

Public

Half-Hourly Demand tariffs for users connected at GSP's with multiple DNO's

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Disclaimer

In the event of any inconsistencies between this guidance note and the CUSC, then the latest CUSC will take precedence.

The latest CUSC can be downloaded from the NESO website ([CUSC Code Documents | National Energy System Operator](#)).

Introduction

The purpose of this guidance note is to provide clarity on our minded-to treatment of TNUoS (Transmission Network Use of System) demand tariffs for certain demand users since the approval of CMP379.

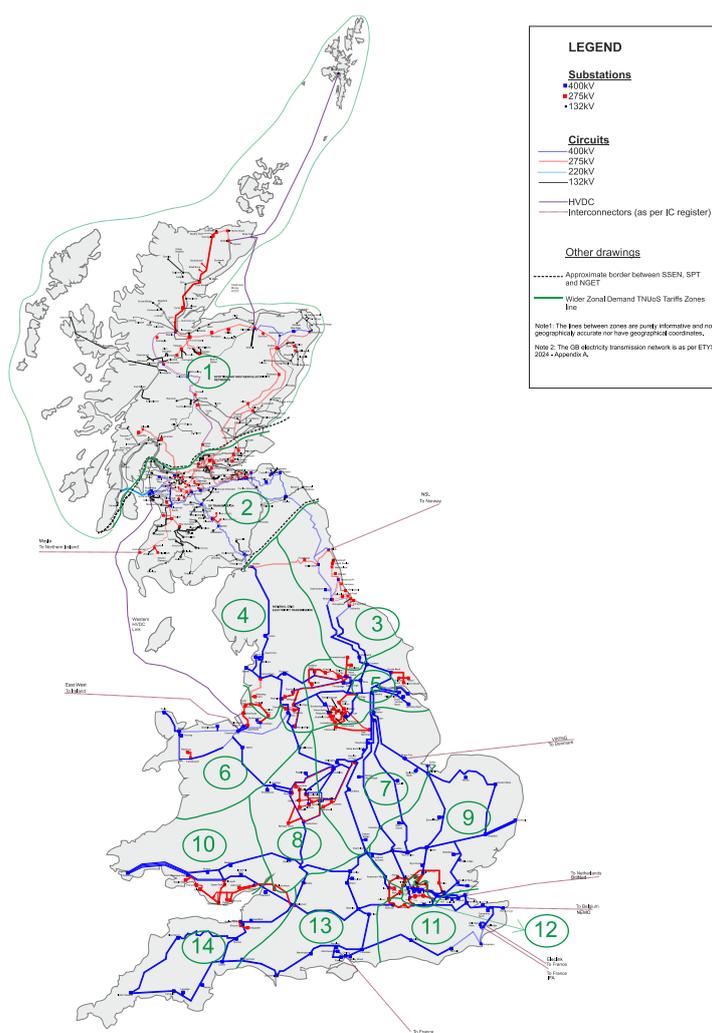
Implementation of this proposal means that a transmission site connecting at a GSP that feeds more than one GSP Group, demand tariffs will be derived from the average zonal tariffs from the relevant zones.

TNUoS demand tariffs and demand zones

All licenced suppliers are liable for TNUoS charges, for their demand that are either half-hour (HH) metered, or non-half-hour metered (NHH). The TNUoS demand tariffs, in £/kW (for HH users) or p/kWh (for NHH users), vary with the locations of the demand sites, and all demand users within the same demand zone have the same demand tariffs.

There are 14 TNUoS demand zones, which are aligned with the 14 DNO zones. A map of the 14 demand zones is shown in Figure 1. Please note that the boundaries on the map are indicative only and may evolve when DNOs connect / disconnect at various transmission sites.

Figure 1 TNUoS demand zones



A demand user connecting at the distribution network will be allocated a TNUoS demand zone, which corresponds to its DNO zone, and its TNUoS demand tariff is dependent on the DNO zone it connects to.

A transmission-connected demand user and its TNUoS demand zone

A transmission-connected demand user has a BCA (Bilateral Connection Agreement) with the National Electricity System Operator (NESO), and therefore is directly connected to a transmission site (a transmission site is owned and maintained by the relevant Transmission Owner).

If the transmission site falls within a DNO geographic area, the demand user that is transmission-connected at the site, will be assigned to the demand zone corresponding to the DNO zone (see Figure 2).



Figure 2 : Assigning demand zone for a transmission-connected user

CMP379

In September 2021, NESO raised a CUSC modification proposal CMP379 (Determining TNUoS demand zones for transmission - connected demand at sites with multiple Distribution Network Operators (DNOs)). In this proposal, a defect regarding clarity within the CUSC was noted. This defect relates to how demand zones are determined for transmission-connected demand users at the "boundaries" of multiple DNOs' areas. An illustrative example is given in Figure 3.

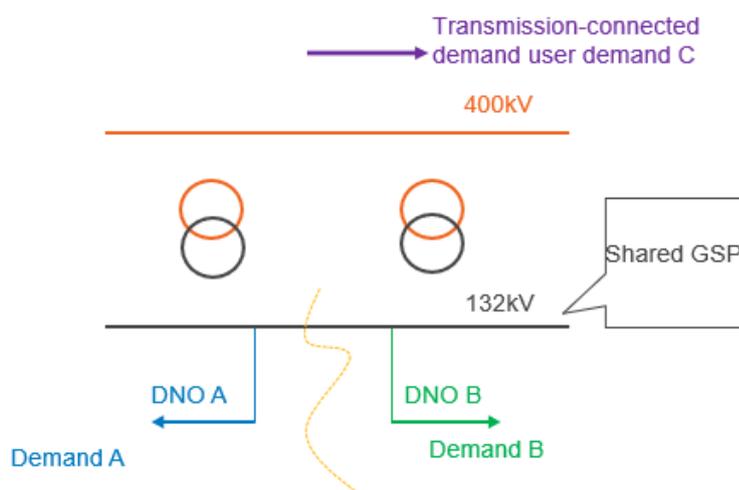


Figure 3 : An illustrative example of "boundary" sites with multiple DNOs

There are currently a small number of transmission-connected users (primarily energy storage systems) connecting to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) sites, which are located at boundary points between multiple DNO areas. The CUSC charging methodologies have been updated to reflect how TNUoS demand zone tariffs for these users will be determined since the approval of CMP379.

TNUoS treatment for year 2024/25

Where a transmission site has a local Grid Supply Point (GSP) which connects to and feeds multiple DNO networks (see Figure 3), Implementation of CMP379 means that a transmission site connecting at a GSP that feeds more than one GSP Group, demand tariffs will be derived from the average zonal tariffs from the relevant zones.

A worked example

In Figure 3, both DNO A and DNO B have submitted their demand forecast for charging year 2024/25, under the annual “week 24” process, as detailed in the Grid Code.

DNO A forecasts its demand at the site (net off contribution from embedded small and medium generators within the same GSP) will be 10MW for year 2024/25, and DNO B forecasts its demand (also net demand) at the site will be 8MW for year 2024/25.

During 2024/25, a new demand user is connected at the transmission site C with 10MW and holds a BCA with NESO. The new demand user will be assigned to TNUoS demand zone A and B and the demand will be apportioned 50/50.

Calculating the Demand and Embedded Export Tariff

Demand tariffs are calculated for transmission sites with multiple DNO’s in the DC load flow investment cost-related pricing (DCLF ICRP) transport model. The demand tariffs will be shown in the “Multi DNO GSP demand tariffs” tab. This worksheet has the recently connected and due to be connected transmission sites that have multiple DNOs at a local GSP. The demand tariff for each site is calculated by taking the average Peak Security and Year Round tariff of each separate DNO for a particular site.

The Embedded Export Tariff (EET) is calculated in the same way but with the addition of the **Avoided GSP (Grid Supply Point) Infrastructure Credit (AGIC)** tariff component to the Average Tariff. This tariff will only apply to directly connected Independent DNOs (IDNOs) with embedded generation.

We publish the DC load flow investment cost-related pricing (DCLF ICRP) transport model, which allows users to undertake their own sensitivity analysis of generation and demand tariffs under different scenarios.

If you'd like a copy of the DCLF ICRP transport model, please [contact us](#).

For more detailed information on the DCLF ICRP, please see chapter 2 of the statement of the use of system charging methodology in section 14 of the [CUSC](#).

GSP Locations with multiple DNO's

The table below shows the GSP's which are in more than one DNO region.

Site Code	Site Name	DNO 1	DNO 2
		Demand Zone	Demand Zone
AMEM	Amersham	9	13
AXMI	Axminster	13	14
BARK	Barking	9	12
BEDD	Beddington	11	12
BRIM	Brimmsdown	9	12
CARR	Carrington	4	6
CELL	Cellarhead	6	8
ECLA	East Claydon	7	13
GREN	Grendon	9	7
IROA	Iron Acton	8	10
KIBY	Kirkby	6	4
LALE	Laleham	11	13
LEMAR	Lea Marston (was Hams Hall)	7	8
LITT	Littlebrook	11	12
MELK	Melksham	13	14
WALP	Walpole	7	9
WISD	Willesden	13	12

Contact us

For more information, please contact the TNUoS team at TNUoS.Queries@neso.energy