University of South bohemia Bioeconomy course Ceske Budejovice / 22-26 may 2017

Dr. George Sakellaris BIOECONOMY: A PERSPECTIVE FOR EUROPE

# **European Complexity**

- 28 Member States
- 29 Commissions
- 736 MEP's
- More than 10 different governance systems
- More than 500 Ministers
- 24 Official languages 552 Official interpreters
- More than 250 national newspapers
- More than 1000 committees
- More....



### **European Particularities**

Synchronous economical development



• Heterogeneous Bio-industry Expensive working power Complicated regulatory frame • Low public perception Lack of raw materials Lack of policy consensus Limited strategy for commercialization

## **European Situation**

- High Added Value products and services
- Target Markets
- Technology dependency
- Generous investment in Research & Innovation
- Limited competitiveness

- Brain Drain
- Development of the so called "Emerging Markets"
- The "North to South" technology transfer tends to be reversed

#### Used to be

#### **Current situation**

#### Indispensable Necessity

### A New Alternative !!



### Integrated Bioeconomy

- The integration of the Science with Business and Society
- Achievement of Food security, Energy independency and Environmental safety
- Guaranteeing its operation in a sustainable frame



#### Sustainability Operational System

#### Environmental Criteria

- Deforestation
- Biodiversity loss
- Toxic Emissions
- Economic Criteria
  - Prices
  - Revenue
- Social Criteria
  - Job creation
  - Public Perception



# **Exploring the Potential**

- Biorefineries
- Biofuels for Low Carbon Industry
- Bio-Based Materials & Composites
- Lignin-based Carbon Fibers
- Food Industry and Lateral Applications
- Materials from Nano-cellulose
- Textile Materials
- Sensors for Increased Resource Efficiency

#### Domains

- Evaluate the potential per Domain
- [Output / Added Value / Employment / Exports]
- Regionalization
- Integration to the National Priorities
- Socioeconomic Profile for each Domain
- Feasibility Study
- Cost-Benefit analysis

#### Actions

## Turnover of EU Bioeconomy

#### • Total: 2.8 Trillion Euro (2015)





#### Turnover of EU Bio-Based Economy

#### Total 1.3 Trillion Euro (2015)





#### Employment in the EU Bioeconomy

#### • Total 23.4 million (2015)



Prepared by nova -Institute.eu | 2015

#### The Best Performing Countries



Prepared by nova -Institute.eu | 2015

#### Employment / Turnover / Sector





## The Approach

$\downarrow$ Products / Markets $\rightarrow$	Existing New		
Existing	Low Uncertainty	Average Uncertainty	
New	Average Uncertainty	age Uncertainty Large Uncertainty	

## **Comparative Costs**

Product Category	Fossil Feedstock Cost (€ / GJ)	Biomass Cost (€ / GJ)	
Heat	3 (coal)	4	
Power	6 (coal)	22	
Transport Fuel	8 (oil)	10	
Average Bulk Chemicals	30 (oil)	75	

## EU – US Comparisons



	EU (2015)	US (2015)	US/EU
Employment	242.000	619.000	2.56
# Companies	1750	1375	0.78
R&D expenses	12.18 3.73	18.75 15.70	1,53 4.21
Revenues	21.73	46.44	2.13

## **EU** Perspective

- Annual turnover of more than 3 trillion €
- More than 25 million jobs
- Representing 9% of the EU workforce
- Market Capacity of Bio-based products in 2012: 2,5 m tons
- Estimated for 2020: Up to 25 m tons (10 times fold!)
- Aim: Innovation for Sustainable Growth



### **The Global Perspective**

Food Crisis



#### **Energy Shortage**



#### Climate Change





# Policy & Regulation

- Homogenized projections among different regions (e.g. differences the bio-fuels and ethanol production between USA, EU, China, Brazil)
- Availability of arable land in various countries and the competition of land use for food versus nonfood applications
- Consideration of common economical criteria
- Compatibility of various regulatory systems between different regions
- Homogenization of regulatory frames in successive steps of the research, development, commercialization and marketing

# **Global Governance**

- Upstream Funding Science
- Establishing operational standards
- Downstream Regulating
- Educating the public and encouraging debates
- Governing Innovation: *Linear model*

#### **Traditional Scheme**

- Governing globally
- The new geography of science
- Current Economical Dynamics
- Manpower Mobility
- Technology Transfer
- Clustering
- Inclusiveness (Equal treatment, equal chances)

**New Dynamics** 

## The Risk-Tolerance Issue

- Any technological innovation contains a certain amount of risk during its application
- No matter how high the risk is, innovation is accepted or rejected according to the importance of the expected benefit
- For a rational risk assessment, must be considered both, <u>Risk</u> and <u>Benefit</u> in a common process
- This way we may enhance the "Risk Tolerance"



# The Tools

Funding Mechanisms
The SME Potential
Networking & Cooperation
National Policies
Education



# **Funding Mechanisms**

- European FPs
  - H2020
  - SME Instrument
  - BBA
- Eureka
  - Eurostars
- ESF
- EIB (EFSI)
- National Funding Initiatives
- Etc. etc.

# Enabling the SME potential

- Registering and Networking the SME's of the region and detecting their potential for Bioeconomy related activities
- Incorporating the Bioeconomy theme in the National Strategy plan for the SME's
- Establishing a systematic information channel for the SME's
- Enabling existing networks and channels of cooperation
- Enhancing the participation in Research projects and action plans



## Networking & Cooperation

- Bioeconomy Initiative of the European Commission
- European Federation of Biotechnology
  - Bioeconomy Task Force
- EuropaBio
- Bio-Tic Consortium
- Bio-Based Industries
- Other Platforms



- EU Countries Bioeconomy Initiatives, Clusters & Regions (Finland, Baltic Sea, Germany, IFIB)
- Non-EU Countries Bioeconomy Initiatives (Malaysia)

# **Adopting National Policies**



### Education

#### E.g. Bioeconomy Course, University of South Bohemia / Czech Republic

### Message to Take Home



#### Thank you