

## AGENDA SESSION #3

Thursday 19 October 2023 from 9:00 am to 12:00 pm CEST

- 09:00 – 09:15**     **Main room – Presentations in English**  
Warm-up: Where are we located?  
Introduction to the SCALE-UP project, Zoritza Kiresiewa/  
Holger Gerdes, Ecologic Institute
- 09:15 – 09:30**     **EU and the bioeconomy drivers and threats**  
Magnus Matisons, Biofuel Region
- 09:30 – 09:50**     **EU and the bioeconomy with a focus on forest legislation**  
Carina Gerken Christiansen, Project Manager Bioeconomy  
EU North Sweden
- 09:50 – 10:10**     **EU and the bioeconomy with a focus on agricultural legislation**  
Maja Forssell, Sustainability specialist, The Federation of Swedish  
Farmers (LRF)
- 10:10 – 10:20**     **Short break**
- 10:20 – 11:20**     **Break-out rooms**  
Moderated in your language by a facilitator in your region.  
Collective discussions. See page 2
- 11:20 – 11:30**     **Short break**
- 11:30 – 12:00**     **Main room – Presentations in English**  
Feedback on the key outcomes and questions from the breakout rooms  
Conclusions and how to move forward.

**Short survey: give your feedback on the training**



# INTRODUCTION TO SCALE-UP

Holger Gerdes & Zoritzia Kiresiewa  
Ecologic Institute

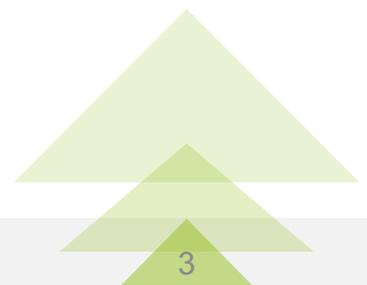
19 October 2023



# THE SCALE-UP PROJECT

A three-year EU-funded project, aiming to achieve:

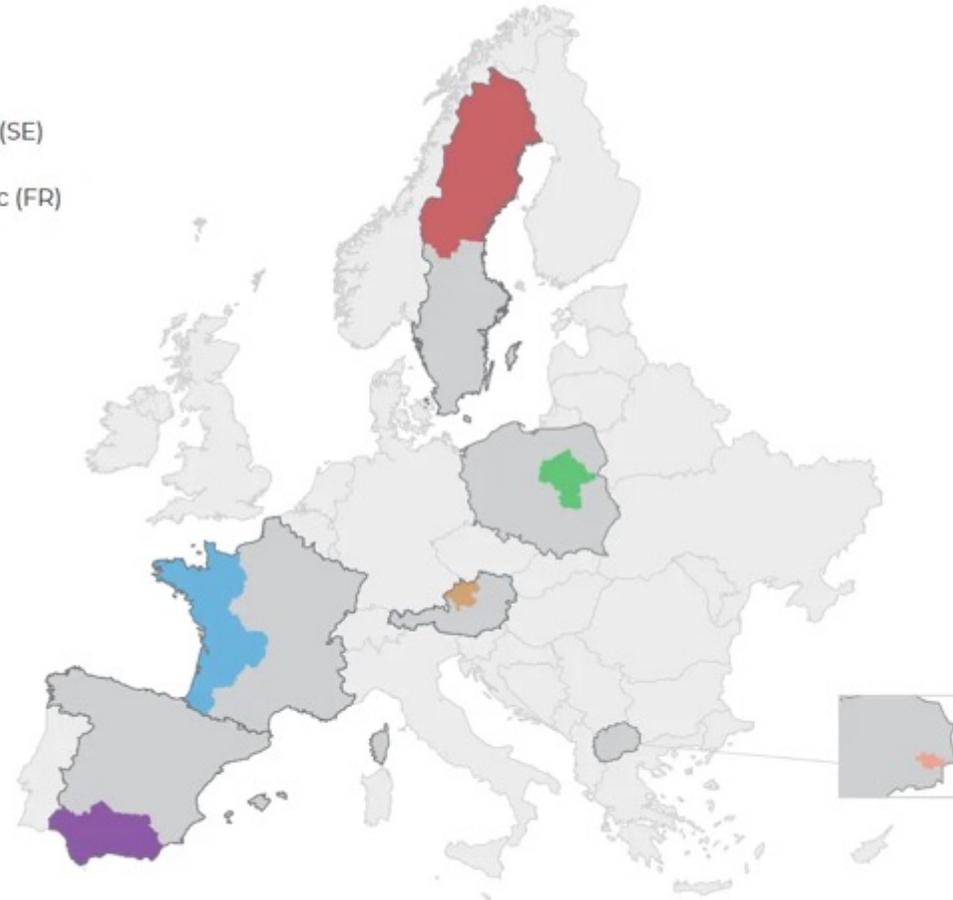
- Increased capacity of regional multi-actor partnerships to accelerate the development of marketable bio-based products and services.
- Strengthened collaboration between primary producers, SMEs, clusters, social actors, and policymakers.
- Improved knowledge about nutrient recycling potentials in regional bioeconomies.
- High level of awareness and understanding of the bioeconomy and its impacts on local communities.
- Promotion of a sustainable, inclusive and just regional bioeconomy.



# SCALE-UP'S FOCAL REGIONS

## SCALE-UP regions

- Northern Sweden (SE)
- Mazovia (PL)
- French Atlantic Arc (FR)
- Upper Austria (AT)
- Strumica (MK)
- Andalusia (ES)



Source: SCALE-UP project



## EU AND THE BIOECONOMY DRIVERS AND THREATS

*Magnus Matisons*  
*BioFuel Region*  
*19 October 2023*

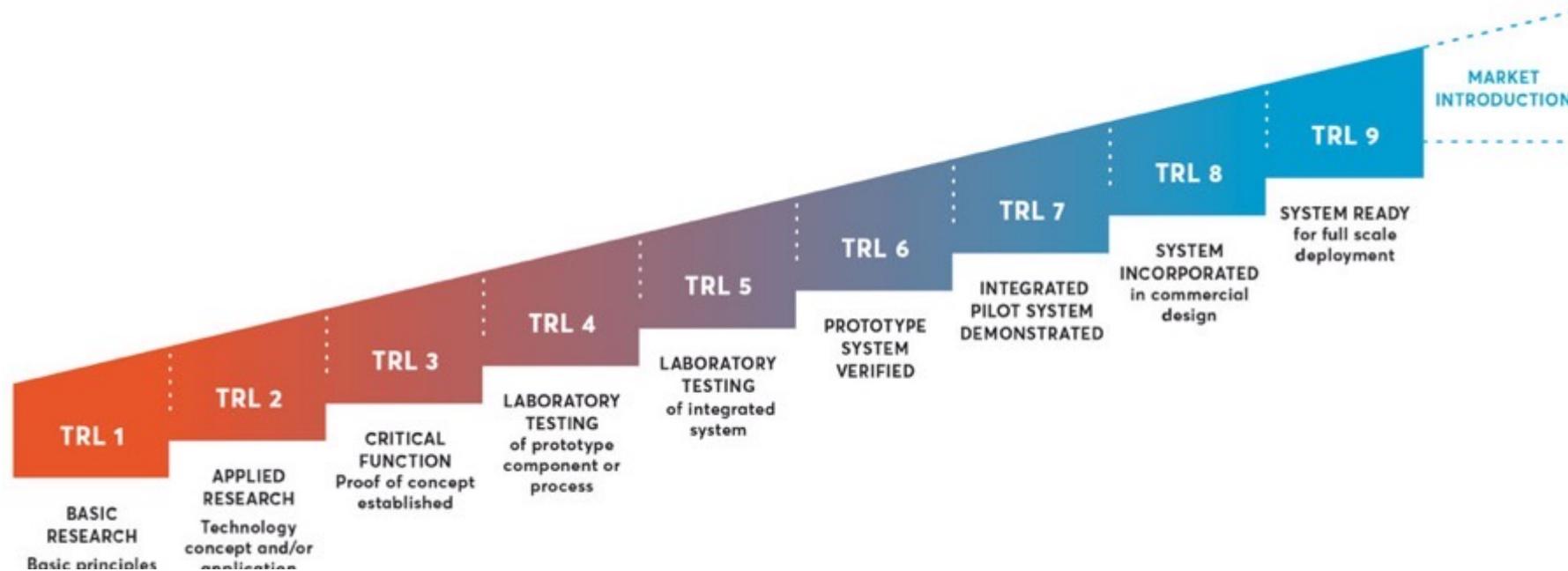


# SCALE-UP'S DIFFERENT BIOMASS VALUE CHAINS



# SCALE-UP VALUE CHAINS REPRESENT DIFFERENT TRL LEVELS

Different support mechanism are needed at different levels

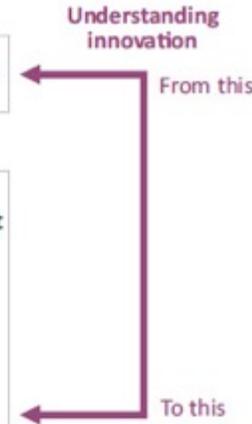
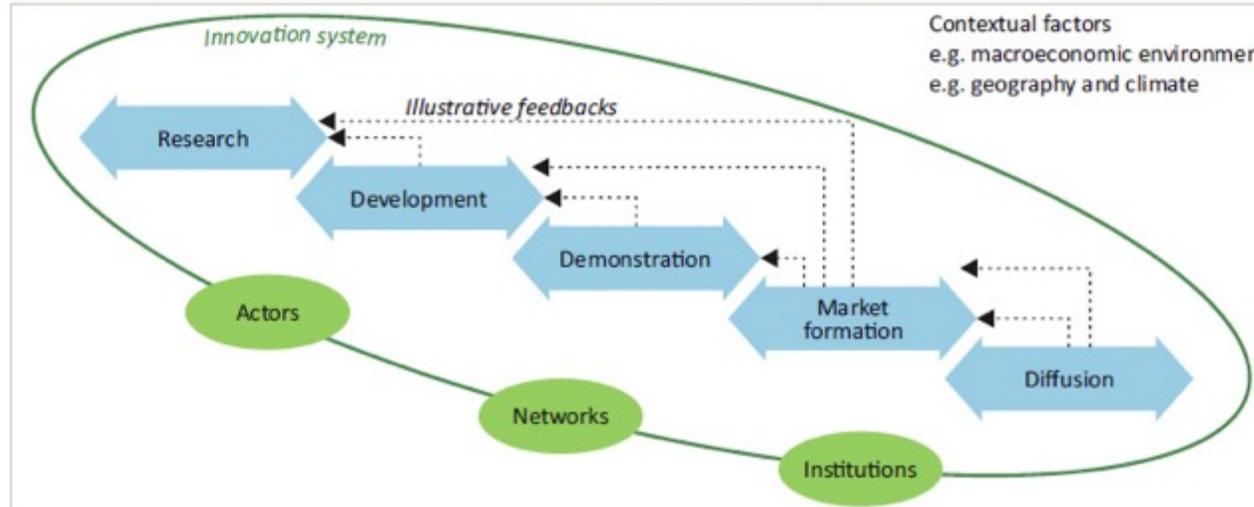


# INNOVATION SUPPORT POLICIES SHOULD BE SYSTEMATIC

Linear model of innovation process



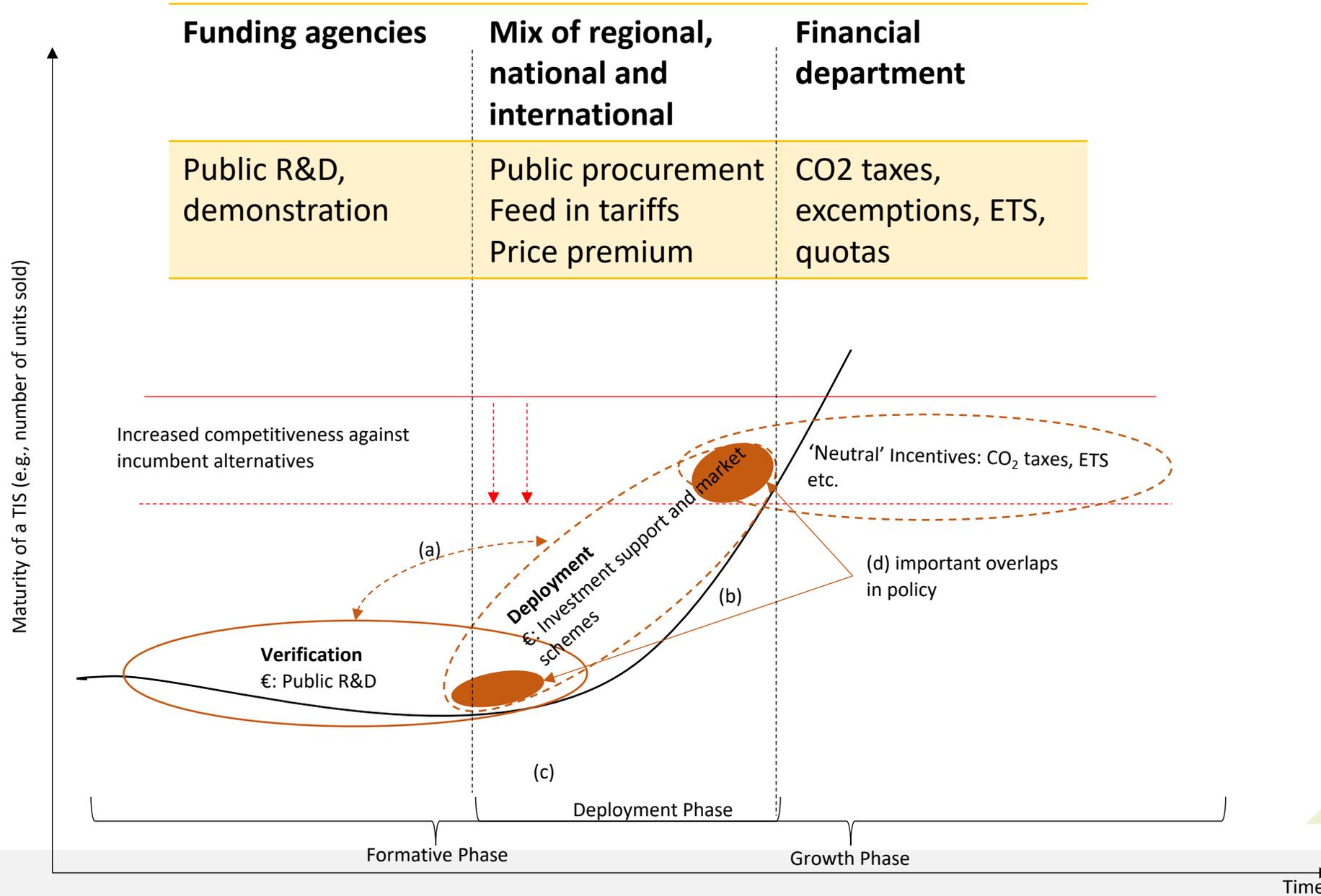
Systematic representation of innovation with chain-linked model of innovation process



*“To accelerate progress in low-carbon technologies, innovation policies should be systemic” IEA 2015*

*Innovation support mechanism should consider the phase of development of innovations and how the support can contribute to dynamic learning processes like “learning-by-doing” and “learning by using”.*





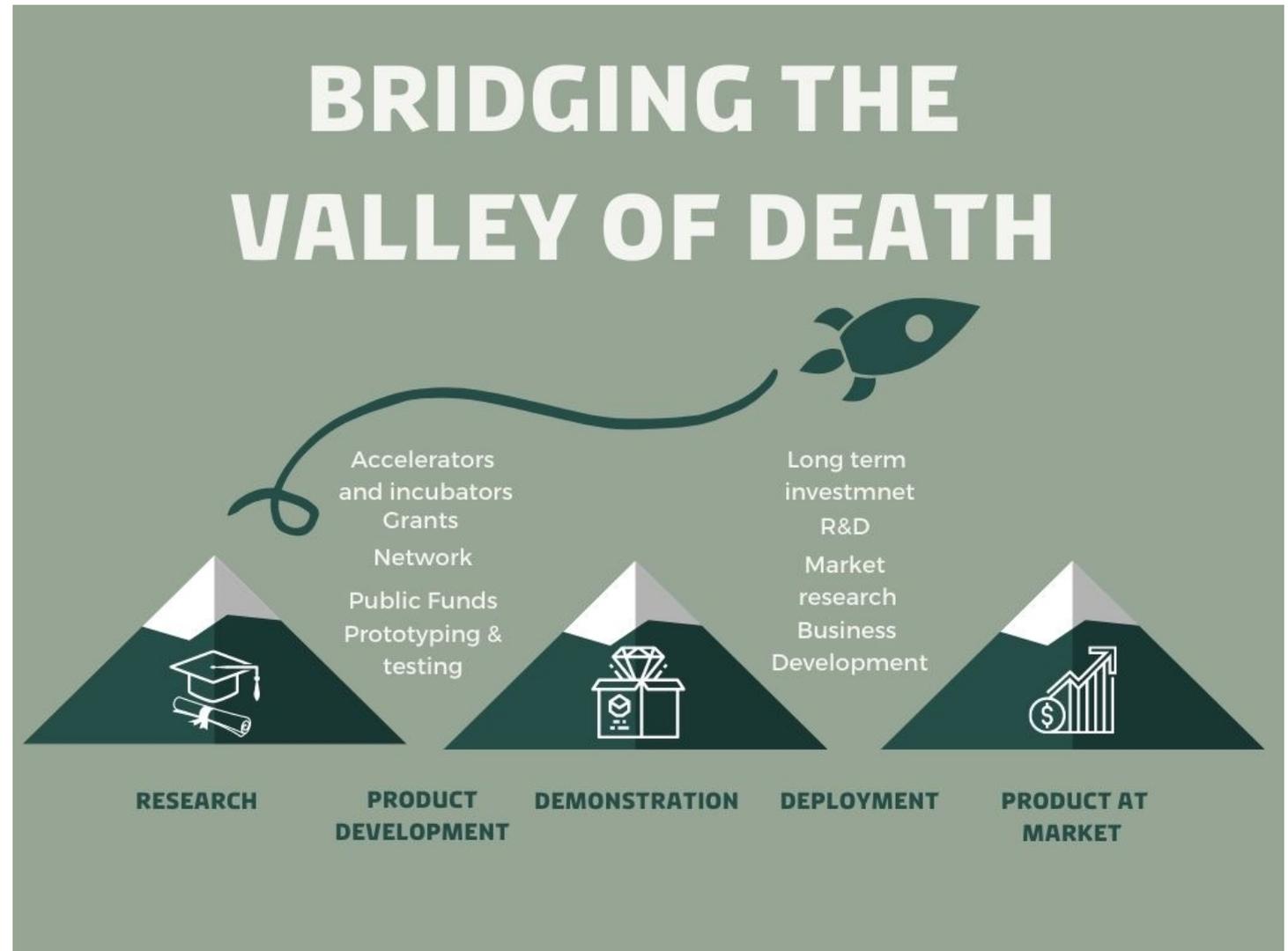
## A SHIFT OF MANAGEMENT TEAM NEEDED TO BRIDGE OVER THE VALLEY OF DEATH

Out of 10 good ideas only 1 will result in a prototype

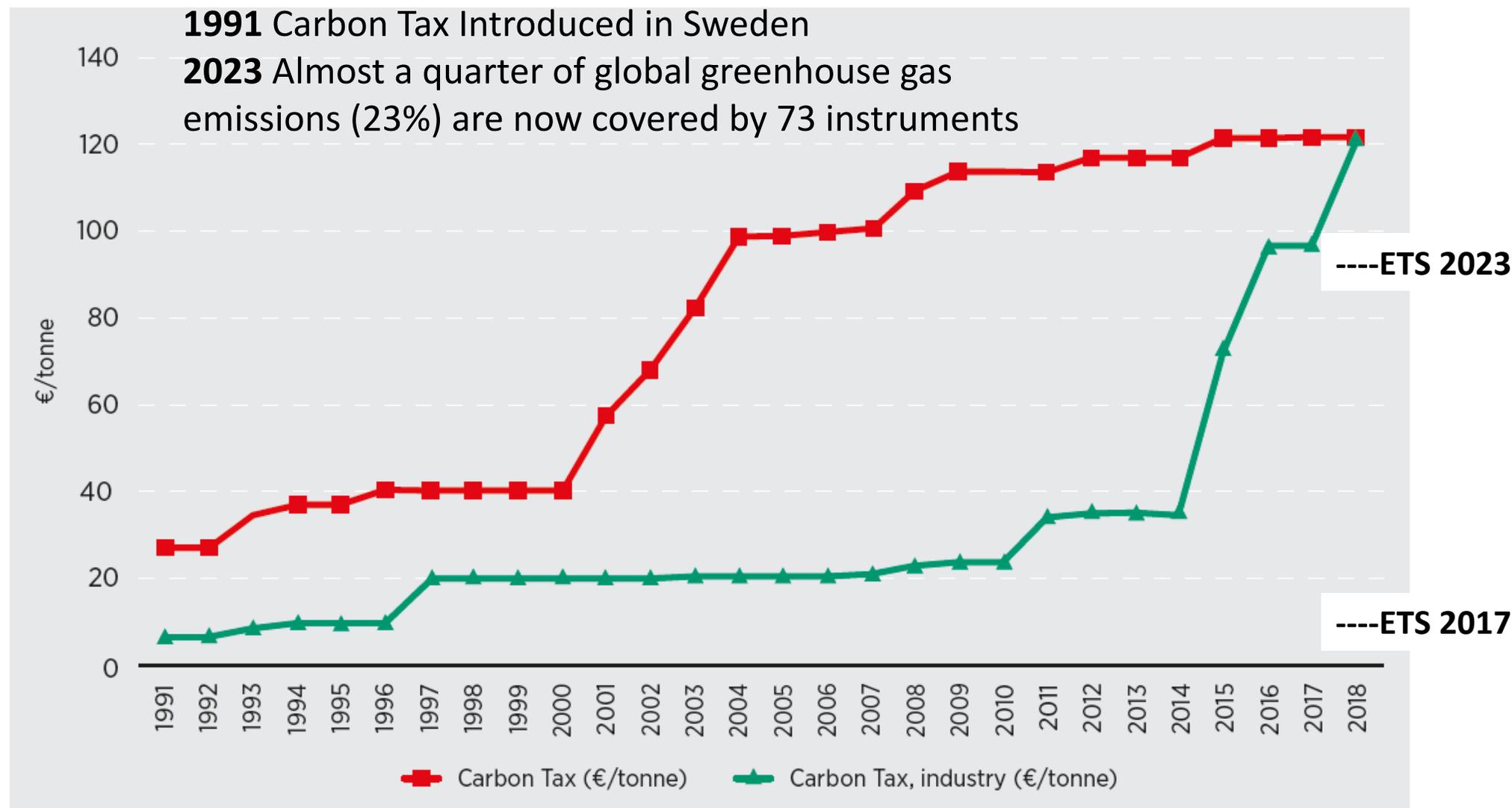
Out of 10 prototypes only 1 will result in a commercial product

The skills needed for development from TRL 1-6 is not the same as the skilled needed for market formation

You need a shift of management team



**Figure 1.1** Carbon tax in Sweden, 1991-2018 (EUR per tonne of carbon dioxide)



Source: Swedish government, Ministry of Finance, and Svebio (2018)



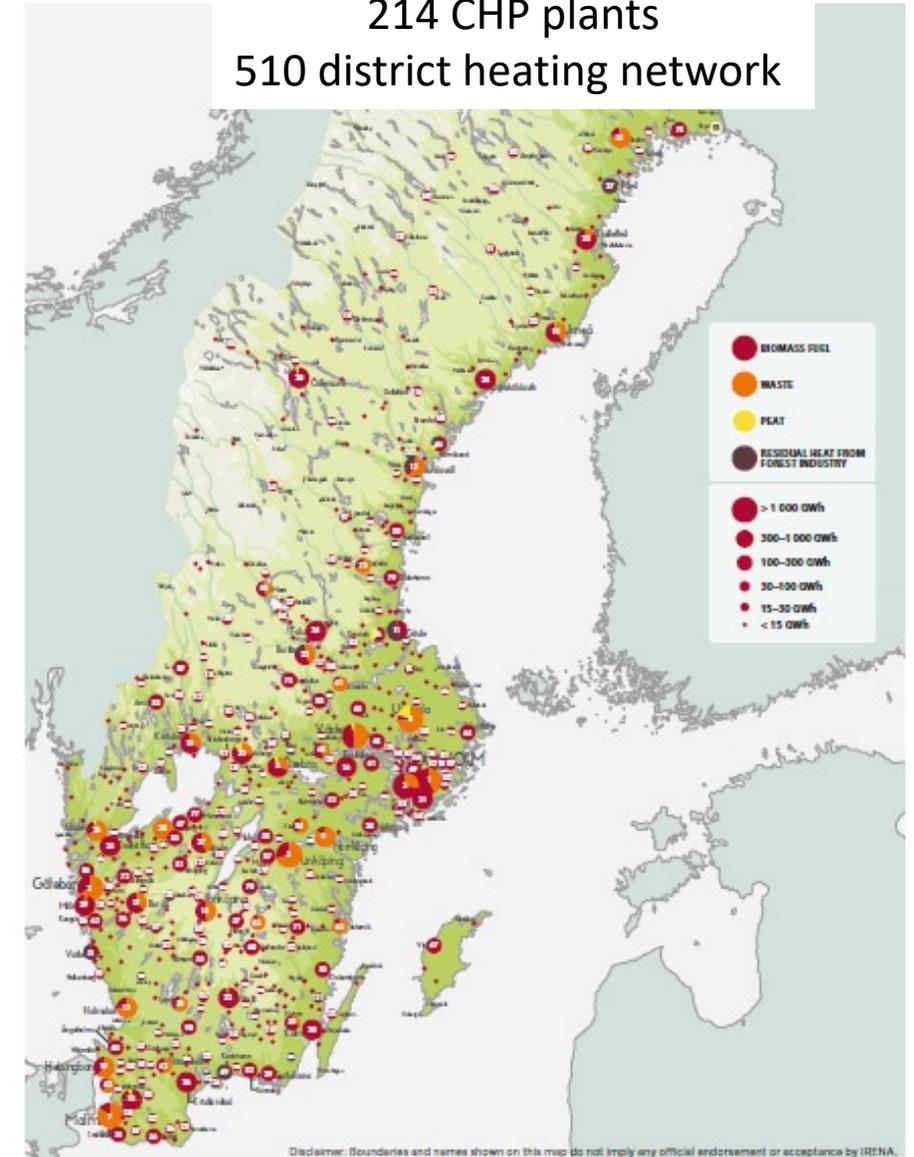
# EU HAVE A NEGATIVE VIEW ON THE USE OF BIOMASS FOR ENERGY GENERATION

Bioenergy represents 57% of all renewable energy in EU

Almost all cities in Sweden have district heating powered by biomass - CHP +90% Efficiency



214 CHP plants  
510 district heating network



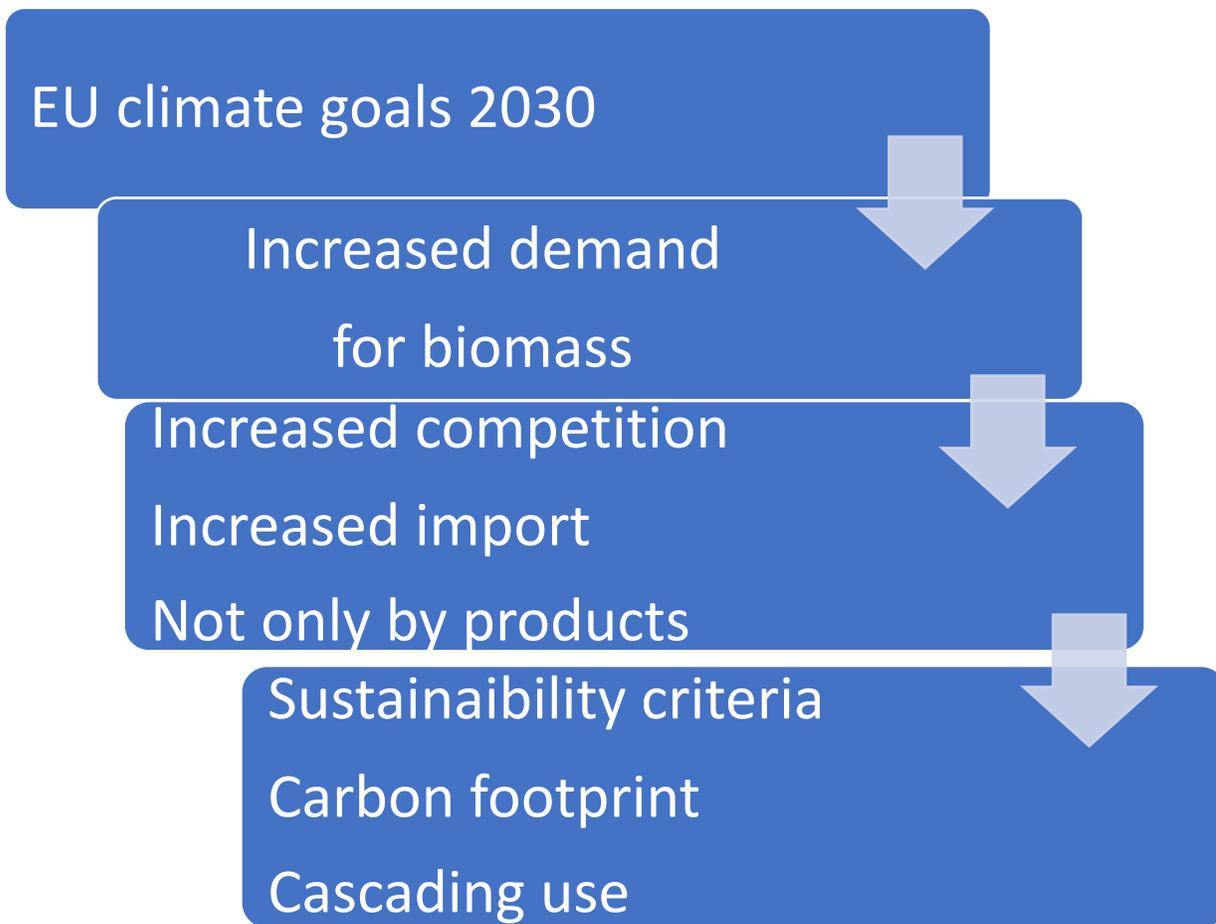
Source: Bioenergi and Svebio (2018)

# PRINCIPLES FOR SUCCESSFUL SUPPORT MECHANISM

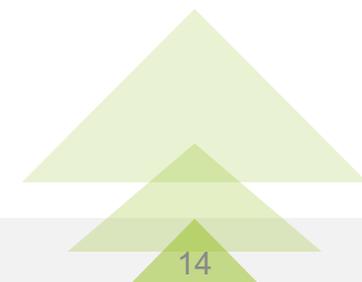
- PPP (Polluter pays principle)
- Long Term and stable
- Avoid STOP and GO effects
- Technique neutral- Market will choose what to invest in
- Low cost for administration



# Don't let the perfect be the enemy of the good !



Poor understanding of the different conditions for local bioeconomy value chains across EU may delay investments or outsource them outside EU or they will simply fail to appear



## CONCLUSIONS SESSION 1-3

*1. The costs of harvesting, transporting, storing and handling biomass are prime determinants of overall biorefining costs.*

*2. It is vitally important to develop local biomass supply systems that for long time can efficiently supply end-users with sufficient raw material that meets their specific quality and seasonal demands.*

3. Innovation support policies should be systematic.

EU climate policies can be both a driver and a threat for the regional Bioeconomies.

**Policy makers are not asking for “the truth” , it is presented for them - We should all be more active !**



# EU AND BIOECONOMY

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Gölin Carina Christiansen

Bryssel, 19 oktober 2023

**”We ask for legislation that work for us in the Arctic region.”**

POLITICO

Enter keyword



DPURE

NEWSLETTERS & PODCASTS

POLITICO PRO

OPINION

## We can warm ourselves in the Arctic region – if allowed

We ask that Parliament members think of us, and we ask for legislation that works for us.

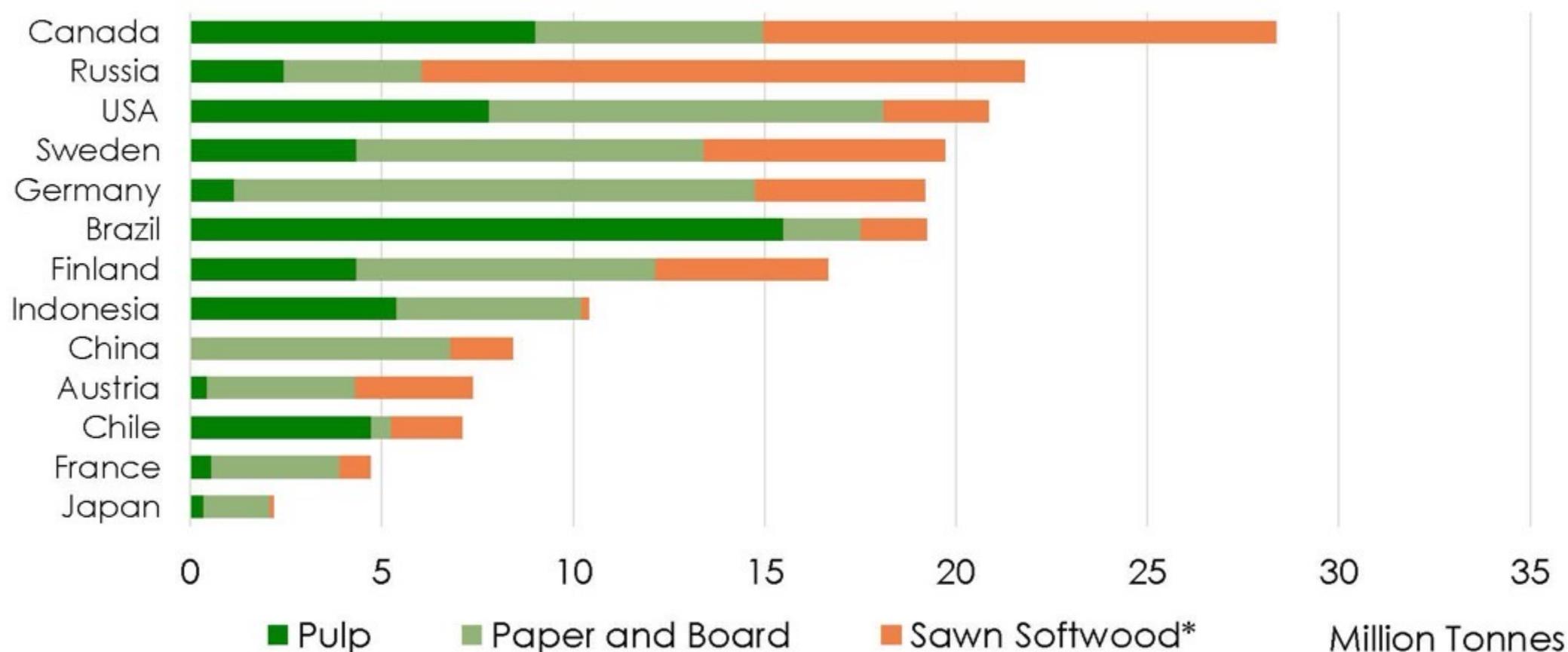


People take a walk under trees covered with snow in the heart of Sweden's capital, Stockholm. Jonathan Nackstrand/AFP via Getty Images

BY DANIEL DANIELSSON, BRITTA FLINKFELDT, NILS-OLOV LINDFORS AND JONNY LUNDIN

# World Leading Exporters 2020

## Pulp, Paper and Board, Sawn Softwood



\* Conversion factor 2 m<sup>3</sup>= 1 tonnes has been used

**Climate law**

**Lulucf**

**Renewable directive III**

**Forest strategy**

**Deforestation legislation**

**Taxonomy**

**Binding targets for nature restoration**

**Certification of Carbon removal**

**Forest monitoring and strategic plans**

**Soil health directive**



# Tendencies

- Reduced harvesting
- Reduced self governance for member states in regards of the factors which upon the bioeconomy relies
- Increased surveillance

**Taxonomin**

**Certifiering av co2-upptag**

**Skogsövervakning och strategiska  
skogsplaner**

**Avskogningsförordningen**

**Markdirektivet**



# What is forest degradation?

Forest degradation is structural changes to forest cover, taking the form of the conversion of **primary forest** into **planted forest**:

## What is primary forest?

Primary forest' means **naturally regenerated forest** of native tree species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities

## What is a naturally regenerated forest?

Forests predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration. Forests for which it is not possible to distinguish whether planted or naturally regenerated.







# System overload

System overload means excessive system activity leading to the degradation of performance or failure.



**For Forest: Finland, Österrike, Slovenien, Sverige**





**EU 1990–2020**  
**+ 9% forested land**  
**+50% carbon storage**  
**+40% harvesting**



# EU and Bioeconomy

*from an agricultural perspective*

Maja Forssell, Federation of Swedish Farmers

19th of October 2023



LANTBRUKARNAS  
RIKSFÖRBUND



***The Federation of Swedish Farmers, LRF,**  
is a politically independent interest and business organization for the  
people and businesses in the green industry.*

*The 128 000 members of **LRF** represent some 65 000 enterprises and the  
green industry stands for a little bit more than 4 percent of Sweden's GNP.*



**LANTBRUKARNAS  
RIKSFÖRBUND**

# LRF's sustainability targets

The LRF sustainability goals are based on the three pillars of sustainability environmental, economic and social sustainability. And then specified in six general targets.

## Environmental targets

- Increase climate efficiency
- Favor biodiversity
- Increase resource efficiency

## Economic targets

- Increase production and production value
- Increase profitability and competitiveness

## Social target

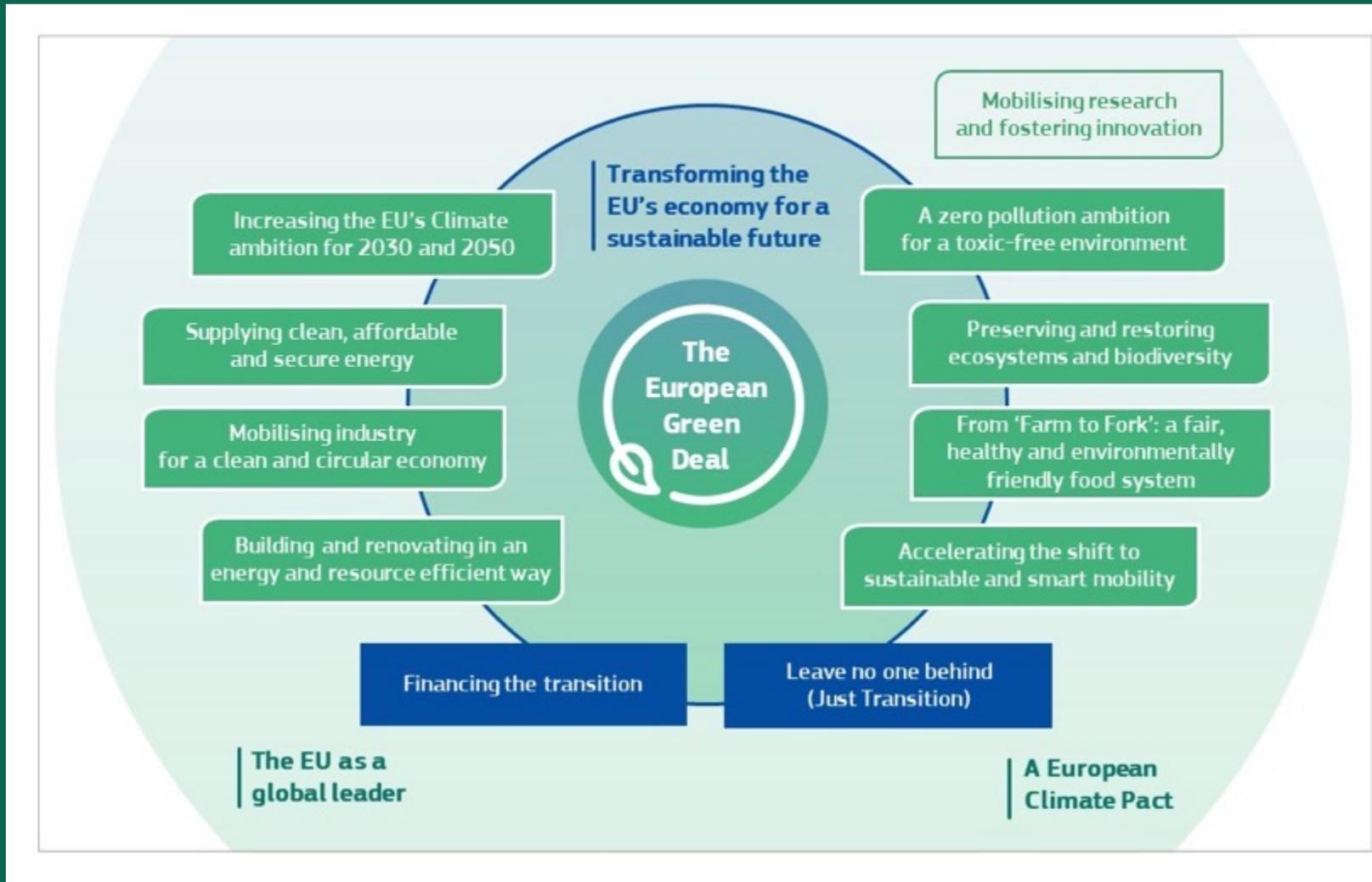
- Improve the attractiveness of rural areas

The climate targets include several aspects:

- phase out fossil inputs
- reduce emissions from natural processes and increase carbon storage
- increase resilience towards events caused by climate change
- ***increase the production of renewable resources and services to substitute fossil or finite resources from society as a whole***

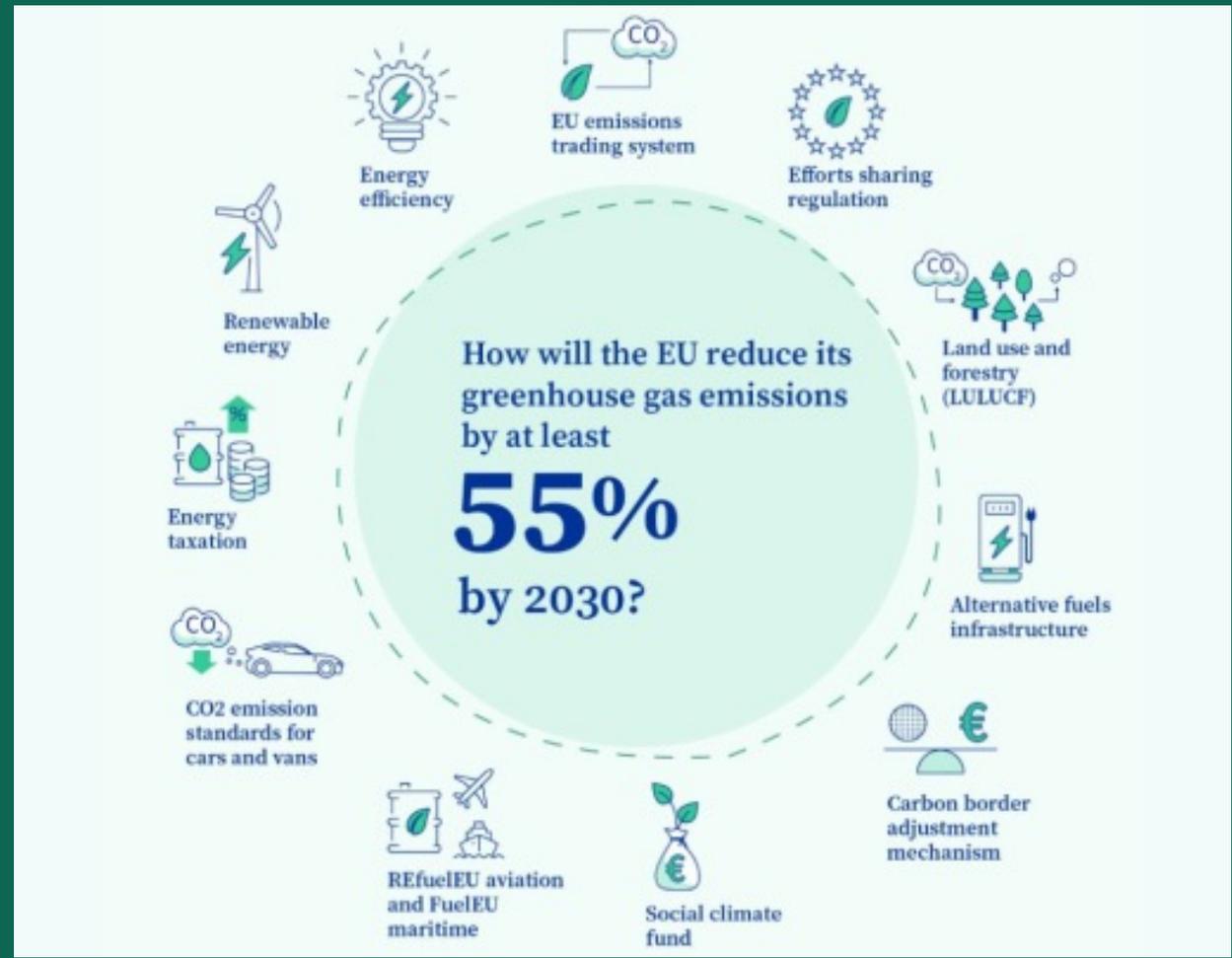


# The European Green Deal



# Some ongoing and future EU initiatives - climate

- Regulation on Land use Forestry and Agriculture (LULUCF)
- Carbon farming certification framework
- AgETS
- Carbon border adjustment mechanism



# Some ongoing EU initiatives

- Nature restoration law
- Soil monitoring directive
- Sustainable Food System Framework (SFSF) and Green Claims



# In conclusion

- Big focus on transition and additional actions performed by primary producers
- Increased administration and data collection
- Agriculture is viewed as any other sector
- Willingness to control complex processes and to standardise work throughout EU
- Agriculture and forestry are essential in the transition to a circular bioeconomy
- Increased focus on sustainability and requirements for increased use of biofuels is an opportunity but many of the strategies have to be altered to work sufficiently



Tillsammans får vi  
landet att växa!



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RIKSFÖRBUND

# BREAKOUT ROOMS DISCUSSIONS

**1. What are the main policies (regional, national and EU) affecting our regional value chains?**

**2. What possible investment support are available and how can we encourage and support potential investors?**

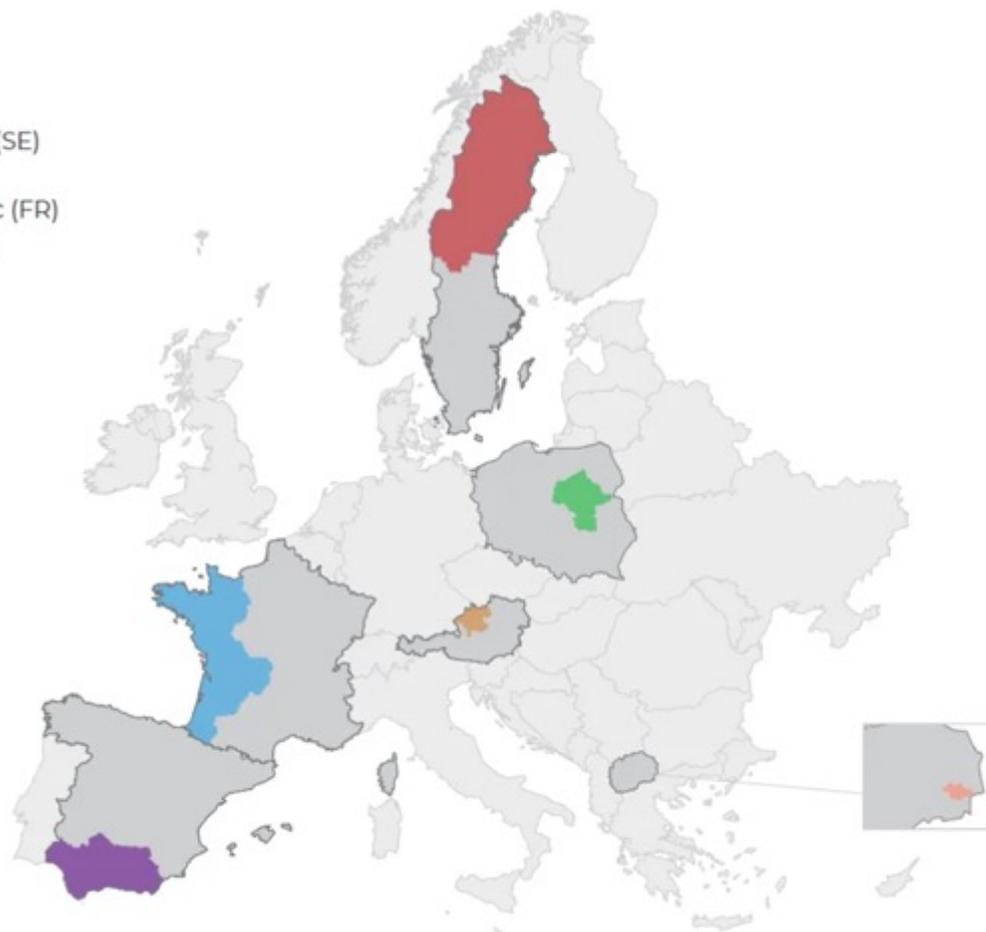
**3. Can we be more proactive and work out policy recommendations supportive for the regional bioeconomy?**

**4. Beyond SCALE-UP - Can we continue to support our regional value chains with funding from EU, Interreg or nationally?**



**SCALE-UP regions**

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# THE **SCALE-UP** TRAINING PROGRAMME

A community-driven, needs-based training programme for bioeconomy development in European rural areas

**SAVE THE DATES !**

<p><b>EFFICIENT REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; BIOMASS LOGISTICS</b></p> <p><b>WS4</b> September &amp; October 2023 07.09.23 / 26.09.23 /19.10.23</p>	<p><b>INTEGRATING PRIMARY PRODUCERS INTO BIO-BASED VALUE CHAINS</b></p> <p><b>WS2</b> November &amp; December 2023 09.11.23 / 21.11.23 / 07.12.23</p>
<p><b>DIGITALISATION IN THE BIOECONOMY</b></p> <p><b>WS3</b> January &amp; February 2024 16.01.24 / 06.02.24 / 27.02.24</p>	<p><b>IMPROVED NUTRIENT RECYCLING</b></p> <p><b>WS1</b> March &amp; April 2024 12.03.24 / 04.04.24 / 23.04.24</p>
<p><b>PRACTICES OF „SOCIAL INNOVATIONS“ IN RURAL BIOECONOMIES</b></p> <p><b>WS5</b> May &amp; June 2024 14.05.24 / 04.06.24 / 25.06.24</p>	<p><b>GOVERNANCE OF REGIONAL BIO-BASED SYSTEMS</b></p> <p><b>WS6</b> September &amp; October 2024 05.09.24 / 26.09.24 /17.10.24</p>
<p><b>STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS SOCIAL, ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC TRADE-OFFS IN REGIONAL BIOECONOMY DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p><b>WS7</b> October, November &amp; December 2024 31.10.24 / 21.11.24 / 12.12.24</p>	

## WORK STREAM 2

### ***Integrating Primary Producers into Bio-Based Value Chains***

Link to Register:

<https://forms.gle/u7TQEAcC88ksRPSz6>

**SAVE THE DATES !**

#### SESSION #1

09 November 2023 – 9 am to 12 am CEST

Production of biomass  
from Farmers and Forester

#### SESSION #2

21 November 2023 – 9 am to 12 am CEST

Value chains and markets:  
linking producers and stakeholders

#### SESSION #3

07 December 2023 – 9 am to 12 am CEST

Innovations and challenges in production and  
mobilisation of biomass

# SHORT SURVEY

*Links in the chat!*



French



Polish



German



Swedish



Macedonian



Spanish

