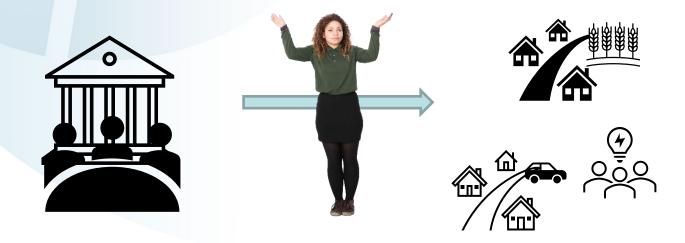
Challenges to local innovation and implementation of low-carbon energy-transition measures: A tale of two Austrian regions

Jenan Irshaid, Junko Mochizuki, Thomas Schinko

Assessing multi-level energy transitions

- Implementation of transformative measures takes place on the local level vs. decisions are made on national policy levels
- Currently no ideal conceptual or analytical framework





Assessing multi-level energy transitions

- Multi-level perspective (MLP) (Roberts & Geels, 2019)

 technical innovation vs. social, technical and socio-technical innovation required
- Regional innovation systems (RIS) (Mattes et al. 2015)

 regional scale socio-technical innovation; focus on regional sub-systems
- Transition Management (Smith & Stirling, 2005)

 and learning
- Jessop et al. (2008) critique: "fallacy" of centrism as transition research is often centred on single dimension → Territory, place, scale and network (TPSN) Framework



Analytical framework for assessing barriers and enablers for transition

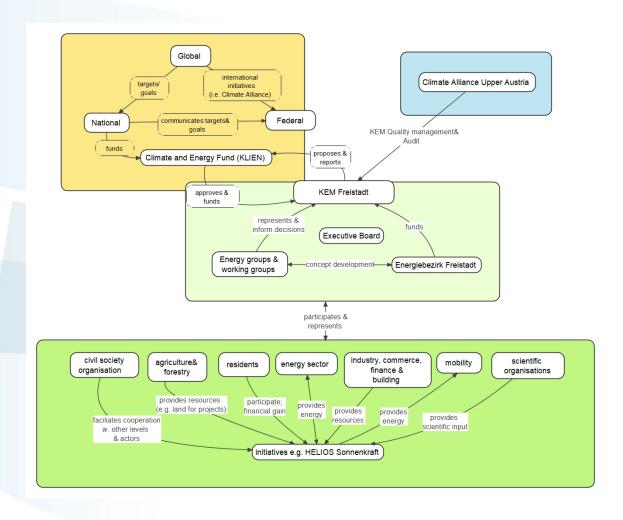
Higher policy levels Social, ecological, spatial, economic framework conditions Institutions Institutions Institutions Policy learning _____ -Discourse and interaction Enablers **Regional Innovation Systems**

Methods

- Multi-level stakeholder mapping for case study regions (KEM Freistadt & KEM Baden)
- 19 in-depth stakeholder interviews
- Qualitative data analysis based on a Grounded Theory approach

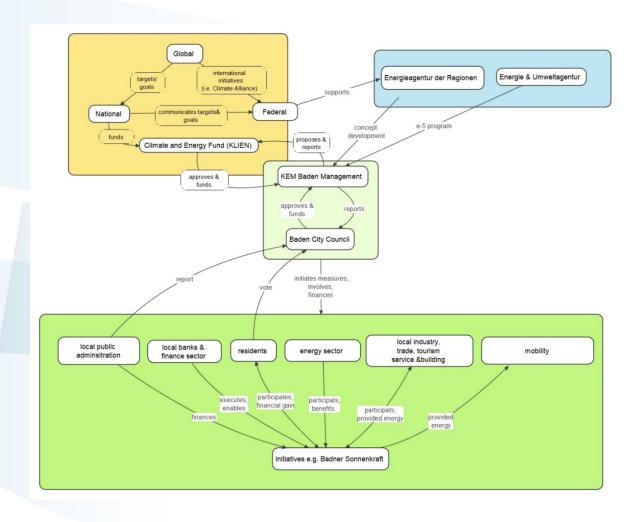


Case study: KEM Freistadt



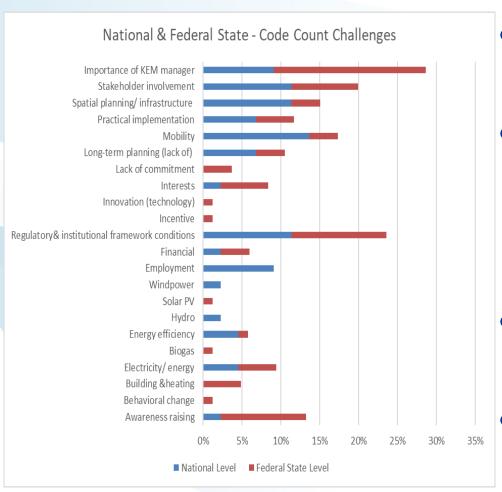


Case study: KEM Baden





Results: Challenges and enabling factors on the national and federated state levels



- Accessibility to funding
- Inadequate & inefficient institutional and regulatory conditions
- Interest groups and policy making
- Poor policy integration



Results: Regional innovation and institutional voids

- Example: crowdfunded solar PV installations in KEM Freistadt and KEM Baden
- Challenge: crowdfunding not permitted by nonfinancial organisations (Finanzmarktaufsicht)
- Institutional void: no specific regulations for crowdfunding initiatives
- Enabler: KEM manager network → cooperation with regional bank
- Policy learning: Alternativfinanzierungsgesetz 2015



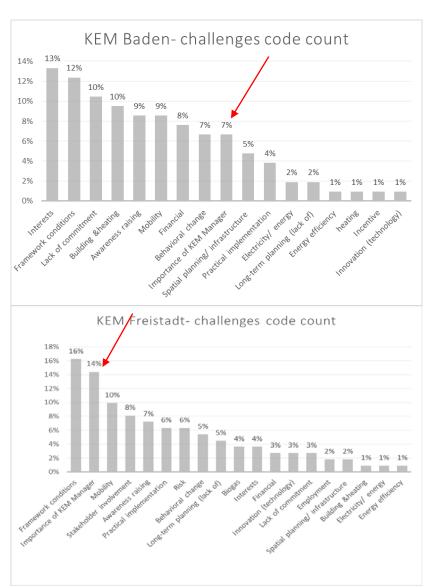
Results: lacking policy integration

- Contradictory taxation systems
 - Pendlerpauschal (commuter's allowance)
 - Property taxes
 - Historical building protection
- Ineffective policy instruments:
 - Biogas subsidies
 - Refurbishment subsidies
 - Short-term KEM funding scheme



Results: Regional challenges and enablers

- + Well-connected KEM Manager
- + Political support
- + Federal level support
- Local financing
- Conflicts of interest
- Long-term planning
- Rural (Freistadt) → low population density, dispersion of infrastructure
- Sub-urban (Baden) → commuters; historical buildings protected





Conclusion

- KEM program have potential for innovation and implementation of practical energy-transition measures, if provided with appropriate framework conditions.
- Vertical and horizontal policy implementation needed for policy learning and adaptation
- Innovation managers play crucial role in connected sub-systems
- Importance of understanding geographical, environmental and societal dimensions in analysis and planning





Energy Policy

Volume 156, September 2021, 112432



Research Article

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Referneces.:

Irshaid, Jenan; Mochizuki, Junko; Schinko, Thomas (2021): Challenges to local innovation and implementation of low-carbon energy-transition measures: A tale of two Austrian regions. In *Energy Policy* 156, p. 112432. DOI: 10.1016/j.enpol.2021.112432.

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