Annual Report 2025

IEA Task 15 – Enabling Framework for the Development of BIPV

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Agent:

HEPIA
4 avenue de la Prairie
1202 Genève
https://www.hesge.ch/hepia/

Authors:

Gilles Desthieux, HEPIA, gilles.desthieux@hesge.ch

BFE Project Support: Stefan Oberholzer, stefan.oberholzer@bfe.admin.ch

Contents

1. Summary – overview of the Taks 15 and the contribution of HEPIA

The overall objective of Task 15 is to create an enabling framework to accelerate the penetration and deployment of BIPV products in the global market of renewable energies and in the construction sector, resulting in a level playing field for BIPV products, BAPV products, and conventional building envelope components, while addressing mandatory, aesthetic, reliability, and financial considerations.

The currently running, third phase of Task 15 started at the beginning of 2024 and runs until the end of 2027.

The contribution of HEPIA, as active participant, focuses to the Subtask A: Challenges and opportunities of BIPV in a de-carbonised and circular economy. STA focuses on the analysis of market, sustainability and societal impacts.

The first objective of STA is to assess the current status of the BIPV market., including analysing market size, growth rates, and trends. In addition, the assessment of methodologies to calculate the BIPV market potential is in the scope if this activity (Activity A1).

Secondly, the role of BIPV in net Zero Energy Buildings regulations and targets, and the contribution of BIPV in sustainability labels (e.g. LEED, BREAM, DGNB, SNBS, …) is assessed (Activity A2).

Lastly, the social impact of BIPV and its measure in the society is studied in order to implement a framework to measure social impact in different regions and countries (Activity A3).

HEPIA (expert Gilles Desthieux) began collaborating with Task 15 in spring 2025. It contributes to the task directly by working on specific tasks and deliverables within the various activities, and indirectly through two R&D projects closely related to the task.

- Project F-SOL, supported by the Fonds Vitale Innovation of SIG, Geneva, aims to create a map of façades in Geneva, considering their suitability for BIPV in relation to irradiation and architectural typology.
- Project HELIOS is a collaboration with NTNU-Trondheim (also a partner of Task 15) and is supported by the Research Council of Norway. The project aims to work on solar urban modelling in Nordic cities, with a particular focus on façades.

In this annual report, we report on HEPIA's activities for the three Subtask A activities, distinguishing, where relevant, the direct contributions to the Task from the indirect contributions related to the aforementioned projects.

2. Activity A1.2

2.1 Direct contributions

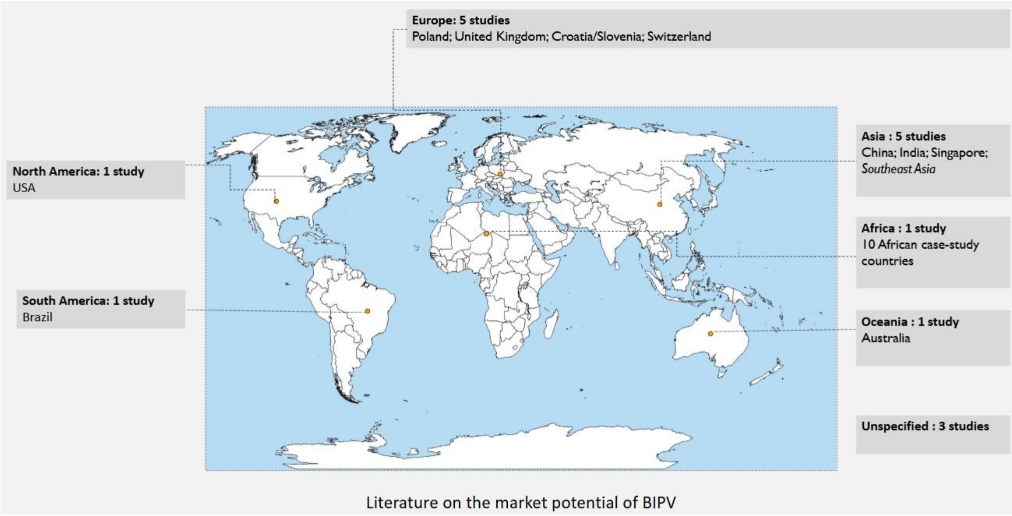
The activity A1 is divided into two specific activities: A1.1 Market current status of the BIPV, which has been already delivered, and A1.2 BIPV market potential which is in progress and HEPIA is contributing to.

Three aspects are considered to analyse the market potential:

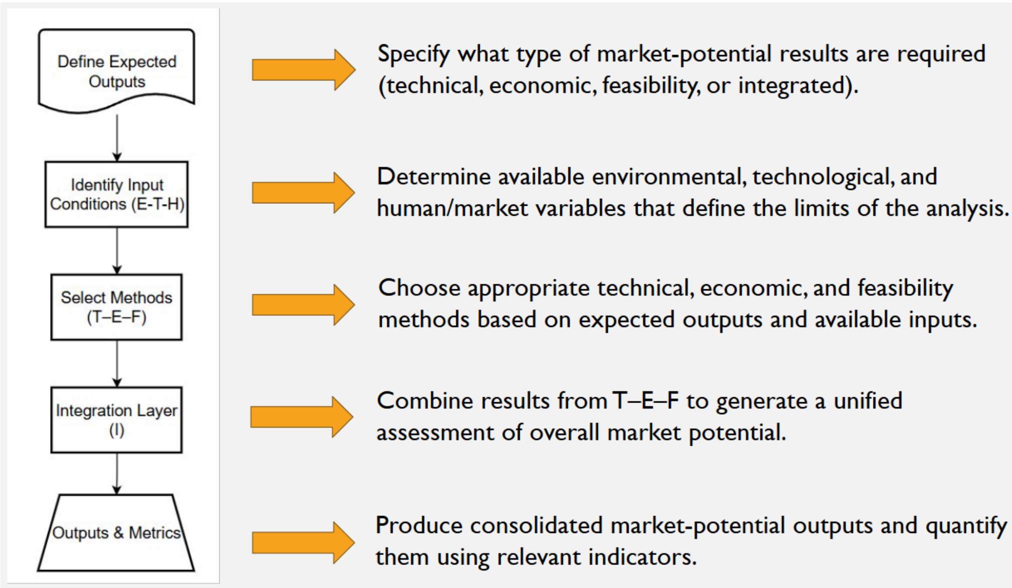
- Key performance indicators to quantify and qualify the BIPV market share.
- The energy potential of BIPV in different countries and regions.
- The drivers and barriers of BIPV adoption.

Each national contributor provided literature review on BIPV market potential in its country or region based on scientific papers and reports. PhD students at the University of Concordia in Montreal are currently compiling these national literature reviews to create a global overview of the market's potential.

Here are below some figures that illustrate the ongoing process on literature review on BIPV market potential.



Map of the national and regional studies (source: University of Concordia)



Methodological approach (source: University of Concordia)

Method	Required Inputs	Outputs Produced
LCCA / Cost-Benefit Analysis	Capital cost, O&M, tariffs, discount rate, replacement cost, material offset	LCC, net savings, cost-benefit ratio, viability
NPV	Cash flows, capital cost, annual savings, discount rate	NPV (+/-), economic attractiveness
IRR	Investment cost, annual returns	IRR (%), investment ranking
LCOE	Capex, O&M, yield, lifetime, discount rate	LCOE (€/kWh), competitiveness
Payback Period	Capital cost, annual savings, incentives	Payback (years), fast/slow classification
Scenario Analysis	Cost, tariff, incentive, yield scenarios	Performance differences across scenarios; break-even points
Real Estate Impact	Property baseline, aesthetic premium	Value increase (%), ROI from property
Economic Proxies	Module prices, capacity growth, GDP, energy price	Market readiness, future market potential
SVM Predictive Model	16 determinants (cost, location, interest, irradiance, EBM)	Adoption probability, feature importance

Considered economic metrics (source: University of Concordia)

- **HEPIA conducted a literature review of the potential of the Swiss BIPV market, considering different sources.**

Here are in summary the main outcomes. More details are provided in **Appendix 1.**

Switzerland stands out as one of the most promising European markets for Building-Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV). In 2023, installed capacity exceeded 60 MWp, placing the country ahead of major EU markets such as Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy. BIPV accounts for around 6% of annual PV installations, a share that is increasing but still below its full potential, especially given Switzerland's strict architectural and heritage regulations that often require visually integrated solar solutions.

Public incentives are a major driver of market growth. Subsidies for BIPV are consistently higher than for BAPV (added PV systems). For installations below 30 kWp, BIPV typically receives 400–420 CHF/kWp, compared with 360–380 CHF/kWp for BAPV. Vertical installations receive strong support: façade BIPV benefits from bonuses up to 800 CHF/kWp, double that of BAPV façades. The number of installations closely follows the level of incentives, showing the market's sensitivity to policy signals.

Switzerland also benefits from a strong industrial ecosystem, with national leaders such as *3S Swiss Solar Solutions* and *Megasol*, and significant public investment in innovation: BIPV represents 21% of total national PV R&D funding. Technological progress has enhanced aesthetics—colours, textures, customized products—helping meet architectural requirements, especially in protected areas.

A national database of BIPV projects reveals a long-standing and stable tradition, with BIPV representing around 10% of the overall PV market. Most systems (90%) are layered elements replacing traditional cladding, while mimetic approaches—camouflaging PV to resemble conventional materials—have become dominant, especially since 2015.

The market potential is amplified by the need to accelerate building renovation. BIPV could help increase the renovation rate from 0.6% to 2–3% per year, while enabling positive-energy buildings with payback times around 14 years.

Overall, thanks to strong incentives, architectural integration requirements, an innovative industrial base, and alignment with national decarbonization goals, Switzerland has exceptional growth potential, positioning itself as a European leader in solar architecture and BIPV.

- **HEPIA performed a solar potential analysis on building rooftops and facades in Switzerland.**

The tool developed in Task 7 was used to calculate the solar potential at the national level. By adjusting some parameters, it was possible to calculate a result close to that calculated by the Swiss government (67 TWh, of which 50 TWh is from rooftops and 17 TWh from facades) (https://www.news.admin.ch/fr/nsb?id=74641). Taking the opportunity to have a known potential for buildings in Switzerland, the application of the tool to Switzerland served as a pilot case to improve the tool before applying it to other countries. The completed and documented Excel tool for Switzerland is provided in Appendix 2.

2.2 Indirect contributions through F-SOL and HELIOS

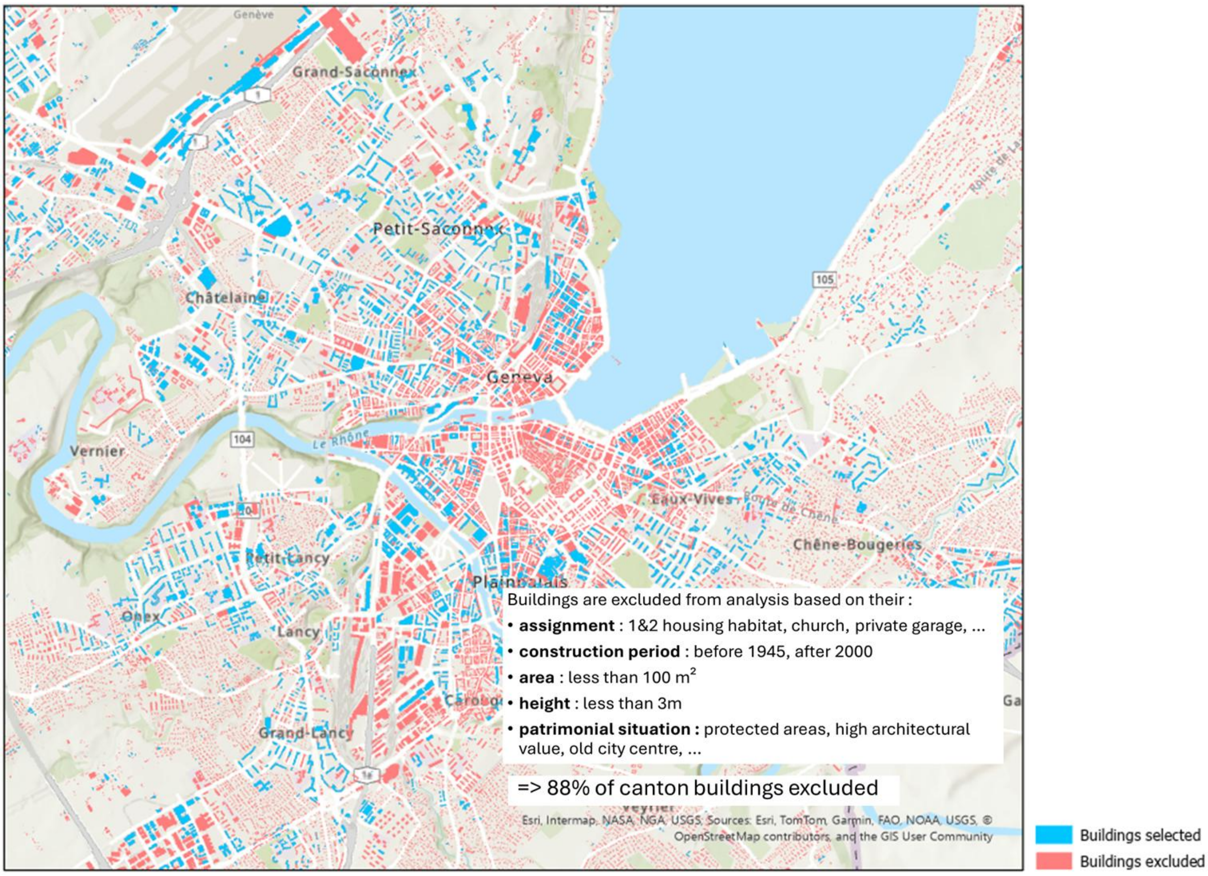
F-SOL

The F-SOL approach supports the assessment of the potential for BIPV on urban façades. It can therefore be used to analyse the local BIPV market potential (e.g. in the canton of Geneva), in line with Task 15/A1.2. The focus is on buildings that need to be refurbished and that could take this opportunity to incorporate BIPV into the renovated envelope.

The main activities conducted by HEPIA in Geneva in 2025 were as follows:

Firstly, a selection of buildings eligible for BIPV on the façade was made, taking into account the following exclusion criteria:

- Heritage protection: identification of highly protected buildings based on GIS layers from the Geneva Géoportail (SITG), in discussion with Geneva's heritage protection office (SMS).
- Buildings outside the construction period between 1945 and 2000.
- Category of use, e.g. individual housing, garages, churches, etc.
- Small buildings (under 20 m², under 3 m in height).



Excluded buildings in red and selected ones in blue in the centre of Geneva.

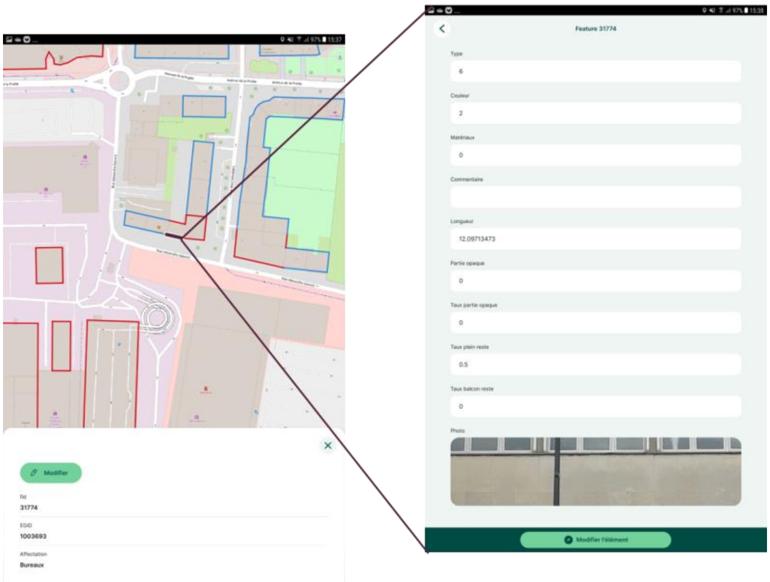
Secondly, a typology assessment framework was developed to characterise and rank the adaptability of buildings and façades to BIPV, taking into account different criteria.

- Façade type (e.g. rainscreen or curtain wall).
- Heritage protection level (the building is excluded if the protection is strict).
- Building height (>30 m raises fire safety issues).
- Renovation potential (based on the heating index).
- Solid or opaque parts and window ratios.

This multicriteria analysis is implemented by combining GIS analysis and on-field surveys in five representative and pilot neighbourhoods in Geneva. The building and façade geodatabase is completed through on-field observations with the support of a tablet, as illustrated below.

The surveys are ongoing and will be completed by early 2026.

The results will enable statistics to be created by type of building and façade, which can then be applied to the rest of the selected buildings in Geneva.

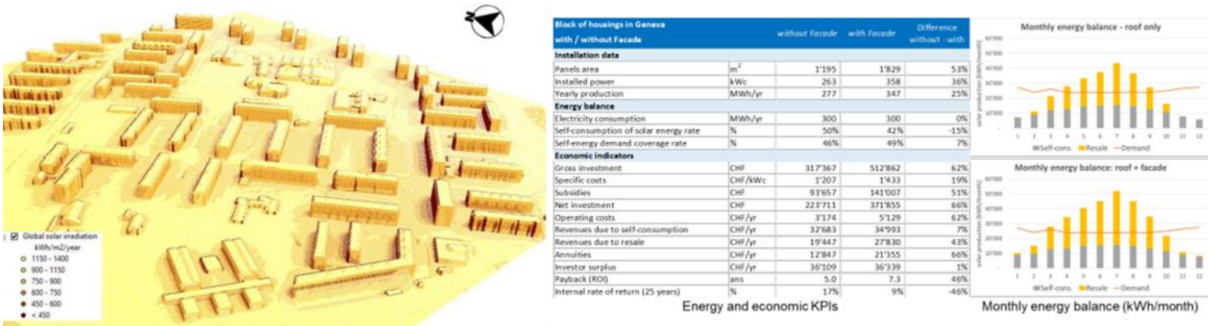


A tablet application for completing façade data based on observations made in the field.

Thirdly, a map showing the level of irradiation of the selected buildings in Geneva is being prepared to assess their solar potential. This uses the methods and tools developed by HEPIA over the last decade to process solar cadastres on rooftops in Greater Geneva (Desthieux et al., 2018; Raybaud & Desthieux, 2022).

The irradiation outputs will be integrated with the above-mentioned architectural criteria and will complete the multicriteria analysis of BIPV suitability.

The energy and economic balance will then be derived to determine market potential, as illustrated in the figure below.



Block of housings in Geneva with / without Facade		without Facade	with Facade	Difference without - with
Installation data				
Panels area	m²	1'195	1'829	53%
Installed power	kWc	263	358	36%
Yearly production	MWh/yr	277	347	25%
Energy balance				
Electricity consumption	MWh/yr	300	300	0%
Self-consumption of solar energy rate	%	50%	42%	-15%
Self-energy demand coverage rate	%	46%	49%	7%
Economic indicators				
Gross investment	CHF	317'367	512'862	62%
Specific costs	CHF/kWc	1'207	1'433	19%
Subsidies	CHF	93'657	141'007	51%
Net investment	CHF	223'711	371'855	66%
Operating costs	CHF/yr	3'174	5'129	62%
Revenues due to self-consumption	CHF/yr	32'683	34'993	7%
Revenues due to resale	CHF/yr	19'447	27'830	43%
Annuities	CHF/yr	12'847	21'355	66%
Investor surplus	CHF/yr	36'109	36'339	1%
Payback (ROI)	ans	5.0	7.3	46%
Internal rate of return (25 years)	%	17%	9%	-46%

Example of irradiation map and energy & economic balance

HELIOS

Since 2022, HEPIA has collaborated with NTNU on the HELIOS project (https://www.ntnu.edu/helios/).

The project covers four topics:

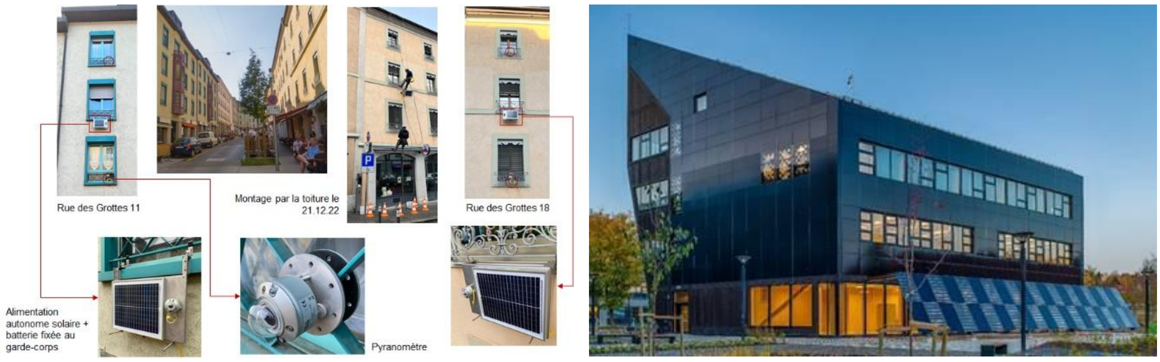
- Creating adapted solar modelling tools to process solar maps of rooftops and facades on a large urban scale in Nordic cities, taking into account the high latitude locations' particular impact on solar geometry.
- High-accuracy geometry modelling of façades (high LOD) using photogrammetry techniques such as terrestrial lidar.
- Predict solar energy generation at multiple time scales ranging from short (daily), mid (50 years) and long (100 years) term under climate change scenarios.

- Social acceptance of BIPV among the relevant stakeholders.

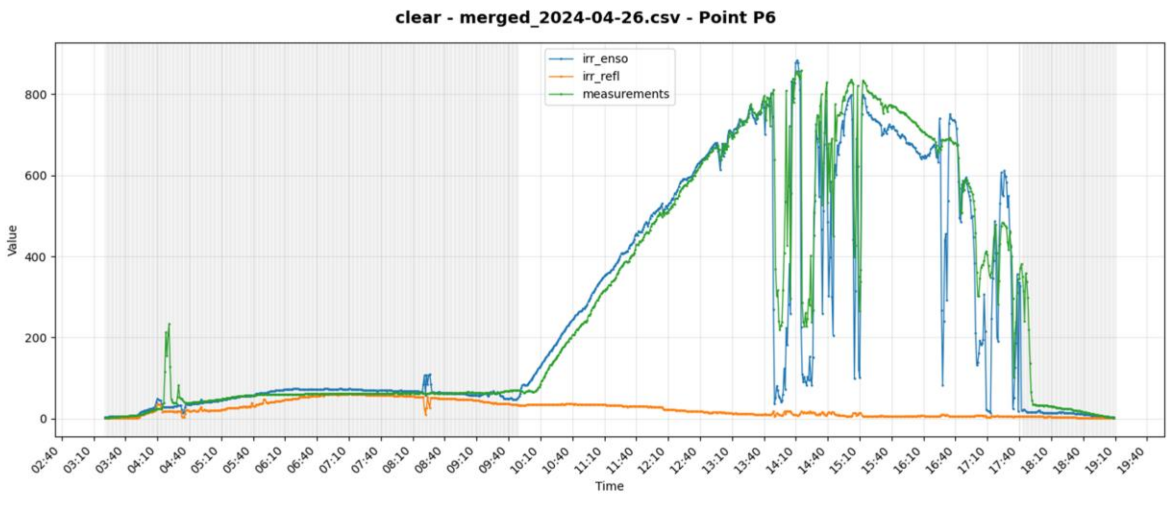
Three PhD students are working on these topics under the co-supervision of HEPIA.

Currently, HEPIA and NTNU are collaborating to validate the solar models developed by HEPIA for façade solar mapping using pyranometers to measure irradiation in two locations.

- A real urban canyon in Geneva, with pyranometers installed on residential buildings on opposite sides of the street to analyse reflection.
- Zero Emission Building in NTNU: a modern academic building with solar panels on the façade and a pyranometer on each side.



Monitoring of an urban canyon in Geneva with pyranometers (left), Zero Emission Building (ZEB) in NTNU



Comparison of minute-scale irradiation on a representative clear-sky day, comparing the model with the measurements

This work is ongoing and will be completed by the beginning of 2026, after which it will be presented in a paper.

3. Activity A2

This activity investigates the role of BIPV in net Zero Energy Buildings regulations and targets, and the contribution of BIPV in sustainability labels (e.g. LEED, BREAM, DGNB, SNBS, …).

Concretely, the activity is structured into three parts:

- Part 1: In collaboration with other IEA TCPs (e.g. IEA Cities, IEA EBC) and Task 12, analyse and identify the most appropriate methodologies to assess the contribution of multi-functional BIPV components in sustainability labels and analyse the regulations regarding building codes in different countries.

- Part 2: Analysis of current LCA methodologies for buildings and RES (focus on photovoltaic). Do current methodologies integrate building surfaces in a truthful way?
- Part 3: Define the role of BIPV in Building energy regulations (i.e. nZEB, Zero Carbon building) and targets. E.g. BIPV should get additional points in ecolabelling for low material use etc.

The activity A2 leaders have conducted a survey to explore how photovoltaic systems are currently addressed in energy and environmental labelling schemes. The aim was to evaluate current methods and identify ways to improve the integration of PV in certification and labelling systems (e.g. building labels, product declarations and environmental ratings).

https://limesurvey-ret.apps.okd.cs.technikum-wien.at/index.php/764893

During the next months, HEPIA will work on:

- Refining the answer provided to the survey for Switzerland
- Specifying where and how BIPV is included in the Swiss ecolabels (SNBS, Minergie, SEED). Gilles Desthieux is an expert and auditor on SNBS and Minergie – Neighbourhood, as well as SEED. This will help him to create these specifications. He may also suggest reinforcing the BIPV aspects of these labels.
- Specifying where and how BIPV is included in the national and, if possible cantonal, legal frameworks (this is already the case for instance for the Pronovo incentives encouraging integrated PV to building systems).

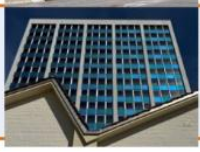
4. Activity A3

Activity A3 deals with the study of the social impact of BIPV and its measure in the society in order to implement a framework to measure social impact in different regions and countries.

The research questions are the following:

1- What is the **social impact** of BIPV? How can we **measure** the social impact of BIPV in the society?
2- How can we **develop a framework** to measure social impact in different regions and countries?
3- Which factors and strategies can **increase the social impact** of BIPVs to achieve SDGs goal including equity?

To answer these questions, the participants of this activity worked on case studies (see an overview in the Figure below).

ID	Case study projects	Highlights		Interviewees Private	Interviewees Public	Interviewees People
01		Name, place	**CIEMAT Building**, Madrid, Spain	1	1	1
		Function	Administrative	Architect	Researcher	End user
		Year	Built in 1970-80; integral renovation in 2015			
		Technology	Crystalline silicon BIPV modules			
		Application	West, south and east ventilated façades.			
		Energy data	20 MWh/yr, 27.2 kWp grid 4.8 kWp stand-alone			
02		Name, place	**Hallenbad**, Verl, Germany	3		1
		Function	Sportive function	Architect Solar provider Building owner		End user
		Year	2025			
		Technology	CIGS-based green PV modules (651)			
		Application	681 m² of ventilated curtain wall façade and roof			
		Energy data	39 MWh/yr, 87 kWp facade, 83.5 kWp rooftop system			
03		Name, place	**Voldsløkka Skole**, Oslo, Norway	2	3	
		Function	Educational	Solar provider Consultants	Municipality Researcher	
		Year	2023			
		Technology	Green shades BIPV			
		Application	BIPV on facades and BAPV on roof			
		Energy data	230 MWh/yr, ~100 kWp			
04		Name, place	**Franklin University Switzerland**, Sorengo, Switzerland	2	1	1
		Function	Educational	Architect Building owner	Researcher	End user
		Year	2023			
		Technology	Dynamic white glass-glass PV louvres			
		Application	Vertical PV louvre system			
		Energy data	9 MWh/yr, 18 kWp			
05		Name, place	**Firmenich Tower**, Geneva, Switzerland	2	3	
		Function	Commercial/Office	Architect Solar provider	Heritage Energy office	
		Year	2022			
		Technology	Coloured bluish green/blue tones glass PV modules			
		Application	Façade			
		Energy data	~57 MWh/yr, 141 kWp,			

Overview of the case studies

One of these case studies involved HEPIA working on the integration of BIPV into the façade of the recently renovated Firmenich Tower in Geneva. This project successfully integrated PV modules into the opaque glass elements of the curtain wall. The interview summaries are given in Appendix 3. Initially, the plan was to address the case of Avanchets (a large urban neighbourhood in Geneva to be renovated with BIPV in mind) in line with the F-SOL project. However, the case study and interview framework focuses more on completed BIPV projects than planned ones.

The results of the interviews are the following.

- BIPV challenges are systemic and interlinked across technical, financial, regulatory, and social dimensions.
- The core barriers are socio-procedural, driven by weak collaboration, communication, and regulatory ambiguity.
- Integrated, cross-sectoral approaches are essential to unlock BIPV's full socio-technical and policy potential.
- BIPV projects act as educational and demonstrative landmarks, aesthetic value.
- Enhancing community pride, identity, and they inspire behavioural change and strengthen institutional commitment to sustainability.

The results were presented in the conference Solar World Congress 2025 (3-7 November, Fortaleza, Brazil). The presented paper (Akbarinejad T., Bertolin C., Chivelet N. M., Desthieux G., Corti P., Rau B., Aden S. J, Lobaccaro G., *Social dimensions of BIPV adoption in international case studies buildings through a qualitative analysis*) will be soon available in the proceedings database and hopefully selected for a paper in a journal.,

This activity will include other case studies. The main deliverable will be a collection of illustrative reports by case study.

5. Meetings

General meetings:

- 17-18 March 2025 (Online)
- 13-18 June 2025 (Montreal, CA)
- 29-30 Oktober 2025 (Online)

Meeting by subtask and activity (Online)

STA1.2:

- 7 August 2025
- 1 Oktober 2025
- 25 November 2025

STA2:

- 8 September 2025

STA3:

- 3 June 2025
- 31 July 2025

6. Publications related to the Task and related projects

Akbarinejad T., Bertolin C., Chivelet N. M., Desthieux G., Corti P., Rau B., Aden S. J, Lobaccaro G., Social dimensions of BIPV adoption in international case studies buildings through a qualitative analysi, 2025, To be published in the SWG 2025 Proceedings, Fortaleza, 3-7 November 2025.

Köker N. I., Lobaccaro G., Desthieux G., Gallinelli P., Manni M., 2025. Clustering-based machine learning algorithm to detect shadows and solar reflections in urban environments, CISBAT, EPFL, Sept. 2025.

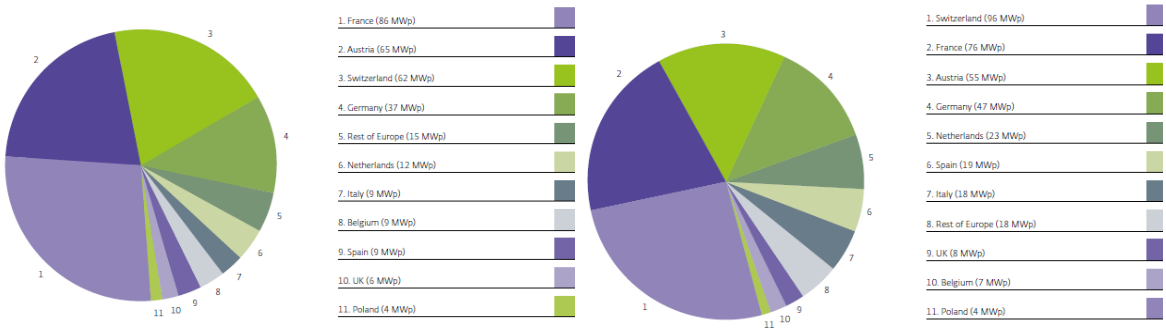
Appendix 1: Literature review on the BIPV Swiss market potential

Corti et al., 2024. Building Integrated Photovoltaics: A practical handbook for solar buildings' stakeholders. Status Report 2024. Developed by SUPSI in collaboration with Becquerel Institute https://solarchitecture.ch/bipv-status-report-2024/

Europe

The report provides a good overview of the Europen BIPV : current situation in 2023 and in the future considering negative and positive scenarios.

It shows how incentives are a key factor in boosting the market. France, Austria and Switzerland are leaders of the market.



Current in 2023 (left) and future in 2028 BIPV market in European countries

Globally in the future by 2028, BIPV will keep growing, particularly in the leading countries where the PV distributed share market is high. BIPV progress is aligned with the PV progress. But in both cases, the congestion of the grid limits the progression. The technical and architectural progress in BIPV, together with the NZEB regulation and the storage solutions will contribute to the BIPV market progress.

Switzerland

Switzerland emerges as one of the most promising markets for the development of solar architectures. As shown in the previous chapter, in 2023, the BIPV installed capacity reached more than 60 MWp, higher than Germany, Netherlands, Italy and Spain for example.

In 2023 the annual installed PV capacity of BIPV represents 6% of the total PV capacity. Generally, public subsidies for BIPV systems are higher than those for attached PV systems. When subsidies increase, the number of BIPV installations rises, and when subsidies decrease, the number of installations declines. This underscores the crucial role of subsidies in driving market penetration for distributed solar technology.

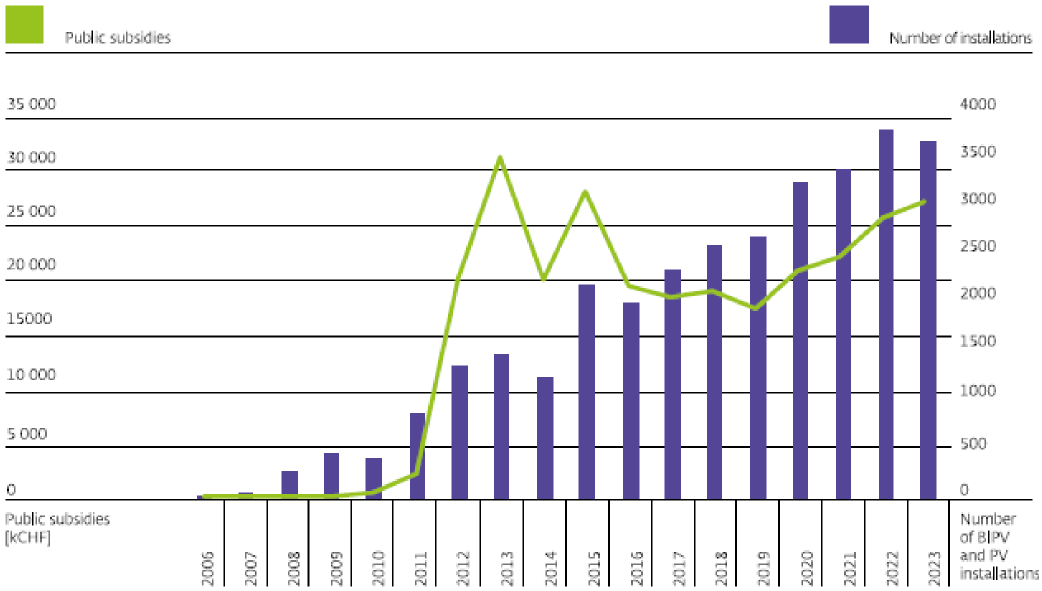


Fig. 5: Combined graph of annual public subsidies and the number of integrated and attached system installations per year. Source: SUPSI.

Combined graph of annual public subsidies and the number of integrated and attached system installations per year. Source: SUPSI.

Task 1 – National Survey Report of PV Power Applications in SWITZERLAND

BIPV mentioned in pages: 6, 8, 15

Switzerland has very strict heritage protection laws requiring the use of BIPV in numerous cases. It represents around 6% of 2023 installed capacity [2]. This development is still slow, even if we notice technological advancements (colour & shape of modules) and increasing awareness of architects to use PV as a building element (thanks to policies making PV compulsory in new buildings).

The current prices of BIPV at different installation scales are higher than BAPV (p. 15).

The incentives of BIPV are higher (420 CHF/kW for <30 kW) than for BAPV (380 CHF/kW).

BIPV represents 21% (2nd position) of the total amount of funding for the R&D in PV programs (p. 34).

3S Swiss Solar Solutions SA is leader in Switzerland in BIPV products (p. 36).

S. Aguacil, S. Duque, S. Lufkin, E. Rey. Designing with building-integrated photovoltaics (BIPV): A pathway to decarbonize residential buildings. Journal of Building Engineering. Volume 96, 2024, 110486, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jobe.2024.110486

The rate of building renovation in Switzerland, as in many European countries, remains low—around 0.6% per year. Building-integrated photovoltaics (BIPV) can help accelerate this rate to 2–3% per year.

This paper presents a case study of a 1970s building located in the Swiss Central Plateau, analyzed under three scenarios:

- Sc1 – Conservation: limited renovation with selective integration of BIPV elements;
- Sc2 – Renovation: comprehensive renovation preserving the overall architectural appearance and integrating BIPV where feasible;
- Sc3 – Transformation: radical transformation maximizing BIPV integration.

Scenarios 2 and 3 result in positive energy building, owing to significant reductions in heat demand and increased solar electricity generation. In particular, Scenario 3 achieves total energy savings of 122% with a payback period of approximately 14 years, demonstrating both strong energy performance and economic viability.

Building Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV): Analysis of the Technological Transfer Process and Innovation Dynamics in the Swiss Building Sector. Buildings 2024, 14, 1510., https://doi.org/10.3390/buildings14061510

More than 200 Building-Integrated Photovoltaic (BIPV) products are currently available on the EU market. However, BIPV systems represent only 1–3% of all PV installations, reflecting their limited penetration in the construction sector.

BIPV implementation faces both normative and technical challenges as well as architectural and aesthetic constraints. Resistance from architects remains significant, helping to explain the niche status of the BIPV market. The importance of visual aesthetics in solar integration is often underestimated. Strengthening collaboration between architects and engineers is therefore crucial to reduce conflicts between architectural design goals and energy performance objectives, and ultimately to accelerate BIPV adoption. Importantly, integrability extends beyond mere power generation on the building envelope.

This paper presents an interdisciplinary analysis of technological innovation associated with photovoltaic (PV) integration in the architectural sector. Using a database of 233 real buildings located in Switzerland and documented between 1997 and 2023, the study identifies key patterns and trends in PV integration. Switzerland has a strong and longstanding tradition in BIPV, with a market share of around 10% of total PV installations.

Primary data sources include online databases such as solarchitecture.ch (accessed 17 May 2024) [37], bipv.ch (accessed 17 May 2024) [38], and solaragentur.ch (accessed 15 March 2024) [39].

BIPV projects are classified according to several criteria:

- System type: unitary vs. layered elements, for façades and roofs (the majority being layered roof systems);
- Innovation approach: *mimicry/mimesis* strategies for visual integration vs. conventional PV;
- Design archetype: *form follows energy* vs. *energy follows form*;

- Component customization: increasing in recent years;
- Building type: new construction vs. renovation (relatively balanced);
- Urban context: predominantly urban, with some examples in natural or historical settings.

The analysis of the Swiss BIPV database provides a structured framework for understanding the integrability of photovoltaics in architecture. The study shows that nearly 90% of BIPV systems are layered elements, where PV modules replace a single building component such as cladding. In façades, about 25% are unitary systems fully replacing the external skin.

Most case studies correspond to the “permanence” category, where PV maintains conventional architectural forms and aesthetics. Since 2015, mimicry or mimesis approaches—camouflaging PV to resemble traditional materials—have become dominant, particularly in renovations.

In 83% of projects, energy follows form, meaning the building design is not significantly altered to optimize solar performance. While architectural design remains largely traditional, product-level customization has increased, especially since 2015, often linked to mimicry strategies.

Recent projects tend to conceal PV under glazed finishes. Façades are mainly used in new constructions, while roofs dominate in renovations. Overall, architects and industry actors are gradually integrating PV within existing construction practices and typologies rather than radically transforming them.

Swiss incentives and subsidies for solar PV

The tariffs for the subsidies are set out in the Ordinance on the Promotion of Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources (OEne, Appendix 2.1 https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/2017/766/fr) .

2.7 Bonus

2.7.1 Le bonus pour les installations intégrées présentant un angle d'inclinaison d'au moins 75 degrés est de 400 francs par kW.

2.7.2 Le bonus pour les installations ajoutées ou isolées présentant un angle d'inclinaison d'au moins 75 degrés est de 200 francs par kW.

2.7.3 Le bonus pour les installations mises en place à une altitude d'au moins 1500 mètres est de 250 francs par kW. La preuve que l'installation n'a pas été ajoutée à un bâtiment ou intégrée dans un bâtiment doit être apportée au moyen de photographies.

2.7.4 Le bonus pour les places de stationnement est de 250 francs par kW.

2.8 Les taux suivants s'appliquent pour les installations intégrées mises en service à partir du 1er janvier 2023:

Agrandir le tableau

	Classe de puissance	1.1.2023-31.03.2024	1.4.2024-31.03.2025	À partir du 1.4.2025
Contribution de base (CHF)	2–5 kW	200	0	0
	>5 kW	0	0	0
Contribution liée à la puissance (CHF/kW)	<30 kW	440	420	400
	30–<100 kW	330	330	330
	≥100 kW			250

2.9 Les taux suivants s'appliquent pour les installations ajoutées et les installations isolées mises en service à partir du 1er janvier 2023:

Agrandir le tableau

	Classe de puissance	1.1.2023-31.03.2024	1.4.2024-31.03.2025	À partir du 1.4.2025
Contribution de base (CHF)	2–5 kW	200	0	0
	>5 kW	0	0	0
Contribution liée à la puissance (CHF/kW)	<30 kW	400	380	360
	30–<100 kW	300	300	300
	≥100 kW	270	270	250

As can be seen from the table, BIPV is promoted, as the tariffs are higher for integrated systems than for added systems (BAPV).

For example, the incentive for integrated installations on roofs is 400 CHF/kWp for systems (for installations <30 kWp), whereas the incentive for BAPV is 360 CHF/kWp.

Incentives also promote vertical solar installations, such as those on façades, by offering a bonus of 400 CHF/kWp for BIPV and 200 CHF/kWp for BAPV.

This means that BIPV on a façade can receive double the incentives, totalling 800 CHF/kWp.

Appendix 2 – Solar potential on rooftop and façade in Switzerland

See the attached Excel file: Technical_potential_Switzerland_vf

Appendix 3 – Interviews' report on the case study of Firmenich, Geneva (STA3)

See the attached Excel file: Task 15-STA-A3-Interview_Firmenich