

PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE

of Wind Energy and
Infrastructure Projects:
the Danish Experience



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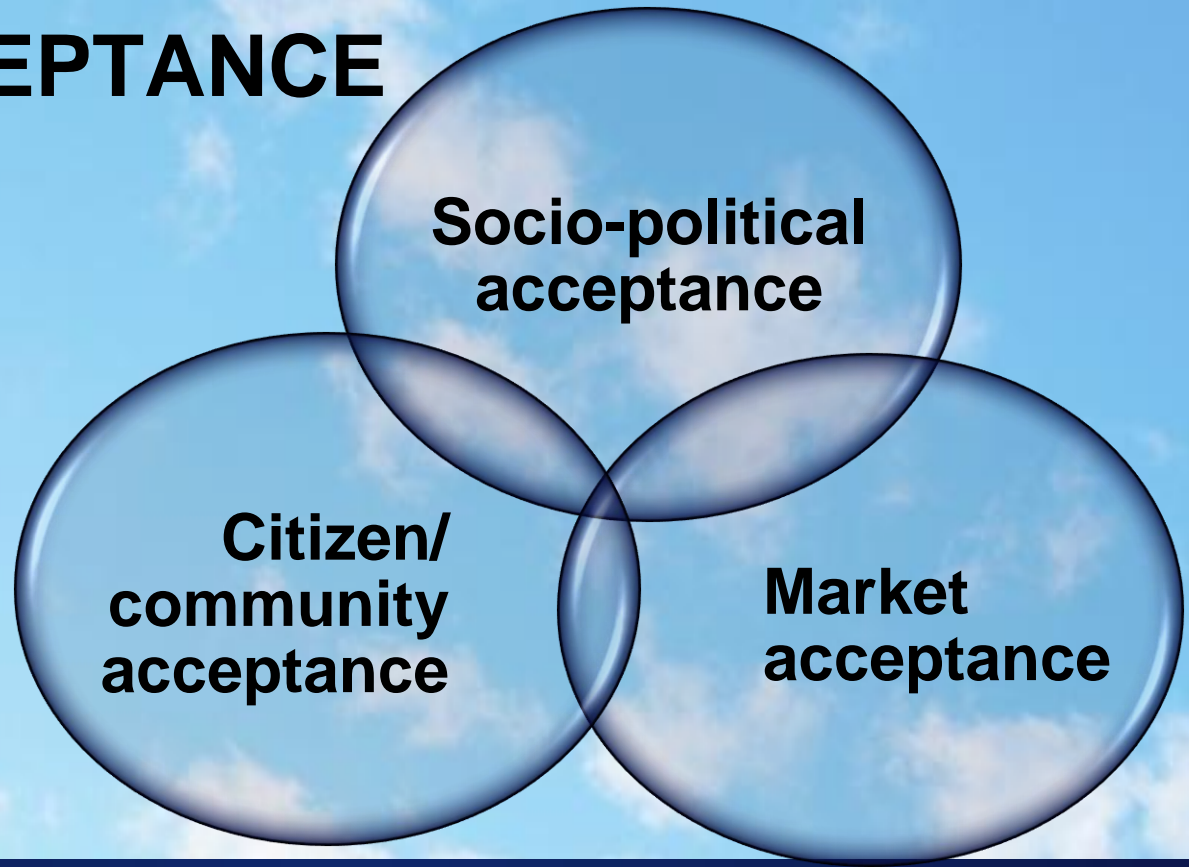
PROBLEM STATEMENT

- ▶ "To identify the key problems of citizen/community acceptance of offshore wind projects and to identify the main legal measures to stimulate engagement and promote acceptance based on the Danish experience with regulating public acceptance of wind energy and infrastructure projects"



SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE

(Wüstenhagen et al. 2007)



ARGUMENTS AGAINST-



JOE HILLER OIL & CO. PROPRIETORS - 1987

CITIZEN/ COMMUNITY OPPOSITION

JAMMERLAND BAY PROJECT

RØSNÆS HAVN

DISTANCE 4.3 KM



PlanEnergi

JAMMERLAND BAY VEJRHØJ DISTANCE 19 KM



PlanEnergi

20 x 10 MW



66 x 3 MW



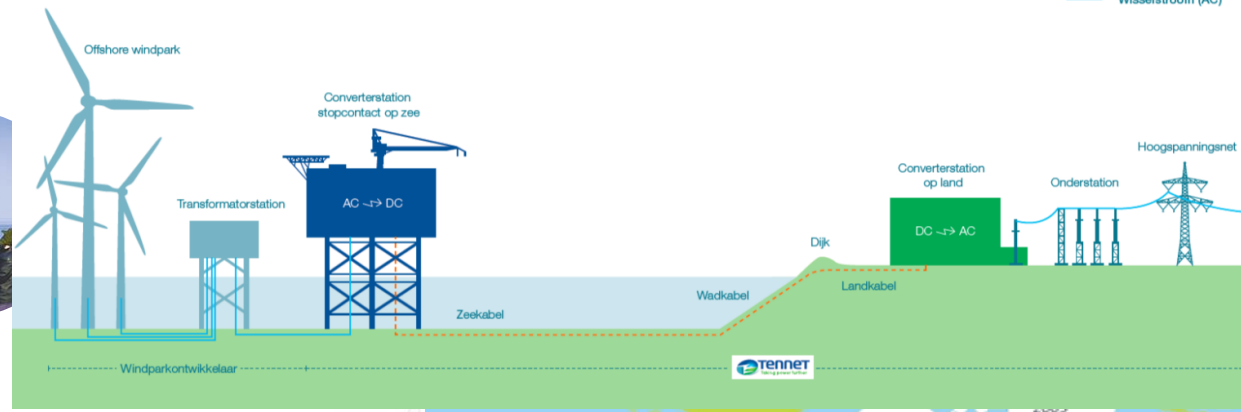
COMMUNITY PERCEPTION ...



THE IDENTIFICATION OF KEY ISSUES OF CITIZEN ACCEPTANCE



DC offshore netaansluiting
(schematische weergave)



Onshore



OFFSHORE WIND PARK CITIZEN ACCEPTANCE - KEY FACTORS



Visual and aesthetic impacts



Competition for marine space



Impacts on nature



Distributional fairness



Information, trust and transparency

NEAR-SHORE WIND PARK CITIZEN ACCEPTANCE - KEY FACTORS



Visual and aesthetic impacts



Impacts on property and competition for space



Impacts on nature



Distributional fairness



Environmental and health impacts



Information, trust and transparency

ONSHORE INFRASTRUCTURE CITIZEN ACCEPTANCE - KEY FACTORS



**Visual and aesthetic
impacts**



**Environmental and
health impacts**



Impacts on nature



**Impacts on property
or land-use**



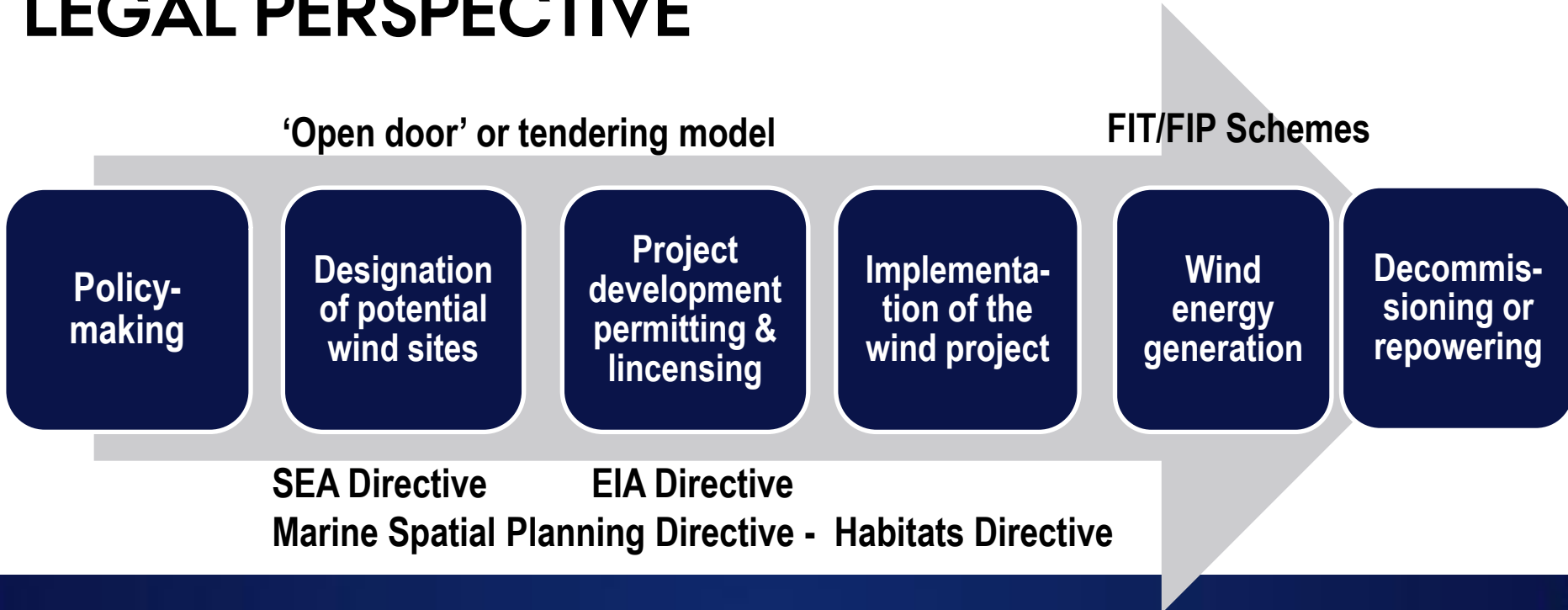
**Information, trust
and transparency**

TECHNICAL ADJUSTMENTS, INFORMATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ... EXAMPLES:

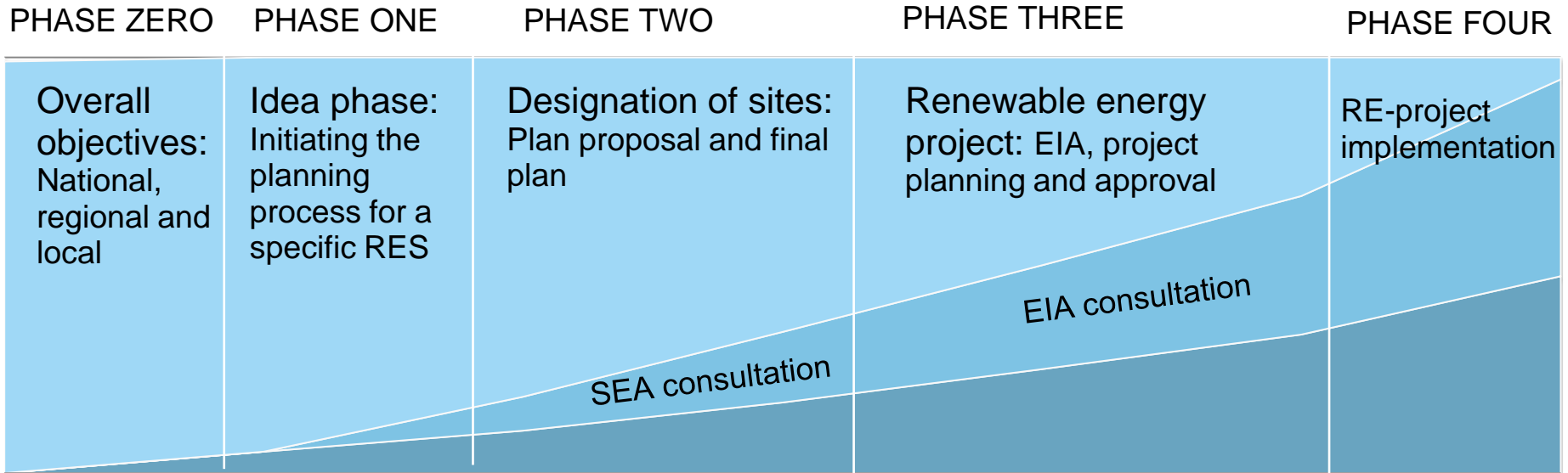
- ▶ Additional landscape works and screening to mitigate views of infrastructure
- ▶ Increase setbacks or reduce number and height
- ▶ Education and information campaigns
- ▶ Visiting centers, boat trips
- ▶ Local development, local jobs
- ▶ ...



KEY STAGES OF A WIND FARM – FROM A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE



EARLY CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

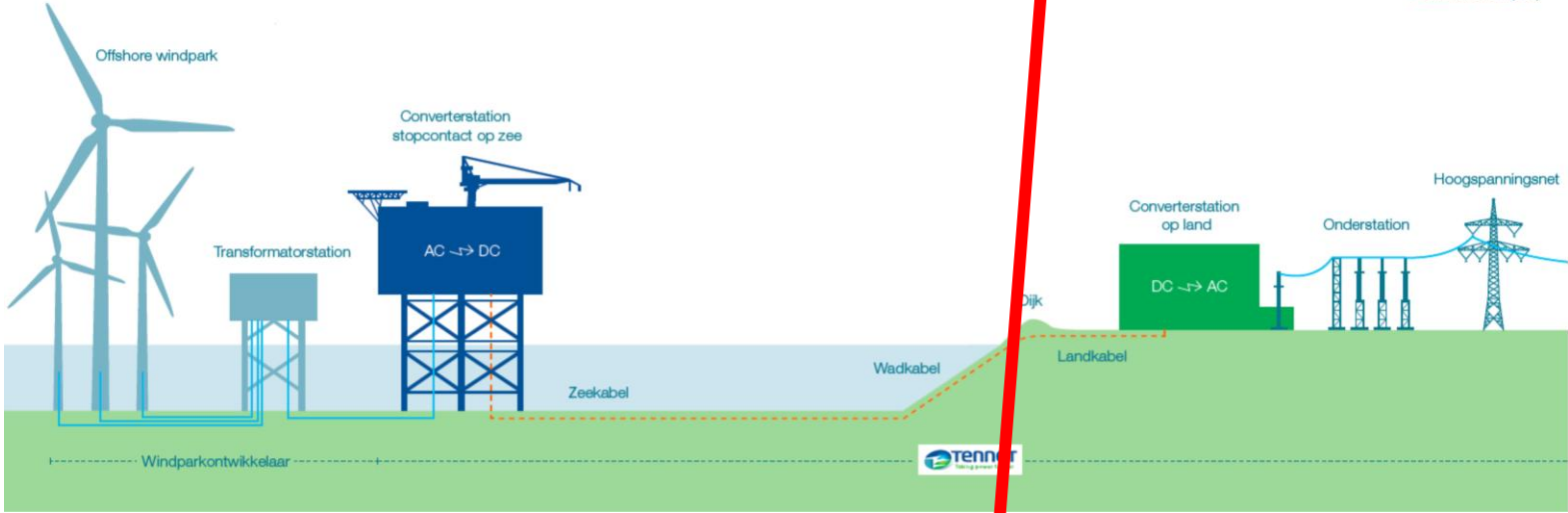


AN INTEGRATED PROCESS

DC offshore netaansluiting
(schematische weergave)

OFFSHORE

ONSHORE



"SITE PREPARATION" – AN INTEGRATED, CONCURRENT EIA (AND PLANNING PROCESS)

- ▶ Introduced with the Horns Rev III project
- ▶ Projects subject to tender (near-coastal and large-scale offshore)
- ▶ Carried out by Energinet.dk, but eventually paid by the developer
- ▶ Integrated and concurrent planning by the 3 affected municipalities
- ▶ ...



DISTRIBUTIONAL EQUITY

- ▶ **The fair sharing of the costs and benefits of projects**

Tool-box of incentives:

- ▶ Individual compensation
- ▶ Community benefits
- ▶ Ownership measures



INDIVIDUAL COMPENSATORY MEASURES

- ▶ Good Neighbor Payments
- ▶ Property Value Guarantees
- ▶ Local Tariffs
- ▶ Compensation scheme
- ▶ ...



COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF VALUE TO DWELLINGS

- ▶ Imposes an obligation to compensate neighbors for loss of value to dwellings
- ▶ Covers onshore projects, off-shore open door projects and near-shore projects subject to a tender



- ▶ <1 percent loss in value, the owner is ensured full compensation
- ▶ The size of the loss of value determined by an impartial valuation authority
- ▶ The duty of the developer to pay the compensation
- ▶ Criteria for calculating loss of value
 - ▶ The characteristics of the area
 - ▶ The visual interference
 - ▶ The distance to the wind park
 - ▶ Property value and type

DOES THE COMPENSATION SCHEME LEAD TO AN INCREASED ACCEPTANCE?

- ▶ The size of the compensation is of some importance
- ▶ Immense difficulties of adapting expectations
- ▶ An increased focus on the nuisance
- ▶ When onshore projects, it may give indulgences to local governments for making ‘unpopular’ decisions
But offshore projects are not regulated by local governments. The one-stop-shop-authority is the national energy authority
- ▶ Offshore – very difficult to make workable in practice!



COMMUNITY BENEFITS

- ▶ Tax or tax-inspired measures:
 - ▶ Tax on property
 - ▶ Tax on the income (e.g. Germany: Wind Energy Trade Tax)
 - ▶ Fixed annual payment pr. MW installed for the lifetime of the wind project
 - ▶ Fixed one-off payment pr. MW installed



OWNERSHIP MEASURES

- ▶ Citizen-based ownership
- ▶ Community-ownership
- ▶ Co-ownership scheme
(Option-to-buy-shares)

Partial
ownership

Divided
ownership

Joint
ownership

Full
ownership

LOCAL CITIZENS' OPTION TO PURCHASE WIND TURBINE SHARES

- ▶ The co-ownership scheme imposes an obligation on all new wind energy projects - onshore and near-shore - to offer a minimum of 20 percent ownership to local citizens (only private individuals)



- ▶ The co-ownership scheme covers:
 - ▶ Citizens with a permanent residence in the municipality - or with regard to near-shore projects municipalities with a coast line within a 16 km from the nearest wind turbine
 - ▶ Citizens living less than 4.5 km from the site have a preferential right to purchase shares (max. 50 shares)

THE OBLIGATION TO OFFER WIND TURBINE SHARES

- ▶ The tender is conducted by the developer
- ▶ It has to be completed after the project approval but before the onset of grid connection
- ▶ It is open for a period of at least 8 weeks
- ▶ The developer is obliged to prepare a prospectus, which upon approval of Energinet.dk is presented at public meetings
- ▶ Additional voluntary incentive for near-shore projects:
 - ▶ If at least 30 percent of the project is locally owned from the onset of grid connection, the wind project will receive an extra price supplement (DKK 0.01/kWh)
 - ▶ In calculating the 30 percent local ownership, the developer can include shares sold to local citizens as well as shares otherwise acquired by local citizens or local enterprises



DOES LOCAL CO-OWNERSHIP LEAD TO AN INCREASED ACCEPTANCE?

- ▶ It is said to stimulate local citizens' engagement
- ▶ Experiences from onshore wind projects show that there are often less opposition when local investors install the wind power
- ▶ But the scheme has not been a success in all cases
- ▶ In some projects very few shares have been sold
- ▶ The problem of professional investors
- ▶ The problem of 'wind energy nomads' – pro forma neighbors
- ▶ An in-built conflict with the interests of the developer



THE DANISH EXPERIENCE OF REGULATING CITIZEN ACCEPTANCE OUTSIDE THE EXISTING REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The tool box:

- ▶ Early citizen engagement and involvement
- ▶ A concurrent, integrated offshore and onshore EIA process
- ▶ An integrated planning process
- ▶ Individual compensatory measures
- ▶ Community benefits
- ▶ Ownership measures: Local citizens' option to purchase wind turbine shares
- ▶





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