



# COUNTRY POLICY PROFILE

## France

August 2015

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**LOG FILE OF CHANGES IN SUPPORT  
POLICIES AS COMPARED TO LATEST  
MEMBER STATES PROGRESS REPORT**

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## The EurObserv'ER project

The EurObserv'ER Barometers monitor the renewable energy progress in each Member State of the European Union. Every two months a barometer dedicated to one particular renewable energy technology is published. Moreover, once a year an [Overview Barometer](#) collects the main indicators published during the year and completes these with additional renewable sectors which have not been detailed in the individual Barometers. Finally, the Overview Barometer also reports on socio-economic aspects: employment and turnover in the field of renewables, and the renewable energy investment climate. The country policy reports monitor policy developments by providing an overview of policy changes compared to the Member State Progress Reports.

All Barometers are available for download at <http://www.eurobserv-er.org/>. An overview of direct links to Barometers is available in Annex A.

New Barometer releases are announced on Twitter ([https://twitter.com/eurobserv\\_er](https://twitter.com/eurobserv_er)).



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## Abstract

The European Union has set the goal of meeting 20% of its final energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020. This ambition is reflected by a target of 23% for France, with a specific targets for heat (geothermal, biomass, solar, heat pumps, renewable portion of waste) of 33%, electricity 27% and transport 10.5%.

The state support for the deployment of renewable energy must also meet a goal of development of competitive industrial sectors, accompanying targeted manner and taking account of our comparative advantages to economic maturity.

Public support for renewable sectors is indeed necessary to accompany them to the technological and economic maturity so that they become competitive. Public support should as such help to facilitate the lifting of various technical and economic locks with a view to reducing the costs of these technologies, appropriately according to their stage of development from R&D to industrialization.

France has set up industry-specific incentives:

In the field of **heat**, the main tools are for individual residential sector, **Tax Credit for Sustainable Development, Eco loan** at a zero percent interest rate (PTZ), **Certificates of Energy Savings**. For the other sectors (tertiary, collectivity, industry), the **Heat Fund** mission is to finance projects for an energy production of 5.5 Mtoe. It has about € 220 million per year, and its management is delegated to the ADEME. The Government announced on 1 July 2014 that the endowment fund of heat would be doubled by 2017.

In the **transport** sector, the main tools to support renewable energies are the **General Tax on Polluting Activities (TGAP)** which helps to encourage the uptake and distribution of biofuels by penalizing those who place a consumer less than the proportion of biofuels threshold, and a reduced biofuels from taxation of approved facilities.

In the field of **electricity**, the development of renewable energy power is supported by two complementary systems: **feed-in tariffs** and **tenders**.

## Abbreviations

BTL	Biomass-to-Liquids
CHP	Combined heat and power plant
EEAG	Environmental and energy aid guidelines
EU-27	European Union, 27 Member States (excludes Croatia)
EU-28	European Union, 28 Member States (includes Croatia)
FiP	Feed-in premium (scheme)
FiT	Feed-in tariff (scheme)
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
GHG	Greenhouse gas
ktoe	Kiloton oil equivalent
MSW	Municipal solid waste
NREAP	National Renewable Energy Action Plan
PV	Photovoltaic energy
RE	Renewable energy
RED	Renewable Energy Directive
RES	Renewable energy sources
RMSW	Renewable Municipal solid waste (renewable fraction in MSW)
RQS	Renewable quota scheme
TSO	Transmission system operator

## Renewable energy mix and 2020 target

France was the second largest producer of renewable energy in the EU in 2012. The strong points of the country are hydro, biofuels and geothermal energy used in heating networks. France has the potential to become a major player in the renewable energy production. The country has the first agricultural potential and the third forestry potential, also France is the second global maritime power with eleven million square kilometers of sea areas.

The 2012 share of renewable energy in France amounted to 13.7%; the target for 2020 has been defined as 23% (source: 'The State of Renewable Energies in Europe', [2013 edition](#)).

**Table** Renewable energy production in the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU-27) and the corresponding figures for France. Data have been expressed in ktoe and refer to the year 2012

[ktoe, 2012]	European Union (27 countries)	France	Contribution of France to EU-27
Hydro*	29408	5311	18.1%
Wind*	17089	1220	7.1%
Solar PV	5732	345	6.0%
Solar thermal**	2116	76	3.6%
Solid Biomass***	74804	9313	12.4%
Biogas	6212	226	3.6%
MSW****	4426	606	13.7%
Geothermal	7825	1573	20.1%
Biofuels	11711	2709	23.1%
Ocean energy	44	44	100.0%

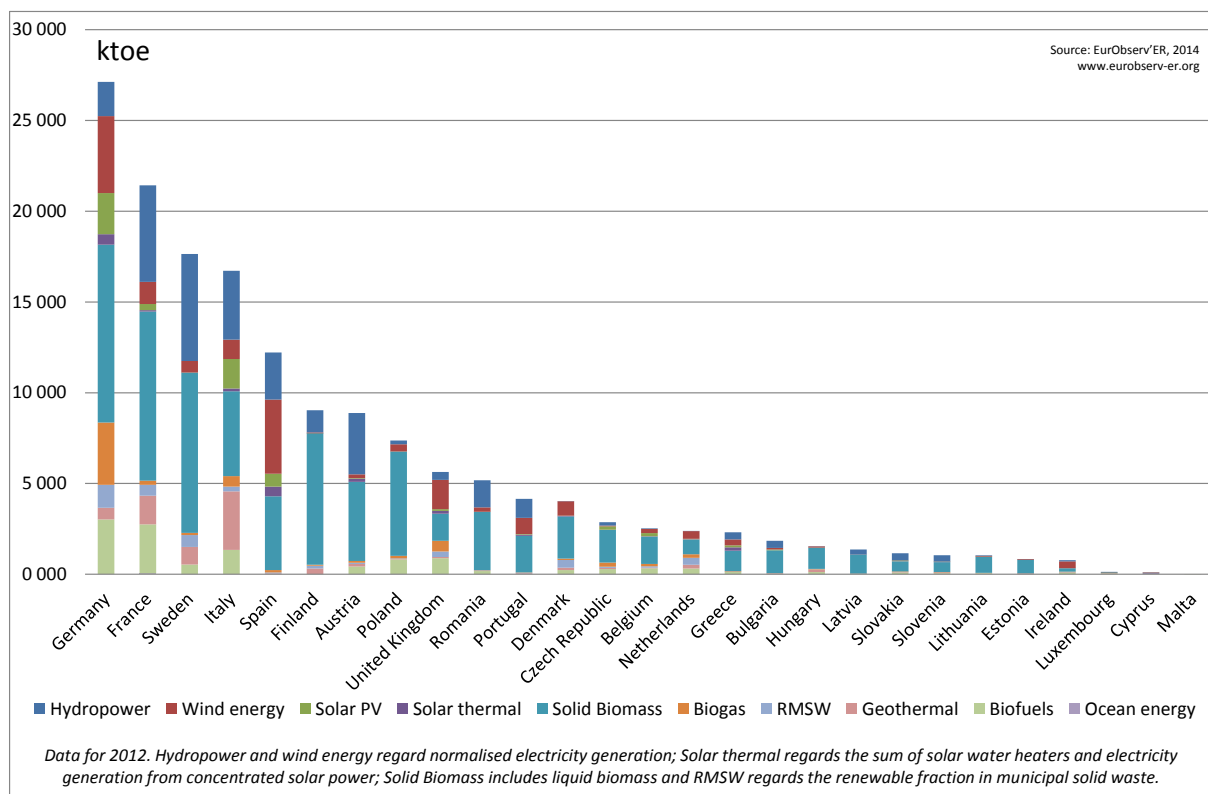
\* Normalised electricity generation

\*\* Including electricity generation from Concentrated Solar Power

\*\*\* Including liquid biomass

\*\*\*\* Municipal Solid Waste only regards the renewable fraction in the waste

Source: EurObserv'ER, 2014 ([www.eurobserv-er.org](http://www.eurobserv-er.org))



**Figure Renewable energy production in the European Union Member States. Data have been expressed in ktOE and refer to the year 2012. Source: EurObserv'ER, 2014 ([www.eurobserv-er.org](http://www.eurobserv-er.org))**

## Recent RES Policy Developments

The current EurObserv'ER policy profile is listing recent policy changes in the EU Member States. Starting point for this monitoring is the situation as it has been described in the country's Progress Report (which were due end of 2013). All Renewable Energy Progress Reports are available in English language from [www.eurobserv-er.org](http://www.eurobserv-er.org) (translated versions).

Date	Technology	Policy change
January 2014	Solar thermal, heat pump, biomass boilers, wind (individual use), hydro (individual use)	The device of the <b>Tax Credit</b> is simplified and now only has two rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A rate of 15% for expenditure incurred in action only</li> <li>- A rate of 25% for expenditure incurred in the context of a bunch of work.</li> </ul>
February 2014	PV, solar thermal, hybrid systems, Wind, cooling renewable	The Government and ADEME launched on 4 February 2014, a new call for Expressions of Interest (AMI) to support the development of projects in the field of renewable energy. It falls under the "demonstrators and technological platforms in renewable and low-carbon energy and green chemistry" program. It is worth € 1 125 million and operated since 2010 by ADEME.
May 2014	Wind	Following a verdict issued by the Council of State, the order establishing conditions for the purchase of electricity generated from wind energy has been abrogated on 28 May 2014. Consequently, no agreement for the purchase of electricity from wind energy can be signed from 28 May 2014. As of 4 June 2014, a new order is being elaborated and should be published before September 2014.
July 2014	Wind	Publication on the 1st July of a new decree concerning the Wind FIT with identical rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Duration of contract 15 years</li> <li><b>Onshore wind 8.2 c € / kWh</b> for 10 years, then between <b>2.8 and 8.2 c € / kWh</b> for 5 years depending on the site.</li> </ul>
September 2014	Biogas	On 4 September 2014, the Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy has announced the launch of a call for proposals for the development of 1,500 biogas plants in 3 years spread in rural areas. The device helps to support the project leaders in their efforts. The call for proposals will close Sept. 4, 2017.

October 2014	All renewable	<p>A draft law on energy transition to green growth has been approved by the National Assembly as approved, Tuesday 14 octobre 2014, on first reading and it must be now approved by the Senat.</p> <p>Objectives of the law are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce emissions of greenhouse gas emissions by 40% between 1990 and 2030 and divide by four in 2050 (factor 4);</li> <li>- Reduce the final energy consumption by 50% by 2050 compared to 2012 and increase the annual rate of decline in final energy intensity to 2.5% by 2030;</li> <li>- Reduce consumption of fossil fuels by 30% by 2030 compared to 2012</li> <li>- Raising the share of renewable energy to 23% of our energy gross final energy consumption in 2020 and 32% in 2030;</li> <li>- Raise the share of nuclear power to 50% in electricity generation by 2025.</li> </ul>
October 2014	All renewable	<p>Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, launches the third period of the certificates for energy savings (EEC) for 2015-2017, with an energy of 700 TWhcumac savings target</p> <p>This decision helps accelerate energy savings in all sectors: housing, transportation, equipment, industry</p>
November 2014	Solar photovoltaic (>250 kWc)	<p>A third tender has been launched (for a capacity of 400 MW) for large power installations (over 250 kWp) located in continental metropolis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 150 MW of installations in buildings,</li> <li>&gt; 200 MW for ground installations</li> <li>&gt; 50 MW on parking shade structures.</li> </ul> <p>Its aim is to encourage cost competitiveness of projects, but also to promote innovation and promote low carbon projects and virtuous in terms of good land use.</p> <p>The bid submission deadline is 1st June 2015</p>
January 2015	Solar thermal, heat pump, biomass boilers, wind (individual	<p>A new tax credit system, called CITE (Crédit d'impôt pour la transition énergétique) was</p>



	use), photovoltaic, biomass, hydro (individual use)	<p>implemented. Article 3 of the Finance Act 2015 has introduced a tax credit for the energy transition on 1 September 2014, replacing the CIDD (Crédit d'impôt développement durable), with a single rate of tax reduction of 30%, irrespective of resources and no obligation to carry a bunch of work.</p> <p>The tax credit covers the work to improve the energy efficiency achieved in the main house. The tax benefit is 30% of expenses incurred, capped at 8,000 euros (16,000 for a couple, plus 400 euros per dependent) over a period of five years.</p>
March 2015	Solar photovoltaic (100-250 kWc)	<p>A third tender for PV installations (100-250 kWc) has been launched in March 2015. The tender is for a capacity of 120 MW over three successive applications of a peak power of 40 MW each and a duration of 4 months. Project selection will be done on the basis of the performance of projects in terms of carbon footprint and price. The deadline for submission of tenders for the first period is set at 21 September 2015.</p>
April 2015	Heat Fund	<p><b>Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy announced the doubling of the budget of the Heat Fund to reach € 420 million by 2017.</b></p> <p>With the doubling of the Fund, the objective is to enable the production almost 5.5 million extra toe of renewable heat in 2020.</p> <p>The Heat Fund is distributed by ADEME since 2009 to accompany the heat production sector using renewable energy sources. To achieve the 32% target of renewable energy by 2030 in line with the energy transition law for green growth.</p>
April 2015	Solar photovoltaic (FIT)	<p><b>Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy</b> announced three changes in the electricity feed-in tariff produced on roofs of less than 1000 m<sup>2</sup> (price called "T4") to revive the photovoltaic small, well adapted to local projects in the territories.</p> <p>1) A reassessment of the rate to 13.95 c € / kWh for the portion [0-36kW] and 13.25 c € / kWh for the portion [36-100kW] from the</p>

		<p>second quarter 2015. This corresponds to rates were in force on 1 July 2014, while average prices fall is usually around 10% per year.</p> <p>2) A freeze that rate for the whole year 2015, as the objectives of 50 MW per quarter are not met.</p> <p>3) From 2016, a slowdown in the downward trend in the rate: -3% instead of 10% currently.</p>
May 2015	Solar installations with storage	<p>The Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, launched May 7, 2015, <b>a new call for tenders for solar installations with storage in the overseas departments and Corsica. The call for tenders has</b> a capacity of 50 MW for solar installations large (minimum power of 100 kWp, about 600 sqm).</p> <p>The volume of this tender is divided equally between installations on buildings (25 MW), and the facilities on parking shade structures or floor (25 MW).</p> <p>The objective of this tender is to deploy solar energy that is particularly suited for island power systems, by implementing innovative projects that combine storage technologies (batteries will be associated with photovoltaic panels) to solutions self-consumption to limit electricity consumption at times when demand is strongest.</p>
July 2015	Biogas and PV (sale price and tender)	<p>Revaluation of sales prices of biogas and photovoltaic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Anaerobic digestion: upgrading 10 to 20% of energy sales price of small and medium biogas;</b></li> </ul> <p>The purchase price of electricity produced by the cogeneration facilities will be upgraded biogas for both new installations and for existing installations, by ministerial order. Depending on the configuration (size, enhancement of livestock effluents) the revaluation will be between 10 and 20% and will find a good economic balance for the realization of these projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Photovoltaic solar energy: 10%</b></li> </ul>

		<p><b>reevaluation of the purchase price for small installations and bidding for medium-sized installations</b></p> <p>The reevaluation of photovoltaic electricity selling price produced by installations on vessels less than 100 kWp, already revised on 1 July 2015, will be doubled to 10% in total.</p> <p>As an example for installation of 100 kWp corresponding to a building of 800 m2 this will represent a gain of 1,500 euros per year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A tender for medium power installations.</b></li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, Ségolène Royal this spring launched a tender for photovoltaic power between 100 and 250 kWp power that typically corresponds to agricultural projects. Three slices of 40 MW have been decided. The maturity of the first tranche is September 15, 2015.</p> <p>Ségolène Royal has decided to increase from 120 to 240 MW the overall volume of the tender, each tranche from 40 to 80 MW. Also the second and third tranches of the tender will include items specifically for farm buildings. This therefore offer additional opportunities for agricultural projects.</p>
July 2015	Call for floating wind farms pilot projects	<p>The Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy has designated July 17th four zones for the development of pilot farms for floating wind turbines in three different regions: Brittany, Languedoc-Roussillon and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur.</p> <p>1. These four areas are the most favorable in terms of technical issues and acceptability. They are located off the island of Groix, ponds of Leucate, Common Gruissan and lighthouse Faraman.</p> <p>2. - A call for "floating wind farms pilot" project was launched on 5 August 2015 these four areas and will close on April 4, 2016. Funded by the future investment program (PIA) and tariffs purchase of electricity produced, it will help launch a</p>

August 2015	The Energy Transition Law is promulgated	<p>promising new industrial sector for France.</p> <p>The law on energy transition to green growth was published in the Official Journal August 18, 2015.</p> <p>France has, in the hexagon and across the seas, considerable assets to become a major producer of renewable energy. In 2012, 14% of the energy we consumed was from renewable sources. The goal is 23% in 2020 and 32% in 2030.</p> <p><b>Title 5 of the law – Promoting the renewable energy - Encouraging renewable energy to balance our energies and enhance the resources of our territories</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multiply by more than two the share of renewable energies in the French energy model by 15 years.</li> <li>- Promote better integration of renewable energy into the power system through new support arrangements.</li> </ul> <p><b>Objectives of the law</b></p> <p><b>Concerning individuals people:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation in projects The participation of inhabitants in the project companies of capital for local renewable energy is promoted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Concerning local authorities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Municipalities and their intermunicipal can participate in the capital of a public company whose corporate purpose is the production of renewable energy.</li> </ul> <p><i>Immediate actions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Since August 1, 2014, the savings fund of 5 billion euros in the Deposit is reserved for financing at an attractive rate projects contributing to the transition energy.</li> <li>- The call for projects 1500 biogas plants in 3 years is launched. It allows to produce energy (biogas) from agricultural waste.</li> </ul>
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		<p><b>Concerning businesses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sectors of excellence: Tenders for photovoltaic installations are expanded and improved to ensure a steady and sustainable deployment of renewable energy.</li> <li>- Aid for Renewable Energy Mature A new support mechanism for renewable electricity is created (for onshore wind, solar photovoltaic, etc). The electricity will be sold directly on the market while benefiting from an additional premium.</li> </ul> <p><b>Concerning Transversal actions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The management of hydropower stations is modernized Concession contracts can be grouped across large valleys to optimize operations; hydroelectric joint venture companies can be created to better involve local authorities in the management of different water uses and to enhance transparency and control of the French hydropower fleet while associating businesses.</li> <li>- Simplified procedures The law provides to generalize throughout France testing the single permit for wind turbines, biogas plants and installations subject to water law (including dams). New simplification measures can reduce the cost of preliminary inquiries and studies and the time limit for appeal for renewable energy at sea.</li> </ul> <p><i>Immediate Actions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support reinforced Heat Fund helps support the production of heat from renewable sources (biomass, geothermal, solar thermal ...)</li> <li>- The call for expressions of interest "DYNAMIC Bois", launched in March, allows to support the mobilization of wood resources in connection with the Heat Fund.</li> <li>- Several tenders have been launched to support solar photovoltaic: for medium power installations, solar installations</li> </ul>
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		<p><i>for large located in the overseas departments and Corsica.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Two tenders have been announced for the end of 2015 for the production of electricity from biomass and the development of small hydro facilities.</i></li> <li>- <i>Two calls for expressions of interest were launched in August 2015 as part of the future investment program to develop the marine and river energies (floating wind, tidal river).</i></li> </ul>
August 2015	Solar Photovoltaic (more 250 kWc)	<p>Additional 400 MW to the tender for photovoltaic plants</p> <p>Launched in September 2014 by the Minister of Ecology, the third tender for photovoltaic installations on the ground or large roof (over 250 kWp) was for a capacity of 400 MW. Tenders lodged on 1 June 2015 showed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- very high subscription for ground stations of items: nearly 2000 MW were filed for 200 MW of power demand;</li> <li>- very low prices offered by the candidates: for the first time, these prices are comparable to the purchase of wind electricity prices.</li> </ul> <p>To take account of this potential, the PV installation on the ground volumes are increased. <b>This and additional 400 MW are to be selected, or forty to sixty projects.</b></p>
August 2015	Tidal energy	<p>A call for projects for the development of renewable energy at sea and river August 24, 2015</p> <p>ADEME launched last August, the 2015 edition of the call for projects "Renewable energy offshore and tidal farms river pilots." Its objective financial support demonstrator projects and technological components in the field of renewable energy at sea and tidal river.</p> <p>This call for projects is part of the "Demo for ecological and energy transition" of Future Investments.</p>

		<p>The 2015 edition 3 parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- realization of innovative demonstration unit for marine tidal and wave power industry sector</li> <li>- achieving critical technological components for the development of renewable energies at sea</li> <li>- realization of pilot farms of tidal turbines in the country ahead of the transverse edge of the sea</li> </ul> <p>Read more about 3 parts AMI</p> <p>For Component 3 (tidal river pilot farms), the call for proposals closes on Jan. 25, 2016. Streams 1 and 2 (renewable marine energies) will be closed March 20, 2017.</p>
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Note to the reader: the above overview had been compiled with care. However, in case you miss recent developments please be invited to inform EurObserv'ER on policy changes in a Member State. For communication use e-mail ([policy@eurobserv-er.org](mailto:policy@eurobserv-er.org)), Twitter ([https://twitter.com/eurobserv\\_er](https://twitter.com/eurobserv_er)).

## Glossary

### *Sustainable Development Credit Tax*

The Finance Act 2005 created the **Tax credit dedicated to sustainable development and energy savings**. To strengthen its incentive, that measure is now focused on the most energy-efficient equipment as well as equipment that uses renewable energy. This is to enable wide dissemination of sustainable energy equipment to help achieve the ambitious goals of the France in terms of energy savings and renewables. The laws of successive Finance completed measures originally planned: the Finance Act 2012 including extended the scheme until 2015 for this measure remains effective and to promote equipment and high performance materials from individuals, its terms were also amended.

### *Eco-interest loan (eco-PTZ)*

Introduced in the Finance Act 2009, this device to a maximum of € 30,000 allocated to households unconditional resources used to finance the heavy energy renovation in residence (acquisition of equipment for renewable energy generation in particular) so that the monthly loan payment be commensurate with the energy savings resulting from the renovation. Subject to means, this device is combined with the sustainable development tax credit.

### *The heat fund*

The Heat fund's mission is to finance projects in sectors of collective housing, tertiary and industry at 5.5 million tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) by 2020 is equipped with nearly 1.2 billion euros over the period 2009-2013 and its management is delegated to the ADEME. It ensures that the price of renewable heat produced is about 5% lower than that obtained with conventional energy by providing aid in the form of investment grant or kilowatt-hour renewable product, or by a combination of the two. Aid is not cumulative or with energy efficiency certificates or with household projects.

### *Energy saving certificate*

The system of energy saving certificates (EEC) allows the government to impose power sellers (electricity, gas, heat, cold, heating oil and motor fuel) required to achieve economies energy in all sectors (residential, commercial, industry, transport, ...). The obligation will be encouraged to actively promote energy efficiency among their customers: households, local and professional communities. The objective is defined and distributed over three years between the operators based on energy prices and sales volumes. At period end, the required power sellers must prove fulfilling their obligations by holding an equivalent amount of certificates to those obligations. Certificates are obtained as a result of actions implemented by the operators or by purchase from other companies with operations conducted energy savings. In case of non-compliance with their obligations, the obligation must pay a discharge penalty of two cents per kWhcumac missing.

### *Fixed feed-in-tariff*

In France, electricity from renewable sources is promoted through a feed-in tariff. Electricity suppliers (EDF and private suppliers) and distribution grid operators are obligated to conclude



agreements on the purchase of and payment for electricity, at a price fixed by an order, with the operators of plants that generate electricity from renewable energy sources.

## Description of the french Feed-in tarif system

### Wind energy

Following a verdict issued by the Council of State, the order establishing conditions for the purchase of electricity generated from wind energy has been abrogated on 28 May 2014. A new law has been published at the Official Journal the first July with the same FIT.

**Laws governing the purchase of electricity:** July 1, 2014 (Decree of 17 June 2014)

**Duration of contract:** 15 years

**Price:** Onshore wind 8.2 c € / kWh for 10 years, then between 2.8 and 8.2 c € / kWh for 5 years depending on the site.

### Photovoltaic

**Laws governing the purchase of electricity:** [March 4, 2011](#)

**Duration of contract:** 20 years

**Price:** The tariff applies to photovoltaic and thermodynamic installations and plants. Amendments to the Order of 4 March 2011 introduced new terms and conditions from 1 February 2013. From then on, the tariffs depend on the type and the total capacity of the installation, without distinction of the use of the building. Moreover, installations that submitted a complete application for connection before 10 March 2014 are entitled to the increased rate of up to 10% for components manufactured in the European Economic Area. Every quarter, the degression coefficients will be adjusted to the number of grid connection requests adopted in the previous quarter (source RES Legal 2014).

Type d'installation		Tarifs en vigueur pour les installations dont la demande complète de raccordement a été envoyée :	Tarifs en vigueur pour les installations dont la demande complète de raccordement a été envoyée :
		entre le 1er janvier 2015 et le 31 mars 2015	entre le 1er avril 2015 et le 30 juin 2015
Intégrée au bâti <sup>1</sup>	[0-9kW]	26,57 c€/kWh	26,17 c€/kWh
Intégrée simplifiée au bâti <sup>2</sup>	[0-36kW]	13,46 c€/kWh	13,95 c€/kWh
	[36-100kW]	12,79 c€/kWh	13,25 c€/kWh
Tout type d'installation	[0-12MW]	6,62 c€/kWh	6,45 c€/kWh

<sup>1</sup> Une installation photovoltaïque sur toiture respecte les critères d'intégration au bâti (IAB) si elle remplit toutes les conditions suivantes :

- Le système photovoltaïque est installé sur la toiture d'un bâtiment clos (sur toutes les faces latérales) et couvert, assurant la protection des personnes, des animaux, des biens ou des activités.
- L'installation photovoltaïque est installée dans le plan de la toiture au sens défini à l'annexe 5 de l'arrêté du 4 mars 2011
- Le système photovoltaïque remplace des éléments du bâtiment qui assurent le clos et couvert, et assure la fonction d'étanchéité. Après installation, le démontage du module photovoltaïque ou du film photovoltaïque ne peut se faire sans nuire à la fonction d'étanchéité assurée par le système photovoltaïque ou rendre le bâtiment impropre à l'usage.
- Pour les systèmes photovoltaïques composés de modules rigides, les modules constituent l'élément principal d'étanchéité du système
- Pour les systèmes photovoltaïques composés de films souples, l'assemblage est effectué en usine ou sur site. L'assemblage sur site est effectué dans le cadre d'un contrat de travaux unique

<sup>2</sup> Une installation photovoltaïque sur toiture respecte les critères d'intégration simplifiée au bâti (ISB) si elle remplit toutes les conditions suivantes :

- Le système photovoltaïque est installé sur la toiture d'un bâtiment assurant la protection des personnes, des animaux, des biens ou des activités. Il est parallèle au plan de ladite toiture.
- Le système photovoltaïque remplace des éléments du bâtiment qui assurent le clos et couvert, et assure la fonction d'étanchéité.

### Biogas of methanation

**Laws governing the purchase of electricity:** May 19, 2011

**Duration of contract:** 15 years

**Price:** between 11.19 and 13.37 c € / kWh depending on the power plus a premium on energy efficiency between 0 and 4 c € / kWh and a premium for the treatment of livestock manure range between 0 and 2.6 c € / kWh

### Other biogas (landfill gas)

**Laws governing the purchase of electricity:** May 19, 2011

**Duration of contract:** 15 years

**Price :** range 8,121et 9.745 c € / kWh depending on the power plus a bonus for energy efficiency between 0 and 4 c € / kWh

**Biomass (Combustion of plant and animal fossils not matter)**

**Laws governing the purchase of electricity:** January 27, 2011

**Duration of contract:** 20 years

**Price:** 4.34 c € / kWh plus a premium of between 7.71 and 12.53 c € / kWh allocated according to criteria of power, resource use and energy efficiency. The level of the premium is calculated based on the latter

**Household waste except biogas**

**Laws governing the purchase of electricity:** October 2, 2001

**Duration of contract:** 15 years

**Price:** range 4.5 to 5 c € / kWh + bonus for energy efficiency between 0 and 0.3 c € / kWh

## References used

Ministère de l'écologie du développement durable et de l'énergie:

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/-Energies-renouvelables,406-.html>

Panorama énergies-climat – Edition 2013 [Fiche "Les dispositifs de soutien à la production d'énergie renouvelable" \(2013\)](#)

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-tarifs-d-achat-de-l,12195.html>

[http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/32\\_-\\_soutien\\_a\\_la\\_production\\_des\\_energies\\_renouvelables.pdf](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/32_-_soutien_a_la_production_des_energies_renouvelables.pdf)

RES legal 2014: Legal sources on renewable energy <http://www.res-legal.eu/search-by-country/france/single/s/res-e/t/promotion/aid/feed-in-tariff-tarif-dachat/lastp/131/>

EurObserv'ER, 2015, [www.eurobserv-er.org](http://www.eurobserv-er.org)

## Annex

EurObserv'ER Barometers published are all available for download. Direct links to all EurObserv'ER publications:

*'The State of Renewable Energies in Europe'* (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-annual-overview-barometers>

Wind Energy Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

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Photovoltaic Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

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Solar Thermal Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

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Biofuels Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

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Biogas Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

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Renewable Municipal Waste Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

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Solid Biomass Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

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Heat Pump Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

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