

2nd Policy Stakeholders Conference of IncoNet EaP “EU – Eastern Partnership STI Cooperation in Addressing Energy Research & Innovation”

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Session: III The way forward

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SUMMARY OF THE PRESENTATIONS

OFFERS OF THE INNOVER-EAST and ENER2I projects

INNOVER-EAST

- national studies
 - on energy efficiency and innovation (available soon),
 - interactive database of EaP stakeholders (already available)
 - List of innovation services (ready by October 2015)
- Training (Trainings on “hot topics” of RDI in the energy sector), twinning, coaching
- national trainings, national and international brokerages (June – November 2016 in all EaP-countries)
- policy events (e.g. Ukraine 2017),
- Information available through web portal, social media

<http://innovereast.eu/>

ENER2I

- Analytical reports on the research and innovation landscape and on players in EE/RES in the participating EaP countries (Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova) (available)
- Policy brief on results (available)
- Local brokerages in participating EaP countries and brokerages in EU countries (2nd of December in Brussels, April 2016 in Graz, travel grants are available)
- Training workshops on various aspects of innovation, which are relevant for EE/RES in participating EaP countries
- Staff exchanges/study visits (e.g. to Germany – waste management) – 24 experts exchanged in the frame of a twinning scheme
- Innovation vouchers, allocated to start-ups and businesses in the participating EaP countries as a result of a merit-based competition

<http://www.ener2i.eu/>



SUMMARY OF THE PRESENTATIONS

OUTCOMES OF THE COUNTRY REPORTS

- Socio-economic background of the target countries (e.g. different economies with different conditions facing the same global economy)
- Diversification of the economies, role of the various sectors
- Different internal supply of natural resources, different energy policies and solutions and import-dependence. AZ: own supply of oil & gas. AR: heavy focus at nuclear energy. MD, UKR: strongly dependent on RUS gas
- AZ lowest share of renewables (1.8%), GE highest share (25.4%)
- Energy Efficiency: Issues of outdated agricult, manufacturing and transport equipment, Issues of household energy efficiency (insulation, etc), The role of the public sector (incredibly huge e.g. in role as demonstrator), The role of R&D&I: finding the appropriate local solutions



CONCLUSIONS

Problems to be addressed e.g.:

- Unfinished legal and policy framework in some countries
- Lack of tradition of „Research @ University”, absence of university start-ups, spin-offs
- Lack of aggregation for local demand
- Incomplete transparency on power business groups
- Unclear role of the public sector on setting the standards and procure innovation
- Absence/insufficiency of the legislation related to the development of EE/RES innovations
- Recommendations and suggestions for legal interventions included in strategic documents have not been considered or implemented in several cases
- The lack of intermediary organisations
- Lack of qualified staff -> need for development of consultancy, coaching and technical advice for SMEs, ageing of scientists in the field
- Low level of financial support for R&D in terms of gross expenditures on R&D
- Absence and/or insufficiency of governmental financial support to research centers/institutions for developing EE/RES innovations
- Access to finance is problematic

Potentials for innovation

- Ongoing developments in scientific capacities and research skills of the R&D&I staff
- Economic and political trends highlight the value of reducing import dependency in energy
- Industrial and economic restructuring is in momentum
- Cooperation is seen among the actors of the EPC countries
- +... remittances, migration, mobility?

Importance of Cooperation with the EU!

