



Le réseau
de transport
d'électricité

Network tariff setting: Understanding the tariff

JULY 2025 – DISTRIBUTORS

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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

Power transmission has become a regulated activity since the introduction of European sectoral legislation in the late 1990s.

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 HV-B)**. 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** so as 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

The TURPE 7 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.

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 on 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, imbalances between forecast and actual are corrected annually within a range $-3\% + \text{CPI} + X$ TO $+3\% + \text{CPI} + X$.

CPI consumer price index excluding tobacco

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.

Evolution in the tariff system of reactive energy generated by DSOs connected to the grid

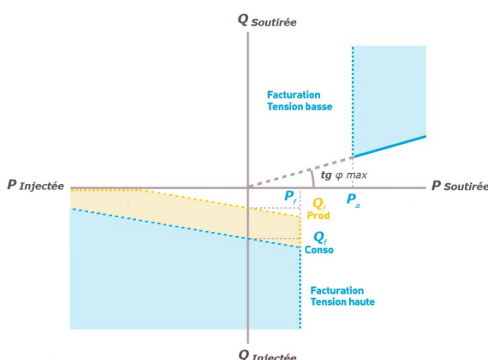
The CRE has introduced the following changes to the pricing of reactive energy generated by DSOs connected to the transmission system:

- The high voltage overrun pricing coefficients have been increased to make this pricing more representative of the costs incurred on the public transmission system.
- Change in the high voltage zone pricing to more effectively target delivery point substations which most contribute to high voltage stress and to incentivise the activation of existing levers.

For this purpose the CRE has created a template as illustrated in the figure below.

The implementation of a new template requires a change in the definition of Pf and Qf thresholds in the RTE Reference Technical Documentation. These thresholds will take into account the possibilities available to DSOs to control reactive energy and can be differentiated according to the typology of delivery point substations concerned (generation or consumption constraints).

The pricing of absorbed reactive energy (low voltage) of the DSOs remains unchanged.



Offsetting of HV-A capacitor operation overrides

There is partial offsetting of invoicing of overrides of HV-A capacitor operations and this will depend on the voltage zone and the type of operation.

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

Description of the components of the **2.** 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	11,545.32
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	3,800.04

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 consumption component (CS) 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: \longrightarrow

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](#)

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

Calculation formula

At each of these connection points, the annual extraction component shall be established as follows:

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

Where:

- i denotes the time interval;
- b_i is the weighting factor of the power defined by time interval 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 interval i according to the voltage range and the tariff version concerned;
- 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:

Un client HTB 2, en version tarifaire « Longue Utilisation », reçoit sa facture RTE du mois de janvier 2026.

Pour son unique alimentation principale, ce client a souscrit un ensemble de puissances allant de 16 000 à 22 000 kW, dont la distribution respecte le principe d'intercalassement.

Le mois de janvier ne faisant pas partie de la saison basse, seules les plages horaires de la saison haute et des heures de pointe sont utilisées pour facturer la part énergie.

Puissances Souscrites		b _i (€/kW/an)		Δ Puissances	
PS ₁ - 16 000 kW	Part Fixe =	11,92	×	16 000	= 217 920 €/an
PS ₂ - 18 000 kW		11,44		18 000 - 16 000	
PS ₃ - 18 000 kW		9,40		18 000 - 16 000	
PS ₄ - 22 000 kW		7,17		22 000 - 18 000	
PS ₅ - 22 000 kW		3,87		22 000 - 22 000	
Energie soustraite (janvier 2026)		c _i (€/kWh)		Energie soustraite	
E1 - 1 930 454 kWh	Part Energie =	0,78	×	1 930 454	= 67 126,11 €
E2 - 5 489 132 kWh		0,61		5 489 132	
E3 - 3 252 478 kWh		0,45		3 252 478	
E4 - 0 kWh					
E5 - 0 kWh					

Total CS_{Janv 2026} = 82 905,40€ (Hors dépassements)

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

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 b_i coefficients may vary due to a change in the tariff version.

The formula then becomes:

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

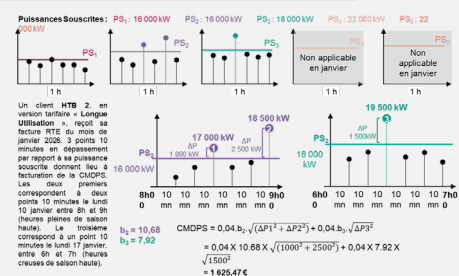
Where:

- i denotes the time interval;
- b_i is the weighting factor of the capacity defined by time interval 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 interval i;
- P_j is the power overrun greater than the subscribed power averaged over ten minutes in kW before the tariff version change;
- j s 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:



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

[See the Time range schedule](#)



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

HV-B 2	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 for 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 and c_i coefficients used that are applicable to the HV-B 1 voltage range are:

HV-B 1	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

[See the Time range schedule](#)



HV-B 1	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 of power c_i (c€/kWh)	0.73	0.70	0.63	0.57	0.52	

The b_i and c_i 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 of power c_i (c€/kWh)	5.74	4.23	1.99	1.01	0.69	

HV-A 1	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	

HV-A 1	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	

HV-A 1	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 of 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.

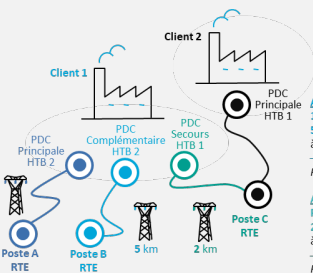
Fixed costs for additional and backup power

Voltage range	Cells (€ / cell / year)	Lines (€ / km / year)
HV-B 3	131,279.04	12,443.95
HV-B 2	79,172.10	Overhead lines: 7,933.41 Underground lines: 39,665.60
HV-B 1	41,123.60	Overhead lines: 4,707.52 Underground lines: 9,415.03
HV-A	4 045.96	Overhead lines: 1 103.68 Underground lines: 1 655.52

Example of calculation of fixed costs

CACS

- Un client réseau 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.



Alimentation complémentaire :	
1 cellule HTB 2	79 172,10 €
5 km de ligne aérienne	+ 39 667,05 €
à 7 933,41 €/km	
Frais Fixes complémentaire :	118 839,15 €
Alimentation de secours :	
Pas de cellule dédiée	0 €
2 km de ligne aérienne	+ 9 415,04 €
à 4 707,52 €/km	
Frais Fixes secours :	9 415,04 €
TOTAL Frais Fixes CACS :	128 254,19 €

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

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 than 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:

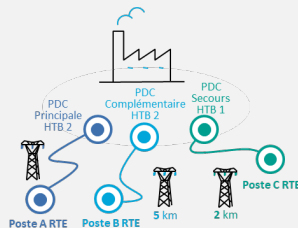
$$CMDPS = \alpha \cdot \sqrt{\sum (\Delta P^2)}$$

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	9.10	0.95	38.54
	HV-B 1	6.69	1.61	28.54
HV-B 2	HV-B 1	1.95	1.61	8.57
	HV-A	10.25	2.22	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 1^{er} 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.

The component is calculated annually using the following formula:

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

Where:

- $(L_a + L_s)$ is the smallest total length of the electrical structures on the PTS 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:

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

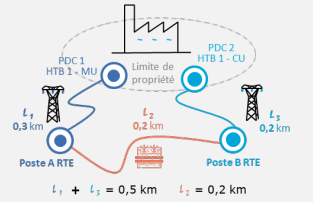
Where:

- i denotes the time interval,
- PS_i is the subscribed power for time interval i ,
- b_i is the weighting factor of the capacity defined by time interval 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:

Un client regroupe deux Points de Connexion en HTB 1 : le premier en version tarifaire MU et le second en version tarifaire CU. A partir des points de connexion, la plus petite distance du Réseau Public de Transport pour relier ces deux points vaut 0,7 km, incluant 0,2 km de liaisons souterraines et 0,5 km de liaisons aériennes. Pour le point de regroupement, le cumul des courbes de charge synchrones des PDC 1 et 2 donne une courbe de charge théorique, à partir de laquelle sont déterminés : le jeu de PS optimal et la version tarifaire la plus adéquate.



1. Point de regroupement : HTB 1 Moyenne Utilisation

Jeu de PS optimal (MW)

HPTE (i=1)	HPSH (i=2)	HCSH (i=3)	HPSB (i=4)	HCSB (i=5)
36,5	36,5	36,5	37	37

Coefficients β (en %)

β_1	β_2	β_3	β_4	β_5
100	98	93	90	88

Avec $\beta_i = b_i / b_1$

2. Calcul de la PS_{regroupée}

$$PS_{regroupée} = PS_i + \sum_{i=2}^5 \beta_i (PS_i - PS_{i-1})$$

$$= 36\,500 + 0,98 \times 0 + 0,93 \times 0 + 0,90 \times 500 + 0,88 \times 0$$

$$= 36\,950 \text{ kW}$$

3. Composante de regroupement

k HTB 1

L. aériennes	L. souterraines
94,20	165,57

c€/kW/km/an

$$CR = k \cdot PS_{regroupée}$$

$$= [(0,2 \times 1,6557) + (0,5 \times 0,9420)] \times 36\,800$$

$$= 29\,518,75 \text{ €/an}$$

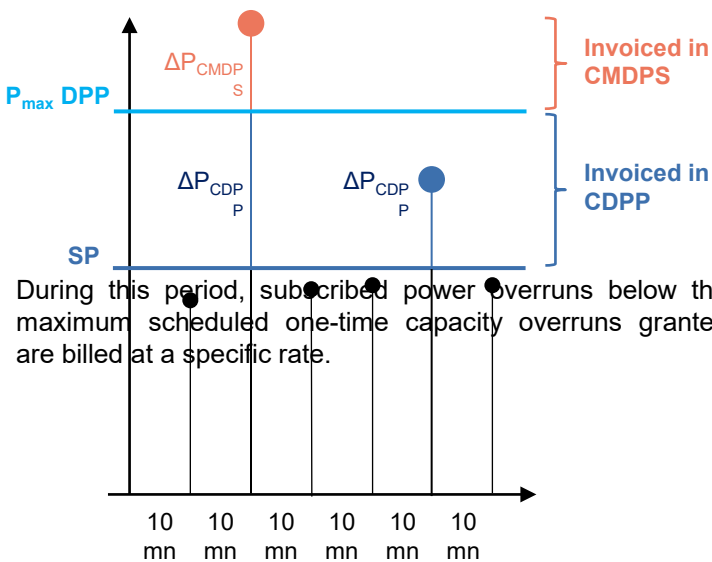
Exemple réalisé avec les tarifs au 1^{er} août 2025. Leur valeur est réévaluée chaque année.

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. Providing the network's capacity can support it and that 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.

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:



$$CDPP = \alpha \cdot b_i \cdot \sum \Delta P$$

- Where:
- i denotes the time interval;
 - b_i is the weighting factor of the capacity defined by time interval 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:

Un client HTB 2, en version tarifaire « Longue Utilisation », bénéficie du tarif spécifique de dépassement ponctuel sur 3 jours de novembre.

En heures pleines de saison haute, pour lesquelles la puissance souscrite du client vaut 16 000 kW, la puissance maximale pour travaux demandée dans le cadre de la DPP est 18 000 kW.

Durant ces 3 jours, il dépasse sa puissance souscrite sur 1 point 10 minutes en soustrant 18 500 kW.

Diagram illustrating the calculation of CDPP for a client HTB 2. The maximum scheduled capacity is 16 000 kW (PS2), and the DPP is 18 000 kW. The client exceeds this capacity by 18 500 kW for 10 minutes on 3 days. The graph shows the power overruns and the resulting billing components.

Coefficient pondérateur b_2 : 10,68

Coefficient α HTB 2: 0,000143

Facturation CDPP du dépassement

$$CDPP = 0,000143 \times 10,68 \times 2000 = 3,05 \text{ €}$$

Facturation CMDPS du dépassement

$$CDMPS = 0,04 \cdot b_2 \cdot \sqrt{\Delta P_{CMDPS}^2}$$

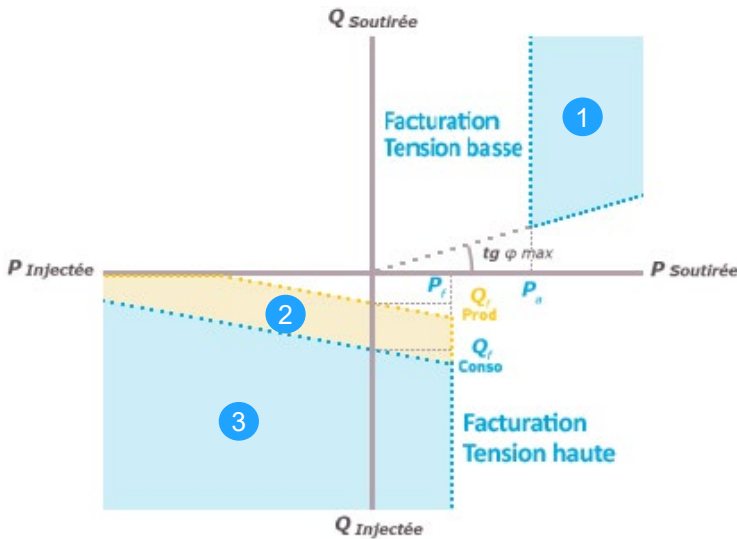
$$= 0,04 \times 10,68 \times \sqrt{500^2}$$

$$= 213,6 \text{ €}$$

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

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

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



From April to October included, consumed reactive energy is not charged.

Zone 1: If, from November to March included, the amount of reactive energy consumed from 6:am to 10pm, from Monday to Saturday, is greater than the contractual $\tan \phi$ max ratio and the active power is greater than a P_a threshold, the excess reactive energy consumed is charged to you and at hourly intervals.

High voltage:

Zone 2: Generation Type Delivery Point Substation if $Ps_{max} < |PI_{max}|$ (or Ps_{max} is different from $Pdim$)

Zone 3: Consumption Type Delivery Point Substation if $Ps_{max} \geq |PI_{max}|$ (or $Ps_{max} = Pdim$)

The reactive energy provided by a public distribution system operator is charged throughout the year, every hour, when both of the following conditions are met:

- physical flows of active energy are injection flows, and the reactive energy supplied is greater than a Q_f threshold (in absolute value);
- physical active energy flows are lower than a P_f threshold (percentage of subscribed power in access contracts), and the reactive energy supplied is greater than a Q_f threshold (in absolute value)

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

Low voltage:
 $P_f = 40\% * Ps_{max}$ and $P_a = 70\% * Ps_{max}$

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 consumed at the hourly point observed over year N-1.

$$Q_{fCons} = -25\% * P_{dim}$$

P_{dim} is equal to Ps_{max} .

$$Q_{fGen} = -10\% * P_{dim}$$

P_{dim} is the absolute value of the maximum active power

November to March included			
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
All year round			
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 reactive energy component **extracted** is charged when the following conditions are met:

- the maximum contracted Tangent ϕ is exceeded, **and**
- your active energy consumption flows are greater than a threshold P_a .

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.

The threshold Q_f is defined by the formula $-0.3P_{1h} +$

(Q_{fCons} or Q_{fGen}) with a maximum value of 0, where P_{1h} is the active power averaged at the time interval.

Offsetting of invoicing of overruns with capacitor operations

Overruns are partially offset with HV-A capacitor operations and this will depend on the voltage zone and the type of operation.

Type of operation	Period	Field Action
Opening	Low Voltage	Offset reactive energy overruns (as above)
	High Voltage	Invoicing reactive energy overruns
Closure (forced on)	Low Voltage	Invoicing reactive energy overruns
	High Voltage	Offset reactive energy overruns (as above)

Annual component of the use of transformation works (CT)

If you operate, downstream from your connection point, a line at the same voltage range as that downstream of the RTE transformer to which you are directly connected, you can benefit from the upstream voltage tariff on payment of the annual component for the use of the transformation works, depending on the set of subscribed powers.

The component is calculated using the following formula:

$$CT_{N/N+1} = k \times P_{souscrite}$$

Where:

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

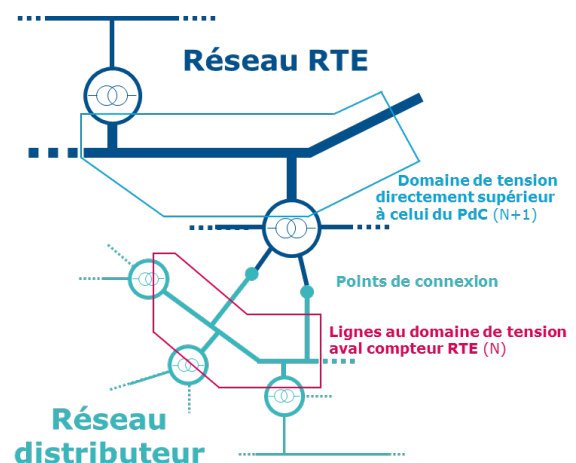
Where:

- i denotes the time interval;
- PS_i is the Subscribed Power for time interval i ;
- b_i is the weighting factor of the power capacity defined by time interval i and by Tariff Version.

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
Reactive energy extracted (Zone 1)	3.76
Reactive energy injected (Zones 2 and 3)	2.14

During offsetting, the impacted 10' points are set to virtually 0 and are taken into account in the calculation of time overruns.



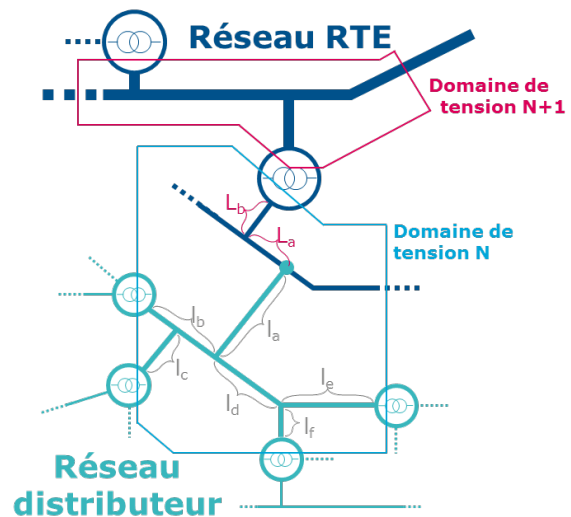
The k coefficient used is:

Voltage range of the connection point	Voltage range of the tariff applied	k (€/kW/year)
HV-B 2	HV-B 3	2.23
HV-B 1 or HV-A 2	HV-B 2	4.80
HV-A 1	HV-B 1	8.48

The compensation for operating lines at the same voltage as at the point of connection of the Public Transmission System (CEL)

You will benefit from this compensation if you operate lines at the same voltage as your Public Transmission System connection point. This takes into account two specific lengths:

- the sum of the lengths of the lines you own on the N voltage range of your connection point,
- the sum of the lengths of the lines RTE owns at the same N voltage range, required to connect your connection point to the RTE transformer to guarantee the subscribed power in normal operating scheme.



The annual extraction component (CS) of this connection point is calculated using the following formula:

$$CS = \frac{l_2}{l_1 + l_2} \times CS_N + \frac{l_1}{l_1 + l_2} \times (CS_{N+1} + CT_{N/N+1})$$

Where:

- l_1 is the total length of the connection(s) operated by the distributor to voltage range N;
- l_2 is the total length of the connection(s) operated by RTE at the voltage range N, which is (are) strictly necessary to connect its connection point to the RTE transformer(s) to guarantee the power subscribed in the normal operating scheme defined in RTE's technical reference documentation;
- $CT_{N/N+1}$ is the annual component of the use of the transformation works between the N+1 and N voltage ranges

Extreme cold capping (EGF)

During a severe cold period, you can benefit from a reduction in the cost of your subscribed power overruns.

These provisions shall apply only for severe cold hours and 24 hours after each of these periods.

A severe cold period is the time, in hours, when the minimum temperature at the connection point is below the local minimum reference temperature for that connection point.

In severe cold weather, the subscribed power overruns at the delivery point substation concerned are capped: Their share in the CMDPS is multiplied by a k coefficient.


The coefficient k is 1 when the minimum temperature at

the connection point is greater than or equal to the minimum reference temperature. However, when the minimum temperature falls below the minimum reference temperature, k decreases (possibly to 0).

The rules for calculation of the k-factor are specified in the Distributor CART.


Capping of subscribed power overruns triggered by a severe cold period:

L'écèlement intervient quand :




T° min constatée

<




T° min référence


Avec T° min constatée et T° min référence mesurées :



Station météorologique locale




Poste source client



T° min constatée au PdC


Écèlement Grand Froid = k x Dépassement(s) facturable(s)

$0 \leq k < 1$




T° min constatée

<




T° min référence

$k = 1$



T° min constatée

≥



T° min référence

Un écèlement prolongé sur les 24 heures consécutives aux périodes de froid rigoureux :

Jour 1												Jour 2											
10	12	14	16	18	20	22	00	02	04	06	08	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	00				
Heures de froid ▶ 4h												Heures de froid ▶ 4h											
Période d'écèlement ▶ 4h												Période d'écèlement ▶ +24h											

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:

$$= \text{Part fixe} + \text{Part variable}$$

Where:

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

And:

$$\text{Part variable} = \sum_{i=1}^5 c_i \times E_i + \sum_{12 \text{ mois}} CMDPS$$

Where:

- i denotes the time interval;
- b_i is the weighting factor of the capacity defined by time interval i and the Tariff Version;
- PS_i is the Subscribed Power for Time Interval i ;
- c_i is the weighting factor of the energy for Time Interval i and the tariff version concerned;
- E_i is the active energy extracted 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.

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).

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

Connection voltage (Un)	Voltage range		
$Un \leq 1 \text{ kV}$	LV		
$1 \text{ kV} < Un \leq 40 \text{ kV}$	HV-A 1	HV-A range	
$40 \text{ kV} < Un \leq 50 \text{ kV}$	HV-A 2		
$50 \text{ kV} < Un \leq 130 \text{ kV}$	HV-B 1	HV-B range	
$130 \text{ kV} < Un \leq 350 \text{ kV}$	HV-B 2		
$350 \text{ kV} < Un \leq 500 \text{ kV}$	HV-B 3		
			Low voltage range
			High voltage range

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

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.

applies.

Metering Point

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

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. 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).

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.

The time ranges in HV-B 2, HV-B 1, **4.** 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	23:00	7:00	23:00	7:00	23:00	7:00	9:00
9:00	11:00	9:00	11:00							9:00	11:00
11:00	18:00	11:00	18:00							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	
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 included.

- 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	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	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

7am/9am –
6pm/8pm

High Season Peak Hours

4am/7am –
9am/10am –
4pm/6pm –
8pm/2am

High Season Off-Peak Hours

10am/4pm –
2am/4am

Low Season Peak Hours

6am/12pm –
4pm/2am

Low Season Off-Peak Hours

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	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

9:00/11:00 –
18:00/20:00

High Season Peak Hours

6am/9am –
11am/6pm –
8pm/10pm

High Season Off-Peak Hours

10pm/ 6am

Low Season Peak Hours

6am/12pm –
4pm/2am

Low Season Off-Peak Hours

2am/6pm –
12pm/4pm

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) (STU and LTU only in HV-A).

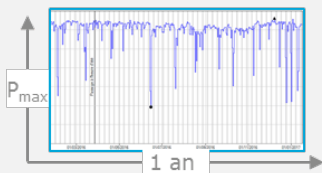
For the HV-B 1, HV-B 2, HV-A 1 and HV-A 2 ranges, they apply to the Consumption Point or Grouping Point and are subscribed for a minimum period of 12 months. Beyond this time, a customer can modify their tariff version any day of the month and without notice. The new version then takes effect the day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

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:

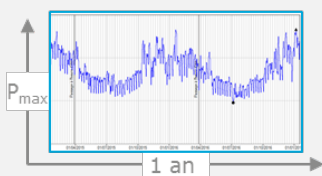
$$\frac{\text{Energie}_{12 \text{ mois}}}{P. \max_{\text{soutirée}}}$$



Elevé

Longue Utilisation

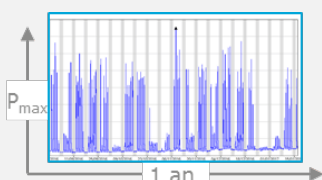
Typique des consommateurs à process continu (profil en bande)



Moyen

Moyenne Utilisation

Typique des distributeurs (sans production EnR)



Faible

Courte Utilisation

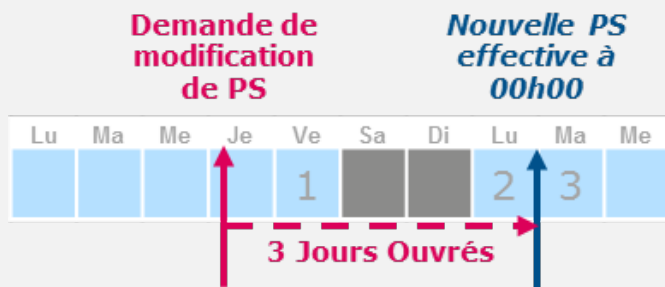
Typique des consommateurs à process discontinus

Manage your subscribed power 4.

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:



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 working 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:

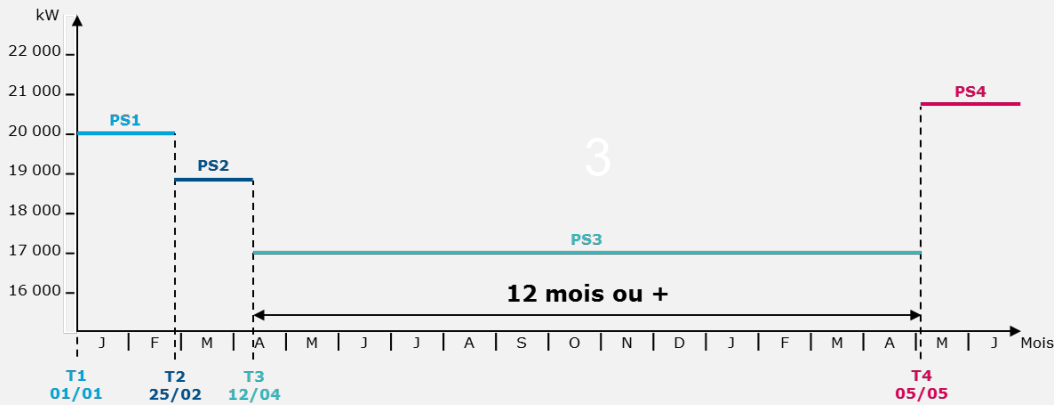
- You can freely proceed with a succession of consecutive reductions if you have not increased your subscribed capacity during the last 12 running months;
- You can increase your subscribed power at any time if the capacity of the network allows it. However, if you have reduced your power during the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

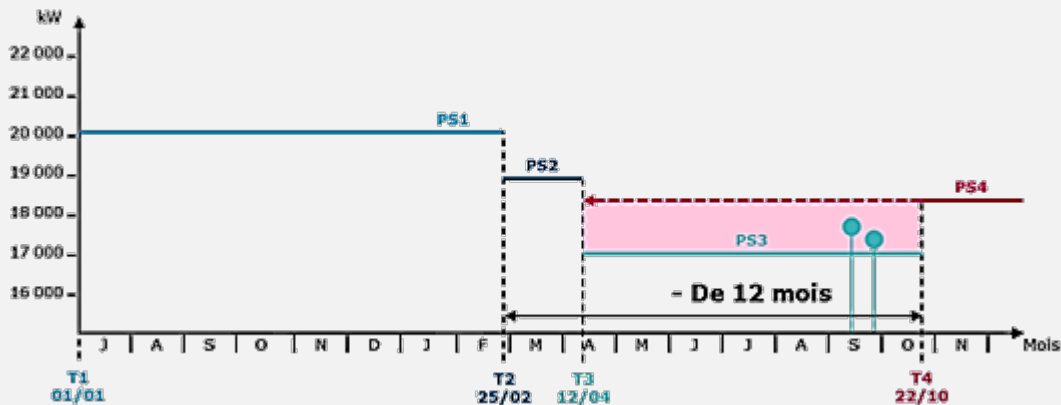
Case 1: Case 1: The new PS (PS4) is higher than PS (PS3) that remained unchanged for 12 months

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



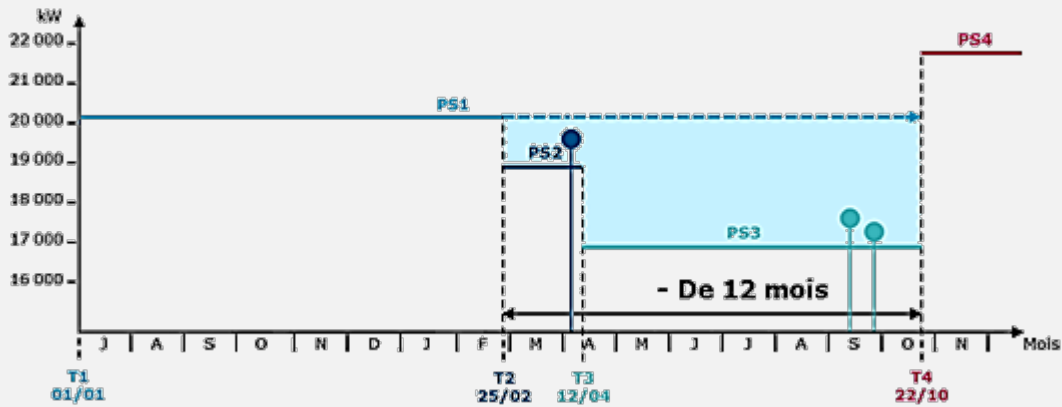
Case 2: Case 2: The new PS (PS4) is lower than the PS before the last decrease (PS2) performed less than 12 months ago

- PS4 applies to the effective date of the last decrease in the last 12 months which led to a capacity that is less than or equal to the new subscribed power from T3.
- The settlement of the fixed part of the CS is requested for the differential between PS3 and PS4, for the entire period between T3 and T4.
- The PS (PS3) overruns that happened between T3 and T4 remain with RTE.
- PS4 subscription period starts in T4.



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 subscription period starts in T4.



Examples of calculations for 4. 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)

- PS₁ – 16 000 kW
- PS₂ – 16 000 kW
- PS₃ – 18 000 kW
- PS₄ – 22 000 kW
- PS₅ – 22 000 kW

b _i (€/kW/year)		Δ powers		
	11.92		16,000	
	11.44		16 000 - 16 000	= 217 920 €/year
Fixed part =	9.40	×	18000 - 16000	= 18 160 €/month
	7.17		22 000 - 18 000	
	3.87		22 000 - 22 000	

Energy extracted January 2026

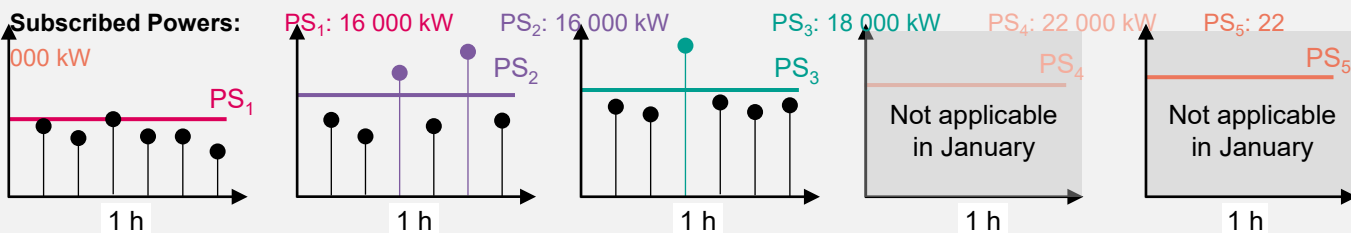
- E1 – 1 930 454 kWh
- E2 – 5 469 132 kWh
- E3 – 3 252 478 kWh
- E4 – 0 kWh
- E5 – 0 kWh

c _i (c€/kWh)		Energy extracted		
	0.78		1,930,454	= € 67126.11
Energy part =	0.61	×	5,469,132	
	0.45		3,252,478	

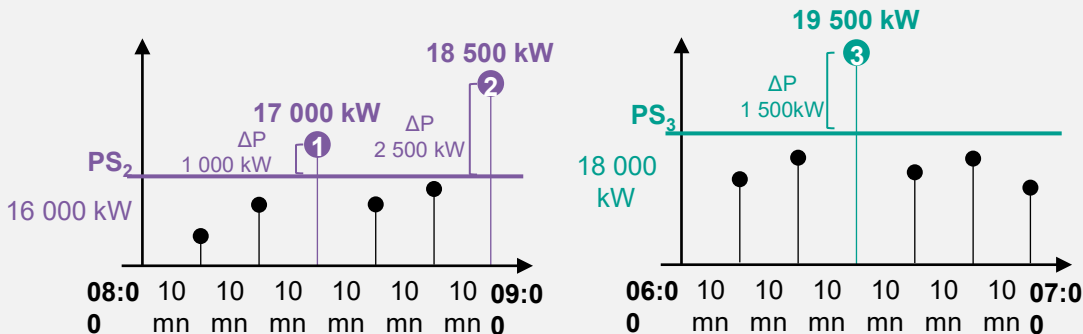
Total CS_{Jan.2022} = 82 905.40 € (Excl. overruns)

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

Example of calculation of the CMDPS



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 8am and 9am (peak high season hours). The third is a 10-minute point on Monday 17 January, between 6am and 7am (off peak high season hours).



b₂ = 10.68
b₃ = 7.92

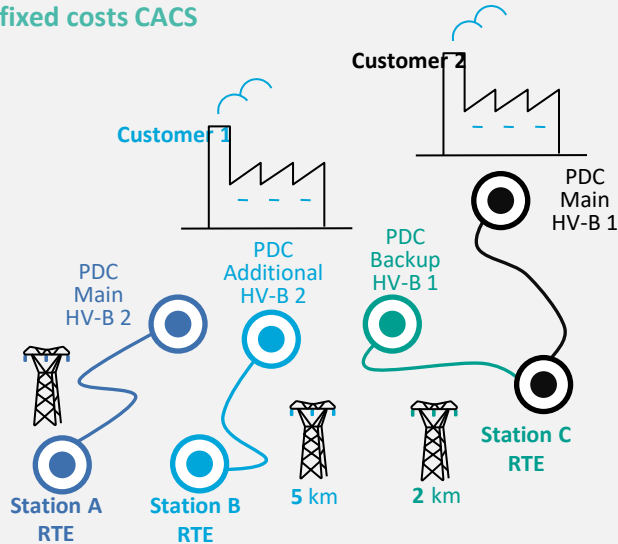
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{CMDPS} &= 0.04 \cdot b_2 \cdot \sqrt{(\Delta P1^2 + \Delta P2^2)} + 0.04 \cdot b_3 \cdot \sqrt{\Delta P3^2} \\
 &= 0.04 \times 10.68 \times \sqrt{(1000^2 + 2500^2)} + 0.04 \times 7.92 \times \sqrt{1500^2} \\
 &= 1 625.47 \text{ €}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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:

1 HV-B 2 cell	79 172.10 €
+ 5 km of overhead line at 7 933.41 €/km	+ 39 667.05 €
<hr/>	
	118 839.15 €
<i>Additional fixed costs:</i>	
<i>Backup Power:</i>	
No dedicated cell	€ 0
+ 2 km of overhead line at 4 707.52 €/km	+ 9 415.04 €
<hr/>	
<i>Backup fixed costs:</i>	€ 9 415.04
TOTAL CACS Fixed costs:	128 254.19 €

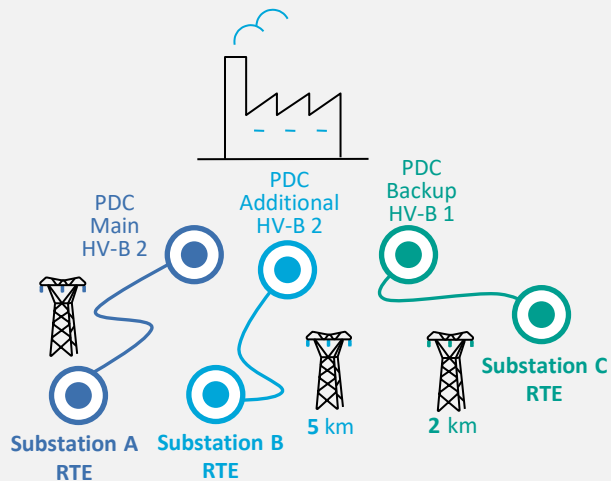
Example based on 1 August 1 2025 tariffs. Their value is reassessed annually.

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 €/kW/year
1.95

Energy Share c€/kWh
1.61

PS Overruns^α c€/kW
8.57

Fixed premium cost

$1.95 \times 5\,000 = 9\,750 \text{ €/year} = 812.50 \text{ €/month}$

Energy part cost

$0.0161 \times 9\,000 = 144.90 \text{ €}$

PS overruns cost

$0.0857 \times 200 = 17.14 \text{ €}$

TOTAL CACS consumption for the month: € 974.54

Example based on 1 August 1 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.

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

Optimal PS set (MW)					Coefficients β (in %)				
PHET (i=1)	HSPH (i=2)	HSOPH (i=3)	LSPH (i=4)	LSOPH (i=5)	β_1	β_2	β_3	β_4	β_5
36.5	36.5	36.5	37	37	100	98	93	90	88

Where $\beta_i = b_i/b_1$

2. Calculation of the $PS_{grouped}$

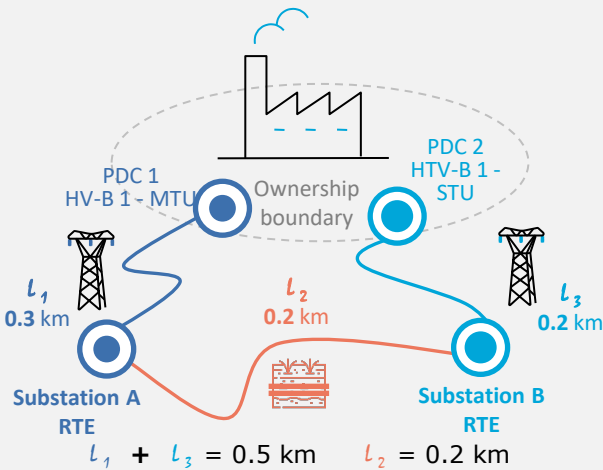
$$PS_{grouped} = PS_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{n+5} \beta_i \cdot (PS_i - PS_{i-1})$$

$$= 36\,500 + 0.98 \times 0 + 0.93 \times 0 + 0.90 \times 500 + 0.88 \times 0$$

$$= 36\,950 \text{ kW}$$

3. Grouping component

k HV-B 1	overhead L.	underground L.
	94.20	165.57
c€/kW/km/year		
CR = l.k.PS grouped	= [(0.2 x 1.6557) + (0.5 x 0.9420)] x 36 800	
	= 29 518.75€/year	



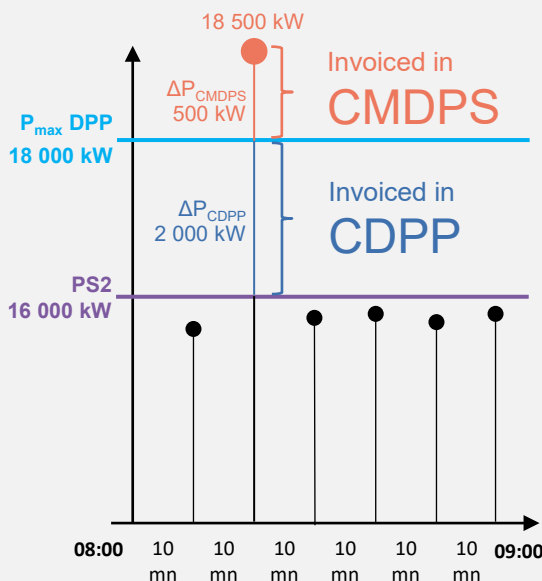
Example based on 1 August 1 2025 tariffs. Their value is reassessed annually.

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
10.68	0.000143

CDPP billing of the overrun

$$CDPP = 0.000143 \times 10.68 \times 2000 = 3.05 \text{ €}$$

CMDPS billing of the overrun

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

$$= 0.04 \times 10.68 \times \sqrt{500^2}$$

$$= 213.60 \text{ €}$$

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

Example of the calculation of the Reactive Energy Component, high voltage

A customer consumes active energy and injects reactive energy or, injects active energy and injects reactive energy. 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:

High voltage thresholds Consumption:

$$P_{\text{dim}} = 15000 \text{ kW}; Q_f = -25\% P_{\text{dim}} \\ = -3750 \text{ kVar.h}$$

$$P_{\text{smax}} = 15000 \text{ kW}; P_f = 40\% P_{\text{smax}} \\ = 6000 \text{ kW}$$

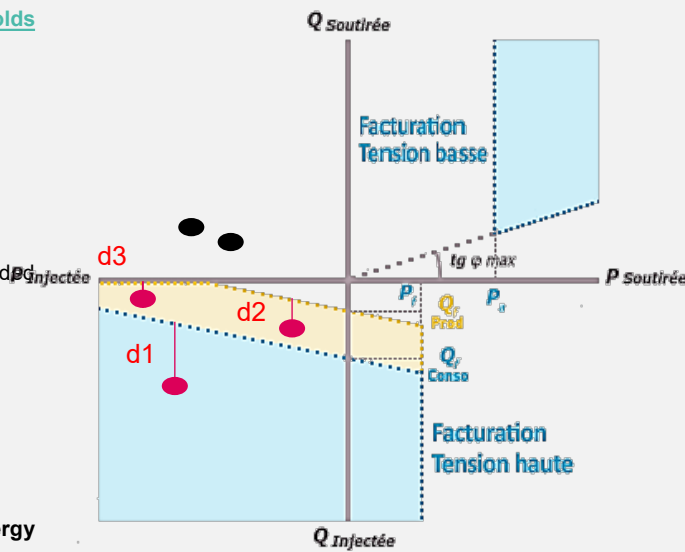
Here, only one time point is exceeded (d1).

Overrun amount:

$$\text{Overrun point: d1} \\ Q_1 = -13500 \text{ kVar.h}; P_1 = -5000 \text{ kW} \\ d_1 = |-13500| + (-0.3 \cdot -5000 \text{ kW} + (-25\% \cdot 15000 \text{ kW})) \\ d_1 = 11250 \text{ kVar.h}$$

High voltage reactive energy component:

$$\text{CER} = (d_1) \times \text{unit cost} \\ = (11.250) \times 2.14 \\ = \text{€ } 24.08$$



High voltage thresholds Generation:

$$P_{\text{dim}} = 15000 \text{ kW}; Q_f = -10\% P_{\text{dim}} \\ = -1500 \text{ kVar.h}$$

$$P_{\text{smax}} = 10000 \text{ kW}; P_f = 40\% P_{\text{smax}} \\ = 4000 \text{ kW}$$

Here, only two time points are exceeded (d1 and d3).

Overrun amount:

$$\text{First overrun point: d2} \\ Q_1 = -13500 \text{ kVar.h}; P_1 = -3000 \text{ kW} \\ d_2 = |-13500| + (-0.3 \cdot -3000 \text{ kW} + (-10\% \cdot 15000 \text{ kW})) \\ d_2 = 12900 \text{ kVar.h}$$

Second point exceeded: d3

$$Q_1 = -13500 \text{ kVar.h}; P_1 = -6000 \text{ kW} \\ \text{As:} \\ (-0.3 \cdot -6000 \text{ kW} + (-10\% \cdot 15000 \text{ kW})) > 0 \\ \text{It is considered to be zero.} \\ d_3 = |-13500| + 0 \\ d_3 = 13500 \text{ kVar.h}$$

High voltage reactive energy component:

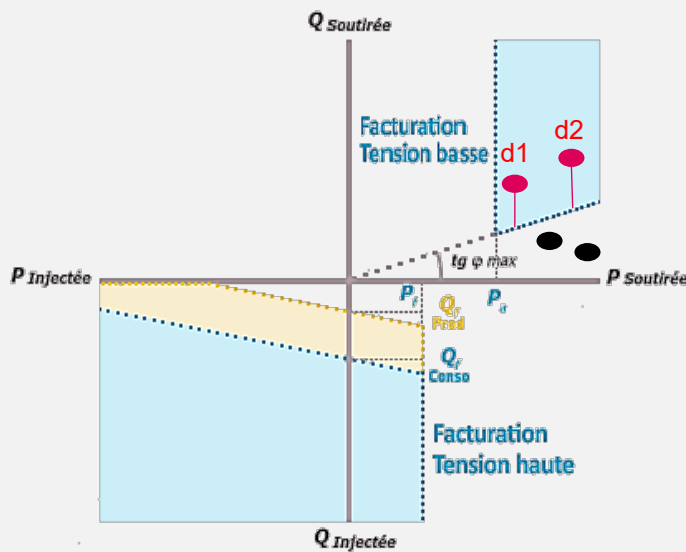
$$\text{CER} = (d_2 + d_3) \times \text{Unit cost} \\ = (12.900 + 13.500) \times 2.14 \\ = \text{€ } 56.49$$

Example based on 1 August 1 2025 tariffs.

The example does not take into account the invoice capping for an overrun threshold of less than 150 MVAh/month

Example of the calculation of the Reactive Energy Component, low voltage

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 $\tan \varphi$ P and P_a the unit overrun will be calculated as follows:



Unit overrun
= $Q - P * \tan \varphi$

Low voltage thresholds:

$$\tan \varphi \text{ contractual} = 0.25$$

$$P_{s_{max}} = 15000 \text{ kW}; P_a = 70\% P_{s_{max}} = 10500 \text{ kW}$$

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

Overrun amount:

First point exceeded: d_1

$$Q_1 = 13500 \text{ kVar.h}; P_1 = 16000 \text{ kW}$$

$$d_1 = 13500 - 16000 * 0.25$$

$$d_1 = 9500 \text{ kVar.h}$$

Second point exceeded: d_2

$$Q_2 = 16000 \text{ kVar.h}; P_2 = 16750 \text{ kW}$$

$$d_2 = 16000 - 16750 * 0.25$$

$$d_2 = 11812.5 \text{ kVar.h}$$

Low voltage reactive energy component:

$$\text{CER} = (d_1 + d_2) \times \text{Unit Cost}$$

$$= (9.500 + 11.812) \times 3.76$$

$$= 80.13 \text{ €}$$

Example based on 1 August 1 2025 tariffs.

The example does not take into account the invoice capping for an overrun threshold of less than 70 MVAh/month

YOUR CONTACTS

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