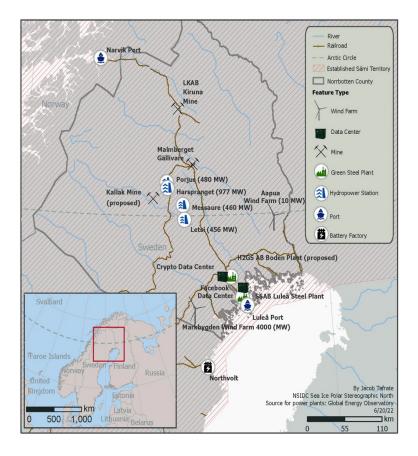
The Green Transition in Norrbotten, Sweden

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Industrial and energy developments in North Sweden



Source: Garbis et. al. 2024

A (very) brief background to the green transition in Norrbotten

- Reliable access to renewable energy (mainly hydropower, provided by state-owned Vattenfall, distributed by municipal/private energy companies)
- The region has long exported energy to southern Sweden connected to national and EU energy grid/market
- Long tradition of partnerships between municipalities and industries to provide district heating systems from waste heat
- Currently the hub of a rapid green transition, moving from fossil-based to electricitybased production and transportation simultaneously
- Norrbotten and neighbouring Västerbotten needs 100.000 new citizens in the coming decade to work in the green industries and sustain societal services to a growing population
- The transition brings many challenges, both technological and social

The green transition as a technical project



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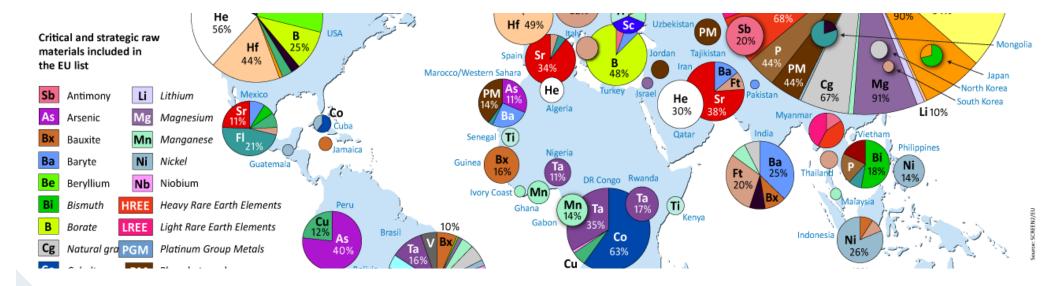






The green transition from a social science perspective: 4 interlinked aspects

- 1. Much broader than industrial/technological change
 - Societal transformation: jobs, housing, infrastructure, behavioural patterns and practices
 - Slow (policy) processes: is society ready? Can it become ready?
 - Coordination and cooperation among actors is key – how?



The green transition from a social science perspective: 4 interlinked aspects

- 2. Energy production and raw materials use activates conflicts
 - Land-use is central: often a multiple-users/multipleuses dilemma
 - Priorities among (national) interests: How? By whom? Who has a say?
 - Environment vs. environment; culture vs. growth; global vs. local; urban vs. rural...

The green transition from a social science perspective: 4 interlinked aspects

3. Goals, decisions, and implementation must happen in coordination, on several levels and in several sectors at the same time

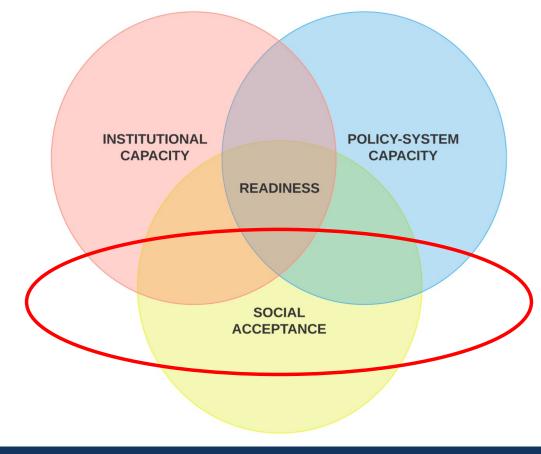
- How do we handle this: which actors are/should be involved? How do the policy processes work? What, or who, determines outputs and outcomes?
- Policy- and goal conflicts: several agencies and sectors involved, lack of coordination, decision-making silos
- The translation-problem in a multi-level system

The green transition from a social science perspective: 4 interlinked aspects



- 4. Legitimacy, acceptance, and justice
 - For both policy-decisions and for new projects, in the short- and the long-term
 - What is not supported, by whom, and why?
 - How to handle a lack in acceptance – and who should? Compensation? Consultation? Legal processes?
 - A fair outcome: what would that entail? For whom? Who is responsible?

When is a (fair, democratic) green transition possible?



A green transition – or a transformation?

- The current developments may better be conceptualized as a green transformation
- Although a technichal project at first glance, the green transformation raises many other questions as well – social science is needed to address the societal challenges stemming from 'The Ketchup Effect'
- We need to pay attention to the order, timescales, agendas, and actors which shape the priorities, possibilities and justice of green transition outcomes
- Considering both the capacity of existing (institutional- and policy-) systems, and the prescence of social acceptance is necessary to better understand challenges and opportunities
- The green transformation in North Sweden raises both empirical questions on the viability of political projects, and theoretical questions on democracy, power, justice and legitimacy

Thank You for Your attention

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