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The Italian Bioeconomy: state of play, priorities and opportunities

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• The Bioeconomy Europe and in Italy: definition, state of play, needs and opportunities;

•The Italian Bioeconomy strategy (BIT): objectives, priorities and roadmap;

•How Horizon2020 and the PPP Biobased industry (BBI JU) sustain R&I in the Bioeconomy domain.

The European Bioeconomy (a)



In Europe: about 2.000 Bln €/y and 20 Mln of jobs





The European Bioeconomy Strategy: main priorities (under revision)



- Productive and resource-efficient primary production systems
- Sufficient supplies of safe and high quality food and bio-based products, including
 - bioenergy
- Competitive and low carbon value chains.

Bioeconomy in Italy

Turnover and employment in the EU bioeconomy



IT is the 3rd EUMS as success rates in Horizon2020 SC2 & BBIJU programs. Qualified R&I scores and public/private actors/stakeholders but often fragmented; sometimes lacks of alignment among national policies, funding programmes and infrastructures.

Primary production: main challenges and opportunities

Problems:

Agriculture, Livestock and aquaculture. Used land:~13 M ha, 90% in rural areas

~ 56 Billion €/y
~ 920,000 jobs

❑ Limited profitability due to low average size and low revenue of farms, poorly organized value chains → abandonment, reduction of cultivated land surface;
 ❑ Poorly innovative agricultural practices and systems;
 ❑ Depletion of soil organic matter and water scarcity;
 ❑ Lack of training of farmers.

Rich/unique plant/animal biodiversity; ecosystem services;

- Digitalization and precision farming;
- Abundant residues and effluents.

Problems:

□ Abandonment of forests with biodiversity depletion,

Forest area: ~12 M ha

- also due to climate change;
- Lack of training of forest company managers on new opportunities and business management.

Opportunities:

- □ Rich and unique forest biodiversity;
- □ Unique ecosystem services.

Food and biobased industry: main challenges and opportunities

Problems:

Food Industry

~132

jobs

□ Strong products counterfeiting and imitations; Low efficiency of food chains with remarkable biomass losses, energy and water consumption and by-products/waste production;

□ Structural limitations (very small SMEs), lack of value chain coordination;

Opportunities:

- Billion €/y □ Leading position for "typical/quality" foods (DOP, IGP,STG, etc.); ~ 390,000
 - □ High volumes of by-products and waste to convert into ingredients and bioproducts;

Problems:

- **Biobased** □ Wood processing industry based on imported raw material and on the Industry production of medium/low value products;
- (Wood and Limited availability of low cost sustainable non food feedstocks; Pulp
- Limited market for national biobased products and presence of products & Paper that do not comply to international standards/labeling;
- Industry, □ Insufficient clarity/transparency in the labeling of bio products;

BiorefineryOpportunities:

~63 Billion €/y ~ 300,000 jobs

Connect IT wood production with the IT wood processing industry and biorefineries to produce conventional and new/higher value products; □ Use as feedstocks the produced organic wastes/byproducts/effluents; Exploit abandoned/marginal lands for producing biomass and re-covert former industrial sites.

Marine and maritime sectors: main challenges and opportunities

About 8,000 km of coastline



After: V RAPPORTO SULL'ECONOMIA DEL MARE Unioncamere, 2016

Problems:

- □ Unsustainable fishery, with productions highly affected by climate changes;
- □ Increasing import of fish from areas with low environ regulations and monitoring;
- □ Sea pollution (due to chemicals, litter, etc), presence of invasive species;
- □ Coastal urbanization, over- and un-sustainable exploitation of beaches.

Opportunities:

- □ Exploit marine aquaculture (also off shore);
- □ Exploit richness of marine biodiversity;
- □ Exploit the potential of bioeconomy at the land/sea interface.



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The Italian Bioeconomy strategy: the vision





Parliament Resolution: Jul 9 2015; EU adoption of Circular Economy package: Dec 2,2015 In EU by 2030:+30% resource saving;-50% CO₂;+2% turnover;+1 M jobs

The Italian Bioeconomy strategy: main objective and priorities

Main priorities:

- a) Improve sustainably the productivity and quality of products of each of the sectors and more efficiently interconnect them, by creating longer and more locally routed value chains, where the actions of public and private stakeholders integrate across all major sectors;
- Exploit national terrestrial/marine biodiversity, ecosystem services and circularity, and regenerate abandoned/marginal lands and former industrial sites;
- c) Contribute to the growth of bioeconomy in the Mediterranean area via PRIMA and BLUEMED initiatives, for a greener and more productive region, a wider social cohesion and political stability in the area;
- d) Create: i) a wider and more coherent political commitment, ii) more investments in R&I, spin off/start up, education, training, communication, iii) a better coordination between regional, national and EU stakeholders/policies, iv) a better engagement of a public dialogue, and v) tailored legislation and market development actions.

Objective:

Increase Italian Bioeconomy turnover and jobs by 20% by 2030.



The Italian Bioeconomy

strategy

AVAILABLE AT web site: www.agenziacoesione.gov.it/it/S3/Cons ultazioni_pubbliche/Bioeconomy.html

Promoted by Italian Presidency of Council of Ministers and endorsed by:

- Ministry Economical Development;
- Ministry Agriculture, Food, Forestry;
- Ministry Education, University, Research;
- Ministry Environment, Land, Sea;
- Ministry for territorial cohesion;
- Committee Productive Activities, Regions Conference;
- Agency for Territorial Cohesion;
- IT Technology Clusters Green Chemistry, AgriFood and BlueGrowth.



CLUSTER NAZIONALE BLUE GROWTH

Mission & actions:

□Identification of main regional & national R&I needs and opportunities; □Promotion of indentified priorities/needs towards regional, national and EU institutions funding R&I;

□Promotion participation of public R&I institutions, industry and associations in regional (PNR, FESR, FSE, FEASR FSC, etc.) national and EU (Horizon 2020, BBI JU, JPIs) agendas/programs for R&I, <u>by reducing fragmentation and duplication, and fostering effective innovation</u>.



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Horizon 2020: three priorities

Horizon2020, the EU Commission research and innovation funding programme (~79 Billion, 2014-2020)

€ 24.4 bln●Excellent science

Industrial Societal leadership
 € 17.0 bln
 € 29.7 bln



Bioeconomy as a key societal Challenge

Societal challenges



- 1. Health, demographic change and wellbeing (7.472 Bln)
- 2. Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine and maritime and inland water research, and the bioeconomy (3.851 Bln)
- 3. Secure, clean and efficient energy (5.931 Bln)
- 4. Smart, green and integrated transport (6.339 Bln)
- 5. Climate action, resource efficiency and raw materials (3.081 Bln)
- 6. Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies (1.310 Bln)
- 7. Secure societies (1.695 Bln)







A structured approach via 5 Value Chains (VC)...

- VC 1: From *lignocellulosic* feedstock to advanced biofuels, bio-based chemicals & biomaterials
- VC 2: Next generation *forest*-based value chains
- VC 3: Next generation *agro*-based value chains
- VC 4: New value chains from (organic) waste
- VC 5: Integrated energy, pulp and chemicals biorefineries

and a marine bioresource exploitation value chain is coming...





Italian participation in BBI JU calls (2014-16)(b)



The Italian Bioeconomy

Carbon Dioxi

(Biomass

Fuel/Power/ Heat and New Bioproducts

> Agricultural Residues

Food/Feed Chemicals

Thank you!

Biomass

Minero