



Growth and competitiveness in bioeconomy sectors: the role of standardization

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Some principles of European standardization



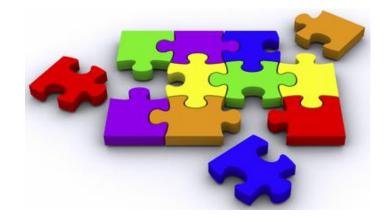
- Standards are voluntary
- Consensus
- Open to participation of all interested parties
- European Standards are implemented as national standards and conflicting national standards withdrawn



The impact of standards



- Avoid trade barriers
- Promote the development of a European market
- Improve quality
- Increase market transparency
- Increase public acceptance
- Interoperability



Current activities



- Several Mandates received from the European Commission
- Development of horizontal standards covering (<u>M/492</u>):
 - Terminology
 - Method for determination of bio-based carbon content
 - Method bio-based content, other than bio-based carbon content
 - Life cycle analysis guidance for bio-based products
 - Sustainability criteria for bio-based products
 - Certification and declaration tools

Current activities



- Product specific standards:
 - Bio-lubricants (<u>M/430</u>)
 - Bio-polymers (M/430)
 - Bio-solvents (<u>M/491</u>)
 - Bio-surfactants (M/491)

- Some results available already!
- European Standards expected by end 2015-beginning 2016

Standardization, research & innovation



- Standardization can:
 - be a tool to facilitate transfer of innovative products, know-how to the market
 - Help dissemination of project results
- Research can:
 - Profit from the use of recognized methodologies, processes, terminology...
 - feed into state of the art standards
- Closer link essential for growth and competitiveness!



Contact details



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www.cen.eu/cen/Sectors/Sectors/Biobased/Pages/default.aspx