

**SOLARISE** project  
accelerating solar energy adoption



Low-Carbon  
technologies

# Collective Self-Consumption

Uses in collective housing & city neighbourhood

22 June 2021

**INTERREG SOLARISE Webinar**

[www.interregsolarise.eu](http://www.interregsolarise.eu)

TOTAL PROJECT  
BUDGET:

4,18 M €

INCLUDING AN  
ERDF BUDGET OF:

2,51 M €

# Today's presentation

- SOLARISE & Ville de Fourmies
- Collective self-consumption
- Criteria for collective self-consumption in the EU & France
- Who is it for?
- Our experience

# SOLARISE at « Ville de Fourmies »

INTERREG SOLARISE & Fourmies have been engaged in acceleration of solar energy uptake since 2018 through various mediums:

- Preparation of a solar roadmap
- Establishing best practices for feasibility studies
- Pilot demonstration
- Communications

3 pilots (solar photovoltaic) have been installed through this partnership wherein the INTERREG and the region Hauts-de-France have contributed financially.

- Ecole Aragon et Mendès France
- Gymnase Marie-José Pérec
- Gymnase Léo Lagrange

# SOLARISE at « Ville de Fourmies »



Gymnase Léo Lagrange

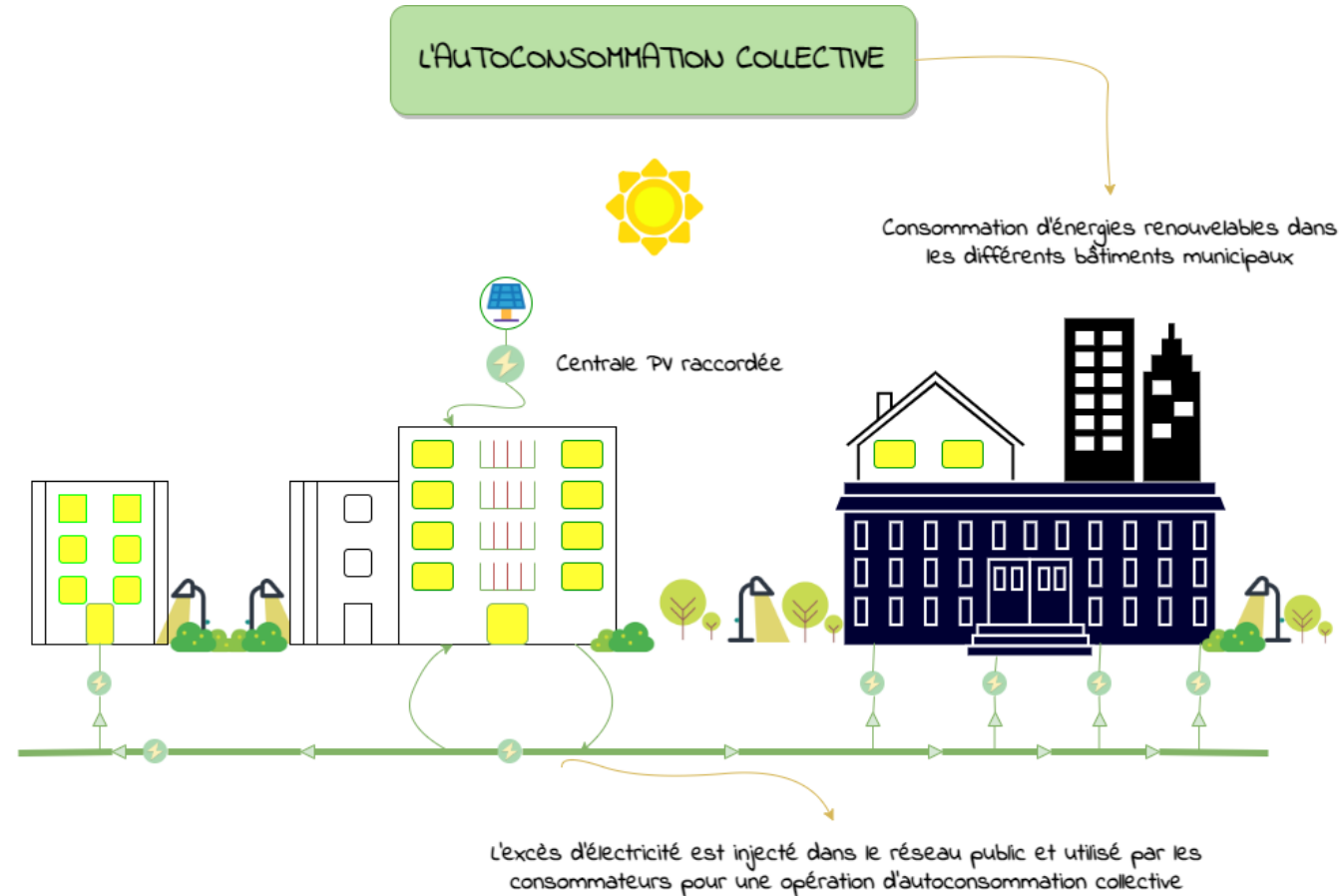


Gymnase Marie-José Pérec



Ecole Louis ARAGON et Mendès France

# Collective Self-consumption



# Collective Self-consumption EUROPE

**2020 EU RES**  
targets has  
boosted the  
uptake

**BELGIUM:**  
In Wallonia, in  
May 2019 CSC  
were allowed  
using public  
distribution  
network  
(modalities to be  
defined)

**SWITZERLAND:**  
CSC with PV  
introduced in 2014  
with RCP/ZEV  
model which  
allows building  
owner to assume  
retailer role  
towards its  
tenants

**NETHERLANDS:**  
Model called  
« Postcoderoos »  
introduced to allow  
people to invest in  
PV installations &  
benefit from tax  
rebates

20GW/year to  
achieve 200GW of  
installed capacity  
in 2023

**GERMANY:**  
Mieterstrom  
regulation in 2017  
enables CSC of  
PV installations on  
apartment  
buildings (300  
systems of 6,8MW  
in 2019)

**UK:**  
Use of  
« regulatory  
sandboxes » for  
peer-to-peer local  
markets and CSC  
using private  
networks

# Criteria for collective self-consumption in France

« Arrêté du 21 Novembre 2019 et l'article L.315-2 du code de l'énergie » fixes the conditions for collective self-consumption:

- A **generic collective self-consumption** project:
  - At least one or more producers of renewable energy
  - At least one or more different consumers on a public network equipped with « Linky » smart meters
  - Presence of a « *Personne Morale Organistrice* » ex: social housing owners
  - Production and consumption points in the same building or area
- An **extended collective self-consumption** project:
  - The production and consumption points (the distant) should be in a perimeter of maximum of **2km** ( regulations updated l'arrêté du 14/10/2020)
  - The total installed power shouldn't surpass 3MW
  - The consumption pointts should be connected to a LV network ( regulations updates « l'application de l'ordonnance n°2021-236 du 3 Mars 2021 à partir de 1/07/2021 »)

**\*\*The appropriation of energy production & consumption curves is an essential component\*\***

# Collective self-consumption for social housing (Specificity)

## Article L315-2-1:

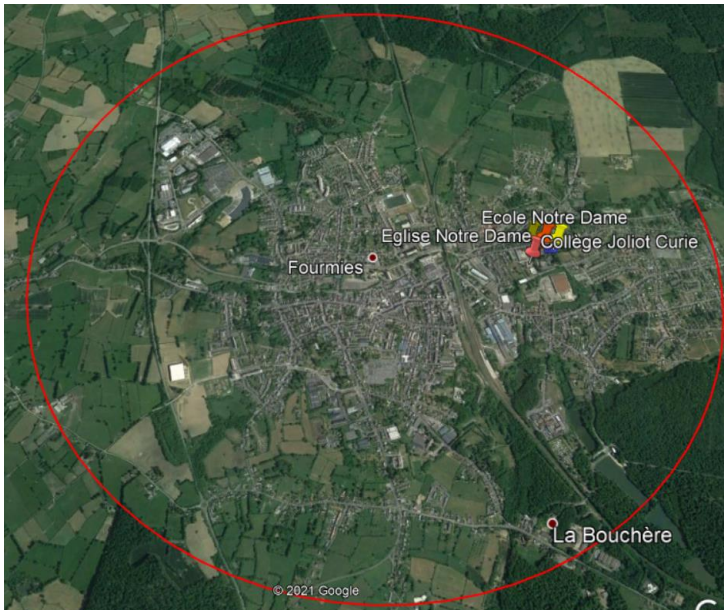
This defines that the social housing operator is obliged to inform the tenants about a CSC project (equally inform the new tenants about an existing operation). The operator has to leave a reasonable time for the tenants to refuse the participation. Otherwise, as a default, the tenant is considered as a participant.

The tenants have the right to interrupt their participation at any given time by informing the operator.



# Who is it useful for?

- Metropoles , small urban/rural cities
- Social housings
- Neighbourhoods under construction
- Renewable energy community

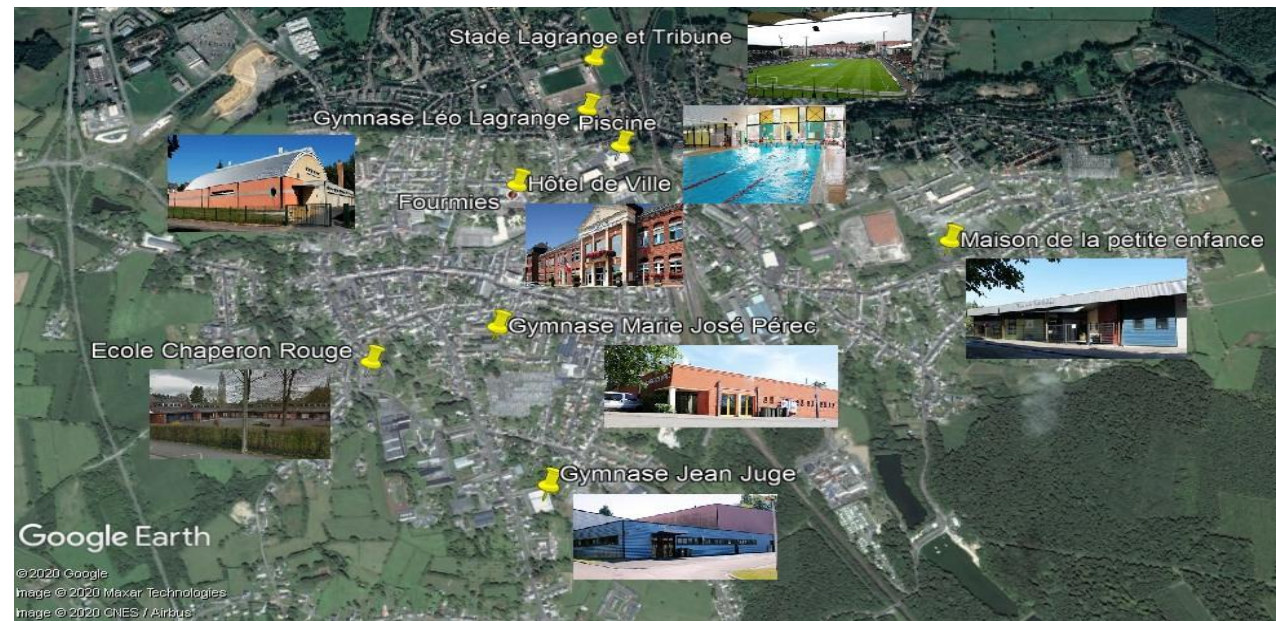


This is pertinent for « Ville de Fourmies » as it is a small city with most of the buildings in the perimeter of 2kms.

# Our experience

The operation of collective self-consumption at Fourmies concerns the following buildings :

- Hôtel de Ville
- Piscine municipale
- Stade Léo Lagrange
- Gymnase Léo Lagrange
- Gymnase Marie-José Pérec
- Complexe Jean Juge
- Ecole Chaperon Rouge
- Maison de la petite enfance



All the buildings are owned and managed by the city and hence low complexity of the project

# Some road blocks

- Importance of competent consultants is very important to perform the complex calculations
- Important financial tools (regional, others...) available for a CSC installation in France
- Help, interaction and collaboration with the public distribution network is very important
- If concerns the creation of a « moral entity », the subject of TURPE, the invoicing and the percentage of distribution per consumer is an important subject
- Additional work for the conventional energy producers for the integration of self-consumption in the invoicing

# Solutions

- Beginning with a small group of buildings/ small social housing complex which would reduce the risks and help to learn for future projects
- Choice of a competent consultant with experience or eagerness to learn and invent itself is important
- Motivating the conventional energy suppliers for the experimentation as this will help them to increase their competence in this field.
- Partnership for experimentation with the DISCOMs

# The advantages

- We have achieved 100% self-consumption since the inception
- Permitted us to innovate and experiment
- The consultants also gained experiences and had to innovate and learn about the system
- Economy on the invoice is being realised
- Renewable energy is consumed locally

**Thank You for your attention!**

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