



EBSOMED EMPLOYERS THEMATIC COMMITTEES

## FACT SHEET #2 ON EDUCATION AND R&D ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES

EGYPT



Fact sheet developed by :

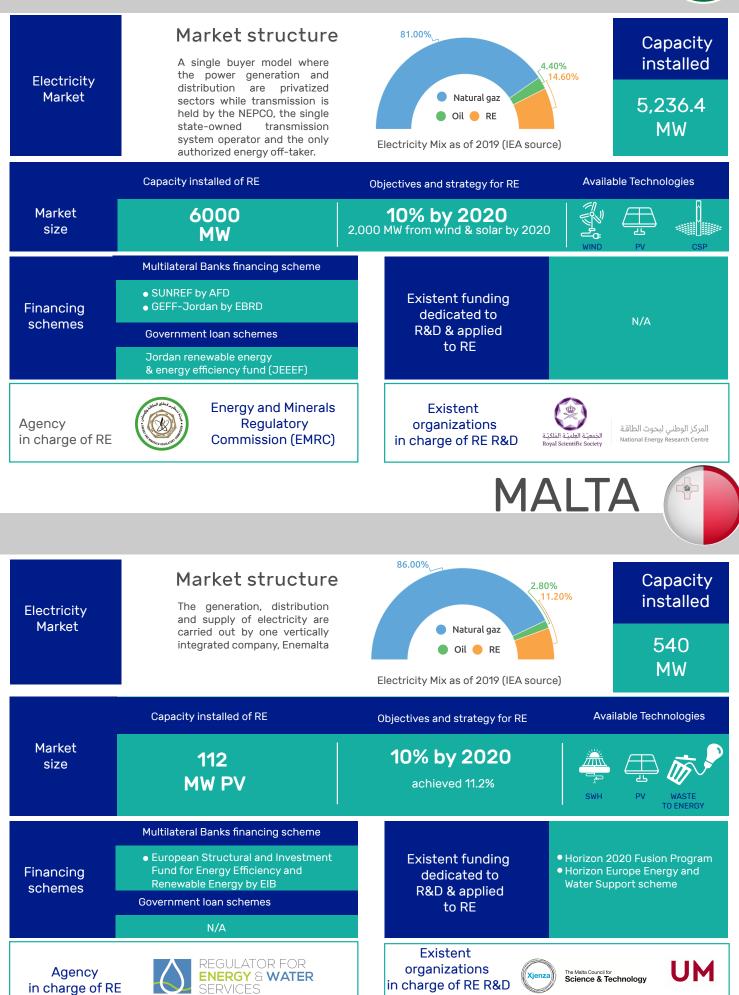




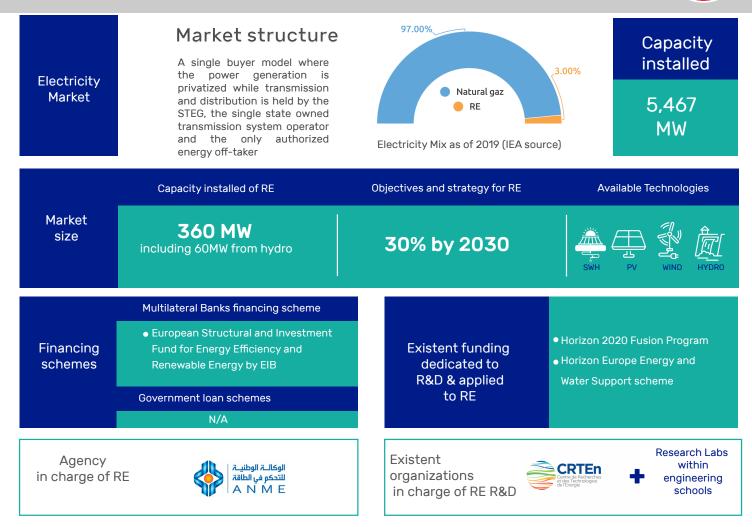












## Education programs and Skills Gap Analysis

<ul> <li>EGYPT</li> <li>Most public and private universities dedicated green energy undergraduate/postgraduate programs.</li> <li>REMENA master program in partnership with Kassel University in Germany and Cairo University in Egypt. Upon successful graduation the student will be granted a Master of Science (M.Sc.) double degree.</li> <li>Numerous TVET programs with a focus on the maintenance and installation of solar technology.</li> <li>A good example of the collaboration between the industry/private sector and R&amp;D in Malta is RE Energy Alliance-Made in Egypt.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>DORDAN</li> <li>About fifteen universities are offering courses related to energy and/or RE in their study plans for various engineering disciplines as mandatory or elective courses.</li> <li>One of the main flagship education programs is the Renewable Energy Master at the University of Jordan launched by the now-called Water, Energy and Environment Centre back in 2012.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>•Undergraduate and postgraduate programs related to energy are offered by the University of Malta.</li> <li>•The main flagship programme with a focus on clean technologies is the one-year Master of Science in Sustainable Energy.</li> <li>•The curriculum review is systematic and is based on a survey addressed to different stakeholders including the private sector and industries.</li> <li>•The University of Malta offers short technical courses to installers providing important link to have qualified and eligible installers for PV and SWH.</li> <li>•A good example of the collaboration between the industry/private sector and R&amp;D in Malta is the SolAqua project implemented by the University of Malta.</li> </ul>	diploma is ENIM in the city of Monastir. •The engineering schools of Tunis (ENIT) and Monastir (ENIM) offer international master programmes taught in English in collaboration with other foreign universities.



• Egypt and Jordan are good examples of how well-streamed procedures and PPP schemes can accelerate project implementation and transform policies to real projects.

• Malta and Tunisia are good examples of how SMEs can install their own RE systems to generate electricity for their own use.

• Organize regional forums where best practices are shared and information is disseminated.

• The role of the BSOs is very critical as they are the bridge between the private and public sector.



• Clusters can foster innovation by collectively cooperating and competing in a fruitful way, as they a setting where multiple stakeholders including researchers and industry can collaborate to produce local products or RE components.

 International and inter-sectorial cooperation is a catalyst of innovation and a powerful tool to develop goal-oriented and streamlined R&D programmes in the complex landscape of innovation.



• Systematic review of high education programmes is important in matching market needs with universities' curriculum. The feedback of the private sector and other stakeholders is to be considered.

• Promote technical education programs applied to RE in the installation and maintenance of RE power plants, to ensure that the local market has the right skills and capabilities when power plants are operating.

• Promote regional education programs similar to the REMENA master program between Egypt, Tunisia and Germany. Funds however should be sought to enable international mobility of students and professors from the different countries.



• Governments particularly in the MENA region should put in place policies and instruments to promote technological innovation customised to bolster the unique capacity development needs in a country.

• The relevance of having a governance structure to interconnect all innovation related fields and align technical expertise, innovation stakeholders and national plans is of a paramount importance.

• Public-private partnerships for knowledge infrastructure are a widely used innovation policy instrument.

• The exchange of information among researchers, policy makers and main market actors in the region.

## Final word about the role of BSOs

The role of BSOs is crucial in bringing to the attention of policy makers and investors the needs for innovative technological solutions, for RET use and also economic proposer of SMEs. This report encourages partnerships with BSOs when formulating RE policies, innovation policies and programs.

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EUROPEAN UNION

The EBSOMED project is led by BUSINESSMED within a consortium of six partners.









