

Just wind power? Mapping of Norwegian ownership models and decision-making processes

- Kim-André Myhre Arntsen
- PhD-candidate
- The department of interdisciplinary studies of culture, NTNU
- E-mail: kim.a.m.arntsen@ntnu.no
- Twitter: KAMArntsen



Paper

Still in early stage



```
graph TD; A[Still in early stage] --> B[Theoretical focus on Energy Justice]; B --> C[Distributional]; C --> D[Procedural]; D --> E[Role of ownership];
```

Theoretical focus on Energy Justice

Distributional

Procedural

Role of ownership

Methods

Mixed-methods

Survey + follow-up
interviews

177 representatives of
companies with licence
to produce renewable
energy for the period of
2021-2024

66 respondents

32 have said yes to
follow-up interviews

Preliminary findings
from survey

Three core concerns for future decentralization of renewable energy production

Access to
capital

Slow
bureaucracy

Local
resistance

Findings from the survey: Ownership

Link between access to
capital and ownership

74,2% mentioned having
Norwegian public actors as
largest owners

«Only» 19,7% mentioned
having foreign owners

However, 45,5% had private
investors as owners in their
companies

Private capital important
even when public ownership
is high

Positive attitude toward
public companies owning
the majority, negative to
private companies or
citizens owning the majority

Co-ownership between
developers and local citizens
seen as a good solution to
create acceptance

Findings from the survey: citizens and democracy

Respondents think that local production of renewable energy *always* benefits the local community

Local production of renewable energy creates local jobs

Inclusion of perspectives when developing and running power plants: municipalities (89,4%), landowners (90,9%), local citizens (83,3%), and finally environmental groups (68,2%)

They think partaking in public debates, spreading information, and being part of associations are ways to increase public acceptance, engagement, and participation

36,3% agree that citizens have too much influence on what type of renewable energy is being produced in Norway, while 31,8% disagree

42,4% disagree that Norwegian citizens should have more influence on where renewable energy is produced.

Findings from the survey: justice

They work toward just transition by including local actors as soon as possible

43,9% think the establishment of new renewable energy production in Norway happens in a just way

87,8% of the respondents agreed that those who are negatively impacted by the development of renewable energy production, e.g., wind turbines, should be sufficiently compensated.

The respondents agreed (68,1%) that a speedy transition, rather than a just transition, is more important if we are to meet the 1,5°C and 2°C goals.

Closing

Capital, speed of bureaucracy, and local resistance are interlinked

Perceived ownership affects acceptance

Too hasty bureaucracy may increase local resistance

Including «everyone» takes time, meaning bureaucracy slows down

In turn, may lessen local resistance

In other words, a speedy transition is a just transition

Need a focus on social justice when deploying renewables

Role of citizens

What's next for Kim?

Follow-up interviews

Case studies

+CityxChange (Brattøra)

Powerhouse apartments at Lade

Possibly farms at Byneset

Thank you!

- Kim-André Myhre Arntsen
- PhD-candidate in STS
- E-mail: kim.a.m.arntsen@ntnu.no
- Twitter: KAMArntsen

