Collective Self-Consumption

Uses in collective housing & city neighbourhood

22 June 2021

INTERREG SOLARISE Webinar

www.interregsolarise.eu
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

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

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

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

2020 EU RES targets has boosted the uptake
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 Oraganisatrice » 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 points 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!

Arpan DUTTA
Ville de Fourmies
adutta@mairie-fourmies.fr