



Good Practice template

- All Good Practices identified by an Interreg Europe project and reported in the progress reports have to be submitted to the Programme.
- In order to submit a practice, you will have to register in the Interreg Europe website. Online submission will be available the first semester of 2017.
- NB: in orange: 2 optional fields. All other fields are compulsory.

1. General information	
Title of the practice	Solar Photovoltaic Communal Farm Scheme
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project	No <i>[Technical: Good Practices outside the IR-E projects relevant to the topics and validated by the Policy Learning Platforms experts will also be included in the database]</i>

In case 'yes' is selected, the following sections appear:

Please select the project acronym	Drop down menu with all acronyms
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Specific objective	Low carbon economy	
Main institution involved	The Energy and Water Agency (EWA) who formulated the scheme and are also a main stakeholders for the Interreg-Europe Project ZEROCO2.	
Location of the practice	Country	Malta (MALTA)
	NUTS 1	MALTA
	NUTS 2	Malta
	NUTS 3	<i>Drop-down list</i>

2. Detailed description	
Detailed information on the practice	<p>Problem addressed: Communal solar photovoltaic farm scheme with an allocation of 999 kWp, exclusively targeting residential sector whose main residence has no right of use of own rooftop for installing PVs, as in certain high rise buildings and ground floor tenement. The scheme gives the opportunity for households without a rooftop to reach nearly ZeroCO2 emissions due to operational energy use.</p> <p>Location of solar panel farm scheme :Tal-Fiddien Water Reservoir Rooftop, Rabat</p> <p>Site size:≈16,000 m² (4,000 PV panels)</p> <p>Output: 999 kWp</p> <p>Pricing: €1,500/ kWp with each residence having an option to purchase 1, 2 or 3 kWp.</p> <p>Units Credited: 1,550 units per kWp purchased</p> <p>Maintenance fees: 0</p> <p>Term: 20 years</p> <p>Feed-in tariff allocated: 15c/unit for first six years, 10.5c/unit for remaining years</p> <p>Transferability: Yes, when changing address and in case of death (to heir).</p> <p>Application Limit: Total aggregate of 999kWp, which was reached in Jun 2017rdrs is reached. The scheme operates on a first-come first-served basis.</p>

	<p>Main stakeholders: The Energy and Water Agency (E&WA) formulated the scheme and the Regulator for Energy and Water Services (REWS) regulates the scheme.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 1) Households without access to a rooftop, 2) Government of Malta- to reach its reach its PV targets, for which approximately 190 MW of PV capacity are required to be installed by 2020. This 190 MW in PV capacity would be enough to contribute 4.7% out of the 10% national renewable energy target.</p>
Resources needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning Authority applications for permits to install PVs on the water reservoir - Application for Electrical grid studies (Enemalta). - Application for FIT to responsible authority (REWS). - Writing of tenders and evaluation of tenders (EWA public procurement). - Contract compilation to company awarded the tender to procure, install and maintain PVs. - Processing of applications received, and contract compilation to investors. <p>Project investment cost circa €1.46 million Euro</p>
Timescale (start/end date)	October 2016 to June 2017
Evidence of success (results achieved)	<p>[500 characters] Why is this practice considered as good? Please provide factual evidence that demonstrates its success or failure (e.g. measurable outputs/results).</p> <p>Communal PV farms operated by private contractors ensure reliability and optimal operation of the PV systems.</p> <p>The scheme is a win-win proposal for the 3 parties involved</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Government to achieve the RE target. 2) Private contractor for job creation in green markets. 3) The general public for achieving lower carbon footprint and a financial benefit, equivalent to 5% investment. <p>The scheme was fully subscribed in less than 9 months (24 Oct 2016 - 22 June 2017).</p>
Difficulties encountered/ lessons learned	Such scheme can also be extended to cater for households that have a rooftop but cannot install PVs due to shading obstructions such as shading from nearby households. It can also be extended to commercial sectors (such as restaurants), most of which do not have access to a rooftop.
Potential for learning or transfer	<p>Given that such communal farm scheme was a success in Malta, an island where land is scarce, the idea can be implemented in other region and cities in Europe. Communal PV farms can fulfil the requirement for new building in cities to achieve nearly zero energy status after 2020, especially for those that do not have sufficient space in their immediate vicinity to install sufficient capacity to achieve the NZEB status.</p> <p><i>[Technical: A good practice be edited throughout a project life time (e.g. to add information on the transfers that have occurred)]</i></p>
Further information	Further information can be found on the Energy and Water Agency website (https://energywateragency.gov.mt)
Contact details <i>[Technical: the contact details will be visible only to "Policy Learning Platforms registered members"]</i>	
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Expert opinion	[500 characters] <i>[Technical: to be filled in by the Policy Learning Platforms experts]</i>