

# JRC SCIENCE FOR POLICY REPORT

# Energy R&I financing and patenting trends in the EU

Country dashboards 2017 edition

Fiorini, A., Georgakaki, A., Jimenez Navarro, J. P., Marmier, A., Pasimeni, F., Tzimas, E.

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#### Energy R&I financing and patenting trends in the EU

The report monitors the progress made by EU Member States concerning two key indicators identified in the Integrated Strategic Energy Technology Plan Communication, namely the level investment in R&I (by both the public and private sector) and trends in patents. To do so, a collection of country dashboards are presented containing the relevant information, summarised for each EU Member State and SET Plan action, providing a quick overview of each EU Member State within the European framework.

The information presented is produced according to the JRC in-house methodology for monitoring R&I in Low Carbon Energy Technologies and is consistent with the R&I indicators included in the 3rd State of the Energy Union Report.

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### **Executive summary**

Monitoring innovation activities in the energy field in the EU is essential to assess the progress towards the achievement of the European Energy system transformation. This transformation not only ensures the decarbonisation of the European Energy system, in line with the Paris agreement, but also contributes to energy security and the competitiveness of the European economy in global energy markets.

This report monitors the progress made by EU Member States concerning two key indicators identified in the Integrated Strategic Energy Technology Plan Communication, namely the level of investment in R&I in terms of both private (expenditure by businesses and industry) and public (Member States' national programmes and instruments) and trends in patents. To do so, a collection of country dashboards are presented containing the relevant information, summarised for each EU Member State, providing a quick overview of each country.

The information presented is produced according to the JRC in-house methodology for monitoring R&I in Low Carbon Energy Technologies and is consistent with the R&I indicators included in the 3rd State of the Energy Union Report.

#### Policy context

The Communication 'Towards an Integrated Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan: Accelerating the European energy system transformation' (C(2015) 6317 final) called for a further strengthened SETIS, the information system that manages and operates the monitoring and reporting scheme of the SET Plan. SETIS supports the implementation and continuous development of the integrated SET Plan, through a more diligent and intelligent use of available information, data and reporting practices by stakeholders and Member States. In this context, the monitoring and reporting activities of SETIS support the following objectives:

- The Annual State of the Energy Union Report: SETIS monitors and reports on a number of key indicators that are used to measure progress in the implementation of the fifth dimension of the Energy Union, i.e. on research, innovation and competitiveness.
- SET Plan implementation: SETIS reports as necessary, addressing various aspects of SET Plan implementation, in agreement and collaboration with the MS.

#### Main findings

- Public investment in R&I in the SET Plan actions increased from EUR 2.6 billion in 2007 to EUR 4.2 billion in 2010; it remained around that level for the period 2010-2015 (most recent year for which information is available).
- Public investments in four Member States, France, Germany, Italy and the UK account for approximately 70% of the total EU R&I investment. France is the largest public investor in R&I, followed by Germany; they account for near a quarter and a fifth of the EU total, respectively.
- Private investment in R&I in the SET Plan actions increased from EUR 11 billion in 2007 to EUR 16 billion in 2013 (most recent year for which data is available).
- Throughout the period 2007-2013, private investment has consistently accounted for around 80% of the total R&I expenditure in SET Plan actions.
- The German private sector is the largest contributor to R&I activities in SET Plan actions. Investment in 2013 reached EUR 7 billion, equal to 46% of private investment at EU level. France ranked second with a share of 16%.

- In the period 2007-2013, the number of patents in topics relevant to the SET Plan actions increased by an average 15% annually.
- The specialisation index, based on the patenting intensity in each SET Plan action reveals that in the reference period 2007-2013 the EU has increased specialisation in renewable fuels and bioenergy, as well as batteries and e-mobility compared to the rest of the world; it has also retained a specialisation advantage in renewables and energy efficiency in buildings, although this has been reducing over time.

#### Related and future JRC work

The SETIS input to the Annual State of the Energy Union Report and it's annual report "Energy R&I financing and patenting trends in the EU" in the context of the SET Plan are based on the methodology developed by JRC SETIS and presented in the Science for Policy Report "Monitoring R&I in Low-Carbon Energy Technologies".

#### Quick guide

The introduction provides the context for monitoring the progress made by EU Member States concerning the three key indicators identified in the Integrated Strategic Energy Technology Plan Communication. It also includes a short guide on how to read the dashboards and interpret the indicators. The information is presented as a collection of country dashboards, providing a quick overview of each EU Member State within the European framework, and for the EU as a whole. The key messages at EU level and for each of the SET Plan actions are summarised in the final section.

#### Introduction

The Energy Union framework strategy, COM(2015)80 (European Commission, 2015a), has called for an integrated governance and monitoring process to ensure that energyrelated actions at all levels, from European to local, contribute to the Energy Union's objectives. This inter alia includes improved data collection, analysis and intelligence mechanisms that pool the relevant knowledge and make it easily accessible to all stakeholders; and an annual reporting on the state of the Energy Union to address key issues and steer the policy debate. Furthermore, in its Communication 'Towards an Integrated Strategic Energy technology (SET) Plan: Accelerating the European energy system transformation', C(2015)6317 (European Commission, 2015b), the European Commission proposed to develop a set of key performance indicators (KPIs) in order to measure progress in research and innovation (R&I) in Europe. This task was assigned to SETIS, the Strategic Energy Technologies Information System. SETIS manages and operates the monitoring and reporting scheme that supports the implementation and continuous development of the Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET Plan), through a more diligent and intelligent use of available information, data and reporting practices by stakeholders and Member States.

In this context, SETIS monitors and reports two relevant KPIs that have been identified in the Integrated SET Plan Communication and have been included in the three State of the Energy Union reports (European Commission, 2015c, 2017a, b):

- the level of investment in R&I in terms of both private (expenditure by businesses and industry) and public (Member States' national programmes and instruments)
- trends in patents

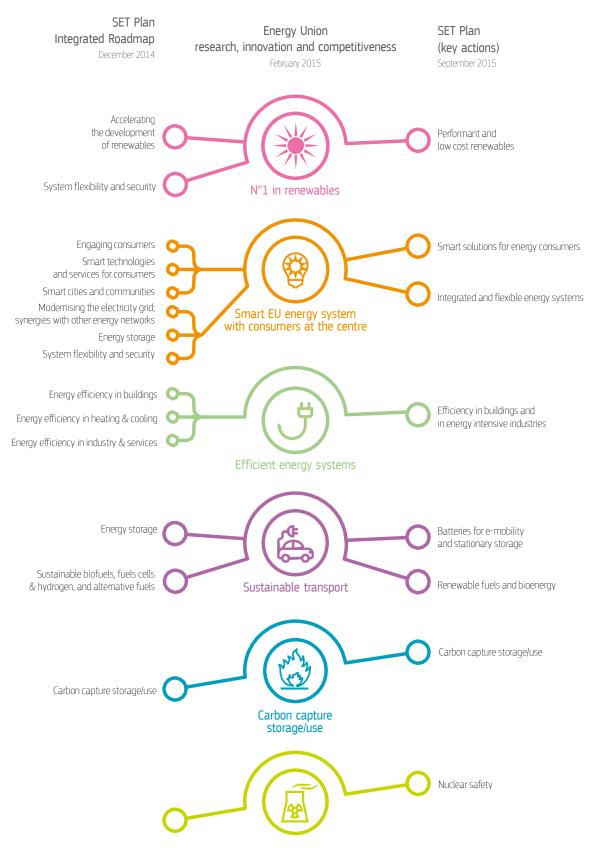
The report presents in greater detail the data behind the SETIS contributions to the 3<sup>rd</sup> State of the Energy Union report, broken down by SET Plan action, thus monitoring the progress made by EU Member States concerning the three key indicators identified in the Integrated Strategic Energy Technology Plan Communication. The information is presented as a collection of country dashboards, providing a quick overview of each EU Member State within the European framework, and for the EU as a whole.

Figure 1 (European Commission, 2016) shows a representation of the integrated SET Plan structure, and in particular the links between (i) the Energy Union R&I and Competitiveness priorities, (ii) the SET Plan Integrated Roadmap, and (iii) the 10 SET Plan actions. These links define the levels of reporting addressed by JRC SETIS.

The data reported has been compiled as follows:

- Public investment as available in the International Energy Agency RD&D Statistics database (IEA, 2017); for codes relevant to Energy Union Research Innovation and Competitiveness priorities. Public investment does not include funds from EU framework programmes or other funding instruments at EU level.
- Patent data based on the European Patent Office PATSTAT database (EPO, 2017). In the context of this document, the term 'patent' refers to patent families, rather than applications, as a measure of innovative activity. Patent families include all documents relevant to a distinct invention (e.g. applications to multiple authorities), thus preventing multiple counting. A fraction of the family is allocated to each applicant and relevant technology.
- Private investment as estimated by JRC SETIS.

The methodology behind the indicators is provided in detail in the relevant JRC Report "Monitoring R&I in Low-Carbon Energy Technologies" (Fiorini et al., 2017).



Source: Transforming the European Energy System through Innovation (European Commission, 2016)

**Figure 1** The Integrated SET Plan Structure, representing the links between the Energy Union R&I and Competitiveness priorities, the SET Plan Integrated Roadmap and the 10 SET Plan actions.

#### Quick guide to the dashboards

Each of the dashboards provides information on public R&I investments, private R&I investments and patents, and is organised in five sections (Figure 2):

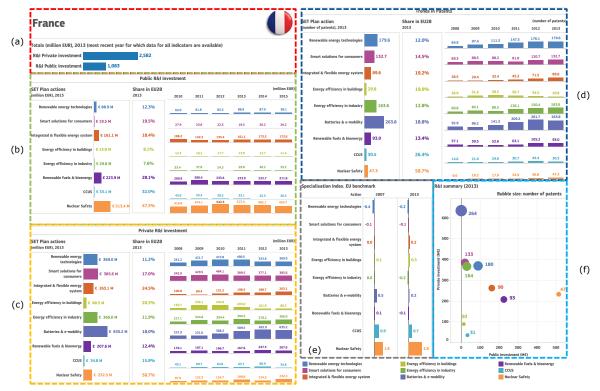
- (a) Total values for public and private R&I investment for the most recent year in which data for all indicators are available, from this point forward called the 'reference year'. For this report the reference year is 2013;
- (b) Public R&I investment; data does not allow reporting on batteries and e-mobility, so the action is not included in this section;
- (c) Private R&I investment;
- (d) Patenting trends;
- (e) Specialisation index for 2007 and 2013;
- (f) Combined chart of R&I investments and patents.

Except for section (a), which provides total values, in all other sections information is provided at the level of the SET Plan actions

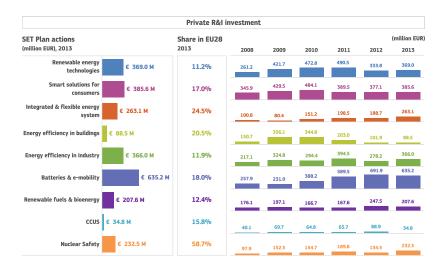
Sections (b), (c) & (d), show (Figure 3, left to right):

- Total values for the reference year, 2013;
- Share in EU28 of the country under analysis per action for the reference year 2013;
- Total value trends for the period including the five previous years to the most up to date year available (i.e. 2010 to 2015).

Public and private R&I investment is in EUR million, patent trends are given as the number of patent families.



**Figure 2** Country dashboard layout: (a) total public & private R&I investment, (b) public R&I investment per SET Plan action, (c) private R&I investment per SET Plan action, (d) patent families per SET Plan action, (e) specialisation index and (f) combined chart.



**Figure 3** Private R&I investment detail; from left to right: investment per SET plan action for the reference year (2013); share of the Member State in the EU for the same year; and time series.

**Table 1** Data availability on public R&I investments for EU Member States.

Country	IEA member	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AT	Y	2007	2000	2003	2010		LUIL	2015	2017	2015	2010
BE	Y										
BG	N										
HR	N										
CY	N										
CZ	Y										
DK	Y										
EE	Y										
	Y										
FI	Y										
FR	Y										
DE											
EL	Y	•	•	•							
HU	Y										
IE	Y										
IT	Y										
LV	N										
LT	N										
LU	Y										
MT	N										
NL	Y										
PL	Y										
PT	Y						***************************************	***************************************			
RO	N										
SK	Y										
SI	N										
ES	Y										
SE	Y										
UK	Υ										

Data from IEA statistics
Data collected by JRC SETIS

• Data available at high level of aggregation - no breakdown by SET Plan Action

The time Series vary depending on data availability:

- Public R&I investment data is based on the reporting to the IEA (IEA, 2017); 20
   Member States are IEA members, and the majority have reported up to 2015, while for some Member States provisional data is also available for 2016.
- In the case of private R&I investment and patents, the most recent year for which data is available is the reference year 2013.

Section (e) presents the specialisation index for a specific action. The specialisation index represents patenting intensity in each particular action for a given country relative to geographical area taken as reference. Mathematically:

$$SI = \left(\frac{\sum_{i} Patents}{\sum Patents}\Big|_{i}\right) / \left(\frac{\sum_{i} Patents}{\sum Patents}\Big|_{ref}\right) - 1$$

#### Where:

 $i \equiv action \ considered$ 

 $j \equiv country considered$ 

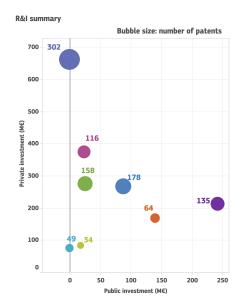
 $ref \equiv geographical area of reference$ 

For the country dashboards the area of reference is EU; for the EU dashboard the reference is the world.

According to the SI definition, for each country:

- SI = 0, research intensity equal to the EU,
- -1 < SI < 0 , research intensity lower than the EU,
- SI >0, research intensity higher than the EU.

The combined chart in section (f) compares public and private R&I efforts in each of the SET Plan actions for the reference year 2013, showing the balance between the public and private sector. The bubble sizes are proportional to the number of patent families/inventions, contrasting the magnitude and provenance of R&I investment with patenting trends.



**Figure 4** Combined chart contrasting public and private R&I investment and number of patents for the reference year 2013.

Country Dashboards

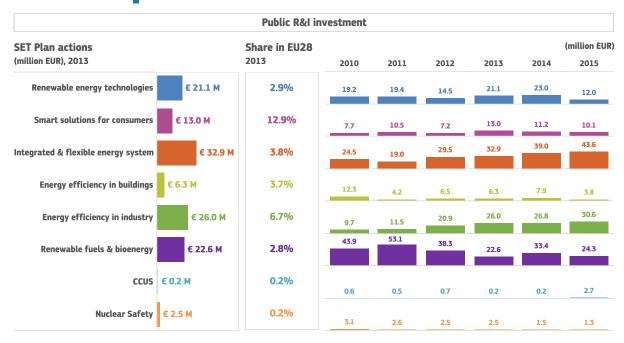
## **Austria**

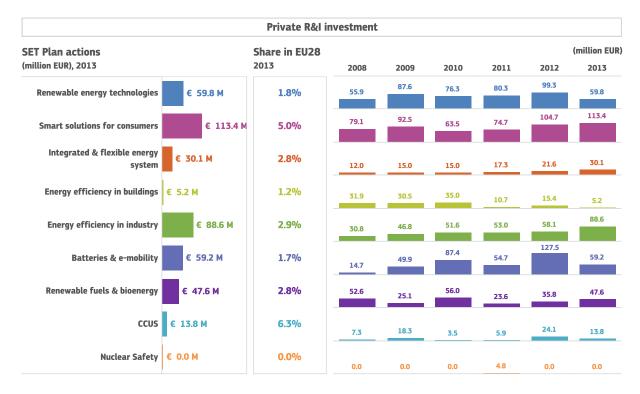


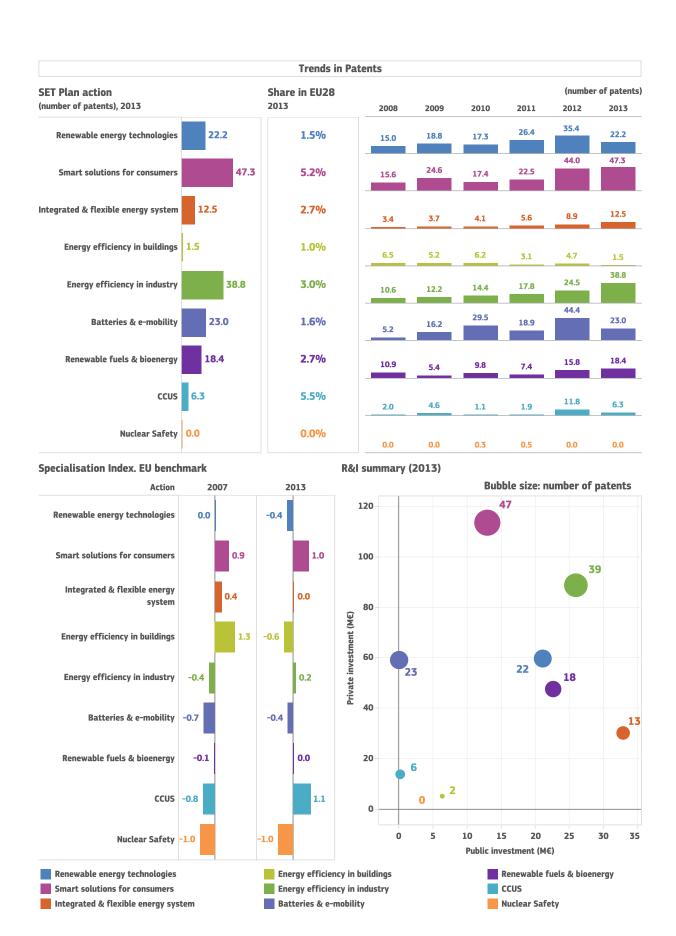
Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)

R&I Private investment 418

R&I Public investment 125







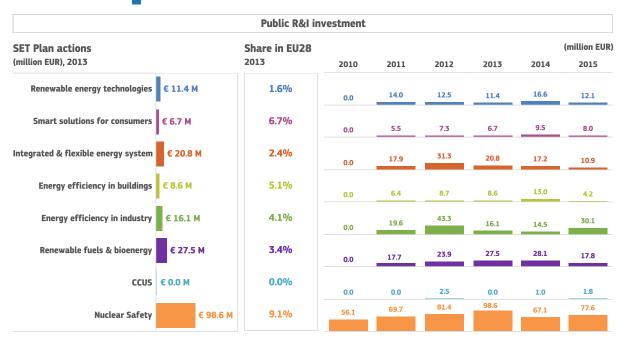
# **Belgium**



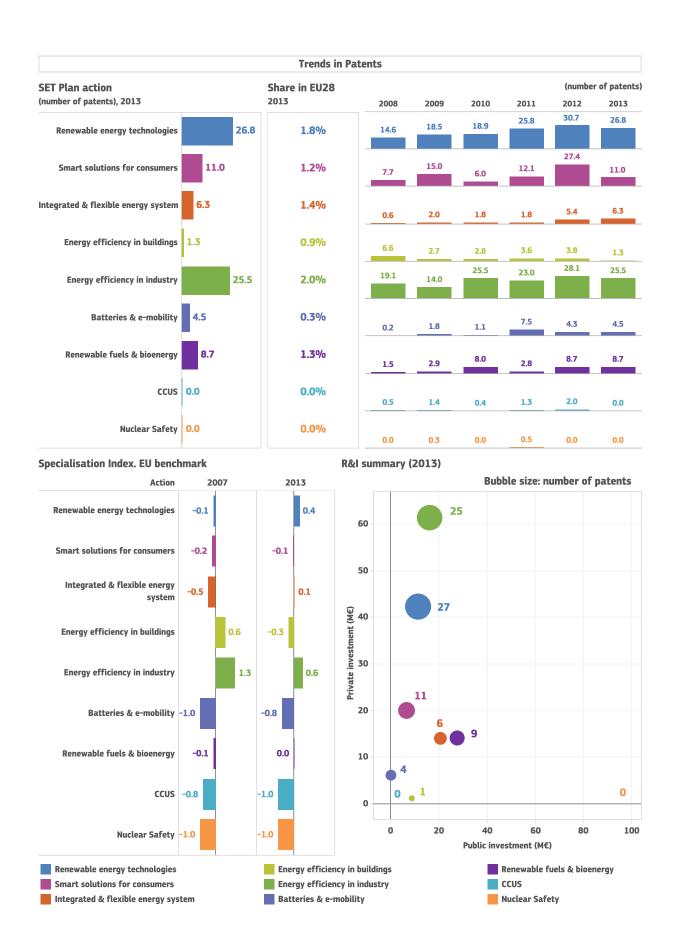
Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)

R&I Private investment 159

R&I Public investment 190





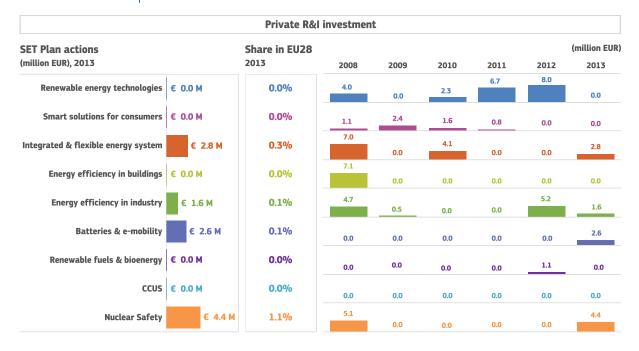


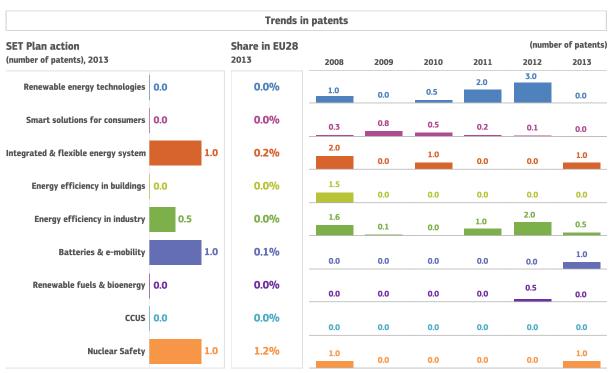
# Bulgaria



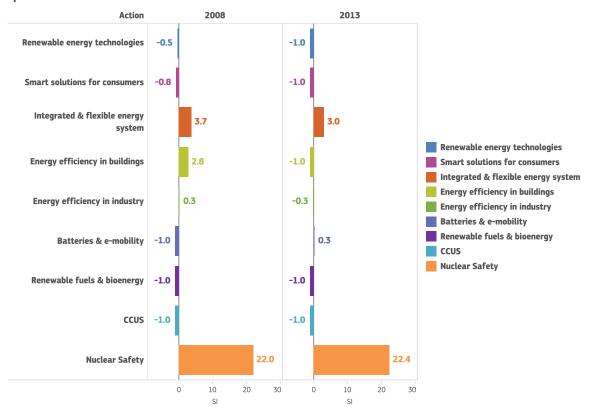
Total (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available) \*

R&I Private investment 11.4





#### Specialisation Index. EU benchmark \*\*



#### Note

<sup>\*</sup> Bulgaria is not a member of the IEA; data on public R&I expenditure are not available.
\*\* Due to lack of data for 2007, the Specialisation Index is calculated for 2008.

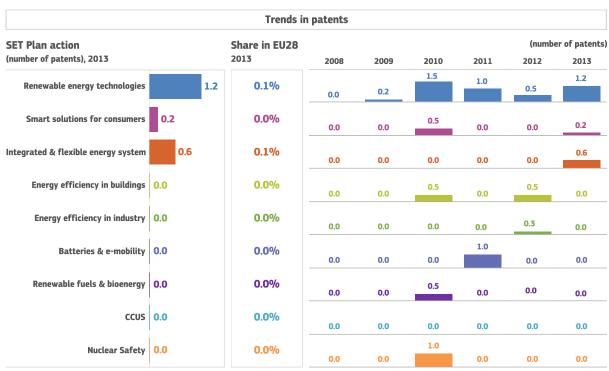
# **Croatia**



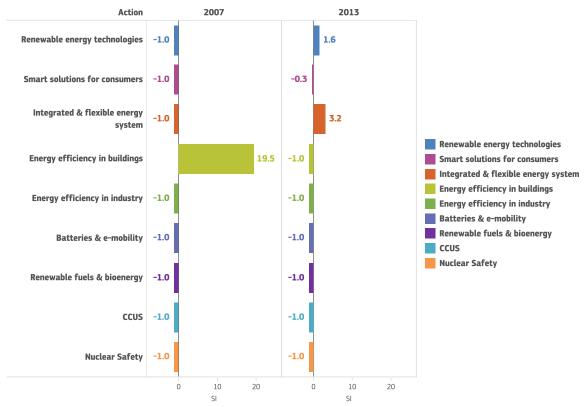
Total (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available) \*

R&I Private investment 4.8





#### Specialisation Index. EU benchmark



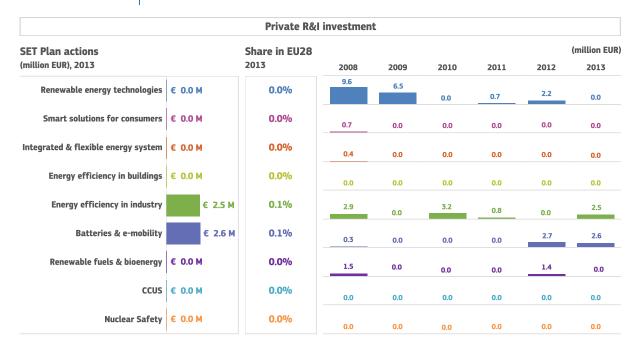
Note
\* Croatia is not a member of the IEA; data on public R&I expenditure are not available.

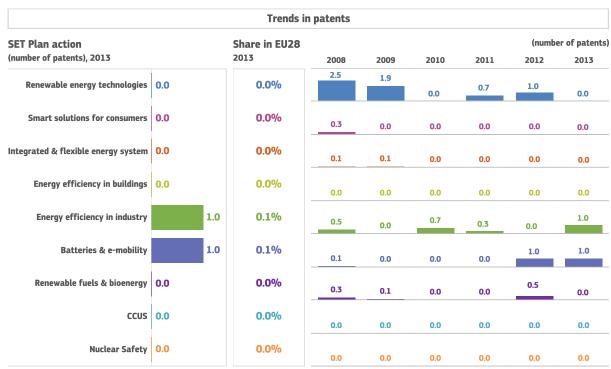
# **Cyprus**



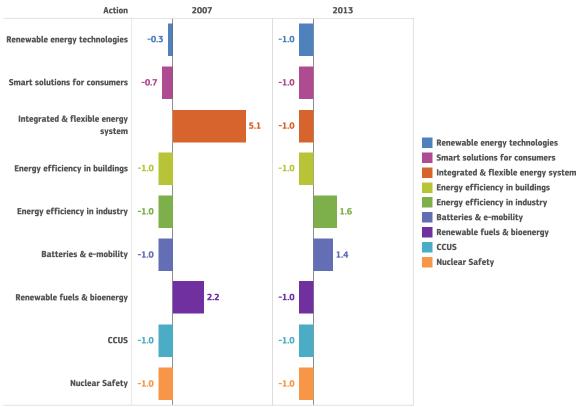
Total (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available) \*

R&I Private investment | 5.1





#### Specialisation Index. EU benchmark



#### Note

<sup>\*</sup> Cyprus is not a member of the IEA; data on public R&I expenditure are not available.

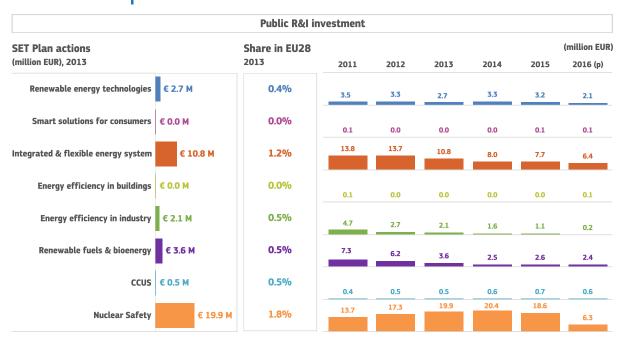
# **Czech Republic**



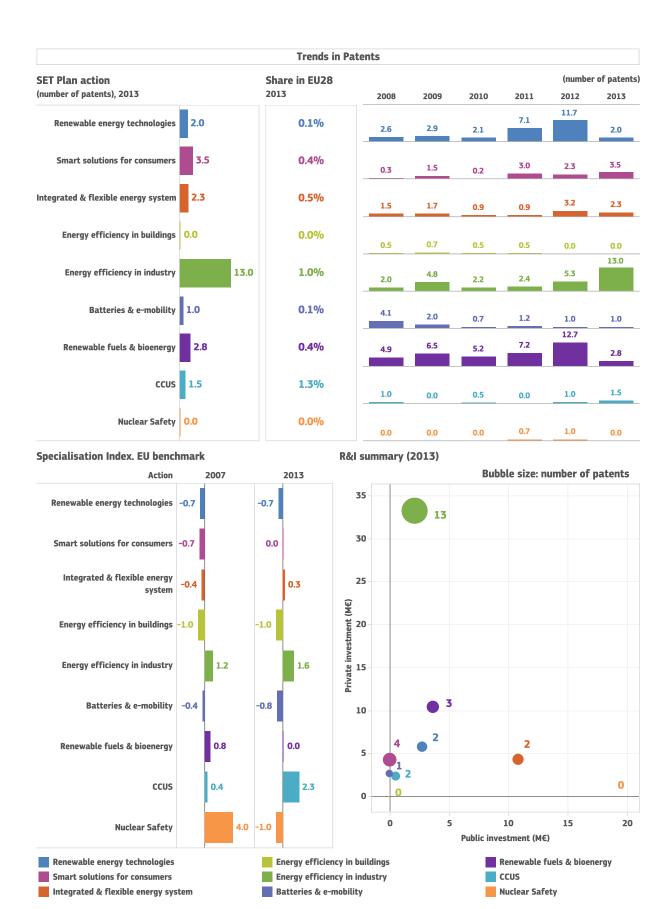
Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)

R&I Private investment 63

R&I Public investment 40







#### Note

The public R&I investment values reported for 2016 are provisional (p) and amount to EUR 18 million in total; the respective total figure for 2015 was EUR 34 million, 6% lower than 2014. Data in the 2015/16 submission correspond to the application of an improved methodology by the Member State.

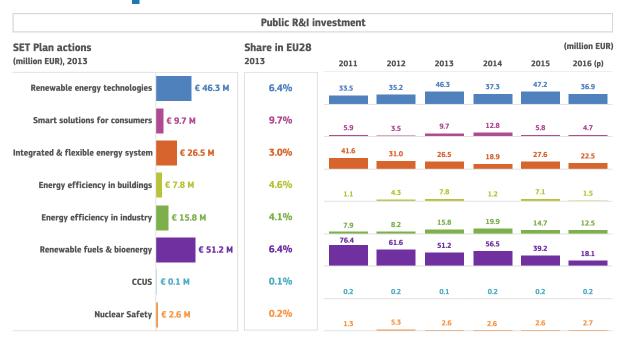
## **Denmark**

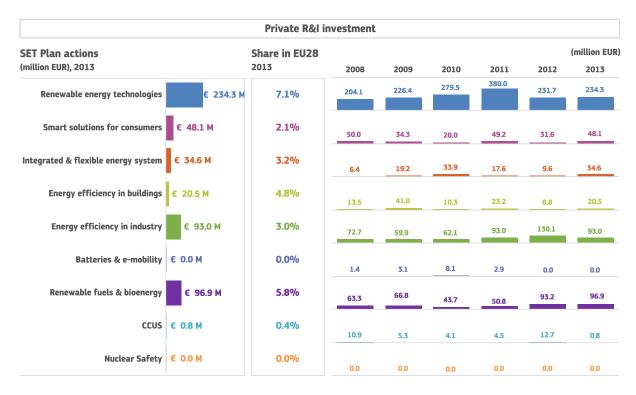


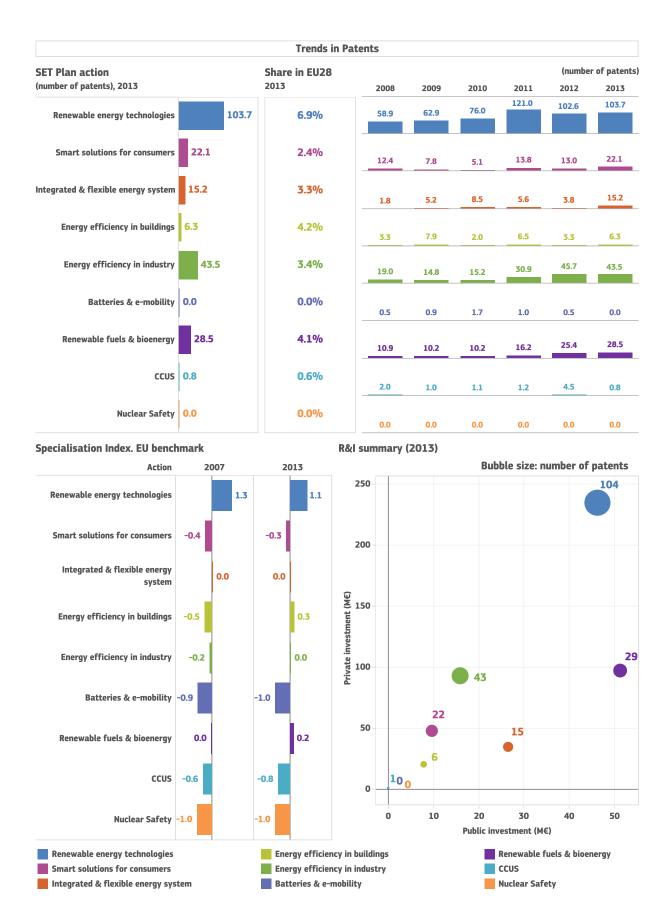
Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)

R&I Private investment 528

R&I Public investment 160







#### Note

The values reported for 2016 are provisional (p) and amount to a total of EUR 99 million; the respective figure for 2015 was  $\in$  144 m, 3% lower than 2014.

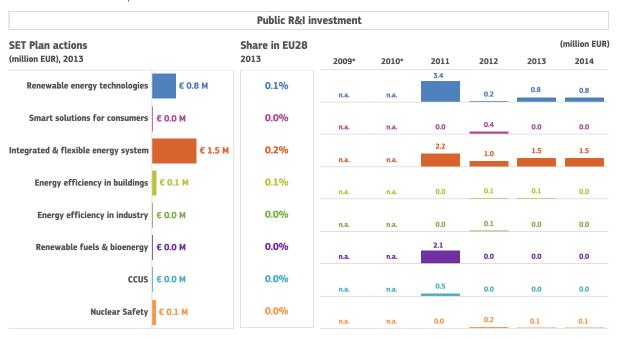
## **Estonia**



Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)

R&I Private investment 5.1

R&I Public investment 2.5



\* Over the 2009-2010 period, Estonia did not report R&I spending





#### Note

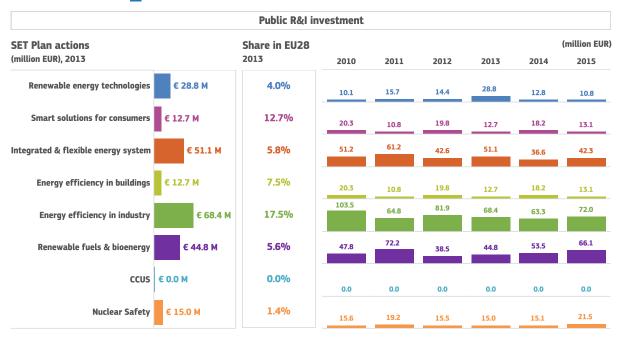
<sup>\*</sup> Estonia did not report data on public R&I expenditure over the period 2009-2010.

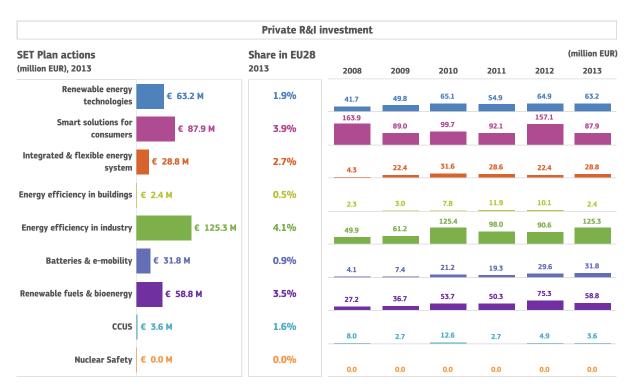
# **Finland**

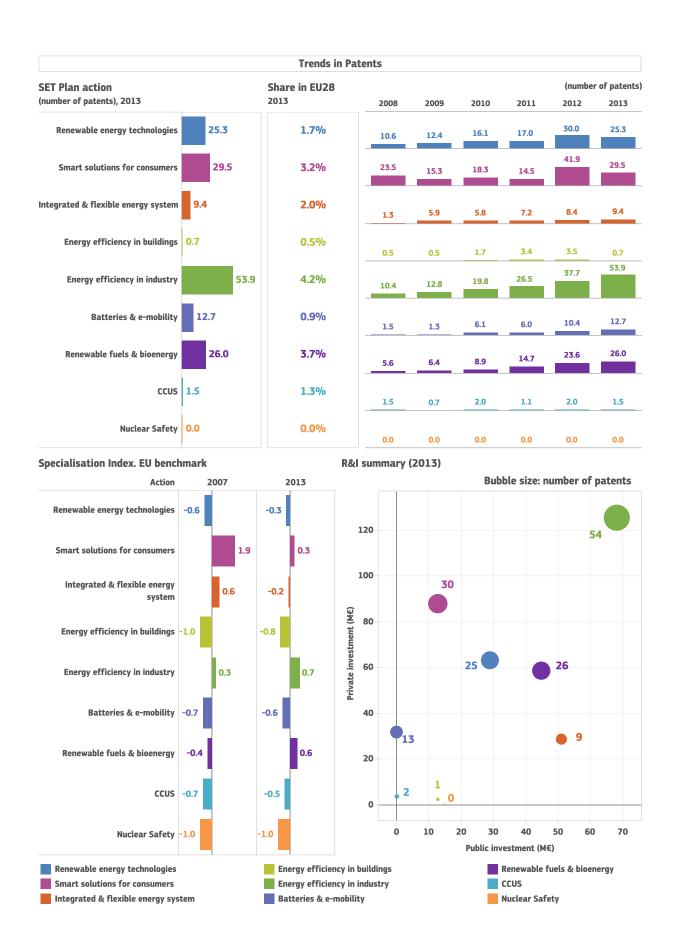


Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)







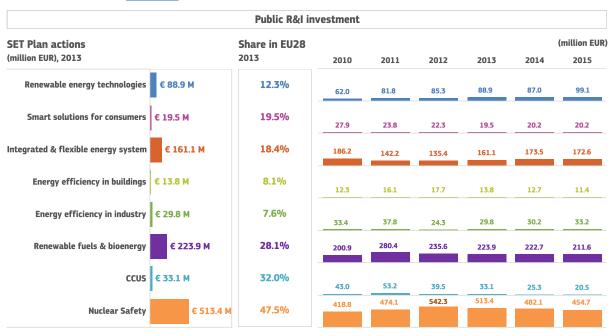


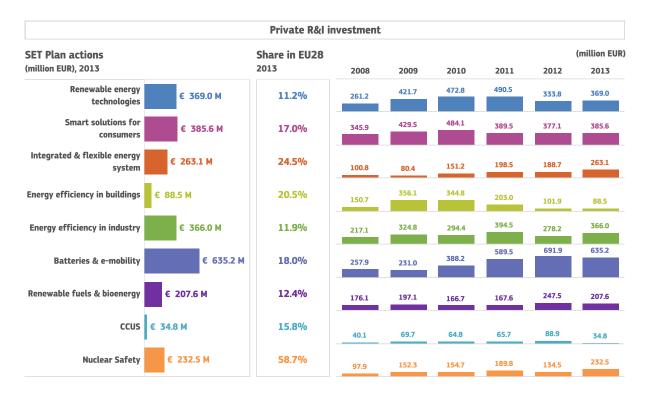
## **France**

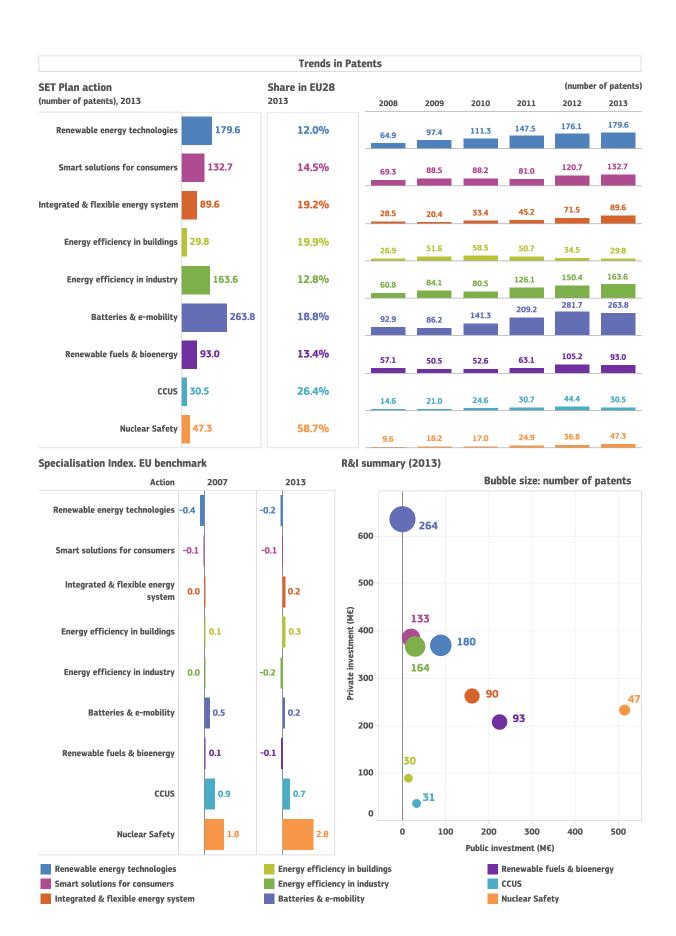


Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)







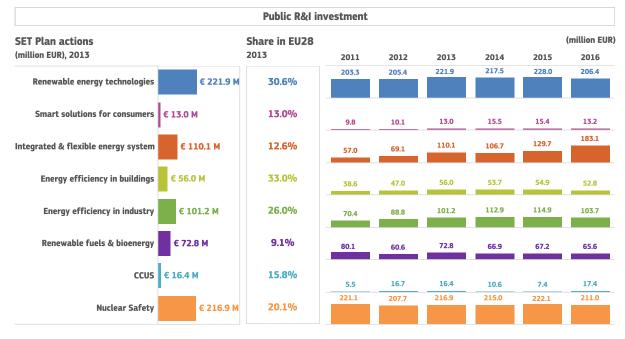


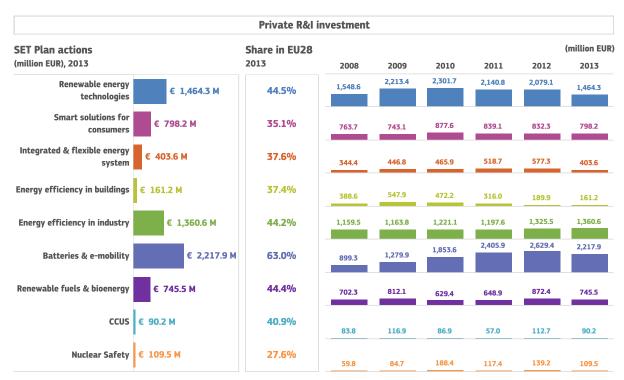
# **Germany**



Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)









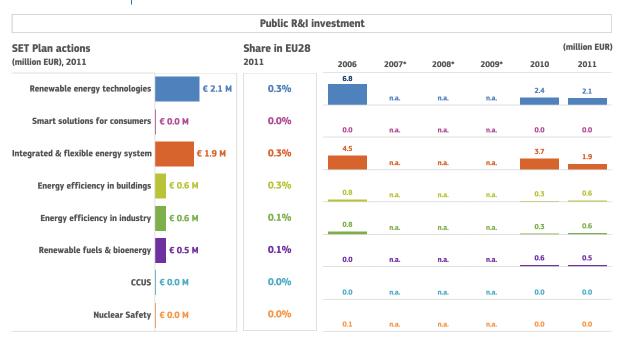
## Greece



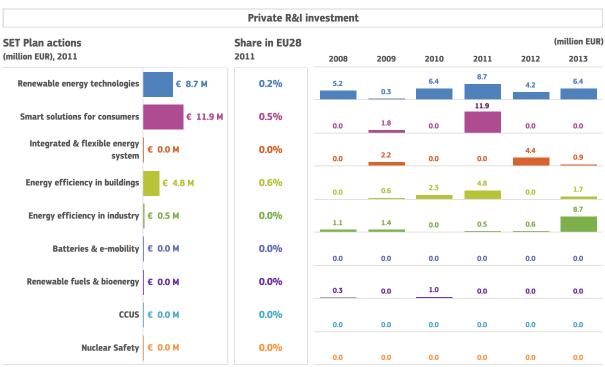
Totals (million EUR), 2011 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)

R&I Private investment 26

R&I Public investment 6



<sup>\*</sup> Over the 2007-2009 period, Greece reported spending on average EUR 15.5 million on Energy R&I per year. However the breakdown of this figure per SET-Plan action is not available.





#### Note

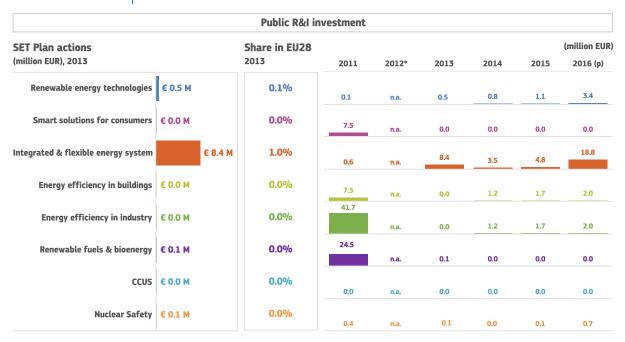
\*Over the period 2007-2009, Greece reported on average EUR 15.5 million of investment in Energy R&I per year. The breakdown of this figure per SET Plan action is not available.

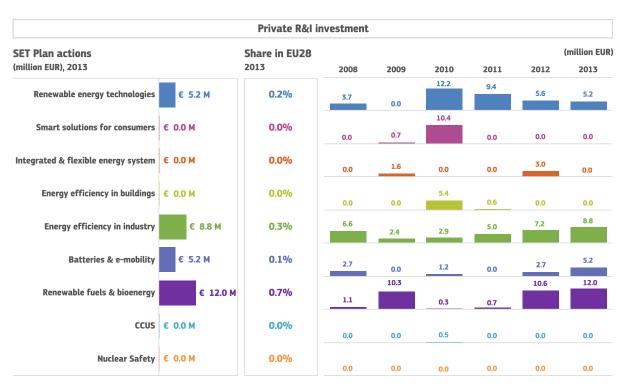
# Hungary



Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)

R&I Private investment 31







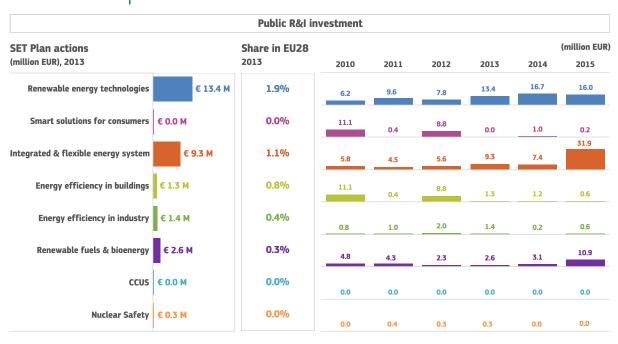
\*Due to a change in the reporting methodology for public R&I investments, the MS is revising data up to 2012 and did not submit any figures for that year. It is not clear whether this data will be changed or discarded, thus causing retroactive changes in the time series of subsequent reports. Data for 2016 are provisional (p).

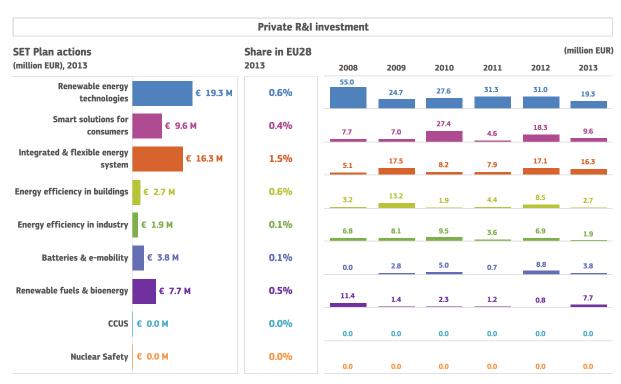
# **Ireland**

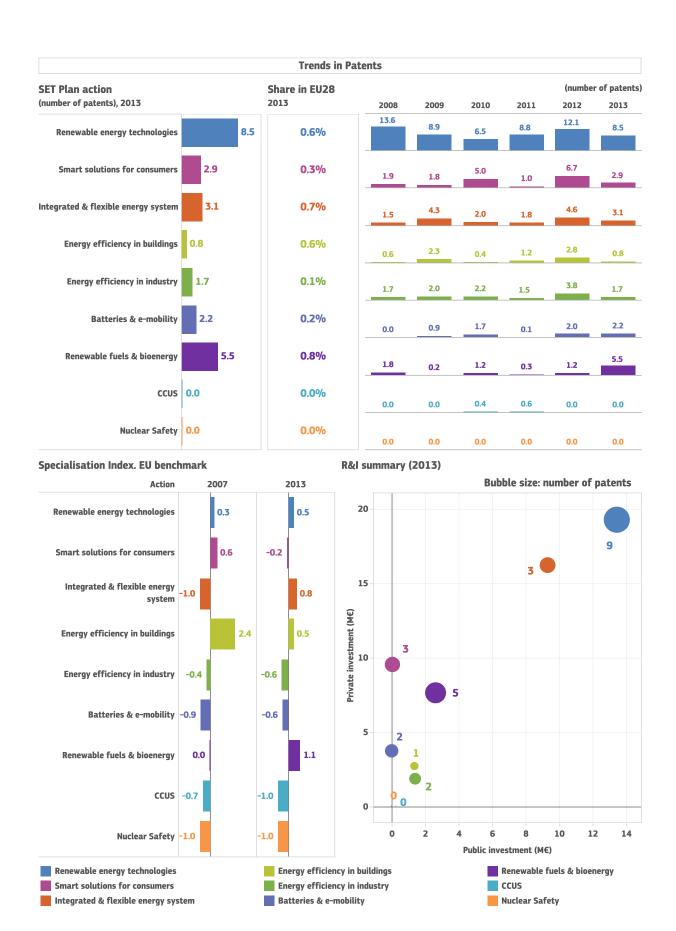


Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)

R&I Private investment 61



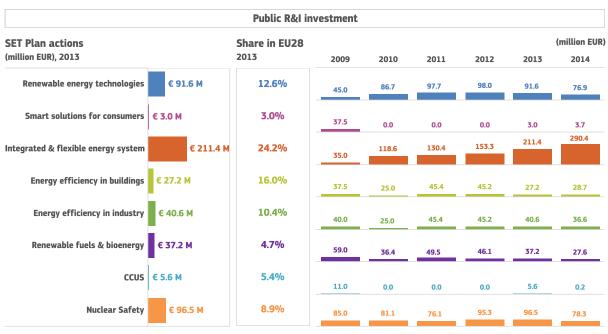


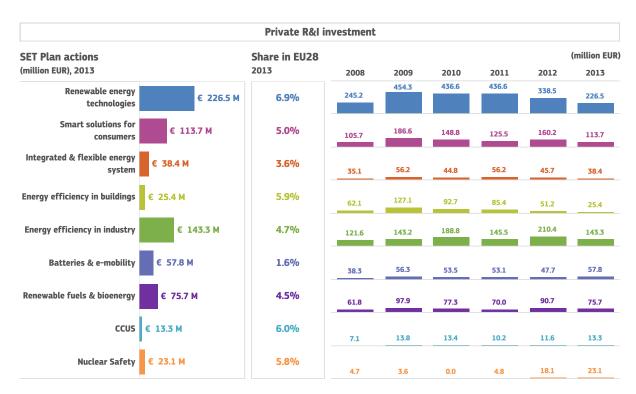


# Italy









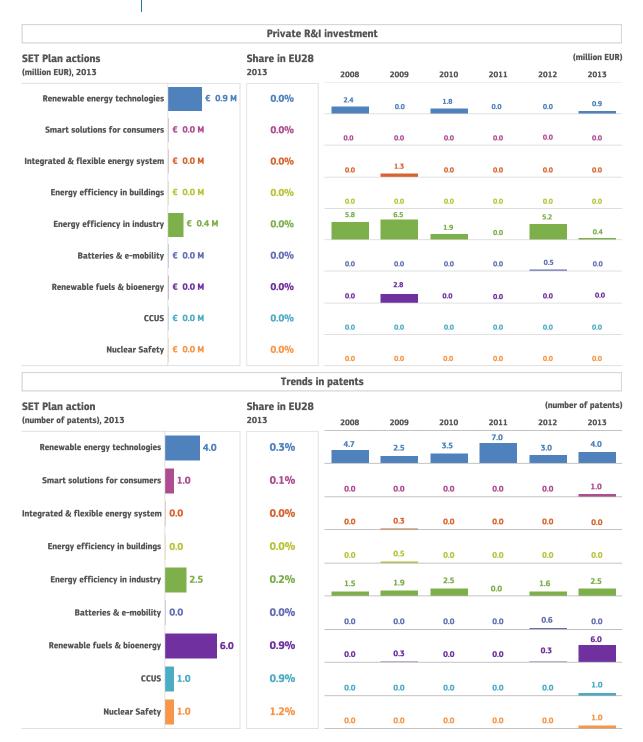


# Latvia

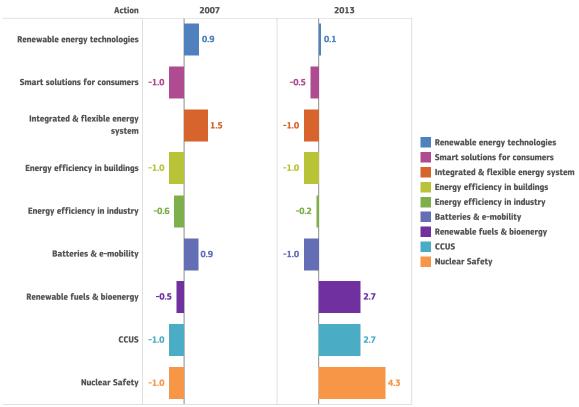


Total (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available) \*

R&I Private investment | 1.4



### Specialisation Index. EU benchmark



### Note

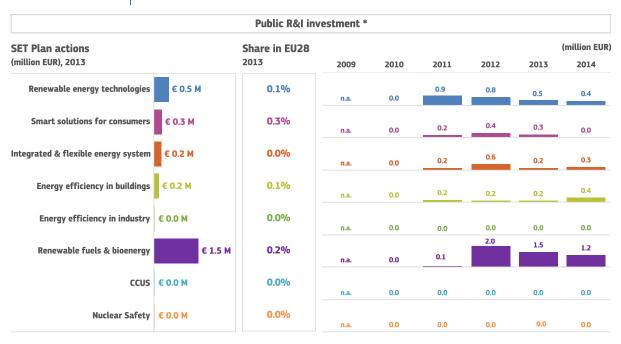
<sup>\*</sup> Latvia is not a member of the IEA; detailed data on public R&I expenditure are not available. Public funding for energy-related research is managed under the National Research Programme LATENERGI, which reduced the budget from EUR 4.1 million in the financial period 2010-2013 to EUR 2.25 million in 2014-2017 (SWD(2017) 404 final, (European Commission, 2017b)).

# Lithuania



Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)

R&I Private investment 10







\* Lithuania is not a member of the IEA; data as collected by SETIS based on the annual reports of the Lithuanian National Science Programs Future Energy (Research Council of Lithuania).

\*\* Due to lack of data for 2007, the Specialisation Index is calculated for 2008.

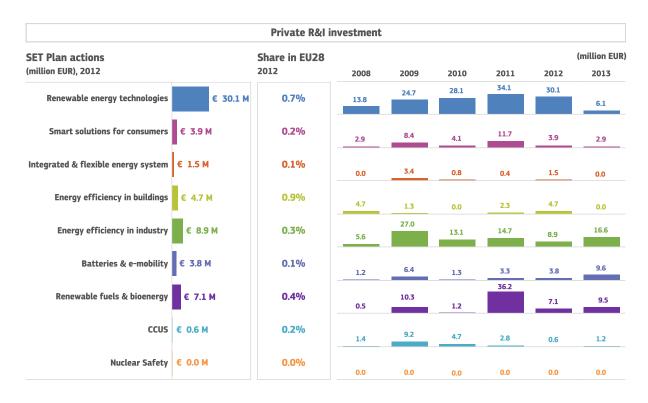
# Luxembourg



Totals (million EUR), 2012 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)

R&I Private investment 61

		Public R&I in	/estment					
SET Plan actions (million EUR), 2012		Share in EU28 2012	2007*	2008*	2009*	2010*	2011	(million EUR 2012
Renewable energy technologies	€ 0.0 M	0.0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.7	0.0
Smart solutions for consumers	€ 7.4 M	6.7%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	7.4
Integrated & flexible energy system	€ 6.6 M	0.9%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	6.6
Energy efficiency in buildings	€ 4.6 M	2.3%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	4.6
Energy efficiency in industry	€ 2.3 M	0.5%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.6	2.3
Renewable fuels & bioenergy	€ 50.5 M	6.0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.6	50.5
ccus	€ 0.0 M	0.0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0
Nuclear Safety	€ 0.0 M	0.0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0





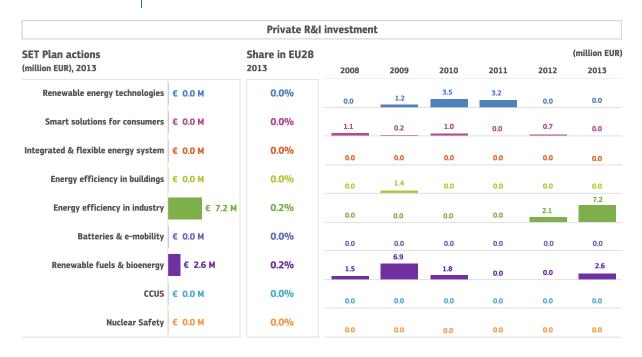
 $<sup>^{*}</sup>$  Luxembourg did not report data on public R&I expenditure over the period 2007-2010.

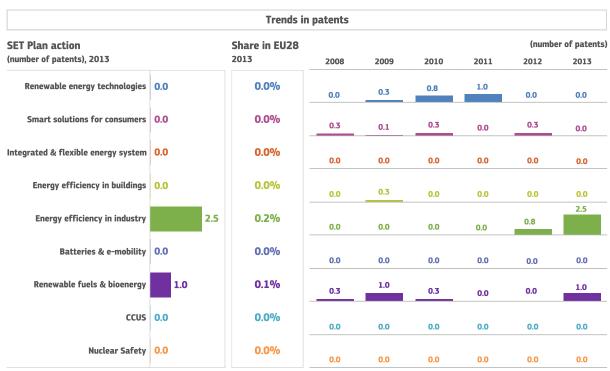
# Malta



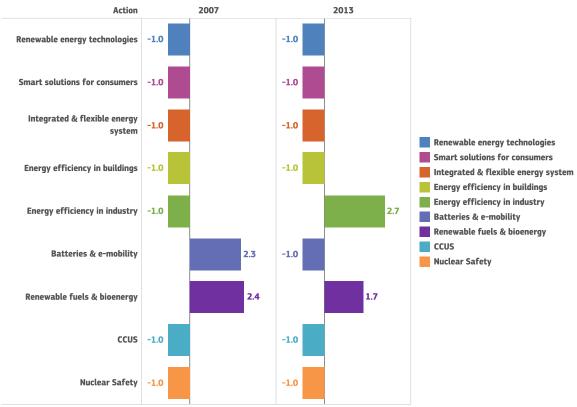
Total (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available) \*

R&I Private investment 9.8





### Specialisation Index. EU benchmark



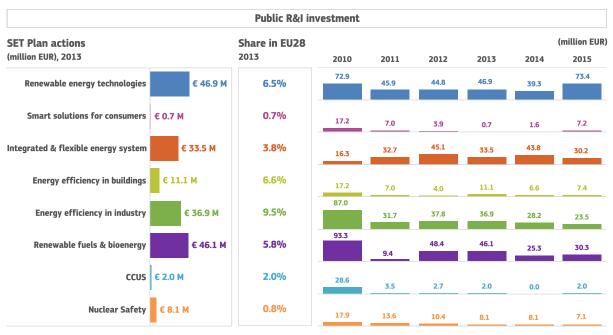
### Note

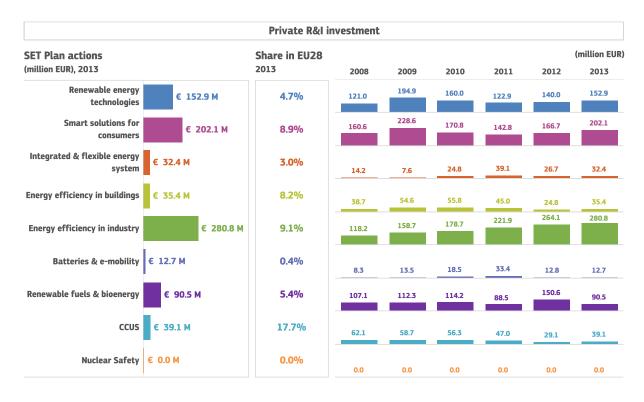
<sup>\*</sup> Malta is not a member of the IEA; detailed data on public R&I expenditure are not available. The Council for Science and Technology of Malta disbursed approximately EUR 0.94 million between 2015 and August 2017 in projects related to energy and low-carbon technologies through the FUSION programme (SWD(2017) 405 final, (European Commission, 2017b))

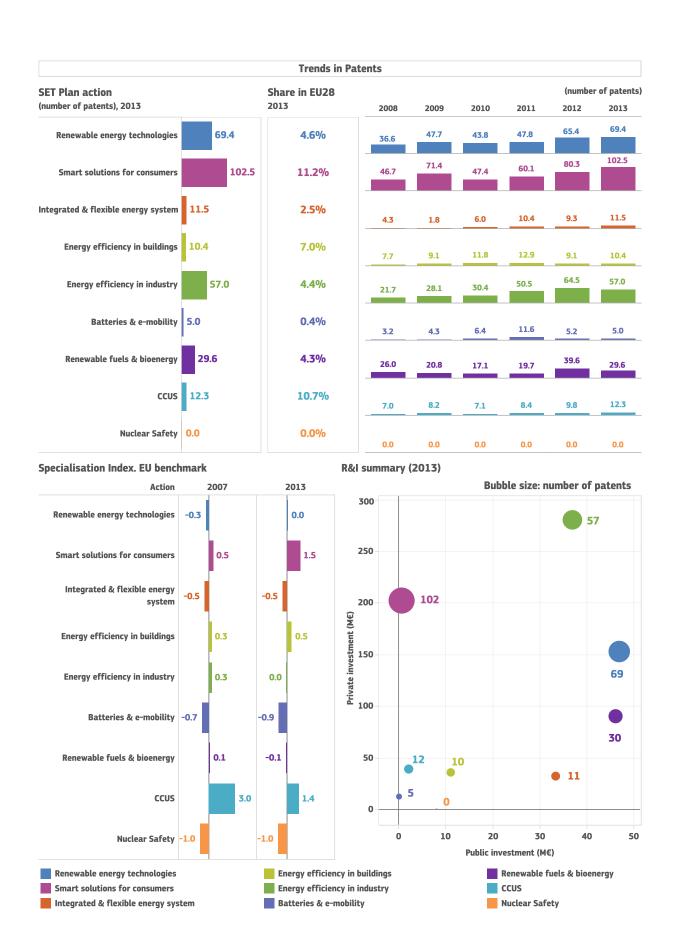
# **Netherlands**









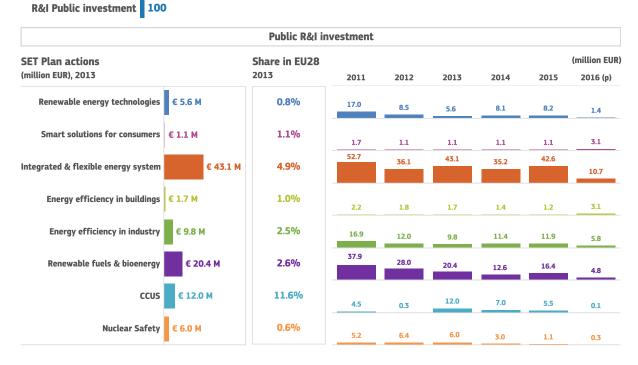


# **Poland**

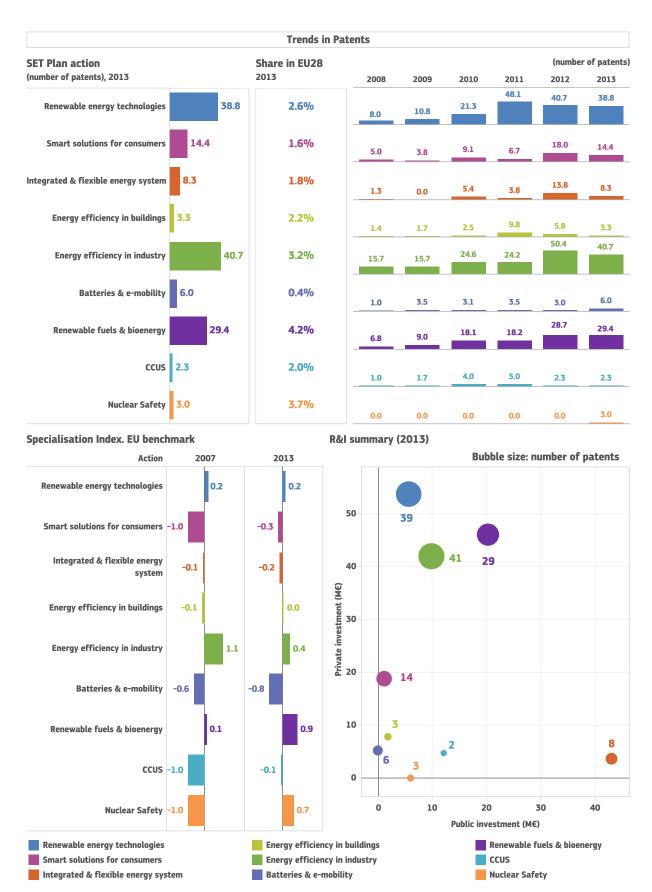


Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)

R&I Private investment 182







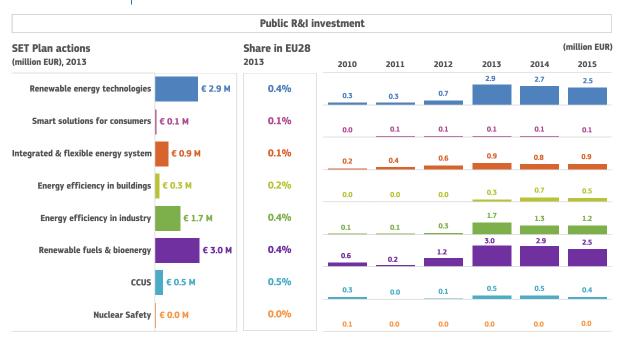
The public R&I investment data for 2016 are provisional (p) and amount to EUR 29 million in total; the respective figure for 2015 was EUR 88 million, 10% higher than 2014.

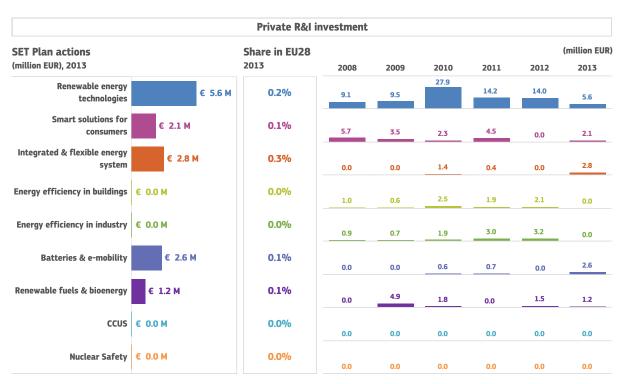
# **Portugal**



Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)

R&I Private investment 14







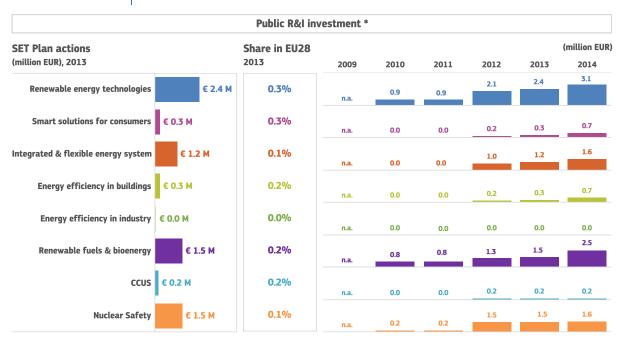
From 2013 onwards, the reported figures for public R&I investment are three times higher than previous years, in part due to a change in methodology by the Member State.

## **Romania**



Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)

R&I Private investment 26







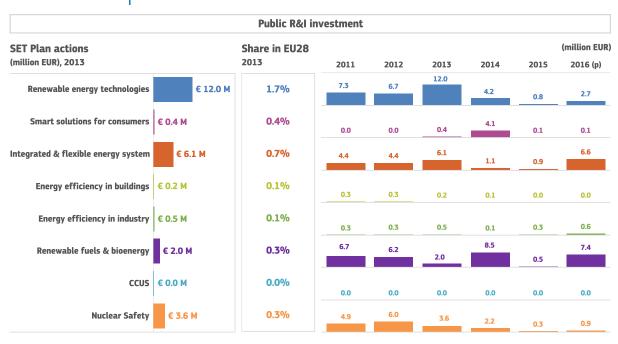
\* Romania is not a member of the IEA; data as collected by SETIS based on Projects funded by the Romanian Executive Agency for Higher education, Research, Development and Innovation Funding between 2011 and 2013 (UEFISCDI)

# Slovakia



Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)

R&I Private investment 25







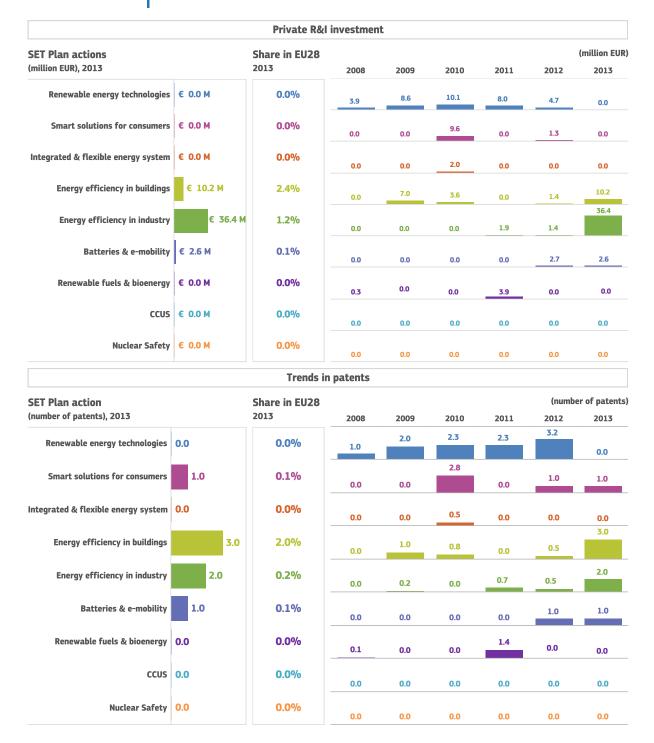
The public R&I investment data for 2016 are provisional (p) and amount to EUR 18 million, six times the amount reported in 2015 but in line with reports for previous years e.g. EUR 20 million in 2014 and EUR 25 million in 2013.

# Slovenia

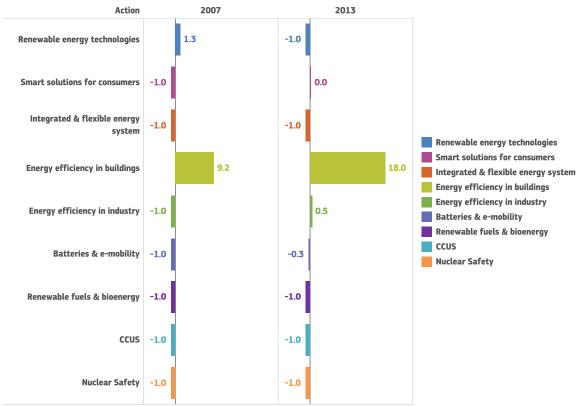


Total (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available) \*

R&I Private investment 49.2



## Specialisation Index. EU benchmark



### Note

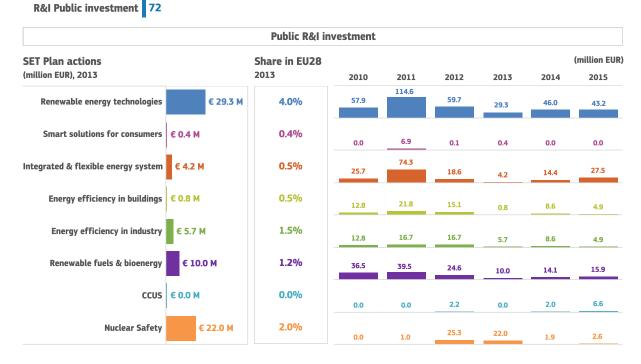
<sup>\*</sup> Slovenia is not a member of the IEA; data on public R&I expenditure are not available.

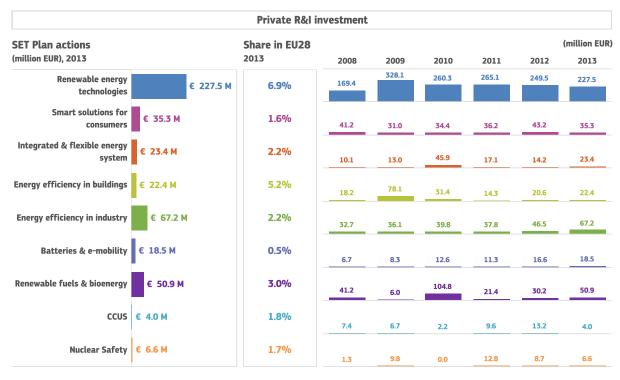
# **Spain**



Totals (million EUR), 2013 (most recent year for which data for all indicators are available)

R&I Private investment 456



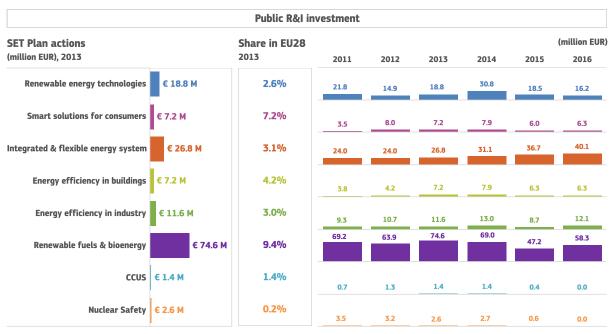




## Sweden









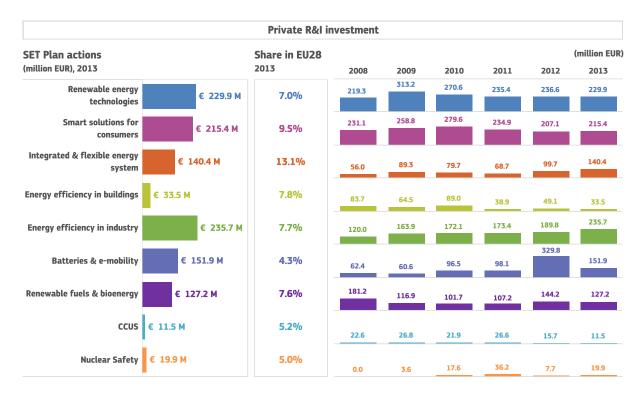


# **United Kingdom**

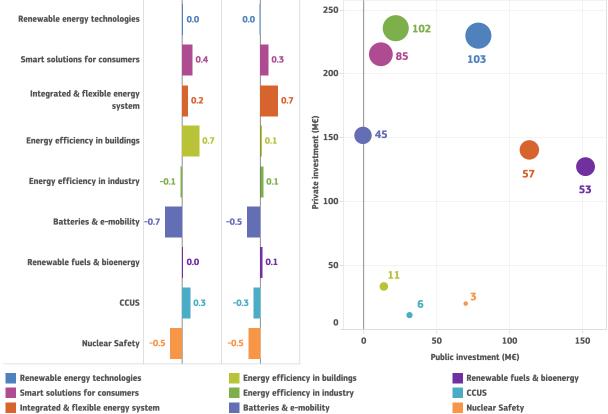






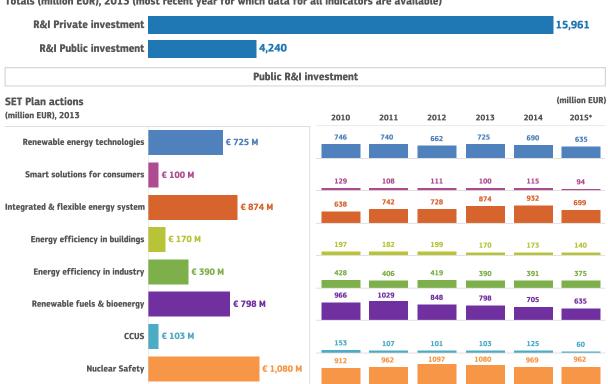




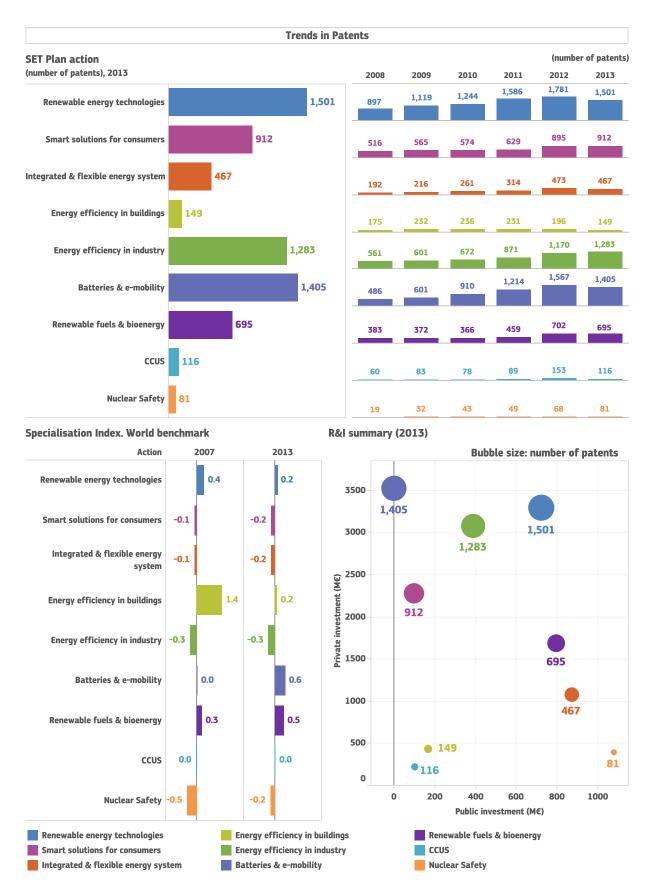


# **European Union**









\* As shown in Table 1, data for some Member States are not yet available for 2015; this includes one of the major investors, Italy which in previous years has contributed total investments of the order of half a billion euro in R&I in the area of the SET Plan actions.

## **Key Messages**

- Public investment in R&I in the SET Plan actions increased from EUR 2.6 billion in 2007 to EUR 4.2 billion in 2010; it has remained around that level for the period 2010-2015 (most recent year for which information is available).
- Public investments in four Member States, France, Germany, Italy and the UK account for approximately 70% of the total EU R&I investment. France is the largest public investor in R&I, followed by Germany; they account for near a quarter and a fifth of the EU total, respectively.
- Private investment in R&I in the SET Plan actions increased from EUR 11 billion in 2007 to EUR 16 billion in 2013 (most recent year for which data is available).
- Throughout the period 2007-2013, private investment has consistently accounted for around 80% of the total R&I expenditure in SET Plan actions.
- The German private sector is the largest contributor to R&I activities in SET Plan actions. Investment in 2013 reached EUR 7 billion, equal to 46% of all private investment at EU level. France ranked second with a share of 16%.
- In the period 2007-2013, the number of patents in topics relevant to the SET Plan actions increased by an average 15% annually.
- The specialisation index, based on the patenting intensity in each SET Plan action reveals that in the reference period 2007-2013 the EU has increased specialisation in renewable fuels and bioenergy, as well as batteries and e-mobility compared to the rest of the world; it has also retained a specialisation advantage in renewables and energy efficiency in buildings, although this has been reducing over time.

### Key messages for the SET Plan actions:

- Renewable energy technologies
  - Public investment increased from EUR 0.3 billion in 2007 to EUR 0.75 billion in 2010; it has subsequently fallen slightly, to just under EUR 0.7 billion. The leading investor is Germany, which accounts for almost a third of EU wide public R&I investment in renewables.
  - Private investment increased from EUR 1.7 billion in 2007 to EUR 4.7 billion in 2010; it has also declined since to an estimated EUR 3.3 billion in 2013. The leading investor is the German private sector, which accounts for almost half of EU wide private R&I investment in renewables.
  - Renewable energy technologies have the highest number of patents among all SET Plan actions. Over the reference period 2007-2013 the EU has retained a (shrinking) specialisation advantage over the rest of the world. Germany also leads in patents in renewables.
- Smart solutions for consumers
  - This action attracts a small part of the public R&I investment, around 2% or EUR 0.1 billion per year. France is the Member State which invests the most in smart solutions for consumers from public funds, followed by Germany and Finland.
  - In contrast private R&I investment is significant, ranging between EUR 2.3 billion and EUR 2.5 billion for the period 2010 to 2015, around 15% of the private R&I investment at EU level. The private sector in Germany is consistently the largest R&I investor in smart solutions for consumers.
  - Patents in in smart solutions for consumers have been increasing, accounting for 7% of the total in all actions in 2013. Nonetheless, patenting intensity in this action in the EU is lower than the rest of the world.

## — Integrated and flexible energy system

- Public investment in integrated and flexible energy systems has been increasing and, at a level exceeding EUR 0.9 billion for 2014, is comparable with the contribution from the private sector. Italy is the Member State leading in public R&I investment, followed by Germany and France.
- Private investment in R&I in the area of system integration and flexibility has increased from EUR 0.6 billion to just over EUR 1 billion in the reference period. The German and French private sectors are the major contributors of private R&I funds.
- Patents have been increasing but the EU is still behind the rest of the world inpatenting intensity in the area of integrated and flexible energy systems.

## Energy efficiency in buildings

- Public investment in R&I for energy efficiency in buildings accounts for approximately 4% of the total public R&I investment at EU level. Germany, Italy and the UK are the major investors.
- After an initial increase up to EUR 1.3 billion in 2009-2010, private investment in R&I for energy efficiency in buildings has dropped dramatically to just EUR 0.5 billion in 2014. The private sectors in Germany and France maintain the highest levels of investment.
- Patents technologies addressing energy efficiency in buildings have not been increasing at the same rate as for the other SET Plan actions. As a result the comparatively large specialisation advantage held by the EU in 2007 appeared much reduced by 2013.

### Energy efficiency in industry

- There has been a slight drop in public investment in R&I in energy efficiency in industry; it accounted for 9.5% of the public investment in all SET Plan actions at EU level in 2014. Germany and Finland are the major investors.
- In contrast, private investment has increased by 42% in the reference period to EUR 3 billion in 2013; the German private sector accounts for 44% of this R&I investment.
- Despite the fact that patents in energy efficiency in industry in the EU more than doubled in the reference period, the EU did not gain in specialisation and is still lagging behind the rest of the world in this area.

### Batteries and e-mobility

- The structure and level of detail of public R&I investment data in the IEA database is not conducive to reporting on batteries and e-mobility.
- Private investment in batteries and e-mobility in 2013 (most recent data available) was EUR 3.5 billion or just over a fifth of private investment in all SET Plan actions. EUR 2.2 billion came from the German private sector and an additional EUR 0.6 billion from France.
- Patent numbers in the area of batteries and e-mobility have increased significantly. This action is the second highest in number of patents after renewables, with approximately 22% of the total in all SET Plan actions in recent years. Over the period 2007 2013 the EU has gained a specialisation advantage in these technologies over the rest of the world.

## Renewable fuels and bioenergy

- Public investment in renewable fuels and bioenergy makes up approximately 15% of the public R&I investment in all SET Plan actions, but has been in decline over the past few years from near EUR 1 billion in 2010-2011 to EUR 0.7 billion in 2014. France is the lead contributor of public R&I funds.
- Private investment in R&I has been fluctuating between EUR 1.4 billion and EUR 1.9 billion in the reference period. The major contributors are the private sectors in Germany and France.
- The increase in patents in renewable fuels and bioenergy has increased the specialisation advantage of the EU against the world during the reference period.

## — Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS)

- CCUS attracts a small part of the public R&I investment, on average just over EUR 0.1 billion per year or 2% of the total investment in SET Plan actions at EU level. France and the UK are major investors, contributing over half of the funding at EU level, although the level of investment can vary significantly from year to year.
- Private R&I investment is also modest compared to other SET Plan actions, on average 2% of the total at EU level.
- As with all SET Plan actions, patents in CCUC have also increased; the EU specialisation remains on par with the rest of the world.

### Nuclear Safety

- Nuclear safety receives the largest amount of public R&I investment among all SET Plan actions, in the order of EUR 1 billion per year. France is the major investor in nuclear safety R&I, contributing almost half of all public investment at EU level.
- In contrast, contributions to R&I from the private sector are limited, just under EUR 0.4 billion in recent years. The majority of private R&I investment comes from the French private sector.
- Patent numbers have been increasing but still only make up a small fraction  $(\sim1\%)$  of the total is all SET Plan actions; the EU is less specialised in nuclear safety than the rest of the world.

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Figure 4 Combined chart contrasting public and private R&I investment and number of patents for the reference year 2013

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