



Energy Transition Masterclass
Session 10 – Recap on Key Message

THE SOCIAL TRANSITION

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A social transition is inevitably happening with the transition to clean, renewable energy systems.

Recognition and consideration of these social changes in energy transition planning would help resolve conflicts with stakeholders who see themselves as the losers of the transition and ensure benefits of the transition are shared across all segments of society.

SOCIAL CHANGES BY THE CLOSURE OF ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIES

Workers in fossil fuel industries face the fear of unemployment and livelihood uncertainty as the industries are being phased out. Some may choose to migrate and seek a new life settlement elsewhere. Key beneficiaries of the phase-out industries often lobby for slowing down the transition and/or compensation schemes for industries closure. Social changes also happen with the rehalibitation of the mined land for new purposes of the community.





SOCIAL CHANGES BY THE EMERGENCE OF NEW INDUSTRIES

Development of new solar and wind infrastructure will boost the local economy and create new livelihoods, both directly by employing the local people in the projects and indirectly by driving demand for hospitality services in the local areas.





SOCIAL CHANGES BY CHANGES IN LANDSCAPE

Landscape is changed with the presence of new infrastructure, including not only wind turbines or solar panels but also new transmission lines. The changes in landscapes can affect local livelihoods, drive migration and settlement, and further interact with how people value nature and amenities provided by the landscape before power infrastructure is built.

The conversion of land for renewable generation could also impact the provision of environmental services. This has implications for local people's accessibility to the land and these services before and after the projects.

ENERGY JUSTICE

The social transition differs fundamentally across places and scales.

At the local scale, energy justice gets more tangible and dependent on the local context. It is expressed in how benefits and burdens introduced by the changes in the energy system are distributed (distributional justice), who involves in decision-making (procedural justice), whether the existing social structure is recognised (recognition justice) and how the system can reflect and correct itself (restorative justice).

ENERGY JUSTICE

Distributional justice concerns who and how much cost and benefit of the changes are distributed across the populations. The objective is to ensure that some populations do not receive an inordinate share of the burdens or are denied access to the benefits.

For instance, in building new wind power projects, landholders and surrounding neighbours may all bear the burden of having the new infrastructure. A payment scheme based on **proximity to the wind turbines** is better to ensure a fair distribution rather than based on the land property right. Benefits could be distributed to a wider community through **community funds** and **shareholding opportunities**.





ENERGY JUSTICE

Procedural justice concerns who are included in energy decision-making processes and seeks to ensure that energy procedures are fair, equitable and inclusive of all who choose to participate.

ENERGY JUSTICE

Recognition justice means understanding of historic and ongoing inequalities, and prescribes efforts that seek to reconcile these inequalities.





ENERGY JUSTICE

Restorative justice is about using government or other intervention to either avoid distributional, recognitional, or procedural injustices, or to correct for them.



“An energy-just world would be one that promotes happiness, welfare, freedom, equity, and due process for both producers and consumers. It would distribute the environmental and social hazards associated with energy production and use without discrimination. It would ensure that access to energy systems and services is equitable. It would guarantee that energy procedures are fair and that stakeholders have access to information and participation in energy decision-making.”

Sovacool, BK & Dworkin, MH 2015, 'Energy justice: Conceptual insights and practical applications', *Applied Energy*, vol. 142, pp. 435-444.



END OF THE COURSE

ETP Round Tables is a two-year capacity building and networking program of the ETP in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. The program aims to build awareness and understanding of practical solutions and pathways that can support Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam accelerate their transition to 100% zero-carbon energy.

Over a 24-week structured online training programme, the ETP Roundtables – **Energy Transition Masterclass** will provide a suite of tailored professional forums (training sessions) to enable the exchange of information, develop leadership among the region's energy transition stakeholders, and endow participants with the latest understanding and tools to accelerate energy transition for both policy and market contexts.

See more: <https://www.energytransitionpartnership.org/>

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