

The precautionary principle - and windmills



Sofia

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The wind mill case



Some figures from Sweden:

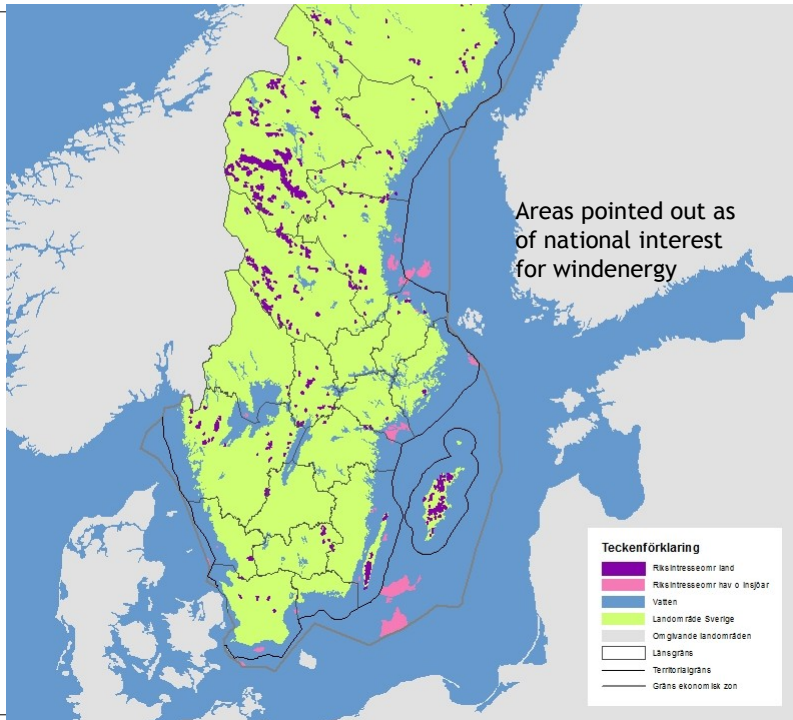
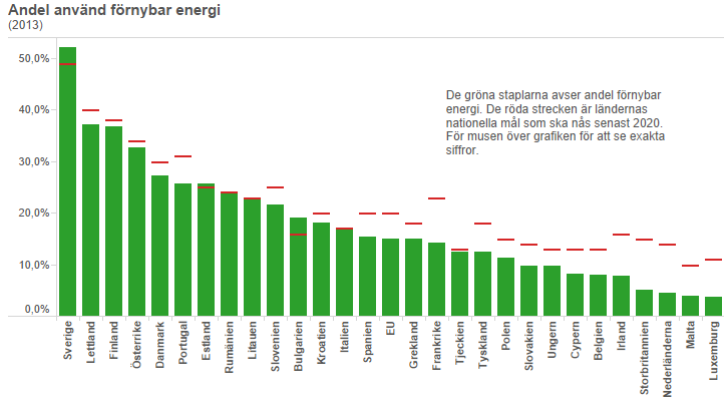
2014 around 3 050 wind mills in Sweden.

The production of electricity (from wind power) under 2014: 11,5 TWH - 8 % of the production (in 2009: 2,5 TWH)

The plan from the parliament: In 2020, wind power shall produce 30 TWH.

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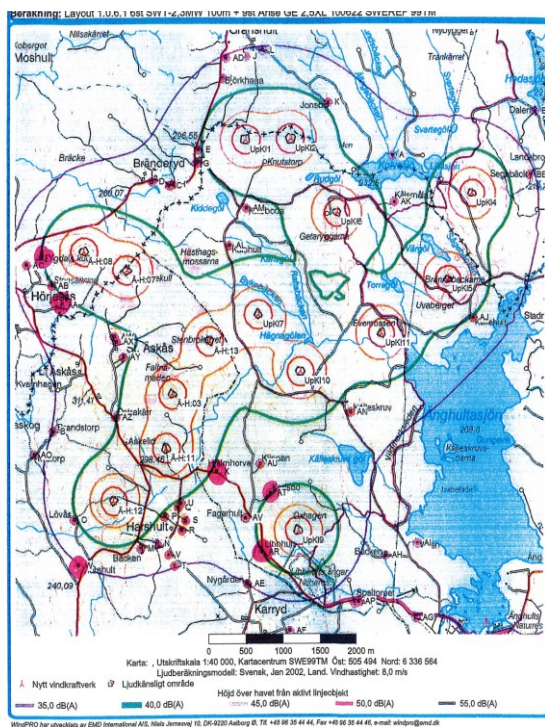
Share of energy from renewable sources in the EU Member States, 2013 (in % of gross final energy consumption)



The wind mill case

- Localization – precautionary measures
- Natura 2000
- Landscape
- Vulnerable species – harming effects on birds and bats
- Shadows
- Noise – other parks in the vicinity
- Throw of ice
- Who has right to standing?
- Who has the burden of proof?

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Libbhults ängar – The meadows of Libbhult



Primula veris



Pedicularis sylvatica

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Some birds nesting in the area

- Western capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus)
- Common crane (Grus grus)
- Common swift (apus apus)



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area

- Northern bat –
eptesicus nilssoni

- Common noctule –
Nyctalus noctula

- Soprano pipistrelle



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The questions

1. Who are the parties?
2. Who has the burden of proof
3. Implications of the N 2000
4. How thorough does your Court analyze the EIA or other technical/environmental study?
5. Other projects needed for the building or maintaining and operating the windmills?
6. Effect on the outcome of noise emissions being higher than acceptable
7. The exact localization of the windmills – optional area
8. Do you have “security zones” or safety areas – binding, guiding or none?
9. Do you have guide lines or binding rules relating to noise emissions/imissions? How specific?

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