



**ener2i - ENERgy Research to Innovation:
Reinforcing cooperation with ENP countries on bridging
the gap between energy research and energy innovation**

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Deliverable Lead:	Centre for Social Innovation (ZSI)
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Abstract

This methodological paper provides a chapter structure and outlines the main questions to be addressed in the ener2i country reports. The analysis will cover the situation with Energy Efficiency (EE) and Renewable Energies (RES) in the Eastern Partnership countries involved in the project (AM, BY, GE, MD).

Versioning and Contribution History

Version	Date	Modification reason	Modified by
v.01	26/09/2013	First draft	Manfred Spiesberger, ZSI
v.02	10/10/2013	Comments & Revision	Szonja Csuzdi, RCISD, Manfred Spiesberger, ZSI

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1 Introduction

This methodological paper is prepared under Work-Package (WP) 2 of the ener2i project. The objective of this paper is to define a common methodology for conducting the analysis of the local energy sectors and the identification of stakeholders which will be applied by all other task leaders of this work package.

WP2 will provide an analytical basis for the innovation support activities of the ener2i project. It delivers necessary information for the initiation and stimulation of further innovation and research for energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energy sources (RES). A comparative analysis focused on the local energy sectors and energy innovation systems of Armenia, Belarus, Georgia and Moldova will be conducted. The potentials in energy efficiency and RES will be highlighted. The reports will also provide an overview of available technologies and technology providers, opportunities and barriers and address relevant policies and energy strategies. A study to identify the relevant stakeholders in the ENP countries will be conducted.

This joint methodology will ensure that the same approach is being applied by all partners and that the results are comparable. It will define which methods and tools (e.g. desk research, surveys, interviews, small focus groups) will be used to gather data. In case that surveys and/or interviews will be selected as one method, it will provide standardized templates and perform an ethical review and training activity for all participants. The methodology will develop a common structure for the country reports and provide common definitions so that the partnership will have a common understanding of the different stakeholders and issues at stake. A first version will be available for the kick-off meeting, where the methodology will be discussed with all partners. Based on partner feedback, the methodology will be updated and finalized by month 3 in order to start the local analyses as early as possible.

The activities to be implemented include developing a joint methodology for the local analyses and identification studies in the target countries, discussing and agreeing on a common methodology for conducting the local analyses at the kick-off meeting, and finalizing the joint methodology.

2 Structure of the country reports

In the following a draft chapter structure and elements to be included in the country reports have been compiled. These are open for discussion and refinement during the kick-off meeting:

Part 1 – Analytical paper

Chapter 1: Introduction

What's the context of the report? What is the aim of the report? What will be described and analysed in the following chapters?

Chapter 2: Current energy situation in the country

Provide a description of the current situation, based on the preliminary analysis, which we included in the ener2i project proposal. Adding details and extending the information. What are the main energy sources and energy suppliers for the country?

What are relevant local policies and energy strategies and legal aspects?

Chapter 3: current situation with EE/RES

Describing the situation with EE/RES, in particular how far these are already relevant and applied in the business sector. Are there relevant (EE/RES-specific) strategies available? Is it a priority in the country concerned? How far is energy efficiency an issue among businesses? How far have energy innovations already been implemented in the country (metering, etc.)? Any relevant renewable energy sources installed or companies active in RES?

Chapter 4: innovation situation in the energy sector

How innovative is the economy, in particular the energy sector? – few statistics.

How are the linkages between energy research institutes, higher education institutions and businesses established? What are the main barriers of building cooperation? Are there any good practice examples?

How is energy innovation supported in the country? Is there any support for energy efficiency or renewable energies available in the country? Type of support (e.g. energy as research priority, subvention to business for energy innovation, tax incentives, supporting advisory services etc.) and volume (if available).

How well is the energy sector and the energy research community linked internationally? In particular focus on cooperation with European partners. Is there any FDI by foreign companies in the energy sector of the ENP countries?

Are there any joint EU-ENP projects in the energy sector: funded under FP7, structural funds, via ENP financial instrument, twinnings/TAIEX (this will be relevant for Clustering under WP3!). Which countries are the the most popular partners in international cooperation activities?

Chapter 5: overview of critical stakeholders

Provide a short overview of main actors and their role in the EE/RES and innovation field per each country (see below Part 2 for types of organisations to be covered).

Chapter 6: Analysis

What are the capacities in EE/RES?

Which technical and social innovations are already implemented in the energy field?

What are bottlenecks and barriers?

Needs assessment

SWOT - identify strengths and weaknesses of the local energy sectors and of its innovative capacities.

Assess the developmental landscape of EE/RES. What needs to be done to improve the EE/RES situation in the business sector and linking research and business better?

Outline cooperation opportunities between EU and ENP partners on innovations in EE/RES.

What can be done by the ener2i project with its planned activities and limited resources?

Clustering and overlap with other R2I and international projects.

Other elements:

Any existing success stories: e.g. on energy research institutions collaborating with businesses, energy innovations applied in business, renewable energy companies, etc.

Part 2/Annex: critical stakeholders

A mapping of critical stakeholders (including contact persons and e-mail) in the national energy sector will be performed (nuclear energy sector representatives/organisations to be included where relevant):

- Research institutes dealing with EE/RES

- Universities/higher education institutions – their departments dealing with EE/RES
- Businesses: main EE/RES related businesses per country (manufacturers, start-ups, technology providers, etc.), regional businesses
- Business interest organisations: Chambers of commerce, employers organisations
- Support structures: research and innovation funds, SME support funds, intermediaries (e.g. TTOs,), relevant incubators and S&T/technoparks
- political stakeholders, representatives of National Authorities, Ministries
- local and municipal authorities (depending on whether they can make decisions, lead activities, or have capacity/budget)
- NGOs dealing with EE/RES (platforms, associations, etc.)

Structure, how to prepare the information – a table template will be provided, which will need to be filled in, so that it can be easily transferred in the database at the ener2i website:

- Name of organisation
- Address
- Contact person & contact details of organisation & website (contact details have to be updated regularly)
- Type of organisation: PRO/HEI/BES/PUB/NGO (plus department level, if applicable/relevant)
- No of overall staff and No of staff dealing with EE/RES (department level, if applicable)
- Function/Capacities of organisation (research/ research or innovation funding organisation)
- Keywords (drop down menu)
- Relevant output of organisation: publications, products, promotion tools, technologies developed, etc.

The gathered information will be fed into the database of the interactive ENER2I web platform.

Part 3: common definitions

Energy efficiency

Renewable energy sources

Innovation - a new or significantly improved product - good or service (e.g. Mobile phone, new financial service – money transfer via mobile phone), or process (e.g. electronic air-ticketing), a new marketing method (e.g. Website presentation of a company), or a new organisational method in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations (e.g. new business unit within firm, acquisition of a firm). An innovation must contain something new – a novelty. Three types of novelty: an innovation can be new to the firm, new to the market or new to the world. (OECD definition, Oslo manual)

Technological versus social innovation - Technological and services innovation: a new technology or product, process, etc. Social Innovation: new concepts and measures to resolve societal challenges, adopted and utilised by social groups (e.g. Elderly, young, unemployed, migrants, etc.) concerned.

Public Research Organisation

Higher Education Institution

Funding agencies

Intermediary organisations

3 Methodologies to be applied

- Desk research
- Interviews
- Expert workshops/focus groups – possibly the most efficient tool here: workshop of 2-3 hours; involving representatives of energy research and business, funding agencies – around 8-10 participants. Questions to be discussed: what is the current EE/RES situation, how far are innovations implemented, how far is research cooperating with business here, what are barriers and bottlenecks, what needs to be done. Ideally one representative of EU partner should attend the workshop – language issue!
- Short surveys – phone surveys, standardised online surveys (needs to be done in local languages, response rate questionable, getting right target groups – probably difficult to gather enough valid and suitable contacts; 5 question maximum – see above)
- Site visits
- Coordination meetings among activity leader and twinning partners; depending on travel budget – e.g. EU partner could travel to one local workshop

4 Implementation of reports & time planning

Implementation of analysis

Each country analysis will be led by one activity leader from each target country, and involve the other local consortium partner (except Georgia, where only one partner participates in the consortium). The analysis in task 2.2 will be implemented in a twinning approach: for each analysis, one partner from the EU will provide methodological advice and support the analysis jointly with the ENP partners.

The following set-up has been envisaged:

- Armenia: NAS RA – activity leader, TTA and ee,
- Belarus: BellSA – activity leader, BIF and ZSI,
- Georgia: EECG – activity leader and eseia,
- Moldova: AITT – activity leader, ODIMM and RCISD

The activity leaders will be responsible for collecting the necessary information and conducting the respective analysis with the support of other partners. The work package leader RCISD will ensure the compilation of all reports and oversee publication.

The reports will be short analytical papers of around 20 pages, plus the mapped research, business, and innovation support institutions.

Time line

Discussion & further elaboration of common methodology – October 2013

Adoption of common methodology, D2.1 – December 2013

Start of analysis/task 2.2: October 2013

First drafts: January 2014

Revised drafts:

Circulation to all partners:

Final version & publication: 30 September 2014

5 References/Literature list

- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (2011). Innovation Performance Review of Belarus, New York and Geneva
- UNECE Innovation Performance Review of Armenia forthcoming in 2014
- ERAWATCH (Moldova)
- INCREAST web-portal (Armenia, Georgia)
- UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS)
- World Bank