



Bioeconomy in the EU MS

Markus Lier

Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke) Unit Bioeconomy and Environment, markus.lier@luke.fi

Biljana Kulišić Energy Institute Hrvoje Pozar Croatia Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Efficiency, bkulisic@eihp.hr



Bioeconomy definition and existing bioeconomy strategies in the EU MS

EU Bioeconomy Strategy from 2018:

"Sustainable and circular bioeconomy covers <u>all</u> <u>sectors and systems that rely on biological</u> <u>resources</u> (animals, plants, micro-organisms and derived biomass, including organic waste), their functions and principles.

It includes and interlinks: land and marine ecosystems and the services they provide; <u>all primary production sectors</u> that use and produce biological resources (agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture); and <u>all economic and industrial sectors that use biological resources</u> and processes to produce food, feed, bio-based products, energy and services" Source [1]





Regional strategies

Table 3. Examples of bioeconomy focused or bioeconomy related regional strategy, policy or initiative against Bioeconomy aspects included bioeconomy focused or bioeconomy related regional strategy, policy or initiative.

Region	Example of bioeconomy related regional strate- gy, policy or initiative	Example of bioecon- omy focused re- gional strategy, policy or initiative	Year of publication	Bioeconomy aspects in- cluded bioeconomy fo- cused or bioeconomy related regional strategy, policy or initiative
Alto Tâmega (PT)	Integrated strategy for territorial development		2018	Resource efficiency, smart specialisation
Campania (IT)	Rural programme		2014	Resource efficiency, circular bioeconomy
Castilla y León (ES)		Circular bioeconomy programme	2016	Circular bioeconomy
Cataluña (ES)		Bioeconomy sector report	2018	Circular bioeconomy
Central Fin- land (FI)	Rural programme		2017	Resource efficiency, circu- lar economy, bioeconomy
Emilia- Romagna (IT)	Smart specialization strategy		2015	Circular bioeconomy
Extremadura (ES)	Extremadura2030		2018	Bioeconomy
Flanders (BE)		Strategy for a sus- tainable and com- petitive bioeconomy	2014	Smart, material- and en- ergy-efficient circular system
Friuli Venezia	Smart specialization		2017	Circularity and sustainabil-

Source [2]

Bioeconomy in Finland

2014 (revised version in 2021)

Bioeconomy Strategy in Finland

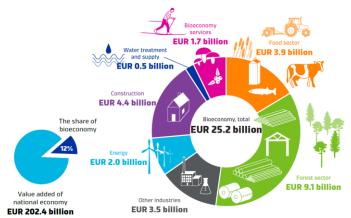
- COMPETITIVE OPERATING ENVIRONMENT FOR BIOECONOMY A competitive operating environment will be created for bioeconomy growth
- NEW BUSINESS FROM BIOECONOMY New business will be generated in bioeconomy by means of risk financing, bold experiments and crossing of sectoral boundaries
- 3. A STRONG BIOECONOMY COMPETENCE BASE The bioeconomy competence base will be upgraded by developing education, training and research
- ACCESSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF BIOMASSES Availability of biomasses, well-functioning raw material markets and sustainability of the use of biomass will be secured

solutions are the well-being and

and monitoring

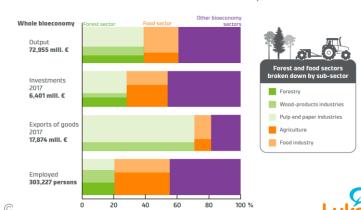
Implementation

VALUE ADDED OF BIOECONOMY, 2018



Sources: Statistics Finland and Natural Resources Institute Finland

FOREST AND FOOD SECTORS IN FINLAND'S BIOECONOMY, 2018



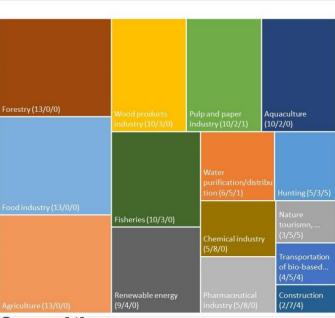
Sources: Statistics Finland and Natural Resources Institute Finland

Source [3]

Strategic goals

Bioeconomy sectors in the EU MS

National



Source [4]

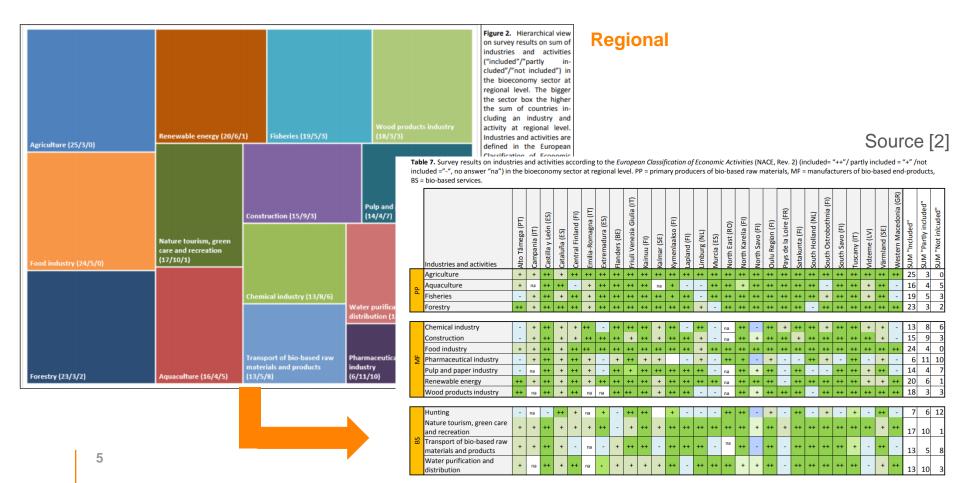
Figure 3 Hierarchical view on survey results on sum of industries and activities ("included"/"partly included"/"not included") in the bioeconomy sector at national level. The bigger the sector box the higher the sum of countries including an industry and activity at national level. Sectors are defined in the European Classification of Economic Activities (NACE, Rev. 2).

Table 4. Industries and activities according to the *European Classification of Economic Activities* (NACE, Rev. 2) (included="++"/ partly included="+" / not included="-") in the bioeconomy sector at national level.

NACE category								S					
	DENMARK	ESTONIA	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	ПАLУ	LATVIA	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	SLOVAKIA	SPAIN	TURKEY	UK
Agriculture	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Aquaculture		++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	++
Chemical industry		+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	++	++	++
Construction	+	-	++	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	++	+
Fisheries	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	+
Food industry	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Forestry	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Hunting	+	++	++	-	+	-	++	-	++	+	-	++	-
Nature tourism, green care and recreation		++	++	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	++	-
Pharmaceutical industry		+	++	+	+	++	+	++	+	+	+	++	++
Pulp and paper industry		++	++	++	++	++	-	++	++	+	++	++	+
Renewable energy		++	++	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
Transportation of bio-based raw materials and products		++	++	++	+	-	-	+	+	-	++	-	+
Water purification and distribution		-	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	++	+
Wood products industry	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	+	++

Source [4]

Bioeconomy sectors in the EU MS



Key socio-economic aspect of bioeconomy in EU MS

Table 3. Contribution of bioeconomy sectors to the total bioeconomy labour market, turnover and value added (%), EU-28, 2015.

Sector	Workers	Turnover	Value Added
Agriculture	51.0	16.8	28.0
Forestry	3.0	2.2	3.8
Fishing	1.2	0.5	1.1
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	(25.1)	51.0	(37.6)
Manufacture of bio-based textiles	5.6	4.6	4.6
Manufacture of wood products and furniture	7.8	7.7	7.6
Manufacture of paper	3.6	8.3	7.3
Manufacture of bio-based chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics and rubber (excluding biofuels)	2.5	7.8	9.1
Manufacture of liquid biofuels	0.1	0.5	0.4
Production of bioelectricity	0.1	0.5	0.5

"Agriculture, being a low labour productive sector, employs 51% of bioeconomy workers but generates only 28% of the bioeconomy value added"

Source [5]

"Over time, bioeconomy employment tends to reduce while value added increases....people working in the bioeconomy was 2.5 million fewer in 2015 than in 2008, mainly because of the ongoing restructuring of the agricultural sector"

Source [5]

Source [5]

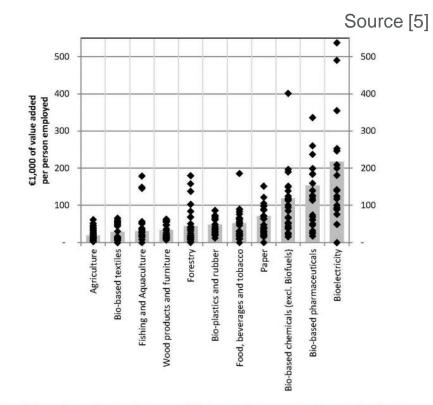
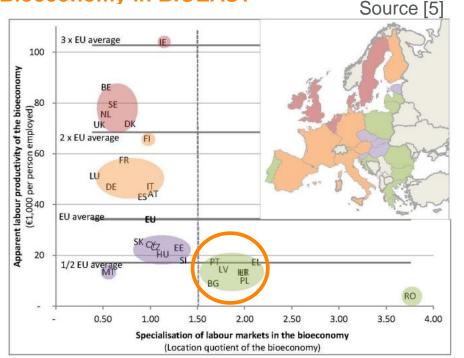


Figure 1. Sectoral apparent labour productivity in the EU-28 bioeconomy, 2015: bars show EU-28 apparent labour productivity; points show Member States' apparent labour productivity. Note that apparent labour productivity in Ireland for the manufacture of bio-based pharmaceutical is out of scale on this graph, reaching 784 k€ per person employed.

Bioeconomy in BIOEAST



"strong specialisation of national labour markets in the bioeconomy (location quotient higher than 1.6 in 2015) but a level of apparent labour productivity of the bioeconomy below half the EU-28 level"

Source [5]

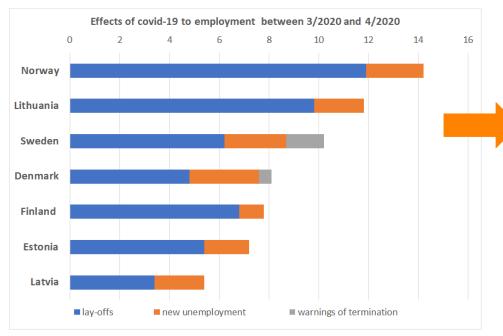
"develop knowledge and cooperation based circular bioeconomies, ... to enhance their inclusive growth and to create new value-added jobs especially in rural areas, maintaining or even strengthening environmental sustainability"

"should result in creating jobs, based on the introduction of new value-added processes in the primary production sectors, on innovative solutions and on the development of new value chains in the processing sectors

 with a specific attention to the use of bio-based chemicals and material"

Source [6]

Bioeconomy and covid-19



Source [7]

"The key to revitalizing the euro area is the fiscal policy of the Member States ... most countries have reported significant support and recovery packages to mitigating the financial impact of the coronavirus, but for some particularly vulnerable countries the means of fiscal policy are limited"

Source [8]

"should result in creating jobs, based on the introduction of new value-added processes in the primary production sectors, on innovative solutions and on the development of new value chains in the processing sectors – with a specific attention to the use of bio-based chemicals and material"

Source [6]

Output within BIOEASTsUP WP1

Bioeconomy sector analyses

in-output analyses, current and future bioeconomy sectors

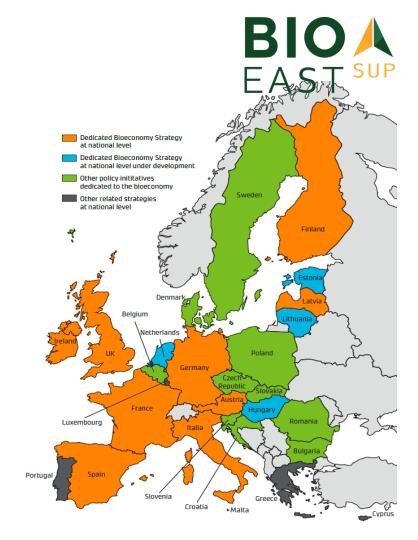
Short and long-term objectives for the development of a bioeconomy strategy

 country-specific, EU BES (2018) as base

Bioeconomy monitoring indicators

country-specific indicator set

Results by 10/2020





Sources

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