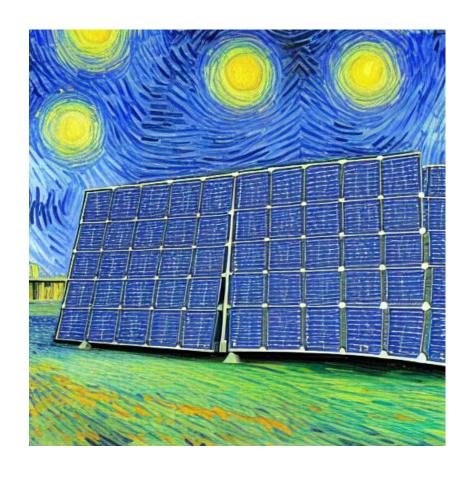


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Overview of agrivoltaics in France

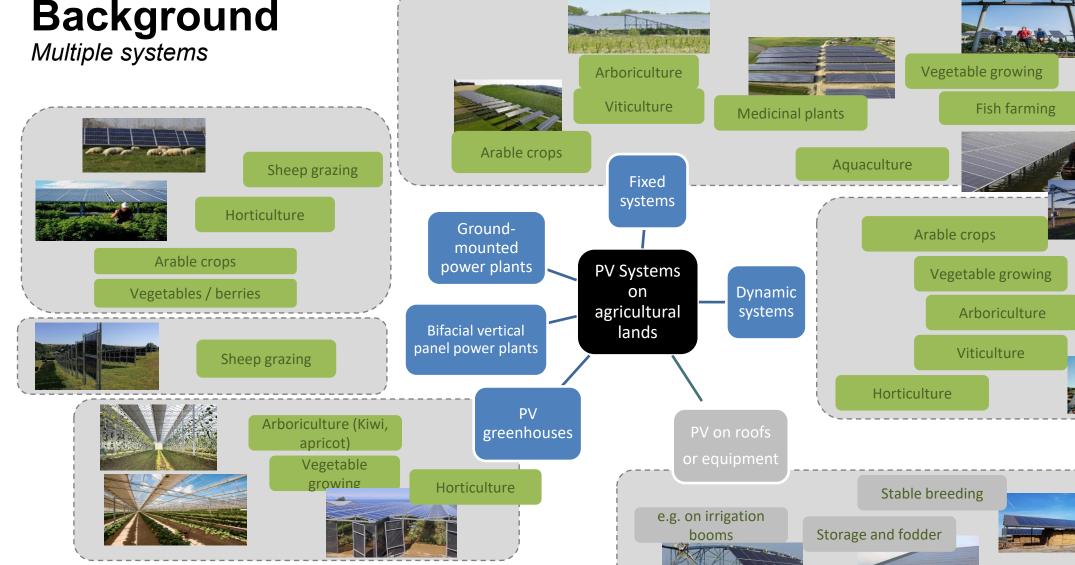
Perspectives for successful implementation in the territories

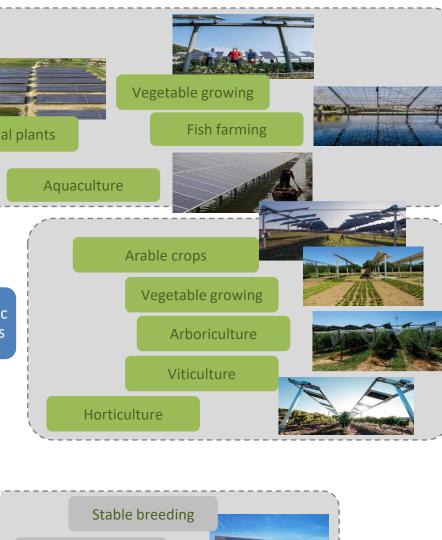
ADEME – Céline MEHL 19/11/2025















1. 2022 - A first strategic ADEME study

« Characterizing photovoltaic projects on agricultural land and agrivoltaics »

Link to the study

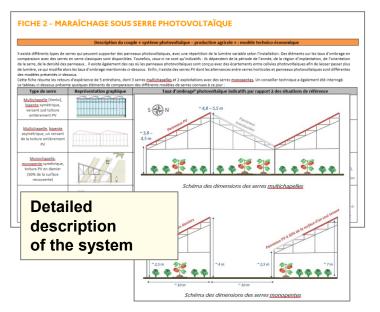
Link to the case studies

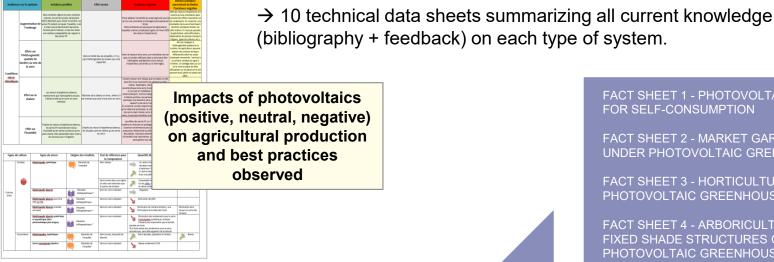




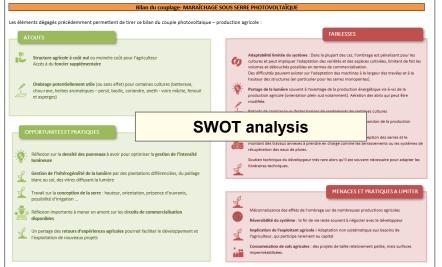


Fact sheets and lessons learned





Business Acteurs impliqués et natu models Plusieurs modèles d'affaires coexistent pour les serres PV identified 1. Dans le modèle d'affaires le plus fréquent, l'agriculteur qui est porteur du projet photovoltaïque, bénéficie d'un b à disposition sans versement de loyer. Le développeur investit dans la construction de la serre. Parfois, les agriculteurs prennent financièrement en charge une partie des frais de mise en conformité du terrain pour accueillir la serre notamment les travaux de terrassement et de récupération des eaux de pluies (100 à 400 k£ dans les retours d'expérience rencontrés). Le principal intérêt des agriculteurs est qu'ils bénéficient d'un outil agricole sans réaliser d'investissement, avec des coûts limités. Le schéma ci-dessous résume ce modèle d'affaires AO CRE, PPA DDT, Préfecture, SDIS, ou mise à disposition mairie, PNR... Ne participe pas aux investissements dans la Porteur du projet DEVELOPPEUR En ce qui concerne les coûts de mise en conformité du terrain (terrassemen récupération des eaux de pluie), ils sont parfoi Peut apporter sor entièrement pris en charge par le développe prêtée à usage à Chambres d'agriculture, filiales des développeurs, instituts techniques... → Parties prenantes intervenant systématiquement Parties prenantes parfois présentes ⇒ Parties prenantes ayant passé un contrat



FACT SHEET 1 - PHOTOVOLTAIC ROOFS FOR SELF-CONSUMPTION

FACT SHEET 2 - MARKET GARDENING UNDER PHOTOVOLTAIC GREENHOUSES

FACT SHEET 3 - HORTICULTURE UNDER PHOTOVOLTAIC GREENHOUSES

FACT SHEET 4 - ARBORICULTURE UNDER FIXED SHADE STRUCTURES OR PHOTOVOLTAIC GREENHOUSES

FACT SHEET 5 - OPEN FIELD CROP PRODUCTION UNDER MOBILE SHADE **STRUCTURES**

FACT SHEET 6 - SHEEP FARMING UNDER PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER PLANTS

FACT SHEET 7 - LIVESTOCK FARMING UNDER SHADE STRUCTURES OR PHOTOVOLTAIC GREENHOUSES

FACT SHEET 8 - PHOTOVOLTAIC TRACKERS FOR SELF-CONSUMPTION

FACT SHEET 9 - PHOTOVOLTAIC PROTECTION FOR AQUACULTURE

FACT SHEET 10 - VERTICAL BIFACIAL PHOTOVOLTAIC PANELS

Link to the case studies





Scientific knowledge to be strengthened









Ground-mounted power plants

Greenhouses

Fixed systems

Dynamic systems

≈ 80% % radiation compared 40-50% 36-55% 50-75% to the control Light and water Strong Medium to Medium to high Low heterogeneity strong (strong North-South gradient) Observed yield ranges 60 to 190% 35 to 90% 73 to 103% 69 to 86% of the control of the control of the control of the control

Tolerance thresholds vary between species, sometimes with physiological adaptations.

High spatial heterogeneity of production

Impact highly conditioned to the local pedoclimate

The potential synergy between PV modules and crop production increases with the exposure of the farming system to water stress and high heat:

Significant reduction in irrigation

Reduced or even reversed impact on performance.

Effects on quality

Taking a step back

- → Very heterogeneous and difficult to compare results
- → Experiments on smallscale installations
- → Lack of feedback on multi-year series
- → Difficulty of modelling under alternating light and shadow

Link to the scientific review





A definition of agrivoltaics and a qualification method



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

SUSTAINABILITY OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

FARMER INVOLVEMENT

REVERSIBILITY OF THE FACILITY

ALIGNMENT WITH TERRITORIAL DYNAMICS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

EFFECTS ON SOILS AND LANDSCAPES

TRANSFERABILITY
OF FARMS

ADAPTABILITY AND FLEXIBILITY OF THE FACILITY

CONTROL AREA
AND AGRONOMIC
MONITORING

• Le projet PV apporte-il un service à l'exploitation ? De quelle nature ? **Evaluation of** Incidence sur la production agricole qualification criteria Quelle incidence du système PV sur la production agricole (performance quantitative et qualitative)? Revenus de l'exploitation agricole 3 Quel incidence du proiet PV sur les revenus de l'exploitation ? **Project** classification gradient









2. 2023/2024 The regulatory framework







A legal definition of agrivoltaics

ADEME Study - 2022 Definition of agrivoltaics

A solar PV system can be considered agrivoltaic when the solar PV modules are located on the same plot as the agricultural production, and when they impact the agricultural production by providing, without any intermediary*, one of the services listed below, without inducing any significant degradation of the agricultural production (both qualitatively and quantitatively), or any loss in farm income.

- Climate change adaptation
- Hazard protection
- Animal welfare
- Specific agronomic services (limiting abiotic stresses etc.)

Beyond these major characteristics, the agrivoltaic project must also ensure its agricultural vocation (by allowing the farmer to be involved in its design, and even in its investment), guarantee the sustainability of the agricultural site throughout its lifetime (independently of any potential change in farm owner: there must always be an active farmer), its reversibility and its adequacy with local and territorial development (especially for the valorisation of crops), while limiting its impact on the environment, the soil and landscapes. Finally, based on any form of potential agricultural vulnerability, the agrivoltaic installation must be adaptable and flexible in order to respond to possible evolutions through time (i.e modification of the species and varieties that are being grown).

Renewable energy acceleration law Definition of agrivoltaics

Article L. 314-36.

- I An agrivoltaic installation is an electricity production facility using the sun's radiant energy, whose modules are located on an agricultural plot where they contribute sustainably to the establishment, maintenance, or development of agricultural production.
- II. An installation is considered agrivoltaic if it directly provides the agricultural plot at least one of the following services, guaranteeing a significant agricultural production and a sustainable income for an active farmer or an agricultural operation with an educational purpose managed by an establishment falling under Title I of Book VIII of the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code:
- 1 Improvement of agronomic potential and impact;
- 2 Climate change adaptation
- 3 Hazard protection
- 4 Improvement of animal welfare.
- III. An installation that substantially impairs one of the services mentioned in points 1 to 4 of II, or that causes limited impairment to two of these services, cannot be considered agrivoltaic.
- IV. An installation that exhibits at least one of the following characteristics cannot be considered agrivoltaic:
- 1 It does not allow agricultural production to be the main activity of the agricultural plot;

2 - It is not reversible."

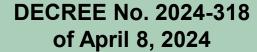




A regulatory mission for data collection assigned to ADEME

APER Law No. 2023-175 of March 10, 2023

- ✓ Definition of agrivoltaics
 - √ 4 services provided to the agricultural plot to meet a need:
 - ✓ Significant agricultural production
 - ✓ Sustainable income
 - ✓ Active farmer
 - ✓ Reversible installation
- ✓ PV compatible VS Agrivoltaics
- √ Statistical monitoring of agrivoltaic installations



- ✓ Control and monitoring procedures (control area, monitoring frequency)
- ✓ Concept of proven technologies
 - ,...

- ✓ Coverage rate
- ✓ Unusable surface area
- ✓ Obligation to transmit monitoring data on an annual basis



- ✓ Content of pre-inspection and follow-up reports
- ✓ Types of data to be submitted annually







3. Launch of the French National Observatory for Agrivoltaics

<u> https://observatoire-agrivoltaisme.ademe.fr</u>







The objectives of the Observatory



One of the main recommendations of the first ADEME study.

DATA CENTRALIZATION

01

- Regulatory or voluntary data submitted by project holders
- Call for contributions

INFORMATION AND ANIMATION

03

- Facilitating information sharing
- Managing a network of stakeholders to share experience and lessons learned

DATA ANALYSIS

02

- Production of indicators, analyses, and monitoring of the sector
- Contributing to the definition of proven technologies

STRUCTURING THE SECTOR

04

- Analysis and highlighting of best practices
- Supporting the development of public policies





Data analysis: the first indicators as of October 30, 2025



A map and a website to showcase the results



Cumulative installed capacity: 2 243 MWp

Région

Département

Type d'installation

Type de production agricole

Production agricole - Détails

Type de structure PV

Type de structure PV

1

Agrivoltaic installation in accordance with the APER law.

176

pre-APER installations of which 121 are in operation

41

experimental demonstrators





3. 2025 - A new ADEME study

«Support for the qualification methodology of agrivoltaic projects in 5 regions »

Link to the study







2 ADEME studies on agrivoltaics

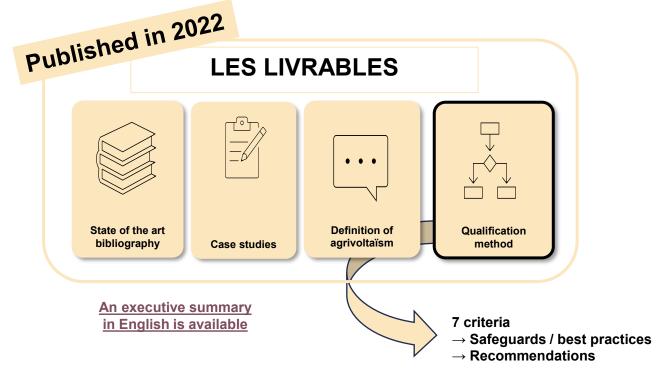
1st ADEME study

"Characterizing photovoltaic projects on agricultural land and agrivoltaics"



2nd ADEME study

Support for the qualification methodology of agrivoltaic projects in 5 regions









Supporting the French territories

Objectives

- → Establish regional overviews
- → Update and test a qualification method
- → Promote its adoption
- → Support the stakeholders
- → Facilitate exchange and consultation
- → Consolidate regional feedback
- → Develop an operational guide

Geographical scope

- Nouvelle-Aquitaine
- Occitanie
- PACA
- Bourgogne-Franche-Comté
- La Réunion
- + National extrapolation



Targets



Local authorities

Chambers of agriculture

CDPENAF (Departmental Commission for the

Protection of Agricultural and Natural Areas)

Decentralized state services

Project leaders

Developers

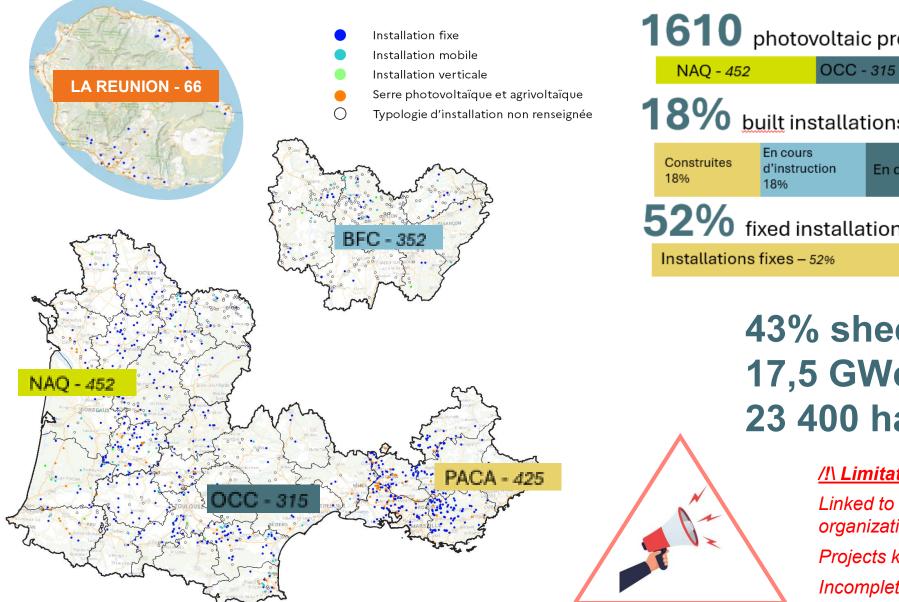


- Regional works : published
- National extrapolation : end of 2025 / early 2026





Summary of the project's census in the 5 regions



1610 photovoltaic projects on agricultural lands

18% built installations 82% to come

En développement – 32% Non renseigné - 32%

BFC - 352

52% fixed installations

Serres

Installations mobiles

Données manquantes surtout en BFC.

Non renseigné - 33%

PACA - 425

43% sheep farming

17,5 GWc (including 16 GWc not connected to the grid)

23 400 ha

/!\ Limitations of the census

Linked to information obtained from the organizations contacted

Projects known by the government services Incomplete data





Regional publications







PACA

REGION BOURGOGNE FRANCHE COMTE

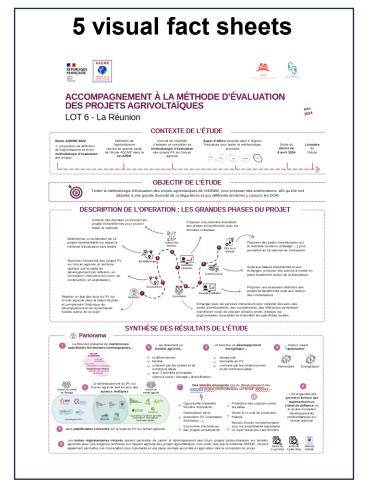




LA REUNION







Link to the reports





Lessons learned from regional works for the method

1

Data and justifications unavailable

2

Too little feedback or reference data.

3

The agronomic need at the plot level is essential.

4

Achieving a "simple" tool

5

An adaptive systemic method

t is very difficult to obtain data relating to the projects despite the surveys and requests.

Insufficient project data to address the wide diversity of soil and climate contexts, leading to a lack of robust reference frameworks.

Defining the needs at the plot level and the farm's operational process is necessary to understand and legitimize a direct service provided by the installation.

The method must be operational to allow for rapid completion by government services (< 2-3 hours).

Taking into account all aspects of an agrivoltaic project while allowing the method to be adapted to the territories and the maturity of the project.





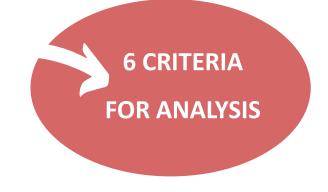
A systemic, progressive and modular method

The question is not just "Is it compliant?" but "Is it virtuous, resilient, and desirable?"

2 years of regional work with a strong consultation

Harmonization of requirements and challenges

SYSTEMIC APPROACH



WHY?

Reduce risk / Enhance credibility / Facilitate territorial ownership / Accelerate / Add value

VOCATION AGRICOLE

SERVICES ET SYNERGIES AGRICOLES

PRODUCTION AGRICOLE

MODÈLE ÉCONOMIQUE ET PARTAGE DE LA VALEUR

4

ET PRATIQUES AGRICOLES

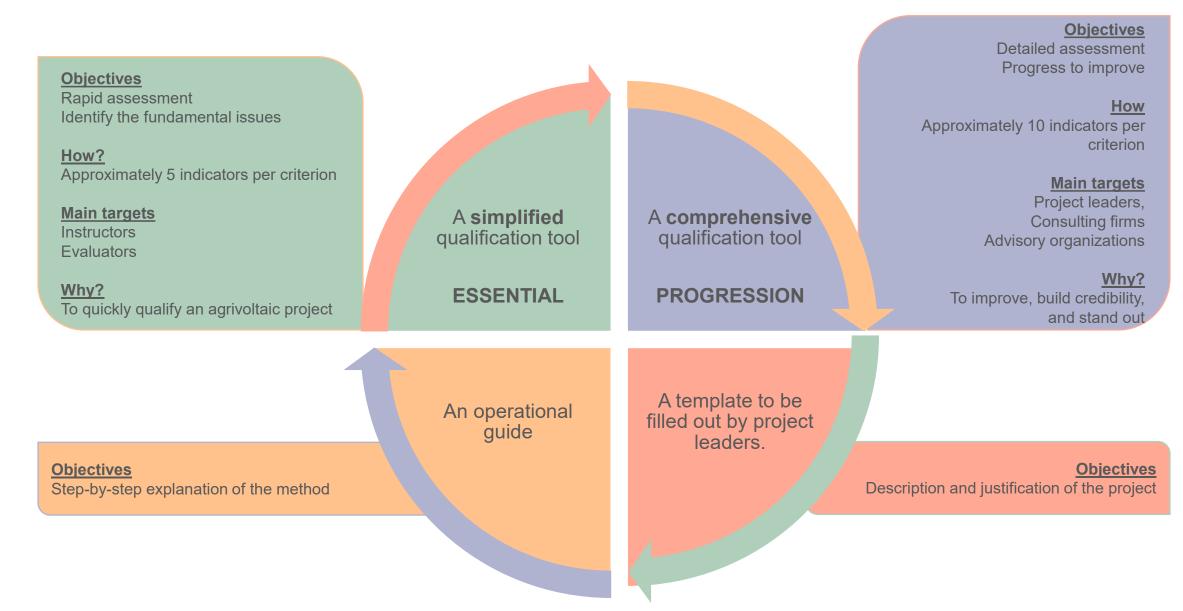
ANCRAGE TERRITORIAL

6





2 tools with specific objectives and targets







Final stages of the study

National overview

Qualification method

Operational guide

Justification document

Dissemination and publication

Conducting an extrapolation of regional overviews with assumptions and discussions with stakeholders.

Analysis and consideration of feedback from regional works and stakeholders in the sector.

Educational document for applying the qualification method.

Intended for project leaders to enable them to gather the necessary supporting documents for the qualification of their projects (in accordance with the criteria of the method).



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