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# EMPOWERMENT TOOLKIT AND KNOWLEDGE REPOSITORY

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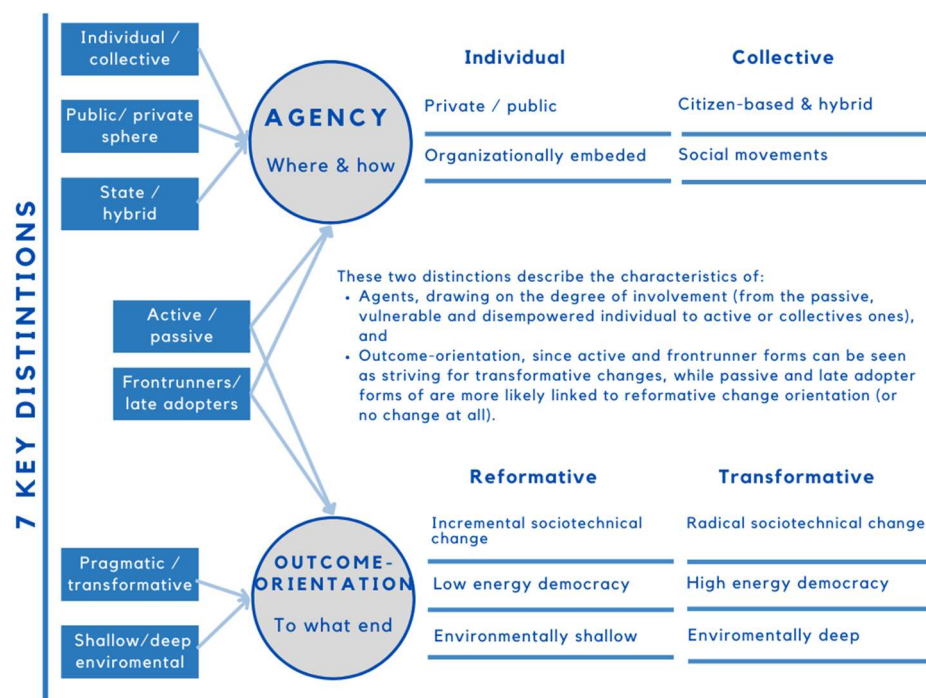


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## What is an ENCI initiative: 10 ideal ENCI-types.

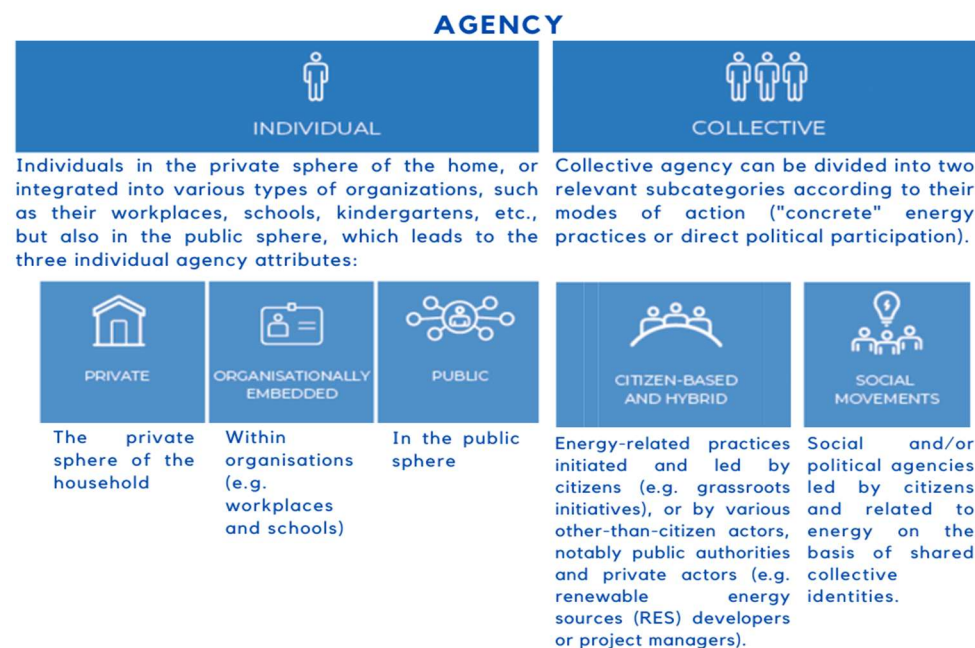
Now that a broad idea of what this complex concept of Energy Citizenship entails, we shall now take a further step by unveiling our typology based on ten ideal ENCI-types, plus a selection of examples from our mapping. We would like to start by briefly explaining the two key dimensions of ENCI derived from the conceptual framework: the **agency** (where and how) and the **outcome-orientation** (to what end).



While the agency dimension basically differentiates between individual and collective forms of ENCI, the outcome orientation encompasses attributes, which refer to the ENCI's commitment to energy democracy/justice and depth of environmental sustainability alongside the resulting focus of contributing towards incremental versus more radical change<sup>1</sup>.

## Agency: individual and collective forms

The five categories of agency pertain to the levels, constellations, and spheres of action where energy citizenship can be found and practised.





<sup>1</sup> These aspects could not be translated directly into the dimensions' attributes or ascribed to particular ideal-types. Rather, they provide an evolutionary backdrop to the typology, acting as a reminder that the ideal types are manifestations of ENCI that, under changing framework conditions in different EU countries, may emerge then disappear.




## Outcome-orientation: reformative and transformative.

Outcome-orientation refers to the envisioned contribution of ENCI to energy system changes (transition). The two categories describe the outcomes that different types of energy citizenship envisage or aim for, either oriented towards reform or transformation of the energy system.

### OUTCOMES-ORIENTATION

<b>REFORMATIVE</b> 	<p>Pragmatic and manifest engagement in the energy system. Limited interpretation in terms of involvement within "concrete projects" or activities and in technological interventions that can be assessed for their costs and sustainability impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pragmatic and incremental change of the energy system</li> <li>• limited considerations of energy democracy and justice</li> <li>• lifestyle and societal changes with shallow environmental ambitions</li> </ul>
<b>TRANSFORMATIVE</b> 	<p>It tends to embrace "broader energy transition goals and climate change" (Armstrong, 2020, p. 2).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• radical change of the energy system</li> <li>• strong commitment to energy democracy and justice principles</li> <li>• profound pro-environmental changes in everyday life and society</li> </ul>

The complete matrix classifies in 10 types with the different categories of agency and outcome-orientation.

AGENCY	 INDIVIDUAL  COLLECTIVE				
OUTCOME-ORIENTATION	 PRIVATE	 ORGANISATIONALLY EMBEDDED	 PUBLIC	 CITIZEN-BASED AND HYBRID	 SOCIAL MOVEMENTS
REFORMATIVE	1. DO THEIR BIT (in the household)  Complying with the green energy system	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

More detailed definitions of ENCI are available here

[Synthesis brief No. 2](#)

[D2.1. Conceptual typology](#)

[ENCI initiatives in the EU context: Country profiles](#)

As to attain a better understand the 10 types of ENCI, an example of each of them is given below.

## TYPE 1 (AGENCY: INDIVIDUAL AND PRIVATE; OUTCOME-ORIENTATION: REFORMATIVE)

**Do their bit as an individual that complies with the green energy system in the household,** e.g., by adopting more efficiency in energy consumption practices, becoming a prosumer through the installation of solar panels, or by using smart meters and appliances.

### Case example: The Home Energy Saving Kit in Ireland

The Home Energy Saving Kit was developed by Dublin's energy agency to help citizens understand their energy use and identify key areas of their home that must be improved for energy efficiency. The kit can be borrowed free of charge from libraries across Ireland. It contains five practical tools and six exercises that help citizens to conduct their own home energy audits and to find the easiest and most effective areas to reduce their energy consumption.



## TYPE 2 (AGENCY: INDIVIDUAL AND PRIVATE; OUTCOME-ORIENTATION: TRANSFORMATIVE)

**Do their own as a change-making individual in the household,** for example, by aspiring for self-sufficiency through off-grid energy sources and storage technologies.

### Case example: Dr István Dóry in Hungary

Dr István Dóry is a physicist, currently a lecturer at EDUTUS University. More than 10 years ago, he and his wife moved from the capital to Egyházasfalu, a small village in the western region of the country. They deliberately chose a place where there are no major roads though which boasts a good train network, and where they can live a sustainable lifestyle. István has been involved as a climate coordinator (i.e. community organiser, leader) for 6 seasons in the EnergyCommunities programme (residential energy saving programme) organised by GreenDependent. He is also the founder and builder of the SunSnail (NapCsiga), an island operated solar-energetic vehicle, which means it uses only the electricity produced by the mounted solar panels. SunSnail can transport 1-2 people plus a 300-400 kg load at a designed cruising speed is 25 km/h.



## TYPE 3 (AGENCY: INDIVIDUAL AND ORGANISATIONALLY EMBEDDED; OUTCOME-ORIENTATION: REFORMATIVE)

**Do their bit as an individual within an organisation such as a workplace or a school,** e.g., through complying with the organisation's climate policies, encouraging the organisation to install solar panels on the roof, or instigating energy saving campaigns.

### Case example: Coaches for Energy and Climate (Sweden)

The project Coaches for Energy and Climate was funded by the Swedish Energy Agency and the European Regional Development Fund through the National Regional Fund Programme. Through the programme, the Swedish Energy Agency provided funding and capacity building for municipal Energy and Climate Advisors to specifically target small and medium-sized enterprises (energy use <300MWh/year) and support their efforts to improve their energy efficiency while contributing to the transition to a low-carbon economy.



## TYPE 4 (AGENCY: INDIVIDUAL AND ORGANISATIONALLY EMBEDDED; OUTCOME-ORIENTATION: TRANSFORMATIVE)

**Do it their way as a change-making individual within an organisation,** mostly through involvement in energy market newcomers with the ambition to transform the local energy market, e.g., through renewable energy exchange or flexible markets aimed at optimising production and consumption, or by supporting the creation of energy sharing communities.

### Case example: Holger Laudeley in Germany

Holger Laudeley, often described as "Mr Energy Transition" or the "Photovoltaic Pope", is an engineer who founded in 1982 the regenerative technology company "Laudeley Betriebstechnik". It came into being renovating flats and company buildings to improve their energy efficiency and, 10 years later, also built passive and low-energy houses. It calls for greater energy autonomy for individuals and launched 25 years ago the first plug-in solar PV modules for installation on the balcony that can provide 10% of a household's electricity consumption and reduce its carbon footprint. The company's self-developed corporate HQ is still considered a showcase project today, as it produces virtually zero energy costs. Laudeley and his team develop state-of-the-art products and services in renewable energies.



## TYPE 5 (AGENCY: INDIVIDUAL AND PUBLIC; OUTCOME-ORIENTATION: REFORMATIVE)

**Make their voice heard as an individual in the public sphere** by participating in societal energy discussions through citizen consultations, assemblies, committees, or fora, in the forms of institutionalised or isolated events, where citizens are invited to express their views on a specific local project or national energy/climate policy. Organisers are not obliged to comply with participants' recommendations.

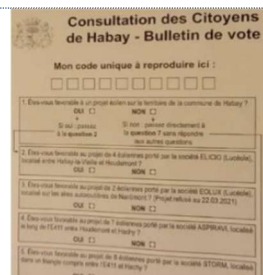
### Case example: Citizen consultation on wind power in Habay in Belgium



# Empowerment Toolkit

At the end of 2021, the local council of Habay (Luxembourg) organised a citizen consultation open to all inhabitants aged 16 or over. The citizens were invited to vote for or against 4 wind projects by paper or electronic vote.

Participation in the consultation was not compulsory and the results (62% against) were not binding. It is a standout example of Energy Citizenship as it explicitly aims at involving citizens in local wind energy projects' development.



## TYPE 6 (AGENCY: INDIVIDUAL AND PUBLIC; OUTCOME-ORIENTATION: TRANSFORMATIVE)

Make their vote count as an individual in the public sphere by mobilising votes for the energy transition, for example, in referenda for a specific energy transition pathway at different geographical scales, or in general elections that are directly targeting climate and energy transition issues.

**Case example:** Energy Strategy 2050: Referendum on the Energy Act in Switzerland

On 21 May 2017, the Swiss Energy Strategy 2050 was approved in a nationwide referendum. It entails a package of measures (e.g., increase energy efficiency, reduce CO2 emissions, promote renewable energies, a ban on permits for new nuclear power plants) to ensure the country's long-term supply of electricity against the backdrop of the nuclear phase-out while similarly reducing dependence on fossil fuels. It constitutes the setting for a prominent form of citizen engagement in the energy domain in Switzerland. The core of citizen participation consists of casting a vote for or against the proposed law.



## TYPE 7 (AGENCY: COLLECTIVE AND CITIZEN-BASED AND HYBRID; OUTCOME-ORIENTATION: REFORMATIVE)

Do their share by joining citizen or hybrid organisations, for example, as minority shareholders in renewable energy projects or by participating in the enactment of governmental public policy at the local level.

**Case example:** İsbike in Turkey



Alongside recreational and sporting use, bicycles can be integrated into the city's transport network, and a sustainable smart bike-sharing system can function as an alternative transport model. Users can rent a bike from one İsbike station and leave it at another; this form could help to replace short trips of around 3-5 kilometres. İsbike system was developed by İspark, an Istanbul-based company with the broad aim of implementing projects that contribute to reducing urban traffic, particularly tackling parking issues.

## TYPE 8 (AGENCY: COLLECTIVE AND CITIZEN-BASED AND HYBRID; OUTCOME-ORIENTATION: TRANSFORMATIVE)

Go ahead by building, expanding, or linking citizen or hybrid organisations, for example, in the shape of energy communities where the power rests in the hands of citizens, in energy cooperatives that promote active engagement for a decentralised energy system, or within initiatives that aspire towards low carbon footprints.

**Case example:** Enercoop in France



Enercoop is a renewable energy supplier ("100% renewables, 0% nuclear") operated as a cooperative for local and citizen-based action. It works as a cooperative with a democratic and transparent governance, acting against energy poverty via a solidarity fund "Energie Solidaire", and backs delivery of lower energy bills to its customers.

## TYPE 9 (AGENCY: COLLECTIVE AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS; OUTCOME-ORIENTATION: REFORMATIVE)

Do the job within social movements to facilitate the energy transition through alignment activities, for example, in the form of non-profit organisations or unions that launch initiatives such as watt saving competitions in their neighbourhood, or promote debate, and acceptance of renewable energy development.

**Case example:** Solarna Pecka in Albania

The initiative was an online crowdfunding campaign to raise funds needed to install a system of solar panels and collectors on the roof of the Visitor Centre Pecka, located in the village of the same name near Mrkonjić Grad in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Centre is in a former school building which was set aside for a group of enthusiasts and nature lovers to use in 2014. The premises was then reconstructed into a centre for sustainable tourism in this rural community.



## TYPE 10 (AGENCY: COLLECTIVE AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS; OUTCOME-ORIENTATION: TRANSFORMATIVE)

Make their claims within social movements that protest the current energy system in different ways, such as protest movements for the climate, against the construction of new energy infrastructure, or against certain types of energy sources.

**Case example:** Fridays for Future – Latvia



The FFF movement aims to draw public, media, and political attention to the climate crisis through climate strikes and marches. It insists that politicians pay heed to scientists as to develop policies that adhere to the Paris Agreement while urging immediate action to mitigate emissions and adapt to changing climates. It also stresses global climate injustice while advocating the rights of future generations.