COMMUNITY ENERGY IN AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND

Dr Julie L MacArthur Politics and International Relations University of Auckland Te Whare Wānanga o Tāmaki Makaurau

@julieImacarthur @wiser_network

26 November 2020

CONTEXT & CONCEPTS

Energy democracy

Participation

 planning and decision making, through citizens fora, policy co-design initiatives and public consultation on new energy strategies and initiatives (Burke and Stephens 2017)

Control

 local and community energy ownership, remunicipalization of utilities

3 Rs

- **Resisting** fossil fuel industry expansion;
- Reclaiming public ownership of energy assets and planning, and
- Restructuring energy systems to increase renewables, conservation and the development of low-carbon employment options (Sweeny 2013)



Local & community energy





Enabling policy layers for local ownership

5. Capacity building - financial & soft policy

4. Regional resource planning & access to key inputs

3. Demand guarantees & investment incentives

2. Market access

1. Legal frameworks for mutual ownership

Leverages advantages / alleviates constraints unique to community RE projects

Ensures financial viability of independent RE projects providing power, heat or ancillary services

Source: Anna Berka, Julie MacArthur and Claudia Gonnelli, "Explaining inclusivity in energy transitions: local and community energy in Aotearoa (New Zealand)' *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions* 2020

COMMUNITY ENERGY IN NEW ZEALAND

Sector overview - NZ

- New environmental organisations
- Local authorities
- Māori owned energy organisations
- Locally owned consumer trusts and co-operatives



Te Kura Whare



Distribution – Eastern Bays Energy Trust



Generation - Mokai (Tuaropaki Trust)



Blueskin Resilient Communities Trust



Energy Efficiency and Retrofits – Awarua Synergy

Sector overview – New Zealand





Source: See online Aotearoa New Zealand Community Energy Dataset (NZCED 2020) https://www.communityenergy.org.nz/community-energy-data/new-zealand-aotearoa-community-energy-dataset/



Source: See online Aotearoa New Zealand Community Energy Dataset (NZCED 2020) https://www.communityenergy.org.nz/community-energy-data/new-zealand-aotearoa-community-energy-dataset/



Source: See online Aotearoa New Zealand Community Energy Dataset (NZCED 2020) https://www.communityenergy.org.nz/community-energy-data/new-zealand-aotearoa-community-energy-dataset/

Profile	Legal status	Activity	Motivation	Level of engagement	Outcome
lwi energy organisations	Settlement trusts	Generation	Normative (Self- sufficiency, self- empowerment); Instrumental (Employment, community development)	Consent, Voting rights, Partnership	Education and employment for Iwi beneficiaries
	Charitable Trust	Energy efficiency			Local community
Consumer trusts and co- operatives in distribution	(Charitable) Trusts	Distribution; Generation	Instrumental (member material benefit, lower cost of energy, community development)	Voting rights	Consumers
	Co-operative	Distribution	Instrumental (member material benefit, lower cost of energy)	Voting rights	Consumer members
New environmental organisations	Charitable trusts	Generation; Energy efficiency	Normative (environmental stewardship, local ownership)	Citizen control	Local community
	Co-operatives	Generation, Retail	Normative (environmental stewardship, local ownership)	Citizen control	Local community
Local authorities		Energy efficiency, Generation	Instrumental (Local energy supply resilience)	Informing, consultation	

SUMMARY

Summary

- Participation and democracy are not automatic elements of an energy transition. Need for broad and diverse coalitions.
- State actors emphasizing individual and 'prosumer' elements of community power rather than collectivist ones
- Local communities playing diverse roles around the world beyond power generation and small projects. Driven by policy but not always intentionally.
- Organizational structure (profit, ownership, participation) crucial to sustainability outcomes and impacts.
 Dependent on local culture, history and resources.
- Partnerships have been key for groundbreaking projects, particularly with city councils and utilities.
- Treaty settlements have been important catalyst, but far more work and support is needed.





Questions?

