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**WinWind project**  
**The main solutions to create social acceptance in on-shore wind energy**

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# WinWind project

## Project duration

01.10.2017. – 31.03.2020. (30 month)

## The overall objective of WinWind

Enhance the socially inclusive and environmentally sound market uptake of wind energy by increasing its social acceptance in 'wind energy scarce regions'.

## Project framework:

The WinWind project aims to implement measures to promote widespread acceptance and support for the use of wind energy in accordance with the principles of environmental quality and sustainable development on land.

## In the WinWind project, acceptability is understood in a broad sense:

- socio-political acceptability of decision-makers, target groups of society, authorities,
- acceptability from local and community communities,
- market acceptance by investors and consumers.





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# **The main solutions to create social acceptance**

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# 1. Early involvement of all stakeholders in the vicinity of a planned wind farm during the entire project planning phase

## Norway

### **Project: "Bird Wind" funding for research and development**

Map and mitigate the impacts of wind energy development on sea eagles in the Smøla municipality in Møre and Romsdal county, Norway. Provide better tools for energy and environment authorities and the energy industry in their efforts to plan, manage and operate new onshore wind power plants.



### **A process for continuous developer and community dialogue in Åfjord**

The project planning and development phase in Åfjord municipality has been characterized by good opportunities for dialogue between the affected parties from the onset.

## Germany

### **Community wind park and civic non-profit association in Neuenkirchen municipality, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany**

A positive local referendum on designation of suitable zones for wind energy was made in 2011



### **Informal procedural community participation in Spatial Planning - Federal Land of Brandenburg, Germany**

2% of the territory should be allocated for wind energy in 2030

The regional planning offices are responsible for the designating the prospective territories the planning authorities of the regional land (the federal land comprises five region planning units),



## 2. Transparent handling of project-related information by project planners; additional information and transparency measures

### Poland

#### **Preparation of wind turbine investment in Kisielice region**

During the whole preparatory process, informational campaigns and meetings with inhabitants and local farmers were held. As a result, of all the measures carried out by public actors, perception of wind energy significantly increased.

### Italy

#### **Tax cuts and landscape commitment in Tula municipality, Sardinia**

##### **Involving people in the park design phase:**

- reallocation and reduction of the number of wind turbines in accordance with the requests of citizens expressed during the public presentation of the project.
- accurate definition of the wind farm's internal roads and structures through the involvement of local inhabitants in to recreate a spaces close to the wind farm (e.g. for sports, music, hiking etc.)
- visual impact of lay-out definition.
- underground paths for power cables,
- reduced noise pollution
- specific attention to maintain in compliance the wind farm through the operational period.
- the use of local entrepreneurship for the wind park operation



### 3. Fair participation of all affected persons and residents, including those not directly benefiting as site owners

#### Baltic States

##### Benefits to local community

Fixed amount donations to local communities by Nelja Energia. EUR 0.32 is transferred to local communities for each MWh of wind energy produced on its territory in a given year.

#### Norway

##### A local innovation house in Birkenes

Voluntary agreement between the project developer E.ON and the municipality of Birkenes in Aust-Agder Norway about the construction of the local innovation house, **which is expected to employ 4 – 6 persons.** These premises are intended to be used for educational activities, including conferences and meetings

#### Italy

##### Financial benefits for the population (1600 households in total):

- garbage tax: no rise in the tax paid for many years
- municipal real estate tax: eliminated for main dwellings buildings,
- Personal income tax: the additional tax paid to the municipality is eliminated
- Other support available to all households

#### Germany

##### Community wind park and civic non-profit association in Neuenkirchen municipality, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany

In order to minimize potential conflicts, it was decided by the investors to develop a “land lease pooling model” (Flächenpoolmodell) which allows those landowners, whose property was not envisaged for turbine installations, also benefit



## 4. Involvement of regional energy supply companies and financing institutions as partners for marketing and/or financing

### Spain:

#### **Galicia Singular Wind Farms.**

- simplification of procedure for the attainment permits of wind farms for municipalities,
- enabling small/medium consumers to be under the special regime and to obtain the feed-in tariff for generated electricity

#### **The main requirements to apply preferential regulation:**

- in wind farms designated for self-consumption at least 30% of the annual production is dedicated to this form of supply, either directly or indirectly. The surplus energy can be discharged into the grid. In the case of municipal wind farms, only 10% must be accredited
- In the WFs designed to improve the supply quality of the distributing SMEs, the annual production must not exceed 50% of the energy needed to supply its consumers. In any case, the connection will be made exclusively to the networks of the distributing SME of the area.
- The evacuation of the energy produced to the network must be carried out through a maximum voltage line of 20 kV.

### Germany

#### **Community wind park and civic non-profit association in Neuenkirchen municipality, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany**

- the majority of the shares of the wind park company is held by land owners and founding shareholders
- residents had opportunity to buy shares of a wind park company, starting from 500 EUR, a total of 145 people participated (on 2014)
- the municipality also obtained the shares in the maximum amount which was legally allowed (namely, 20000 EUR),



## 5. Development of **financial investment opportunities for communities, citizens and enterprise**

### Spain

#### **Canary Islands (Lanzarote): Social Wind Energy Project**

**Participation of local inhabitants:** in terms of ownership of the wind farm. The amount of one investment: 100 EUR till 10'000 EUR. **Participants' approach:** 6 months open only to people in the region (residents from Lanzarote and Fuerteventure islands), afterwards opened to all participants from the Canary Islands, Spain and the rest of the world.

#### **Renewable energy cooperative. SOM ENERGIA.**

**Non-profit cooperative, investment in RES technologies and marketing of renewable energies, technology coverage: wind, solar PV, small HPPs, biogas**

#### **Benefits for citizens:**

- (1) The EUR 100 contribution stake provides a guarantee to consumers -100% of the energy purchased will come from RES-using technologies
- (2) opportunity to participate in investments in other RES technology projects

### Germany

#### **Wind turbine owned by a citizen cooperative: Wülknitz municipality, Saxony, Germany**

Community-led initiative to repower the wind turbine based on initiation and strong support by mayor, local decision-makers and already existing regional renewable energy co-operative

The regional renewable energy cooperative is based in Dresden; the number of members is approx.. 220 (2017); ~10% of them are local residents living in the vicinity of the wind plant in Wülknitz,





## 6. Life quality improvement for local citizens

### Poland

#### Property tax on wind turbines

Real Estate Tax is a local tax regulated in the Act on Local Taxes and Fees in Poland. These taxes go to the municipal budget and are used for the needs of the municipality

#### Additional activities undertaken by developer in region Kisielice

the developer carried out a number of additional activities and investments for the municipality and inhabitants:

- Main power supply point Kisielice 110/30 kV was built;
- Overhead power transmission line Susz-Kisielice 110kV was built (length: 14 km);
- Main power supply station Susz 110/15 kV was modernized;
- Road and electricity grid infrastructure was modernized and improved.



### Norway

#### Construction of Møllestua cabin in Fosen located in the wind park area in the Bessaker mountain

Make a fair cost and benefit distribution to the local community. Promote new forms of recreation in the region. Eliminate the lack of informative barriers and experiences about wind parks.

#### Nord-Odal skiing facilities

Compensate the negative impacts that the project would have on existing skiing tracks, and developer also agreed to finance an expansion of existing facilities, including a skiing stadium in Nord-Odal in Hedmark Norway.



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