University of Piraeus
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# Renewable Energy Sources (RES) in Global Politics

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**Presentation title**

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Student name and surname & ID number

Renewable Energy Sources in Global Politics

Professor J.A. Paravantis

Piraeus, 2023

# Tips for the presentation

📌 **Clear Structure:**

Organize your presentation with a clear and logical structure. Typically, use an introduction, main points, and a conclusion. Use signposts or transition phrases to guide your audience through the presentation.

📌 **Practice, Practice, Practice:**

Rehearse your presentation multiple times. Familiarity with the content will boost your confidence and reduce nervousness.

📌 **Time Management:**

Stay within the allotted time. Practice your presentation to ensure it fits the time frame. Going over or under time can disrupt the flow and lose your audience's attention.

# Tips for the presentation

📌 **Know Your Material:**

Have a deep understanding of your topic. Anticipate questions and be prepared to answer them.

📌 **Q&A Preparation:**

Be ready for questions. Anticipate what your audience might ask and prepare well-thought-out answers.

📌 **Stay Calm and Confident:**

Nervousness is natural, but practice and preparation will boost your confidence. Take deep breaths and remember that you are the expert on this topic.

# Tips for the presentation

**Font Size:**

Ensure that the text on your slides is large enough to be easily read by your audience, even from a distance.

A common guideline is to use a minimum font size of 24 points for the main content of your slides.

**Header and Subheaders:**

Use larger font sizes for slide headers and subheaders to make them stand out.

A font size of 36-44 points is suitable for headers, while subheaders can be around 28-32 points.

**Bullet Points:**

Bullet points or lists should be clear and legible.

A font size of 24-28 points is often recommended for bullet points.

# Tips for the presentation

**Contrast:**

Ensure there is enough contrast between the text and the background.

 High contrast, such as black text on a white background, enhances readability.

**Avoid Crowding:**

Do not overcrowd your slides with text.

 Use concise phrases and limit the amount of text on each slide to avoid overwhelming your audience.

**Use Sans Serif Fonts:**

Fonts like Arial, Calibri, or Helvetica are recommended for presentations because they are clean and easily readable.

**Limited Use of Effects:**

Be cautious with effects like animations and fancy fonts.

It is a very sad thing that nowadays there is so little useless information

Oscar Wilde

# Online platforms of research articles

- Openarchives.gr          http://www.openarchives.gr/

- HEAL LINK                    http://www.heal-link.gr/

- Συλλογικός κατάλογος ελληνικών ακαδημαϊκών βιβλιοθηκών
  http://www.unioncatalog.gr/ucportal/

- Google scholar            http://scholar.google.com/

- Elsevier                       https://www.elsevier.com/

- ScienceDirect             https://www.sciencedirect.com/

# How to present a journal paper

**1. Structure Your Presentation:**

Follow a clear and organized structure for the entire presentation.

Present briefly the *topic* and the *journal papers* that you will present.

**2. Organise each paper separately:**

Include an *introduction*, *methods*, *results*, *discussion*, and *conclusion*.

Make it easy for your audience to follow your narrative.

# How to present a journal paper

3. **Present the paper**

- Paravantis, J. A., Stigka, E., Mihalakakou, G., Michalena, E., Hills, J. M., & Dourmas, V. (2018). Social acceptance of renewable energy projects: A contingent valuation investigation in Western Greece. *Renewable Energy*, *123*, 639–651. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.renene.2018.02.068

- Paravantis et al. (2018) *(at the bottom of the slide)*

  📌 https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/journal-article-references

4. **Highlight the main purpose of the paper:**

Clearly define the research problem or question the paper addresses.

Explain its significance and relevance.

# How to present a journal paper

- **Introduction and Literature review**

  Define the research problem or question your paper addresses.

- **Methodology**

  Describe the research methods and data collection techniques.

- **Results**

  Present the results logically and concisely.

  Avoid overwhelming your audience with too many details.

- **Discussion and Conclusions**

  Discuss the implications of the results and their relevance to the research question.

# Social acceptance of renewable energy projects:
# A contingent valuation investigation in Western Greece

## Abstract key points

- The research investigated the attitudes and willingness-to-pay (WTP) for electricity from renewable electricity sources of communities in Western Greece.

- Questionnaires were collected from over 200 households.

- Cluster analysis revealed the presence of two groups.

- Multiple linear regression models predicted actual electricity payments and the WTP for renewable energy projects using socioeconomic and attitudinal characteristics.

- Canonical Correlation Analysis allowed simultaneous assessment of socioeconomic and attitudinal characteristics with actual electricity payments and WTP.

# Social acceptance of renewable energy projects:
# A contingent valuation investigation in Western Greece

**Study objectives**

A **central objective** of this research was the correlation of demographic characteristics, energy performance, and social acceptability of RES projects, with:

a) The willingness to contribute financially to electricity production from RES.

b) The actual cash payments in bi-monthly electricity bills (as in the case of the Public Power Corporation or PPC in Greece).

A **secondary objective** was the grouping of households in clusters with similar *environmental*, *economic* and *social characteristics*, to identify differences:

a) In attitudes towards energy *in general.*

b) The acceptance of RES projects *in particular*.

# Social acceptance of renewable energy projects:
# A contingent valuation investigation in Western Greece

**Introduction key points**

- In a previous work the research group reviewed the state of the art in Contingent Valuation (CV) research on the social acceptance of RES.

- The present work takes stock of the conclusions of the previous work, assembles a list of research questions worth addressing, and answers them with data from an area in Western Greece.

# Social acceptance of renewable energy projects:
# A contingent valuation investigation in Western Greece

**Literature review key points (1/2)**

The social acceptance of RE has been negatively impacted by:

- high RE cost;
- inefficiencies in national legal frameworks;
- bureaucratic problems;
- complex licensing procedures;
- planning problems;
- lack of information on new technologies;
- mistrust;
- lack of impartiality; and
- suspicion towards investors.

# Social acceptance of renewable energy projects: A contingent valuation investigation in Western Greece

## Literature review key points (2/2)

The Contingent Valuation (CV) method is a non-market valuation technique that:

- Uses stated preferences to estimate the economic cost of environmental goods in a hypothetical market.

- May be used for the assessment of the acceptability of the penetration of RES in the energy mix.

The Contingent Valuation Method (CVM) was used to address the research inquiries and assess the WTP for the integration of renewable energy into the electricity generation among residents in a region located in Western Greece.

# Social acceptance of renewable energy projects:
# A contingent valuation investigation in Western Greece

## Materials and Methods review key points

## 1. Research Questions

1. What are the basic socioeconomic characteristics of local communities? How aware are they of RES, and is their attitude to-wards the use of RE technologies in their daily lives? Do they prefer sun over wind power and biomass? Which factors are considered by local communities to contribute to the success of a RES project? Which factors are considered to hinder it?

2. Are residents of local communities grouped into similar clusters, depending on their socioeconomic characteristics and attitude towards RE? If yes, how many clusters may be discerned? What are the main features of each cluster? What is the profile of a typical green energy consumer?

3. How much money are households paying for electricity consumption, and how is their consumption dependent on the socioeconomic (including household income) and attitudinal characteristics of the previous research question? What is their WTP for an increased role of RES in their energy mix, and what are the key socioeconomic (including household income) and attitudinal characteristics that affect the WTP? How are electricity payments related to WTP and how do they differentiate from cluster to cluster?

The research investigates the socioeconomic characteristics, attitudes, and electricity-related aspects of local communities and how these factors influence their acceptance and use of renewable energy sources.

# Social acceptance of renewable energy projects: A contingent valuation investigation in Western Greece

**Materials and Methods review key points**

## 2. Designing the questionnaire

The questionnaire consisted of 3 sections with questions on the personal details of the respondents, their views on environmental issues and the use of RES in their daily lives, as well as their WTP for energy from RES in the context of a hypothetical scenario.

1. Collection of standard demographic variables.

2. Questions on the amount of household expenditures for electricity, aiming to introduce the respondents to the object of the study and prepare them for the hypothetical scenario that follows.

3. Hypothetical scenario and key questions describing a hypothetical RES investment, with the stated aim of reducing the dependence on conventional sources.

# Social acceptance of renewable energy projects: A contingent valuation investigation in Western Greece

**Materials and Methods review key points**

**3. Data collection (1/2)**

- A preliminary questionnaire was designed and tested through 10 pilot interviews to refine its structure and content.

- Final questionnaire included: *multiple choice, Likert scale* (1-10) and *open response questions.*

   It was distributed in hard copy to households in the region of Aitoloakarnania.

   The questionnaires were intended to be answered by one member of each household.

- A total of 201 completed questionnaires were collected.

- Duration of the survey: 2015-16 (academic year).

# Social acceptance of renewable energy projects: A contingent valuation investigation in Western Greece

## Steps of the analysis

1. **Data, tables and graphs:** To obtain a good sense of the distribution and overall trends of the responses.

2. **Principal Component Analysis (PCA):** To extract principal components (PC) from groups of similar variables.

3. **Cluster Analysis (CA):** To establish the presence of clusters of similar respondents.

4. **Multiple linear regression models:** To investigate how WTP relates to several independent variables of the raw data, PC scores, and cluster membership.

5. **Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA):** To help assess more complex associations between the variables.

This approach constituted a novel analytical approach that has never before been applied on empirical data from Greece.

# Social acceptance of renewable energy projects: A contingent valuation investigation in Western Greece

## Conclusions (1/2)

The research found that WTP for hypothetical renewable energy projects in Western Greece:

- **is associated with income and membership in environmental organizations;**
- **it can also depend on having a sense of the potential impacts of RE.**

The WTP for actual energy consumption out of renewable energy is correlated to *age*, *household ownership*, *family size*, and *level of awareness of different types of RE* as well as *on obstacles and measures to their further development*.

A typical green consumer iss *younger, more educated*, and *wealthier*; but although such a green consumer declared more WTP for future renewable energy projects, he or she is not willing to accept energy conservation measures in his current life.

# Social acceptance of renewable energy projects: A contingent valuation investigation in Western Greece

## Conclusions (2/2)

- The conclusions should be useful to *researchers*, *analysts*, and *decision makers* in similar regions of the Mediterranean.

- It would be interesting to compare the study results when run in areas of more favorable *economic*, *social* and *political* conditions.

- It would be interesting to examine how answers would differentiate if RE typology would be included.

- The empirical results of studies like this, can inform *national and European stakeholders* and decision makers on the social acceptability of RE investments.

  This will help design more efficient policies and meet national, European and international targets.

Thank you for your attention