider: assessed tariff meters P2.113 20mm

The number of unmeasured Supply Points has increased by 5% from 20,192 in in 2022-23 RF to 21,132 in 2023-24 RF. This increase is the result of high numbers of gap sites processed during 2022-23 which attracted a full annual charge for the first time in 2023-24.
The number of unmeasured Supply Points has decreased by 3% from 22,695 in 2022-23 monthly to 22,075 in 2023-24 monthly. This is not a material change and is the result fewer gap sites being processed into charge to offset deregistrations and Supply Points moving to measured.

P2.114 – P2.118 25mm – 80mm

Following a change to the Wholesale Charges Scheme in 2020-21, all assessed supply points are now assigned an assessed meter size of 20mm. Therefore, lines P2.114-P2.118 are no longer applicable.

P2.118 Total

This is a calculated which is the sum of Lines P2.113-P2.118

P2.118B Assessed meter sizes related to gap sites

The number of assessed meters at occupied gap sites has increased by 26% from 4,311 in 2022-23 RF to 5,436 in 2023-24 RF. This increase is the result of high numbers of gap sites processed during 2022-23 which attracted a full annual charge for the first time in 2023-24 RF, as explained in more detail at the start of Section 2.2 of this document under the heading ‘Gap Sites and Vacant Properties.

The number of assessed meters at occupied gap sites has increased by 5% from 5,954 in 2023-24 monthly to 6,230 in 2024-25 monthly, from new gap sites processed into charge.

P2.118C Assessed meter sizes related to vacant properties

The number of assessed meters related to vacant properties is broadly in line year-on-year. These movements are the net result of properties becoming occupied or vacant for being deregistered and of additions to and removals from the market and mirror the movement in the equivalent water Line P2.20C.

P2.118D Assessed meter sizes related to vacant gap sites

The number of assessed meters related to vacant gap site properties has increased by 28% from 645 in 2022-23 RF to 825 in 2023-24 RF, consistent with the movement in line P2.118B.

The number of assessed meters related to vacant gap site properties has increased by 5% from 863 in 2023-24 monthly to 903 in 2024-25 monthly, consistent with the movement in line P2.118B.

P2.118E Total volume at unmeasured supply points related to gap sites

The total volume at occupied gap sites has increased by 38% 547,077m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 756,861m^3 in 2023-24 RF. The substantial increase is the result of high numbers of gap sites processed during 2022-23 which attracted a full annual charge for the first time in 2023-24, as explained in more detail at the start of Section 2.2 of this document under the heading ‘Gap Sites and Vacant Properties.

The total volume decreased by 3% from 816,709m^3 in 2023-24 monthly to 792,049m^3 in 2024-25 monthly. This is not a material change and is the result fewer gap sites being processed into charge to offset deregistrations and Supply Points moving to measured.

P2.118F Total volume at unmeasured supply points related to vacant gap sites

There is no volume at unmeasured supply points related to vacant gap sites

P2.118G Average volume

The average assessed volume at unmeasured occupied gap sites has increased by 10% from 126.89m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 139.24m^3 in 2023-24 RF. Volume at assessed supply points is based on Rateable Value (RV) and all RVs increased from April 2023 as a result of the Scottish Assessors revaluation of all business premises. The average RV per Sewerage Supply Point in 2022-23 RF was £6,220 whereas the average RV in 2023-24 raised to £7,085 for Supply Points in charge in both periods. At the point the 2023-24 RF was published, the SAA was still processing RV proposals (where a business challenges the RV which has been assigned in the revaluation). The outstanding proposals and appeals are anticipated to lower the overall RV, consequently reducing the average assessed volumes. The SAA have started to process the outstanding proposals which is now reducing the average RV, and therefore the volume for 2024-25 month.

The average assessed volume at unmeasured occupied gap sites has decreased by 7% from 137.16m^3 in 2023-24 monthly to 127.14m^3 in 2024-25 monthly. Volume at assessed supply points is based on Rateable Value (RV). New gap sites being processed into the market now typically have a low RV (£4,297) relative to the existing base (£6,768), bringing down the overall average volume and visible in the long-term downward trend in this line. Properties with higher RVs are also incentivized to install a meter or enter the reassessment process, as this is likely to be a more cost-effective option for them. This is consistent with the movement in Line P2.20G.

Volumes

P2.119 Assessed capacity volumes

The assessed discharge between $20m^3$ and (up to and including) the capacity volume threshold at unmeasured supply points has increased by 12% between 2022-23 RF and 2023-24 RF from $374,301m^3$ to $417,603m^3$ respectively. This is linked to the large number of gap sites processed during 2022/23 RF which incurred a full annual charge for the first time in 2023/24. This is consistent with the corresponding water Line P2.21.

The assessed discharge between $20m^3$ and (up to and including) the capacity volume threshold at unmeasured supply points has decreased by 3% from $449,666m^3$ in 2023-24 monthly to $435,104m^3$ in 2024-25 monthly. This is not a material change and reflects the reduction in average volume in Line P2.118G.

P2.120 Assessed standard volumes

The assessed discharge greater than $20m^3$ has increased between 2022-23 RF and 2023-24 RF by 5% from $3,661,584m^3$ to $3,834,679m^3$ respectively. This is not a material change. This is linked to the large number of gap sites processed during 2022/23 RF which incurred a full annual charge for the first time in 2023/24. This is a consistent with the corresponding water Line P2.21.

The assessed discharge greater than $20m^3$ has decreased by 4% from $4,061,208m^3$ in 2023-24 monthly to $3,893,183m^3$ in 2024-25 monthly. This is not a material change and reflects the reduction in average volume in Line P2.118G.

Tariffs – Lines P2.121 – P2.127

All tariff values are taken from the Wholesale Charges Scheme for the relevant year.

Exempt supply points

P2.128 Number of exempt supply points

The total number of premises attracting a negative wholesale charge due to their exempt status has increased by 1%, moving from 6,277 in 2022-23 RF to 6,343 in 2023-24 RF. This increase is the result of new exempt properties. The number of exempt supply points is always slightly higher in the RF numbers because the window for applications has not yet closed at the time that the monthly settlement runs take place. Successful applications are back dated to the start of the financial year.

The total number of premises attracting a negative wholesale charge due to their exempt status has increased by 22% from 4,985 in 2023-24 monthly to 6,064 in 2024-25 monthly. As noted above for Line P1.33, the 2023-24 monthly exempt properties number is lower than usual due to systems issues at one large Licensed Provider resulting in a large proportion of applications being submitted to Scottish Water later in the financial year than usual and therefore not being reflected across all of the monthly settlement reports used. This was resolved for the 2024-25 month numbers.

P2.129 Charge per supply point

The tariffs are taken from the Wholesale Charges Scheme for the relevant year.

Revenue

The revenues reported in Lines P2.130-P2.138C are calculated from the tariff values taken from the Wholesale Charges Scheme and the tariff multipliers. The movements in Lines P2.130-P2.138C are therefore the result of annual tariff increases and of the movements in the tariff multipliers in Lines P2.113 – P2.127 which are explained above.

Foul sewerage measured charges – Lines P2.139 -P2.169C Tariff multipliers: licensed provider: tariff meters

The number of meters at measured supply points varies between years due to the net impact of new properties registered into charge, existing properties disconnected or deregistered, previously unmeasured properties having a meter installed or existing measured properties being reverted to unmeasured charges (typically due to the identification that a metered supply serves multiple properties). There may also be some movement between size bands where meters are replaced with a different sized meter more suitable for the needs of a particular property. The net movements in meter counts reported in lines P2.139 – P2.146 from 2021-22 RF to 2022-23 RF and from 2022-23 monthly to 2023-24 monthly are not material except where specifically mentioned below.

P2.144 100mm tariff meters

The number of tariff meters of 100mm has decreased by 12% from 19 in 2023-24 monthly to 17 in 2024-25 monthly. This reduction is due to the deregistration of a supply point at Aberdeen Retail 1 Limited in Aberdeen, and the resizing from a 100mm meter to a 40mm meter at Ayrshire and Arran Health Board in Saltcoats.

P2.146B Number of meters at measured supply points related to gap sites

The number of meters at occupied gap sites has increased by 2% from 8,656 in 2022-23 RF to 8,813 in 2023-24 RF. This is not a material change.

The number of meters at occupied gap sites has stayed broadly consistent moving from 9,076 in 2023-24 monthly to 9,064 in 2024-25 monthly.

P2.146C Number of meters at measured supply points related to vacant properties

The number of meters has decreased by 8% from 7,631 in 2022-23 RF to 7,045 in 2023-24 RF. This decrease is attributable to properties to properties returning to occupied.

The number of meters has decreased by 3% from 7,489 in 2023-24 monthly to 7,286 in 2024-25 monthly. This is not a material change.

P2.146D Number of meters at measured supply points related to vacant gap sites

The number of meters has stayed broadly consistent moving from 511 in 2022-23 RF to 508 in 2023-24 RF. This is not a material change.

The numbers of meters at measured supply points related to vacant gap sites has increased by 13% from 515 in 2023-24 monthly to 583 in 2024-25 monthly, mirroring the movement in the corresponding water Line P2.63D.

P2.146E Total volume at measured supply points related to gap sites

The total volume at occupied gap sites has increased by 3% from 1,987,347m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 2,051,338m^3 in 2023-24 RF. This minor movement is due to Supply Points created as gap sites in 2022-23 being in charge for only part of 2022-23RF, and recording a full year's volume in 2023-24RF.

The total volume at occupied gap sites has decreased by 7% from 2,167,766m^3 in 2023-24 monthly to 2,024,445m^3 in 2024-25 monthly. The decrease is related to lower volumes at the existing base of gap sites. The movement diverges from the corresponding water line P2.63E water due to some customers, most notably the SSE Thermal Plant at Boddam, having a water connection but no associated Sewerage Supply Point..

P2.146F Total volume at measured supply points related to vacant gap sites

The total volume has decreased by 3% from 34,308m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 33,279m^3 in 2023-24 RF. This is not a material change.

The total volume at vacant gap sites has increased by 46% from 13,644m^3 in 2023-24 monthly to 19,923m^3 in 2024-25 monthly. This increase is driven by existing vacant gap sites,the meters at Riverside Business Park in Dundee and Clyde Shopping Centre that are flagged as vacant and remain classified as such, now attracting volume, and also consequence of newly identified vacant gap sites.

The values in the monthly settlement reports are significantly lower than in the RF runs as the RF reports are based on actual volume captured by meter reads. The monthly reports are run earlier, when not as many meter readings are available, and the CMA's estimation rules assume no consumption since the last meter reading at vacant properties.

P2.146G Average volume

The average volume at occupied gap sites has increased by 1% from 229.59m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 232.75m^3 in 2023-24 RF. This is not a material change.

The average volume has decreased by 6% from to 238.84m^3 in 2023-24 monthly to 223.36m^3 in 2024-25 monthly. This decrease is linked to line P2.146E and reflects lower volumes across the existing base of gap sites, which has brought the average volume down.

Volumes

P2.147 Total capacity volumes

The discharge between 20m^3 and (up to and including) the capacity volume threshold at measured supply points has increased marginally from 4,774,557m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 4,779,340m^3 in 2023-24 RF and has decreased from 4,780,816m^3 in 2023-24 monthly to 4,751,407m^3 in 2024-25 monthly. These are not material changes.

P2.148 Total standard volumes

The sum of all discharges of greater than 20m^3 at all measured supply points has increased from 46,709,929m^3 in 2022-23 RF to 47,121,725m^3 in 2023-24 RF. This is not a material change.

The sum of all discharges of greater than 20m^3 at all measured supply points has decreased from 47,644,050m^3 in 2023-24 monthly to 47,033,938m^3 in 2024-25. The reduction this year is due to a correction in volumes at Strathallan School, where a transfer meter reading in 2023/24 caused a spike in volumes, and low volumes being recorded at the University of Stirling, caused by a combination of new readingss on sub-meters and a fault with the parent meter.

Tariffs – Lines P2.149 – P2.157

All tariff values are taken from the relevant Wholesale Charges Scheme for the relevant year.

Schedule 3 agreements

P2.158 Foul sewage volumes from Schedule 3 agreements

The sum of all foul sewage volumes at sites subject to Schedule 3 agreements has decreased by 102% from 3,275m^3 in 2022-23 RF to -62m^3 in 2023-24 RF and by 113% from 872m^3 in 2023-24 monthly to -111m^3 in 2024-25 monthly. The decrease and negative volumes are the result of misaligned meter reading history between the main meter and sub-meters at one Supply Point with a meter network, resulting in larger calculated consumption on the deductive sub-meters than the main meter.

P2.159 Foul sewage revenue from Schedule 3 agreements

The total revenue from foul sewerage at sites subject to Schedule 3 agreements has remained at zero in 2023-24 RF and 2024-25 monthly since the end of the glide path for the waste water Schedule 3 agreement with Ineos at Grangemouth. Remaining Schedule 3 Agreement Supply Point apply 100% discount.

Revenue – Lines P2.160 – P2.169C

The revenues reported in Lines P2.160-P2.169C are calculated from the tariff values taken from the Wholesale Charges Scheme and the tariff multipliers. The movements in Lines P2.160-P2.169C are therefore the result of annual tariff increases and of the movements in the tariff multipliers in Lines P2.139 – P2.148 which are explained above.

Surface water drainage

Tariff multipliers

P2.170 RV for property drainage

This line reports the aggregated Rateable Value (RV) for all Supply Points which are in charge for Property Drainage based on RV. The total has slightly increased from £4,851,172,787 in 2022-23 RF to £4,896,830,521 in 2023-24 RF. This is an increase of 1% and the movement is broken down as follows:

Driver	**LRV Movement**
Property Drainage Added	60,343,489
Property Drainage removed	(64,983,346)
Change RV	68,267,373
Moved to Surface Area	(17,969,782)
Total Movement	**45,657,734**

Total RV has slightly decreased from £5,014,328,275 in 2023-24 monthly to £5,003,956,739 in 2024-25 monthly. This movement is broken down as follows:

Driver	LRV Movement
Property Drainage Added	98,575,406
Property Drainage removed	-86,945,326
Change RV	-12,582,683
Moved to Surface Area	-9,418,932
Total Movement	**-10,371,536**

‘Property Drainage Added’ reflects new connections and gap sites. ‘Property Drainage Removed’ reflects deregistrations and reconfiguration of properties by customers to divert their surface water away from the Public Sewerage System. ‘Property Added’ and ‘Property Removed’ will also include the reconfiguration of premises resulting in a new rating by the Scottish Assessors (e.g. split or merged premises) where the net effect of the additions to and removals from the Scottish Assessor’s registers can be relatively neutral.The April 2023 RV revaluation also resulted in larger volumes of entries being added and removed to the Scottish Assessor’s registers than in previous years.

‘Moved to Surface Area based charges’ reflects customers who have opted to change to surface area- based charging because the only part of their premises that drains to the Public Sewerage System is connected for environmental protection reasons, as permitted since 2020-21 by section 4.1.5 of the Wholesale Charges Scheme.

‘Change RV’ reflects premises whose RV has been changed by the Scottish Assessors.

P2.171 RV for roads drainage

Since 2021-22, the Wholesale Charges Scheme has included a single drainage charge, still called the property drainage charge, which replaced the separate roads and property drainage charges that had previously applied. There is therefore no value of RV for roads drainage reported in Line P2.171 from 2021-22 onwards.

P2.172 Area of supply points charged an area-based tariff

The area of supply points charged in accordance with the charges scheme has increased by 3% from 63,222m^2 in 2022-23 RF to 64,996m^2 in 2023-24 RF and by 2% from 64,396m^2 in 2023-24 monthly to 65,892m^2 in 2024-25 monthly. This is the result of customers who have opted to change to surface area-based charging because the only part of their premises that drains to the Public Sewerage System is connected for environmental protection reasons, as permitted since 2020-21 by section 4.1.5 of the Wholesale Charges Scheme.

P2.172B RV for property drainage related to gap sites

The Rateable Value for property drainage related to gap sites has increased by 12% from £348,477,997 in 2022-23 RF to £388,668,127 in 2023-24 RF. This increase is primarily driven by the high number of gap sites processed during 2022–23, which attracted a full annual charge for the first time in 2023–24, as detailed at the beginning of Section 2.2 under the heading ‘Gap Sites and Vacant Properties.’ It is also due to additional new gap sites being brought into charge.

The Rateable Value for property drainage related to gap sites has decreased from £400,065,250 in 2023-24 monthly to £399,992,770 in 2024-25 monthly. This is not a material change.

P2.172C RV for property drainage related to vacant properties

The Rateable Value for property drainage related to vacant sites has decreased by 12% from £274,849,465 in 2022-23 RF to £242,769,135 in 2023-24 RF. The movement is driven by properties moving back occupied such as Overgate Dundee (SCOT) (FREEHOLDCO) Limited (-£0.84m), and properties where the RV has been updated to reflect changes on the site such as St Enoch Trustee Company Ltd (-£1.18m).

The Rateable Value for property drainage related to vacant sites has decreased by 9% from £269,746,451 in 2023-24 monthly to £245,174,472 in 2024-25 monthly. The movement is driven primarily by properties moving back occupied, such as Mrp Morrison St Limited (-£1.14m) or Urban Emporium Ltd (-£0.68m) in Edinburgh .

P2.172D RV for property drainage related to vacant gap sites

The Rateable Value for property drainage related to vacant gap sites has increased from £34,993,252 in 2022-23 RF to £35,178,695 in 2023-24 RF. This is not a material change.

The Rateable Value for property drainage related to vacant gap sites has decreased from £37,957,637 in 2023-24 monthly to £36,991,317 in 2024-25 monthly. This is not a material change.

RV for roads drainage related to gap sites and vacant sites – Lines P2.173B, P2.173C and P2.173D

Since 2021-22, the Wholesale Charges Scheme has included a single drainage charge, still called the property drainage charge, which replaced the separate roads and property drainage charges that had previously applied. There is therefore no value of RV for roads drainage reported in Lines P2.173B, P2.173C and P2.173C from 2021-22 onwards.

P2.174B Area of supply points charged an area-based tariff related to gap sites

The surface area has remained unchanged at 5,095m^2 in 2023-24 RF. Prior to the change to the Wholesale Charges Scheme in 2020-21, area-based property drainage charges only applied to Supply Points which were included in a pilot exercise in 2005/6, none of which were gap sites.

The surface area has increased by 14% from 5,095m^2 in 2023-24 monthly to 5,784m^2 in 2024-25 monthly. This is the result of Marine Harvest (Scotland) Ltd (+689m^2) who opted to change to surface area-based charging during 2024-25 because the only part of their premises that drains to the Public Sewerage System is connected for environmental protection reasons, as permitted since 2020-21 by section 4.1.5 of the Wholesale Charges Scheme. .

P2.174C Area of supply points charged an area-based tariff related to vacant properties

The area of supply points charged an area-based tariff related to vacant properties has decreased by 34% from 886m^2 in 2022-23 RF to 581m^2 in 2023-24 RF. The decreased is the result of Golftee Nom C Limited at Dumfries changing back to occupied.

The area of supply points charged an area-based tariff related to vacant properties has increased by 60% from 581m^2 in 2023-24 monthly to 928m^2 in 2024-25 monthly. This is the result of Joseph Anthony Cullis & Suzanne Cullis as Trustees of Windmill Leisure (Landlord) at Dumfries

(+268m^2), previously Golftee Nom C Limited, back to vacant in 2024-25 monthly after an occupied period and Balivanich Primary School who opted to change to surface area-based charging during 2024-25 because the only part of their premises that drains to the Public Sewerage System is connected for environmental protection reasons, as permitted since 2020-21 by section 4.1.5 of the Wholesale Charges Scheme. .

P2.174D Area of supply points charged an area-based tariff related to vacant gap sites

There are no vacant gap sites charged for property drainage on the basis of surface area.

Tariffs – Lines P2.175 – P.2177

All tariffs are taken from the Wholesale Charges Scheme for the relevant year.

Revenue – Lines P2.178 – P2.185C

The revenues reported in Lines P2.178-P2.185C are calculated from the tariff values taken from the Wholesale Charges Scheme and the tariff multipliers. The movements in Lines P2.178-P2.185C are therefore the result of annual tariff increases and of the movements in the tariff multipliers in Lines P2.170 – P2.174D which are explained above.

Trade effluent

Tariff multipliers: availability charging parameters

P2.186 Chargeable daily volume

This is the Volume of trade effluent liable for availability charge.

The CDV value has dropped by 145m^3 to 115,470m^3 in 2023-24 RF, which is not a material movement over the year and which is consistent with the slight year-on-year decline over the last few years.

There has been an decrease of 2,129m^3 from 2023-24 to a CDV of 113,693m^3 for 2024-25 monthly volumes. This is also a relatively small movement, consistent within the range of variation in recent years.

P2.187 Settled biological oxygen demand (sBODI)

This is the Total Settled biological oxygen demand load (sBODI) of trade effluent. It includes discharge points whose water supplies are from sources other than Scottish Water.

The sBODI volumes have decreased by 482 to 52,440 in 2023-24 RF. It has dropped 401 from 2023-24 to a value of 52,062 for 2024-25 monthly volumes. These are relatively small movements (0.9% and 0.8% respectively) and are consistent with the range of variation in recent years.

P2.188 Suspended solids (TSSI)

This is the Total Suspended Solids load (TSSl) of trade effluent receiving secondary treatment (or better). It includes discharge points whose water supplies are from sources other than Scottish Water.

The TSSl has dropped by 344 to 27,620 in 2023-24 RF. It has dropped by 145 from 2023-24 to a value of 27,486 for 2024-25 monthly volumes. These are small movements (1.2% and 0.5% respectively) and are consistent with the range of variation in recent years.

Tariff multipliers: annual volumes and strength adjusted volumes

P2.189 Actual volume discharged (AVD) - site discharge

This is the Volume of trade effluent discharges subject to charges for Ro and Vo at the Wholesale Charges Scheme rates. It includes discharge points whose water supplies are from sources other than Scottish Water.

The AVD decreased by 475,213m^3 to 22,548,227m3 in 2023-24 RF, a decrease of 2% and within normal ranges.

There has been a decrease of 4,457,686 m^3 (18%) in AVD to 20,435,856m^3 in 2024-25 monthly volumes.

This is almost entirely due to incorrect and missing meter readings at Discharge Point 15137A (Rollstud Ltd) which have recently been corrected and will be reflected in the 2024-25 RF.

P2.190 Strength adjusted volume for settled COD - site strength adjusted volume

This is the Annual volume of trade effluent that is receiving secondary treatment (or better) adjusted for relative strength compared to SW average (Ot/Os) where Ot is the fixed strength of settled Chemical Oxygen Demand of the trade effluent and Os is the standard strength of settled Chemical Oxygen Demand of the foul sewage. The strength adjusted volume for settled COD is calculated as the sum of AVD x Ot/Os for all dischargers.

This has decreased by 3,544,923 to 44,604,744 in 2023-24 RF. This is primarily due to reduced volumes at two Discharge Points: the site closure in April 2023 at 10040A (Scottish Leather Group) and an extended shutdown during 2023-24 at 10050A (Chivas Brothers) which halved their total volumes.

The same movement is seen in the monthly volumes, with the 2024-25 volume of 42,597,261 being 934,830 lower than the 2023-24 volume. The main cause for this is again DPID 10040A (Scottish Leather Group).

P2.191 Strength adjusted volume for suspended solids

This is the Annual volume of trade effluent for sludge treatment adjusted for relative strength compared to Scottish Water average St/Ss (the fixed strength divided by the standard strength of suspended solids in the foul sewage). It is calculated as sum of AVD x St/Ss for all dischargers. The value includes discharge points whose water supplies are from sources other than Scottish Water.

There has been an decrease of 352,314 to 14,865,111 for 2023-24 RF, a relatively small percentage movement (2%) and with the value remaining at a similar level as recent years.

The 2024-25 monthly volumes have dropped by 23,091 to 14,349,695 in 2024-25. Again, this is a small percentage movement (0.2%) and is within the normal range of variation.

Tariffs – Lines P2.192 – P2.199

All tariff values are taken from the Wholesale Charges Scheme for the relevant year.

Schedule 3 agreements

P2.200 Trade effluent revenue from Schedule 3 agreements

There have been no Discharge Points with Schedule 3 agreements since 2018-19.

Revenue

P2.201 Availability charge

The availability charge is derived from the number of calendar days in the year for which the availability is provided and is calculated according to the charging components for daily volume, suspended solids load and oxygen demand load.

This has increased by £717,605 to £16,029,363 in 2023-24 RF, an increase of 4.7%. This increase is mainly due to the wholesale charges increase (5.0%), with a small reduction by the drop in the Availability charging parameters as described in lines P2.186 – P2.188.

The 2024-25 monthly charges have increased by £1,145,244 to £17,202,300, an increase of 7.1%. The price increase (8.8%) is offset by the drop in the Availability charging parameters as described in lines P2.186 – P2.188.

P2.202 Operating charge

The operating charge is calculated according to the nature, composition, and volume of the effluent discharged in the respective period at a rate per cubic metre (m^3).

This has increased by £22,415 to £15,639,091 in 2023-24 RF, an increase of 0.1%. This is the combined effect of the lower volumes (as noted in lines P2.189 and P2.190) being offset by the wholesale charges increase of 5%.

The 2024-25 monthly charges have decreased by £228,670 to £15,901,862, a decrease of 1.4%. The increase in wholesale charges (8%) has been offset by the net drop in volumes described in lines P2.189 and P2.190.

P2.203 Revenue from schedule 3 agreements

There is no Trade Effluent revenue from Schedule 3 agreements.

P2.204 Total revenue

This is a calculated line, being the total of lines P2.201 to P2.203.

Memo lines: revenue from gap sites and vacant properties (trade effluent)

P2.205 Total revenue from trade effluent related to gap sites

There has been an increase of £23,207 from £116,354 in 2022-23 RF to £139,561 in 2023-24 RF, an increase of 20%%. This is due to 10 new gap sites in the year with combined charges of £65k, with the largest relating to a former gas-holder site in Galashiels. These are offset by changes in volumes at existing gap sites (-£13k) and 5 DPIDs being discontinued before 2023/24 RF (-£53k), the largest having been a temporary consent (15209B02, SGN Commercial Services -£45k).

The 2024-25 monthly charges are now £227,056, an increase of £81,409 (+56%) from £145,647 in 2023-24 monthly. There are 5 new gap sites with combined charges of £21k, offset by 3 DPIDs being discontinued before 2024/25 (-£38k). The remainder of the movement is due to changes in volumes at existing gap sites (+£98k), the largest being at 11022C, Scottish Prison Service (+ £36k), 80644A, SGN FUTURES (H100) LTD (+£24k) and 80416A, SIG Plc (+£20k).

P2.206 Percentage of total revenue from trade effluent related to gap sites

This is a calculated line, being P2.205 divided by P2.204.

P2.207 Total revenue from trade effluent related to vacant properties

The total revenue from vacant properties has dropped from £108,820 in 2022-23 RF to £38,789 in 2023-24 RF, a decrease of £70,031 (-64%). The number of vacant Discharge Points has increased by 3 to 45 in 2023-24 RF with an average charge of £0.9k/year compared to 42 vacant Discharge Points in 2022- 23 RF with an average charge of £2.4k/year.

There is also a drop in total revenue from vacant properties of £28,636 from £102,244 to £73,608 for 2024-25 monthly charges. Although there is a net increase of 9 vacant DPIDs in the year, increasing from 37 in 2023-24 to 46 in 2024-25, the average charge per Discharge Point is lower in 2024-25 (£1.6k/year in 2024-25 against £2.8k/year in 2023-24).

P2.208 Percentage of total revenue from trade effluent related to vacant properties

This is a calculated line, being P2.207 divided by P2.204.

P2.208B Total revenue related to both gap sites and vacant properties

There is one vacant gap site with a Trade Effluent consent in both the 2022-23 RF and the 2024-25 Monthly figures, 80688B with charges of £136 and £233 respectively.

P2.208C Percentage of total revenue related to both gap sites and vacant properties

This is a calculated line, being P2.208B divided by P2.204.

Field troughs and drinking bowls

Tariff multipliers

P2.209 Number of farms

The number of unmeasured field troughs and drinking bowls situated at Supply Points registered as farms has decreased from 9,312 in 2022-23 RF to 9,121 in 2023-24 RF and decreased from 9,248 in 2023-24 monthly to 9,052 in 2024-25 monthly. These are relatively small movements and are consistent with the range of variation in recent years.

P2.210 Number of crofts and registered small holdings

The number of unmeasured field troughs and drinking bowls situated at Supply Points registered as crofts or registered small holdings has decreased from 1,176 in 2022-23 RF to 1,160 in 2023-24 RF and decreased from 1,173 in 2023-24 monthly to 1,157 in 2024-25 monthly. These are relatively small movements and are consistent with the range of variation in recent years.

Tariffs

P2.211 Farms & P2.212 Crofts and registered small holdings

These are the annual charges are taken from the Wholesale Charges Scheme for the relevant years.

Revenue – Lines P2.213 – P2.215

The revenues reported in Lines P2.213-P2.215 are calculated from the tariff values taken from the Wholesale Charges Scheme and the tariff multipliers. The movements in Lines P2.213-P2.215 are therefore the result of annual tariff increases and of the movements in the tariff multipliers in Lines P2.209 – P2.210 which are explained above.

Memo lines: revenue from gap sites and vacant properties (field troughs and drinking bowls)

P2.216 Total revenue from field troughs and drinking bowls related to gap sites

Field troughs and drinking bowls revenue from sites that were originally identified as gap sites has increased by 126% from 2,071 in 2022-23 RF to 4,683 in 2023-24 RF. This increase is driven by the newly processed gap sites.

Field troughs and drinking bowls revenue from sites that were originally identified as gap sites has decreased by 6% from 5,259 in 2023-24 monthly to 4,945 in 2024-25 monthly. This is the result of Supply Points being metered.

P2.217 Percentage of total revenue from field troughs and drinking bowls related to gap sites

This is a calculated line, being P2.216 divided by P2.215.

P2.218 Total revenue from field troughs and drinking bowls related to vacant properties

Field troughs and drinking bowls revenue from vacant premises has increased by 17% from 55,185 in 2022-23 RF to 64,376 in 2023-24 RF and increased by 16% from 62,519 in 2023-24 monthly to 72,511 in 2024-25 monthly. The movements come from more Troughs and Drinking bowls are flagged as vacant and the year-on-year price increases.

P2.219 Percentage of total revenue from field troughs and drinking bowls related to vacant properties

This is a calculated line, being P2.218 divided by P2.215.

P2.219B Total revenue related to both gap sites and vacant properties

Field troughs and drinking bowls revenue from both gap sites and vacant properties has increased from zero in 2022-23 RF to 1,698 in 2023-24 RF, driven by new vacant gap sites being brought into charge.

Field troughs and drinking bowls revenue from both gap sites and vacant properties has increased from zero in 2023-24 monthly RF to 2,590 in 2024-25 monthly, driven by new vacant gap sites being brought into charge.

P2.219C Percentage of total revenue related to both gap sites and vacant properties

This is a calculated line, being P2.219B divided by P2.215.

2a Table P2a: Workings for 2018/19 and 2019/20 to cater for transition period to Live RV for rateable value-based charges

2a.1 Overview

Table 2a contains additional revenue driver data for 2018-19 and 2019-20 for the period of transitional phasing from historic to live Rateable Values. For any Rateable Value based driver, three rows are included: based on Live RV for those SPIDs which are not subject to transitional phasing and based on both historic and Live RV for those SPIDs which are subject to transitional phasing. Aggregated values, with the appropriate phasing proportions applied, are then displayed in the corresponding lines of Table 2.

The revenue drivers fully transitioned to live RV in 2020-21 after transitional phasing completed in 2019-20. Table 2a is therefore no longer required from 2020-21 onwards.

3 Table P3 - Water retail charges from unmeasured households

3.1 Overview

The P Tables (P3 – P6) provide a snapshot of the household customer base at the end of September. This is consistent with basis of the data previously provided in the Annual Return and reported in the Household Tariff Basket models. Tables P3 & P5 show the numbers of unmeasured households in each band and their charging status (discounts, exemptions and reductions applied), while Tables P4 & P6 show the numbers of houses that were being charged metered water and sewerage services at the end of September. The revenue figures in all of these tables therefore show the revenue that would be generated if the customer base was static at the end of September level throughout the entire year.
However, the number of houses changes during the year as new houses are added, some houses are demolished, some switch between being dwellings and non-household premises, or move to meters, while the extent of discounts, exemptions and reduction varies throughout the year with changes in the number of occupants in the house, the characteristics of the occupants and the financial circumstances of the household.

The M Tables show the actual revenue reported through the accounts, which does take into account properties added/removed during the year and discounts, exemptions and reductions applied for all or part of the year. The M table figures also include revenue not shown on the P tables, primarily being the Credit Note Provision, which takes account of changes to billing for prior years.

3.2 Introduction

3.2.1 Data sources and confidence grades

Unmeasured household property numbers are taken from the 30 September 2024 WIC4 Returns submitted to Scottish Water by local authorities.

The confidence grade for Household Properties is B2 for AR25, consistent with household property counts reported in the A Tables. The unmeasured household data is sourced from local authority corporate systems in multiple formats and once received by Scottish Water it is held on spreadsheets with some minor derivation required to achieve a consistent format across all local authority areas. This derivation is required due to reporting constraints with some local authority billing systems.

The exception is lines P3.4-P3.5 and P3.7-P3.10 which have a confidence grade of B3. This is because an additional degree of derivation is required for these lines to split between the various combinations of CTR and WCRS.

3.2.2 Data Improvement Programs

There have been no Data improvement programs in the last year.

3.2.3 Assumptions used for forecasted data

In previous years, the forecast growth for Unmeasured Households has been based on the assumptions within the SR21 Final Determination. Given that we are now halfway through the regulatory period, AR25 forecast growth has been based on the assumptions in the 2025/26 budget which provide a more current view of the likely forward trend. Growth has been assumed to be 0.9% on the current year, the same increase as assumed in the SR21 Final Determination. This gives an increase of 23,472 unmeasured household billed properties for water for 2025/26, in line with the forecast used in line A1.6.

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3.3 Commentary

P3.1 – P3.18 Tariff multipliers: Number of dwellings with an unmetered Water connection This table is a detailed breakdown by Council Tax Band, by discount and by property type of the total reported in A1.6 Unmeasured household connected properties - Water.

P3.19 – P3.20 Tariff multipliers: Band D equivalent multipliers
This table shows the Band D coefficients and equivalent multiplies for each band. These are fixed values and remain the same each year.

P3.21 – P3.36 Tariff multipliers: Number of Band D equivalent dwellings - before the application of discounts, exemptions and WCRS - with an unmetered water connection
This is a calculated table, applying the Band D equivalent multipliers to the equivalent entry in lines P3.1 – P3.16 to give the Band D equivalent dwellings. This is not reported on the A tables.

P3.37 – P3.51 Tariff multipliers: Inputs for discounts and Council Tax Reduction / Water Charges Reduction Scheme
These lines are the current year's discounts and Council Tax Reduction applying to Line P3.1 – P3.18. The calculated columns then derive the Water Charges Reduction scheme discount that will be applied to each line.

P3.52 – P3.67 Tariff multipliers: Number of Band D equivalent dwellings (net of discounts, exemptions and WCRS) with an unmetered water connection
This is a calculated table, applying the discounts to the Band D equivalents in lines P3.21 – P3.36.

P3.68 Tariffs
These are the current year's Water charges by Council Tax band.

P3.69 – P3.85 Annualised revenue from dwellings (at 30 September in the report year) with an unmetered water connection
This is a calculated table, applying the Band D charge to the Band D equivalents (net of discounts etc.) from lines P3.52 – P3.65.

The table calculates the total revenue from properties with Unmeasured Water as £541,711,471 for AR25.

4 Table P4 - Water retail charges from measured households

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Data sources and confidence grades

Measured Household numbers have been sourced from Scottish Water's billing system as at 30 September 2024. The confidence grade is B2 for AR24.

4.1.2 Data Improvement Programs

There have been no Data improvement programs in the last year.

4.1.3 Assumptions used for forecasted data

The Measured Households forecast is based on average movement over the last two years. This is consistent with previous years and as reported in table A1.

4.2 Commentary

P4.1 – P4.5 Tariff multipliers: household properties - billed on measured basis: tariff meters These lines give the number of measured properties connected by meter size. The total (P4.5) is reported in A1.2 Measured Household billed properties. It has decreased from 334 in AR24 to 326 in AR25.

This change is due to 16 customers moving to unmeasured Council Tax-based charges, offset by 6 new measured customers and 2 customers moving from non-household to domestic measured.

P4.6 – P4.9 Tariff multipliers: volumes - measured household properties

These lines show the volumes at measured households, split to show the first 25m^3 per annum (P4.6) and volumes over 25m^3 per annum (P4.7). All measured households have 20mm meters. In line with property numbers reported in Lines P4.1, the first 25m^3 per annum has decreased from 7,396m^3 in AR24 to 7,184m^3 in AR25. The volume over 25m^3 per annum has decreased from 86,478m^3 in AR24 to 82,863m^3 in AR25.

The difference between P4.9 and A2.8 (Measured household volume of water delivered (including losses)) is the inclusion of volume for Underground Supply Pipe Losses (UGSPL) in the A2.8 volumes.

To clarify, the table below shows a reconciliation of P4.9 to A2.8 values.

Line Ref	Description	Units	2024-25
P4.9	Total - Tariff multipliers: volumes - measured household properties	m3	88,877
P4.9	Divide by 365 days and 1,000m3/Ml	Ml/day	0.243
	Add in Meter Error (4.1% of P4.9 vol)	Ml/day	0.010
	Total incl meter error	Ml/day	0.253
A2.8	Measured household volume of water delivered (including losses)	Ml/day	0.253

P4.10 – P4.13 Tariffs: fixed charge measured household properties

These lines contain the fixed charges by meter size applied during the year as per the 2024-25 Charges Scheme.

P4.14 – P4.16 Tariffs: volumetric charge measured household properties

These lines contain the volumetric unit rate applied during the year as per the 2024-25 Charges Scheme.

P4.17 – P4.21 Revenue - measured household properties

These are calculated lines giving the revenue for the year, based on the September 2024 data. The total charges have increased from £164,438 in AR24 to £172,854 in AR25, a change of +5.12%. This is the combined result of the decrease in property numbers and volumes as described above and the increase in the tariffs of 8.80%.

5 Table P5 - Wastewater retail charges from unmeasured households

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Data sources and confidence grades

As for Water, Unmeasured household property numbers are taken from the 30 September 2024 WIC4 Returns submitted to Scottish Water by local authorities.

The confidence grade for Household Properties is B2 for AR24, consistent with household property counts reported in the A Tables. The unmeasured household data is sourced from local authority corporate systems in multiple formats and once received by Scottish Water it is held on spreadsheets with some minor derivation required to achieve a consistent format across all local authority areas. This derivation is required due to reporting constraints with some local authority billing systems.

The exception is lines P5.4-P5.5 and P5.7-P5.10 which have a confidence grade of B3. This is because an additional degree of derivation is required for these lines to split between the various combinations of CTR and WCRS.

5.1.2 Data Improvement Programs

There have been no Data improvement programs in the last year.

5.1.3 Assumptions used for forecasted data

In previous years, the forecast growth for Unmeasured Households has been based on the assumptions within the SR21 Final Determination. Given that we are now halfway through the regulatory period, AR25 forecast growth has been based on the assumptions in the 2025/26 budget which provide a more current view of the likely forward trend. Growth has been assumed to be 0.9% on the current year, the same increase as assumed in the SR21 Final Determination. This gives an increase of 23,028 unmeasured household billed properties for water for 2025/26, in line with the forecast used in line A1.16.

5.2 Commentary

P5.1 – P5.18 Tariff multipliers: Number of dwellings with an unmetered Wastewater connection

This table is a detailed breakdown by Council Tax Band, by discount and by property type of the total reported in A1.16 Unmeasured household connected properties - Wastewater.

P5.19 – P5.20 Tariff multipliers: Band D equivalent multipliers

This table shows the Band D coefficients and equivalent multipliers for each band. These are fixed values and remain the same each year.

P5.21 – P5.36 Tariff multipliers: Number of Band D equivalent dwellings - before the application of discounts, exemptions and WCRS - with an unmetered wastewater connection

This is a calculated table, applying the Band D equivalent multipliers to the equivalent entry in lines P5.1 – P5.16 to give the Band D equivalent dwellings. This is not reported on the A tables.

P5.37 – P5.51 Tariff multipliers: Inputs for discounts and Council Tax Reduction / Water Charges Reduction Scheme

These lines are the current year's discounts and Council Tax Reduction given to Line P5.1 – P5.16. The calculated columns then derive the Water Charges Reduction scheme discount that will be applied to each line.

P5.52 – P5.67 Tariff multipliers: Number of Band D equivalent dwellings (net of discounts, exemptions and WCRS) with an unmetered wastewater connection

This is a calculated table, applying the discounts to the Band D equivalents in lines P5.21 – P5.36.

P5.68 Tariffs

These are the current year's Wastewater charges by Council Tax band.

P5.69 – P5.85 Annualised revenue from dwellings (at 30 September in the report year) with an unmetered wastewater connection

This is a calculated table, applying the Band D charge to the Band D equivalents (net of discounts etc.) from lines P5.52 – P5.65.

The table calculates the total revenue from properties with Unmeasured Wastewater as £595,082,486 for AR25.

6 Table P6 - Wastewater retail charges from measured households

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Data sources and confidence grades

Measured Household numbers have been sourced from Scottish Water's billing system as at 30 September 2024. The confidence grade is B2 for AR25.

6.1.2 Data Improvement Programs

There have been no Data improvement programs in the last year.

6.1.3 Assumptions used for forecasted data

The Measured Households forecast is based on average movement over the last two years. This is consistent with previous years and the assumptions made in AR25 Table A1.

6.2 Commentary

P6.1 – P6.5 Tariff multipliers: household properties - billed on measured basis: tariff meters These lines give the number of measured properties connected by meter size. The total (P6.5) is reported in A1.12 Measured Household billed properties. It has decreased from 67 in AR24 to 65 in AR25, returning to the decreasing trend seen previously.

This change was due to 4 properties shifting to council tax-based unmeasured charges, which was partially offset by 2 new measured customers with foul sewerage connections.

P6.6 – P6.9 Tariff multipliers: volumes - measured household properties

These lines show the waste volumes at measured households, split between the first 23.75m^3 per annum (P6.6) and volumes over 23.75m^3 per annum (P6.7). All measured households have 20mm meters. In line with property numbers reported in Line P6.1, the first 23.75m^3 per annum has decreased from 1,425m^3 in AR24 to 1,310m^3 in AR25. The volume over 23.75m^3 per annum has also decreased from 10,972m^3 in AR24 to 7,643m^3 in AR25.

There is a small difference between lines P6.9 and A3.5. The wastewater volumes reported in line A3.5 are for households which can be associated with a Drainage Operational Area (DOA). There are eight household properties that have been excluded as they are not linked to a DOA, as shown in the reconciliation below.

Line Ref	Description	Units	2024-25
P6.9	Total - Tariff multipliers: volumes - measured household properties	m3	7,842
P6.9	Divide by 365 days and 1,000m3/Ml	Ml/day	0.021
	Excluded volume for property not in DOA	Ml/day	- 0.009
	Total incl meter error	Ml/day	0.013
A3.5	Measured household volume of water delivered (including losses)	Ml/day	0.013

P6.10 – P6.13 Tariffs: fixed charge measured household properties

These are the fixed charges applied during the year as per the 2024-25 Charges Scheme.

P6.14 – P6.16 Tariffs: volumetric charge measured household properties

These are the volumetric charges applied during the year as per the 2024-25 Charges Scheme.

P6.17 – P6.21 Revenue - measured household properties

These are calculated lines giving the revenue for the year, based on the September 2024 data. The total charges have decreased from £35,445 in AR24 to £31,662 in AR25, a change of 10.67%%. This is the combined result of the decrease in property numbers and volumes as described above and the increase in the tariffs (+8.80%).

P6.22 – P6.32 Tariff multipliers: property drainage for household properties billed measured

These are the number of measured households billed for property drainage by council tax band. The total (P6.31) is the same as A1.29 Measured Household connected properties – surface drainage. This increased by 133 from 439 in AR24 to 572 in AR25. This change is largely due to the addition of 84 properties for Raigmore Hospital and 45 properties for Strathallan School.

This value is then converted to provide the total number of properties in each band weighted by the ratio of the charge for the band relative to Band D and the applicable discounts (P6.32).

P6.33 Tariffs: property drainage for household properties billed measured

This is the Band D charge applied during the year.

P6.34 Revenue: property drainage for household properties billed measured

This is a calculated field, which multiplies the number of Band D equivalent properties (P6.32) by the Band D charge to calculate revenue for the year, based on the September 2024 data. The total charges have increased from £44,483 in AR24 to £62,331 in AR25. This is the combined effect of additional properties and the increase in tariffs (+8.8%).

P6.35 – P6.45 Tariff multipliers: roads drainage for household properties billed measured

The 2021-22 Charges Scheme saw the creation of a single drainage charge, still called the Property Drainage Charge, which replaced the separate roads and property drainage charges that had previously applied. Therefore, there are no longer any households charged for Roads Drainage and this line is not used from 2021-22 onwards.

P6.46 Tariffs: roads drainage for household properties billed measured

Following the introduction of a single combined drainage charge in April 2021, there is no separate Roads drainage tariff.

P6.47 Revenue: roads drainage for household properties billed measured

Following the introduction of a single combined drainage charge in April 2021, this line is no longer used.