

dialogues

Energy citizenship for a sustainable future



D3.6

Mapping the Critical Dimensions of Energy Citizenship

deliverable type

other

dissemination level

public

leader

NTNL

Center for the Study of Democracy (CSD)

ATRE

UQÀM

work package WP3

month and date of delivery month 31 | 31 October 2023

authors

Penu Kiratzov (CSD) Victoria Bogdanova (CSD) Filipa Leandro (LOBA)

1 of 10

programme H2020 | contract number 101022585 | duration 36 months | start May 1, 2021 | end April 30, 2024

LOBA[°]







Contributors	
Catarina Rodrigues	GLOBAZ, S.A.(LOBA)
Samuel Ferreira	GLOBAZ, S.A.(LOBA)
Peer Reviews	
Andrea Kollmann	Energy Institute at the Johannes Kepler University Linz (EI-JKU)
Mariyan Sabev	Center for the Study of Democracy (CSD)
Candela Bravo	GLOBAZ, S.A.(LOBA)

Revision History

VERSION	DATE	REVIEWER	MODIFICATIONS
1	29/09/2023	Andrea Kollmann,	Decision on graphic
		Candela Bravo	design/web tools to use.
2	30/10/2023	Mariyan Sabev	Changes in the landing
			page.

The information and views set out in this report are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the European Union. Neither the European Union institutions and bodies nor any person acting on their behalf.







Table of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation	Meaning
CAL	Citizen Action Lab

/



1 Purpose

The online interactive map *Energy Citizenship Atlas* is a user-friendly tool providing a run-through of key research results on energy citizenship across the eight European countries participating in DIALOGUES – Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Switzerland and Türkiye.

The map presents a concise summary of analytical findings from previous work packages. In selecting which research results to include, the map's creators have been guided by two main considerations: 1) availability (relying on research activities that have already been completed); and 2) consistency (presenting findings that are available for the majority of the countries included in the map). More specifically, the map's content has been derived from the following DIALOGUES reports and data-collection exercises:

- 'The legal, regulatory and institutional dimensions in the emergence of energy citizenship', report (D3.1);
- 'Pathways to energy citizenship and their connection with ownership, participation, and conflict', report (D3.2);
- 'What forms of citizenship in European energy initiatives? Deterrents and enablers to further support a just energy transition', report (D3.3);
- 'A Multidimensional contextualisation of inclusive energy citizenship', report (D3.5);
- 'The experts' perspective on building local energy citizenship', report (D5.2);
- Country reports written in preparation for the report 'Pathways to deepening energy citizenship';
- Primary data gathered in the recruitment surveys carried out prior to the Citizen Action Labs (CALs).

The Energy Citizenship Atlas is available at

https://www.dialoguesproject.eu/energy-citizenship-atlas/

2 Content and functionalities

Navigating the map's functionalities is easy and intuitive. Where necessary, instructions have been provided to guide users.

At LEVEL 1, by hovering over a specific country, users are presented with a short **country profile** giving a succinct overview of the national energy system, energy governance framework, as well as the level of progress towards committing to and meeting the requirements and goals of the sustainable energy transition.



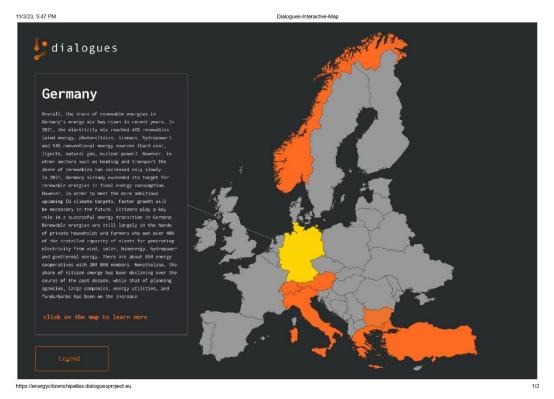


Figure 1: Energy Citizenship Atlas, LEVEL 1 – Country Profile (Germany)

Next, through a click on a particular state ['click on the map to learn more'], appears LEVEL 2 at which understandings about the main **forms of individual and collective citizen engagement** in energy transition processes are illuminated, including energy production, political participation and energy consumption. In addition, at LEVEL 2, by hovering four buttons are made available corresponding to principal research findings concerning:

a) **Factors affecting energy citizenship**. This button gives information about the main groups of factors that may foster and/or impede citizen engagement in the energy transition (legal and regulatory; institutional and socio-political; socio-economic; and socio-cultural).

b) **Inclusivity of the national energy transition**. This button spotlights critical issues pertaining to the level of recognition and inclusivity of a country's energy transition of various socio-economic groups. Observations are made regarding societal groups that may be rendered hard-to-reach and/or marginalised from energy transition processes by diverse factors.

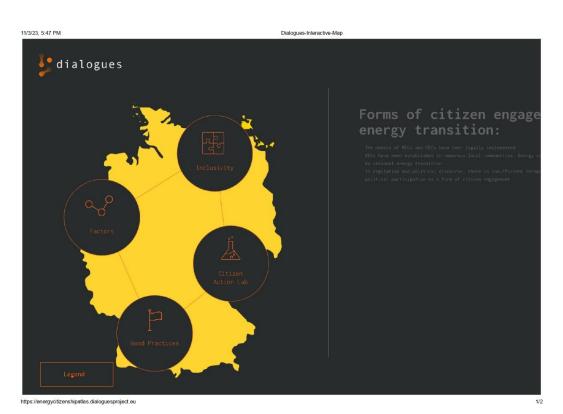
c) **Citizen Action Labs**.¹ This button gives highlights from the data gathered in the participant surveys conducted in advance of the CALs.²

¹ No such button is available for Austria (it is not among the countries implementing a CAL(s)). ² The survey questionnaires are comprehensive, thus only several of the research questions could be included in the map. The map's creators selected questions which reflect the different



By clicking on the button, users are presented with a Process Diagram(s) for the respective $CAL(s)^3$ providing an insight into research co-creation in the design and implementation of the innovative CALs.

d) **Good practices in fostering public engagement** in the energy transition. This button shows approaches, initiatives, and other promising practices by institutional, civil society, and political actors which contribute to enabling and encouraging a more inclusive and fair energy transition.



A legend of abbreviations is also included in the map.

Figure 2: Energy Citizenship Atlas, LEVEL 2 – Forms of citizen engagement in energy transition (Germany)

dimensions of energy citizenship, namely beliefs and engagement. As there are some differences in the survey questionnaires used across the DIALOGUES participating countries, the questions selected in the map differ for one of the countries (Switzerland). In the case of Greece, the CAL has not yet been implemented and therefore, only some of the CAL participants have completed the survey so far.

³ In the case of Norway and Italy, two process diagrams have been made available for each country as two CALs have been implemented. A caveat concerning Greece: as the CAL has not yet been implemented, the process diagram reveals the design and planned implementation of the CAL (rather than a research process which has already been completed).





Figure 3: Energy Citizenship Atlas, LEVEL 2 – Factors affecting energy citizenship (Germany)

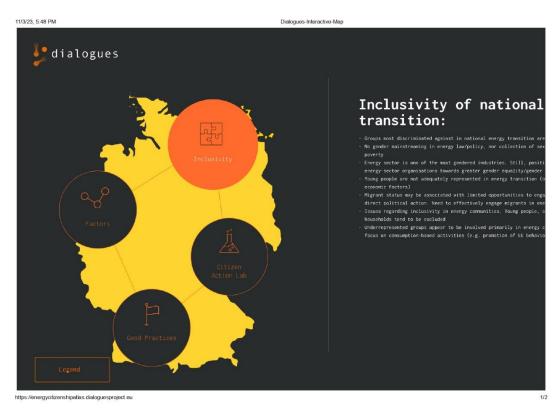
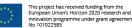


Figure 4: Energy Citizenship Atlas, LEVEL 2 – Inclusivity of national energy transition (Germany)





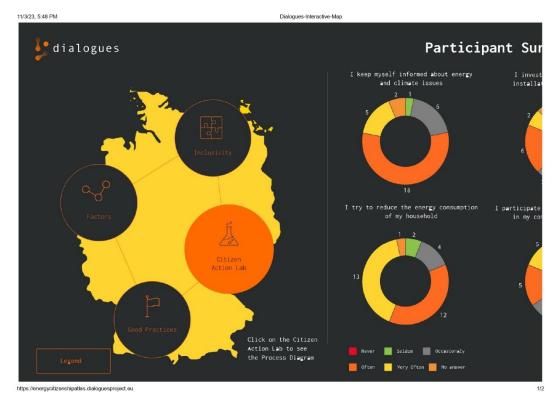


Figure 5: Energy Citizenship Atlas, LEVEL 3 – Citizen Action Lab, Participant Survey (Germany)

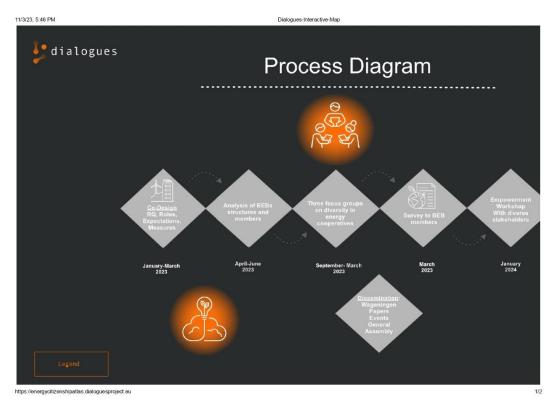


Figure 6: Energy Citizenship Atlas, LEVEL 3 – Citizen Action Lab, Process Diagram (Germany)

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101027585



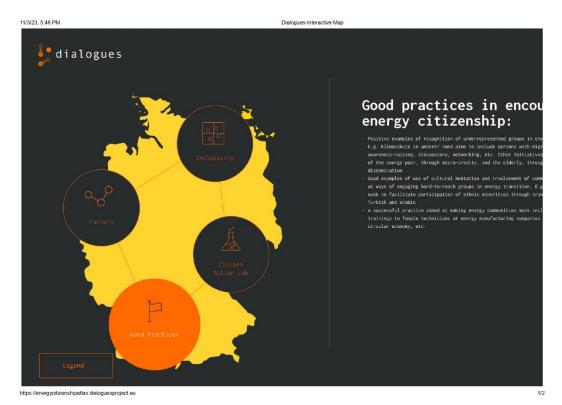


Figure 7: Energy Citizenship Atlas, LEVEL 2 – Good practices in encouraging energy citizenship (Germany)





dialogues

Energy citizenship for a sustainable future



1







Alleanza

Italia onlus

per il Clima



GenderCC

en for te Justice



DAFNI



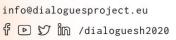
LOBA°







www.dialoguesproject.eu





This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101022585