



世界风能协会

Всемирная Ассоциация по Ветроэнергетике

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

The Importance of Community Wind Power

13 September 2011

Wind Power Deployment Worldwide

Position	Country	Total Capacity by June 2011 [MW]	Added Capacity first half 2011 [MW]	Total Capacity end 2010 [MW]	Added Capacity first half 2010 [MW]	Total Capacity end 2009 [MW]
1	China	52.800	8.000	44.733	7.800	25.810
2	USA	42.432	2.252	40.180	1.200	35.159
3	Germany	27.981	766	27.215	660	25.777
4	Spain	21.150	480	20.676	400	19.149
5	India	14.550	1.480	13.065	1.200	11.807
6	Italy	6.200	460	5.797	450	4.850
7	France	6.060	400	5.660	500	4.574
8	United Kingdom	5.707	504	5.203	500	4.092
9	Canada	4.611	603	4.008	310	3.319
10	Portugal	3.960	260	3.702	230	3.357
	Rest of the World	29.500	3.200	26.441	2.750	21.872
	Total	215.000	18.405	196.682	16.000	159.766

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The importance of Community Power

Scotland: Neighbours of Community Wind Farm want more Wind Power

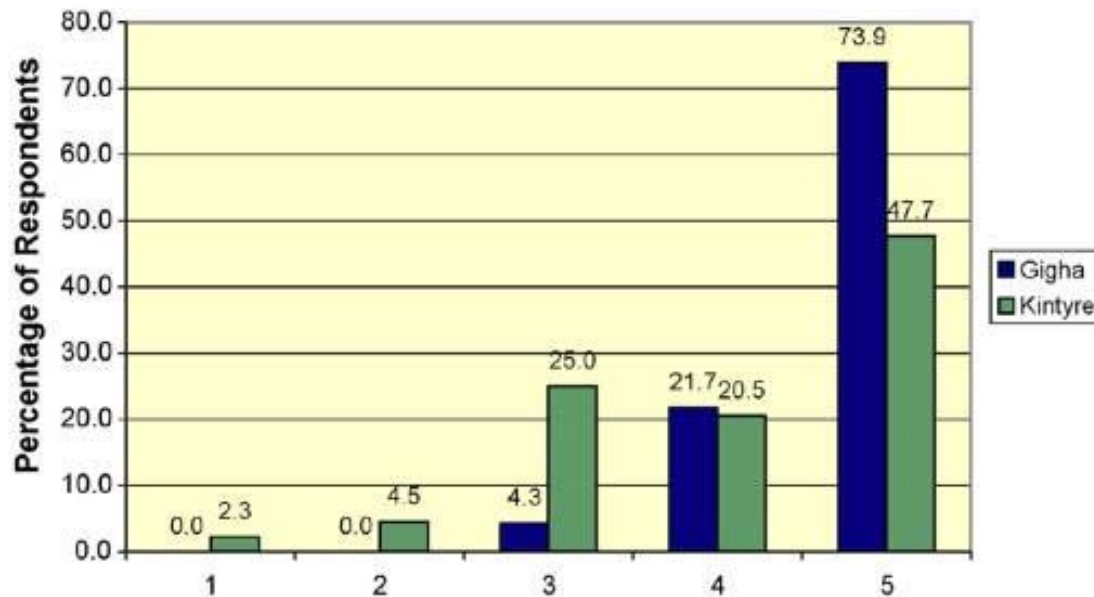
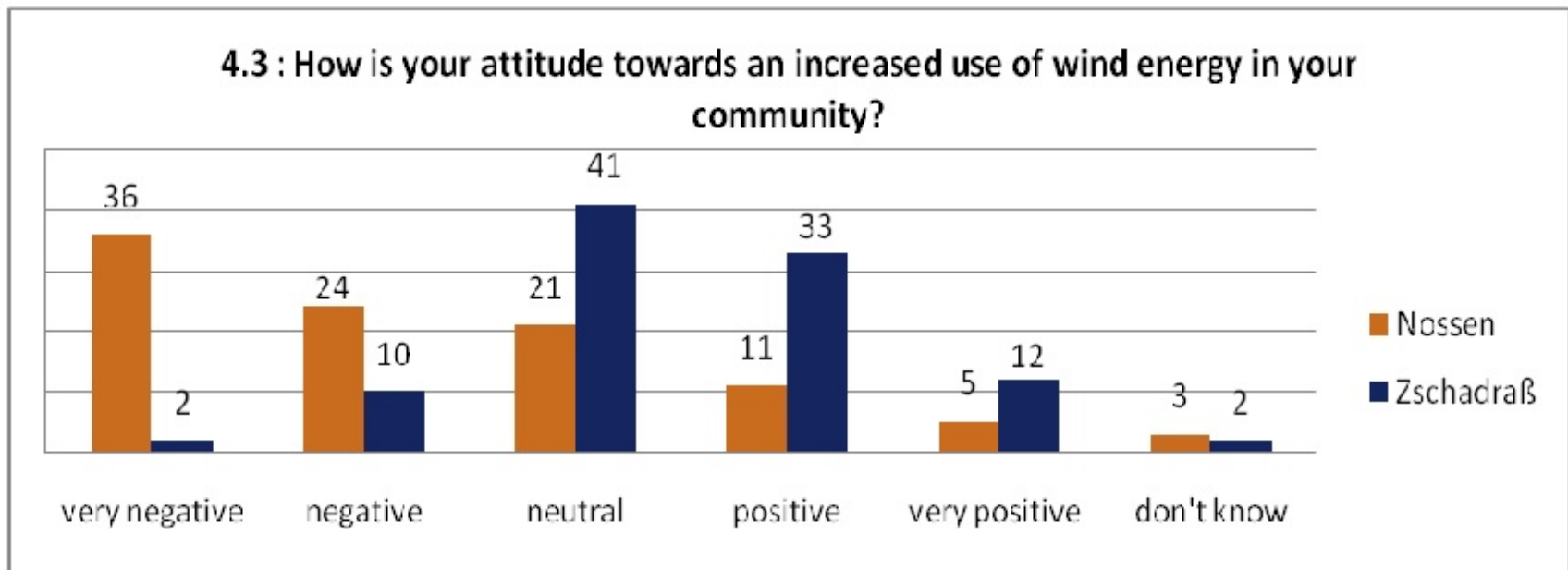


Fig. 4. Attitudes towards increasing development of wind power in Scotland. 1 = Very opposed, 2 = opposed, 3 = neutral, 4 = supportive, 5 = very supportive.

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

The importance of Community Power

Germany: Neighbours of Community Wind Farm have much more positive attitude



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

Definition of Community Power

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

Local stakeholders own the majority or all of a project

A local individual or a group of local stakeholders, whether they are farmers, cooperatives, independent power producers, financial institutions, municipalities, schools, etc., own, immediately or eventually, the majority or all of a project.

Voting control rests with the community-based organization

A community-based organization made up of local stakeholders has the majority of the voting rights concerning the decisions taken on the project.

The majority of social and economic benefits are distributed locally

The major part or all of the social and economic benefits are returned to the local community.

Definition of Community Power

More renewable energy means:

More decentralised energy supply

More distributed ownership

More democratic energy supply

POOL = Please On Our Land

instead of **NIMBY**

Further information

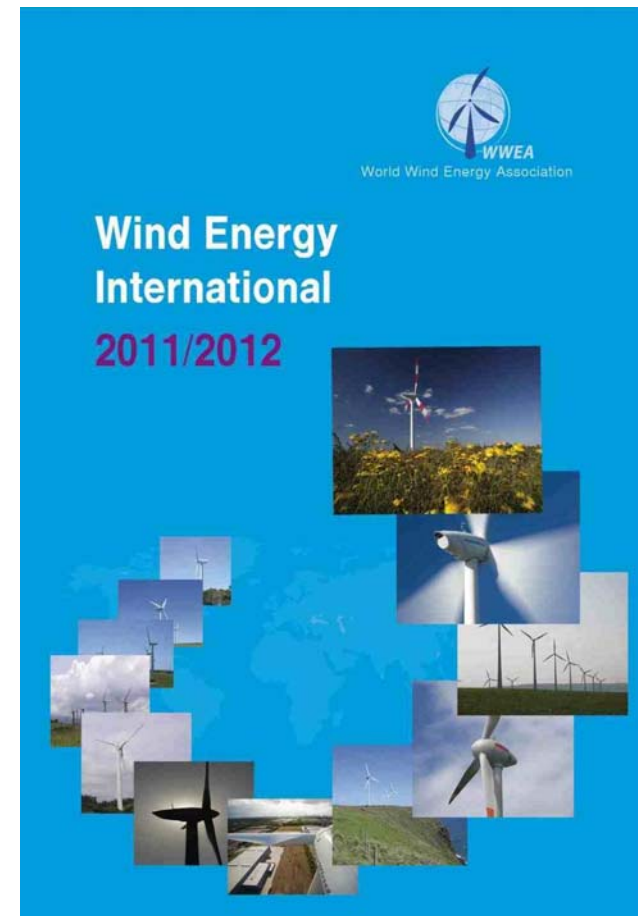
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