

University of Groningen

## Energy Justice For Real

Hajjar, Crystel

DOI:  
[10.33612/diss.688239381](https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.688239381)

**IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.**

*Document Version*  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

*Publication date:*  
2023

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

*Citation for published version (APA):*

Hajjar, C. (2023). *Energy Justice For Real: Participation, responsibility and power*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen. <https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.688239381>

### Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

### Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

*Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.*

Propositions accompanying the thesis

**Energy Justice for Real:  
Participation, responsibility and power**

by Crystel Hajjar

1. The energy transition is an opportunity to correct for previous procedural and distributive injustices. In order to meet these goals, justice considerations must be integrated early in the decision-making process and ensure that the concerns and needs of all groups are taken into consideration (chapters 1 & 2).
2. Access to energy should be distributed fairly. Adopting a need-based approach to energy pricing and distribution can solve the problem associated with the lack of access. As energy is an enabler, fair access can be modeled after access to healthcare services (chapter 1).
3. Current decision practices for the energy transition perpetuates existing structures that have alienated certain disadvantaged groups. Public resistance to renewable energy projects might be a rejection of the ways in which decisions have been taken, and not a fundamental opposition to the energy transition (chapter 2).
4. Adopting meaningful proceduralisation allows for justice considerations to be integrated in the process and is likely to lead to more just outcomes. Implementing processes to ensure the public demands are not mis-recognised enables governments to make better decisions and address conflicting interests (chapter 2).
5. When it comes to individuals' duties to address climate change, engaging in actions targeting structural changes is, perhaps counter-intuitively, fairer and less demanding for the individual than reducing their greenhouse gas emissions (chapter 3).
6. Economic power constitutes a significant barrier to effective and fair climate action (chapter 4).
7. There are significant theoretical and practical advantages for including economic power in the analysis of climate justice (chapter 4).