

The energy sector in Mayotte is mainly oriented towards the consumption of electricity based on fossil fuels; renewable energies are currently underdeveloped for the moment, and there is no export of fossil fuels. The port of Longoni generates most of the electricity in Mayotte.

a decarbonised energy future in Mayotte and other European islands" o A Horizon 2020 project which started in November 2020 -End in October 2024 o 11.8 million EUR budget o 22 partners from 9 countries o Objective: decarbonate the energy system in Mayotte and other European Islands o The CPMR Islands Commission in the project:

Aiming to re-shape the energy system in Mayotte, the MAESHA project is a part of an initiative to decarbonise EU islands. Of the five islands that will participate in an energy transition, Mayotte is the first to try and test an innovation project of this kind.

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Mayotte: Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we're making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across all of the key metrics on this topic.

Mayotte is no doubt the French overseas territory facing the most challenging energy transition. It has the highest cost of electric power generation, at nearly EUR350/MWh in 2021, and the most carbon-intensive production, with fossil fuels accounting for over 95%.

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OverviewRenewable energiesElectricityThermal power stationsOilThe first solar panels were installed in 2009, and are not associated with storage. The installed capacity is 13 MW, in particular via the Longoni power plant, inaugurated in 2010. Solar energy is the only renewable energy with significant development potential on the island; the wind potential (22 MW according to a study) would not lead to a significant production because the wind blows only 6 months per year.

developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided

The project MAESHA is designed to decarbonize the energy systems of six islands in different geographical areas which are currently strained by their dependency on imported fossil fuels from aging power plants, negatively impacting network resilience.

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The main objective of MAESHA is to decarbonise the energy systems of geographical islands by fostering the large deployment of RES through the installation of tailored innovative flexibility services based on a close study and modelling of local energy systems and community structures.

Web: <https://www.gennergyps.co.za>