

JENNY PALM AND KATHARINA REINDL, IIIEE, LUND UNIVERSITY



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### Project Aim

Analyse perceived
barriers and enablers of
PV installations in
Sweden by property
owners of nonresidential buildings

1 article on mapping barriers and enablers in Sweden + literature review

 Reindl, K.; Palm, Jenny (2021): Installing PV: Barriers and enablers experienced by nonresidential property owners. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 141 The aim of this presentation – to discuss a potential paper 2



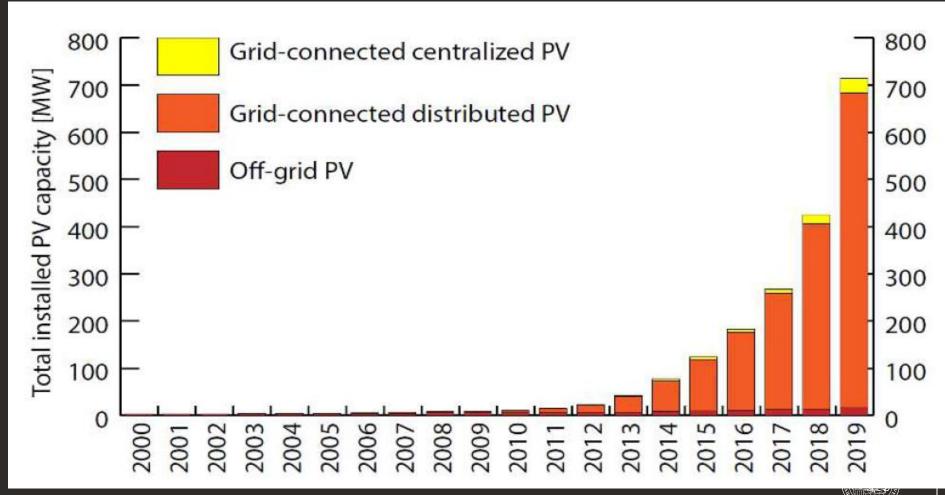
### Background I: Role of PV

 Transition of the electricity system and decarbonising and greening the housing sector

Potential in the roof space of non-residential buildings



### Background II: PV capacity in Sweden



Lindahl, J. et al. (2019). *National Survey Report of PV Power Applications in Sweden*. Task 1. Strategic PV Analysis and Outreach, 78. Technology Collaboration Programme by IEA. International Energy Agency Photovoltaic System Programme.





## Background III: Sweden's PV market

- Self-consumption business model
- Capital subsidies
- Feed-in-tariff never existed

- Installed grid-connected PV power\*:
  - 46% residential systems
  - 46% commercial facilities
  - 5% relatively small ground-mounted centralized PV parks









<sup>\*</sup>IEA-PVPS National report for 2019

### Focus of an additional analysis?

 Barriers and enablers good overview/ mapping



- Reductionism and isolation of factors
  - -Missing the context an investment decision is embedded in



## Methodological Approach

- 25 Semi-structured interviews: non-residential property owners
  - Different Buildings, e.g. hospital, schools, offices
  - Respondents, e.g. company CEOs, environmental or energy managers, and electrical consultants.

- Buildings varying size and ownership structure
  - Public and private
  - 2600m<sup>2</sup> to 2.1 million m<sup>2</sup>



### How to best understand/analyse the companies?

• Interview: a variety representatives of different companies



# Ideal types of companies?

• (e.g. see Max Weber, Högberg et al., 2009)

#### Adopters?

(e.g. see Rogers, 2003, Palm, A.,
 2020, Palm, J. – motives for adoption
 – early and late adopters)

# Practice theory approach of installing

• (e.g. see Bartiaux et al., 2014)





# Differences in adoption



#### Adopted more than 10 years ago:

PV installed: 15+6, more than 30, more than 70

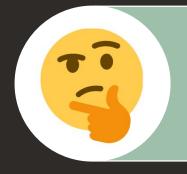
optimistic champions



#### Adopted less than 10 years ago:

PV installed: Testing 1, 3-11

cautious optimism



#### Non-adopters:

Knowledgeable and *not profitable vs.* not knowledgeable and *sceptical* 



### ...in development

Analysis so far

PV installation?



Adopted 10+ years ago

Adopted less than 10 years ago

Non-adopters

Engagement, meaning, goals

Information, routine, habits

**Explicit rules** 

Technology





#### **Engagement, meaning, goals**

#### Adopted 10+ years ago

- Environment and energy important; concrete goals formulated
- Seen as profitable. Pay-off time of 12-13 years regarded as good

#### Adopted less than 10 years ago

- Environment and energy important; not all concrete goals formulated
- Profitability on the edge

#### Non-adopters

- Environmental and energy goals and no environmental and energy goals
- PV not seen as profitable. Payoff should be under 10 years

- Varying views on profitability
- PV: as an important part of their sustainability strategy and corporate image, and building on such an interconnection seems fruitful.

#### Information, habits, routines

#### Adopted 10+ years ago

- No issues regarding information
- Good contact with suppliers and consultants and Good knowledge base within the company

#### Adopted less than 10 years ago

- Varied views on information, missing information on legislation, subsidies, rules
- Good relationship with suppliers and consultants

#### Non-adopters

- Enough information (environmental focused company)
- Others: not much discussed PV installation to far away

Varying views on information

#### Habits, routines

- Experiences, routines, and habits established and negotiated in organization: determine PV installations
- 1 PV system installed: increased possibility to invest in more
- Institutionalised decision-making process? (no need to invent a new procedure for decision)
- In-house aggregated knowledge base and good relationship with suppliers highlighted by early and later adopters as important

an





### **Explicit rules, financial support**

#### Adopted 10+ years ago

Rules, legislations, subsidies:
 Easy to navigate

### Adopted less than 10 years ago

- Rules, legislation, subsidies not seen as easy to navigate by all
- Administration as hinder

#### Non-adopters

 Seen as not good or no concrete knowledge on concrete rules, subsidies, regulations

- Problematic: rules, support and taxes have varied over the years difficult to keep up
- Assess and streamline administrative procedures/processes
- Removing building permits or making it easier to install PVs later adopters
- Changing tax and VAT rules?
  - 255kW tax rule seen as counterproductive for increased PV installation by all (now at 500kW)
  - Selling electricity is to expensive too slowing down PV installation



### Technology

#### Technology

#### Adopted 10+ years ago

- All content
- Mature Technology
- Issues: roof constructions existing buildings

### Adopted less than 10 years ago

- Many content; some still evaluating/testing
- Issues: roof constructions existing buildings

#### Non-adopters

- Sceptical; immature Technology
- "Don't want to be the guinea pig for a new technology"

- Catch the property owners before a renovation (or new construction)
- Encourage different business models where the property owners do not own the solar cells themselves
- To support solutions, virtual or physical, that help property owners store solar



To increase the driving forces of the various actors for installing PVs



# No fits all policy recommendation: different views and needs

several factors: both barrier and driving force



# Thank you for your attention! Please stay in touch!

jenny.palm@iiiee.lu.se. katharina.reindl@iiiee.lu.se

**Questions and comments?** 





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