

Background – TNUoS demand zones

- There are 14 TNUoS demand zones, aligned with the 14 DNO zones (GSP groups)
- Demand users pay zonal tariffs, depending on the zones they are in
 - For a distribution-connected demand user, its demand zone is the relevant DNO zone
 - For a directly-connected demand user, its demand zone is the geographic DNO zone
- The geographic boundaries are downloadable from ESO's data portal <https://data.nationalgrideso.com/system/gis-boundaries-for-gb-dno-license-areas>

GB DNO License Areas

a.k.a GSP Group Regions
i.k.a Public Electricity Suppliers (PES) Areas



Sites with Multiple DNOs

- However, if a transmission-connected user connects at a transmission substation which also feeds multiple DNOs via its local GSP (Grid Supply Point) it is essentially located at a 'boundary point' and therefore spans multiple DNO zones.
- Although the current wording of the CUSC allows for some level of flexibility in terms of how demand zones can be used for tariff purposes it is not explicit within the charging methodologies which demand zone such a user should be allocated to.

Proposed Changes

- It is proposed that where a transmission site has a local GSP which connects to and feeds multiple DNO networks, the DNO with the highest local net demand MW value at that site (using ‘Week 24’* data) will be classed as the “predominant DNO”.
- If a transmission-connected demand user is then connected to this transmission site it will be assigned the “predominant DNO” demand zone for tariff purposes.
- **CMP379** seeks to update Section 14 of the CUSC to provide clarity on how TNUoS demand zones/TNUoS demand tariffs should be determined for transmission-connected demand users who connect to the system located at a boundary point between multiple DNO areas.

* For sites where multiple DNOs connect, the DNOs provide a ‘Week 24’ demand forecast – the combined value being the total GSP demand at site