



Workshop on National Bioeconomy Strategy
Athens, 24 May 2017

**Setting the Bioeconomy R&I priorities in Europe -
Experiences from EC Committees and other
Strategic Bodies**

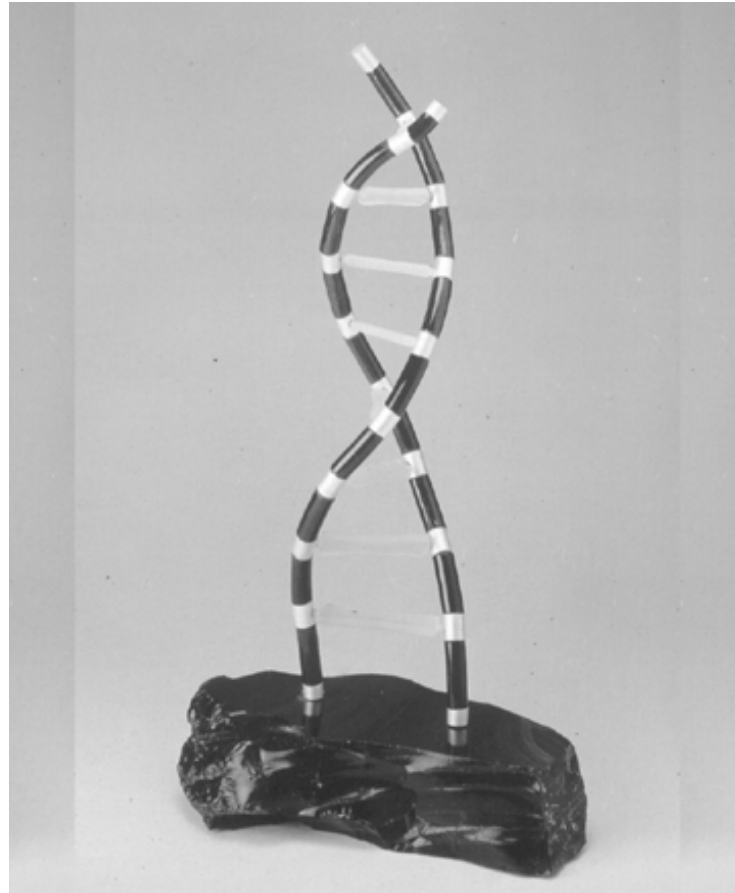
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N.B.: Personal opinions and lessons from

- **FAST (Forecasting and Assessment of Science and Technology, 1982-1986)**
- **SAST (Strategic Analysis in Science and Technology, 1990-1994)**
- **CdP (Cellule de Prospective, 1992)**
- **ETAN (European Technology Assessment Network, 1995-2000)**
- **Monitoring Biotechnology Unit activities (1996-1997)**
- **Observer of the proposal evaluation process (2000)**
- **Foresight-based research policy activities (2000-5)**
- **EUREC (European Renewable Energy Centres, 2000-2)**
- **KBBE External Advisory Group (2007-2013)**
- **SCAR Biotechnology Strategy Working Group (2017-)**

R&I Supply of Bioeconomy Solutions: DNA, 1962



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R&I Demand of Bioeconomy Solutions: Club of Rome, 1972

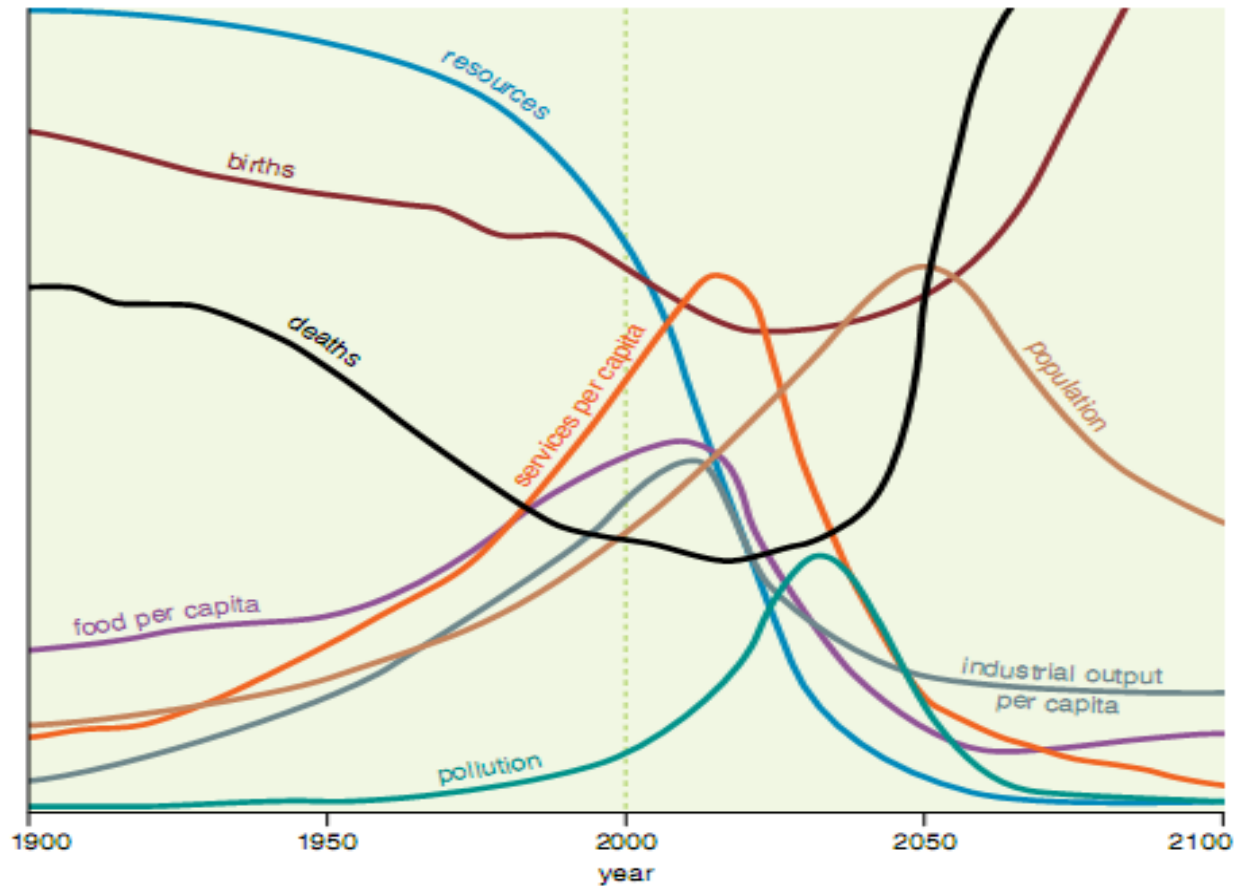


Figure 7. The original projections of the limits-to-growth model examined the relation of a growing population to resources and pollution, but did not include a timescale between 1900 and 2100. If a halfway mark of 2000 is added, the projections up to the current time are largely accurate, although the future will tell about the wild oscillations predicted for upcoming years.

Strategic Intelligence Toolbox for R&I Priorities

- **Evaluation** (ex post, ex ante, interim)
- **Valuation** (quantification)
- **Review** (peer, monitoring, observing ...)
- **Assessment** (technologies, sustainability)
- **Impact** (environmental, socio-economic, ...)
- **Externalities** (economic, social, ecological)
- **Foresight**
- **Forecasting**
- **Long-range planning** (de-centralised, bottomup)
- **Dynamic modelling** (systems approach)
- **Stakeholders** analysis, decision-making support

FAST: Early Mapping the Big Picture

- Established: 1978
- OTA Model: Office of Technology Assessment, USA
- *Bio-Society*: One of the key topic areas
- 1982-1986: *Alternative Uses of Land – The Agro-Chemo-Energy Complex*
- Contractors: UK, IRL, GR, GE, IT
- Some key findings:
 - Research on known and new industrial crops
 - Agriculture, food, energy and other industrial policy effects
 - Significant role of environmental and social factors
 - Complexity management required
- Spill-over effects on EC Research priorities
- Early identification of „sensitive” points and aspects

SAST: Bringing Research Close to Application

- Run in parallel with FAST, within MONITOR Programme
- Emphasis on short-to-medium term effects
- SAST Projects defined based on Commission Services requests – Project Steering Committees from EC Units
- Examples: New Industrial Countries, Greening of Industry, Logistics
- Project *“Innovation in Agro-Biotechnology”* (1990-1994)
- Contractors: UK, B, FR, PT – Expert: GR, Topics:
 - Fertilisers, Crops, Animal Production, Fish, Nonfood Industries, Quality Aspects, Country-Level Integrated Systems
- Identification of Research and Innovation priorities
- Key roles: regulation, socio-economic factors, policies

CdP: Bringing Issues to Top Decision Level

- **Role:** To provide foresight- and other future-oriented insight on topics of interest for the Office of the European Commission President
- **Topic to be assessed:** *Biomass Utilisation*
- **Members of the Study Group:** Representatives of Commission Services with relevant responsibilities
- **Some of the key findings:**
 - **Serious complexity issues to be resolved**
 - **Strategic role of energy as part of the project vectors**
 - **Multi-focal research and innovation activities, i.e., biomass primary production, bioenergy conversion and use**
 - **Critical points for efficiency include the proper assessment of the bioresources availability and their supply chains**

Forecasting & Assessment in Post-FAST Era

- **ETAN: An ambitious mega-network aiming at putting some order in the fast growing field of assessment tools**
 - Some relevant priority topics have arisen:
 - Ageing, Globalisation, ...
 - ETAN Evaluation Panel Report
- **Impact Assessment: New “branches” developing from the “tree” of useful methods and approaches, e.g.,**
 - Health Impact Studies
- **Foresight Unit: Running targeted future-oriented actions**
 - Expert Groups on European Foresight, Converging Tech, ...
 - Networking of National Foresight Exercises (GR, CY, ES, ML)
- **IPTS: Institute for Prospective Technological Studies**
 - IPTS Conferences, IPTS Projects, IPTS Report

Evaluation to Improve Process/Product Quality

- **MONITORING** the ongoing activities of the Biotech Unit
 - Programme logistics and management aspects
 - Key Issues: industrial participation; SMEs; training; IPR; regulations; public perception; other targeted
 - Horizontal aspects: national; international; with EC services; cohesion' other key policies; preparing FP5; strategic points
- **OBSERVER** of the Proposal Evaluation Process
 - Monitoring novel process elements
 - Assessing of quality achievements and difficulties
 - Identifying points to strengthen, e.g. peer review
 - The key role of process logistics and strategy

Setting Bioenergy R&I Priorities: A Case Study

- **EUREC: The European Renewable Energy Centres Association, with headquarters in Brussels**
- **Board of Directors: Representing all renewable energies, including bioenergy**
- **Board Mandate: To produce updated versions of a major publication “The Future of Renewable Energies”**
- **The 2nd version, published in 2002, had a chapter on Biomass, where R&I priorities were defined by a future-oriented approach, using Strategic Intelligence Tools, and was followed by an Annex with technical data**
- **This chapter was translated in various European languages and its advocated approach was also used with success in a post-graduate course on biomass**

KBBE Advisory Panel: Critical Points for European Bioeconomy

- **Linking** more closely biobased research to that of the other related EU-funded RTD fields (environment, energy, and health);
- Strengthening **social and economic** aspects within biobased research;
- Enhancing **(eco)systems thinking**, especially to improve understanding of complex bioeconomy phenomena, including sustainability issues;
- Need for an **interdisciplinary** approach across the programme mainlines;
- Focus on a small number of **strategic research topics** and aspects; major examples include
 - (a) bio-waste as a biomass resource, and
 - (b) international collaboration linked to growth economics;
- More emphasis on the targeted development of **appropriate tools**, especially in fast growing fields like bio-informatics.

Promoting “Green” Bioeconomy by Research

The 10 “Golden Rules

- An **emerging** space for vital innovation
- The key role of research: to “**unlock**” the **potential** of bio-world
- Better **understanding** of complex phenomena involved
- Planning and implementing **knowledge**-based action
- Examples of complex topic areas to be investigated: low-input farming, soil biosystems, nutrition disorders, sustainable non-food crops, novel biorefineries, landscape ecology
- **Environmental** biotechnologies as a potential research flagship
- Design of environmentally compatible bio-solutions
- Significant role in social and economic **global** development
- Responding to **societal concerns**, and assessing risks
- **Accompany** research by appropriate information, communication, dissemination and crisis-management components

SCAR Bioeconomy Strategic Working Group

- **Large and multi-disciplinary composition of participants**
- **Rich, multi-topic meeting agendas**
- **Meetings in various EU locations, in collaboration with local partners**
- **Learning from previous exercises**
- **Emphasis on social, economic and other non-technical aspects of bioeconomic change**
- **Coordination with national, regional and international dimensions**
- **SCAR's successful background foresight experiences**
- **Action still in its infancy – A lot to be expected...**

Bio-Greening R&I – A Crossroads History

THE BIO-PATH

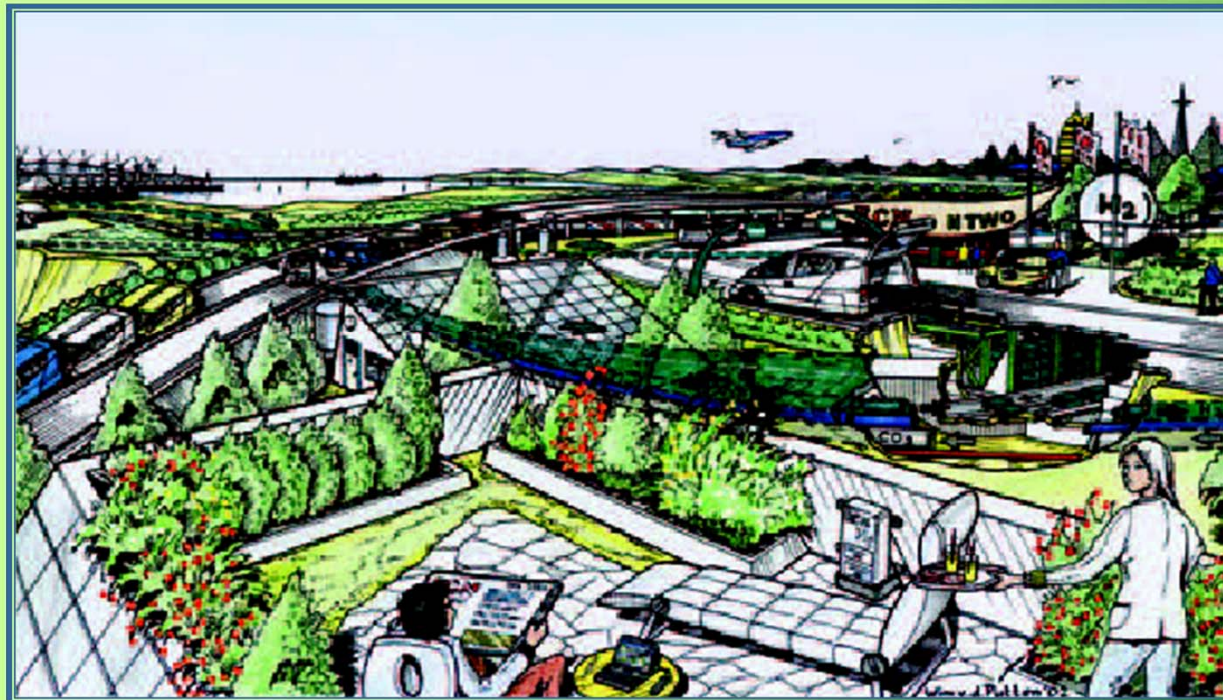
- 1962: Nobel Prize for DNA
- 1970s: Molecular Biology
- 1980s: Genetic Engineering
Genomes Mapping
- 1990s: Crises-like Phenomena
GMOs Public Debates
- 2000s: Biobased Development
Bio-Info-Nano Hybrids
- 2010s: Circular Bio-Economy

THE GREENING PATH

- 1972: “Limits to Growth”
Club of Rome Report
- 1970s: Oil Crises, Research on
Renewable Energies
- 1987: “Our Common Future”
Defining Sustainability
Brundtland UN Report
- 1990s: Climate Change debate
Kyoto Protocol, IPCC
- 2000s: Greening strategies
Greening policies
- 2010s: Circular Green Economy

A “Green” Bioeconomy World in 2050

A View of the Future – A Green Utopia?



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