The role of agrivoltaics in energy system transitions

Jan Krčmář
Executive Director
Czech Solar Association

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IN CZECHIA: RECORD ACCELERATION

289 MWp total added capacity in 2022

487 MWp total added capacity in 2023H1

33 760

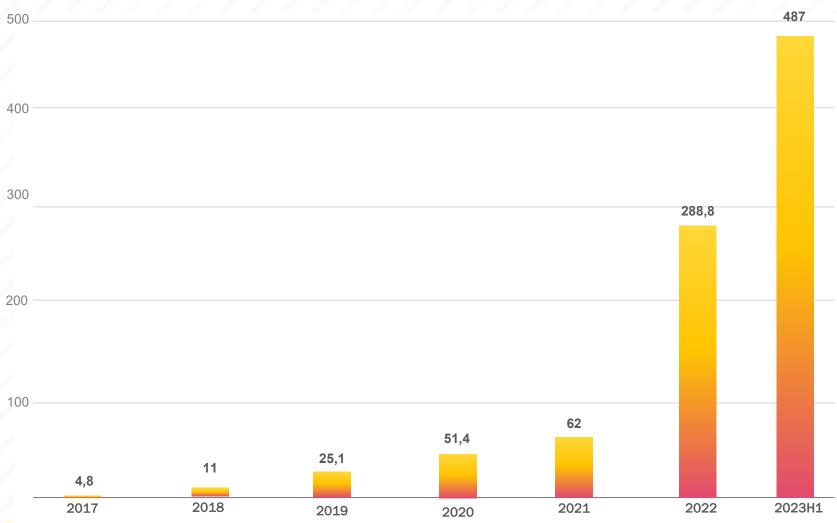
number of power plants commissioned in 2022

45 197

number of power plants commissioned in 2023H1



OFF THE CHARTS. LITERALLY.





STILL LAGGING BEHIND



Czech PV market is still growing slower than in other countries





REASONS TO BE CHEERFUL



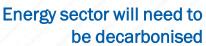
Heavily industrialised country: large electricity demand

Modernisation fund: billions of EUR available





Large amount of (future) brownfields available



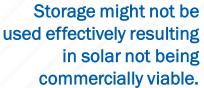




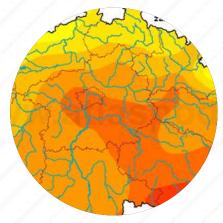
REASONS TO BE FEARFUL



Barriers might not be removed quickly enough: not enough energy by 2030.







Go-To-Zones migth turn out to be blocked by local politicians.

Economy will be impacted negatively: without energy from RES companies might leave Czechia.





WHAT IS AGRO-PV?

Agrivoltaics, Agrophotovoltaics, AgriPV, APV?



Dual use of land?

PV with orchards, wineyards, vegetable, sheeps?

Synergy between agriculture and elektricity production



Three main ideas of agrivoltaics...



Protection against Climate change threat







Dual use of land



Protection against climate change threat



Example: Winery in Perpignan, South of France

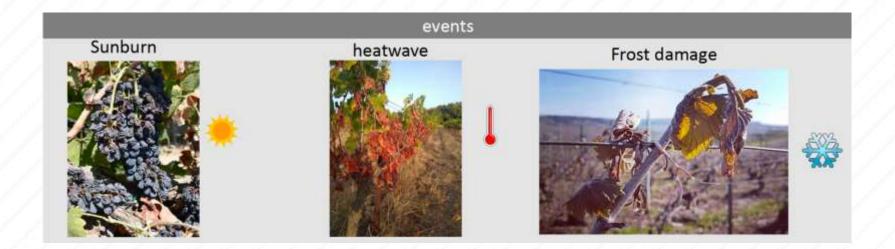
- The panels absorb sunlight and cool the plants and soil below
- Shading saves water for irrigation
- Working with plants and root systems, it can help stop water erosion - buffer strips
- Physical protection of crops from heavy rain/hail
- Protection against damage from strong direct sunlight
- Protection against spring frosts and high temperatures







Protection against climate change threat

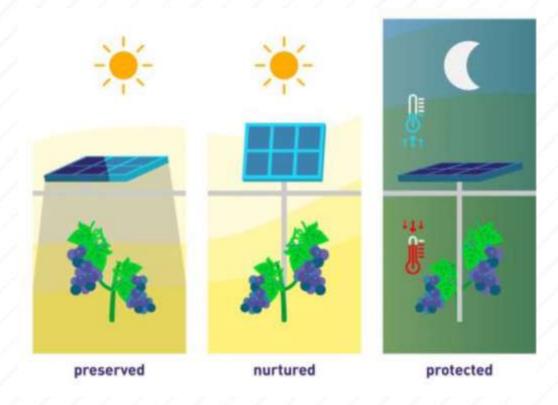








Protection against climate change threat









Protection against climate change threat



Example: Winery in Perpignan, South of France

Example: Perpignan, France (2022)

- The panels shade the fruits
- Shading slows down the injury process, less sugar, less alcohol, better taste
- Power generation is secondary
- The so-called "trackers" are managed by agronomists, not energy experts
- In the Czech Republic, this model may not work economically yet







Installation for own consumption of electricity



Example: agriculture company, Pöchlarn, Austria

- Many agricultural buildings or factories do not have suitable roofs
- Production from roofs would often not cover consumption (e.g. orchards, greenhouses)
- Consumption at the point of production reduces energy costs
- Another source of income for farmers
- Decarbonization of agriculture
- Typically several hectares in size







Installation for own consumption of electricity



Example: fruit production company, Lierop, Netherlands

Example: Lierop, Netherlands (2022)

- Already existing, large rooftop PV installation (in the order of MW)
- It will not cover the energy consumption for cooling the fruit
- Agrovoltaic plant above crops that prefer shade (raspberries)







Installation for own consumption of electricity



Example: agriculture company, Pöchlarn, Austria

Example: Pöchlarn, Austria (2023)

- Production of fodder for animal breeding
- Potential of roofs: 0-20 kWp
- Huge cost (silo)
- Consumption: 6 MW
- Power of the agrovoltaic system: 5 MWp
- Type: TTP, sheep + experimental installation







Dual use of land



Example: vertical construction, Vienna, Austria

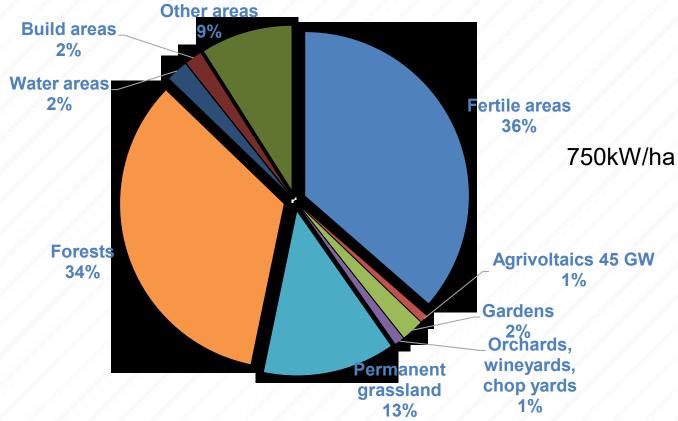
- It allows the installation of larger PV parks without losing agricultural land
- The production of rooftop PV systems in the Czech Republic will not even cover consumption
- The need to build land-based power plants
- Factories, logistics centers, and halls are supposed to be located on brownfields
 - Without large ground installations, we will not be competitive. Agrovoltaics enable gentle production without soil loss.







Dual use of land



No rooftop instalation at all







TYPES OF AGRIVOLTAICS

According to crops under or between them...



High construction installations (fruits)
Orientation: eas-west



Low horizontal construction (pastures, permanent grassland)
Orientation: South



Vertical installation (cereals, vegetable, etc.) Orientation: eas-west



AGRI-PV IN CZECH LAW

On the verge of passing a genuinely good legal framework



Ministeratvo životniho prostředi Č.j.: MZP/2023/280/314

V Praze dne Výtisk č.:

PRO SCHUZI VLADY

Návrh zákona, kterým se mění zákon č. 334/1992 Sb., o ochraně zemědělského půdního fondu, ve znění pozdějších předpisů

Důvod předložení: Podle Plánu legislatívních prací vlády na rok 2023

Obsah:

- Návrh usnesení
- Předkládací zpráva
- III. Návrh zákona
- IV. Důvodová zpráva
- V. Platné znění s vyznačením navrhovaných změn
- Závěrečná zpráva z hodnocení dopadů regulace
 Teze prováděcího právního předpisu
- VIII. Tete fire a methodol efferenciests
- VIII. Tabulka vypořádání připomínek

- Amendment to Act 334/1992 Coll. on the protection of the agricultural land fund
- Passed by government in October 2023, now in parliament
- Agrivoltaics without removal from the agricultural land fund
- Supplemented by secondary regulation
- Limited crops Vineyards, chop yards, orchards
- As of 07/2024
- Technical parametres inspired by DINSPEC 91434

Předkládá: Mgr. Petr Hladik ministr životního renetlen



BARRIERS

Zoning plans and building permits as a potential barrier





Jan Krčmář

Executive director

E jan.krcmar@solarniasociace.cz T +420 773 032 182

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



