



世界风能协会

Всемирная Ассоциация по Ветроэнергетике

World Wind Energy Association
Uniting the World of Wind Energy
www.wwindea.org

Studies in Scotland and Germany

show significantly higher acceptance

of

Community Power wind farms

Community Power: Case Study Scotland

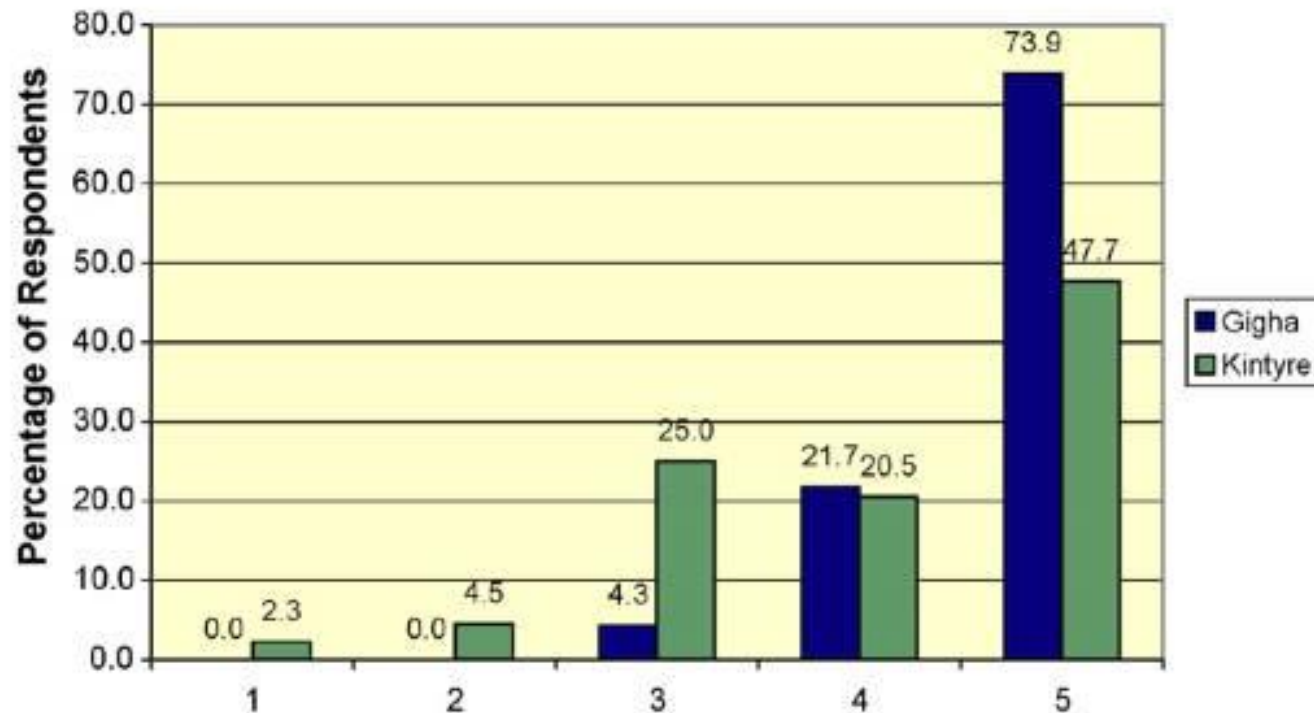


Fig. 4. Attitudes towards increasing development of wind power in Scotland. 1 = Very opposed, 2 = opposed, 3 = neutral, 4 = supportive, 5 = very supportive.

Source: „Does community ownership affect public attitudes to wind energy? A case study from south-west Scotland“, published 2009, by Charles R. Warren, Malcolm McFadyen, School of Geography & Geosciences, University of St Andrews, United Kingdom

Community Power: Case Study Scotland

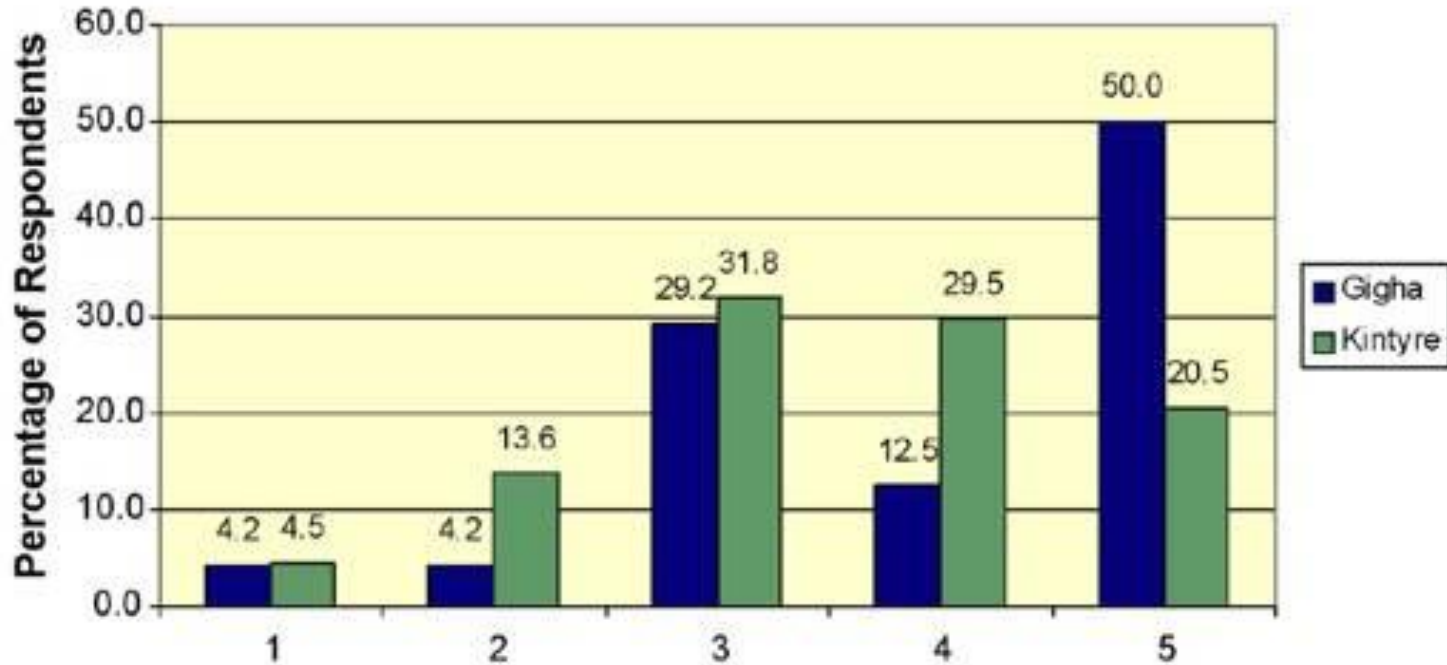
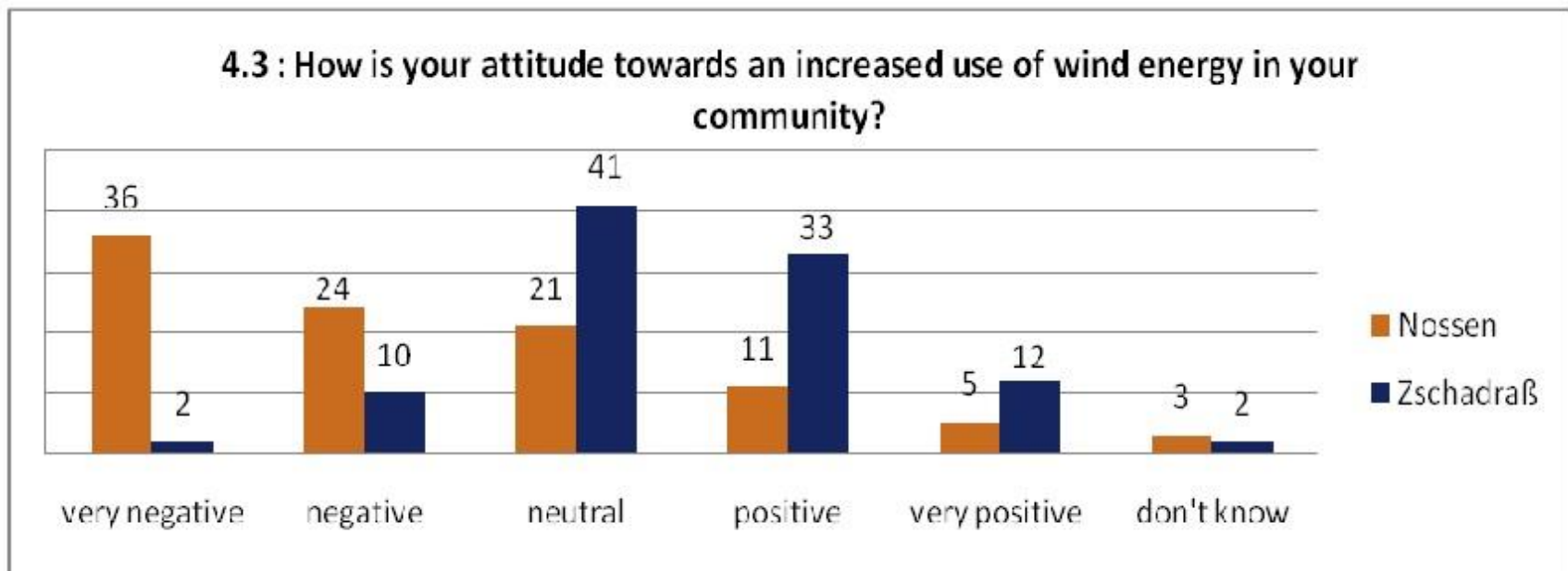


Fig. 5. Respondents' evaluation of the visual impact of windfarms on the local landscape. 1 = Very negative, 5 = very positive.

Source: „Does community ownership affect public attitudes to wind energy? A case study from south-west Scotland“, published 2009, by Charles R. Warren, Malcolm McFadyen, School of Geography & Geosciences, University of St Andrews, United Kingdom

Community Power: Case Study Germany



Source: LOCAL ACCEPTANCE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY – A CASE STUDY FROM SOUTHEAST GERMANY, published 2011, by Fabian David Musall* and Onno Kuik, Institute for Environmental Studies, VU University Amsterdam



WWEA's Definition of Community Power

Community Power can be defined by any combination of two of the following three elements:

- 1. Local stakeholders own the majority or all of a project**
- 2. Voting control rests with the community-based organization**
- 1. The majority of social and economic benefits are distributed locally**

There is a broad variety of different legal and economic forms of community power.

WWEA Sustainability Guidelines published in 2005 recommend community involvement and community ownership models.

Denmark

