

Political context

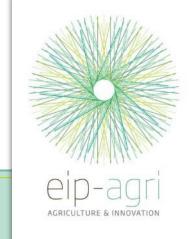
Update of the EU bioeconomy strategy:

- Review of 2012 Bioeconomy Strategy and action plan carried out in 2017.
- Refocusing for better alignment to EU and global political priorities/challenges (SDGs, Paris Agreement, circular economy package, etc.
- Adoption planned before the end of this year.

High-level event:

Sustainable and circular bioeconomy, the European way 22 October 2018, Brussels, Belgium

EIP-AGRI Network Priorities in 2018



Strengthening
agricultural value
chains within a
circular, decarbonised
bio-economy

Fostering a thriving
Agricultural
Innovation System in
the EU

Promoting innovation in managing natural resources and improving farm resilience



EIP-AGRI events 2018 activities on bioeconomy

Strengthening agricultural value chains within a circular, decarbonised bio-economy

Workshop

"Opportunities for farm diversification in the circular bio-economy"

Focus Group "New feed for pigs and poultry"

Focus Group "Reducing food loss on the farm"











EIP-AGRI Workshop - "Opportunities for farm diversification in the circular bio-economy"



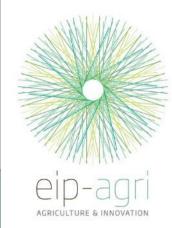
Identify and showcase new ways of diversifying farm activities and income flows in the context of the circular bioeconomy.

Scope:

- Business models for farmers to take advantage from the circular bioeconomy
- Options for diversifying economic activity to increase farm income and manage risks
- Optimisation in the use of biomass by farm type/size
- New opportunities provided by digital technologies
- Sharing experiences and promoting collaboration between the various innovation actors, creating awareness on their innovation project, disseminating results and their uptake by practitioners

Target: Farmers, foresters and their organisations, EIP Operational Groups, EU and national projects, industry, RDP Managing Authorities, National Rural Networks, advisers and innovation support services

When: 6 – 7 February 2019, Vilnius (Lithuania)



EIP-AGRI Focus Group - "New feed for pigs and poultry" (ongoing)

Objective:

Which are the promising new sources and strategies to reduce pressure on natural resources while feeding or producing feed for pigs and poultry?

Scope:

- Explore alternative strategies and sources for pig and poultry feed, including using farm residues along the approach of the circular economy
- Analyse for each option pros and cons, general economic and environmental sustainability, technical viability and safety, and potential tools/barriers affecting a broad uptake.
- Identify how new and emerging alternatives may be transferred to other conditions (location, type of production)
- Identify innovative business models for farms and/or third parties.

First meeting: 7-8 June 2018, Helsinki, Finland





EIP-AGRI Focus Group - "Reducing food loss on the farm " (ongoing)

Objective:

Which new on-farm practices and technologies can limit food loss?

Scope:

- Identify practices that limit the loss of plant food products
- Identify examples of new strategies for marketing plant food products which are not of a quality which is accepted by traditional market channels.
- Explore the possibilities offered by digital technologies in helping to reduce food loss on the farm.

First meeting: 12-13 September 2018, Dublin, Ireland









Previous EIP-AGRI activities related to the bioeconomy WP 2017

EIP-AGRI Focus Group - "Enhancing production and use of renewable energy on the farm" (ongoing: report to be finalized in short)

Objective:

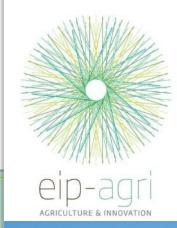
How to enhance production and use of renewable energy on the farm?

Scope:

- Identify challenges and opportunities of sustainable production and use of renewable energy at farm level
- Identify practical barriers to sourcing of materials, transportation and collection, transformation to energy, and distribution to farms or to public grids.
- Examine the trade-offs between all types of on-farm energy production and alternative uses (food, feed, other non-food).
- Develop collective selling approaches for farm-produced energy

First meeting: 21-22 November 2017 - Warsaw, Poland

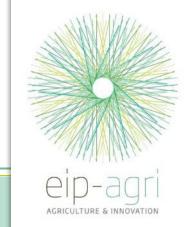
Second meeting: 24-25 April 2018 - Milan, Italy







Previous EIP-AGRI activities related to the bioeconomy





in the circular economy

The 'circular bio-economy' is one where farmers and foresters take a leading role in developing the bio-economy and making it more sustainable by integrating circular activities and natural cycles into existing and new practices.

Circular economy places resource-efficiency at the centre of economic decision making and practice, ensuring added value and making sure that resources are maintained as long as possible so that they can be re-used again and again. Avoidable wastes are eliminated, demands on resources are minimised, efficiency is improved and costs reduced.

In agriculture and forestry this means:

- preserving and enhancing natural capital by balancing renewable resource flows
- optimising natural resource yields by circulating products, components and materials
- > identifying waste outputs and detrimental practices from the beginning and conceiving/designing a process that eliminates them from the start
- encouraging interaction between people, understanding our resources and making the most of our unavoidable wastes

This means turning our wastes and residual materials into a 'resource', linking the end of one process to the beginning of another, creating feedback loops. This can be achieved at a variety of scales, whether on farm or within the forest, or through connecting a variety of individuals, businesses and sectors to make efficient use of resources over broader geographical areas.

"Ensuring that farmers and foresters benefit from circular activities is critical to their engagement and to the long-term sustainability of circular bio-economy in practice." - Ben Allen (UK), Institute for European Environmental Policy -





Building new biomass supply chains for the bio-based economy

Set up and foster cooperation mechanisms between agriculture, forestry and industry

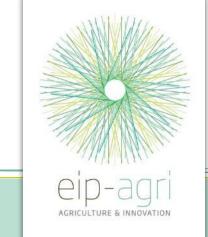
Bio-based products can have a lower environmental and climate footprint than products based on nonrenewable raw materials. There is a high potential for the production and use of renewable raw materials for industrial applications, notably the use of lignocellulose from agricultural and forestry residues, processing by-products/co-products and wastes, and industrial crops. New low-carbon, resourceefficient and sustainable value chains can be set up using this agricultural and forestry biomass to produce biochemicals, biomaterials and bioenergy. These chains will help diversifying the rural economy and strengthening the industrial base. They will support rural growth and employment, and will help to meet energy and climate policy targets for 2030.

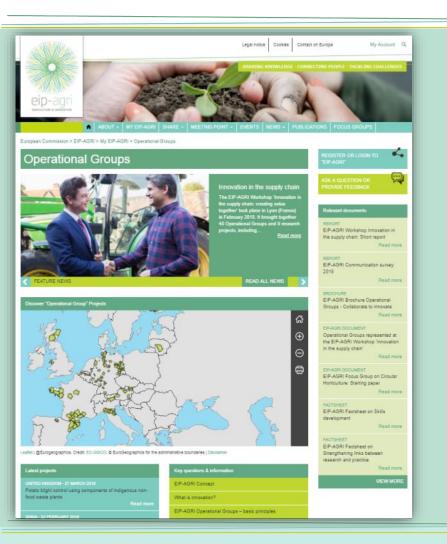
The EIP-AGRI held the EIP-AGRI Workshop 'Building new biomass supply chains for the bio-based economy' on 27 and 28 May 2015 in Italy, with over 80 relevant stakeholders. The overall objective of the workshop was to help setting up and fostering cooperation mechanisms between agriculture/forestry and industry to guarantee a steady and reliable supply of renewable raw materials without compromising sustainability and fair income for the farmer and forest holders.





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