

Islands stories, geographical limits and electricity system dynamics

What can we learn from a comprehensive reading of electricity supply and consumption modes?

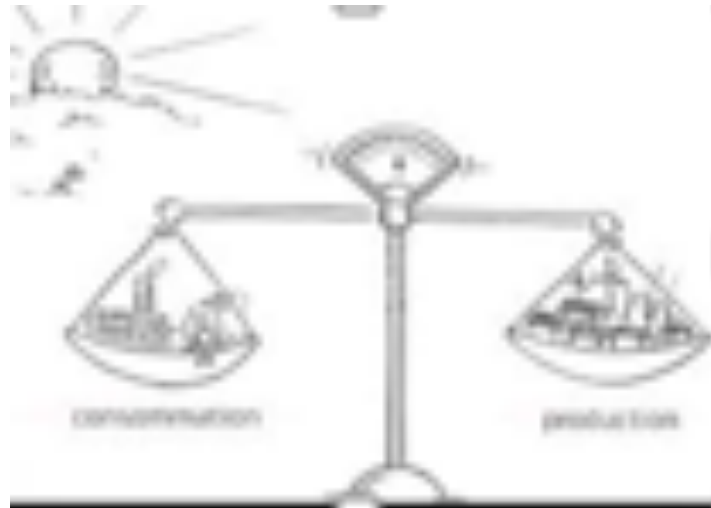
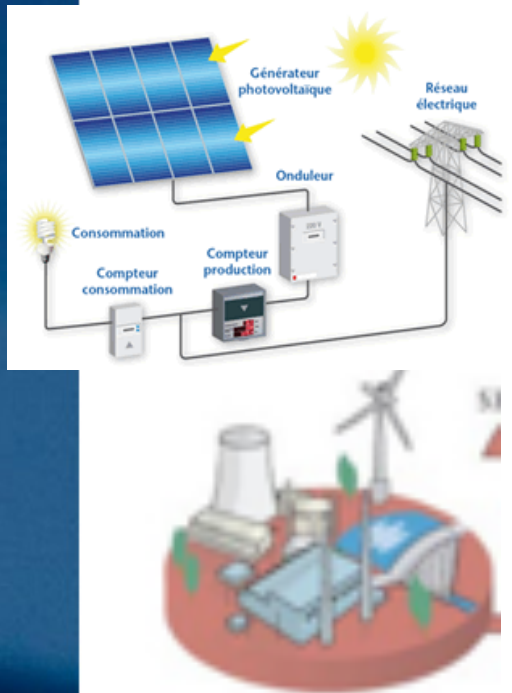
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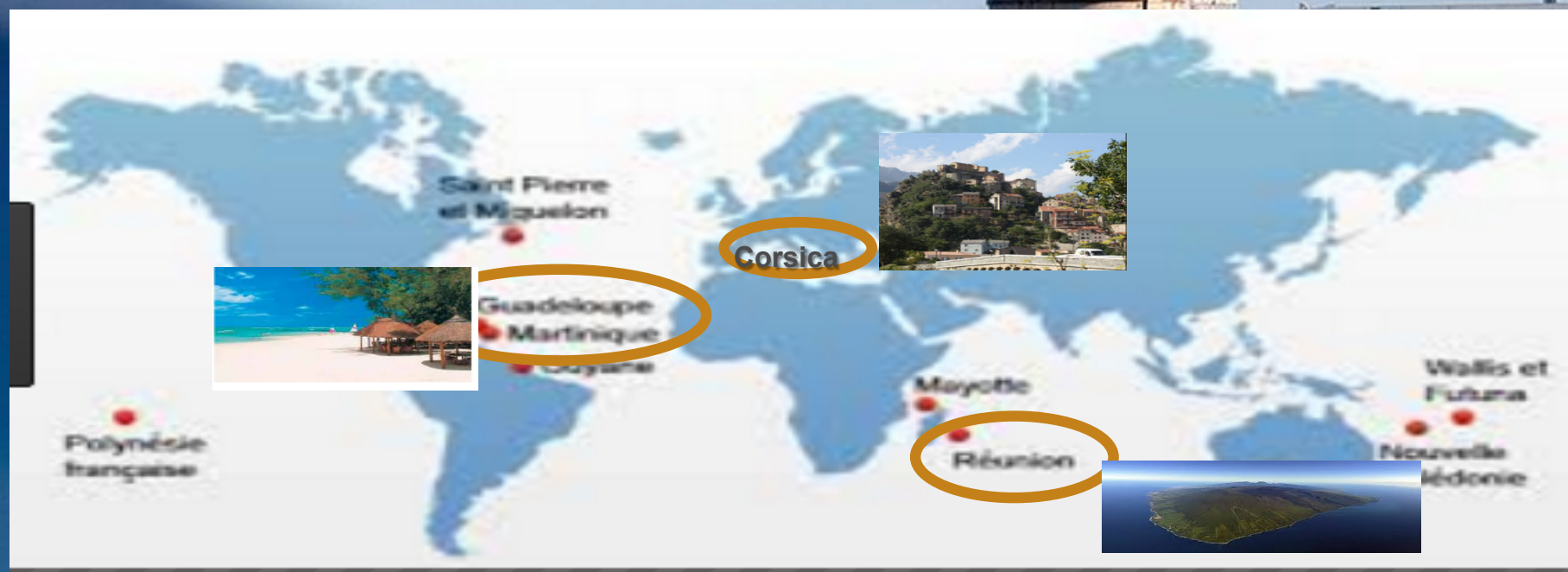


Production and Demand sides as a whole



**(SMALL) non-interconnected ISLANDS
as 'Energy Transition LABS' ?**

Case study: 3 French *Non-interconnected Islands*



Energy Production	Geographical limits (Electricity) High level of fossil fuel Energy and 'injected' renewables
Energy Market	Regulated, monopolistic situation Increasing Consumption (3%/year vs 1,5 Mainland France)
Social Framework	Precarious socio-economic context (unemployment higher than in mainland France)
Specific Policy	National & European goals + Energy autonomy by 2030

About materials, approach and aim

MILLENER* collaborative project

- Demand management (steering heating and air conditioning during peak hours) and electricity consumption information
- 2 technical devices tested, 523 voluntary households:
 - **Load shedding remote system coupled with a derogation display unit (“the box”)**
 - **Information Consumption displays on the Internet portal**



- Sociological material: 63 interviews and 393 follow-up questionnaires
- Climate and territorial features do not explain household's arbitrations
- The volume of household's electricity consumption say nothing really about consumptions dynamics



Secondary analysis of sociological material

- Multi-situated analysis (Marcus 1995)
- Understanding of the ‘reception’ and appropriation processes and mechanisms

* The Millener Project (2011 to 2015) was funded by the European Union (Fonds FEDER), ADEME, La Collectivité

Impacts of the context

Awareness of the limits of the island's electricity system
versus..... Desire for everyday comfort

- Limited resources : power cut and voltage variations
- Local resources (sun, water, wind) / imported fuels (domestic fuel)
- A context of « catching up » in terms of comfort (ex. air conditioning)



How to resolve this tension ?

Different logics of action

The « altruists »
The « thrifty »
The « comfort-seekers »



Do these logics of action lead to changes in energy practices ?

Capacity of action ... and a need to « maintain control »

Changing drivers

- People's perception of their level of consumption
- Marge of action
- Priorities
- Information helps to understand their electricity consumption... but not to change it.

Dynamics of appropriation

- Changing energy practices
- Delegating to technology
- Delegating to EDF :
Detect faulty appliances, alert when consumption is abnormally to high

Discussion and perspectives

Back to basics

Energy demand and perception is place-based

Logics of action are not only financial

- Build policies on people' capacity of action
- People are ready to accept harsher conditions as long as it is a choice (chosen / imposed constraints)
- Public policies which adapt to people' desire to control

**THANK-YOU
MERCİ**

