Energy Citizenship country profiles

France

Table of Contents

Introduction and notes on methodology

This report was prepared as part of the 'mapping of energy citizenship in Europe' task within the EnergyPROSPECTS project.

EnergyPROSPECTS (PROactive Strategies and Policies for Energy Citizenship Transformation) works with a critical understanding of energy citizenship that is grounded in state-of-the-art social sciences and humanities (SSH) insights. The project aims to develop a broad understanding of energy citizenship as a policy concept, a sociotechnical imaginary, and a knowing-of-governance – i.e., a social construction of desirable/normal civic agency in future energy systems. The project set out to identify and examine a range of cross-cutting issues in energy citizenship, which informed the iterative typology development and criteria for case selection. Drawing on pre-existing databases and the identification of new cases, the selection of at least 500 initiatives, as well as mapping and typology refinement exercises that demonstrate the depth/breadth of the energy citizenship concept in theory and practice are undertaken.

As part of the energy citizenship mapping task, a methodology was developed for pursuing the overall project aim of identifying the diversity of types and empirical manifestations of energy citizenship. The methodology was created to help answer the main research questions the EnergyPROSPECTS project team intends to answer through undertaking the mapping activity, which are as follows:

- Which forms of energy citizenship (henceforth referred to as ENCI) can be found in Europe today? How can we account for their diversity?
- Can we find the same forms of ENCI in the different regions/countries of Europe?
- In what contexts do different forms of ENCI emerge and develop?

In the current report we present the diversity of forms of energy citizenship identified in one of the project partner countries, France. Please note that **the objective was to identify the diversity of forms rather than to ensure representativity. Thus, this report does not aim to present all examples of energy citizenship in France, but rather to illustrate their diversity.**

For the definition of energy citizenship we turn to the conceptual framework of the EnergyPROSPECTS project presented in Pel et al., 2021:

Energy citizenship refers to forms of civic involvement that pertain to the development of a more sustainable and democratic energy system. Beyond its manifest forms, ENCI also comprises various

latent forms: it is an ideal that can be lived up to and realised to varying degrees, according to different framework conditions and states of empowerment. (Pel et al., 2021:64)

Building on this definition of energy citizenship, **within the EnergyPROSPECTS project, instances of ENCI are understood as:**

1. constellations of actors (in a context) and how they
   - ✓ enable/support citizens to become active private and/or public energy citizens;
   - ✓ act as collective energy citizens by contributing to changes in the energy system

or

2. including individual energy citizens and how they realize their potential in a private, public, or organisational setting.

As indicated by these definitions, and underlined by the agency dimension of the conceptual typology presented in Debourdeau et al. (2021) and summarised in Chapter 3 below, examples of ENCI can involve individuals or be realised in a multitude of collective forms. During the mapping of the ENCI landscape, focus was placed on identifying and collecting data about both types of cases.

Furthermore, as a huge variety of cases and initiatives are available that would fit these definitions and mapping them all would go beyond the scope and resources of the current project, there was a need to further define what is considered a case within the research focus of the EnergyPROSPECTS project. Thus, the consortium decided at team workshops that the ENCI mapping activity would cover cases that:

- are **based in European countries** (including EU, EEA, and accession countries);
- are **currently active or were concluded no sooner than 2015** when the Energy Union Strategy was published.
  (This is because the focus in this research is not so much the historical forms of ENCI, but rather its current forms and manifestations, and the differences between them depending on the political, socioeconomic, etc. characteristics of their context);
- are **focused on direct energy production and/or consumption** (e.g., in households, organizations, etc.), **mobility** (having a direct connection to energy issues), or with a **more holistic overall focus on sustainable and just energy**.
  This means that in EnergyPROSPECTS a decision was made not to study initiatives that focus solely on nutrition, for example. However, if nutrition is part of an overall strategy for reducing energy use or carbon footprint that also focuses on direct energy use, mobility, etc., then the case could be included *(more details on the sampling strategy can be found in Vadovics et al., 2022)*.

As Pel et al. (2021) indicate, we also recognise that even within the limitations specified for ENCI mapping, "enabling" and "supporting" citizens to become active private and/or public energy citizens can take many different forms. Similarly, energy citizenship itself can take many different

forms. Furthermore, in reality many cases enable or support several different forms of energy citizenship in parallel, and often involve less as well as more active forms within the same case (e.g. citizens voluntarily organising carbon reduction groups as a more active form of citizenship, and citizens participating in these groups as a less active form).

As a result, it is expected that a very diverse collection of ENCI cases will emerge as an output of the mapping process. Indeed, it is important to note that although the term *energy citizenship* is often associated with energy communities or community energy projects, the objective in the EnergyPROSPECTS project is to uncover other forms of energy citizenship as well that include both individual and collective forms of citizenship.

As a result of the ENCI mapping activity, the consortium mapped 595 cases of ENCI in Europe. In addition to the country profile reports, we will present them in various forms, including an interactive database on the project website and various analytical reports that will all also be available on the website. For more about our ENCI mapping methodology and sampling strategy, please read Vadovics et al., 2022.

Report Disclaimer

In summary, when reading the following report, please bear in mind the following:

- The mapping of energy citizenship (ENCI) was not conducted to achieve a representative sample of cases in the country, but rather with the aim of providing an overview of the diversity of cases.
- The analysis is rather descriptive in nature, and further highlights diversity.
- The classification of the mapped cases into the various categories in our analysis does not involve a value judgement, but is rather an indication of diversity, as all types of cases are needed for the sustainable energy transformation to happen.
- Since providing details about the conceptual and methodological underpinning of the work that is presented here would go beyond the scope of this report, this is not attempted in this document, but details are available in other project documents – primarily, the following:
  1. methodology for ENCI mapping and data collection: Vadovics et al., 2022
  2. conceptual framework: Pel et al., 2021
  3. conceptual typology: Debourdeau et al. (2021)

Part 1: Basic information about energy citizenship in France: illustrating the diversity of energy citizenship
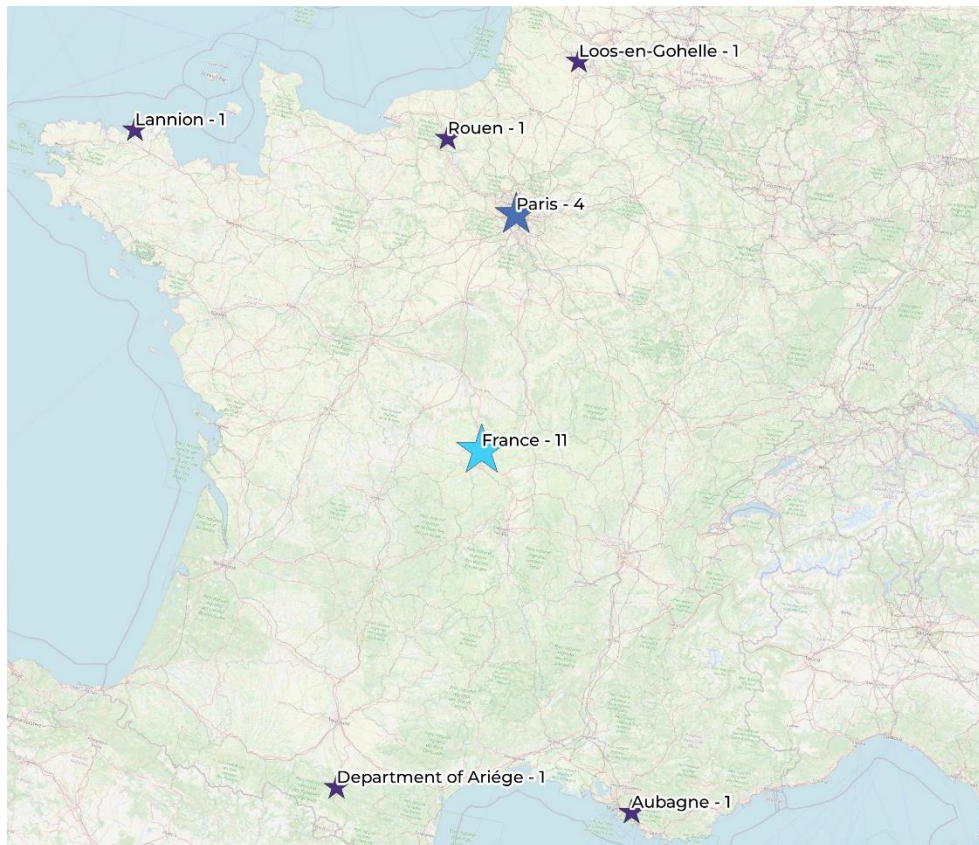
A total of **20 ENCI cases from France** have been entered into the database.

Almost half of the mapped cases (40%) focus on holistic, broader change (e.g. Citizens Convention for Climate). A relatively similar proportion (40%) are energy-specific initiatives (e.g. Enercoop), and only 20% are focused mainly on mobility (e.g. Mobicoop, Railcoop).
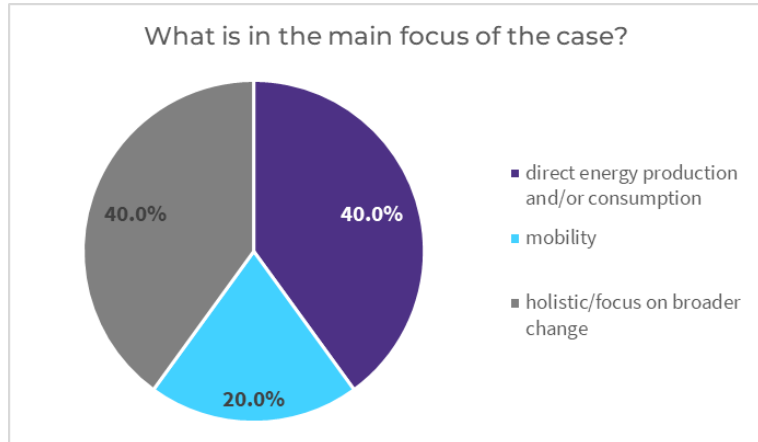
All **(100%)** French cases in the database are **collective**.
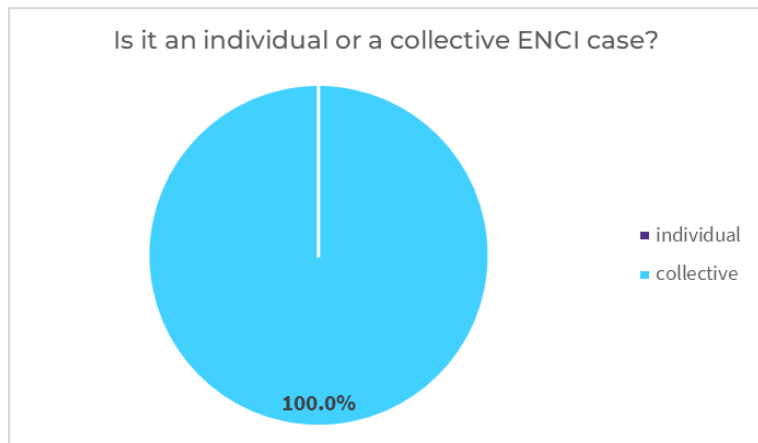
Nearly half of the mapped cases (40%) focus on issues related to disadvantaged groups, like those involving energy poverty, minorities, etc. (e.g. Solidary Energy, RAPPEL), but a specific gender focus is less widespread, involving only a small proportion of cases (10%) such as gender equality or specifically targeting women, etc. (e.g. Empowermed).

What is in the main focus of the case?

- 40.0% — direct energy production and/or consumption
- 20.0% — mobility
- 40.0% — holistic/focus on broader change

Is it an individual or a collective ENCI case?

- 100.0% — collective
- individual
- collective

Please check if the following apply to the case.

- 10.0% — It has a gender focus
- 40.0% — It focuses on issues related to disadvantaged groups
- 60.0% — None of these apply to the case

Looking at the mapped cases, one tenth of the initiatives (10%) are based in urban areas (e.g. Velib' Métropole). Only one case is concentrated in suburban, semi-urban areas (e.g. Loos-en-Gohelle) and one case is specific to rural areas (including remote

What is the target area of the case?

- urban area
- peri-urban area
- rural area
- several or all of the above
- this distinction is not relevant

5.0% — 10.0% — 5.0% — 5.0% — 75.0%

communities, islands, etc.) (Local Citizen Energy in Ariège). Three quarters of the cases (75%) focus on several of the above areas or has a national scope (e.g. Slime).
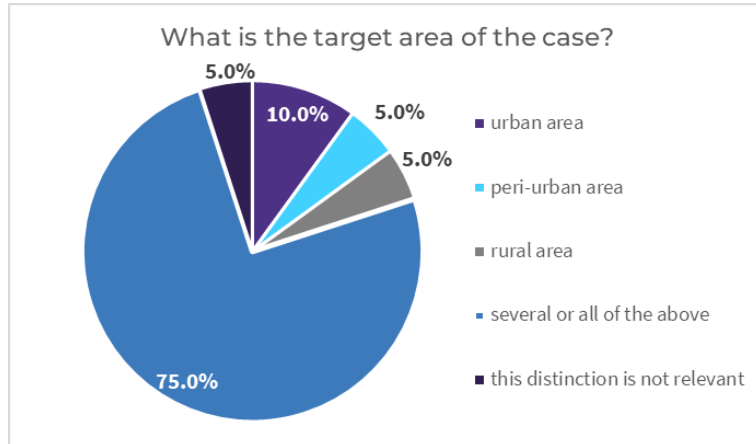
Three quarters of the cases (75%) that were mapped are only active in France (e.g. Local COP21 in Rouen), and only a quarter (25%) are operating in other countries (e.g. Pour un réveil écologique, Mobicoop). The top five partner countries for French cases currently in the database are Italy and Spain, and Belgium, Germany, and Slovenia.

Italy	3	15.0%
Spain	3	15.0%
Belgium	2	10.0%
Germany	2	10.0%
Slovenia	2	10.0%
United Kingdom	2	10.0%

Is/was the case active in other countries as well?

- Yes
- No

25.0% — 75.0%

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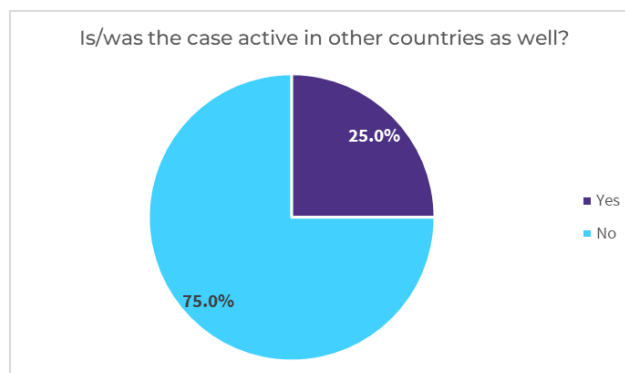
In France, with only a few exceptions (e.g. RAPPEL), most of the cases that were mapped started after 2010, with over half of them (55%) starting between 2016-2020 (e.g. Local COP21 in Rouen 2018), and 15% between 2011 and 2015 (e.g. Loos-en-Gohelle).

The majority (95%) of the cases entered in the database are still active, and only one case is no longer in operation.
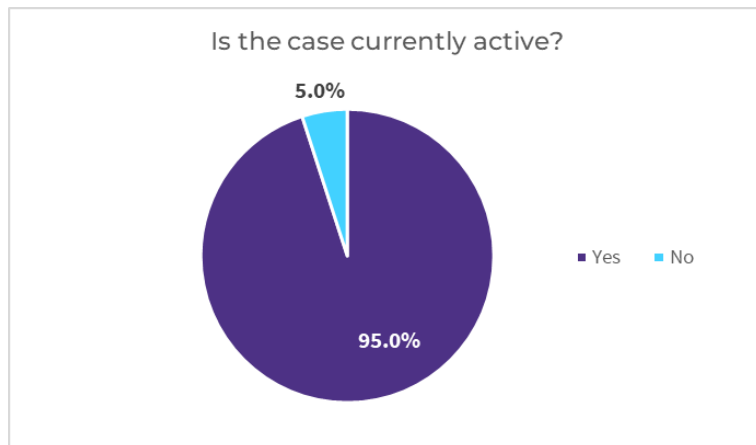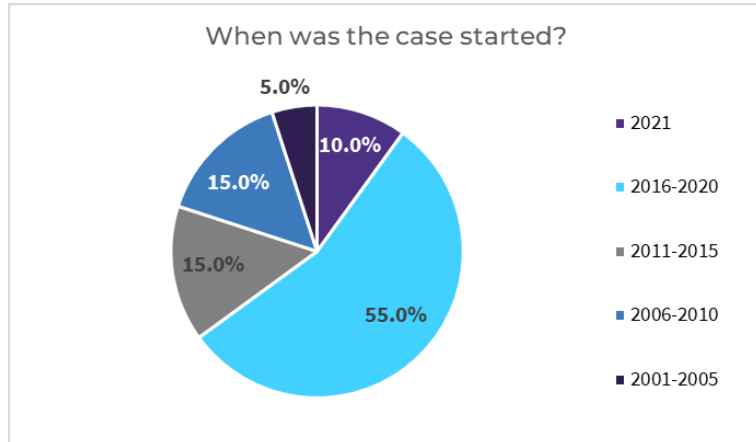
Part 2: Motivation, objectives, actors, operation

2.1 Motivation and objectives

*Q24. Why did the case start, what inspired its conception, **what motivated its start**?*

*Q25. What do the actors involved in the case want to achieve in the first place/most importantly? **What are/were the main objectives, aims**?[1]*

In France, the main motivation found, which was a determining factor in over half of the cases (65%), was the desire to contribute to the energy transition. The second most important factor involved a desire to increase public involvement, which was the key motivator in just over one third of cases (35%). The third factor, present in nearly a quarter of the cases (20%) was a need to respond to local and/or national demand.
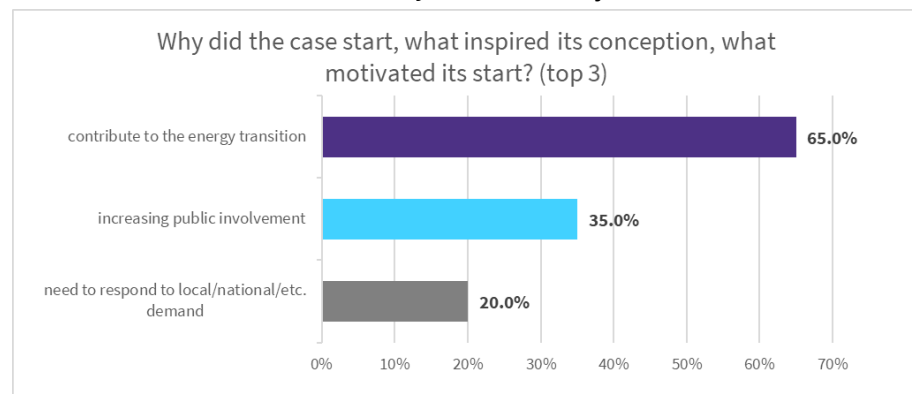
Although all the mapped cases had several sources of motivation for their conception and start, it is interesting to mention some examples of the main ones. The desire to *contribute to the energy transition* was an important source of motivation for the movement *Energie Partagée* that supports the uptake of citizen energy projects by advocacy, labelling, fostering a common understanding and quality of citizen energy projects, citizen finance and project development support.

A desire for *increased public involvement* and the need to *respond to a local and/or national demand* was influential in cases like the *Citizens' Convention for Climate*, the citizens' assembly that took place in 2019-2020 to respond to the social backlash created by the increased carbon taxation.

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[1] *Questions from the mapping questionnaire. Methodology and questions are available here:*
https://www.energyprospects.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/ENERGY_PROSPECTS.EU/Deliverables/EnergyPROSPECTS_D3.1_310122_Final.pdf

Beyond those three main motivations, the sources of motivation varied. It could be the realisation of a particular energy related injustice, community building or to produce and/or use renewable energy, frustration due to lack of action by decision makers etc.

'Other' sources of motivation were diverse, such as the will **to complement public services**. This is the case for **Railcoop**, that works to fill the increasing gap of rail service coverage over national territory between urban and rural areas, with increasing concentration on highly profitable lines around big cities and closure of smaller lines, especially in rural areas, and recognition of the key role of rail to decarbonize mobility.

In the case of **Loos-en-Gohelle,** an old coal mining town, the motivation was to transform an unsustainable territory dependent on the industrial exploitation of fossil fuels into a sustainable city, by understanding citizens' needs. Historically, the town's entire activity was built around the coal mine. The latter governed all aspects of social life (housing, health, education, leisure). When it closed, citizens endured most of the economic shock of this loss of activity.

Answers are more divided concerning what the initiators of the mapped cases want to primarily achieve. The greatest proportion seek to **promote and**

What do the actors involved in the case want to achieve in the first place? (top 5)

promoting and enabling climate action	40.0%
creating and promoting an alternative societal and/or economic model	30.0%
reducing the carbon footprint	30.0%
energy democracy	30.0%
promoting energy saving	30.0%
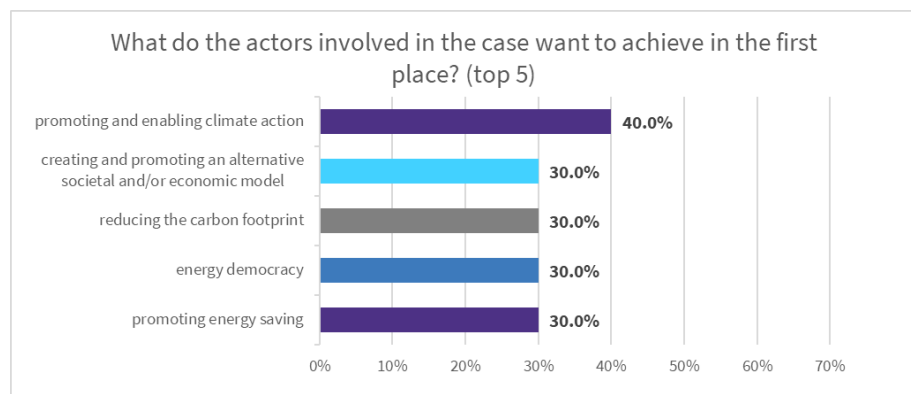
enable climate action, which is an important aim for two-fifths of the cases (40%). For almost a third (30%), **creating and promoting an alternative societal and/or economic model**, and for almost another third (30%), **reducing carbon emissions** was an important factor.

Promoting and enabling climate action was an important aim for cases such as the **Paris Climate Academy**. Creating and promoting an alternative societal and/or economic model was connected to initiatives like **Solidarity Energy**. Reducing the carbon footprint was indicated as relevant for cases like **Déclics.**

Regarding this question, the **'other'** category was relevant. Other goals to be achieved included facilitating the development of new forms of mobility in the Grand Paris metropolis and supporting alternatives to ICE-cars. There were also aims to provide an accessible shared biking service (e.g. Vélib' Métropole), promote active mobility infrastructure and workforce (e.g. the Academy of Active Mobility Experts), increase public acceptability of climate policy and public involvement, reduce carbon emissions across sectors, promote local climate commitments, and support renewable, local and citizen-based electricity supply (e.g. Energie Partagée).

2.2 Actors initiating and involved in the ENCI cases

*Q31. Who or **which actors initiated** the case?*

*Q33. Who and/or **which actors are currently involved** in the case?*

In most French cases, the initiating actors were **one or more NGOs**: in half of the cases (50%) they were identified as important actors (e.g. Solidarity Energy). In over a quarter of cases (30%), **a department, agency or public body of a national government** were initiators (e.g. Participatory,

Who or which actors initiated the case? (top 5)

ecological and solidarity budget of the Île-de-France Region), and in a quarter of cases (25%), **one or more for-profit companies or enterprises** were responsible (e.g. Mobicoop).
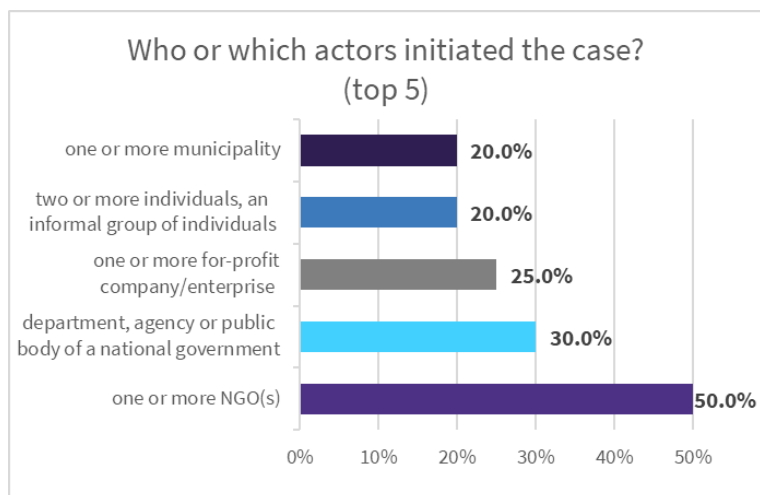
There were also some cases categorized as **'other or not sure'**. For example, **the Academy of Active Mobility Experts** is financed by an energy efficiency obligation scheme coordinated by the French Ministry of the Ecological Transition. The programme is implemented by the French Federation of Bike Users (FUB) and ROZO, a consulting firm in energy performance. These three actors most likely initiated the case.

Concerning the actors that are currently involved in the case, in the large majority of the mapped cases – three quarters (75%) – **NGOs** are involved (e.g. Déclics). Also, significantly, almost

three quarters of the time (70%) **a municipality, including a municipal department or agency**, are currently involved (e.g. Loos-en-Gohelle). In third largest proportions – in over half of cases (65%) – **one or more for-profit companies or enterprises** were relevant actors currently involved in the cases (e.g. Railcoop).

Most cases involve multiple actors. For example, **Railcoop's** shareholders include individuals, local authorities and regions, NGOs, companies, and cooperatives. It will benefit/involve individuals, companies (for people's transport and freight) and municipalities,

> **Who and/or which actors are currently involved in the case? (top 5)**
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | department, agency or public body of a regional government | 50.0% |
> | individuals in a household setting | 60.0% |
> | one or more for-profit company/enterprise | 65.0% |
> | municipality | 70.0% |
> | NGO(s) | 75.0% |
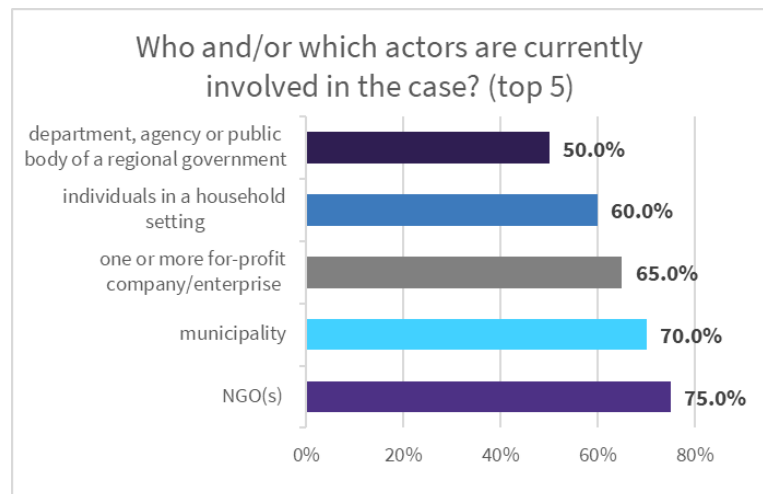
local and regional authorities for the service provided and the increased inclusion in regional and national economic system (providing greater accessibility and connectivity, and more sustainable mode of transport). Similarly, children, youth and their families all take part in and use the **Paris Climate Academy.**

2.3 Scale of ENCI operations, networks

*Q35. At **which scale** does the case itself currently operate or involve actors?*

*Q36. What is the current **organisational form/structure** of the case*

*Q39. Is/was the case **part of a network** of similar initiatives?*

The operational level of French cases is mixed. Just over half of them (55%) operate at national level, just over a quarter (30%) at the regional level, and a few percent less (25%) at the municipal level. Examples at a **national level** include cases like **the Academy of Active Mobility Experts**, which involves the French Ministry of the Ecological Transition. **The regional level** includes cases like the initiative of **participatory, ecological and solidarity budget of the Île-de-France Region**, and **the**

municipal level cases such as the energy cooperative **Tregor Energ'éthique**. It is also important to recognize that a case can operate at several levels. In the case of **Mobicoop**, the team is based in France but has international shareholders and even offers international trips to neighbouring countries. It even

At which scale does the case itself currently operate or involve actors?

Scale	Percentage
organisational	5.0%
individual or household	15.0%
multi-country	20.0%
municipal	25.0%
regional	30.0%
national	55.0%

supports car sharing at the regional or local level, meaning it operates at all three levels.
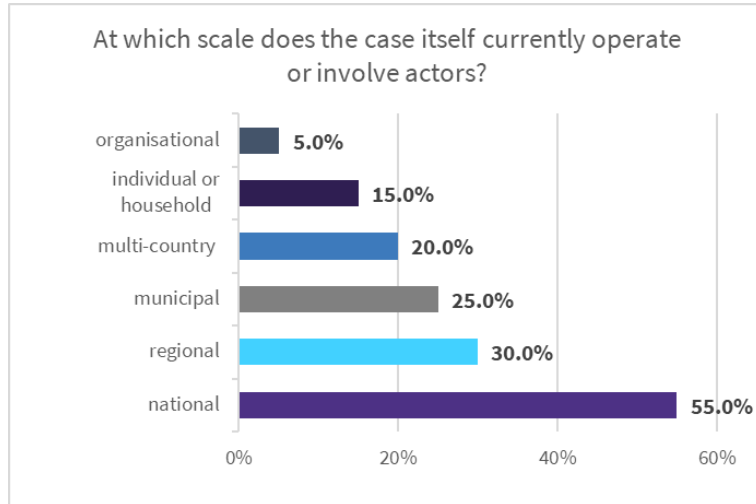
The majority of the mapped French cases – almost one quarter (20%) – take the form of **projects/programmes within an organisation**. More than a tenth of the cases (15%) are **cooperative** cases, which is the same percentage as for **NGO** cases (15%). The 'other' category also has this

What is the current organisational form/structure of the case? (top 4)

Form	Percentage
other	15.0%
NGO	15.0%
cooperative	15.0%
it is a project/programme within an organisation	20.0%
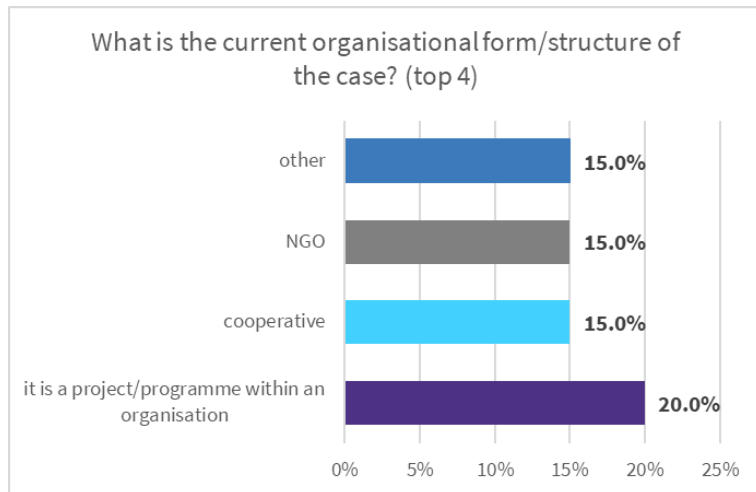
same percentage (15%). The **'other'** category includes cases that, for example, represent a project but are the result of collaboration between several organisations, or, for example, do not represent a specific programme of an organisation but its work in general. The project/programme type of case is represented, for example, by **Empowermed**, while the cooperative cases are demonstrated by, for example, **Railcoop**, while NGO groups include, for example, **Tregor Energ'ethic**.

The majority of French cases that were mapped (65%) are **not part of any network of similar initiatives** – only a little under one-third of them (30%) **are part of a network.** For just one case, there was **no information available** to answer this question

Is/was the case part of a network of similar initiatives?

- Yes
- No
- No information available

5.0%
30.0%
65.0%
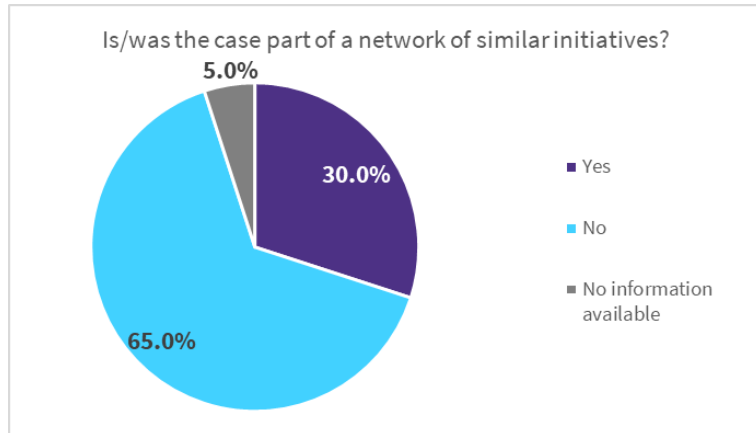
(the European H2020 project Empowermed), but it is likely that this project is part of a network with similar H2020 projects. For those cases that are part of a network, the following, among others, were mentioned: RESCOOP, Licoornes, a French network of cooperatives for the ecological transition, and Energie Partagée (also mapped as a case in its own right) that among other things functions as a network of experience sharing for renewable energy cooperatives. The responses to this question must be considered in relation to the short amount of time that was available for each case study.

2.4 Sources of funding for ENCI operations

*Q46. What is the **primary / main source of funding** for this case?*

*Q47. Are/were there any **other sources of funding** for this case?*

In the largest proportion of French cases – just under one-third of them (30%) – the primary source of funding was **cooperative or community shares** (e.g. Enercoop). The second largest proportion of cases (20%) are funded by **national public funding** (e.g. Participatory, ecological and

What is the primary / main source of funding for this case? (top)

other	10.0%
cannot be determined	10.0%
European public funding	10.0%
local public funding	10.0%
national public funding	20.0%
cooperative or community shares	30.0%

solidarity budget of the Île-de-France Region), and the third largest proportion (10%) by **local public funding** (such as Loos-en-Gohelle, pilot town for sustainable development).
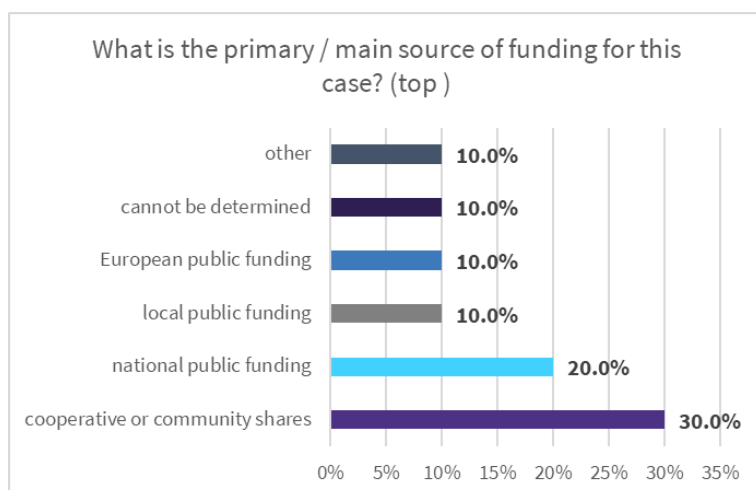
There were also exceptions that were categorized as **'other'**. For example, Hauts-de-France Pass Renovation is financed by a loan from the European Fund for Regional Development (ERDF), EU facility ELENA (European Local Energy Assitance), and regional funds from the Picardie Regional Council.

The situation is similar with regard to additional funding. In more than one third of the mapped cases (35%), additional funding comes from a **company, enterprise or corporation** (e.g. Enercoop). The category with the second highest number of cases (30%) were those for which there is/was **no additional source of funding** (e.g. Shared Energy), at least not according to the sources that were consulted. A slightly smaller proportion of

Are/were there any other sources of funding for this case? (top 3)

the case owners/participants generating income	15.0%
national public funding	15.0%
local public funding	25.0%
there are/were no additional sources of funding for this case	30.0%
funding from a company/enterprise/corporation	35.0%

cases (25%) involved funding from **local public funding** resources (e.g. Vélib).
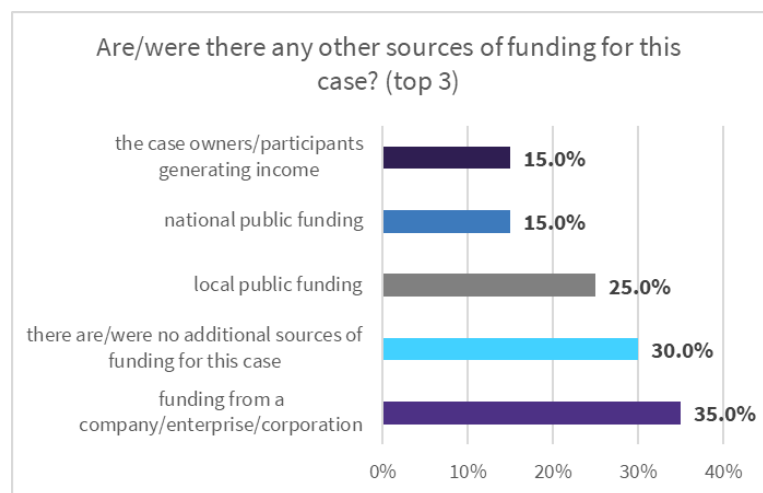
Part 3: Placement of French cases in the typology

Introduction to the EnergyPROSPECTS conceptual typology

In accordance with the conceptual framework elaborated in Pel et al., 2021, the EnergyPROSPECTS conceptual typology seeks to derive from the key conceptual distinctions analytical types and categories that account for the multiple forms of energy citizenship (ENCI). This is a qualitative descriptive typology that is mostly grounded on both a conceptual framework and consistent empirical research. Therefore, a dedicated methodology was elaborated to allow for typologisation that takes into account the specificity of the ENCI as a research object and the provisional absence of empirical input. The conceptual background of the EnergyPROSPECTS typology and its development process is summarized in Debourdeau et al. (2021).

As presented in Debourdeau et al. (2021), the EnergyPROSPECTS conceptual typology has two key dimensions: agency (individual vs. collective), and outcome orientation (reformative vs. transformative), each of which encompasses a variety of forms of ENCI.

The agency dimension encompasses three key distinctions highlighted within the conceptual framework, and primarily aims at addressing basic issues such as: *Who is doing ENCI? To whom can ENCI be ascribed? and Which kinds of configurations of actors can be considered relevant when searching for empirical cases?*

The outcome orientation dimension also encompasses two key distinctions highlighted within the conceptual framework and aims primarily at addressing questions that are complementary to those used for the agency dimension – i.e., *ENCI for what? What are the possible outcomes of ENCI that legitimise it as desirable? What kind of engagements and outcome orientations are to be considered as relevant for the empirical research?*

The matrix that can be constructed considering these two key dimensions is as follows, and allows for the distinction of ten conceptual types of ENCI:

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

During the mapping activity, members of the consortium were asked to first identify the main type of mapped ENCI cases according to the typology, and then to identify all remaining types that it shapes, enables, or supports. However, given the conceptual nature of the typology, it was also acknowledged that the mapping – or in other words, the empirical validation of the typology – may uncover ENCI types the typology does not yet include. Furthermore, the iterative typology development process adopted in EnergyPROSPECTS also means that the conceptual typology will be further developed during subsequent stages of the research, as depicted in the figure below.
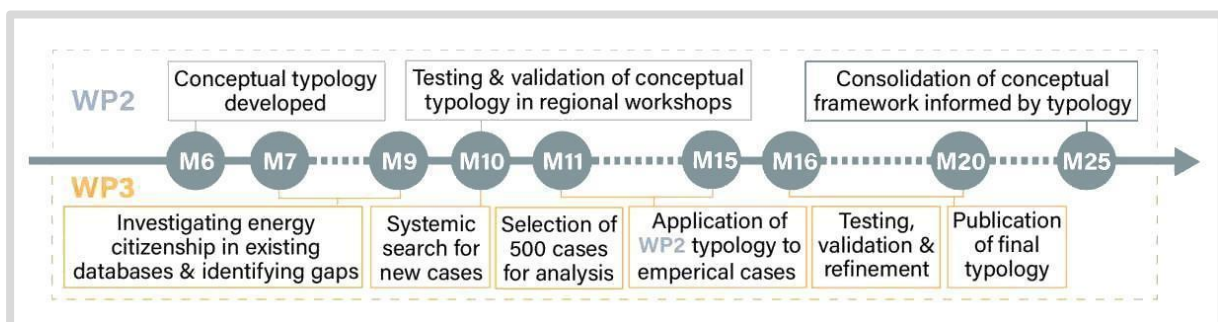
In our analysis, described below, we present the ENCI cases as they were typologised using the conceptual typology presented above. Any further development of the typology will be reported on the project website.

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3.1 Main types of cases according to the typology

*Q75. Considering the main (or only) type of ENCI the case shapes/enables/supports, which **ideal type of ENCI** would you associate it with?*

	Individual			Collective		Other
	Private	**Organizationally embedded**	**Public**	**Citizen-based and Hybrid**	**Social movements**	
Reformative	4 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (15.0%)	1 (5.0%)	3 (15.0%)	1 (5.0%)
Transformative	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (25.0%)	2 (10.0%)	

Based on the evaluation of the French research team of most of the cases that were mapped, a quarter of them (25%) were classified as Type 8, "Transformative – Citizen based and Hybrid" part of the ENCI typology. The category associated with the second largest number of cases was "Reformative - Private", and the third largest was both "Reformative - Public" and "Reformative – Social Movements" (15% each). One case was deemed not to fit into any type, showing that not all mapped initiatives fit easily into the typology.

The **Reformative - Private** category includes,[2] among others, the **Déclics (Challenges for local citizen involvement for climate and sufficiency)** programme, while the **Transformative - Private** category includes only **Solidarity Energy**.

Four mapped cases were placed in the **Reformative – Private** category, the descriptions of the cases below serve to illustrate how such cases look in practice.

Déclics (Challenges for local citizen involvement for climate and sufficiency) is a programme launched in 2018 by CLER (Réseau pour la transition énergétique) with the objective to develop and deploy sufficiency measures with a larger scope, encompassing for example waste reduction, mobility, and food. To that end, CLER created a digital platform to allow all participants to monitor their consumption and get advice to move towards more sufficiency, exchange with the

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[2] Please see below on pp. 22-23 a table with all mapped cases according to each typology category.

Déclics community, compare their consumption with aggregated data throughout France, get local news on the energy transition, and take part in local energy sufficiency challenges.

EmpowerMed 'empowering women to fight against energy poverty in the Mediterranean''is an H2020 project aiming to tackle energy poverty in the coastal areas of Mediterranean countries. Actions take the form of energy visits to households, installation of saving devices and promotion of energy measures, energy advice training to build capacity of actors and partners, collective assemblies on energy and health, "Do It Together" energy workshops, advocacy campaigns on gender-just policy solutions, and recommendations to tackle energy poverty.

Slime (Local action service for energy conservation) is a programprogram that aims at organizing actions to fight energy poverty and scale up the identification of energy-poor households to offer them tailored solutions. It is based on a 3-step approach of identification, socio-technical audit, and guidance towards sustainable solutions. The methodology allows centralisation of households' reporting and support for mobilization of all local actors towards energy poverty actions. In 2020, about 40 municipalities, regions, and cities implemented the program, allowing a total of 15 000 families to benefit from Slime.

Velib' Métropole, Large-scale bike sharing in Paris is a system launched in 2007 by the mayor of Paris, France, which was operated as a public-private partnership. In 2018, it was rebranded as Vélib' Métropole and a new operator won the contract. Today there are 1400 stations in the city of Paris and the surrounding Ile-de-France region, 20 000 bikes of which 40% are electric. In 2020 the service had 400 000 subscribers.

Solidarity Energy was the only mapped case in France placed in the **Transformative – Private** category. Solidarity Energy is an endowment fund that collects donations from non-energy poor households and energy producers to finance actions to alleviate energy poverty. It consists of various types of action, mostly for energy renovation (for example technical assistance for self-renovation programsprograms) but also free health audits for energy poor households, or replacement of inefficient fridges. Donations consist ofof micro-donations from individuals (typically by agreeing to pay an additional 1 cent € per kWh), or donations of surplus electricity from energy producers (collected by Enercoop which transforms these kWh in € and transfers it to Solidarity Energy).

There are no cases mapped in France included in the **organizationally-embedded** category.

The **public category** includes cases such as the **Citizens Convention for Climate** and **Loos-en-Gohelle** on the **reformative side**. None of the mapped cases were placed on the **transformative** side of the typology.

Citizens Convention for Climate is a citizens' assembly that took place in 2019-2020 in France in order to propose regulatory and legislative proposals aiming to reduce France's carbon emissions by 40% from its 1990 levels, in a spirit of social justice. 150 citizens, meant to be representative of the French population, were randomly selected to take part. The citizens divided themselves into working groups on five issues: food, housing, employment, transport, and consumption. The Citizens Convention for Climate made 149 proposals that the President had committed to submitting "without a filter" either for a referendum, for a vote in Parliament or for direct implementation.

Also on the reformative side, **Loos-en-Gohelle, pilot town for sustainable development** is located in the heart of the Hauts-de-France Mining Basin and signed a partnership protocol in 2014 with the French Agency for the Environment and Energy Management (ADEME), which recognized it as "a national pilot of transition towards sustainable cities". The municipality put in place systems to inform, consult and include citizens in projects aimed at transitioning from coal to renewable energies, from thermal sieves to eco-construction, and to rehabilitate landscapes devastated by mining activities etc.

The **Participatory, ecological and solidarity budget of the Île-de-France Region** allows associations, communities, public or private structures, or any legal person, to submit their projects to the vote of Île-de-France residents. The projects need to be within one of the major themes of: food, biodiversity, and green spaces, cycling and clean everyday mobility, cleanliness, waste, and circular economy, renewable energy and energy efficiency and environmental health. Region Île-de-France then finances the winning projects with up to €300,000 for large ones and €10,000 for local ones.

Looking at the collective cases of energy citizenship, the **Reformative – Citizen-based and Hybrid** category includes **Tregor Energ'ethiques**, and the **Transformative - Citizen-based and Hybrid** category includes, among others, the **Enercoop** and **Local Citizen Energy in Ariège** initiatives.

On the reformative side, **Tregor Energ'ethiques** is a local NGO based in Brittany, which started in 2019 from a solar project on the roof of a sport's facility in one of the municipalities, and

the willingness to expand the initiative to other nearby municipalities. Following a public screening of a documentary on local initiatives for climate change mitigation (Après Demain, from Cyril Dion and Laure Noualhat), fiftheenfiftheen volunteers gathered to contribute to launch a new association dedicated to new local PV projects development.

On the transformative side, five cases were mapped.

Enercoop is a renewable energy supplier ("100% renewables, 0% nuclear") operated as a cooperative for local and citizen-based action. It is governed according to democratic principles, acts against energy poverty via a solidarity fund "Solidarity Energy" (also included in the EnergyPROSPECTS database), and commits to deliver lower energy bills to its customers.

Local Citizen Energy in Ariège brings together citizens, elected officials and actors from the territory of Ariège, a French department in a mountainous area, united within a cooperative, the SCIC ECLA'EnR in order to mobilize and act in favour of the energy transition, and produce local and collective renewable energy. It is also supported by an organization that aims to lead animation and awareness raising missions on the challenges of the ecological transition.

Mobicoop is a cooperative that focuses on shared mobility by offering a free (no-fee) car-pooling service. The online platform is owned by individual shareholders (cooperative members) and is governed under the "1 shareholder = 1 vote" principle. Everyone can use the platform, and it is operated with an open-source software to warrant digital sovereignty and user data protection.

Railcoop is the first rail cooperative in France, established following the liberalization of the rail market. Railcoop wants to strengthen access to rail mobility to contribute to the energy transition. It aims at complementing the public service of the national train company SNCF with new lines, especially in rural areas and small cities. Freight service was launched in November 2021 and peoples' transportation service will be launched in December 2022. It aims to operate without public subsidies.

EnergieEnergie Partagée is a movement that aims at supporting and financing citizen renewable energy projects. It is composed of an association that promotes citizen-owned energy, an energy cooperative that collects citizen investments and co-develops citizen projects, and an investment facility to directly contribute to citizen energy projects as shareholders. Strong ownership of local actors, contribution to local development, shared governance, citizen ethical finance, and ecology are the five key aspects that are assessed during the evaluation process. The label aims at increasing visibility of citizen projects and facilitate their replication.

The social movements typology category includes cases such as **Hauts-de-France Pass Renovation** on the **reformative side**, and **For an ecological awakening/Pour un réveil écologique** on the **transformative side**.

Hauts-de-France Pass Renovation is a public service for technical and financial assistance for renovation. It is the first public operator to implement a third-financing mechanism for energy renovation for homeowners (individual or collective property). It provides upfront financing to perform renovation works (43 000€ in average), that will be repaid by beneficiaries (in whole or partly) with their energy savings. It contributes to creating a market for energy renovation in the region, and directly pays the contractors to perform the renovation works. In turn, companies selected must be labelled as quality contractors (state label "RGE" Reconnu Garant de l'Environnement, "acknowledged warrant of the environment").

Additionally placed on the reformative side, the **Rouen metropolis local COP21** took place in 2018 to translate the Paris Agreement's objectives to the local level. Supported by the NGO WWF and the French ecological agency (ADEME), the objective of the local COP21 was to foster local climate commitments from all stakeholders, such as, municipalities, citizens, companies, administrations, and NGOs. The local COP21 included a "COP21 workshop" that was open 6 days a week in the city centre to inform citizens about the climate challenge, a COP21 label to give visibility to local events, a digital platform and a call for citizens' projects funded by participative financing.

Also mapped as a reformative initiative, **the Academy of Active Mobility experts (ADMA)** is a training academy dedicated to the diffusion of walking and biking policies in France. It is implemented by the French Federation of Bike Users (FUB) and ROZO, an energy performance consultancy. It consists of a knowledge hub, a training programme with associated certifications, and an academy for bike industry workers to answer to the need for newly trained bike repair workers. ADMA also works closely with the French public agency for the ecological transition ADEME, and CEREMA, another public agency dedicated to sustainable cities policy support.

On the transformative side, **For an ecological awakening** is a movement carrying the voice of students and young professionals who call on society to take measures to meet ecological challenges. The collective aims to accelerate the transition to an economic model compatible with planetary boundaries and sustainable for humanity by focusing its action mainly on issues of training and employment. In addition to calling for a "wake up" of universities and employers, the collective offers sources for information and action on other levers to reduce its carbon footprint.

Mapped on the transformative side of the typology, **the Paris Climate Academy** opened in the centre of Paris in 2021 an old municipal building. It is a place built for and with young people in cooperation with actors in educational innovation, research, and environmentalism. Primarily dedicated to youth, ranging from 9 to 25 years, to inform, raise awareness, train, and mobilise around socio-environmental issues. Its mission is also to support those who wish to become active, to lead concrete projects and given them space for meetings and exchanges, in order to act.

	Individual			Collective	
	Private	**Organizationally embedded**	**Public**	**Citizen-based and Hybrid**	**Social movements**
Reformative	Déclics (Challenges for local citizen involvement for climate and sufficiency) EmpowerMed 'empowering women to fight against energy poverty in the Mediterranean". Slime (Local action service for energy conservation) Velib' Métropole, Large-scale bike sharing in Paris		Citizens Convention for Climate Loos-en-Gohelle, pilot town for sustainable development Participatory, ecological and solidarity budget of the Île-de-France Region	Tregor Energ'ethic	Hauts-de-France Pass Renovation Local COP21 in Rouen The Academy of Active Mobility Experts
Transformativ	Solidarity Energy			Enercoop Local Citizen Energy in Ariège Mobicoop Railcoop Energie Partagée	For an ecological awakening/Pour un réveil écologique The Paris Climate Academy
Other	• RAPPEL (network of stakeholders against poverty and energy poverty in housing)				

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3.2 Other typology types selected

*Q76. If relevant for this case, which **other ideal-type(s) of ENCI** does the case shape/enable/support?*

In the process of characterising cases, it was possible to identify one or more other categories in addition to the main typology type. The most often selected category was **"Reformative – Private"**: over one third of the cases (35%) were placed here. This was followed by the **"Other"** type, as 15% of the cases were not classified, thus being deemed to fit well with the first typology type chosen (see previous section 3.1). Oftentimes, an additional typology type was used to place the case in the reformative/transformative equivalent in their agency category. The cases **Slime** and **Déclics** were for example primarily deemed to fit in the "**Private – Reformative category"**, but nonetheless involved certain aspects that indicated a transformative potential of the mapped case. In other instances, as for **Enercoop**, it fits the **"Transformative - Collective – citizen-based and hybrid"** category, but a second category was chosen as the case at the same time supports private types of energy citizenship by helping households to "do their bit" in choosing a renewable energy supplier with strong democratic governance features.

	Individual			Collective		Other
	Private	**Organizationally embedded**	**Public**	**Citizen-based and Hybrid**	**Social movements**	
Reformative	7 (35.0%)	2 (10.0%)	1 (5.0%)	1 (5.0%)	2 (10.0%)	3 (15.0%)
Transformative	2 (10.0%)	2 (10.0%)	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (10.0%)	

Part 4: Aspects of energy citizenship

4.1 More and less active forms of energy citizenship

*Q48. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), please place the case on a **scale of passive-active** below, by moving the slider.*

For this question, responses were collected using a scale of 1 to 100 by the researchers participating in the mapping activity, and then divided into the following five categories: 1-20 very passive, 21-40 passive, 41-60 moderately active, 61-80 active, 81-100 very active. The **more passive a case is, the more it involves energy consumption**, which means that it is not an ENCI yet but rather a passive consumer of energy due to disempowerment, disillusionment, or disinterest. The **more active a case is, the more aware, empowered, and active it is**, which means that it involves not only changing individually and joining others but activating and empowering others and helping others to become active.

Scale of passive-active
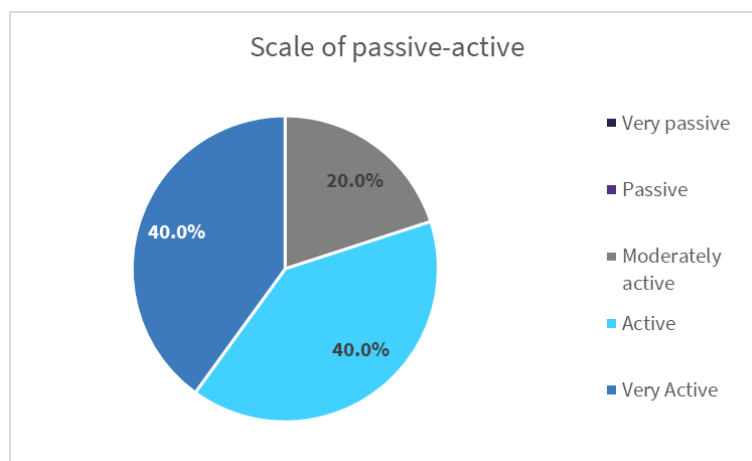
On the scale of passive-active, the majority of the French cases (80% total) were classified as "**Active**" (40%) or "**Very active**" (40%). About one-fifth (20%) were classified into the "**Moderately active**" category, and no cases were classified at "**Passive**" or "**Very passive**". A general comment made by the case researchers was that most cases are deemed to have the potential to support more or less active ENCI, but that this is especially so for the cases that are assessed as "moderately active" cases.

One such example is **Velib' Métropole,** a large-scale bike sharing service in Paris. One the one hand, the case facilitates bike-sharing and multi-modal commuting in a traffic-dense city which has the potential to activate citizens. At the same time, since it does not have a pronounced environmental/climate/energy-related or democratic agenda, it is not clear extent the case actually contributes to awareness-raising, empowerment, and activation of citizens in the domain of the energy transition.

Loos-en-Gohelle, a pilot town for sustainable development, was also placed among the "moderately active" cases. While there is a real will of the municipality to include citizens in participatory processes, understand their needs, encourage and support citizen-initiated projects, there is a lack of objective data on the participatory processes themselves (i.e. how many citizens are involved, representativeness, and if they feel empowered by the processes, have an impact, etc.). This makes it hard to evaluate how active the case is in reality.

In the "active" category, the **local COP21 in Rouen** created a local momentum to support climate action with all stakeholders, from businesses to municipalities, schools, NGOs, and citizens. Beyond information and training, it also gave visibility to stakeholder's climate initiatives, financed citizens' projects, and companies' commitments in the 'Rouen Agreement'. The local COP21 keeps advertising for participative workshops for citizen involvement in local action plans for mobility, housing, and the protection of the environment. However, concrete climate results are not very salient, and little information is provided on how to take citizen's voice into account once they've expressed their opinions. The case is however clearly supporting a more active type of ENCI through its collective and empowering character.

In contrast, **Energie Partagée**, was given one of the highest scores, placing it on the "very active" part of the spectrum. It was given this score because the case is set up around supporting citizens to take part in renewable energy citizen projects in several different ways: by supporting democratic governance of such projects by labelling and quality checking; by financing citizen renewable energy projects; by providing an arena for exchange and best practices among the community; and by advocating for favourable policies.

In this graph, we depict the placement of all the mapped cases on the "Passive-Active" scale. It is visible that the majority of cases selected for mapping in France are located in the "active" and "very active" area of the scale.

Scale of passive-active
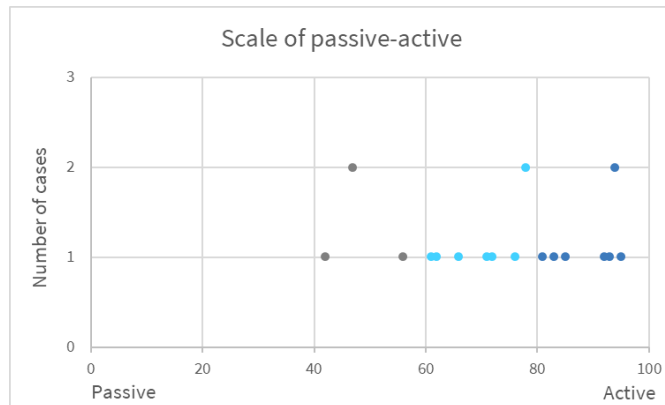
4.2 Private and public forms of energy citizenship

*Q50. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), considering the **private-public distinction**, please select which applies most to this particular case.*

In France, the distribution of the cases mapped on the public-private scale is very diverse. All the mapped cases were classified using this category. The largest proportion of them (75%) were classified as "public, larger scale**".** The "public, smaller scale" share is

Private-public distinction
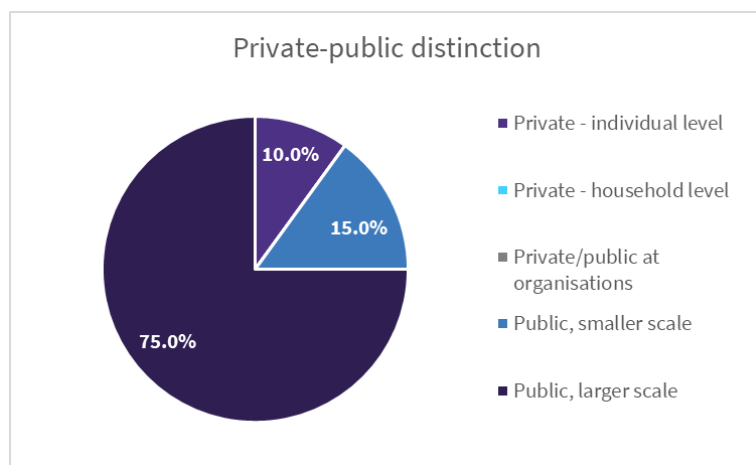
much lower (15%), while the third highest proportion (10%) involve "private – individual level" cases. No cases were classified as "private/public at organisations" or at "private – household level".

Private-individual level action and change means, for example, individual-level action in the home, individual lifestyle change, and low-carbon consumption. The case of **Déclics** allows for an online platform that reaches out to families and tackle topics beyond energy conservation (mobility, food, etc.).

Public, smaller scale means change and action in smaller groups and/or on a smaller scale (e.g. community groups, local shared-ownership and/or renewable ene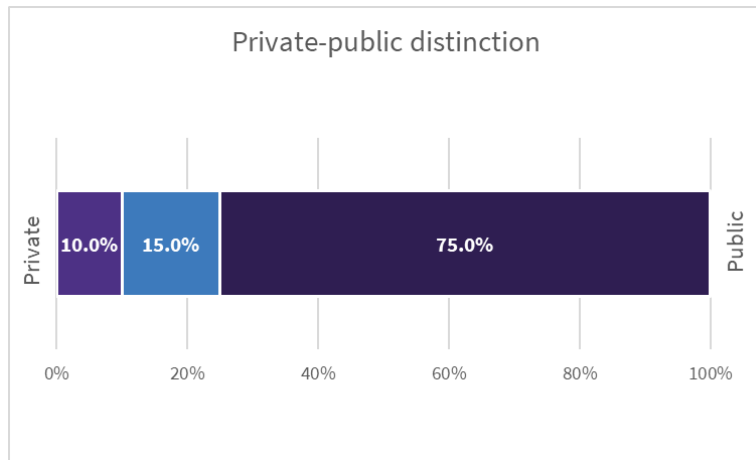rgy projects), like the case of **Tregor Energ'ethiques,** a local NGO based in Tregor, Brittany, that was initiated by two renewable energy cooperatives as a local initiative for renewable energy development.

Private-public distinction

Public, larger scale means change and action at the district or settlement level or even a larger scale, including the societal level (e.g. low-carbon districts/towns, city-level public consultation, protests, transition towns). This is seen in the case of the **local COP21 in Rouen**.

4.3 Level of hybridity in the cases of energy citizenship

*Q52. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), please select the **appropriate level of hybridity** for the case…*

For this question, all mapped cases were classified. None of the cases fall in the category "no hybridity". This means that all cases involve two or more types of actors/institutional logics. In France, over half of them (55%) were classified as "high hybridity". **High hybridity** means that more than five types of actors/institutional logistics are involved or represented in the case. In the case of **Enercoop**, individuals are involved as both users and shareholders, the case
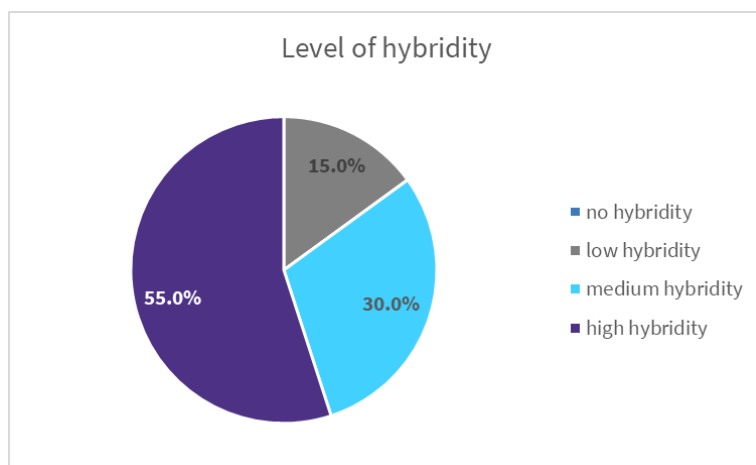
Level of hybridity

- no hybridity
- low hybridity
- medium hybridity
- high hybridity

furthermore includes companies, local authorities, municipalities, regional authorities, NGOs, and cooperatives.

Three of the cases (15%) fall into the category **low hybridity**, which means that two or three types of actors/institutional logistics are involved or represented in the case. One of these cases is **Vélib**, a bike sharing service, which involves citizens (users), the city of Paris (and the wider metropolitan area) and the operator.

Medium hybridity means that four or five types of actors/institutional logistics are/were involved or represented in the case. This is true for **ADMA,** which has local authorities, municipal employees, and elected representatives as their target group. Furthermore, they train bike technicians. This work is implemented by an NGO and a private consulting firm, while financing is made with a privately financed scheme operated by a public actor (a national Ministry).

Level of hybridity

Low	15.0%	30.0%	55.0%	High

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%
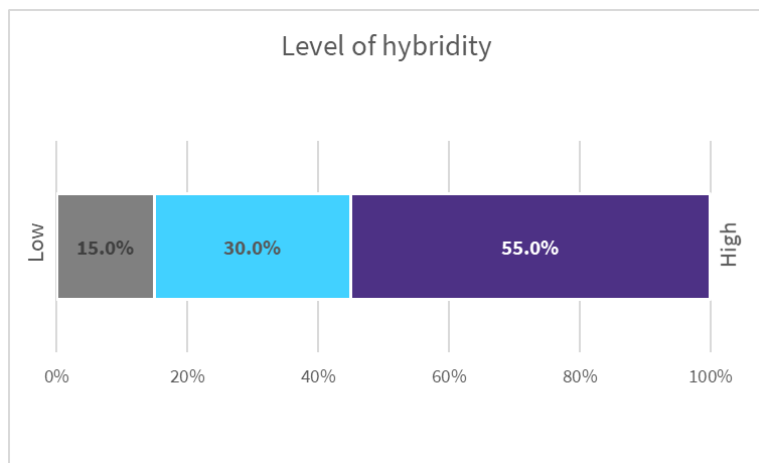
4.4 Citizen power

Q54. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), considering **effective citizen power/ control,** *please select which applies most to this particular case.*

In France, the majority of cases mapped (40%) were classified as "high" in terms of the citizen power/control dimension of the typology. Almost one-third (30%) were classified into the "no effective voice of citizen/power control" and almost one quarter (20%) were classified into the

Citizen power/ control

- 5.0%
- 30.0%
- 40.0%
- 20.0%

- ■ No effective voice citizen power/control
- ■ Low
- ■ Medium
- ■ High
- ▫ No information available

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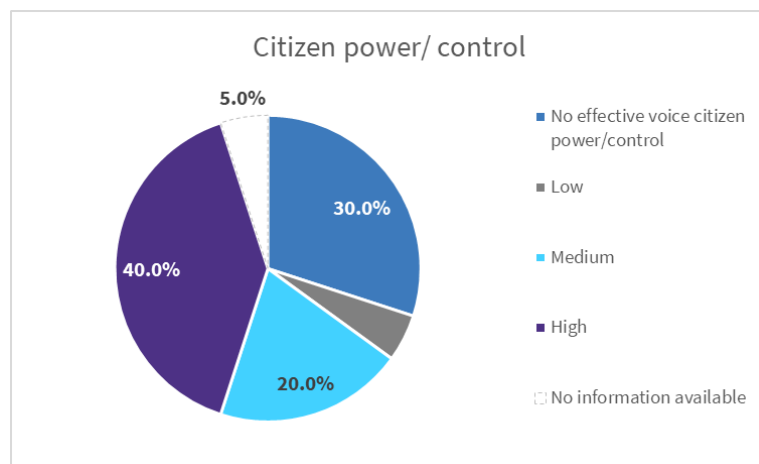
"medium" category. One case (5%) was classified as having "low" citizen power/control. One of the mapped cases (5%) was classified as having "no information available", meaning that based on the available data, the researcher was unsure how to classify the case.

Low citizen power means that "when expressed (e.g. within "invited" deliberative processes), citizens' voices remain hardly heard or taken into account. Being in the minority, or considered this way, citizens' voices do not count, or in a voting process the framings tend to limit the possibility of expressing an opinion". This is the case of the **Participatory, ecological and solidarity budget of the Île-de-France Region**. The participatory budget is entirely based on the votes of citizens, but this is precisely limited to a vote and citizens are not included in the design of the process as such, i.e. no citizen monitoring of funding, no information on what will be done with unused funding at the end of the 5th edition etc.

Medium citizen power means that "citizens can express their views, but their voices are not included on a compulsory basis (within deliberative, representative, or consultative processes). Within organised/participative structures, citizens remain a minority group, i.e., are unable to impose their views on other groups". **Loos-en-Gohelle** falls into this category. The case has implemented participative democracy features in several ways in relation to sustainability. Citizens are considered co-producers of the city, a favoured term is "resident participation", but the elected officials remain the final decision-makers which limits the impact of the citizens' views.

High citizen power means that "Citizens exert effective control, and their votes are mandatory. This governance takes place mostly in an "invented" process (as opposed to "invited" ones described by Radtke et al., 2020). Citizens represent a majority group, are empowered enough to
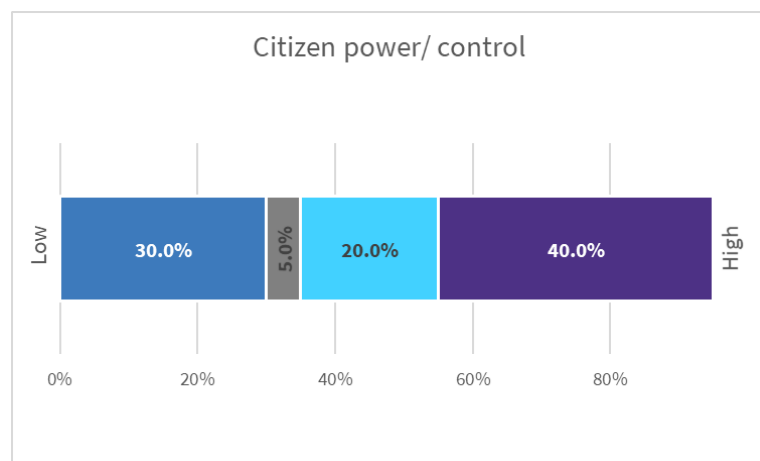
control the process, and thus make their voices predominant". **Railcoop** is an example of a case that was mapped in this category. One aspect that contributes to this assessment is that cooperative members can establish thematic 'participation arenas' ('cercles de participation') that allow for any member to take part of decision-making outside the general assembly of the organisation. The

'participation arenas' themselves determine their functioning rules. There are currently 22 of them. Thoughts and ideas from 'participation arenas' are subsequently debated in executive board meetings and/or general assemblies.

4.5 Justice and equity

Q56. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), considering energy, mobility, or more holistic justice and equity issues, please select which applies most to this particular case.

In France, among the cases that were mapped, there is an equal proportion of "medium" and "high" cases: over one-third of each (40%). No cases were classified as "low" or "justice/equity is not considered".

Almost one quarter of the cases (20%) **could not be categorized**

Justice and equity issues

- Justice/equity is not considered
- Low
- Medium
- High
- The case cannot be categorized

40.0%
40.0%
20.0%
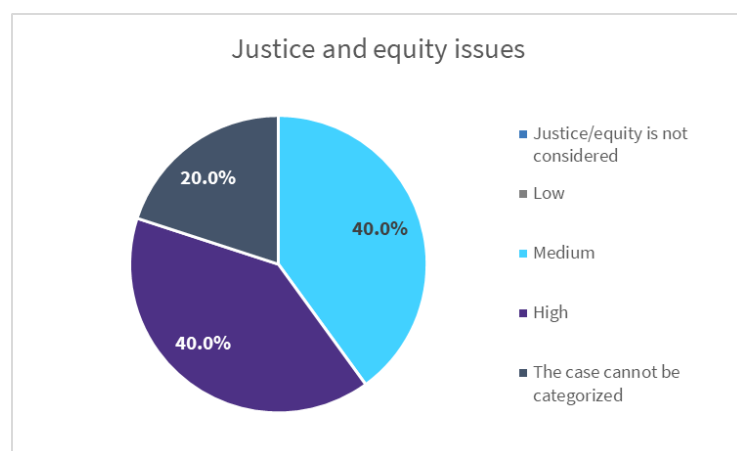
because of other considerations/issues. One such case is **the Academy of Active Mobility Experts.** While the case fosters high equity since people benefitting from appropriate infrastructure for walking and cycling are more likely to be those who need it most (e.g., children, elderly, women, who would otherwise shun biking or walking because it is too dangerous), the training programme is not opened to everyone but restricted to local policy makers (for infrastructure and urban policy window) and future bike mechanics (for bike repair window). The programme could be argued to contribute to high equity for the decarbonization of mobility, but given how the categories were described, the case was difficult to categorise.

Low was defined in the project as "justice or equity are essentially out of scope or restricted to equal access to markets".

Medium means that equal access is granted to all concerned citizens, but the framings tend to limit them to a certain geographical area or amount of financial contribution, etc. which does not guarantee "real" equity. This is the case for **Tregor Energ'ethic**, where equal access is

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granted, but the socio-economic bias (towards more educated / well-off citizens) is not mitigated in any way.

High means that involvement is fully open, without specific conditions of participation, and issues such as energy poverty, gender, and inclusivity are taken into account and foster adaptive measures aimed at guaranteeing more justice/equity. This is seen in the
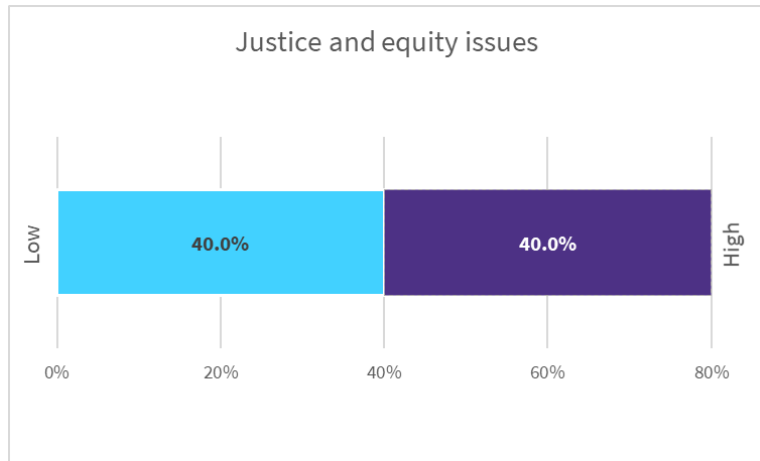
case of **Mobicoop,** which has an open approach and is complemented with a dedicated service of solidarity mobility for vulnerable people, illustrating a real concern for inclusivity. As a free car sharing platform, one can already consider Mobicoop as more inclusive than other commercial car sharing platforms.

4.6 Environmental sustainability, recognizing carbon and other ecological limits

*Q58. In terms of form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), considering **environmental sustainability**, please select which applies most to this particular case*

*Q60. Does/did the case shape/enable/support ENCI that **explicitly recognizes the ecological limit** of atmospheric carbon emissions…?*

*Q61. Are there **other ecological limits** (e.g. biodiversity loss, deforestation, freshwater use, chemical pollution, etc.) mentioned and recognized as well?"*
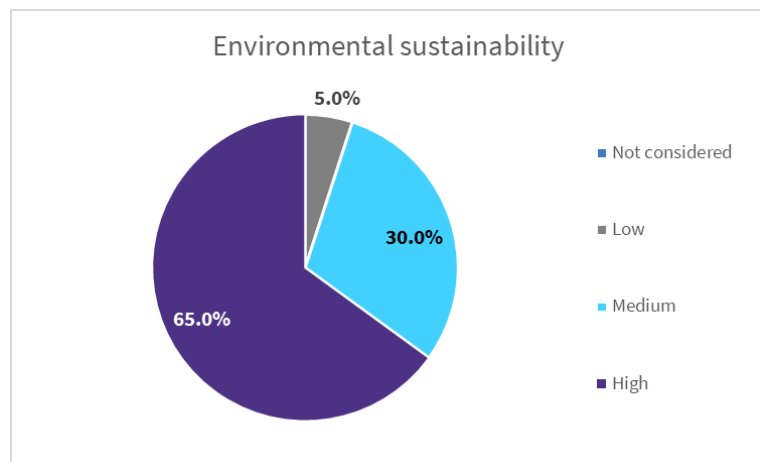
In France, the majority of cases (65%) were classified as "high" according to the environmental sustainability dimension of the typology. Just under one-third (30%) of the cases were classified into the "medium" category and very few (5%) were classified into the "low" one.

Low here means that "if given any consideration, environmental sustainability issues are mostly taken for granted and not explicitly taken into account; in the lowest forms, environmental sustainability tends to be dealt with as a positive or negative externality" like in the case of **Vélib Métropole**.

Medium means that "environmental sustainability is part of the process or initiative, but this concern is addressed superficially and without dedicated assessment, and energy remains the main focus", like in the case of **Tregor Energ'éthique**.

High was defined as "environmental sustainability as a core issue, which is associated with a holistic strategy, and its assessment through indicators is seen as desirable" like in the case of **Energie Partagée.**
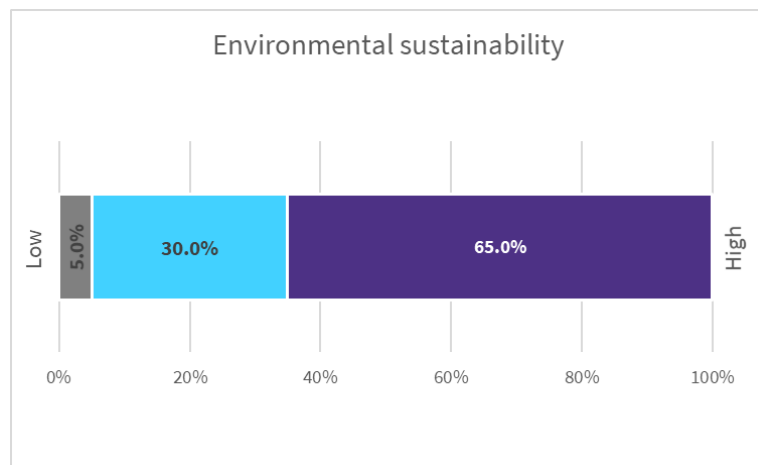
Related to environmental sustainability, we also investigated the cases' approach to recognising and taking action related to the ecological limit of atmospheric carbon emissions. In regard to this question, in the majority of cases, over half (65%) were classified in the "no recognition" category. Just under one-fifth of them were classified into the "implicit recognition" category, and almost a quarter of them (10% each) were into the "explicit recognition" and "explicit recognition with mention" categories.
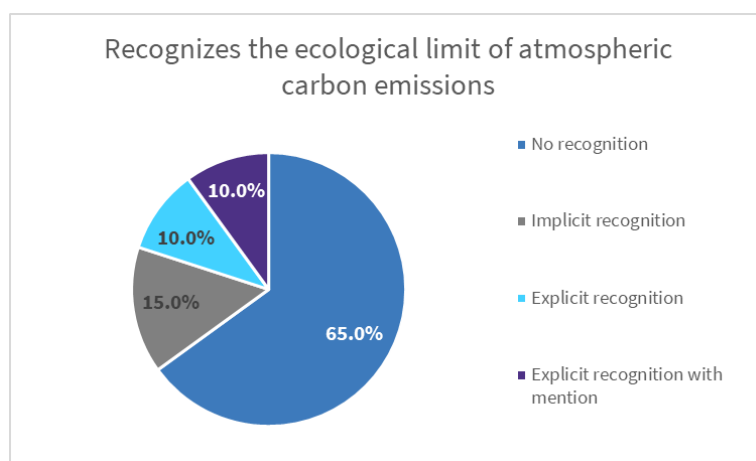
No recognition is understood to mean that "there is no mention of carbon limit or sustainable carbon footprint", like in the case of **the Academy of Active Mobility Experts.**

Implicit recognition means that there is "no explicit mention of the ecological limit of atmospheric carbon emissions or sustainable carbon footprint, but despite the lack of formal references to either of them, the case is involved in activities aimed at reducing consumption and/or the emission of carbon", like in the case of **Rouen local COP21.**

Explicit recognition is defined as meaning that "the ecological limit of atmospheric carbon emissions or sustainable carbon footprint is mentioned in core documents and the actors involved in the case are engaged in attempts to reduce consumption and/or emission of carbon", like in the case of **Citizens Convention for Climate.**

Explicit recognition with mention means that, in addition to mentioning the ecological limit of atmospheric carbon emissions or sustainable carbon footprint, the maximum sustainable carbon footprint and/or emissions are also defined in associated documents, like in the case of **the Paris Climate Academy.**

Recognizes the ecological limit of atmospheric carbon emissions

Low — 65.0% — 15.0% — 10.0% — 10.0% — High

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
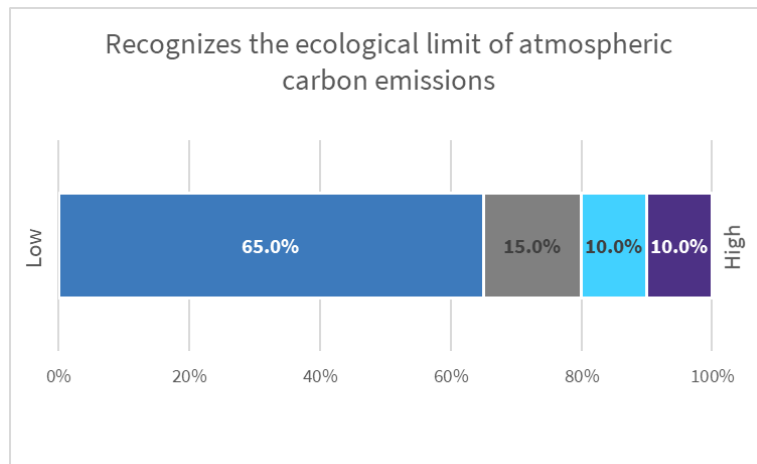
Three quarters of the French cases (75%) do not mention and recognize other ecological limits, while one quarter (25%) do.

Are other ecological limits mentioned and recognized as well?

25.0%

75.0%

■ Yes ■ No

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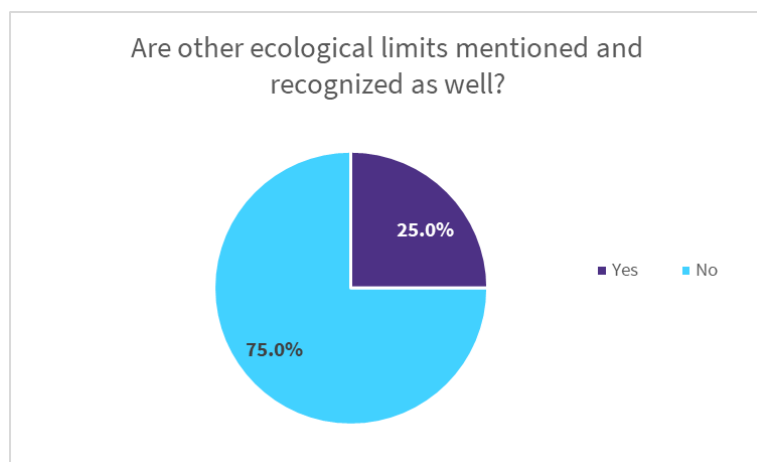
4.7 Frontrunners, early adopters and laggards

*Q63-Q64. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), considering the **laggard - frontrunner distinction**, please select which applies most to this particular case – national and European level context.*

As indicated by the question above, the issue of frontrunners and laggards was investigated at both the national and European levels as the assumption was made that some cases, although frontrunners in their national context, may be considered early adopters, etc. when evaluated at the European level.
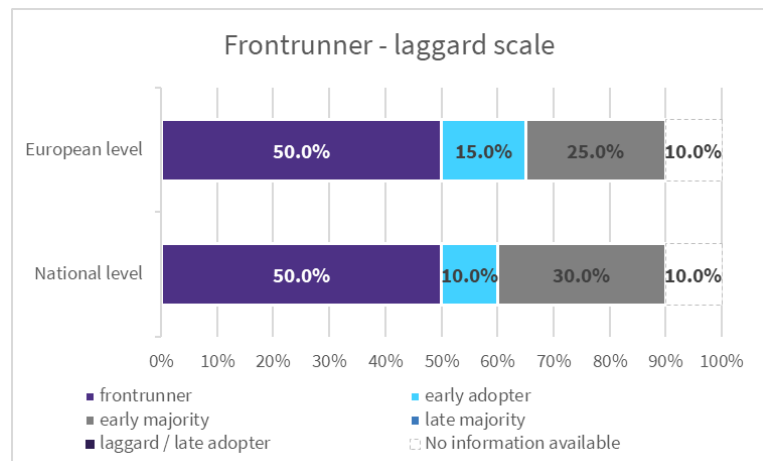
A frontrunner signifies actors that "unleashes the change process, starts the innovation, whether technological or social, and takes it through the first difficult stage, i.e., pioneers trend-setters, those who wish to lead and/or have the resources to lead the change process.

An early adopter translates to an "opinion leaders who become enthusiastic about new products/ways of doing things/solutions, etc., share their benefits with others and adopt first".

The early majority are those who adopt early, but deliberate, less venturesome, and independent than earlier adopters.

At the national level, half of the French cases (50%) were classified as "frontrunners", almost one-third as "early majority", and the rest of them (10%) as "early adopters". Related to this question, 10% were not classified at this level and are listed as "no information available".

At the European level, the distribution is relatively similar: half of the cases (50%) were classified as "frontrunners", while one quarter (25%) was classified as "early majority" and the rest (15%) as "early adopters". Similarly, 10% were not classified at this level and are listed as "no information available".

4.8 Pragmatic and transformative change

*Q66. In terms of the form of ENCI it shapes/enables/supports (or shaped/enabled/supported), please place the case on a **scale of pragmatic - transformative change**, by moving the slider.*

For this question, responses were collected from case researchers on a scale of 1 to 100, and for the analysis were divided into the following five categories: 1-20 very pragmatic, 21-40 pragmatic, 41-60 moderately transformative, 61-80 transformative, and 81-100 very transformative. A case is understood to be
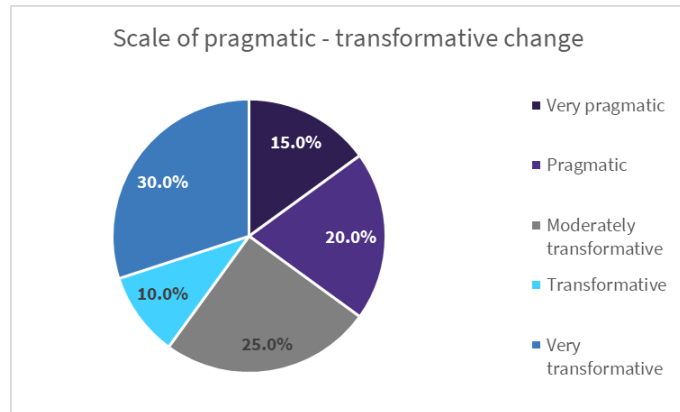
more pragmatic if it mainly operates using pragmatic involvement, which often refers to involvement within "concrete projects" or activities and is often characterised by a preoccupation with technology and efficiency. A case is defined as **more transformative if it is more about transformative involvement,** embraces broader energy transition goals and climate change, and is concerned with and focuses on energy democracy and/or sufficiency.

Using the scale of pragmatic-transformative change, the majority of the French cases (30%) were classified as "Very transformative". One quarter were classified as "Moderately transformative" (25%) and about one-fifth (20%) were classified as "Pragmatic". Just over one-tenth
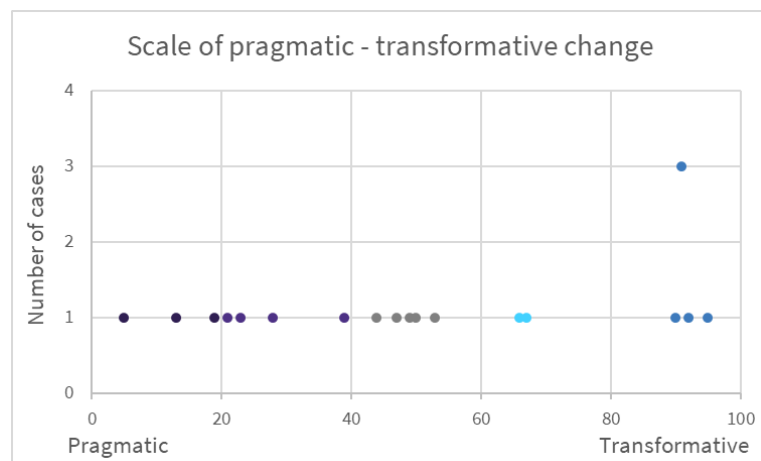
(15%) was classified into the "Very pragmatic" category, and the remaining small percentage (10%) into the "Transformative" category. For this question, all cases were classified.

The very pragmatic category includes cases such as **Vélib Métropole** because it is involved in a concrete bike-sharing project. It has neither a specifically environmentally sustainable agenda nor include aspects of citizen control.

In **the pragmatic** category we find **EmpowerMed** that are undertaking activities such as informing and implementing already possible small actions at the household level, training professionals in the private and public sector, and contributing to policies on energy poverty.

The **moderately transformative** category includes cases such as **Rouen local COP21** because it improves stakeholders' awareness and involvement, and supports climate commitments within organisations, or **Mobicoop** because of the solutions offered, the scale of operations, and its democratic governance.

The **very transformative** category includes for example, **For an ecological awakening** since they are embracing holistic transition goal in their activities and **The Paris Climate Academy** since it supports transformative involvement and embraces a holistic transition, focused on both democracy and sufficiency.

4.9 Contesting the current energy system

*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**..?*

Of the French cases that were mapped, half (50%) were classified as "high" in terms of at which level they contest the current energy system. About one-third (30%) were classified into the "low" category, and the remaining 20% were classified into the "medium" category. All cases were classified.

Contesting the current energy system

- Does not contest
- Low
- Medium
- High

50.0% 30.0% 20.0%
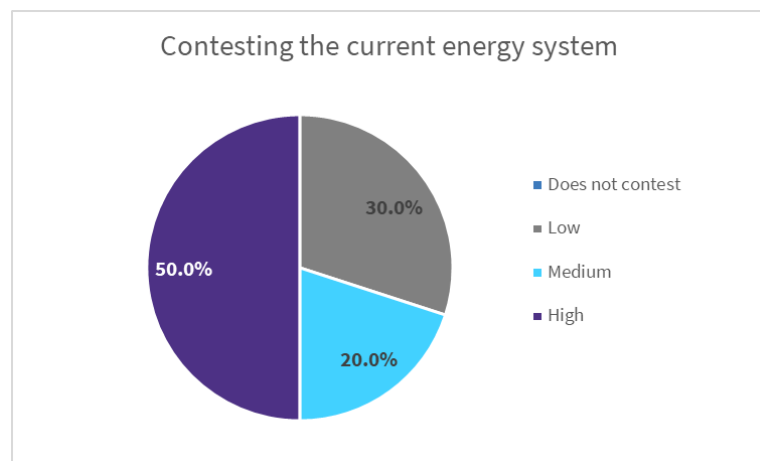
There are no cases that do not contest the current energy system to some extent.

Low in terms of contesting the current system means that "citizen involvement/action is essentially system-confirming, which means that citizens generally go along with the basic

structures of the existing system", like in the case of **Hauts-de-France Pass Renovation**, for which citizens generally go along with the basic structures of the existing system.

Medium means that "some system-contesting aspects are part of the process yet are not appropriated by citizens or considered a full part of their involvement" like in the case of **Participatory, ecological and solidarity budget of the Île-de-France Region**.

High means that "citizens are committed to deeply renewing and restructuring the system toward a more democratic and sustainable one. Additionally, narratives, action, and proposals are part of the contestation of the dominant system, resulting in critique and protest against energy or mobility policies, or support for more holistic sustainability policies and action, as well as forms of engagement that aim at making fundamental change (e.g. achieving autonomy)". This is similar to the case of **Enercoop**, which is "governed according to democratic principles for local and citizen-based action against energy poverty".

Contesting the current energy system

Low | 30.0% | 20.0% | 50.0% | High

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
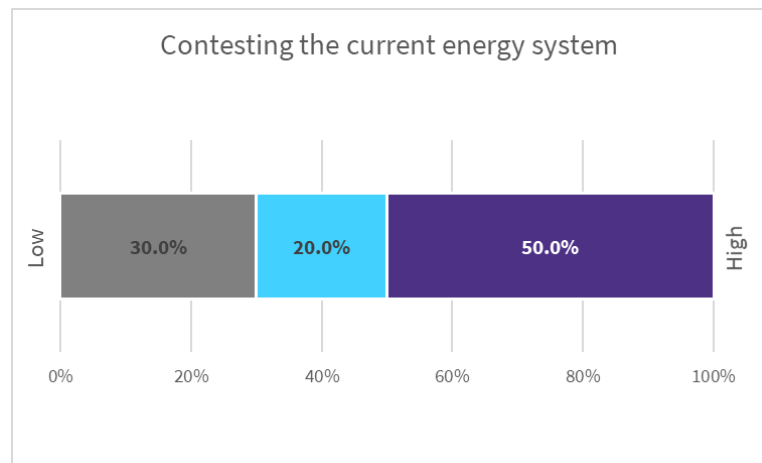
4.10 A more detailed look at contesting the current energy system: mapping equity/justice, environmental sustainability, and citizen power

In this chapter we describe the first step of the analysis aimed at obtaining a fuller picture of to what extent the ENCIs mapped in the French context contest the current energy system. We selected the questions related to environmental sustainability (including recognition of the carbon limit), equity/justice, and citizen power. For the analysis presented here, we attempt to classify the ENCIs according to different coordinate systems, each time selecting two of these aspects to see how they contest the current energy system, and also compare them.

The purpose of this part of the report is to increase the understanding of the arrangement of each category (e.g. how many and what kind of cases received high ratings from both an environmental sustainability and a system-contesting point of view, or for observing the carbon limit *and* promoting equity/justice), and to prepare the ground for further detailed typological analyses in the future. The quadrants in the graphs also illustrate whether the cases belong to the "high" or "medium" group, or to the "low" or "not considered" group, according to current criteria.

Cases that were mapped but were not classified by case researchers into any of the explicitly defined categories (i.e., that were. classified as "other" or "no information available") have not been included in this analysis.

Environmental sustainability and Contesting the current energy system

The majority of the mapped French cases have the appropriate information for this analysis. 19 of 20 are classified into the "medium – high" group according to both criteria (environmental sustainability and contesting the current energy system). Within this group, the majority of the cases are classified as "high" from an environmental point of view (13 cases), of which 8 are defined as "high" and 1 "medium" from the system-contesting perspective. In the figure below, to the right, we have included concrete case examples as an illustration.[3]

Left figure:

Environmental sustainability	Not contest	Low	Medium	High
High	0	4	1	8
Medium	0	2	2	2
Low	0	0	1	0
Not consider	0	0	0	0

Contesting the current energy system

Right figure:

Environmental sustainability	Not contest	Low	Medium	High
High	0	Déclics ; EmpowerMed (+ 2 other)	Citizens Convention for Climate	The Paris Climate Academy (+ 7 other)
Medium	0	Slime; RAPPEL network	Solidarity Energy; Participatory budget of the Île-de-France Region	Tregor Energ'ethic; Local Citizen Energy in Ariège
Low	0	0	Velib' Métropole	0
Not consider	0	0	0	0

Contesting the current energy system

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[3] Please refer to the Annex for a brief description of the cases.

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Carbon limits and Contesting the current energy system

If environmental sustainability is replaced with recognition of carbon limits, and the graph is drawn again (with the other variant remaining as contesting the current energy system), we identify 20 cases from the whole set (20). There is a varied distribution of the French cases, with many cases falling into the bottom-right quadrant of the graph – i.e. the "medium – high" category in terms of contesting the current energy system (8), but with no or low recognition of carbon limits (5). There is a total of (4) cases identified as "medium – high" according to both criteria. There are 6 cases categorised into the "no recognition – low" category for both aspects, meaning that these cases do not contest the energy system and do not observe the carbon limit. Those in the bottom-right quadrant (10) represent cases that contest the energy system but do not recognise carbon limits. The fact that there are cases in the top-right (4) illustrates that, in terms of examining cases that contest the energy system and recognise carbon limits, more issues are raised. For example, how does the recognition of the carbon limit relate to environmental sustainability? Is it considered part of environmental sustainability? In what ways do cases contest the energy system, and can they really do this if they do not clearly and explicitly observe the carbon limit?

		Not contesting	Low	Medium	High
Carbon limit	High	0	0	0	2
	Medium	0	0	1	1
	Low	0	1	1	1
	No recognition	0	5	2	6

Contesting the current energy system

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Equity and justice and Contesting the current energy system

A total of 16 cases can be placed on the graph in terms of responses to the question about equity and justice *and* contesting the current energy system. We can clearly see again that the "medium – high" quadrant for both aspects is the most populated one (11 cases).

Equity and Justice	Not contest	Low	Medium	High
High	0	2	1	5
Medium	0	3	2	3
Low	0	0	0	0
Not consider	0	0	0	0

Contesting the current energy system

Citizen power/control and contesting the current energy system

If the two variables that are compared are citizen power *and* contesting the energy system, some of the same patterns appear again. With a total of 19 cases having appropriate data for this analysis (i.e. are not defined by the "other" or "no information" categories), the most crowded group is the "medium – high" one in both regards (11 cases). It is interesting to observe that within this group, the majority of cases are classified into the "high – high" category (8).

Citizen power/control	Not contest	Low	Medium	High
High	0	0	0	8
Medium	0	1	2	1
Low	0	0	1	0
Not consider	0	4	1	1

Contesting the current energy system

Equity and justice and Environmental sustainability

In this section, and the sections below, we investigate how the variables we looked at in comparison with contesting the energy system are related to one another.

First, we compared equity and justice and environmental sustainability, and located the 43 cases with appropriate data on the graph. Here again, we can see the same pattern: the "medium – high" or top-right quadrant of the graph is the most populated one. Of the 16 cases classified here, 6 are positioned in the "high – high" category, among them cases that adopt a more holistic approach, we find the **Paris Climate Academy** and **for an ecological awakening/pour un réveil écologique.**

Equity and Justice	Not consider	Low	Medium	High
High	0	0	2	6
Medium	0	1	3	4
Low	0	0	0	0
Not consider	0	0	0	0

Environmental sustainability

Equity and justice and Carbon limits

If environmental sustainability is replaced by carbon limits as the second variable in the comparison with equity and justice, the distribution of cases across the four quadrants of the graph becomes more varied. Of the 16 cases that could be analysed regarding these two aspects, all of the cases are located in the top two quadrants of the coordinate system where equity and justice are defined as "medium – high" (16). However, the distribution is much more mixed when we look at whether cases recognize the carbon limit, with most cases (13) positioned in the "low" or "no recognition" quadrants.

Equity and Justice	No recognition	Low	Medium	High
High	6	0	0	2
Medium	5	2	1	0
Low	0	0	0	0
Not consider	0	0	0	0

Carbon limit

Equity and justice and Citizen power/control

The distribution of cases across the coordinate system is less diverse if equity and justice and citizen power/control are the two variables on the two axes. The most populated quadrant is the "medium – high" (top-right) one from the point of view of both aspects (10). However, there are also 5 cases that fall into the "medium – high" categories for Equity and Justice, but the "no recognition" and "low" ones for citizen power/control. In this analysis, 15 cases out of the 20 could be considered for classification (i.e. were associated with relevant data).

Equity and Justice	No recognition	Low	Medium	High
High	1	0	1	5
Medium	3	1	2	2
Low	0	0	0	0
Not consider	0	0	0	0

Citizen power/control

Environmental sustainability and Carbon limits

Finally, if we compare the two green aspects, environmental sustainability, and carbon limits, which we would assume show very strong convergence (as referred to above), some diversity is still identifiable. All of the cases (20) were classified here. The most populated quadrant is the top left (15) – i.e. "medium – high" regarding environmental sustainability but "no recognition – low" regarding carbon limit.

The second most populated quadrant is the "medium – high" category regarding both aspects (i.e. in the top-right quadrant of the coordinate system), with 4 cases total, of which 2 cases fall into in the "high – high" sub-quadrant. These 4 cases are the ones where environmental sustainability clearly includes an explicit recognition of carbon limits with defined reduction targets.

Environmental sustainability	No recognition	Low	Medium	High
High	8	1	2	2
Medium	4	2	0	0
Low	1	0	0	0
Not consider	0	0	0	0

Carbon limit

Brief Summary

The EnergyPROSPECTS team defined energy citizenship as "*forms of civic involvement that pertain to the development of a more sustainable and democratic energy system. Beyond its manifest forms, ENCI also comprises various latent forms: it is an ideal that can be lived up to and realised to varying degrees, according to different framework conditions and states of empowerment*" (Pel et al., 2021:64). It is of specific interest to the research team to study how cases of ENCI contest current energy systems, and whether the forms of contestation that are observed indeed help move society towards creating a more sustainable and democratic energy system. In Chapter 4.10 we undertook the first steps in the analysis to be able to respond to this question and looked at different variables corresponding to different aspects of sustainability to obtain a preliminary overview and inform future analysis in the project.

The analysis that was conducted clearly shows that environmental sustainability is a major concern for the selected French cases, and the latter cases strongly correspond with those that also contest the current energy system. What requires more research, however, is the situation with the evaluation of the ecological limit of atmospheric carbon emissions; although it could be argued that the latter is an important aspect of environmental sustainability, our investigation showed that this factor is differently correlated with contesting the energy system, at least for the French ENCIs (there seems to be high environmental sustainability with low recognition of carbon limits). As the data pool is rather small, this issue will be investigated in more detail for the whole database consisting of 596 cases.

There is also a high level of correspondence between cases that are classified as "medium" or "high" in terms of citizen power/control and equity/justice, and "medium" and "high" for contesting the current energy system.

We also started investigating the relationship between the various variables, both within (i.e. looking at environmental sustainability vs. recognizing the carbon limit, and citizen power/control vs. equity/justice), and across aspects of sustainability. However, at this very early stage, the most important conclusion that can be drawn is that these relationships need to be studied further, both through looking at the cases themselves in more detail and through the analysis of the full database.

Finally, it is interesting to note that there are two French cases that were classified as "high" regarding all of the aspects investigated in this chapter, **For an ecological awakening/Pour un réveil écologique** and **the Paris Climate Academy**. They are both part of the group **collective – social movements.** If this group is widened to include all cases that were classified as either "medium" or "high" for all aspects, there are altogether four cases. It is noteworthy that all of these are the other two are **individual – public cases**, namely the **Citizens Convention for Climate** and **Loos-en-Gohelle**, but at the same time all four of them have a more holistic focus.

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Annex: List of the French cases

Title of the case in English *(original)*	Brief overview	Webpage / Facebook
Citizens Convention for Climate **(La Convention Citoyenne pour le Climat)**	The Citizens Convention for Climate was a citizens' assembly that took place in 2019-2020 in France. It was initiated by the French President as a response to the 'Yellow Vests' protest movement against the increase in fuel taxes. The objective of the Citizens Convention for Climate was to allow citizens to learn about, debate, and prepare draft laws in order to propose regulatory and legislative proposals aiming to reduce France's carbon emissions by 40% from its 1990 levels in a spirit of social justice. The assembly was modelled after deliberative experiments known as 'mini publics' and was organised in seven official sessions, with three additional unofficial sessions. 150 citizens, meant to be representative of the French population, were randomly selected to take part. The citizens divided themselves into working groups on five issues: food, housing, employment, transport and consumption. The Citizens Convention for Climate made 149 proposals that the President had committed to submitting "without a filter" either for a referendum, for a vote in Parliament or for direct implementation. The degree of compliance with this commitment has been subject to criticism.	conventioncitoyennepourleclimat.fr/; facebook.com/ConvCitoyenne/
Déclics (Challenges for local citizen involvement for climate and sufficiency) **(Déclics (Défis citoyens locaux d'implication pour le climat et la sobriété))**	The DECLICS programme was launched in 2018 by CLER (Réseau pour la transition énergétique). It replaced a 10-year-old programme called "Positive Energy Families Challenge" founded by the Prioriterre NGO. The purpose of the "Positive Energy Families Challenge" was to support households to implement energy conservation and sufficiency in their daily energy consumption through collective gaming approaches (teams gathering several households). DECLICS was launched following the success of the "Positive Energy Families Challenge", with the objective to develop and deploy sufficiency measures with a larger scope, encompassing for example waste reduction, mobility, and food. To that end, CLER created a digital platform to allow for all participants to monitor their consumption and get advice to move towards more sufficiency, exchange with the DELICS community, compare their consumption with aggregated data throughout France, get local news on the energy transition, and take part to local challenges of energy sufficiency.	defis-declics.org/fr; facebook.com/defisdeclics/

Title of the case in English *(original)*	Brief overview	Webpage / Facebook
EmpowerMed 'empowering women to fight against energy poverty in the Mediterranean". (EmpowerMed « Donner aux femmes les moyens d'agir contre la précarité énergétique en Méditerranée »)	Empowermed is a H2020 project implemented between 2019 – 2023 in France and fivefive other countries. The overall objective of EmpowerMed is to tackle energy poverty in the coastal areas of Mediterranean countries. Specific objectives are to: 1) raise public awareness on energy poverty and the means for its alleviation, focusing on the specifics of coastal areas, gender, and health aspects; 2) implement practical solutions tailored to empower households affected by energy poverty; 3) formulate local, national and EU policy recommendations and promote solutions to tackle energy poverty. Actions will take the form of energy visits to households, installation of saving devices and promotion of energy measures, energy advice training to build capacity of actors and partners, collective assemblies on energy and health, "Do It Together" energy workshops, advocacy campaigns on gender-just policy solutions, and recommendations to tackle energy poverty among several key actors. In France, the pilot is part of a programme for poverty alleviation supported by the industrial group Valorem's Foundation (Watt for Change), Solinergy, a solidarity fund to fight energy poverty of the energy renovation company Effy, and the Rexel Foundation.	empowermed.eu; facebook.com/EmpowerMed.eu/
Enercoop (Enercoop)	Enercoop is a renewable energy supplier ("100% renewables, 0% nuclear") operated as a cooperative for local and citizen-based action. It is governed according to democratic principles, acts against energy poverty via a solidarity fund "Energie Solidaire" (also included in the PROSPECTS database), and commits to deliver lower energy bills to its customers.	enercoop.fr; facebook.com/electriciteverte
For an ecological awakening (Pour un réveil écologique)	"For an ecological awakening" is a movement carrying the voice of students, and young professionals who call on society to take measures to meet ecological challenges. The collective aims to accelerate the transition to an economic model compatible with planetary boundaries and sustainable for humanity by focusing its action mainly on issues of training and employment. In addition to calling for a "wake up" of universities and employers, the collective offers sources for information and action on other levers to reduce its carbon footprint.	pour-un-reveil-ecologique.org/fr/; facebook.com/ReveilEcologique/

Title of the case in English *(original)*	Brief overview	Webpage / Facebook
Hauts-de-France Pass Renovation (Hauts-de-France Pass Renovation)	Hauts-de-France Pass Renovation is a public service for technical and financial assistance for renovation, created by the French region "Hauts-de-France" through the regional Public Service for Energy Efficiency. It is implemented in 12 territories or communities of the region. Hauts-de-France Pass Renovation is the first public operator to implement a third-financing mechanism for energy renovation for homeowners (individual or collective property). It provides upfront financing to perform renovation works (43 000€ in average), that will be repaid by beneficiaries (in whole or partly) with their energy savings. The service provides an "all-in-one" solution, with technical assistance for homeowners, from the first energy audit to post-work energy audits, together with an innovative and attractive financing model. It contributes to creating a market for energy renovation in the region, and directly pays the contractors to perform the renovation works, acting as intermediary between homeowners and companies. In turn, companies selected must be labelled as quality contractors (state label "RGE" Reconnu Garant de l'Environnement, "acknowledged warrant of the environement").	pass-renovation.hautsdefrance.fr/; facebook.com/passrenovation/
Local Citizen Energy in Ariège (Énergies Citoyennes Locales en Ariège)	ECLA'EnR brings together citizens, elected officials and actors from the territory of Ariège, a French department in a mountainous area, united within a cooperative, the SCIC ECLA'EnR in order to mobilize and act in favour of the transition energy and produce local and collective renewable energy. The cooperative society is also supported by an association, which aims to lead animation and awareness raising missions on the challenges of the ecological transition	eclaenr.org/; facebook.com/ECLAEnR/

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Title of the case in English *(original)*	Brief overview	Webpage / Facebook
Local COP21 in Rouen (COP21 locale de Rouen)	The Rouen metropolis local COP21 took place in 2018 to translate the Paris Agreement's objectives to the local level. Supported by the NGO WWF and the French ecological agency (ADEME), the objective of the local COP21 was to foster local climate commitments from all stakeholders, such as, municipalities, citizens, companies, administrations, and NGOs. Rouen metropolis is a group of 71 municipalities (where the largest city is Rouen) that have close to 500 000 inhabitants, situated in the region of Normandie in the North of France. France enshrined the Paris agreement into law in 2016 and designated regions as leaders of the "territorial" (local) decarbonization strategy, and large urban areas ("métropoles") were put in charge of local coordination of the transition. The local COP21 included a "COP21 workshop" that was open 6 days a week in the city centre to inform citizens about the climate challenge, a COP21 label to give visibility to local events, a digital platform and a call for citizens' projects funded by participative financing.	notrecop21.fr/; facebook.com/jeparticipe.rouenmetro/
Loos-en-Gohelle, pilot town for sustainable development (Loos-en-Gohelle, ville pilote du Développement durable)	Located in the heart of the Hauts-de-France Mining Basin, Loos-en-Gohelle suffered head-on from the shock of the closure of the mines at the end of the 1980s. To make the transition from the unsustainable mining model, Loos-en-Gohelle signed a partnership protocol in 2014 with the French Agency for the Environment and Energy Management (ADEME), which recognized it as "a national pilot of transition towards sustainable cities". In this context, the municipality put in place systems to inform, consult, and include citizens in projects aimed at transitioning from coal to renewable energies, from thermal sieves to eco-construction, and to rehabilitate landscapes devastated by mining activities etc.	loos-en-gohelle.fr/loos-ville-pilote/participation-des-habitants/; facebook.com/jaime.loosengohelle
Mobicoop (Mobicoop)	Mobicoop is a cooperative that focuses on shared mobility by offering a free (no-fee) carpooling service. The online platform is owned by individual shareholders (cooperative members) and is governed under the "1 shareholder = 1 vote" principle. Everyone can use the platform, there is no obligation to be a shareholder to be a user. The online platform is operated with an open-source software to warrant digital sovereignty and user's data protection.	mobicoop.fr; facebook.com/Mobicoop/

Title of the case in English *(original)*	Brief overview	Webpage / Facebook
Participatory, ecological and solidarity budget of the Île-de-France Region (Budget participatif, écologique et solidaire de la Région Île-de-France)	The Participatory Budget allows associations, communities, public or private structures, or any legal person, to submit their projects to the vote of Île-de-France residents. The projects need to be within one of the major themes of: food; biodiversity and green spaces; cycling and clean everyday mobility; cleanliness, waste, and circular economy; renewable energy and energy efficiency; and environmental health. Region Île-de-France then finances the winning projects with up to €300,000 for large ones and €10,000 for local ones.	iledefrance.fr/budget-participatif-ecologique; facebook.com/RegionIledeFrance
Railcoop (Railcoop)	Railcoop is the first rail cooperative in France, established following the liberalization of the rail market. Railcoop wants to strengthen access to rail mobility to contribute to the energy transition. It aims at complementing the public service of the national train company SNCF with new lines, especially in rural areas and small cities. Freight service was launched in November 2021 and peoples' transportation service will be launched in December 2022. It aims to operate without public subsidies.	railcoop.fr; facebook.com/Railcoop/
RAPPEL network of stakeholders against poverty and energy poverty in housing (RAPPEL (Réseau des acteurs contre la pauvreté et la précarité énergétique dans le logement))	RAPPEL is a network that aims at: connecting and supporting organisations that provide preventive and corrective solutions to fight energy poverty; capitalize and advertise on diverse experiences (deployment of local energy programmes, information, or training campaigns, etc.); better take into account energy poverty in policies through regular dialogue with institutions; and think about new action areas, existing actions replication, creation and dissemination of tools.	precarite-energie.org/

Title of the case in English *(original)*	Brief overview	Webpage / Facebook
Shared Energy **(Energie Partagée)**	Energie Partagée (Shared Energy) is a movement that aims at supporting and financing citizen renewable energy projects. It is composed of an association that promotes citizen energy, an energy cooperative that collects citizen investments and co-develops citizen projects, and an investment facility to directly contribute to citizen energy projects as shareholders. Energie Partagée was established in 2010 by energy cooperatives and other like-minded organizations to identify and support citizen renewable energy projects based on a common charter that defines the values and characteristics of citizen projects (via their operating company), further used to attribute a label "Energie Partagée" following an evaluation process. Strong ownership of local actors, contribution to local development, shared governance, citizen ethical finance, and ecology are the five key aspects that are assessed during the evaluation process. The label aims at increasing visibility of citizen projects and facilitate their replication.	energie-partagee.org; facebook.com/EnergiePartagee.org
Slime (Local action service for energy conservation) programme **(Slime (Service local d'intervention pour la maitrise de l'énergie))**	The programme aims at organizing actions to fight energy poverty and scale up the identification of energy-poor households to offer them tailored solutions. It is based on a 3-step approach of identification, socio-technical audit, and guidance towards sustainable solutions. The methodology allows centralisation of households' reporting and support for mobilization of all local actors towards energy poverty actions. In 2020, about 40 municipalities, regions, and cities implemented the program, allowing a total of 15 000 families to benefit from Slime.	lesslime.fr
Solidarity Energy **(Energie Solidaire)**	Energie Solidaire is an endowment fund that collects donations from non-energy poor households and energy producers to finance actions to alleviate energy poverty. Energie Solidaire was launched in 2017 by the NGO "les Amis d'Enercoop", which is linked to Enercoop, an alternative energy supplier working as a renewable energy cooperative. The first projects were financed in 2019. It consists of various types of action, mostly for renovation (for example technical assistance for self-renovation programmes) but also free health audits for energy poor households, or replacement of inefficient fridges. Donations can be of two types: micro-donations from individuals (typically by agreeing to pay an additional 1 cent € per kWh), or donations of surplus electricity from energy producers (collected by Enercoop which transforms these kWh in € and transfers it to Energie Solidaire).	energie-solidaire.org; facebook.com/energiesolidaire

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Title of the case in English (original)	Brief overview	Webpage / Facebook
The Academy of Active Mobility Experts (Académie des experts en mobilités actives (ADMA))	ADMA is a training academy dedicated to the diffusion of waking and biking policies in France. It was launched in 2021 and is financed by the French energy certificates scheme (CEE, Certificats d'Economie d'Energie). The scheme obliges power utilities to finance energy efficiency actions, coordinated by the French Ministry of the Ecological Transition. The ADMA is implemented by the French Federation of Bike Users (FUB) and ROZO, an energy performance consulancy. It consists of a knowledge hub, a training programme with associated certifications, and an academy for bike industry workers to answer to the need for newly trained bike repair workers. ADMA also works closely with the French public agency for the ecological transition ADEME, and CEREMA, another public agency dedicated to sustainable cities policy support.	mobilites-actives.fr/; facebook.com/mobilitesactives.fr
The Paris Climate Academy (L'Academie Parisienne du Climat)	In 2021, the Climate Academy opened in the centre of Paris in an old municipal building. It is a place built for and with young people in cooperation with actors in educational innovation, research, and environmentalism. Primarily dedicated to youth, ranging from 9 to 25 years, to inform, raise awareness, train, and mobilise around socio-environmental issues. Its mission is also to support those who wish to become active, to lead concrete projects and given them space for meetings and exchanges, in order to act.	academieduclimat.paris/; facebook.com/academieduclimat
Tregor Energ'ethic (Tregor Energ'ethiques)	Tregor Energ'ethiques is a local NGO based in Tregor, Brittany, which started in 2019 from a solar project on the roof of a sport's facility in one of the municipalities, and the willingness to expand the initiative to other nearby municipalities. It was initiated by two renewable energy cooperatives (Enercoop members) as a local initiative for renewable energy development. Following a public screening of a documentary on local initiatives for climate change mitigation (Après Demain, from Cyril Dion and Laure Noualhat), 15 volunteers gathered to contribute to launch a new association dedicated to new local PV projects development.	tregor-energethiques.org; facebook.com/Tr%C3%A9gor-Energ%C3%A9thiques-110323221132825
Velib' Métropole, Large-scale bike sharing in Paris (Velib' Métropole)	Velib' is a large-scale bike sharing system in Paris, France, launched in 2007 by the mayor of the city and was operated as a public-private partnership. In 2018, it was rebranded as Vélib' Métropole and a new operator won the contract. Today there are 1400 stations in the city of Paris and the surrounding Ile-de-France region, 20 000 bikes of which 40% are electric. In 2020 the service had 400 000 subscribers.	velib-metropole.fr/; facebook.com/Velib.Metropole