

# Energy Citizenship in Europe

## EnergyPROSPECTS Factsheet Series

### **Part 9: Aspects of ENCI V: Contesting the current system**



**Cite as** Vadovics, E., Szóllóssy A. (2023) EnergyPROSPECTS Energy Citizenship Factsheet Series, Part 9: Aspects of ENCI V.: Contesting the current system. EnergyPROSPECTS (PROactive Strategies and Policies for Energy Citizenship Transformation), WP3 ENCI mapping. [Data set]. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8211871>

**Published by** GreenDependent Institute as part of the EnergyPROSPECTS Consortium

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This document is part of a factsheet series on energy citizenship that can be found at <https://www.energyprospects.eu/>

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This publication was prepared with funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 101022492.

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## Introduction

This document is Part 9 of the EnergyPROSPECTS Factsheet Series. We created the Series in order to publish the results of mapping of energy citizenship in Europe along with the first stage of our analysis of the data collected. The EnergyPROSPECTS consortium mapped altogether 596 cases of energy citizenship (ENCI), collecting data on many aspects of the cases. Although the analysis is “work in progress”, we believe it is important to share our data and through it contribute to the understanding of energy citizenship in Europe.

The methodology for the data collection and analysis is presented in [Part 1 of the Factsheet Series](#) (Vadovics, Szöllőssy, 2023); for this reason, it is not repeated here.

The Factsheet Series includes the following parts:

1. [Part 1: Introduction and Methodology](#)
2. [Part 2: Motivations and Objectives](#)
3. [Part 3: Actors and Organisations](#)
4. [Part 4: Funding](#)
5. [Part 5: Aspects of ENCI I.: Hybridity, private/public, passive/active forms](#)
6. [Part 6: Aspects of ENCI II.: Frontrunners and late adopters, pragmatic and transformative ENCI](#)
7. [Part 7: Aspects of ENCI III.: Towards social sustainability: citizen power and equity/justice issues](#)
8. [Part 8: Aspects of ENCI IV.: Towards environmental sustainability: levels of environmental sustainability and recognising ecological limits](#)
9. **Part 9: Aspects of ENCI V.: Contesting the current system**



## Part I: Contesting the current system – responses to the survey question

Q68. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), please select which applies most to this particular case in terms of **contesting the current energy system**, including if it is a case of an individual actor.<sup>1</sup>

- This case **does not contest** the current energy system.
- **Low:** Citizen involvement/action is essentially system-confirming, which means that citizens generally go along with the basic structures of the energy system.
- **Medium:** Some system-contesting aspects are part of the process, yet not really appropriated by citizens or considered as a full part of their involvement. Contestation of the system remains “idealistic” or even “utopic”, and is not really meant to come into being.
- **High:** Citizens are committed to deeply renewing and restructuring the energy system toward a more democratic and sustainable one. Narratives, actions and proposals are part of the contestation of the dominant system, and result in critics and protests against energy policies and actions as well as in forms of engagement that aim at fundamental changes (e.g., achieving autonomy).
- I don't know / not enough information is available about this aspect.

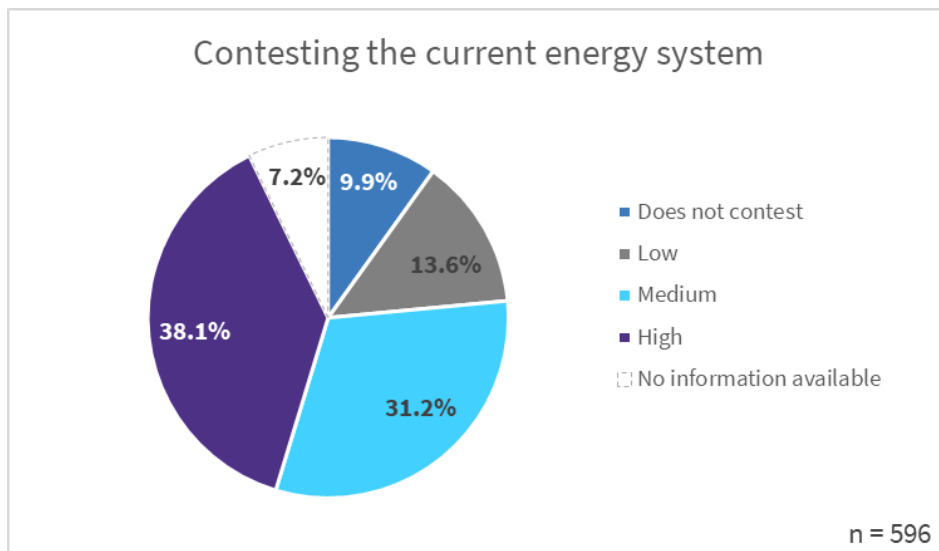


Figure 1: Distribution of mapped cases according to their level of contesting the current energy system

Figure 1 shows the distribution of responses to the question on contesting the current energy system for the whole database. As can be seen in the figure, close to 40% of cases (38.1%) were evaluated by researchers as “High”, meaning that they deeply contest

<sup>1</sup> The questions listed at the beginning of sections are as they were included in the ENCI mapping survey. For the full survey, please consult Vadovics et al., 2022.

the current system and supports a move towards a more democratic and sustainable one.<sup>2</sup> This group is followed by those categorised as “Medium” (31.2%), meaning they include some system-contesting elements. About 10% of the mapped cases (around 60 out of the 596) were system-confirming. Figure 2 shows the distribution of cases excluding those for which the researchers could not find enough information about this aspect through desk research (7.2%) to provide an assessment.

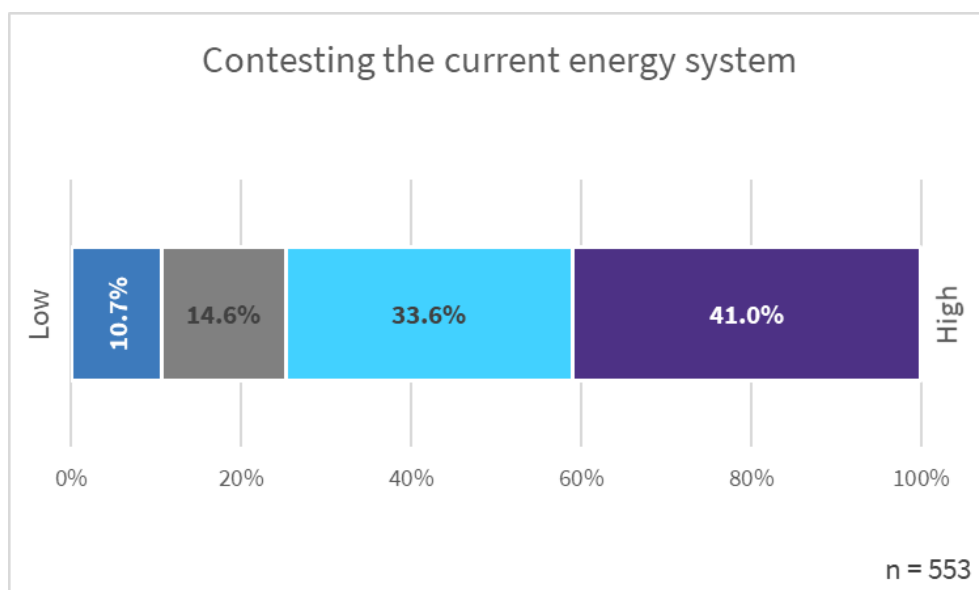


Figure 2: Distribution of mapped cases according to the level of contesting the energy system – excluding cases that could not be evaluated from this perspective

<sup>2</sup> Please refer to D2.2 (Debourdeau et al., 2021) for more background information on how environmental sustainability is understood in the EnergyPROSPECTS project.

## Reformative and transformative cases

Figure 3 displays the distribution between cases that were categorised as reformative (Types 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 in the [EnergyPROSPECTS conceptual typology](#)) and transformative (Types 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10). It can clearly be seen that those cases considered transformative by the researchers are significantly more likely to be classified as “High” in terms of contesting the current energy system than reformative ones. In turn, they are significantly less likely to be categorised as belonging to another category.

This finding thus confirms an important distinction between reformative and transformative cases of energy citizenship in terms of contesting the current energy system (even more strongly than the factors of citizen power/control and justice/equity and environmental sustainability, which show a similar trend, albeit less strongly, as described in Parts [7](#) and [8](#) of the Factsheet Series). At the same time, it also highlights that reformative cases can also be categorised as “High” and transformative as “Low” regarding these aspects. This illustrates the complex nature of energy citizenship.<sup>3</sup>

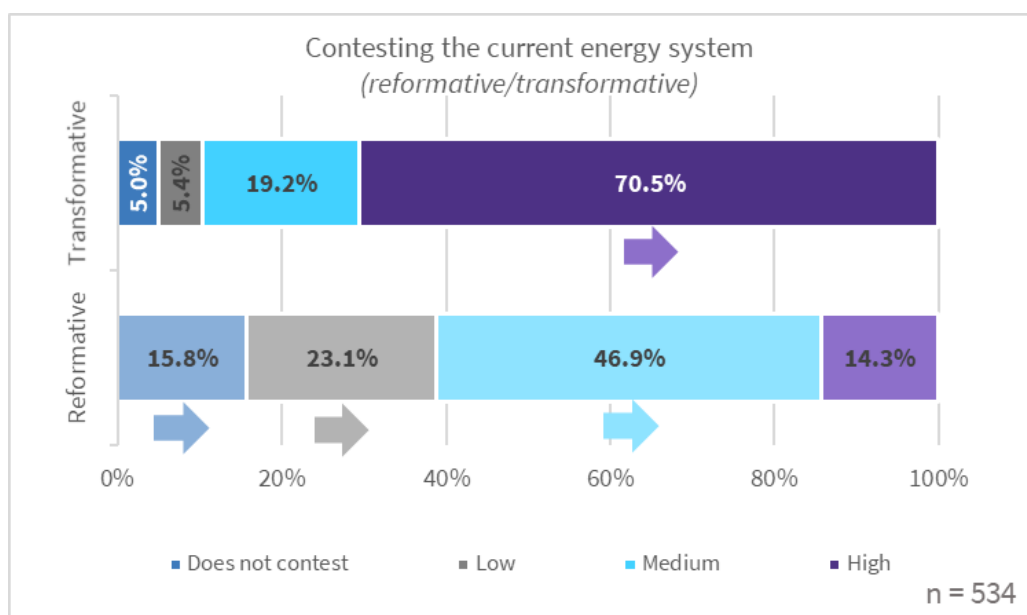


Figure 3: Distribution of reformative and transformative cases according to their level of contestation of the current energy system

<sup>3</sup> Please see more details on this issue in Debourdeau et al., 2023 and in upcoming project deliverables and papers.

Figure 4 shows the differing level of contestation of the current energy system between cases that were evaluated as “High” or “Medium” vs. “Low” or “Does not contest” regarding all four aspects of energy citizenship used to create this specific form of data breakdown.<sup>4</sup> It can be seen that among the “High/Medium” cases, we hardly find any that are categorised as “Low” or “Does not contest”. In contrast, the proportion of those categorised as “High” is significantly smaller in the other group. As stated above, we can also find cases that do not contest the current energy system.

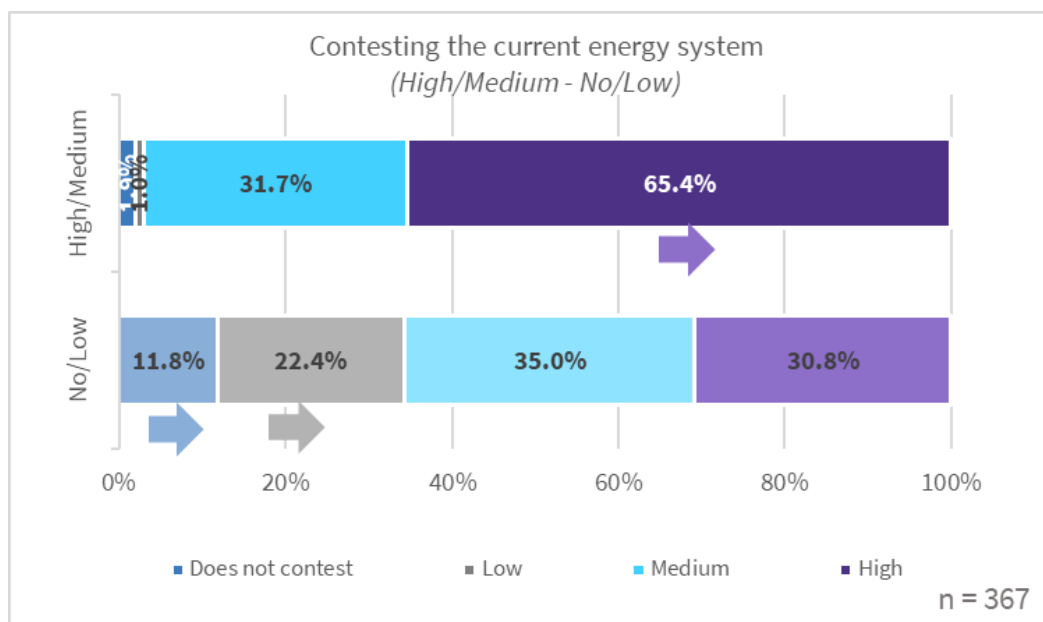


Figure 4: Distribution of “High/Medium” and “Low/No” cases according to their level of contestation of the current energy system

Taking a closer look at differences regarding contestation of the current energy system among the ten ideal types of energy citizenship, we further confirm that the transformative ideal types according to the EnergyPROSPECTS conceptual typology (Figure 5)<sup>5</sup> – with the notable exception of Type 6 – are significantly more likely to be evaluated as

<sup>4</sup> The four aspects are the following: citizen power/control, equity/justice, environmental sustainability and recognition of the carbon limit; see details in Vadovics, Szöllőssy, 2023 ([Part 1 of the Factsheet Series](#)).

<sup>5</sup> Please refer to [Part 1 of the Factsheet Series](#) or Debourdeau et al. 2021 for details of the conceptual typology.



“High” in terms of contesting the system than reformative types. For Types 8 and 10, this is true in comparison with all reformative ideal types, for Type 4 compared to Types 1, 3, 5 and 7, and finally for Type 2 compared to Types 1, 3 and 7.

AGENCY		INDIVIDUAL			COLLECTIVE	
OUTCOME ORIENTATION	PRIVATE (HOUSEHOLD)	ORGANISATIONALLY EMBEDDED (E.G., WORKPLACE)	PUBLIC	CITIZEN-BASED AND HYBRID	SOCIAL MOVEMENTS	
<b>REFORMATIVE</b> 	<b>1. DO THEIR BIT</b> (in the household) Complying with the green energy transition	<b>3. DO THEIR BIT</b> (within organisations) Energy citizenship within organisations	<b>5. MAKE THEIR VOICE HEARD</b> Participating in societal energy discussions	<b>7. DO THEIR SHARE</b> Joining green energy projects	<b>9. DO THE JOB</b> Facilitating the energy transition through alignment activities	
<b>TRANSFORMATIVE</b> 	<b>2. DO THEIR OWN</b> (in the household) The change-making energy citizen	<b>4. DO IT THEIR WAY</b> (within organisations) The energy-related change maker in organisations	<b>6. MAKE THEIR VOTE COUNT</b> Mobilising votes for energy transition	<b>8. GO AHEAD</b> Building, expanding and linking citizen-based organisational forms	<b>10. MAKE THEIR CLAIM</b> Protesting against the current energy system	

Figure 5: The ENCI typology developed within the EnergyPROSPECTS project (Source: Debourdeau et al., 2021:35)

## Regions of Europe

From the point of view of contesting the current energy system, we found two statistically significant differences between the mapped cases among the various regions of Europe. The number of cases categorised as having a “Medium” level of system contestation is significantly higher in Northern Europe than in all the other regions. In addition, there are significantly more cases with a “High” level of system contestation in Southern than in Northern Europe.

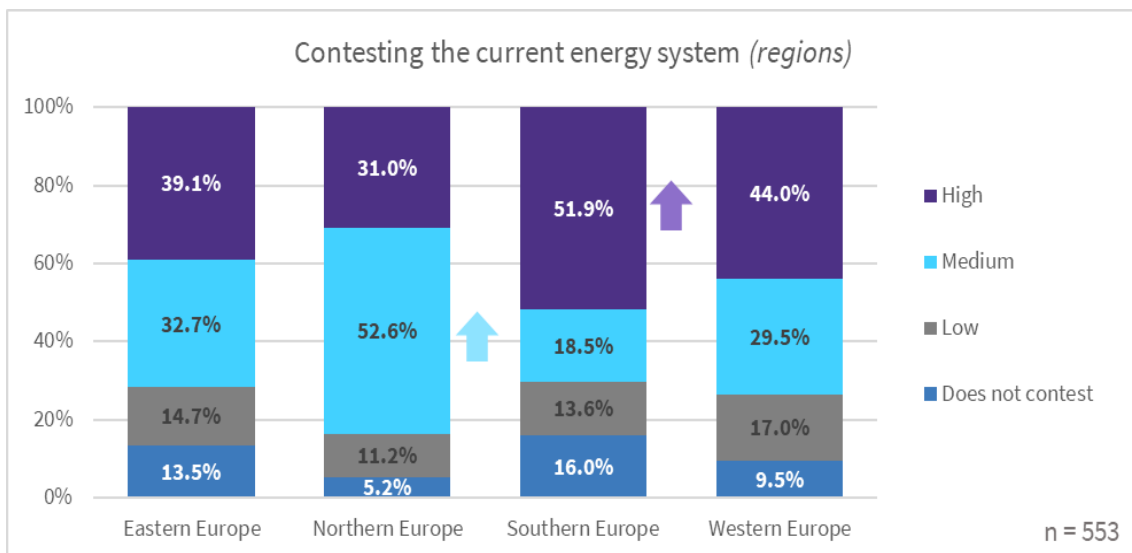


Figure 6: Distribution of cases in different European regions according to their level of contestation of the current energy system

## Part 2: Contesting the current energy system and connecting aspects of energy citizenship

Among the aspects of energy citizenship that we explored during the desk-based mapping of cases, there are five aspects that we find the most relevant in terms of contesting the current energy system. These are the following:

- citizen power/control<sup>5</sup>;
- equity/justice<sup>6</sup>;
- environmental sustainability<sup>6</sup>;
- recognising the ecological limit of atmospheric carbon emissions<sup>7</sup>;
- and, as a kind of summary characteristic, contesting the current energy system itself.

In this part of our report, we examined how the first four aspects of energy citizenship in this list relate to the system-contesting capacity. Our assumption was that, for each aspect, if a case were considered to be “High” from the point of view of contesting the current energy system, it would also tend to be evaluated as “High” or at least “Medium” for the other four aspects. Thus, we look at how each of the first four aspects compares to the “contesting the current energy system” parameter (see below). It must be noted that this is only the first stage of the analysis, which we will continue in our meta-analysis report that will also address the 40 cases selected for detailed study<sup>8</sup> (Vadovics et al., forthcoming).

We first look at the aspects that relate to social sustainability, i.e. citizen power/control and equity/justice, and, using a coordinate system, examine whether our prior assumption is justified. We find that in the case of citizen power/control, 88% of the cases that were evaluated as “Medium” or “High” for citizen power/control were, indeed, also evaluated as “Medium” or “High” for contesting the current system. The proportion is very similar (84%) for the equity/justice aspect. Nevertheless, for both of these aspects, a

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<sup>6</sup> Please see details of citizen power/control and equity/justice discussed in [Part 7 of the Factsheet Series](#).

<sup>7</sup> Please find details of environmental sustainability and recognising the carbon limit discussed in [Part 8 of the Factsheet Series](#).

<sup>8</sup> For the case selected for detailed study, please consult Pel et al., 2022.

fraction of cases (12 and 16%, respectively; see blue circling in Figures 7 and 8) do not support our assumption and will require closer analysis.

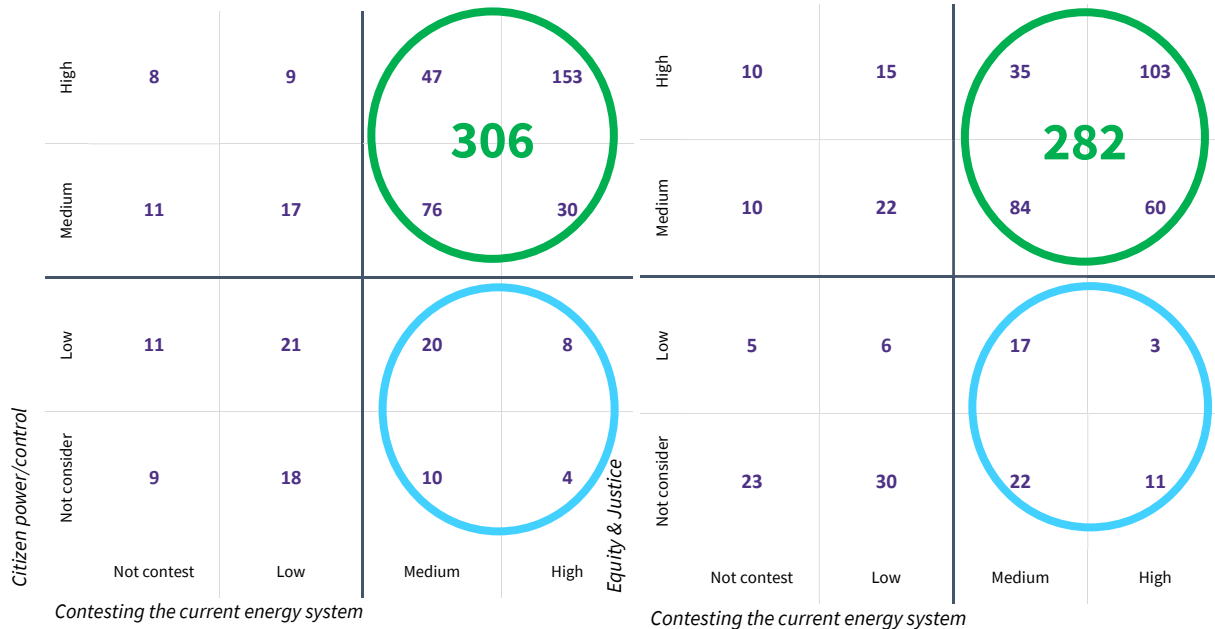
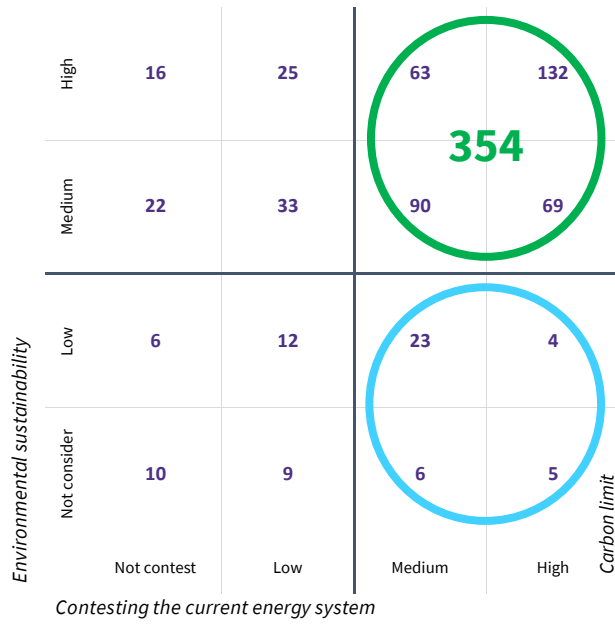


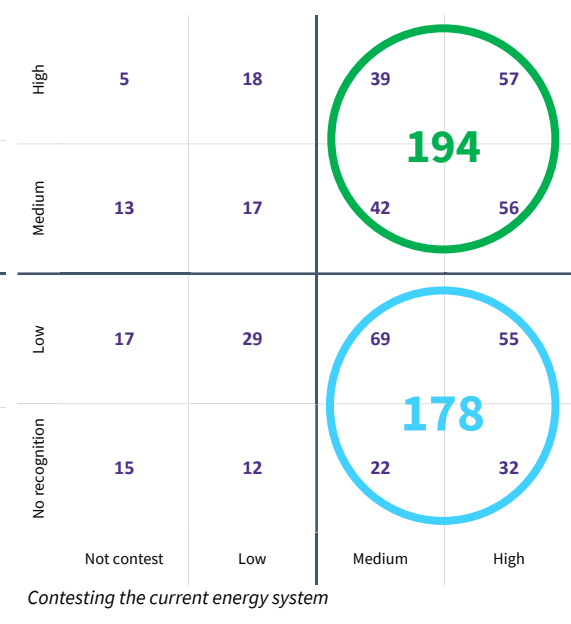
Figure 8: Mapping cases according to their approach to citizen power/control vs. system-contestation

Figure 7: Mapping cases according to their approach to equity/justice vs. system-contestation

Looking at the two aspects relevant to environmental sustainability, we find similar outcomes for one of them, environmental sustainability in general (Figure 9), where 90% of the cases that were evaluated as “Medium” or “High” for environmental sustainability were also evaluated as “Medium” or “High” for contesting the current system. However, for the other aspect, recognition of the carbon limit (Figure 10), the analysis points to more divergent outcomes, as a considerable number of cases assessed as “High” or “Medium” for contesting the current system (48%) either do not recognise the carbon limit or only recognise it implicitly (i.e. were rated as “Low” for this parameter by case researchers; see Figure 10). This confirms our finding in [Part 8 of the Factsheet Series](#), which discusses environmental sustainability and finds some incongruity between the levels of environmental sustainability and recognition of the carbon limit.



Contesting the current energy system



Contesting the current energy system

Figure 9: Mapping cases according to their approach to environmental sustainability vs. system-contestation

Figure 10: Mapping cases according to their approach to the carbon limit vs. system-contestation

## Part 3: Cases of energy citizenship with high levels of system-contesting capacity

In this part of the report, we take a closer look at those cases in the EnergyPROSPECTS database that were evaluated as “High” for the five aspects that we found the most relevant in terms of contesting the current energy system (i.e. citizen power/control, equity/justice, environmental sustainability, recognizing the ecological limit of atmospheric carbon emissions, and, as a summary aspect, contesting the current energy system).

Altogether, 15 cases out of the 596 mapped by the consortium fit into this category. It is interesting to see how the number of cases changes if we remove the last aspect in the list above, which is a summary of the other four aspects in some ways. In this case, the number of cases rises to 18. Table 1 provides a list of the cases with some of their characteristics.

As the data collected by case researchers during mapping reveals (Table 1), the initiatives identified here share some features:

- they all have collective agency;
- they are all “Public”, and the majority of them are “Public-larger scale” concerning the Public-Private distinction in energy citizenship<sup>9</sup>;
- most of them (16 out of 18) have a broader, more holistic focus (vs. focusing on energy consumption/production or mobility);
- many of them (13) are considered “frontrunners” at the national level (although not necessarily so at the European level);
- finally, most of them were classified as transformative ideal types in the conceptual typology developed in EnergyPROSPECTS.

Interestingly, three cases were typologised as “reformative” cases in relation to the ideal types. However, two of these cases are larger (the NGO Green Liberty in Latvia and Covenant of Mayors Reykjavík), comprising several smaller cases or programmes that can be reformative or transformative depending on their focus.

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<sup>9</sup> Please see more about this issue in [Part 6 of the Factsheet Series](#) and in Pel et al., 2021.

Name/title of case	Where is/was the case based?	Active in other countries?	Main focus of the case	Individual or Collective?	When was the case started?	Currently active?	What is the current organisational form/structure?	Public-Private distinction	Hybridity (types of actors involved)	Laggard-Fronrunner-National level	Laggard-Fronrunner-European level	Contesting the current energy system	Main type of ENCI	Main type of ENCI
													Reformative	Transformative
FOOTPRINTS GUIMARAES	Portugal	No	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	2016-2020	Yes	municipality, incl. municipal department or agency	Public, smaller scale	medium hybridity	fronrunner	fronrunner	high	Collective - Citizen-based and Hybrid	
NGO Green Liberty	Latvia	Yes	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	1992-1995	Yes	NGO	Public, larger scale	medium hybridity	fronrunner	early adopter	high	Collective - Citizen-based and Hybrid	
Covenant of Mayors Reykjavik	Iceland	Yes	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	2011-2015	Yes	it is a project/programme within an organisation	Public, larger scale	high hybridity	fronrunner	I cannot determine	medium	OTHER - Collective organisational	
LILAC Low Impact Living Affordable Community	United Kingdom	No	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	2006-2010	Yes	cooperative	Public, smaller scale	no hybridity	fronrunner	early adopter	medium		Collective - Citizen-based and Hybrid
Marathon 2020 - start the long run	Romania	I don't know	direct energy production and/or consumption	collective	2011-2015	No	it is a project/programme within an organisation	Public, smaller scale	medium hybridity	early adopter	fronrunner	medium		Collective - Citizen-based and Hybrid
'SAVES2: Students Achieving Valuable Energy Savings 2'	Romania	Yes	direct energy production and/or consumption	collective	2016-2020	No	department, agency of public body of the EU	Public, larger scale	low hybridity	early adopter	late majority	high		Collective - Citizen-based and Hybrid
Agency for Energy Efficiency and Environmental Protection (AEEP)	Romania	I don't know	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	2006-2010	Yes	NGO	Public, larger scale	medium hybridity	early adopter	fronrunner	high		Collective - Citizen-based and Hybrid
Eco Guard	Serbia	No	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	2016-2020	Yes	informal group	Public, larger scale	no hybridity	fronrunner	I cannot determine	high		Collective - Social movements
Ende Gelände	Germany	Yes	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	2011-2015	Yes	informal network	Public, larger scale	low hybridity	fronrunner	fronrunner	high		Collective - Social movements
Energy Academy Samsø	Denmark	Yes	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	2006-2010	Yes	other	Public, larger scale	high hybridity	fronrunner	I cannot determine	high		Collective - Citizen-based and Hybrid
Extinction Rebellion Belgium	Belgium	Yes	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	2016-2020	Yes	informal group	Public, larger scale	no hybridity	early adopter	early adopter	high		Collective - Social movements
Extinction Rebellion Hungary	Hungary	No	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	2016-2020	Yes	informal group	Public, larger scale	no hybridity	fronrunner	early adopter	high		Collective - Social movements
For an ecological awakening	France	Yes	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	2016-2020	Yes	non-profit company/enterprise	Public, larger scale	high hybridity	fronrunner	fronrunner	high		Collective - Social movements
Fridays for Future Hungary	Hungary	No	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	2016-2020	Yes	informal group	Public, larger scale	no hybridity	fronrunner	early adopter	high		Collective - Social movements
Fridays For Future Ireland	Ireland	No	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	2016-2020	Yes	informal network	Public, larger scale	low hybridity	fronrunner	early adopter	high		Collective - Social movements
Friends of the Earth Croatia	Croatia	Yes	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	earlier than 1992	Yes	formally established network	Public, larger scale	high hybridity	fronrunner	fronrunner	high		Collective - Social movements
The Climate Parliament	Sweden	No	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	2011-2015	Yes	NGO	Public, larger scale	low hybridity	fronrunner	fronrunner	high		Collective - Social movements
The Paris Climate Academy	France	No	holistic/focus on broader change	collective	2021	Yes	it is a project/programme within an organisation	Public, larger scale	medium hybridity	early majority	early majority	high		Collective - Social movements

Table 1: The 18 cases evaluated "High" for citizen power, equity/justice, environmental sustainability and recognising the carbon limit



Concerning some of the other characteristics of these cases with high system-contesting potential, we find more variety among them, for example, regarding the inspiration for their start, the objectives they wish to achieve, their organisational form, hybridity, and the actors involved. Below, we discuss these.

First, we take a look at what inspired the start of the cases. Two of the most important reasons were the recognition of the seriousness of climate change and frustration with the fact that decision-makers are not doing enough in response. Of course, a variety of other reasons motivated the start of the cases, as shown in Figure 11, and, in addition, multiple reasons were always evident.

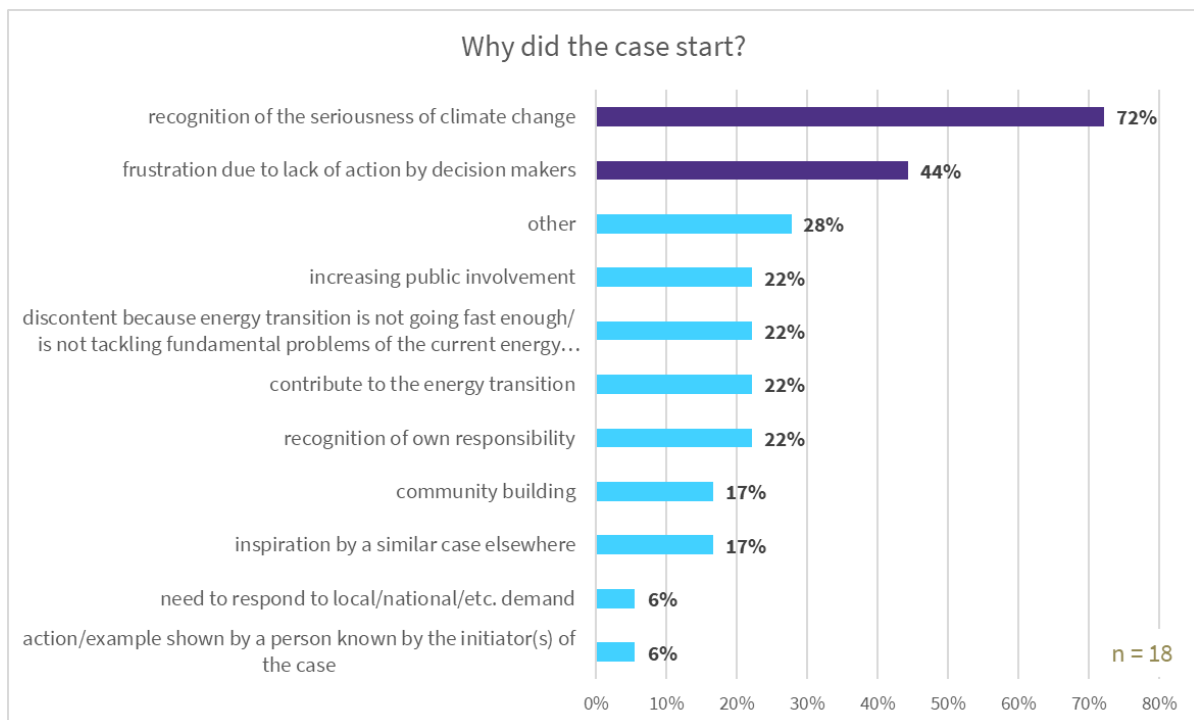


Figure 11: Distribution of the 18 cases assessed as having a “High” level of system contestation according to the reasons that motivated their start (Please note that case researchers were instructed to select a maximum of 3 reasons.)

As for what the 18 cases want to achieve, in alignment with the reasons motivating their start, in most cases, they want to reduce the carbon footprint of the groups they work with and promote climate action (Figure 12). Again, as shown in Figure 12, they aim at achieving other objectives such as organising successful protests for the energy transition, ending dependence on fossil fuels, creating and promoting alternative societal models, etc.



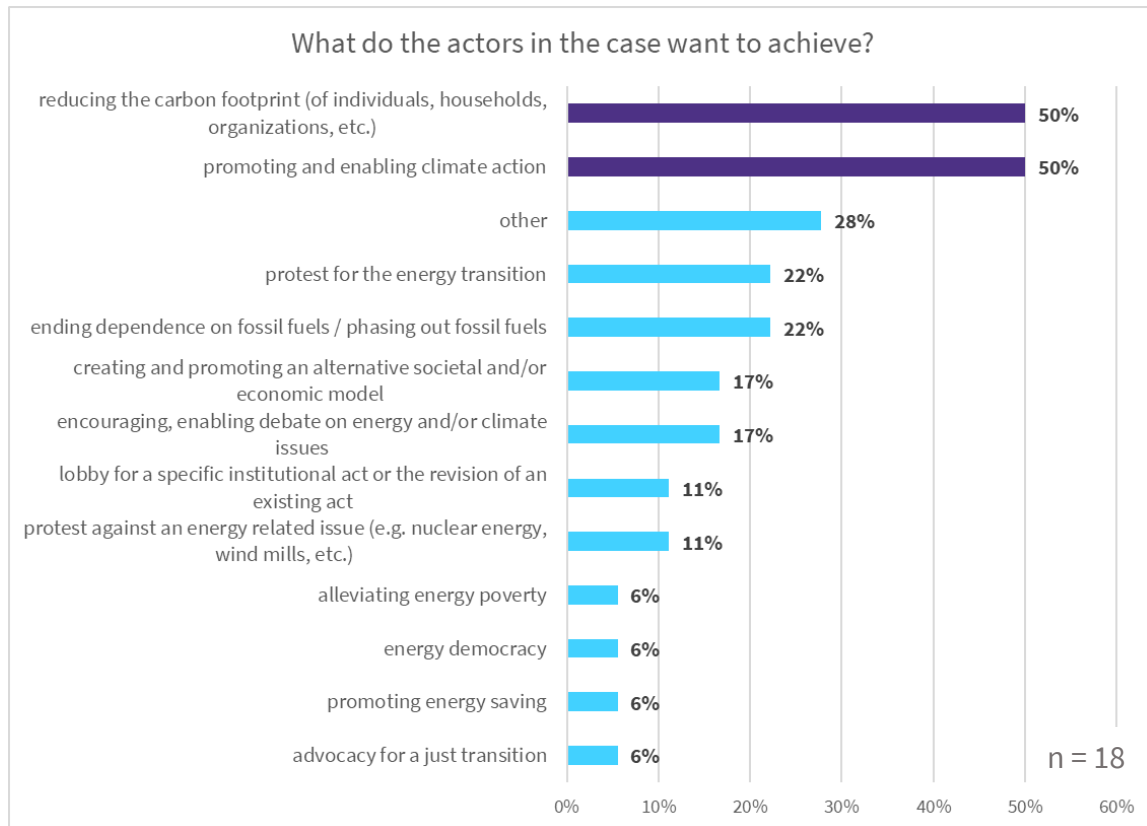


Figure 12: Distribution of the 18 cases assessed as having “High” levels of system contestation according to what the actors involved in the cases wish to achieve (Please note that case researchers were instructed to select a maximum of 3 reasons.)

If we examine which actors initiated these highly system-contesting cases, we find they were often started by groups of individuals or NGOs. However, other actors also started such cases, including municipalities, networks and EU organisations (Figure 13).

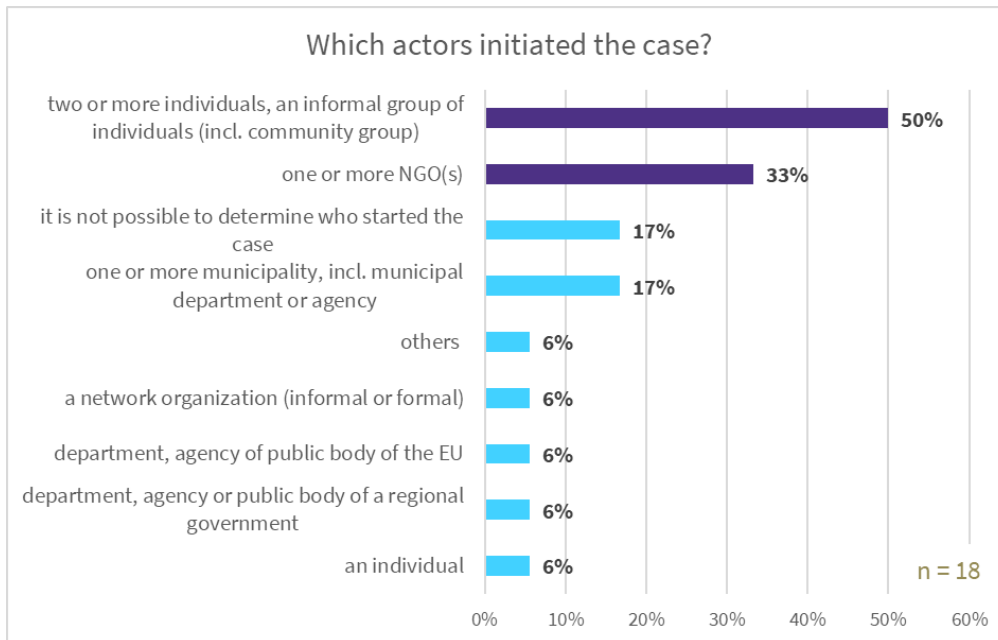


Figure 13: Distribution of the 18 cases assessed as having “High” levels of system contestation according to the actors initiating them (Please note that case researchers were instructed to select more actors if relevant.)

As for which actors are involved in the cases, Figure 14 reveals that, naturally, NGOs and groups of individuals are two of the most important actor groups. At the same time, compared to the actors starting the cases (Figure 13), more types of organizational actors are involved in them once they start, such as various agencies or departments of national governments, municipalities, schools and universities.

Concerning the number of different types of actors involved in the cases (i.e., hybridity), there is a high level of variety (see Table 1). There are cases with no hybridity and low, medium and high hybridity.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> By “no hybridity”, we refer to the fact that the case involves one type of actor or follows one type of institutional logic, while “low hybridity” means the involvement of two or three actors or institutional logics, medium four or five, and high more than five, respectively. To learn more about our understanding of hybridity, please refer to Pel et al., 2021.

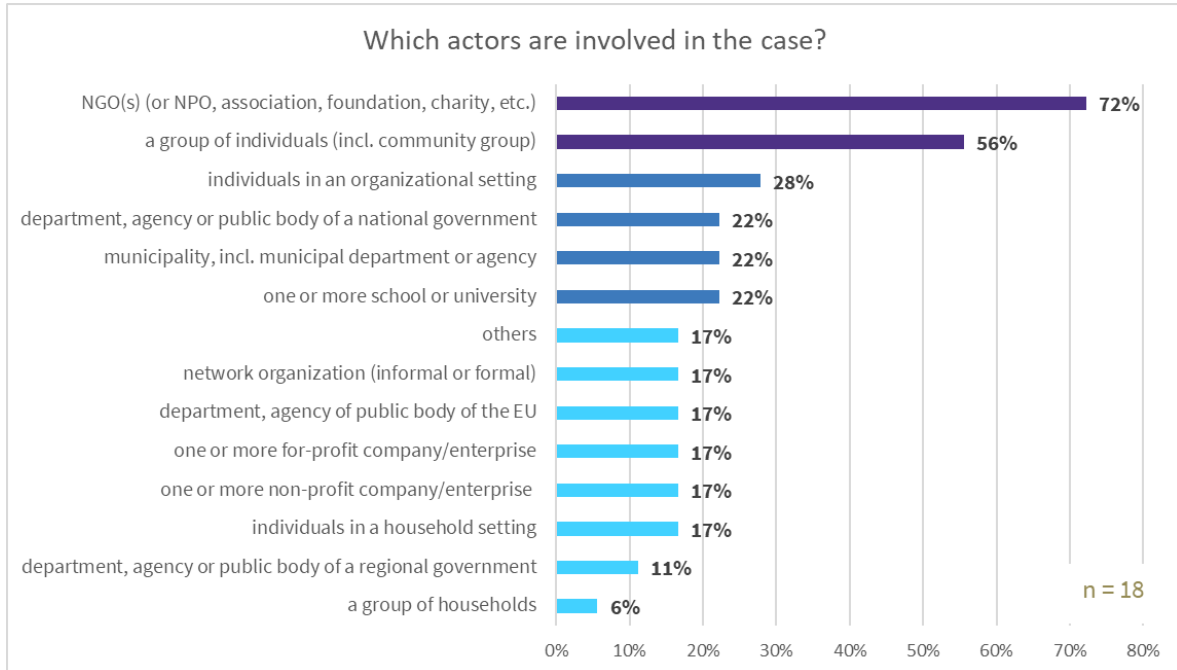


Figure 14: Distribution of the 18 cases assessed as having “High” levels of system contestation aspects according to the actors involved in them (Please note that case researchers were instructed to select all relevant actors.)

Finally, it is interesting to look at the scale at which cases with a high level of system contestation in the EnergyPROSPECTS database operate. Figure 15 shows that most of them operate at the national level, followed by the municipal, multi-country and regional levels. Many cases (50%) operate at various levels at the same time.

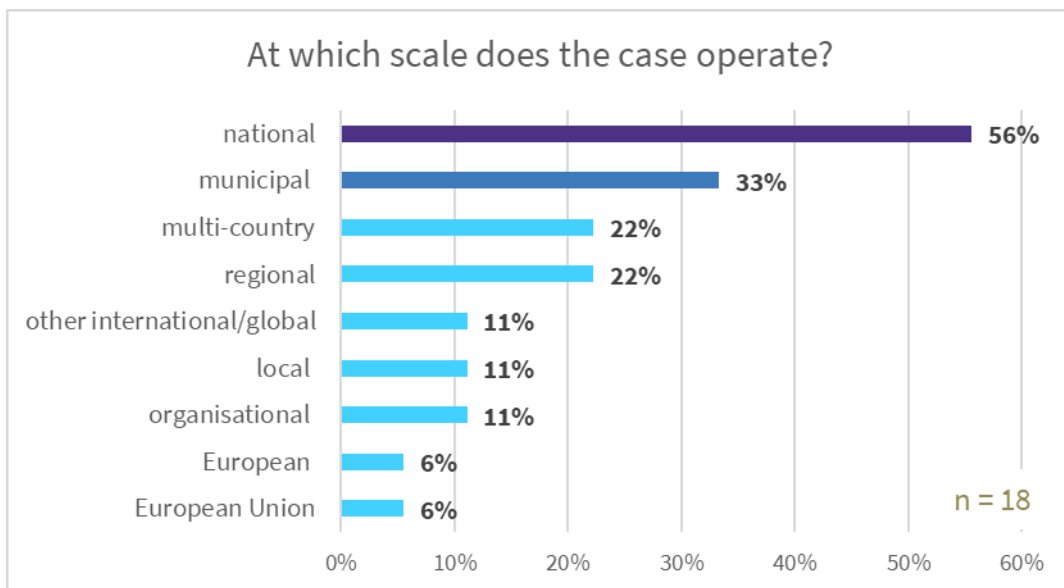


Figure 15: Distribution of the 18 cases assessed as having “High” levels of system contestation aspects according to the scales at which they operate (Please note that case researchers were instructed to select all relevant scales.)

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