TARIFFS 2015 FOR GRID USE AND ANCILLARY SERVICES

The tariff conditions for grid use and ancillary services, as stipulated by the decision of the CREG dated May 16th 2013 and dated December 18 2014 are in application from January 1st 2015 until December 31st 2015.

Unless stated otherwise, tariff periods used for the application of tariffs are: « Peak hours », « Off peak hours », « Weekend », as defined below. Winter corresponds to the months January to March, and October to December. Summer corresponds to April to September.

Day	Hour	Peak hours	Off peak hours	Weekend
Monday-Friday	0 to 7 hour		✓	
Monday-Friday	7 to 22 hour	✓		
Monday-Friday	22 to 24 hour		✓	
Saturday	0 to 7 hour		✓	
Saturday	7 to 24 hour			✓
Sunday	0 to 22 hour			✓
Sunday	22 to 24 hour		✓	

The tariffs mentioned hereafter are applicable for each “offtake or injection point”, as defined in the Technical Code Transmission.

A. TARIFF FOR GRID USE

1° Tariff for power subscription and additional power for the offtake, according to the "standard formula"

a) Tariff for power subscription for the offtake

Table 1 : *Tariff for power subscription for the offtake according to the "standard formula"*

		Customers directly connected to the Elia grid	Grid Operators
		Tariff (€/kW.period)	Tariff (€/kW.period)
On the 380/220/150 kV network			
Yearly subscription		13,1092000	
Monthly subscription	Winter – Peak hours	0,8705000	
	Winter – Off peak hours	0,4855000	
	Winter - Weekend	0,3376000	
	Summer – Peak hours	0,6354000	
	Summer – Off peak hours	0,4293000	
	Summer - Weekend	0,2870000	
At transformer output to the 70/36/30 kV network			
Yearly subscription		20,3146000	12,8522000
Monthly subscription	Winter – Peak hours	1,3497000	0,8539000
	Winter – Off peak hours	0,7391000	0,4676000
	Winter - Weekend	0,5056000	0,3199000
	Summer – Peak hours	0,9693000	0,6133000
	Summer – Off peak hours	0,6494000	0,4109000
	Summer - Weekend	0,4313000	0,2729000
On the 70/36/30 kV network			
Yearly subscription		28,9622000	18,3771000
Monthly subscription	Winter – Peak hours	1,8841000	1,1955000
	Winter – Off peak hours	1,0335000	0,6558000
	Winter - Weekend	0,7032000	0,4463000
	Summer – Peak hours	1,3595000	0,8626000
	Summer – Off peak hours	0,9070000	0,5755000
	Summer - Weekend	0,6891000	0,4373000
At transformer output to medium voltage			
Yearly subscription		35,1560000	22,0147000
Monthly subscription	Winter – Peak hours	2,2982000	1,4391000
	Winter – Off peak hours	1,2536000	0,7850000
	Winter - Weekend	0,8477000	0,5308000
	Summer – Peak hours	1,6424000	1,0286000
	Summer – Off peak hours	1,0926000	0,6842000
	Summer - Weekend	0,7839000	0,4909000

Remarks:

- For the offtake covered by local generation, the price for the subscribed power for offtake is reduced by 30%. This reduction is applied to a maximum power of 75 MW. This contractual formula is only applicable for yearly subscriptions and is limited to 1.000 hours a year.
- For the mobile charges of the railway company, the price for subscribed power for the offtake is reduced by 7%.

b) Tariff for additional power for the offtake

1) On annual basis

Table 2 *: Tariff for additional power for the offtake on annual basis according to the "standard formula"*

	Customers directly connected to the Elia grid	Grid Operators
	Tariff (€/kW.year)	Tariff (€/kW.year)
On the 380/220/150 kV network	2,3347000	
At transformer output to the 70/36/30 kV network	4,3309000	
On the 70/36/30 kV network	6,1047000	
At transformer output to medium voltage	8,8108000	

The additional offtaken power on annual basis is monthly ex-post determined as the maximal peak for a running year (month of performance M up to month M-11).

2) On monthly basis

The additional monthly offtaken power is ex-post registered by Elia as the difference between the maximal peak of the past month for the considered tariff period and the total subscribed power for the offtake for that month of that period.

The price equals 115% of the price for power subscription for the offtake according to the monthly scheme, during the corresponding period.

Remark:

- For the mobile charges of the railway company, the price for additional power for the offtake is reduced by 7%.

c) Tariff for the power put at disposal

Table 3 *: Tariff for the power put at disposal*

	Grid Operators Tariff (€/kVA)
On the 380/220/150 kV network	
At transformer output to the 70/36/30 kV network	4,1090000
On the 70/36/30 kV network	5,8754000
At transformer output to medium voltage	7,0384000

2° Tariff for power subscription and additional power for the offtake, according to the "Day / Night and weekend formula"

For the application of the tariffs for subscribed power and complementary power for the offtake, according to the « Day / Night and weekend » formula, the tariff periods « Day » and « Night and weekend » have been defined as follows:

- Day : from 8h to 20h, Monday to Friday (60 hours per week)
- Night and week-end : from 20h to 8h (Monday to Friday) + Saturday and Sunday, whole day (108 hours per week)

This formula will be applied under following conditions:

- For each access point, the Access holder chooses between the « standard formula » or the « Day / Night and weekend » formula. These possibilities are mutually exclusive. The choice of the « Day : Night and weekend » is valid for one year.
- The offtake from the concerned access point has shown a profile (during the preceding year of the choice), such that :
    - The maximal power offtaken during "Day" hours was smaller than the maximal power offtaken during "Night and Week-end";
    - The energy offtaken during "Day" hours is smaller than 25% of the energy offtaken during "Night and Week-end" hours.

a) Tariff for power subscription for the offtake

Table 4 : *Tariff for power subscription for the offtake, according to the « Day / Night and weekend » formula*

		Customers directly connected to the Elia grid
		Tariff (€/kW.period)
On the 380/220/150 kV network		
Yearly subscription	Day	5,2528000
	Night and week-end	8,0284000
Monthly subscription	Winter - Day	0,7062000
	Winter - Night and week-end	1,0119000
	Summer - Day	0,5135000
	Summer - Night and week-end	0,8520000
At transformer output to the 70/36/30 kV network		
Yearly subscription	Day	8,2121000
	Night and week-end	12,3515000
Monthly subscription	Winter - Day	1,0939000
	Winter - Night and week-end	1,5356000
	Summer - Day	0,7825000
	Summer - Night and week-end	1,2868000
On the 70/36/30 kV network		
Yearly subscription	Day	11,5992000
	Night and week-end	17,8043000
Monthly subscription	Winter - Day	1,5315000
	Winter - Night and week-end	2,1491000
	Summer - Day	1,1009000
	Summer - Night and week-end	1,8914000
At transformer output to medium voltage		
Yearly subscription	Day	17,5251000
	Night and week-end	26,5045000
Monthly subscription	Winter - Day	2,3045000
	Winter - Night and week-end	3,2123000
	Summer - Day	1,6408000
	Summer - Night and week-end	2,7541000

Remarks:

- For the offtake covered by local generation, the price for the subscribed power for the offtake is reduced by 30%. This reduction is applied to a maximum power of 75 MW. This contractual formula is only applicable for yearly subscriptions and is limited to 1.000 hours a year.
- For the mobile charges of the railway company, the price for subscribed power for the offtake is reduced by 7%.

b) Tariff for additional power for the offtake

1) On annual basis

Table 5 : *Tariff for additional power for the offtake on annual basis according to the « Day / Night and weekend » formula*

	Customers directly connected to the Elia grid
	Tariff (€/kW.year)
On the 380/220/150 kV network	2,3347000
At transformer output to the 70/36/30 kV network	4,3309000
On the 70/36/30 kV network	6,1047000
At transformer output to medium voltage	8,8108000

The additional offtaken power on annual basis is monthly ex-post determined as the maximal peak for a running year (month of performance M up to month M-11).

2) On monthly basis

The additional monthly offtaken power is ex-post registered by Elia as the difference between the maximal peak of the past month for the considered tariff period and the total subscribed power for the offtake for that month of that period.

The price equals 115% of the price for power subscription for the offtake according to the monthly scheme, during the corresponding period.

Remark:

- For the mobile charges of the railway company, the price for additional power for the offtake is reduced by 7%.

3° Tariff for System management for the offtake

Table 6 : *Tariff for System management for the offtake*

	Tariff (€/kWh gross limited offtaken[1])
On the 380/220/150 kV network	0,0005646
At transformer output to the 70/36/30 kV network	0,0008213
On the 70/36/30 kV network	0,0011724
At transformer output to medium voltage	0,0015495

B. TARIFFS FOR ANCILLARY SERVICES

1° Tariff for the reservation of primary frequency control, the reservation of the secondary control of the equilibrium in the Belgian control area, the reservation of the tertiary reserve and the black-start-service

Table 7 : *Tariff for the reservation of primary frequency control, the reservation of the secondary control of the equilibrium in the Belgian control area, the reservation of the tertiary reserve and the black-start-service*

	Tariff (€/kWh gross limited offtaken[2])
On the 380/220/150 kV network	0,0010013
At transformer output to the 70/36/30 kV network	0,0010013
On the 70/36/30 kV network	0,0010013
At transformer output to medium voltage	0,0010013

	Tariff (€/kWh gross limited injected[3])
	0,0009111

[1] For the definition, see further in this document under C. Definitions relative to power and energy.
[2] For the definition, see further in this document under C. Definitions relative to power and energy.
[3] For the definition, see further in this document under C. Definitions relative to power and energy.

2° Tariff for voltage control and for reactive power

Table 8 : *Tariff for voltage control and for reactive power*

	Tariff (€/kWh gross limited offtaken[4])
On the 380/220/150 kV network	0,0002093
At transformer output to the 70/36/30 kV network	0,0002093
On the 70/36/30 kV network	0,0002093
At transformer output to medium voltage	0,0002425

Remarks:

- Elia System Operator makes quarter-hourly deliveries of reactive power that exceed tg φ=0,329 per off take point. This leads to a term for supplementary deliveries of reactive energy, according to the article 209 §4 and §5 of the Technical Code.

Table 9 : *Tariff for supplementary deliveries of reactive energy*

	Tarif (€/kVArh)					
	Peak hours		Off peak hours		Weekend	
	Inductive	Capacitive	Inductive	Capacitive	Inductive	Capacitive
On the 380/220/150 kV network	0,003400	0,001700	0,002750	0,002750	0,001700	0,003400
At transformer output to the 70/36/30 kV network	0,006750	0,003500	0,005500	0,005500	0,003500	0,006750
On the 70/36/30 kV network	0,006750	0,003500	0,005500	0,005500	0,003500	0,006750
At transformer output to medium voltage	0,007500	0,003750	0,006500	0,006500	0,003750	0,007500

- In the case the offtaken active energy does not exceed, on a quarterly basis, 10% of the valid subscriptions at any given point, the additional delivery of reactive energy will be defined as the excess in respect of 32,9% of the 10% of the valid subscriptions at that point.

- In the case in offtake regime, the *capacitive* reactive power doesn't exceed the following limit values, tariff for supplementary deliveries of reactive energy equals 0€/kVArh.

[4] For the definition, see further in this document under C. Definitions relative to power and energy.

	Limit values capacitive reactive power	
	Customers directly connected to the Elia grid	Grid Operators
On the 380/220/150 kV network	9 MVAr	-
At transformer output to the 70/36/30 kV network	2,5 MVAr	5 MVAr
On the 70/36/30 kV network	2,5 MVAr	5 MVAr
At transformer output to medium voltage	-	-

3° Tariff for congestion management

Table 10 : *Tariff for congestion management*

	Tariff (€/kWh offtaken[5])
On the 380/220/150 kV network	0,0000211
At transformer output to the 70/36/30 kV network	0,0000211
On the 70/36/30 kV network	0,0000211
At transformer output to medium voltage	0,0000211

4° Tariff for the compensation of losses of active energy in the grid

Table 11 : *Tariff for the compensation of losses of active energy in the grid (in €/kWh offtaken[6])*

	Winter			Summer		
	Peak hours	Off peak hours	Week-end	Peak hours	Off peak hours	Week-end
On the 380/220/150 kV network	0,0000000	0,0000000	0,0000000	0,0000000	0,0000000	0,0000000
At transformer output to the 70/36/30 kV network	0,0001498	0,0000885	0,0000892	0,0001159	0,0000599	0,0000596
On the 70/36/30 kV network	0,0007338	0,0004083	0,0004178	0,0006011	0,0002974	0,0003010
At transformer output to medium voltage	0,0007048	0,0003950	0,0004014	0,0005738	0,0002826	0,0002841

Note: There are no tariffs for compensation of losses on the 380/220/150 kV networks. Losses on these networks have to be compensated by Access Responsible Parties, in agreement with their balancing responsibility defined in the Access Responsible Party agreement.

[5] For the definition, see further in this document under C. Definitions relative to power and energy.
[6] For the definition, see further in this document under C. Definitions relative to power and energy.

C. DEFINITIONS RELATIVE TO POWER AND ENERGY

1. Definitions relative to offtaken power and energy

The gross limited offtaken power, on an access point for a given quarter of an hour, is the difference, if positive, between the offtaken power by the load(s) connected in this access point and the injected power by the local generation(s) associated to this access point, and this for the part of the injected power by these local generations that is smaller or equal to 25 MW. In case the before mentioned difference gives a negative value, the gross limited power is equal to 0.

The gross limited offtaken energy, on a given access point for a given period, is the integral of the gross limited offtaken power in this access point for the given period.

In other words, if

- $P_{load}(qh)$ is the average offtaken power by the loads on an access point for a given quarter of an hour *qh*, and
- $P_{generation}(qh)$ is the injected (produced) power by the local generation(s) associated to this access point on the given quarter of an hour *qh*,

the gross limited offtaken energy, for the period *per*, equals

$$E_{gross\_limited\_offtaken}(per) = \sum_{qh \in per} \max(0; P_{load}(qh) - \min(P_{generation}(qh); 25MW)).$$

The offtaken power, on an access point for a given quarter of an hour, is the difference, if positive, between the offtaken power by the load(s) connected in this access point and the injected power by the local generation(s) associated to this access point. In case the before mentioned difference gives a negative value, the offtaken power is equal to 0.

The offtaken energy, on a given access point for a given period, is the integral of the offtaken power in this access point for the given period.

In other words, if

- $P_{load}(qh)$ is the average offtaken power by the loads on an access point for a given quarter of an hour *qh*, and
- $P_{generation}(qh)$ is the injected (produced) power by the local generation(s) associated to this access point on the given quarter of an hour *qh*,

the offtaken energy, for the period *per*, equals

$$E_{offtaken}(per) = \sum_{qh \in per} \max(0; P_{load}(qh) - P_{generation}(qh)).$$

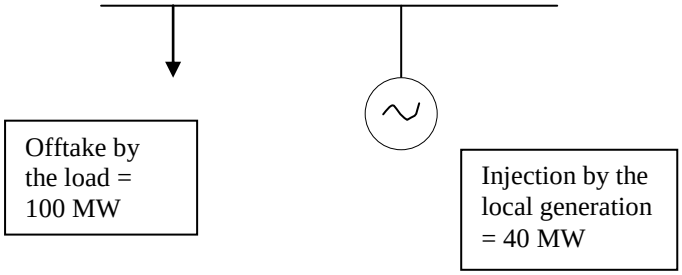
Remarks

If the injected power by the local generation(s) equals 0, the gross limited offtaken energy coincides with the offtaken energy.

The generation units are measured from 1 MW on.

Example

For a load of 100 MW (for a given quarter of an hour), and an injection of 40 MW by a local generation associated to this load:



For the given quarter of an hour:

- Offtaken energy
  = max (0, 100 MW – 40 MW) * 15 minutes
  = 15 MWh
- Gross limited offtaken energy
  = max (0, 100 MW – min(40 MW, 25 MW)) * 15 minutes
  =18,75 MWh.

2. Definitions relative to injected power and energy

The gross limited injected power, on an access point for a given quarter of an hour, is the difference, if positive, between the injected power by the generations associated to this access point and the offtaken power by the loads associated to this access point, and this for the part of the offtaken power by these loads that is smaller or equal to 25 MW. In case the before mentioned difference gives a negative value, the gross limited injected power is equal to 0.

The gross limited injected energy, on a given access point for a given period, is the integral of the gross limited injected power in this access point for the given period.

In other words, if

- $P_{generation}(qh)$ is the injected (produced) power by the generation(s) associated to this access point on the given quarter of an hour *qh*, and
- $P_{load}(qh)$ is the average offtaken power by the loads on an access point for a given quarter of an hour *qh*,

the gross limited injected energy, for the period *per*, equals

$$E_{gross\_limited\_injected}(per) = \sum_{qh \in per} \max(0; P_{generation}(qh) - \min(P_{load}(qh); 25MW)).$$

The injected power, on an access point for a given quarter of an hour, is the difference, if positive, between the injected power by the generation(s) associated to this access point and the offtaken power by the load(s) associated to this access point. In case the before mentioned difference gives a negative value, the injected power is equal to 0.

The injected energy, on a given access point for a given period, is the integral of the injected power in this access point for the given period.

In other words, if

- $P_{generation}(qh)$ is the injected (produced) power by the generation(s) associated to this access point on the given quarter of an hour *qh*, and
- $P_{load}(qh)$ is the average offtaken power by the loads on an access point for a given quarter of an hour *qh*,

the injected energy, for the period *per*, equals

$$E_{injected}(per) = \sum_{qh \in per} \max(0; P_{generaton}(qh) - P_{load}(qh)).$$

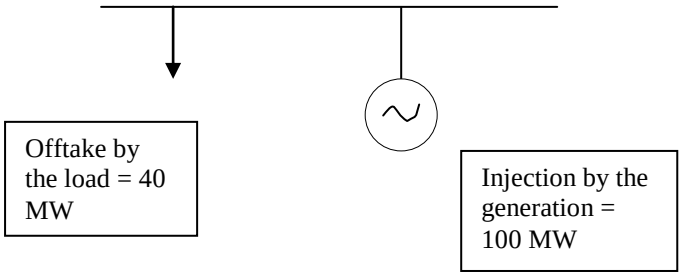
Remarks

If the injected power by the local generation(s) equals 0[7], the gross limited offtaken energy coincides with the offtaken energy.

The generation units are measured from 1 MW on.

Example

For a load of 40 MW (for a given quarter of an hour), and an injection of 100 MW by a generation associated to this load:



For the given quarter of an hour:

- Injected energy
  = max (0, 100 MW – 40 MW) * 15 minutes
  = 15 MWh
- Gross limited injected energy
  = max (0, 100 MW – min(40 MW, 25 MW)) * 15 minutes
  =18,75 MWh.

[7] Either because there is no load associated to the concerned generation, or because a load exists but doesn't take off the grid.