Le réseau de transport d'électricité

Network tariff setting: Understanding the tariff

JULY 2025 – CONSUMERS / GENERATORS

Summary

Le réseau de transport d'électricité

1.

Pauline Le Bertre
RTE Customer & Services Director

Entry into force of TURPE 7 HV-B: RTE provides you with support and information

A stable and sustainable business model

Since the introduction of European sectorial legislation in the late nineteen nineties, power transmission has become a regulated activity.
The transposition of those texts into French law (specifically in the French Energy Code) sets out the conditions in which RTE is expected to carry out its missions. In particular, the law clearly highlights our administrative independence with regard to our shareholder, as well as our neutrality towards all power system stakeholders.

How are RTE tariffs set?

RTE's revenue is not generated from a market price but rather from a set tariff**, the Public Transmission System Access Tariff** (TURPE HVB). Pursuant to the French Energy Code, this tariff is set by the French Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE). It is set **in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner** to:

- cover all RTE costs, insofar as they reflect the costs of an efficient system operator,
- ensure a fair return on capital employed through investment programmes.

The TURPE makes up almost 80% of RTE's revenue and covers our investments and all of the operation and maintenance activities of the public electricity transmission system.

TURPE 7 HV-B

TURPE 7, the tariff applied as of **1 August 2025**, runs for approximately four years. It must meet the challenges of the tariff period (2025-2028), while preparing the electricity transmission system for the medium- and long-term challenges of the power system.
This period is expected to be especially marked by increased consumption of industrial sites connected to the transmission system, as well as by increased generation of electricity from renewable energies, along with an increased effort to maintain and renew the network to meet the concerns of an ageing French electricity transmission system and the need to improve the resilience of the grid in the face of climate change.

The tariff change for TURPE 7 (+ 9.6%) was made on 1 February 2025 under TURPE 6. Based on the currently known assumptions, the upcoming changes of 1 August 2026, 2027 and 2028 will be inflation (excluding CPRC clearance).

By our customers' side

This brochure provides you with information on how the tariff is set, and also sets out the new features of TURPE 7 and its invoicing procedures.

To assist you in this transition, we are expanding our offer with new digital services available on the RTE Service Portal and the Customer & Services Division teams are on hand to advise you.

Le réseau de transport d'électricité

The main principles 1.

The public transmission system access tariff is designed to invoice you according to the costs incurred by your use of the network.

The tariff is based on four main principles

1. Postage stamp principle:
Pricing is independent of the distance travelled by the power between the site where it was generated and the site where it was consumed.

2. Tariff equalisation principle:
The same system access tariffs apply to each category of users in the national territory.

3. Principle of non-discrimination:
The tariff system reflects the costs incurred by each category of users regardless of their end use of electricity.

4. Principle of hourly/seasonal adjustments:
The cost of the energy part varies according to the seasons, days and hours of use of the Public Transmission System.

Indexing of the tariff schedule

The TURPE 7 HTB tariff grid level will evolve annually on 1 August of each year N, from 2026, in accordance with the following parameters:

- The non-tobacco consumer price index
- The retrospective correction of the differences in revenue and expenditure with respect to authorised income, with an effect on the evolution of the tariff of between -3% and +3%.
- The annual rate of change (X) on the tariff structure set by the CRE, is -0.05 %.

Incentive regulation encourages us to continually improve our performance

In addition to the tariff, the CRE also sets out a regulatory framework to encourage RTE to improve its performance by setting up incentive mechanisms. These financial mechanisms result in bonuses or penalties, depending on whether the objectives are met.

Authorised income:

As for its use of the Public Transmission System for Electricity, RTE is in a regulated monopoly situation. Thus, your bills are not based on a market price but of a tariff set by the regulator: the French Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE).

This tariff covers RTE's costs, which represents the "authorised income" reference level defined by the CRE. In order to guarantee this coverage, the tariff is increased the following year if this income was not met. It is otherwise revised downwards in order to refund overpayments to all RTE customers. To limit fluctuations during the tariff period, the imbalances between forecast and actual is corrected annually within a range of – 3.05 % + IPC to + 2.95 % + IPC.

CPI: Non-tobacco consumer price index

Principal changes 1.

Renewal of the TURPE 6 tariff structure

The CRE has renewed the method applied for the TURPE 6 tariff, adding improvements to the consideration of injection points, in order to increase robustness to changes in the system.

The tariff grids have changed very little in structure between TURPE 6 and TURPE 7.

Introduction of a transitional optional tariff component for generation-consumption sites.

As part of the implementation of TURPE 7, the CRE has introduced an optional zonal tariff for storage operators.

The aim of this injection-withdrawal tariff is firstly to enable the dispatch of flexibilities offered by users that withdraw and inject their energy from and to the grid symmetrically and secondly to better reflect the costs generated by these users.

This new tariff distinguishes between two types of grid zones based on network sizing:

- In withdrawal pockets, the tariff signal would incentivise reducing peak consumption, i.e. generate during consumption dimensioning peaks;
- In injection pockets, the tariff signal would encourage storage assets to withdraw during injection peaks.

The CRE will establish the list of zones in which users will be eligible for this component by 1 October 2025. Once set, this list will not change for the duration of the TURPE 7 period.

There is a 12-month minimum commitment period for any user choosing to subscribe to this component.

In view of the existence of a negative tariff coefficient, the CRE specifies that the TURPE invoice of a user cannot under any circumstances be negative on a calendar year.

With the exception of the withdrawal component, the other components are not affected by the subscription of this annual injection-withdrawal component. In particular, the annual injection component is added to the annual injection-withdrawal component.

This component will be applicable from **1 August 2026**, in order to enable RTE to carry out the contractual and technical changes necessary for this development.

Changes to the assignment of peak and off-peak hours

The abundance of photovoltaic generation in the summer season (April to October included) in the afternoon results in lower grid voltage in the consumption zones over the same hours. In order to take into account the evolving electricity generation mix, the CRE has implemented changes to the assignment of peak and off-peak hours.

The off-peak hours of all customers connected to the electricity transmission system will thus be seasonally adjusted, with a generalised reallocation of off-peak hours on summer afternoons from **1 January 2027.**
The off-peak hour periods of the majority of the national territory (outside the Nouvelle-Aquitaine and Occitanie regions) will thus be allocated:
• from 10pm to 6am in high season (November to March);
• from 2am to 6am then 12pm to 4pm in low season (April to October).

With regard to the Nouvelle-Aquitaine and Occitanie regions, the CRE deems it relevant to assign peak and off-peak hours in a different manner to the rest of the territory, due to the considerable development of photovoltaic generation in these two regions.
Therefore, the off-peak hour time ranges for these two regions will be set, starting **1 January 2027** :

• from 2am to 4am and 10am to 4pm in high season (November to March);
• from 10am to 6pm in low season (April to October).

The current allocation of off-peak hours (between 11pm and 7am year-round for all users) will be maintained until 31 December 2026, to allow sufficient time for the customers concerned to adapt to future allocation rules

2. Presentation of the tariff

At each connection point or grouping point, the annual price for accessing the Public Electricity Transmission System is the sum of:

For all customers

+ **CG** – Annual Management Component
+ **CC** – Annual Metering Component
+ **CACS** – Annual Additional and Backup Power Component
+ **CR –** Tariff grouping component for connection points
+ **CS** – Annual component for Extraction
  - **CMDPS –** Monthly components for subscribed capacity overruns
  - **CDPP –** Monthly component for one-off, scheduled overruns
+ **CER –** Annual component of Reactive Energy
+ **CI** – Annual Injection Component

Or

For some Generators* From 1st August 2026

CIS – Annual Injection/Withdrawal component
- **CMDPS –** Monthly component for Contract power overruns
- **CDPP –** Monthly component for Scheduled one-time overruns

= **Amount of the annual bill for use of the Public Electricity Transmission System****

* Generators whose installation meets the following definition: any set of electricity storage equipment that stores electrical energy by withdrawing it entirely from public electricity grids, and then returning it exclusively and in full (excluding technical losses) in electrical energy to public electricity grids (and vice versa) located in areas defined by the CRE

** Excluding taxes and contributions

The energy used to calculate the different components (excluding CG, CC, and fixed CACS costs) corresponds to the physical flow measured at the connection point concerned.

2. Description of the components of the tariff

The tariff's annual components for accessing the Public Electricity Transmission System by connection point or by grouping point are described below.

The formulas and coefficients presented below are derived from:

- The 13 March 2025 French Energy Regulatory Commission's decision on charges for the use of public transmission networks from 1 August 2025 for HV-B voltage, published in the Official Bulletin of 15 May 2025.
- The 13 March 2025 French Energy Regulatory Commission's decision on charges for the use of public transmission system networks from 1 August 2025 for HV-A and LV voltage ranges, published in the Official Bulletin of 15 May 2025.

The deliberations of the French Energy Regulatory Commission of 13 March 2025 set the annual evolution of tariffs for the use of power networks.

The exceptional TURPE 6 HTB increase of 9.61% on 1 February 2025 does not allow a change in the TURPE 7 HV-B level on 1 August 2025.

The tariff schedule for the use of public electricity networks in the HV-A and LV voltage ranges is that applied to users of the electricity distribution system. The TURPE level increased by -1.92% on 1 August 2025 and subsequent annual developments in 2026, 2027 and 2028 will be close to inflation (excluding the CPRC clearance).

Annual management component (CG)

The annual component for management covers the costs of managing customer records, such as receiving, contracting, invoicing and collection. This component is established for each main power connection point. Its amount depends on the voltage range (HV-B or HV-A).

Voltage range	a_1 €/year
HV-B	11545.32
HV-A	499.80

Annual injection component (CI)

The injection component covers the costs of compensating for losses incurred on the French transmission system with exported electricity as well as the cost of compensating for losses invoiced to RTE under the Inter TSO Compensation (ITC) cross-border mechanism.

It is calculated on the basis of the active energy injected into the grid.

Voltage range	c€/MWh
HV-B 3	37
HV-B 2	37
HV-B 1	0
HV-A	0

Annual metering component (CC)

The annual component for metering covers the costs of metering, control, reading and transmission of customer metering data, as well as leasing and maintenance costs, if applicable. It is based on the metering device's ownership status.

HV-B metering device owned by RTE

Voltage range	Annual component (€ / year / device)
HV-B	3800.04

HV-B metering device owned by the customer

Voltage range	Annual component (€ / year / device)
HV-B	682.20

HV-A metering device

Voltage range	Annual component (€ / year / device)
HV-A	376.39

The annual component for extractions (CS), the annual injection-withdrawal component (CIS) and the monthly components for subscribed capacity overruns (CMDPS)

The tariff for HV-B 3 extraction not adjusted for time/season

For the HV-B 3 voltage range, the extraction component is calculated as a function of the energy withdrawn at a flat price and for each connection point. The notion of subscribed power overruns is no longer applicable for this voltage range.

At each of these connection points, the annual extraction component is established according to the following formula:

$$CS = c \times E$$

The applicable c factor is:

Voltage range	c c€/kWh
HV-B 3	0.41

HV-B 2, HV-B 1 and HV-A tariffs adjusted for time/season

The subdivision of subscribed capacities

For each one of your connection points, you choose a subscribed capacity for each time range and a pricing version. These subscriptions are set for 12 months. The five subscribed powers must be subdivided in the following order:

Tariff versions

For the HV-B 1 and HV-B 2 ranges, three tariff versions are available depending on your network usage profile: short-term use, medium-term use or long-term use.

For the HV-A 1 range, you have two options (fixed or mobile). For each option, two tariff versions are available depending on your network usage profile: short-term use or long-term use.

The connection points connected to the HV-A 2 voltage range are priced as those on HV-B 1 voltage range are.

See the Time range schedule

withdrawal zone

Time range 1	Time range 2	Time range 3	Time range 4	Time range 5
Peak Consumption Hours	High Season Peak Hours	High Season Off-Peak Hours	Low Season Peak Hours	Low Season Off-Peak Hours

$PS_1 \leq PS_2 \leq PS_3 \leq PS_4 \leq PS_5$

Injection zone

Time range 1	Time range 2	Time range 3	Time range 4	Time range 5
High Season Peak Hours	High Season Off-Peak Hours	Low Season Peak Hours	Low Season Off-Peak Hours	Peak Injection Hours

$PS_1 \leq PS_2 \leq PS_3 \leq PS_4 \leq PS_5$

Calculation formula

At each of these connection points, the annual extraction component (CS) is established as follows:

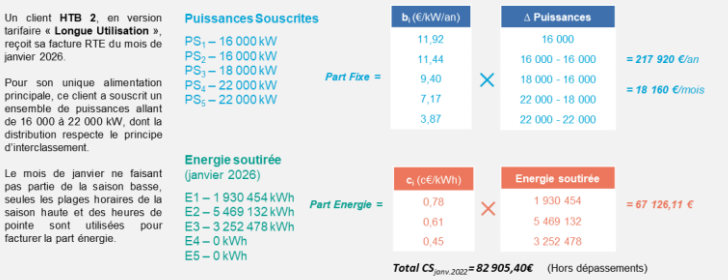
$$CS = \underbrace{b_1 \times PS_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{5} b_i \times (PS_i - PS_{i-1})}_{\text{Fixed part = Power part}} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{5} c_i \times E_i}_{\text{Energy part}} + \underbrace{\sum_{12\ mois} \sum_{i=1}^{5} 0{,}04 \times b_i \times \sqrt{\sum_{j} \left(P_j - PS_i\right)^2}}_{\text{Overruns}}$$

Where:

- i denotes the time range;
- b_i is the weighting factor of the power defined by time range i according to the voltage range and the tariff version concerned;
- PS_i is the subscribed power of time range i;
- c_i is the weighting factor of the energy for time range i according to the voltage range and the tariff version considered;
- E_i is the active energy extracted over the year during time range i, expressed in kWh;
- P_j is the power overrun averaged over ten minutes in kW;
- j is the set of 10-minute overrun points for time range i;
- 0.04 is the weighting factor of the CMDPS (in HV-B and HV-A)

The fixed part represents the cost to the network of making the subscribed power available to the main power supply.
The variable part corresponds to the sum of the energy part (the energy extracted over the year) and the subscribed power overruns for the 12 months of the year (the 12 CMDPS for the year).

Example of calculation for the CS without overruns:



Annual injection-withdrawal component (CIS)

The calculation formula is identical to that of the annual component for extraction (CS) except for the Energy Share whose calculation formula becomes:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{5} c_i \times ES_i \quad + \sum_{i=1}^{5} d_i \times EI_i$$

Energy part

where:

- c_i is the weighting factor of the energy for time range i according to the voltage range and the tariff version concerned;
- ES is the active energy extracted over the year during time range i, expressed in kWh;

- d_i is the weighting factor of the energy injected for time range i according to the voltage range and the tariff version concerned;
- EI_i is the active energy injected over the year during time range i, expressed in kWh.

Focus on the monthly component for subscribed power overruns (CMDPS)

The monthly components for subscribed capacity overruns (CMDPS) represents the cost that you will have to pay if you are soliciting the network beyond your subscribed power.
These overruns are added up monthly and for each time range.
For each time range, the subscribed power invoice is calculated at 10-minute intervals.
In the case of load transfers requested by RTE for works between two main or complementary power supplies of the same consumption site, overruns incurred by customers are capped during the load transfer period.
This system does not apply to HV-A connection points.

Over the same month, the bi coefficients may vary due to a change in the tariff version.
The formula then becomes:

$$CMDPS = \sum_{i=1}^{5} 0{,}04 \times \sqrt{b_i^2 \times \sum_{j} \left(P_j - PS_i\right)^2 + b'^2_i \times \sum_{j} \left(P_{j'} - PS_i\right)^2}$$

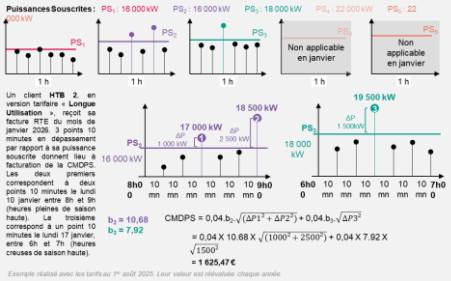
Where:

- i denotes the time range;
- b_i is the weighting factor of the capacity defined by time range i according to the voltage range and the tariff version concerned, for the tariff version before the change;

- b'_i is the weighting factor of the capacity defined by time range i according to the voltage range and the tariff version concerned;
- PS_i is the subscribed power of time range i;
- P_j is the power overrun greater than the subscribed power averaged over ten minutes in kW before the tariff version change;
- j is the set of 10-minute overrun points for time range i before the tariff version change;

- $P_{j'}$ is the power overrun greater than the subscribed power averaged over ten minutes in kW after the tariff version change;
- j' is the set of 10-minute overrun points for time range i after the tariff version change;

Example of calculation of the CMDPS:



See the Time range schedule

HV-B 2

The b_i and c_i coefficients used that are applicable for the CS to the HV-B 2 voltage range are:

For the short-term use tariff version (STU)

	Peak hours (i=1)	High Season Peak Hours (i=2)	High Season Off-Peak Hours (i=3)	Low Season Peak Hours (i=4)	Low Season Off-Peak Hours (i=5)
Weighting coefficient for power b_i (€/kW/year)	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48
Weighting coefficient of power c_i (c€/kWh)	1.19	1.07	0.87	0.65	0.52

For the medium-term use tariff version (MTU)

	Peak hours (i=1)	High Season Peak Hours (i=2)	High Season Off-Peak Hours (i=3)	Low Season Peak Hours (i=4)	Low Season Off-Peak Hours (i=5)
Weighting coefficient for power b_i (€/kW/year)	4.32	4.20	3.84	3.60	3.48
Weighting coefficient for power c_i (c€/kWh)	0.98	0.92	0.79	0.61	0.51

For the long-term use tariff version (LTU)

	Peak hours (i=1)	High Season Peak Hours (i=2)	High Season Off-Peak Hours (i=3)	Low Season Peak Hours (i=4)	Low Season Off-Peak Hours (i=5)
Weighting coefficient for power b_i (€/kW/year)	11.28	10.68	7.92	5.40	4.08
Weighting coefficient for power c_i (c€/kWh)	0.67	0.64	0.59	0.52	0.48

The b_i, c_i and d_i coefficients used that are applicable to the CIS at HV-B 2 voltage range are:

In withdrawal zone

	Peak Consumption Hours (i=1)	High Season Peak Hours (i=2)	High Season Off-Peak Hours (i=3)	Low Season Peak Hours (i=4)	Low Season Off-Peak Hours (i=5)
Weighting coefficient for power b_i (€/kW/year)	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48
Weighting coefficient for power extracted c_i (c€/kWh)	1.19	1.07	0.87	0.65	0.52
Weighting coefficient for power injected d_i (c€/kWh)	**-0.57**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Injection zone

	High Season Peak Hours (i=1)	High Season Off-Peak Hours (i=2)	Low Season Peak Hours (i=3)	Low Season Off-Peak Hours (i=4)	Peak Injection Hours (i=5)
Weighting coefficient for power b_i (€/kW/year)	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48
Weighting coefficient for power extracted c_i (c€/kWh)	0.59	0.56	0.50	0.47	**-3.26**
Weighting coefficient for power injected d_i (c€/kWh)	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	3.87

See the Time range schedule

HV-B 1

The b_i and c_i coefficients used that are applicable for the CS to the HV-B 1 voltage range are:

For the short-term use tariff version (STU)

	Peak hours (i=1)	High Season Peak Hours (i=2)	High Season Off-Peak Hours (i=3)	Low Season Peak Hours (i=4)	Low Season Off-Peak Hours (i=5)
Weighting coefficient for power b_i (€/kW/year)	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76
Weighting coefficient for power c_i (c€/kWh)	2.55	2.19	1.66	1.02	0.67

For the medium-term use tariff version (MTU)

	Peak hours (i=1)	High Season Peak Hours (i=2)	High Season Off-Peak Hours (i=3)	Low Season Peak Hours (i=4)	Low Season Off-Peak Hours (i=5)
Weighting coefficient for power b_i (€/kW/year)	13.44	13.2	12.48	12.12	11.88
Weighting coefficient for power c_i (c€/kWh)	2.02	1.79	1.45	0.93	0.65

For the long-term use tariff version (LTU)

	Peak hours (i=1)	High Season Peak Hours (i=2)	High Season Off-Peak Hours (i=3)	Low Season Peak Hours (i=4)	Low Season Off-Peak Hours (i=5)
Weighting coefficient for power b_i (€/kW/year)	41.64	39.36	28.92	19.08	13.92
Weighting coefficient for power c_i (c€/kWh)	0.73	0.70	0.63	0.57	0.52

The b_i, c_i and d_i coefficients used that are applicable to the CIS at HV-B 1 voltage range are:

In withdrawal zone

	Peak Consumption Hours (i=1)	High Season Peak Hours (i=2)	High Season Off-Peak Hours (i=3)	Low Season Peak Hours (i=4)	Low Season Off-Peak Hours (i=5)
Weighting coefficient for power b_i (€/kW/year)	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76
Weighting coefficient for power extracted c_i (c€/kWh)	2.55	2.19	1.66	1.02	0.67
Weighting coefficient for power injected d_i (c€/kWh)	**-1.86**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Injection zone

	High Season Peak Hours (i=1)	High Season Off-Peak Hours (i=2)	Low Season Peak Hours (i=3)	Low Season Off-Peak Hours (i=4)	Peak Injection Hours (i=5)
Weighting coefficient for power b_i (€/kW/year)	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76
Weighting coefficient for power extracted c_i (c€/kWh)	1.21	0.97	0.73	0.57	**-3.90**
Weighting coefficient for power injected d_i (c€/kWh)	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	4.65

See the Time range schedule

The bi and ci coefficients used for the HV-A 1 voltage range are indicative only and depend on the TURPE 7 HVA-LV:

HV-A 1

For the Fixed Peak tariff and the Short-Term Use Tariff Version

	Fixed Peak Hours (i=1)	High Season Peak Hours (i=2)	High Season Off-Peak Hours (i=3)	Low Season Peak Hours (i=4)	Low Season Off-Peak Hours (i=5)
Weighting coefficient for power b_i (€/kW/year)	14.41	14.41	14.41	12.55	11.22
Weighting coefficient for power c_i (c€/kWh)	5.74	4.23	1.99	1.01	0.69

For Fixed Peak tariff and Long-Term Use Tariff Version (LTU)

	Fixed Peak Hours (i=1)	High Season Peak Hours (i=2)	High Season Off-Peak Hours (i=3)	Low Season Peak Hours (i=4)	Low Season Off-Peak Hours (i=5)
Weighting coefficient for power b_i (€/kW/year)	35.33	32.30	20.39	14.33	11.56
Weighting coefficient for power c_i (c€/kWh)	2.65	2.10	1.47	0.92	0.68

For the Mobile Peak tariff and the Short-Term Use Tariff Version

	Mobile Peak Hours (i=1)	High Season Peak Hours (i=2)	High Season Off-Peak Hours (i=3)	Low Season Peak Hours (i=4)	Low Season Off-Peak Hours (i=5)
Weighting coefficient for power b_i (€/kW/year)	14.41	14.41	14.41	12.55	11.22
Weighting coefficient of power c_i (c€/kWh)	7.01	4.05	1.99	1.01	0.69

For the Mobile Peak tariff and the Long-Term-Term Use Tariff Version

	Mobile Peak Hours (i=1)	High Season Peak Hours (i=2)	High Season Off-Peak Hours (i=3)	Low Season Peak Hours (i=4)	Low Season Off-Peak Hours (i=5)
Weighting coefficient for power b_i (€/kW/year)	38.27	34.3	20.39	14.33	11.56
Weighting coefficient for power c_i (c€/kWh)	3.15	1.87	1.47	0.92	0.68

Annual component for additional and backup power (CACS)

Supplementary power supplies and emergency power supplies are subject to a fixed rate. It is based on the parts that are dedicated to you, depending on the number of cells, the lines' length and type (overhead or underground).

If the backup power supply is connected to the same voltage range as that of the main power supply and is connected to a transformer on the public network different from that used for the main power supply, it will incur an additional fixed charge for power reserves.

Load extractions performed on a backup at the same voltage range as the main power supply are invoiced under the extraction component (CS) and the monthly components for
subscribed power overruns (CMDPS) for the main power supply.

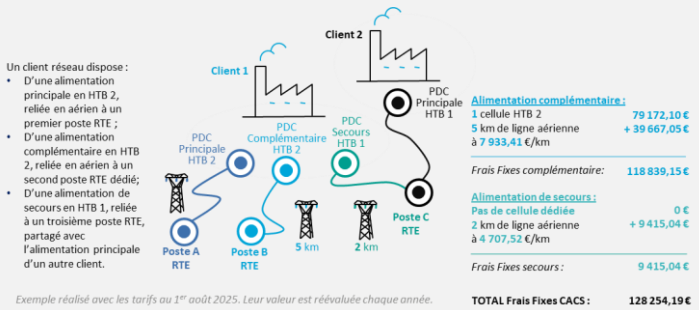
Subscribed power extractions and overruns from the emergency power supply are then invoiced according to a specific tariff.

Please note that if several customers are connected to a single backup line that supplies exclusive backup power, the fixed costs are prorated on the basis of the subscribed power of each customer connected to this connection.

Fixed costs for additional and backup power

Voltage range	Cells (€ /cell /year)	Lines (€ / km / year)
HV-B 3	131279.04	12443.95
HV-B 2	79172.10	Overhead lines: 7933.41 Underground lines: 39665.60
HV-B 1	41123.60	Overhead lines: 4707.52 Underground lines: 9415.03
HV-A	4 045.96	Overhead lines: 1 103.68 Underground lines: 1 655.52

Example of calculation of fixed costs CACS:



Other power reserve power supply costs

Voltage range	€ / kW / year or € / kVA / year
HV-B 2	1.90
HV-B 1	3.66
HV-A	7.90

Specific charges for backup power supplies from a different voltage range to the main power supplies

If the backup power supplies are of a different voltage range than the main power supplies and are equipped with a meter measuring the active power overruns, the monthly component of the subscribed power overruns shall be calculated according to the following formula:

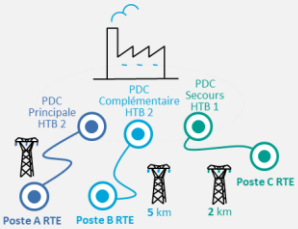
$$CMDPS = \propto . \sqrt{\sum(\Delta P^2)}$$

Voltage range of the main power supply	Voltage range of the backup power supply	Fixed premium (€/kW/year)	Energy part (c€/kWh)	α (c€/kW)
HV-B 3	HV-B 2 HV-B 1	9.10 6.69	0.95 1.61	38.54 28.54
HV-B 2	HV-B 1 HV-A	1.95 10.25	1.61 2.22	8.57 82.26
HV-B 1	HV-A	3.57	2.22	29.21

Example of the calculation of PS extractions and overruns on a backup power supply:

Un client **HTB 2**, dispose :
- D'une alimentation principale en HTB 2, reliée en aérien à un premier poste RTE ;
- D'une alimentation complémentaire en HTB 2, reliée en aérien à un second poste RTE dédié;
- D'une alimentation de secours en HTB 1, reliée à un troisième poste RTE, partagé avec l'alimentation principale d'un autre client et pour laquelle, il souscrit une **PS de 5000 kW**.

Sur le mois de janvier 2026, il **consomme 9 000 kWh** sur son alimentation de secours et **dépasse de 200 kW** sa puissance souscrite sur un point 10 minutes.



Domaine de tension Alimentation Principale		Domaine de tension Alimentation de secours
HTB 2	>	HTB 1

Prime Fixe €/kW/an	Part Energie c€/kWh	Dépass. PS α c€/kW
1,95	1,61	8,57

Coût Prime fixe	1,95 x 5 000 = **9 750 €/an = 812,5 €/mois**
Coût Part Energie	0,0161 x 9 000 = **144,90 €**
Coût Dépassements de PS	0,0857 x 200 = **17,14 €**
TOTAL Soutirages CACS du mois :	**974,54 €**

Exemple réalisé avec les tarifs au 1er août 2025. Leur valeur est réévaluée chaque année.

The grouping component (CR)

If you have separate connection points to the Public Transmission System on your site with the same voltage and that are equipped with remote-controlled meters, you can benefit from the conventional grouping of all or part of these connection points.

The grouping component depends on the set of powers subscribed to at the grouping point and on the total length of the network and the type of connection (overhead or underground) necessary for the grouping of the connection points. This system can allow you to optimise your invoice by multiplying your different extractions and injections.

The component is calculated annually using the following formula:

$$CR = (L_a \times k_a + L_s \times k_s) \times PS_{regrouped}$$

Where:

- (L_a + L_s) is the smallest total length of the electrical structures on the grid that physically enable the grouping, with L_a being the length of the overhead lines and L_s being the length of the underground lines,
- k_a and k_s the grouping coefficients for overhead and underground lines, respectively,
- $Ps_{grouped}$ equals the grouped subscribed power of the grouping point, except for the HV-B 3 range, where it is equal to the maximum hourly extraction capacity of the grouping point observed over the last 12 months.

Except for HV-B 3, the grouped subscribed power is calculated according to the following formula:

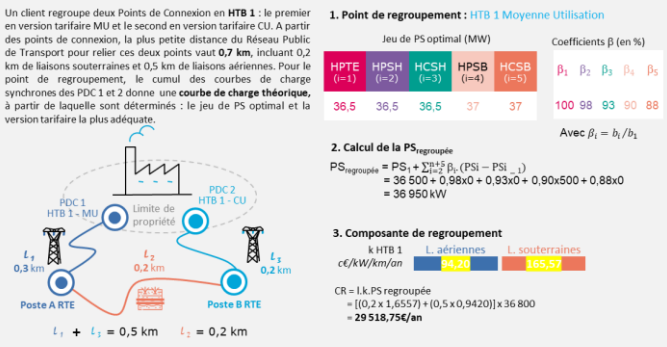
$$PS_{regrouped} = PS_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{5} \frac{b_i}{b_1} \times (PS_i - PS_{i-1})$$

Where:

- i denotes the time range,
- PS_i is the subscribed power for time range i,
- b_i is the weighting factor of the capacity defined by time range i and the tariff version.

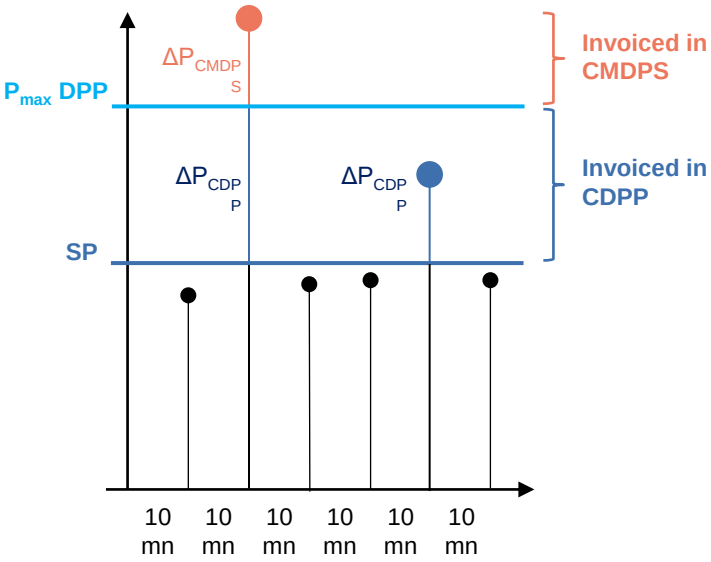
Voltage range	k (c€/ kW/km/year)
HV-B 3	7.13
HV-B 2	Overhead lines: 18.56 Underground lines: 71.35
HV-B 1	Overhead lines: 94.20 Underground lines: 165.57
HV-A	Overhead lines: 63 Underground lines: 92

Example of the calculation of the Grouping Component of 2 connection points:



Component for one-off scheduled overruns (CDPP)

For your HV-B 1 and HV-B 2 connection points, when you are working on your electrical installations, you can ask RTE for scheduled one-time overruns at any time of the year, in the forms and within the time limits stipulated in the Transmission System Access Contract. If the network's capacity can support it and your request is accompanied by elements justifying the work to be carried out on your electrical installations, RTE will approve it. Your request must have a maximum requested capacity, applicable for all time ranges of the desired period.



During this period, subscribed power overruns below the maximum scheduled one-time capacity overruns granted are billed at a specific rate.

The application of this provision shall be limited for each connection point to not more than once per calendar year, for use corresponding to the period of works and not more than 14 non-fragmented days. It does not apply to a backup power supply or to connection points to the HV-B 3 and HV-A ranges, nor is it applicable to users connected to the HV-A 2 voltage range.

The component is calculated using the formula:

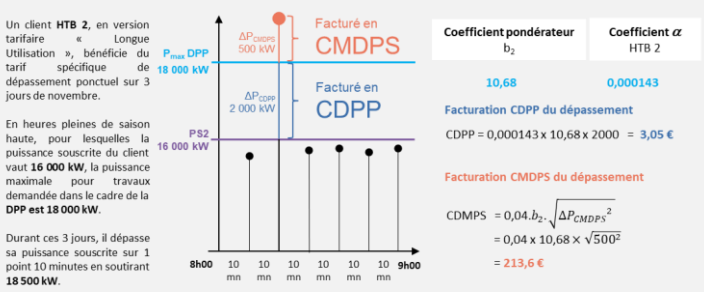
$$CDPP = \propto . b_i . \sum \Delta P$$

Where:

- i denotes the time range;
- bi is the weighting factor of the capacity defined by time range i according to the voltage range and the tariff version concerned.

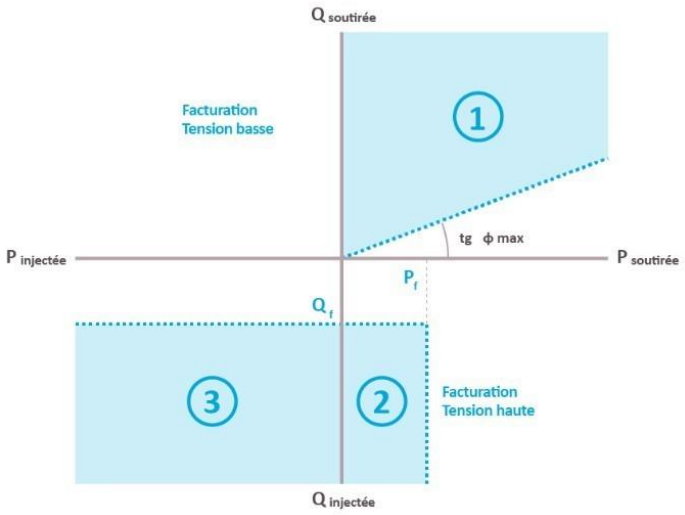
Voltage range	α
HV-B 2	0.000143
HV-B 1	0.000090

Example of calculation of CDPP:



Annual component for reactive energy (CER) in HV-B:

There are now three reactive energy billing zones, depending on the flows considered and the applicable thresholds.



Low voltage:
From April to October included, consumed reactive energy is not charged.
From November to March included, if you consume active energy and reactive energy, reactive energy is charged when it exceeds the contractual Tan φ max ratio of 0.4. This charge is from 6am to 10pm, Monday to Saturday and at hourly intervals.

High voltage:
From November to March, injected reactive energy is not invoiced.
April to October included:
- If you consume active energy and inject reactive energy, reactive energy is charged when the injected reactive power is above a Q_f threshold and the active power is below a P_f threshold. This invoicing is done with no time distinction over the period, and at the hourly interval.
- If you inject active and reactive energy, reactive energy is charged when the injected reactive power is above a Q_f threshold. This invoicing is done with no time distinction over the period, and at the hourly interval.

The billing thresholds (defined in the RTE Technical Reference Documentation):

- $P_f = 40\% * Ps_{max}$

Ps_{max} corresponds to the largest of the monthly weighted subscribed powers observed for year N-1.
In HV-B3, Ps_{max} corresponds to the maximum active power extracted at the time point observed over year N-1.

- $Q_f = -25\% * P_{dim}$

P_{dim} corresponds to the largest of the values between PS_{max} and the absolute value of the maximum active power injected in hourly points observed in year N-1.

November to March inclusive			
Low voltages Active extraction and reactive extraction	Billing	Monday to Saturday	6am to 10pm
	No invoicing	Monday to Saturday	10pm to 6am
		Sunday	0:00 to 24:00
April to October included			
High voltages Active extraction and reactive injection	Billing	Every day	0:00 to 24:00
High voltages Active injection and reactive injection	Billing	Every day	0:00 to 24:00

The **extracted** reactive energy component is invoiced when:

- you consume active energy **and**
- the maximum contractual Tangent Phi is exceeded.

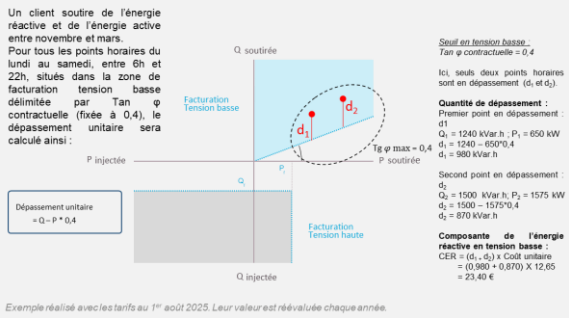
The **injected** reactive energy component is invoiced when:

- you inject active energy and the reactive energy injected is greater than a Q_f threshold **or**
- your active energy extraction flows are below a P_f threshold and the injected reactive energy is above a Q_f threshold.

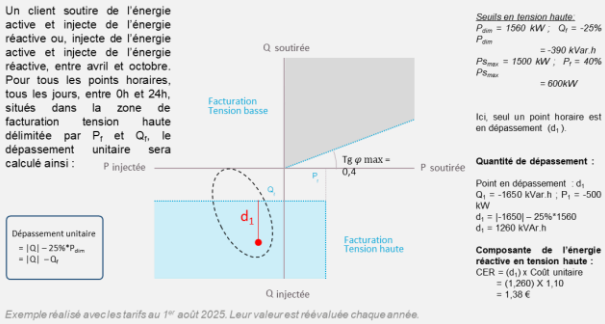
Unit overruns for each billing zone are charged at hourly intervals according to the scale shown here:

The unit cost of the overrun	€/Mvar.h
Billing zone for the extracted reactive energy (Zone 1 low voltage)	12.65
Billing zone for the injected reactive energy (Zones 2 and 3 high voltage)	1.10

Annual Component for reactive energy calculation examples:



Exemple réalisé avec les tarifs au 1er août 2025. Leur valeur est réévaluée chaque année.



Exemple réalisé avec les tarifs au 1er août 2025. Leur valeur est réévaluée chaque année.

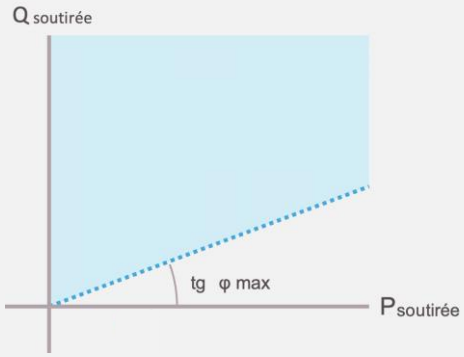
Annual component for reactive energy (CER) in HV-A:

The reactive energy extracted is invoiced from November to the end of March. If from November to March included, the quantity of reactive energy extracted from 7am to 11pm, on business days in HV-A is greater than 40% of the amount of active energy consumed, this surplus of reactive energy extracted is charged to you.

HV-A extracted reactive energy invoicing

Voltage range	Report tg ϕ max	Coefficients in c€/kvar.h
HV-A	0.4	2.44

Reactive power absorbed at connection point



Active power extracted at the connection point

Invoicing terms 3.

The invoicing of extraction in HV-B3 not adjusted for time of day and season

For HV-B 3, this component is calculated only from the energy E extracted during month M, according to the formula:

$$CS = c \times E$$

Its monthly amount for month M is invoiced at the beginning of month M + 1 (in arrears).

The time and season adjusted invoicing of extraction in HV-B 2, HV-B 1 and HVA-1

For voltage ranges adjusted for time/season, the annual amount of the extraction component is found using the following formula:

$$= Fixed\ part + Variable\ part$$

Where:

$$Fixed\ part = b_1 \times PS_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{5} b_i \times (PS_i - PS_{i-1})$$

And:

$$Variable\ part = \sum_{i=1}^{5} c_i \times E_i + \sum_{12\ mois} CMDPS$$

The time and season adjusted invoicing of injection-withdrawal in HV-B2 and HV-B1

For voltage ranges adjusted for time/season, the annual amount of the injection-withdrawal component is found using the following formula:

$$I = Fixed\ part + Variable\ part$$

Where:

$$Fixed\ part = b_1 \times PS_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{5} b_i \times (PS_i - PS_{i-1})$$

And:

$$Variable\ part = \sum_{i=1}^{5} c_i \times ES_i + \sum_{i=1}^{5} d_i \times EI_i + \sum_{12\ mois} CMDPS$$

Where:

- i denotes the time range;
- b_i is the weighting factor of the capacity defined by time range i and the Tariff Version;
- PS_i is the Subscribed Power for Time Range i;
- c_i is the weighting factor of the energy for Time Range i and the Tariff Version concerned;
- E_i and Esi_i are the active energy extracted over the year during Time Range i, expressed in kWh.
- d_i is the weighting factor of the energy injected for Time Range i and the Tariff Version concerned;
- EI_i is the active energy injected over the year during Time Range i, expressed in kWh.

Please note that in case of changes to the subscribed power and/or tariff version during the year:

- The annual fixed portion corresponds to the intraday pro rata temporis of the annual fixed parts corresponding to each unique set of subscribed power and tariff version;
- The monthly CMDPS distinguishes the overruns associated with each tariff version in effect for the month in question.

Le réseau de transport d'électricité

3.

Invoicing for the fixed part

The monthly amount for the fixed part for month M is invoiced at the beginning of month M (in arrears). It corresponds to one 12th of the fixed annual part.

Invoicing for the variable part

The total for each of the invoicing elements for month M, with the exception of the fixed part, shall be invoiced at the beginning of the following month, M+1 (in arrears).

Contribution

The tariff does not include taxes. A contribution is added to your invoice.

Transmission Tariff Contribution (CTA)

Since 1 January 2005, RTE collects the Transmission Tariff Contribution from Consumers and Generators. Calculated on the fixed part excluding taxes, management fees, the annual metering component and the costs of the dedicated parts and power reserves of the annual component of the complementary and back-up power supplies of the Public Transmission System access tariff, it is then transferred by RTE to the Caisse Nationale des Industries Electriques et Gazières.

Rates are set by ministerial order. For information, the rates applicable on 1 August 2025 are 10.11% for transmission services and 21.93% for distribution services (HV-A backup).

Payment terms

You can pay your invoice by transfer, direct debit or cheque.

RTE offers a free electronic invoicing service.

Definitions 4.

Main power supply

A set of attachment structures that ensure the transfer of energy and the availability of the extraction capacity to which the User has subscribed and/or the maximum agreed Injection capacity under normal operation of the User's electrical structures.

Additional power supply

A set of attachment structures that ensure the transfer of energy, and are in the same Voltage Range as the Principal Supply and not necessary to the power supply of the Site. The User Supplies that are neither the Principal Supplies nor Backup Supplies, are the Additional Supplies for this User.

Backup Power

A set of attachment structures kept live, but which is used for the transfer of energy between the Public Transmission or Distribution System and the installations of one or more Users only in the event that all or part of their main and additional supplies are unavailable.

Voltage range

The Voltage Ranges of the alternating current Public Transmission and Distribution Networks are defined in the table below:
The tariffs applicable to Users connected to the public networks in HV-A 2 are those from the HV-B 1 voltage range.

Connection voltage (Un)	Voltage range		
Un ≤ 1 kV	LV		Low voltage range
1 kV < Un ≤ 40 kV	HV-A 1	HV-A range	High voltage range
40 kV < Un ≤ 50 kV	HV-A 2		
50 kV < Un ≤ 130 kV	HV-B 1	HV-B range	
130 kV < Un ≤ 350 kV	HV-B 2		
350 kV < Un ≤ 500 kV	HV-B 3		

Active energy

All of the active power P during a defined time period.

Reactive energy

All of the reactive power Q during a defined time period.

Subscription Period

Duration of validity of a Subscribed Power subscription. This is normally 12 months but may be of a shorter duration, especially in the case of a change in the Subscribed Power. At each change in Subscribed Power the Subscription Period is renewed for 12 months. If not modified, the Subscribed Power is tacitly renewed for a new Subscription Period.

Time Range

For all Usage Tariffs on the public power networks, all times of the year during which the same tariff coefficient applies.

Metering Point

Physical point where the instrument transformers for metering the energy flows are located.

Le réseau de transport d'électricité

4.

Connection Point:

The User's Connection Point(s) to the public power network coincide with the ownership boundary between the User's electrical structures and the electrical structures of the public network, generally at the end of an electrical structure, embodied by a switching device. The term "switching device" is understood to mean an apparatus installed on an electrical network, making it possible to interrupt a non-zero current flowing between the two ends of this apparatus.

Subscribed Power(s):

Power capacity that the Customer determines at the Connection Point, in accordance with its PTS needs. Power capacity dispatched which exceeds the Subscribed Power is an overrun. The term HV-A refers to the HV-A 1 voltage range. The HV-A 2 voltage range is clearly mentioned

Public transmission system access tariff

Tariffs for the use of the public transport system and public electricity distribution systems (TURPE) applicable to users. These tariffs are calculated in a non-discriminatory manner in order to cover all costs resulting from the execution of public service contracts and tasks.

Tariff version:

For HV-B 2 and HV-B 1 tariffs adjusted for time/season, there are three tariff versions:

- short-term use (STU),
- medium-term use (MTU),
- long-term use (LTU).

Except if there is a choice of injection-withdrawal component

For HV-A 1 tariffs adjusted for time/season, there are two tariff versions:

- short-term use (STU),
- long-term use (LTU).

Adjustment of HV-A tariffs for time/season

For the HV-A voltage range, the time/season is aligned from TURPE 5 to the HV-B time/season with tariff grids consisting of five time ranges.
There are two tariff options.
For the fixed peak tariff, the peak hours in the time season adjusted calendar are aligned with the peak hours in the HV-B tariff calendar. For the mobile peak tariff (from TURPE 5), the peak hours are the "PP1" days of the capacity mechanism.

The PP1 Peak Period

The PP1 period is the reference period when establishing the obligation of each actor required in the capacity mechanism. It consists of 10 hours per day on the time slots [7am; 3pm] and [6pm; 8pm] for the days reported by RTE. The reported days are not fixed before winter. However, they still include the working days from November to March minus the period corresponding to the Christmas school holidays. The reporting for PP1 days is transmitted on D-1 at 9:30am. It is based on a consumption criterion. The number of PP1 days reported varies between 10 and 15 per year of delivery.

4. The time ranges in HV-B 2, HV-B 1, from August 2025 to December 2026

The high season extends from November to March, the low season extends from April to October.

- Peak hours are from 9-11am and 6-8pm,

  ●

  December-February.
- High peak hours are from 7am-11pm during weekdays, excluding peak hours previously set.
- Off-peak hours are from 11pm-7am during weekdays, and on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.

For the mobile HV-A tariff, mobile peak hours are the hours of the PP1 period of the capacity mechanism (10 to 15 days a year, from 7am to 3pm and from 6pm to 8pm).

For the fixed peak HV-A tariff, peak hours are the same as for HV-B 1 and HV-B 2 tariffs.

High season				Low season		High season			
January		February		March		April to October		November		December	
7:00	9:00	7:00	9:00							7:00	9:00
9:00	11:00	9:00	11:00							9:00	11:00
11:00	18:00	11:00	18:00	7:00	23:00	7:00	23:00	7:00	23:00	11:00	18:00
18:00	20:00	18:00	20:00							18:00	20:00
20:00	23:00	20:00	23:00							20:00	23:00
23:00	7:00	23:00	7:00	23:00	7:00	23:00	7:00	23:00	7:00	23:00	7:00
Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays											
0:00	24:00	0:00	24:00	0:00	24:00	0:00	24:00	0:00	24:00	0:00	24:00

Peak hours	High Season Peak Hours	High Season Off-Peak Hours	Low Season Peak Hours	Low Season Off-Peak Hours
9:00/11:00 – 18:00/20:00	7:00/9:00– 11:00/18:00 – 20:00/23:00	23:00/ 7:00	7:00/ 23:00	23:00/ 7:00

From January 2027 4.

The high season extends from November to March, the low season extends from April to October.
For the Nouvelle-Aquitaine and Occitanie regions:

- Peak hours are from 7-9am and 6-8pm,
- December-February included.
- Off-peak hours are on working days between 2am and 4am, then between 10am and 4pm in high season and between 10am and 6pm in low season, as well as Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.

For the rest of the territory:

- Peak hours are from 9-11am and 6-8pm,
- December-February.
- Off-peak hours are between 10pm and 6am on working days in high season and between 2am and 6am and between 12pm and 4pm in low season, as well as Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.

The other hours are defined as peak hours.

For the mobile HV-A tariff, mobile peak hours are the hours of the PP1 period of the capacity mechanism (10 to 15 days a year, from 7am to 3pm and from 6pm to 8pm).

For the fixed peak HV-A tariff, peak hours are the same as for HV-B 1 and HV-B 2 tariffs.

Nouvelle-Aquitaine and Occitanie regions:

High season						Low season		High season			
January		February		March		April to October		November		December	
4:00	7:00	4:00	7:00	4:00	10:00	10:00	18:00	4:00	10:00	4:00	7:00
7:00	9:00	7:00	9:00							7:00	9:00
9:00	10:00	9:00	10:00							9:00	10:00
10:00	16:00	10:00	16:00	10:00	16:00			10:00	16:00	10:00	16:00
16:00	18:00	16:00	18:00	16:00	02:00			16:00	02:00	16:00	18:00
18:00	20:00	18:00	20:00							18:00	20:00
20:00	02:00	20:00	02:00							20:00	02:00
02:00	4:00	02:00	4:00	02:00	4:00	18:00	10:00	02:00	4:00	02:00	4:00
Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays											
0:00	24:00	0:00	24:00	0:00	24:00	0:00	24:00	0:00	24:00	0:00	24:00

Peak hours	High Season Peak Hours	High Season Off-Peak Hours	Low Season Peak Hours	Low Season Off-Peak Hours
7am/9am – 6pm/8pm	4am/7am – 9am/10am – 4pm/6pm – 8pm/2am	10am/4pm – 2am/4am	6am/12pm – 4pm/2am	2am/6pm – 12pm/4pm

Rest of territory:

High season						Low season		High season			
January		February		March		April to October		November		December	
06:00	9:00	06:00	9:00	06:00	22:00	06:00	12:00	06:00	22:00	06:00	9:00
9:00	11:00	9:00	11:00							9:00	11:00
11:00	18:00	11:00	18:00			12:00	16:00			11:00	18:00
18:00	20:00	18:00	20:00			16:00	02:00			18:00	20:00
20:00	22:00	20:00	22:00							20:00	22:00
22:00	06:00	22:00	06:00	22:00	06:00	02:00	06:00	22:00	06:00	22:00	06:00
Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays											
0:00	24:00	0:00	24:00	0:00	24:00	0:00	24:00	0:00	24:00	0:00	24:00

Peak hours	High Season Peak Hours	High Season Off-Peak Hours	Low Season Peak Hours	Low Season Off-Peak Hours
9:00/11:00 – 18:00/20:00	6am/9am – 11am/6pm – 8pm/10pm	10pm/ 6am	6am/12pm – 4pm/2am	2am/6pm – 12pm/4pm

4. 3 tariff versions corresponding to 3 consumption profiles

There are three tariff versions, called Short-Term Use (STU), Medium-Term Use (MTU), and Long-Term Use (LTU).

For the HV-B 1, HV-B 2, HV-A 1 and HV-A 2 ranges, they apply to the Consumption Point or Grouping Point and are subscribed for a minimum period of 12 months. Beyond this time, a customer can modify their tariff version any day of the month and without notice. The new version then takes effect the day after the request for a new period of at least 12 months. In the case of tariff grouping, only one tariff version applies.

On the other hand, these tariff versions do not apply:

- To the connection points on the HV-B 3 voltage range;
- To the connection points dedicated to a backup power supply at a voltage range lower than that of the main power supply
- At the connection points at HV-B 2 voltage range that have opted for the injection-withdrawal component

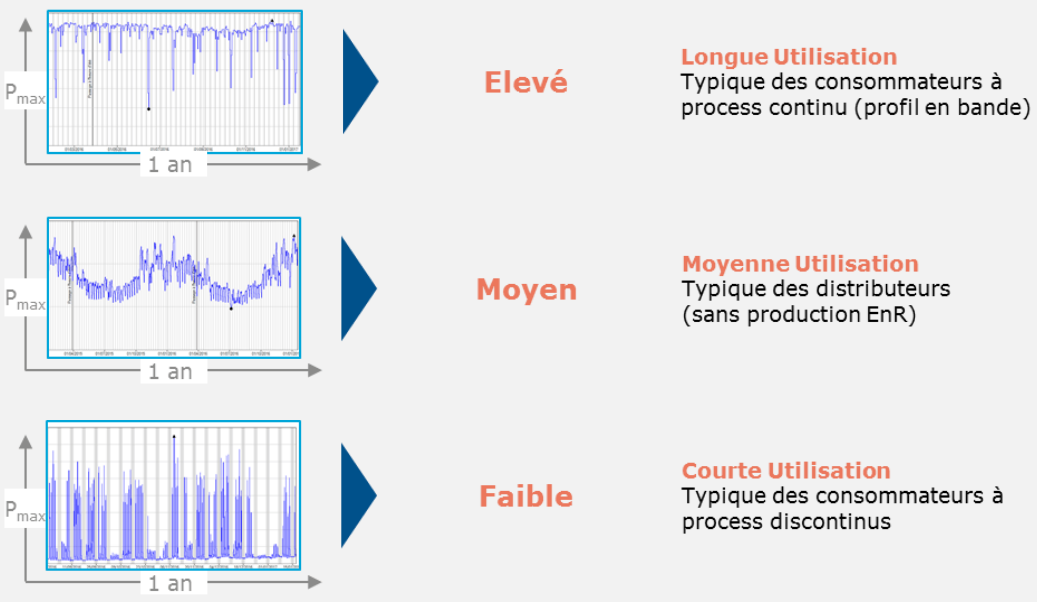
For the customer, the optimal tariff version tends to reflect the ratio between the energy consumed over 1 year and the maximum power demanded over the same period:

$$\frac{Energie_{\ 12\ mois}}{P.max_{soutirée}}$$

This ratio, which is provided as a guideline only, can assist the customer in its tariff version choice.

However, there is no threshold value for the Power to Capacity ratio that can be used to attribute a tariff version to a consumption profile. The best tariff version for a given consumption profile must therefore be determined on a case-by-case basis.

It necessarily involves carrying out simulations on the customer's load curve and simultaneously optimising the tariff version and the subscribed power set.



4. Manage your subscribed power

The subscribed power is set for 12 months. However, during this period, it can be amplified or diminished in accordance with the terms of the contract. In the HV-B 2, HV-B 1 and HV-A tariff that is adjusted for time/season, each subscribed power (PS) on each time range is modified independently of the others, in compliance with the following rule:

In withdrawal zone:

Peak hours for consumption	High Season Peak Hours	High Season Off-Peak Hours	Low Season Peak Hours	Low Season Off-Peak Hours
Time range: 1	Time range: 2	Time range: 3	Time range: 4	Time range: 5

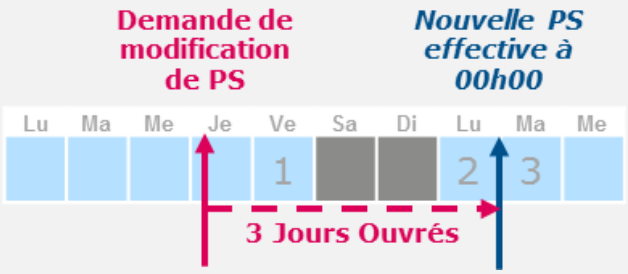
$$PS_1 \leq PS_2 \leq PS_3 \leq PS_4 \leq PS_5$$

In injection zone:

High Season Peak Hours	High Season Off-Peak Hours	Low Season Peak Hours	Low Season Off-Peak Hours	Peak hours of generation
Time range: 1	Time range: 2	Time range: 3	Time range: 4	Time range: 5

$$PS_1 \leq PS_2 \leq PS_3 \leq PS_4 \leq PS_5$$

You can change your subscribed power several times in the same billing month, up to once a day. The change takes effect on the date you indicated on your request, which must be no earlier than 3 business days after your request.



When the network needs to be strengthened, it shall apply to the first day of the month following the date strengthening work has been completed.

The principles for changing subscribed powers are as follows:

- You can freely proceed with a succession of consecutive reductions if you have not increased your subscribed capacity during the last 12 running months;
- You can increase your subscribed power at any time if the capacity of the network allows it. However, if you have reduced your power during the last 12 months, you will be asked for a financial adjustment.

Three cases of increase after a PS reduction

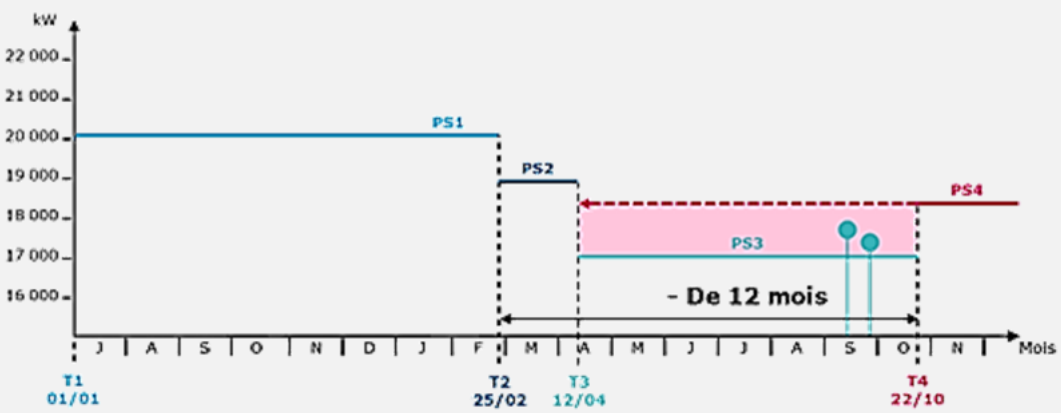
For tariffs adjusted for time/season, the following cases apply independently for each time range.

Case 1: Case 1: The new PS (PS4) is higher than PS (PS3) that remained unchanged for 12 months

- During the last 12 running months, the PS (PS3) remained unchanged.
- The PS (PS4) applies on the effective date of the T4 request.

Case 2: The new PS (PS_4) is lower than the PS before the last decrease (PS_2) performed less than 12 months prior

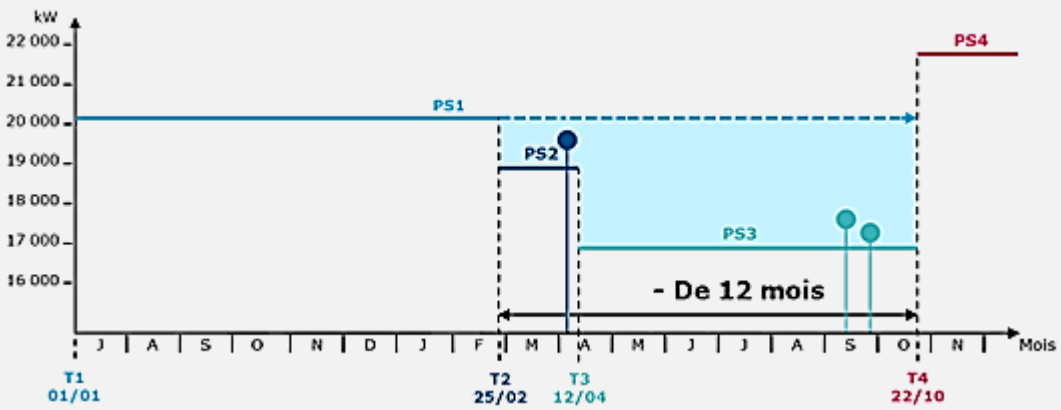
- PS_4 applies to the effective date of the last decrease in the last 12 months which led to a capacity less than or equal to the new subscribed power in T3.
- The settlement of the fixed part of the CS is requested for the differential between PS_3 PS_4, for the entire period between T3 and T4.
- The PS (PS_3) overruns that occurred between T3 and T4 remain with RTE.
- The PS_4 subscription period starts in T3.



4.

Case 3: The new PS (PS4) is higher than the PS before the first decrease (PS1) performed less than 12 months ago

- The PS (PS4) applies on the effective date of the T4 request.
- PS (PS2 and PS3) decreases are cancelled.
- The settlement of the fixed part of the CS is requested for the differential between PS1 and PS2 then PS3 and PS4, for the entire period between T2 and T4.
- PS (PS2 and PS3) overruns that happened between T2 and T4 remain with RTE.
- PS4's subscription period starts in T4.



4. Examples of calculations for certain tariff components

Example of calculation for the CS without overruns

An **HV-B 2** customer, on the "**Long-Term Use**" tariff version, receives its RTE invoice for the month of January 2026.

For its sole main power supply, this customer has subscribed to a power package ranging from 16 000 to 22 000 kW, the distribution of which complies with the principle of subdivision.

As January is not part of the low season, only the high season and peak hour time slots are used to invoice the energy part.

Subscribed Power (PS)

PS_1 – 16 000 kW
PS_2 – 16 000 kW
PS_3 – 18 000 kW
PS_4 – 22 000 kW
PS_5 – 22 000 kW

Fixed part =

b_i (€/kW/year)	×	Δ powers	
11.92		16 000	
11.44		16 000 - 16 000	
9.40		18000 - 16000	
7.17		22 000 - 18 000	
3.87		22 000 - 22 000	

= 217 920 €/year

= 18 160 €/month

Energy extracted
January 2026

E1 – 1 930 454 kWh
E2 – 5 469 132 kWh
E3 – 3 252 478 kWh
E4 – 0 kWh
E5 – 0 kWh

Energy part =

c_i (c€/kWh)	×	Energy extracted
0.78		1 930 454
0.61		5 469 132
0.45		3 252 478

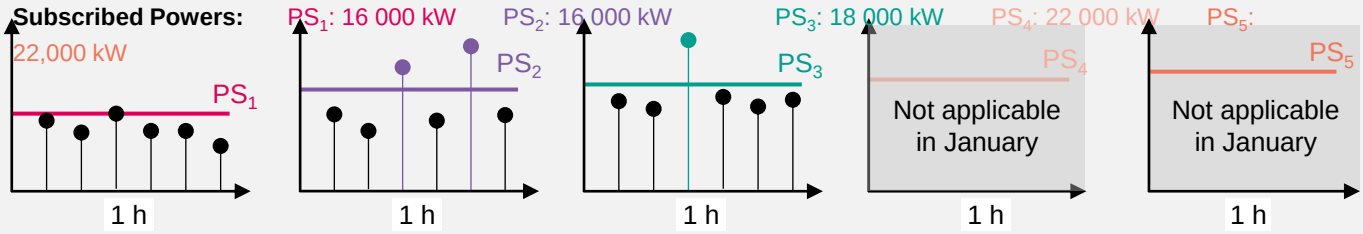
= € 67126.11

Total $CS_{jan.2022}$ = 82 905.40 € (Excl. overruns)

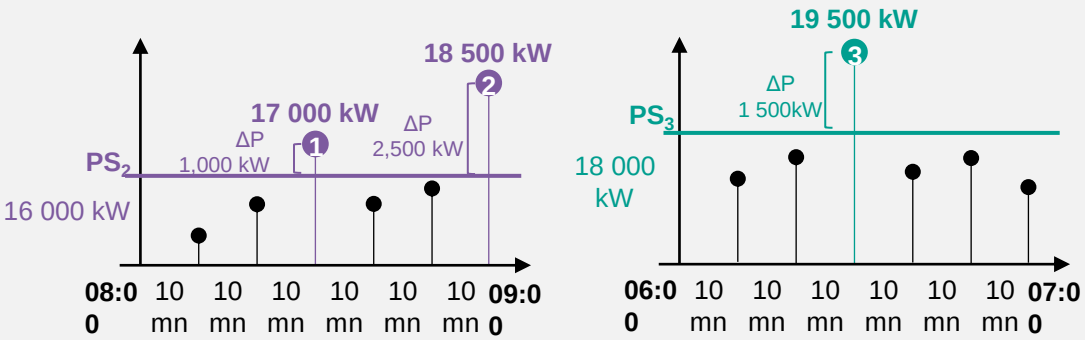
Example based on 1 August 1 2025 tariffs. Their value is reassessed annually.

Example of calculation of the CMDPS

Subscribed Powers:



An **HV-B 2** customer, on the "**Long-Term Use**" tariff version, receives its RTE invoice for the month of January 2026. Three 10-minute points exceeding its subscribed power give rise to CMDPS billing. The two first correspond to two 10-minute points on Monday 10 January, between 6:00 and 7:00 (peak high season hours). The third is a 10-minute point on Monday 17 January, between 6am and 7am (off peak high season hours).



b_2 = 10.68
b_3 = 7.92

$$CMDPS = 0.04.b_2.\sqrt{(\Delta P1^2 + \Delta P2^2)} + 0.04.b_3.\sqrt{\Delta P3^2}$$

$$= 0.04 \times 10.68 \times \sqrt{(1000^2 + 2500^2)} + 0.04 \times 7.92 \times \sqrt{1500^2}$$

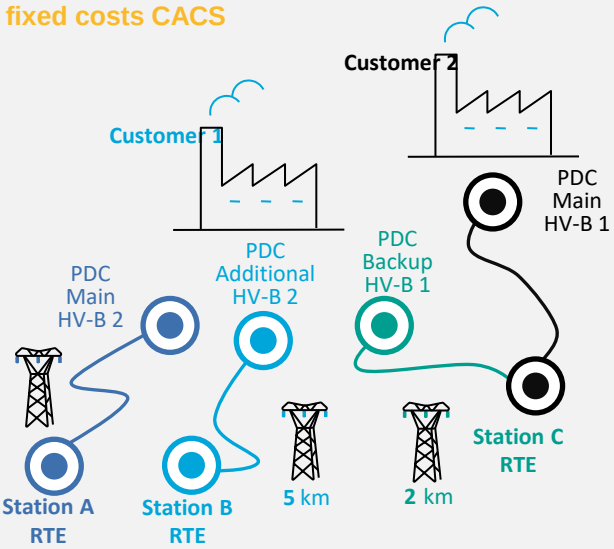
= 1 625.47 €

Example based on 1 August 2025 tariffs. Their value is reassessed annually.

Summary return

Example of calculation of fixed costs CACS

A network client has:
- A main supply of HV-B 2, connected overhead to a first RTE station;
- An additional supply of HV-B 2, connected overhead to a second dedicated RTE station;
- A backup supply of HV-B 1, connected to a third RTE station, shared with the main supply of another customer.



Additional power supply:

	79 172.10 €
1 HV-B 2 cell	**+ 39 667.05 €**
5 km of overhead line at ~~**7 933.41**~~ €/km	
	118 839.15 €

Additional fixed costs:

Backup Power:

No dedicated cell	**€ 0**
2 km of overhead line at **4 707.52** €/km	**+ 9 415.04 €**
Backup fixed costs:	**9 415.04 €**

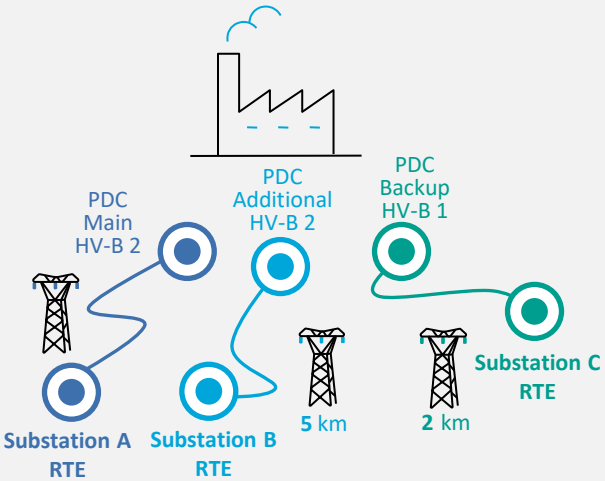
TOTAL CACS Fixed costs: **128 254.19 €**

Example based on 1 August 2025 tariffs. Their value is reassessed annually.

Example calculation of the components of PS extraction and overruns on a backup power supply

An HV-B 2 customer has:
- A main supply of HV-B 2, connected overhead to a first RTE station;
- An additional supply of HV-B 2, connected overhead to a second dedicated RTE station;
- A backup supply of HV-B 1, connected to a third RTE station, shared with the main supply of another customer and for which it has a **PS of 5000 kW**.

In January 2026, it **consumes 9 000 kWh** on its backup power supply and **exceeds by 200 kW** its subscribed power on a 10-minute point.



Voltage range Main Power Supply **HV-B 2** > Voltage range Backup Power Supply **HV-B 1**

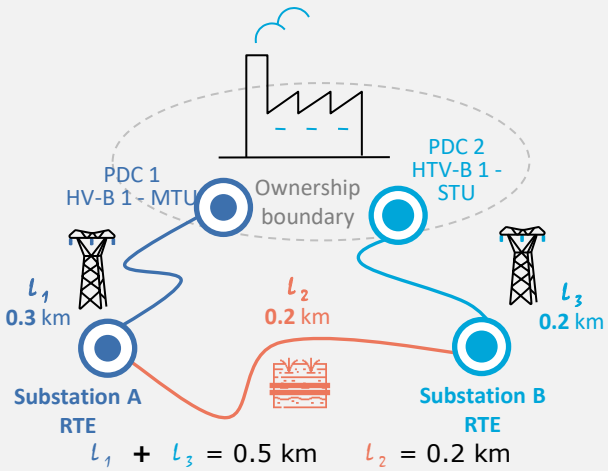
Fixed Premium	Energy Share	Overruns PS α c€/kW
1.95 €/kW/year	1.61 c€/kWh	8.57

Fixed premium cost	1.95 x 5 000 = **9 750 €/year = 812.50 €/month**
Energy part cost	0.0161 x 9 000 = **144.90 €**
PS overruns cost	0.0857 x 200 = **17.14 €**
TOTAL CACS consumption for the month:	**€ 974.54**

Example based on 1 August 2025 tariffs. Their value is reassessed annually.

Example of calculation of the grouping component of 2 connection points

A customer has two Connection Points in **HV-B 1**: the first in MTU tariff version and the second in STU tariff version. From the connection points, the smallest distance of the Public Transmission System to connect these two points is **0.7 km**, including 0.2 km of underground lines and 0.5 km of overhead lines. For the grouping point, the cumulative synchronous load curves of PDC 1 and PDC 2 gives a **theoretical load curve,** from which are determined: the optimal PS sets and the most suitable tariff version.



l_1 + l_3 = 0.5 km l_2 = 0.2 km

1. Grouping point: HV-B 1 Medium-Term Use

Optimal PS set (MW)

PHET (i=1)	HSPH (high season peak hours) (i=2)	HSOPH (high season off-peak hours) (i=3)	LSPH (low season peak hours) (i=4)	LSOPH (low season off-peak hours) (i=5)
36.5	36.5	36.5	37	37

Coefficients β (in %)

β_1	β_2	β_3	β_4	β_5
100	98	93	90	88

Where $\beta_i = b_i/b_1$

2. Calculation of the grouped $PS_{grouped}$

$PS_{grouped} = PS_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{n+5} \beta_i . (PSi - PSi_{-1})$

= 36 500 + 0.98x0 + 0.93x0 + 0.90x500 + 0.88x0

= 36 950 kW

3. Grouping component

k HV-B 1	overhead L.	underground L.
c€/kW/km/year	94.20	165.57

CR = l.k.PS grouped

= [(0.2 x 1.6557) + (0.5 x 0.9420)] x 36 800

= **29 518.75€/year**

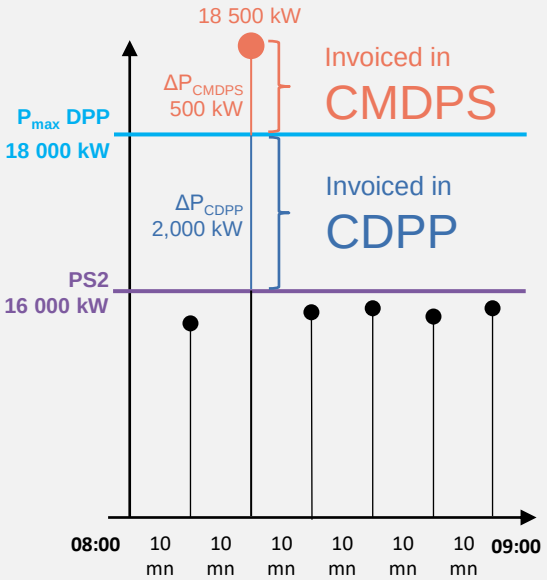
Example based on 1 August 2025 tariffs. Their value is reassessed annually.

Example of calculation of CDPP

An **HV-B 2** customer, on the "**Long-Term Use**" tariff version, benefits from the specific one-time 3-day overrun tariff of November.

In high season peak hours, for which the customer's subscribed power is **16 000 kW**, the maximum power for work requested under **the DPP is 18 000 kW**.

During these 3 days, it exceeds its subscribed power on 1 10-minute point by drawing **18 500 kW**.



Weighting factor b_2	Coefficient α HTB 2
10.68	0.000143

CDPP billing of the overrun

CDPP = 0.000143 x 10.68 x 2000 = **3.05 €**

CMDPS billing of the overrun

CDMPS = $0.04 . b_2 . \sqrt{\Delta P_{CMDPS}^2}$

= 0.04 x 10.68 × $\sqrt{500^2}$

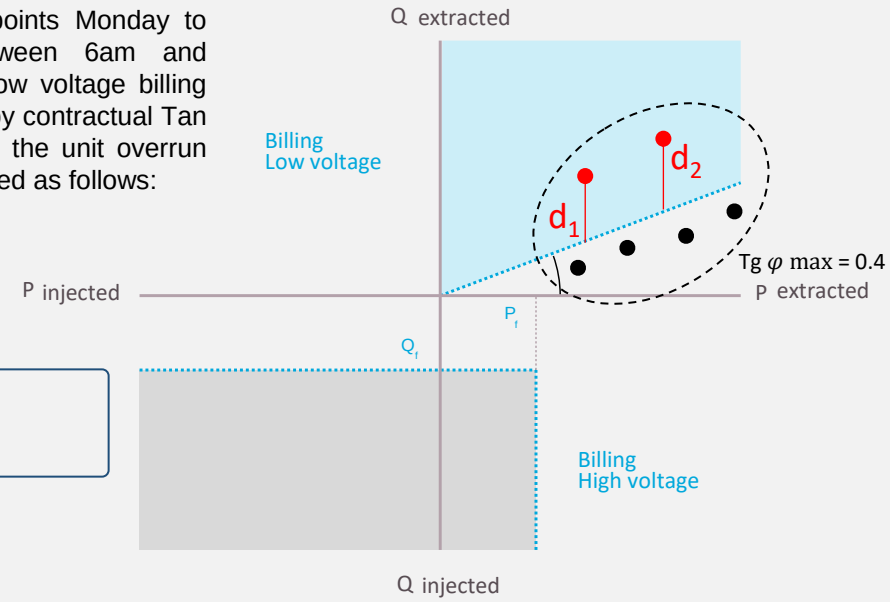
= **213.60 €**

Example based on 1 August 2025 tariffs. Their value is reassessed annually.

4.

Example of the calculation of the CER, low voltage billing

A customer consumes reactive energy and active energy between November and March. For all time points Monday to Saturday between 6am and 10pm in the low voltage billing zone defined by contractual Tan φ (set to 0.4), the unit overrun will be calculated as follows:



Unit overrun
= Q – P * 0.4

Low voltage threshold:
Tan φ contractual = 0.4

Here, only two time points are exceeded (d_1 and d_2).

Overrun amount:
First overrun point: d1
Q_1 = 1240 kVar.h; P_1 = 650 kW
d_1 = 1240 – 650*0.4
d_1 = 980 kVar.h

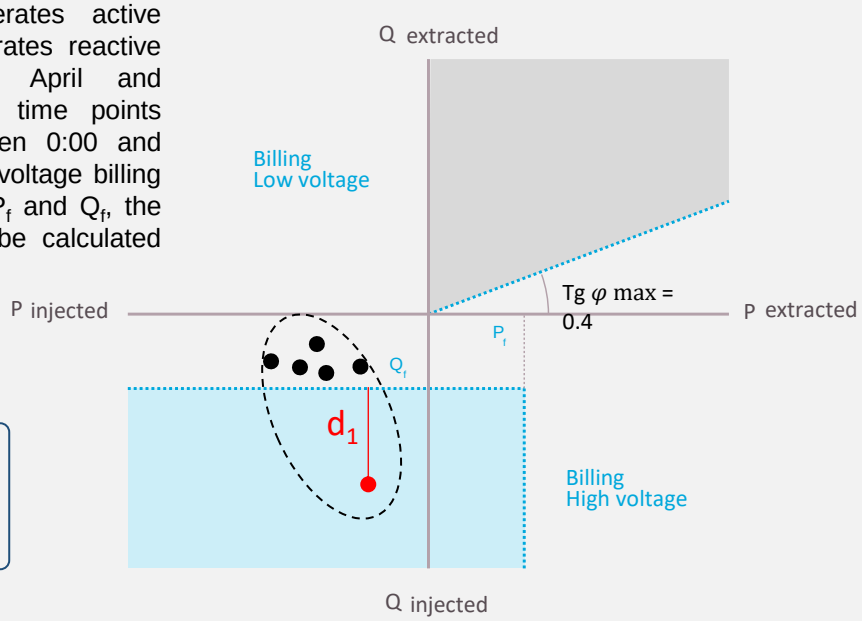
Second point exceeded: d_2
Q_2 = 1500 kVar.h; P_2 = 1575 kW
d_2 = 1500 – 1575*0.4
d_2 = 870 kVar.h

Low voltage reactive energy component:
CER = (d_{1+} d_2) x unit cost
= (0.980 + 0.870) X 12.65
= € 23.40

Example based on 1 August 2025 tariffs. Their value is reassessed annually.

Example of the calculation of the CER, high voltage billing

A customer consumes active energy and generates reactive energy or, generates active energy and generates reactive energy between April and October. For all time points every day between 0:00 and 24:00 in the high voltage billing zone defined by P_f and Q_f, the unit overrun will be calculated as follows:



Unit overrun
= |Q| – 25%*P_{dim}
= |Q| – Q_f

High voltage thresholds:
P_{dim} = 1560 kW; Q_f = -25%

P_{dim}
= -390 kVar.h
Ps_{max} = 1500 kW ; P_f = 40%

Ps_{max}
= 600kW

Here, only two time points are exceeded (d_1).

Overrun amount:

Point exceeded: d_1
Q_1 = -1650 kVar.h; P_1 = -500 kW
d_1 = |-1650| – 25%*1560
d_1 = 1260 kVar.h

High voltage reactive energy component:
CER = (d_1) x unit cost
= (1.260) x 1.10
= € 1.38

Example based on 1 August 2025 tariffs. Their value is reassessed annually.

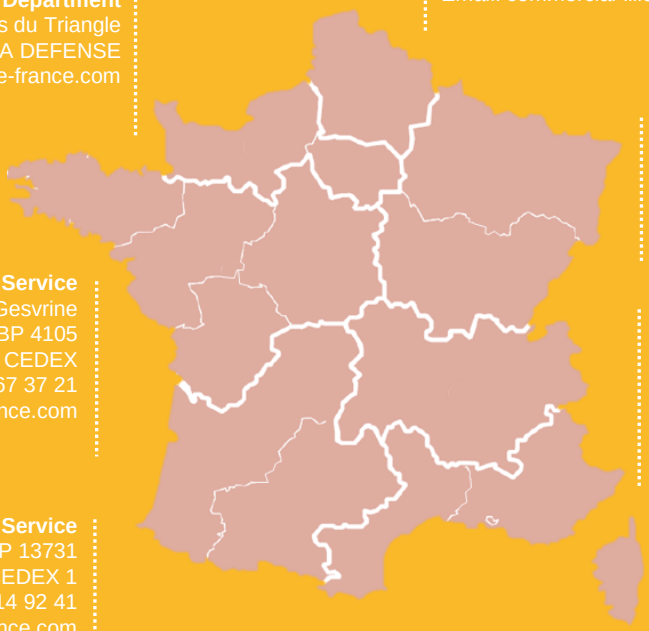
Summary return

YOUR CONTACTS

Your business services for any questions concerning contracts, access to the network, electricity quality, Maintenance or connection work:

Lille Customer Service
913 avenue de Dunkerque - BP 427
59160 LOMME
Tel.: +33 3 20 22 67 63
Email: commercial-lille@rte-france.com

Ile de France - Normandy Sales Department
3 - 5 cours du Triangle
92036 LA DEFENSE
Email: commercial-idf-normandie@rte-france.com



Nancy Customer Service
8 rue de Versigny - TSA 50216
54608 VILLERS-LES-NANCY
Tel.: +33 3 83 92 23 23
Email: commercial-nancy@rte-france.com

Nantes Customer Service
ZAC de Gesvrine
6 rue Kepler - BP 4105
44241 LA CHAPELLE SUR ERDRE CEDEX
Tel.: +33 2 40 67 37 21
Email : commercial-nantes@rte-france.com

Lyon Customer Service
Immeuble VillaRte
1 rue Crepet
69007 LYON
Tel.: +33 4 27 86 32 01
Email: commercial-lyon@rte-france.com

Toulouse Customer Service
6 rue Charles MOULY - BP 13731
31037 TOULOUSE CEDEX 1
Tel.: +33 5 62 14 92 41
Email: commercial-toulouse@rte-france.com

Marseille Customer Service
82 avenue de Haïfa - CS 70319
MARSEILLE CEDEX 08
Tel.: +33 4 91 30 96 61
Email: commercial-marseille@rte-france.com

Your customer data and contracts services departments for any question concerning metering data, invoices or any contract modifications:

Customer Data and Contracts Service

ZAC de Gesvrine
6 rue Kepler - BP 4105 • 44241 LA CHAPELLE SUR ERDRE CEDEX
Tel.: 02 40 67 33 01 • Email: rte-nantes-accueil-client@rte-france.com

Customer Data and Contracts Service

Immeuble VillaRte
1 rue Crepet • 69007 LYON
Tel: 04 27 86 33 01 • Email: rte-lyon-accueil-client@rte-france.com

Rte Le réseau de transport d'électricité

CUSTOMER & SERVICES DIVISION
Immeuble WINDOW • 7C, place du Dôme, PUTEAUX • 92073 Paris la Défense cedex