

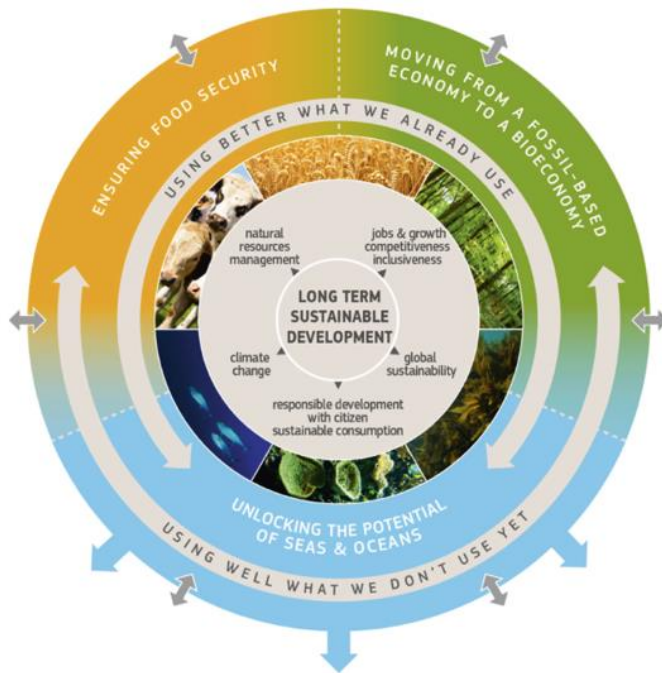
Bioeconomy value chains and rural development – the policy context

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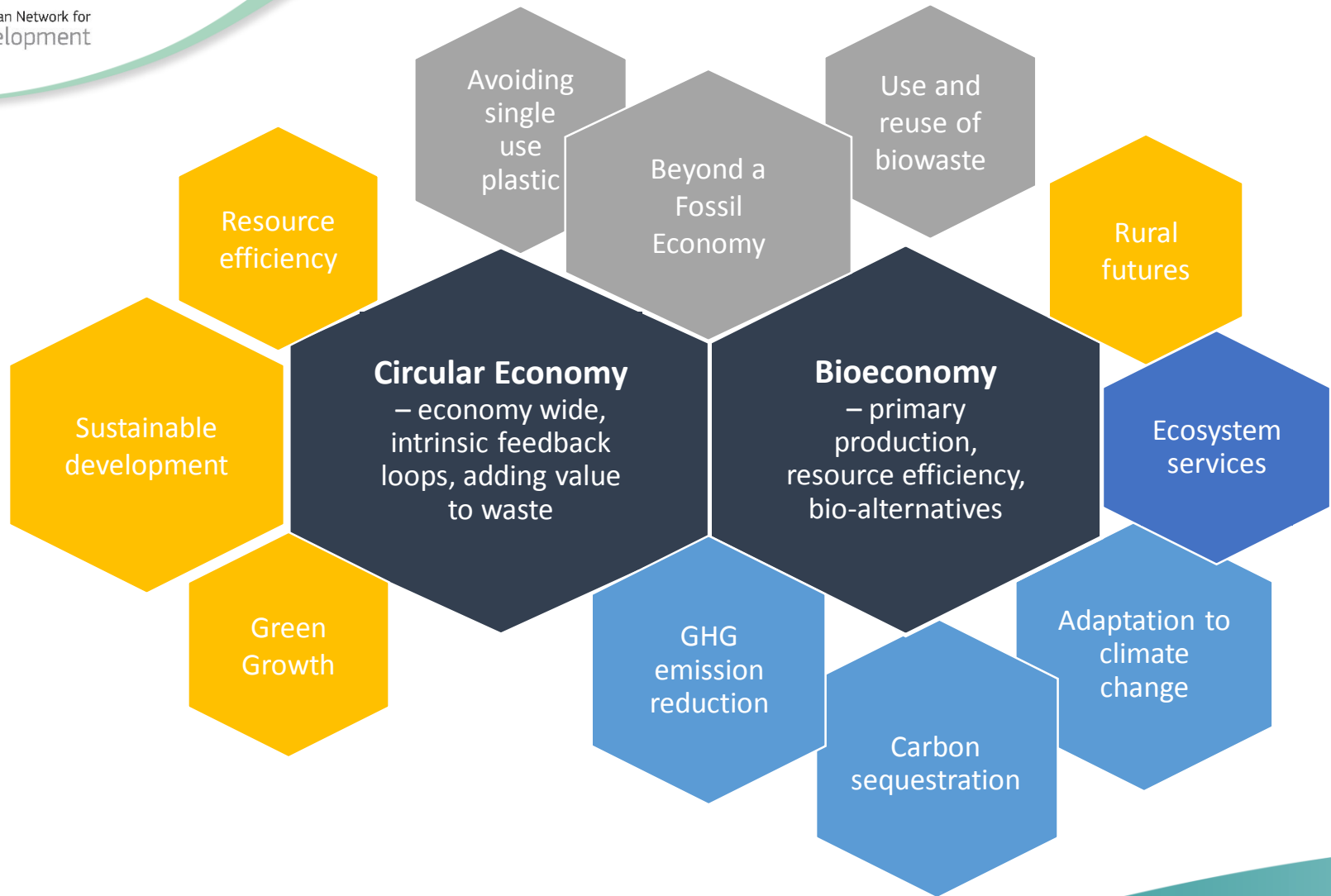
 [#Bioeconomy](#)

Brussels, 09 October 2018

Given the historic and ongoing use of biomass in the economy the question might be asked: Why the emphasis now on creating or transitioning to a bioeconomy?



- The desire to both promote and respond to advances in scientific knowledge and the evolution of technologies that offer alternative opportunities for creating value from biomass.
- The opportunities for the bioeconomy to drive sustainable development have not yet been realised at scale.
- A potential opportunity for producers, processors, consumers and society at large.



A circular, bioeconomy – delivering multiple goals

Global Interest in the Bioeconomy

Bioeconomy Policies around the World



The Bioeconomy in the EU

Combined EU Bioeconomy Strategy and Action Plan was adopted in 2012 - European Commission (2012) Innovating for sustainable growth: A bioeconomy for Europe

- key definitions and needs from the bioeconomy, focusing primarily on research needs
- promoting national and regional action, non binding

The Strategy was reviewed in 2017. The review concluded that:

- further mobilisation of investment is needed;
- emerging policy objectives need to be addressed (including global commitments UN SDGs);
- clear indicators for monitoring progress to be defined to ensure the bioeconomy operates within natural resources limits.

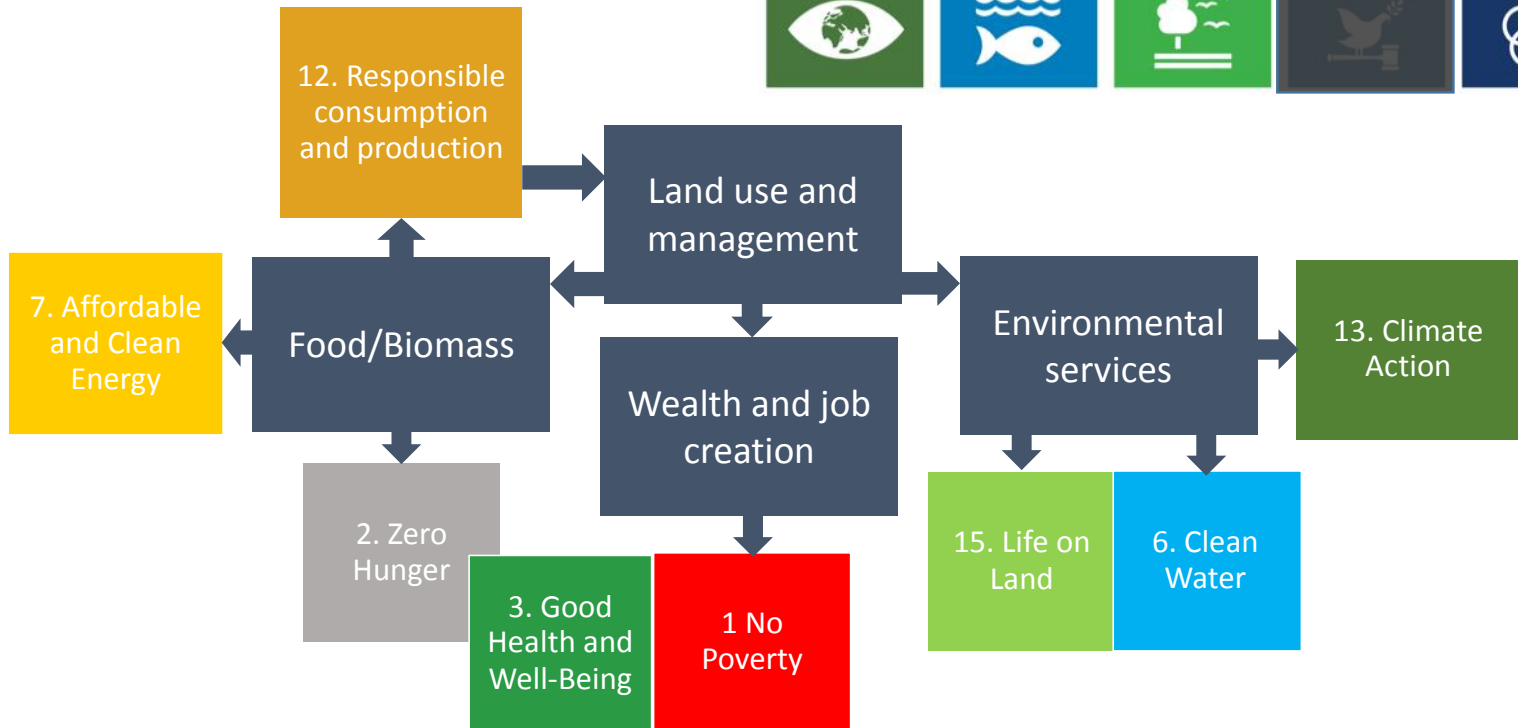
Autumn 2018 (22 October) a revised Strategy is scheduled to be adopted by the European Commission.

The Bioeconomy in the EU

1. Ensuring food security;
2. Managing natural resources sustainably;
3. Reducing dependence on non-renewable sources;
4. Mitigating and adapting to climate change;
5. Creating jobs and maintaining EU competitiveness.

- The production of renewable (sustainable), biological products and resources – **scale is important**
- Primary production **relies on inputs** – can be both linear and circular
- Relies on **common resource streams**
- Can deliver efficiency but **needs to be considered collectively** - best and most efficient use of resource

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Building and expanding knowledge base –

- EIP AGRI - Building new biomass supply chains for the bio-based economy, Final Workshop Report, 27-28 May 2015
- SCAR Network - Sustainable Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in the Bioeconomy - A Challenge for Europe, 4th SCAR Foresight Exercise - 2015
- Stakeholder Panel - Bioeconomy stakeholder manifesto - 2017
- EEA - European Environment Agency - The circular economy and the bioeconomy: Partners in sustainability, Report 8/2018

Challenges to address in mainstreaming the bioeconomy

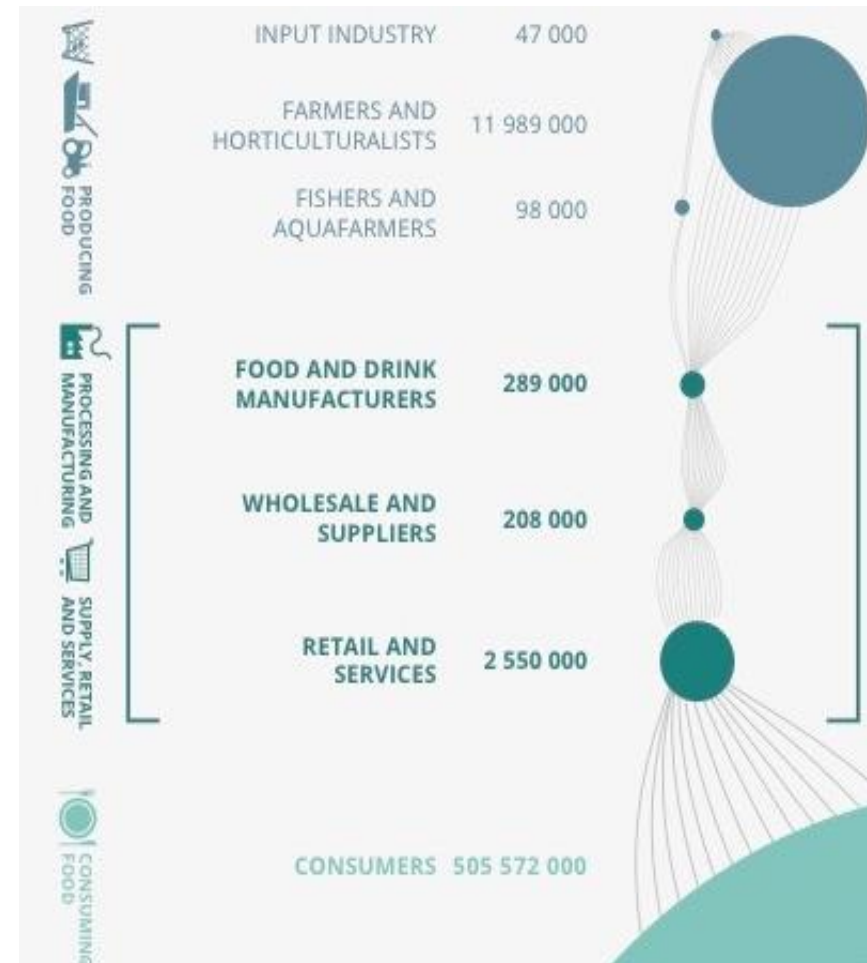
- Lack of communication, knowledge transfer & cooperation
- Different mind set and lack of trust
- The lack of market pull
- Limited research and development support
- Lack of investment in logistical infrastructure
- Need to develop value chains that increase incomes to the biomass producers

Developing bioeconomy value chains

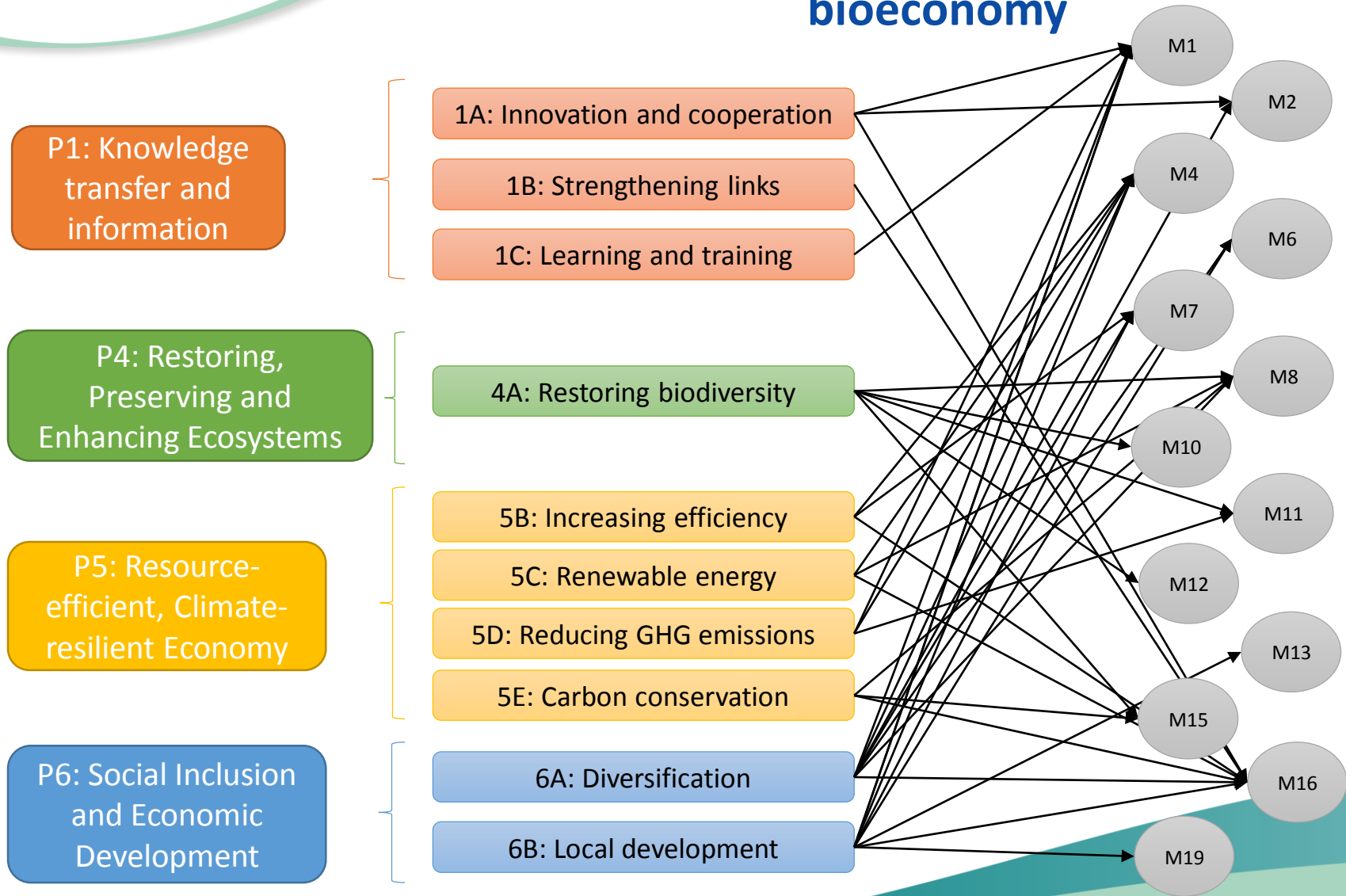
Supply chains describe the flow of goods and services between different actors, such as the production of wheat, its collection, processing, the manufacturing of pasta and eventual sale.

Value chains describe the flow of value between different actors in a supply chain and may include a broader set of actors than in supply chains.

Value = environmental, economic and/or social



The role of RDPs in mainstreaming a sustainable bioeconomy



Thank you for your attention!

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