

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION TOOLS FOR JUST TRANSITION. ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSFORMATION OF THE MINING REGION IN THE OPINION OF SELECTED ENTITIES OF THE SILESIAN VOIVODESHIP

Sylwia JAROSŁAWSKA-SOBÓR

Central Mining Institute-National Research Institute; s.jaroslawska-sobor@gig.eu,
ORCID: 0000-0003-0920-6518

Purpose: The aim of the article is to present the results of research on public participation tools as a method of engaging stakeholders in the Just Transition process.

Design/methodology/approach: Based on a comparative analysis of the results of qualitative and quantitative research carried out as part of the Regional Observatory Transformation Process, ROPT project, the effectiveness of individual tools of social participation, in the opinion of the surveyed entities of the Silesian Voivodeship has been discussed.

Findings: The key conclusions from the conducted research indicate that the readiness and knowledge, especially of entrepreneurs, for the transformation process towards a green economy is insufficient. There is a need for greater involvement of entrepreneurs in the energy and socio-economic transformation process as entities that know the market best and are the driving force behind economic change. It is essential to communicate details about this process and use a vast range of public participation tools to ensure stakeholders are effectively involved.

Research limitations/implications: If research is reported on in the paper this section must be completed and should include suggestions for future research and any identified limitations in the research process.

Originality/value: The paper refers to original research within the ROPT project. The conclusions and recommendations were the basis for the methodological assumptions to support the Just Transition process in the second edition of the ROPT2 project to strengthen the idea of the public participation for Just Transition.

Keywords: social participation, engagement, mining region, just transition.

Category of the paper: Research paper.

1. Introduction

Public participation serves multiple purposes. It enhances the legitimacy and accountability of decisions, builds trust between the public and decision-makers, and can lead to more sustainable and accepted outcomes by incorporating local knowledge and addressing

community needs. Additionally, it is a critical component of a just transition in areas such as environmental sustainability, where engaging affected communities can ensure that the benefits and burdens of transitions, like moving towards low-carbon economies, are equitably distributed (Climate Change Committee, 2022; Cherry et al., 2017; Dietz&Stern, 2008).

Public participation tools are techniques and methods used to engage individuals and communities in decision-making processes, particularly in areas like environmental planning, urban development and policy-making. The most popular examples of public participation are participatory budgeting, public consultations, referendums. The methods of public participation are diverse, ranging from traditional tools like public hearings and surveys to more innovative approaches such as participatory mapping, online platforms, and deliberative polling. The choice of method often depends on the context, objectives of the participation, and the specific demographic or stakeholder group involved (Barnes, 2019; Liu et al., 2020; Evans-Cowley&Hollander, 2010). The other key public participation tools are presented in table 1.

Table 1.

Key public participation tools

| Public participation tools | Short characteristics |
|--|---|
| Surveys | Used to collect data from a large number of people. Surveys and questionnaires can be conducted online, via mail, or in person, and are useful for gathering public opinion on specific issues. |
| Public meetings and hearings | Formal gatherings where stakeholders can voice their opinions, ask questions, and engage with decision-makers. These are often required for significant public decisions, like urban planning or environmental assessments. |
| Workshops and focus groups | Interactive sessions designed to gather detailed feedback from specific groups. Workshops often involve small group discussions, while focus groups concentrate on gathering in-depth opinions from a targeted demographic. |
| Participatory mapping | Engages communities in creating maps that reflect their perceptions, knowledge, and priorities regarding land use, resources, or hazards. This is often used in environmental planning and urban development. |
| Advisory committees and task forces | Groups of stakeholders, experts, or community representatives who provide ongoing input and recommendations on specific projects or policies. |
| Citizen juries | A group of citizens selected to deliberate on an issue and provide recommendations. This tool is particularly useful for complex or contentious issues, allowing for a more in-depth examination. |
| Charrettes | Intensive, multi-day design workshops that bring together stakeholders, experts, and the public to collaboratively develop solutions to planning and design challenges. |
| Online platforms and digital tools | Websites, social media, and apps designed to facilitate public engagement, such as interactive maps, discussion forums, or online voting platforms. |
| Public comment periods, public consultations | A specific timeframe during which the public can submit written feedback on proposed plans, policies, or regulations. This tool is often used in environmental impact assessments and urban planning. |
| Design thinking workshops | Techniques that engage the public in imagining and articulating their desired future for a community or issue area, often used in urban planning and community development. |
| Interactive exhibitions | Physical installations or mobile units that bring information to the public in an interactive format, allowing people to engage with issues in a hands-on manner. |
| Deliberative polling | A method that combines deliberation in small group discussions with scientific random sampling to provide public consultation on complex issues. |
| Public art | Creative approaches to engage the public on social issues through art installations, performances or participatory theater, which can provoke discussion and reflection. |

These tools vary in their applicability depending on the context, goals of the participation process, and the audience involved (Knight&Schwartzberg, 2020). The efficiency of public participation often depends on using a combination of these tools to reach and engage a diverse group of stakeholders.

1.1. Just Transition

The concept of Public Participation is particularly important for the Just Transition process. On December 11, 2019, Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, presented the assumptions of the EU Green Deal, a comprehensive strategy of the European Union on environmental protection and the fight against climate change (European Commission, 2019). The long-term goals of carbon neutrality adopted by the European Union by 2050 (European Commission, 2019) pose a huge challenge to coal regions to carry out a Just Transition that will require changes at the social, economic and technological levels. Integral processes are clearly indicated, i.e. just transition, sustainable use and fair distribution of resources and social justice (European Commission, 2019). In a broader sense, Just Transition is a concept of comprehensive restructuring and transformation of coal regions, an idea of socio-economic policy, perceived as a wave of changes in the fuel and energy complex in the post-socialist economy, entailing not only adjustments in the labour market or changes in the structure of production, but also identity transformations (Drobniak et al., 2020; Köhler et al., 2019).

Financial support and technological assistance for the regions that will be most affected by the changes related to the objectives of the Green Deal is to be provided by The Just Transition Mechanism, which allocates €100 billion for assistance in the years 2021-2027 (European Commission, 2019). The efficient use of the financial mechanism supporting Just Transition is to be supported by National and Territorial Just Transition Plans (KPST, 2021; TPST, 2022), which strongly emphasize the importance of social engagement.

2. Methodology

This article presents the results of qualitative and quantitative research carried out as part of the Regional Observatory Transformation Process, ROPT project. The research was carried out in 2022 and 2023 as part of the Regional Observatory of the Transformation Process (ROPT) project. Based on a comparative analysis of, the effectiveness of individual tools of social participation, in the opinion of the surveyed entities of the Silesian Voivodeship has been discussed.

The basis for accomplishing the research goal was the triangulation of research tools (Flick, 2012; Konecki, Chomczyński, 2012; Mazurek-Łopacińska, Sobocińska, 2018), which encompassed qualitative research as desk research, focus group interviews (FGI), individual in-depth interviews (IDI) and quantitative research as CAWI/CATI questionnaire. In the selection of the qualitative research group, non-probability sampling methods were used, involving groups of respondents from different stakeholder circles involved in the transformation process. Non-probabilistic techniques consist in the selection of a sample according to the subjective assessment of the researcher (Kohler, 2019), which is related to the scope of the research conducted and the expert location of the GIG-PIB researchers involved in the transformation process.

The FGI participants were 142 experts representing local government administration, industry companies, industry organisations, labour market institutions, local self-regulatory organisations and local development agencies, the social environment, including business-related institutions, NGOs and many more. The qualitative research were complemented with 13 individual in-depth interviews with experts representing varied professions and professional experience.

142 non-mining entrepreneurs took part in the CAWI/CATI quantitative research. The survey was mostly attended by representatives of micro and small enterprises (75,3%). Nearly every fourth respondent (23,9%) represented a medium-sized or large company. The entrepreneurs who took part in the survey represent various sectors of ownership. They mainly represent the private sector (74%), mixed with a predominance of private (10,5%), public (8,4%) and mixed with a predominance of public (7%).

The largest number of companies covered by the survey operate in the following sectors: trade and services (19,7%), other service, municipal, social and individual activities (16,2%), education (11,9%), industry (11,2%), health care and social care (10,5%), construction (7,7%).

All types of research (FGI, IDI, CAWI) have been conducted in eight subregions of the Silesian Voivodeship, per the NUTS3 classification and the specifics of the ROPT project: Bielski, Bytomski, Częstochowski, Gliwicki, Katowicki, Rybnicki, Sosnowiecki and Tyski.

3. Research results

3.1. Conceptualization of the public participation notion

In the literature on the subject, the term public participation is very often used together or interchangeably with the term social participation, public engagement or social dialogue. For the purposes of this article and the conducted research, the basic definition was that public participation is active participation and a way to participate in events and processes that affect

residents. The purpose of public participation is to enable participants to take action and to be heard in decision-making processes and, as a result, to affect the final outcome (Lee, 2018).

Referring to the above problem, the introductory question to the research was the question about awareness of the concept of just transition. When asked which of the definitions of the term "Just Transition" given below is the most accurate in your opinion, 40,8% of non-mining entrepreneurs believe that just transition is primarily about dialogue and cooperation with all local and regional communities. For 22,5% of respondents, just transition means decarbonization and transition to a climate-neutral economy. 9,1% of non-mining entrepreneurs indicated the need to provide support for companies in all industries cooperating with mining. 5% of respondents believe that Just Transition means changes that will only have negative economic and social effects, e.g. the closure of mining plants. Three respondents gave their own definitions:

1. A Just Transition is moving away from coal and moving to a climate-neutral economy, while providing support for companies in all industries cooperating with mining, but also support for the families of mining industry employees and employees of mining-related companies. Actions must be carried out in dialogue and with the consent of local communities, residents and with the help of the government.
2. Transformation involve the use of new technologies, e.g. coal gasification or its use in the production of graphene.
3. Just Transition is decarbonisation carried out in the least burdensome way for both companies cooperating with the mining industry and the families of mining industry employees, but also ensuring the protection of other companies and individuals for whom moving away from coal will be associated with high costs.

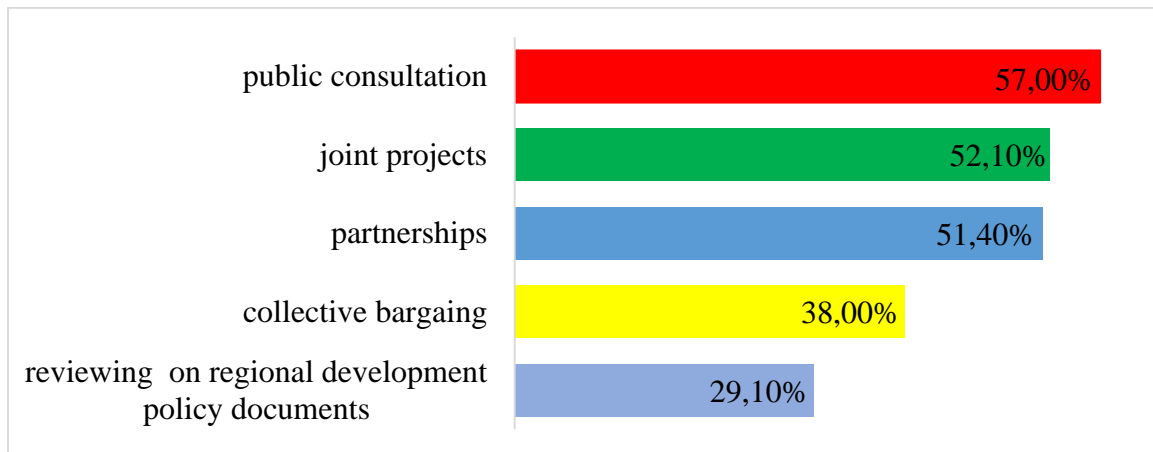
In a quantitative survey, addressed to non-mining entrepreneurs, the question was asked whether the region has a social dialogue with various stakeholders of socio-economic transformation, which is also an element of public participation. The majority of respondents to the CAWI survey (50,7%) could not give an answer. 23,2% of respondents believe that dialogue is being conducted, and 26% believe that dialogue is not being conducted.

Non-mining entrepreneurs cited the following as the most effective methods of participation in the Just Transition process:

- public consultations – 57%,
- joint projects – 52%,
- forming partnerships to work together – 51%¹.

The effectiveness of participation tools in the opinion of quantitative research respondents are presented at figure 1.

¹ In this case, more than 1 answer could be selected.



Notice: The values in the chart do not add up to 100% because the respondent may have selected more than 1 answer.

Figure 1. The effectiveness of participation tools in the opinion of CAWI research respondents.

As other examples of public participation activities on the transformation of non-mining entrepreneurs, they indicated:

- professional retraining and creating a new model of spending time outside mining habits,
- positive promotion of activities aimed at implementing the transformation.

In the next question of the survey, non-mining entrepreneurs were asked whether they had ever participated in forms of dialogue on the transformation of the region. It turned out that as many as 74% of the surveyed non-mining entrepreneurs had never participated in any of them. Every fourth respondent, 26% took part in this process. Respondents who were involved in the dialogue on the transformation of the region most often participated in information meetings or seminars (58,3%) and expert workshops (50%). These two forms of dialogue were by far the most frequently indicated by the respondents.

To a lesser extent, the following were indicated as forms of participation:

- collective bargaining - 22,2%,
- reviewing regional development policy documents - 16,6%,
- the Territorial Just Transition Plan consultations - 16,6%.

An analysis of the effectiveness of public engagement instruments in the process of mine closures was also carried out. Respondents to quantitative and qualitative research were presented with social dialogue instruments such as:

- collective bargaining²,
- signing a social agreement/industry contract,
- information meetings for dismissed employees of mining plants, exchange of information and good practices at the level of management boards of companies dismissing and wishing to employ mining employees,

² Collective bargaining has been added to the public participation tools as an important especially for the trade unions.

- information meetings for local communities of mining municipalities on the upcoming changes and the future of residents,
- public consultations of regional development documents, including local development strategies,
- participation in social dialogue institutions at the regional level (e.g. Provincial Councils for Social Dialogue),
- local development strategies,
- exchange of knowledge and information at the meetings of the Regional Team for Just Transition of the Silesian Voivodeship,
- creating bottom-up partnerships to implement a specific project,
- public hearings on planned activities in connection with the transformation process in mining subregions,
- lobbying, non-institutional dialogue, e.g. participation in informal meetings and talks.

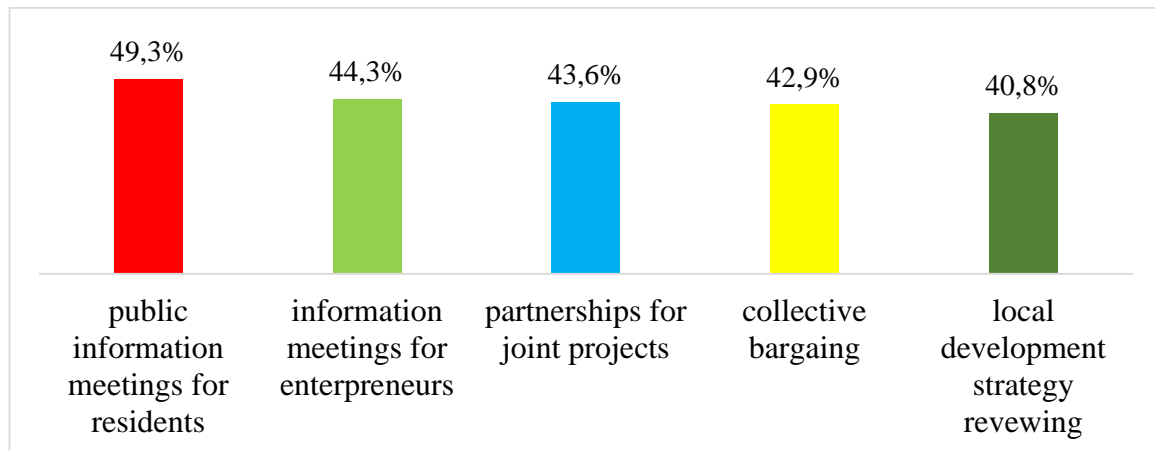
The above instruments were asked to be evaluated in terms of their effectiveness for the implementation of the Just Transition objectives. Respondents could indicate more than 1 answer. In the case of qualitative research of non-mining entrepreneurs, the respondents first mentioned:

- information meetings for local communities - 49,3%,
- information meetings for employees - 44,3%,
- creating partnerships to implement a joint project - 43,6%,
- negotiations between trade unions and the employer - 42,9%,
- Local development strategies - 40,8%,

Respondents from the non-mining industry considered the following instruments to be the least effective:

- industry contract - 19%,
- participation in social dialogue institutions at the regional level - 11,9%.

Non-mining entrepreneurs as "Others" additionally pointed the need to take into account in the public engagement process, aspects showing alternatives to life outside the mining environment, which is associated with the specificity of the mining community, customs, attachment to mining identity and culture, new opportunities or allowing oneself to close a multi-generational stage of life. The most effective instruments of participation for the implementation of just transition goals according to respondents to quantitative research are presented at figure 2.



Notice: The values in the chart do not add up to 100% because the respondent may have selected more than 1 answer.

Figure 2. The most effective instruments of public participation for the implementation of just transition goals according to respondents to CAWI research.

A comprehensive discussion of the tools of dialogue and participation according to the respondents of quantitative research is presented in the article “A detailed discussion of the tools of dialogue and participation according to the respondents of quantitative research is presented in the article Social dialogue in the transition process of a mining region. The key conclusions regarding to qualitative research to establish a social agreement around the transition process in the region, the stakeholders of this process and the authorised parties must conduct transparent, substantive and regular social dialogue. It is the necessity to develop various forms of supporting social dialogue at the local level. The most desirable forms of this support includes stable cooperation in interdisciplinary groups bringing together various stakeholders, supporting existing structures of stakeholders cooperation, supporting informal grass-roots movements of mining district residents, good practices and exchange of knowledge (Jarosławska-Sobór, 2023).

Conclusions from qualitative and quantitative research on the effectiveness of public participation tools are presented collectively in Table 2. The level of efficiency was assessed by the degree of order ranked according to the percentage distribution of respondents' answers in a given question.

Table 2.

Efficiency of the public participation tools according to survey respondents

| Public participation form | Level of familiarity | Suitability assessment |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| Collective bargaining | high | average |
| Signing of a social contract for the mining industry | high | average |
| Information meetings for dismissed employees of mining plants | high | high |
| Exchange of information and good practices at the level of management boards of companies dismissing and wishing to employ mining employees | high | high |
| Information meetings for local communities of mining municipalities | high | high |
| Public consultations of regional development documents, including local development strategies | medium | low |
| Participation in social dialogue institutions at regional level | high | low |

Cont. table 2.

| | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| Local Development Strategies | medium | average |
| Exchange of knowledge and information at the meetings of the Regional Team for Just Transition of the Silesian Voivodeship | medium | low |
| Creating bottom-up partnerships to implement a specific project | high | high |
| Public hearings on planned activities in mining subregions | low | low |
| Non-institutional dialogue, e.g. participation in informal meetings | medium | high |

4. Conclusions and recommendations

The key conclusions from the research indicated that the readiness and knowledge, especially of entrepreneurs, for the transformation process towards a green economy is insufficient. There is a need for greater involvement of entrepreneurs in the energy and socio-economic transformation process as entities that know the market best and are the driving force behind economic change. International research has also highlighted the need for involving communities in post-mining transitions. Successful cases show that participation tools, such as community forums and participatory impact assessments, help balance environmental restoration and local economic development. Community-driven energy projects as part of the Just Transition has been seen as an driving force of transition (Reverez et al., 2022). The European Union's Territorial Just Transition Plans involve extensive social dialogue, emphasizing collaboration between local governments, communities, and stakeholders to ensure a participatory approach (World Bank, 2023).

On the other hand, the expectations of GIG-PIB survey respondents are primarily early planning of transformation activities in order to prepare companies and employees and connecting various groups at the local level to develop common solutions and build the resilience of enterprises to change. However, not all forms of public participation were used in the stakeholder engagement process in the analysed period of time.

4.1. Recommendations

Based on the research, the following recommendations have been formulated to strengthen public participation for the purposes of transformation:

1. Raising social awareness is crucial for the Just Transition. The most effective is to disseminate knowledge about transformation processes among stakeholders through the exchange of good practices.
2. The main goal of public participation should be to prepare stakeholders from different groups for change, by seeking dialogue and cooperation at the local level.
3. For the future of local communities in mining municipalities, regular interdisciplinary meetings on the directions of transformation, changes taking place in the world and socio-economic environment are important.

4. It is necessary to expand cooperation at the local level and to involve different groups of transformation stakeholders in the decision-making process more widely.

The most desirable forms of support for public participation are permanent cooperation in interdisciplinary groups, bringing together stakeholders from various sectors and areas of transformation, exchange of knowledge and support for already existing cooperation structures, especially those existing in small urban or rural municipalities, support for grassroots movements, good practices and exchange of knowledge on conducting social dialogue between regions, and study visits to places, where transformation projects have been implemented.

4.2. Summary

In connection with the above conclusions, the new project of the Regional Observatory of the ROPT 2.0 Process significantly expands the scope of public participation activities and tools. The ROPT 2.0 project started in June 2024 and will last until 31.12.2026. The project is co-financed by the European Union from the Just Transition Fund. The leader of the project is the Silesian Voivodeship, and there are: Central Mining Institute – National Research Institute Mining Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Katowice Special Economic Zone S.A., Agreement of Trade Unions "KADRA", University of Economics in Katowice, Union of Associations Polish Green Network and Trade Union of Miners in Poland.

The aim of the project is to support and improve the management of the just transition process in the Silesian Voivodeship, with particular emphasis on the issues of the labour market, diversification of economic activity and the potential of post-industrial areas, including post-mining areas, through the development of the activities of the Regional Observatory of the Transformation Process.

With regard to the conclusions of the ROPT project, the substantive scope of the ROPT2 project and the scope of use of various public engagement tools are extended. The project is implemented in four modules. The analytical and research module includes research and strategic and foresight diagnostic analyses on the process of just transition in the economic, social and environmental dimensions to better identify the needs and predict changes related to the transition process. The participatory and educational module aims to strengthen dialogue between various sectors of social and economic life and to promote cooperation and a participatory model of conducting the process of just transition of the region. This module will include, m.in, information, educational and networking events in the form of m.in workshops, meetings with a low degree of formality, study visits, information campaigns promoting partnership and cooperation, and good practice manuals for municipalities, entrepreneurs, trade unions and non-governmental organizations. The pilot module aims to develop innovative and model solutions, good practices and guidelines to improve the transformation process, which can be implemented locally or regionally. This form will be developed through various types of Transformation Laboratories: Dialogue, Economic, Partnership and through a citizens' conference conducted by the Polish Green Network.

The last module, strategic and implementation, aims to improve and strengthen the regional management system of the transformation process. The project is addressed to stakeholders of the just transition process in seven mining subregions of the Silesian Voivodeship, the subregions of Bielsko, Bytom, Gliwice, Katowice, Rybnik, Sosnowiec, and Tychy.

The planned effects include a very large number of initiatives strengthening the exchange of knowledge and experience between the stakeholders of the transformation process, information and educational campaigns carried out, consultations provided on activities conducive to climate neutrality, which are to contribute to improving the effectiveness of public participation tools.

Acknowledgements

This article presents the results of the qualitative research conducted by the Central Mining Institute – National Research Institute as an input to the Regional Observatory of the Transformation Process 2.0 (ROPT2.0) project, co-financed by the European Union through the Just Transition Fund.

References

1. Barnes, J. (2019). *Public participation in a West of England energy transition: Key patterns and trends*, <https://www.eci.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/2022-10/public-participation-in-a-West-of-England-energy-transition.pdf>
2. Butler, J.S., Petrovsky, N. (2023) Understanding Public Participation as a Mechanism Affecting Government Fiscal Outcomes: Theory and Evidence From Participatory Budgeting. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, Vol. 33, Iss. 2, pp. 375-389, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jopart/muac025>
3. Cherry, C., Hopfe, C., MacGillivray, B., Pidgeon, N. (2017) Homes as machines: Exploring expert and public imaginaries of low carbon housing futures in the United Kingdom. *Energy Research and Social Science*, vol. 23, pp. 36-45. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2016.10.011>
4. Climate Change Committee (2022). *The role of deliberative public engagement in climate policy development, A report for the Climate Change Committee September 2022*. University of Lancaster, <https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/The-role-of-deliberative-public-engagement-in-climate-policy-development-University-of-Lancaster.pdf>

5. Dietz, T., Stern, P.C. (2008) *Public participation in environmental assessment and decision making*. Public Participation in Environmental Assessment and Decision Making (Issue January). <https://doi.org/10.17226/12434>
6. Drobniak, A. et al. (2022) *Propozycje rekomendacji dla obszaru sprawiedliwa transformacja*. Grupa Ekspercka „Sprawiedliwa Transformacja” działająca w ramach Zespołu do spraw Rozwoju Przemysłu Odnawialnych Źródeł Energii i Korzyści dla Polskiej Gospodarki przy Ministrze Klimatu. Katowice/Łódź/Poznań/Wrocław/Warszawa.
7. European Commission (2019). *A European Green Deal. Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent*, https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_pl
8. European Commission (2019). *The European Green Deal*, COM(2019)640 final, 11.12.2019.
9. European Commission (2019). *The Just Transition Mechanism: making sure no one is left behind*, https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/actions-being-taken-eu/just-transition-mechanism_en
10. European Commission (2019). Dyrekcja Generalna ds. Działań w dziedzinie Klimatu, Neutralność klimatyczna do 2050: strategiczna długoterminowa wizja zamożnej, nowoczesnej, konkurencyjnej i neutralnej dla klimatu gospodarki UE. Urząd Publikacji.
11. European Energy and Climate Policy, IEECP (2023). Drivers and barriers of public engagement in energy infrastructure, Literature review and expert interviews Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy and Renewables Grid Initiative.
12. Evans-Cowley, J., Hollander, J. (2010). The New Generation of Public Participation: Internet-based Participation Tools. *Planning Practice & Research*, 25(3), pp. 397-408. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02697459.2010.503432>
13. Flick, U. (2012). *Projektowanie Badania Jakościowego*. Warszawa: PWN.
14. Hügel, S., Davies, A.R. (2020). Public participation, engagement, and climate change adaptation: A review of the research literature. *WIREs Climate Change*, Vol. 11, Iss. 4, https://doi.org/10.1002/wcc.645open_in_new
15. Jarosławska-Sobór, S. (2023). Social dialogue in the transition process of a mining region, *Scientific Papers of Silesian University of Technology, Organizational Series*, No. 183
16. Knight, J., Schwartzberg, M. (2020). Institutional bargaining for democratic theorists (or how we learned to stop worrying and love haggling). *Annual Review of Political Science*, 23(1), pp. 259-76. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-polisci-060118-102113>
17. Kohler, U. (2019). Possible Uses of Nonprobability Sampling for the Social Sciences. *Survey Methods: Insights from the Field*. Retrieved from: <https://surveyinsights.org/?p=10981>
18. Köhler, J., Geels, F.W., Kern, F., Markard, J., Wiczorek, A., Alkemade, F., Avelino, F., Bergek, A., Boons, F., Fünfschilling, L., Hess, D., Holtz, G., Hyysalo, S., Jenkins, K., Kivimaa, P., Martiskainen, M., McMeekin, A., Mühlemeier, M.S., Nykvist, B., Wells, P.

- (2019). An agenda for sustainability transitions research: state of the art and future directions. *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions*, vol. 31, pp. 1-32, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eist.2019.01.004>
19. Konecki, K.T., Chomczyński, P. (2012). *Słownik socjologii jakościowej*. Warszawa: Difin.
 20. KPST (2021). *Krajowy Plan Sprawiedliwej Transformacji*. IETU, KPMG, Katowice, 14 kwietnia 2021.
 21. Lee, T.P., Sun, T.W.M. (2018). Public Participation. In: A. Farazmand (ed.), *Global Encyclopedia of Public Administration, Public Policy, and Governance*. Cham: Springer, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-20928-9_2720
 22. Liu, L., Bouman T., Perlaviciute, G., Steg, L. (2020). Public participation in decision making, perceived procedural fairness and public acceptability of renewable energy projects. *Energy and Climate Change*, 1(August), 100013. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.egycc.2020.100013>
 23. Mazurek-Łopacińska, K., Sobocińska, M. (2018). Triangulacja w badaniach jakościowych. *Prace Naukowe Uniwersytetu Ekonomicznego we Wrocławiu*, no. 525, pp. 11-20, DOI:10.15611/pn.2018.525.01
 24. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD (2020). *Innovative Citizen Participation and New Democratic Institutions: Catching the Deliberative Wave*. Paris: OECD.
 25. Papadopoulos, Y. (2023). *Understanding Accountability in Democratic Governance*. Cambridge University Press, <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108973823>
 26. Revez, A., Dunphy, N., Harris, C. et al. (2022). Mapping emergent public engagement in societal transitions: a scoping review. *Energy, Sustainability and Society*, 12, 2, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13705-021-00330-4>
 27. Saarikoski, H., Huttunen, S., Mela, H. (2023). Deliberating just transition: lessons from a citizens' jury on carbon-neutral transport, *Sustainability: Science, Practice and Policy*, 19/1, DOI: 10.1080/15487733.2023.2261341
 28. TPST (2022). *Terytorialny plan sprawiedliwej transformacji województwa śląskiego 2030*. Załącznik nr 2 do Załącznika nr 1 do Uchwały Zarządu Województwa nr 2326/383/VI/2022, Katowice.
 29. World Bank (2023). *Repurposing Coal Mining Lands for a Just Transition: Methods, Financing, and Governance Solutions*. Washington: the World Bank.