The energy transition towards means of production that are both safer and more respectful of the environment is one of the main challenges of the 21st Century. Many countries are developing transition plans to take effect by 2030-2050, based for the most part on an energy mix that is between 75 and 100% renewable energy. When it comes to islands, already largely implicated in the development of renewable energy, the energy transition law for green growth has set an objective of energy autonomy by 2030. This raises a number of questions about the technical feasibility and the conditions needed to achieve this ambitious objective.

‘Innovation at the heart of energy transition’

In recent years, France has strongly supported innovation in low-carbon technology and services. In particular, since 2010, ADEME’s Investments for the Future programme (Programme d’Investissements d’Avenir - PIA) has supported over 650 projects (for a total investment of 2.5 billion euros) dedicated to the development of decarbonated energy, smart grids, energy storage, sustainable transport, circular economy... The 2017 edition of the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM), held in Beijing from 6 to 8 June 2017, highlighted these innovations on an international level. This annual forum, which brings together 24 member states, aims to promote clean energy policies and practices on a global scale. Six companies from the Club ADEME International and the PIA presented an integrated offer from French eco-businesses.

ADEME will also take part in the international exhibition in Astana, dedicated to the future of energy, which will be held from 10 June to 10 September in Kazakhstan. Innovative solutions for sustainable cities, eco-friendly mobility and renewable energies will be exhibited on the French stand. Aside from this, a specific event organised by ADEME on 4 July will encourage discussion and debate around innovation amongst public and private stakeholders – major companies and start-ups.

**FOCUS**

TOWARDS ENERGY AUTONOMY FOR ISLAND TERRITORIES BY 2030

In order to provide objective information on the technical and socioeconomic feasibility of island-based autonomous electrical systems by 2030, ADEME is leading a prospective study over six French territories.

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By 2013, ADEME had already launched the study Cap 100% Énergies renouvelables 2050 (Cap 100% Renewable energies 2050), a prospective research project on the state of the continental system by 2050. The new study led by the Agency, which started a year and a half ago and will run over 48 months, aims this time to assess the technical and socioeconomic feasibility by 2030 of a 100% renewable insular electricity system. The study is being conducted across six islands: Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Reunion, Mayotte, Corsica and French Guiana, a territory that is considered insular. ‘The study is made up of three phases,’ explains Stéphane Biscaglia, Intelligent networks and Storage Engineer at ADEME. ‘First of all, we collect all the data pertaining to the available deposits, to energy demand and its evolution, as well as that of the network, in order to model the electrical system of these territories. Using algorithms in a number of scenarios will then allow us to optimise the generating capacity to guarantee supply and demand equilibrium per hour and at the lowest cost. Finally, the third phase of the study consists in assessing the technical, economic and social impact of this new set-up.’ This study will also be used as a tool to help local authorities in their decision-making process in terms of energy policy. ‘The initial hypotheses that we used to put together the different scenarios allow us to identify the various obstacles that energy autonomy faces for the territories concerned,’ explains Stéphane Biscaglia. ‘The results of the study should thus help decision-makers and stakeholders identify the measures to take in order to tackle those constraints’. This research also opens up new, interesting, international perspectives. It has led to governmental cooperation between the Ministry of Energy of Mauritius, the Reunion region, the French Development Agency and ADEME to address this very important issue. The new strategy for the Mediterranean presented during COP22 also includes a chapter on energy autonomy for insular regions.

This year, the European Ecolabel celebrates its 25th anniversary. 2017 has also been proclaimed as the International Year of Sustainable tourism for Development by the United Nations, highlighting issues faced by the tourist accommodation sector, which includes a growing number of certified members.

It was 25 years ago, in 1992, that the European Ecolabel was introduced. Its role was to ‘give a boost to products on sale by allowing consumers to easily identify those that are most respectful of the environment throughout their life cycle,’ explains Aude Andrup, organiser of the European Ecolabel sector at ADEME. Today, around 39,000 European product references have obtained the certification for all thirty of the existing categories. In France, 514 companies hold the label (which represents 2/3 of all certified companies in the EU), offering 4,366 product references, putting the country first in terms of certified products.

By respecting the requirements of the European Ecolabel frame guidelines, companies are sure to act upon the various stages of the cycle of life that have the most impact on the environment. Manufacturers have much to gain: the opening of their market to the rest of Europe, a better visibility, the structuring of the process, an improved competitiveness... When it comes to consumers, the labeled products are available in all major supermarkets and aren’t necessarily more expensive. The label also enjoys a growing renown: over two thirds of French consumers have said they recognise the logo’. Although growing public awareness of environmental issues has pushed institutions and businesses to improve their practices,

**EUROPEAN ECOLABEL**

**THE EU’S REFERENCE SYSTEM FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATION**

**FOCUS**

**A LARGE-SCALE EXPLORATORY STUDY**

**THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF INSULAR SYSTEMS**

Because of their relatively small size, their high carbon production and nonmarginal fluctuating rate of renewable energy in the energy mix, insular electrical systems present a number of distinctive features and performances that differ from the interconnected continental system. Moreover, French island regions currently benefit from specific authorities and expertise in terms of energy, which should allow them to rapidly adapt the local energy system to meet the 2030 autonomy objective. This is why the study of the feasibility of insular energy autonomy is independent of the studies carried out on continental systems.

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**A TOOL THAT BENEFITS EVERYONE**

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making for a promising future for the European Ecolabel, ‘we still need to pursue the efforts we’ve made so far to improve its use and reputation amongst the various audiences,’ states Aude Andrup. This is one of ADEME’s missions on this anniversary year.

TOURISM, A PROMISING SECTOR

Tourism is one of the main global economic sectors. Within the European Union, it represents the 3rd line of business, behind construction and distribution. Created in 2003, the European Ecolabel for Tourist Accommodation and Campsite services has been adopted by an increasing number of establishments: in late 2016, they numbered 668 in Europe, 342 of which were in France. By acquiring that label, they are underlining their commitment to reducing the levels of water and energy consumption, reducing the level of waste production, using sources of renewable energy and less noxious substances, and educating their clients in terms of environmental issues. ‘Today, nearly 90% of establishments concerned are happy with the European Ecolabel.’, tells us Aude Andrup. Indeed, tourist establishments that have been allocated the label have drawn real benefits from it. They consider that this process allows them to reduce operational costs, sparks interest and receptivity on the part of their clientele, and contributes to overall client satisfaction. With such results, the ADEME team will pursue their efforts to promote the European Ecolabel throughout the country. In order to achieve this, ADEME has developed the Ecolabel Tool Box, an online app aimed at the tourism industry to spread the word about the European Ecolabel amongst the largest number of establishments, to improve the label’s reputation and to make future updates easier to implement. The interest shown by European establishments and organisations has sparked the need to implement it on an international scale.

“To go further

A call for project proposals to give the label a boost

To mark the label’s 25th anniversary and simultaneously the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, the team at ADEME wanted to do something to highlight the organisation’s commitment to the label and to sustainability. In March 2017, they launched a unique call for project proposals: HêTEL (for Hébergements Touristiques Ecolabel européen – European Tourist Establishments Ecolabel). The aim is to encourage and support around 50 establishments as they embark on the European Eurolabel certification process. In total, five of ADEME’s voluntary regional departments (Auvergne/Rhône-Alpes, Burgundy/FRanche-Comté, Brittany, Corsica, Nouvelle Aquitaine) were involved with the ADEME’s national coordination. Applications closed on 31st May.

http://www.ademe.fr/sites/default/files/assets/documents/evaluation_ee_201701_synthese.pdf

1. OpinionWay survey for ADEME, February 2017
2. Study carried out by Quadrant Conseil – I Care & Consult – EVEA for ADEME, January 2017

http://www.ademe.fr/sites/default/files/assets/documents/evaluation_ee_201701_synthese.pdf

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Companies: http://www.ademe.fr/entreprises-monde-agricole/labels-certifications/ecolabel-europeen
Ecolabel Toolbox: https://www.ecolabeltoolbox.com/en/
Since 2003, France and Algeria have coordinated their efforts in the field of energy management. As part of this agreement, ADEME and its Algerian counterpart, APRUE, have cemented their partnership by signing a first triennial cooperation agreement in 2003, which they renewed in 2006 and again in 2013. The latest agreement, covering the 2013-2016 period, has focused mainly on sustainable urban planning and new cities, indicators of energy efficiency, modules and training platforms dedicated to energy efficiency in buildings.

A NEW AGREEMENT FOR THE 2017-2020 PERIOD

The new ADEME-APRUE agreement reinforces Franco-Algerian cooperation in terms of energy efficiency in the building sector, which accounts for 40% of energy consumption in Algeria, with a very high rate of growth for electricity consumption. A number of actions are also planned, in the fields of industry and transportation, as well as the reinforcement of the Mediterranean association of the national agencies for energy conservation (MEDENER).

Efforts already made regarding the building sector will be pursued as part of a specific ADEME-APRUE work group. ‘We put in place three technical brainstorming workshops,’ tells us Thierry Méraud, from ADEME’s International Action Department. ‘Our aims are as follows: a progressive implementation of building thermal regulations, an improvement of the national supply of products, equipment and services, and finally, better access to energy efficiency investments.’ For each one of these major areas of work, ADEME is supporting APRUE in mobilising the various parties concerned.

Moreover, the European Union is putting together a European call for proposals for technical assistance. With a budget of 8.8 million euros, it will focus on the areas of cooperation between ADEME and APRUE in terms of governance and implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy policies.

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