

Workshop on bioeconomy

The Portuguese Bioeconomy Strategy
Roadmap
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Objectives of the CAP linked with bioeconomy

1. General objectives of the CAP (in line with bioeconomy)

- Fostering a smart, resilient and diversified agricultural sector;
- Bolstering environmental care and climate action;
- Strengthening the socio-economic fabric of rural areas;

And, **across the board**, promoting the sector modernisation through knowledge sharing, innovation and digitalisation of agriculture and rural areas.



2. Specific objectives of the CAP (in line with bioeconomy)

The European Commission's proposal explicitly recognises the role of the bioeconomy in promoting employment, growth, social inclusion and local development in rural areas.

However, in our view, the bioeconomy is also clearly in line with the pursuit of other objectives such as:

- (a) Strengthening market orientation and increasing competitiveness, with a greater focus on research, technology and digitalisation;
- (b) Contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as to sustainable energy;



2. Specific objectives of the CAP (in line with bioeconomy):

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(c) Promoting sustainable development and the efficient management of natural resources;

(d) Contributing to the protection of biodiversity,

(e) Improving the response given by European agriculture to the society's food and health requirements, in particular as regards the supply of sustainable food products and food waste management.



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CULTIVAR magazine

SECTION I – MAJOR TRENDS



- **The European bioeconomy**, by John Bell
- **The Paris Agreement, carbon neutrality and the bioeconomy**, by Sandra Martinho and Francisco Avillez
- **Bioeconomy - with a future, if truly sustainable**, by Francisco Ferreira
- **Towards a low-carbon circular (bio)economy**, by Inês Costa

SECTION II – OBSERVATORY



- **Bioeconomic aspects in the sustainable use of marine resources in Portugal**, by Aida Campos and Narcisa Bandarra
- **Bioenergy in Portugal - how it reveals itself**, by Paulo Preto dos Santos
- **Biorefineries and the bioeconomy** - a reality in Europe that Portugal is now starting to harness, by Francisco Gírio
- **Biofuels in Portugal** - facts and trends, by Jaime Braga
- **The bioeconomy in the Portuguese economy: a few actual cases**, by GPP (with the collaboration of RAIZ Institute, Amorim Cork Composites, LNEG and Secil)
- **Sustainable and circular bioeconomy: wood recycling at Sonae Arauco**, by Nuno Calado
- **Agrifood, forestry and biodiversity: brief description of the Portuguese scientific and technological system and 2030 vision for research and innovation**, by Maria João Maia
- **EU knowledge policy and the bioeconomy**, by GPP
- **Brief analysis of Project BERST - Building Regional BioEconomies**, by GPP

SECTION III – READINGS



- **European Bioeconomy Strategy (Action Plan)**, European Commission, 2018
- **Spanish Bioeconomy Strategy and 2018 Action Plan**, Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad – Secretaria de Estado de Investigación, Desarrollo e Innovación, 2016/2018
- **Mapping the potential of Portugal for the bio-based industry**, Bio-based Industries Consortium, 2018
- **Biopolymers: facts and statistics**, IfBB – Institute for Bioplastics and Biocomposites, Hannover University, 2016

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Roadmap for a national strategy

Concept of Bioeconomy

Bioeconomy covers all the sectors and systems that use, produce or process biological resources, including primary production systems such as agriculture and forestry.....

The bioeconomy is based on two intrinsically related vectors that have to do with the needs for the environmentally sustainable management of biological resources and the possibility of exploiting the economic potential associated with this resource management, thus contributing to the creation of jobs and the development of territories.

- **Office for Planning, Policies and General Administration (GPP) and National Institute for Agrarian and Veterinary Research (INIAV) considered it relevant and even crucial to delve into this.**
- **The development of a National Bioeconomy Strategy entails a sectoral and multidisciplinary approach and should be broadened to include other relevant bodies, entities and sectors.**



A. DIAGNOSIS AND SWOT ANALYSIS

- Definition of the scope of intervention;
- Identification of available resources, including knowledge, and actors;
- Evaluation of the capacity of using these resources and identification of value chains that adapt to the existing resources;
- Evaluation of the possibility of developing new chains;
- Identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of relevant value chains;
- Identification of knowledge needs that may contribute to the creation of new products/chains.

B. IDENTIFY, SELECT AND PRIORITIZE NEEDS

- Based on this Diagnosis and SWOT analysis, we will then identify needs and select or prioritize

In order to do so:

- Survey of relevant stakeholders based on the study carried out by the Bio-based Industries Consortium (updated in 2018), “Mapping the potential of Portugal for the bio-based industry”;
- The results of the survey will then be processed and broadly discussed with the identified stakeholders (e.g. Workshop, etc.).



C. Define General And Specific Objectives Associated With The Identified Needs

– Definition of general and specific objectives associated with the identified needs, while integrating the concepts of circularity, diversification and innovation.

D. CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER POLICIES AND STRATEGIES – meaning coherence of the objectives to be defined with other strategies and plans in the policy areas of agriculture, forestry, energy, biodiversity, circular economy, waste, various R&I strategies, among others.

E. ACTION PLAN

- by establishing actions by objectives (general and specific)
- and by identifying potential sources of funding (Horizon Europe, CAP, PT2030 (others European Funds besides rural development funds), LIFE +, etc.)

F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN – indicators should be established to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the actions as well as their impact, taking into account the principles of environmental sustainability and economic value.



G. Governance Model

- This is of the utmost importance, indeed a critical factor in the success of a national Bioeconomy Strategy;
- It is most relevant to institutionalise forms of organisation and coordination that promote connections between stakeholders in each sector, in each territory, and across sectors and territories.
- In Portugal, Competence Centres and EIP AGRI's Operational Groups are based on partnerships involving the whole sector, and can be one of the models to be promoted within the bioeconomy. We also must consider Collaborative Labs created.

With regard to **the transfer of knowledge**, Portugal should be articulated with the European Bioeconomy Forum, foreseen in the 2018 European Bioeconomy Strategy. To this end, the use of existing National Networks should be enhanced.



The importance of public policies in the promotion of a National Bioeconomy Strategy:

- **Fostering cohesion and coordination of efforts and resources;**
- **Promoting funding actions, particularly in innovation and research;**
- **Urging the integration of bioeconomy principles or bases into relevant sectoral policies, by promoting the diversification of bio-based sectors and the symbiosis between sectors in the development of new chains;**
- **Establishing more robust monitoring models that will allow following the evolution of incorporating the bioeconomy in the national economy.**



Thank you



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