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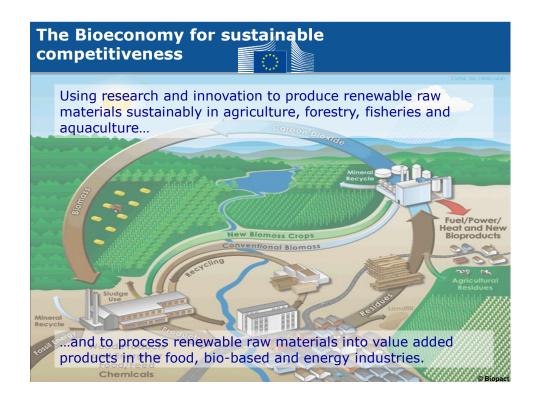
EU Bioeconomy policies

Research and Innovation:

Horizon 2020 and BBI JU

(Additional support beyond H2020 calls)

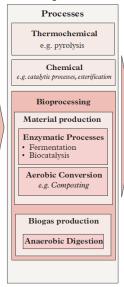


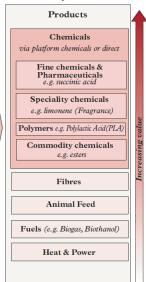




Feedstocks, processes and products in a bioeconomy









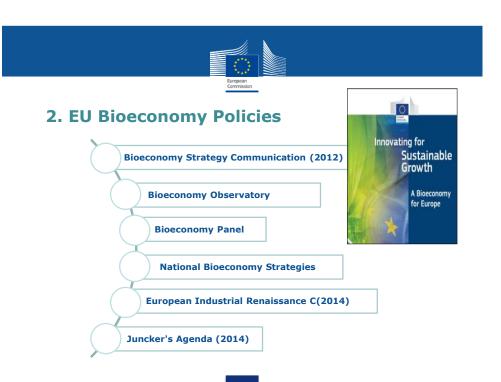
The Bioeconomy...

- ... is part of the circular post-petroleum economy
- ... has a huge potential for growth and jobs
- ... but is currently facing a hard time:
 - · low oil and gas prices
 - strong competition with renewable energy
 - · high financial risks
- ... is not yet a sector, but at the cross-road between many different sectors



From bio-economy to bio-industry

- The EU bio-based industries sector has annual turnover of ~ 57 billion with 300,000 direct and indirect jobs
- Bio-based industries increase EU competitiveness through re-industrialisation and sustainable growth and strengthen rural economies
- Bio-economy has a huge potential for decarbonisation of the economy.
 How do we realise this potential?





Bioeconomy Strategy – Enhancement of New markets in Bioeconomy Sectors (2012)

- Establish a Public Private Partnership (PPP) on bio-based industries; Promote the setting up of networks for integrated and diversified biorefineries;
- Sustainable intensification of primary production; improve understanding of biomass/biowaste availability and demand; develop sustainability criteria/indicators and assessment approaches;
- Support expansion of new markets, e.g. by developing standards and labels for bio-based products; facilitate procurement for bio-based products;
- Develop science-based approaches to inform consumers about product properties; encourage informed lifestyle choices.



Bioeconomy and the Junker's priorities (2014)



A new boost for jobs, growth and investment

 To mobilise up to € 300 billion in additional public and private investment in the real economy over the next three years.

A resilient Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy We need to diversify our energy sources, and reduce the high energy dependency of several of our Member States.

A deeper and fairer Internal Market with a strengthened industrial base We need to bring back industry's weight in the EU's GDP back to 20% by 2020 from less than 16% today.

A stronger global actor

• To combine national and European tools, and all the tools available to the Commission, in a more effective way than in the past.

A Union of democratic change

 Making the European Union as a whole more democratic.



Estonian strengths in the bioeconomy

Feedstock

- Unused grass over half of the grass cut is left unused (over 1 million tons dry matter)
- Outstanding forestry resources

Life sciences

 High level research potential in several fields of life sciences (Tartu, Tallinn)

Strategic thinking

- Earlier strategies on biotechnologies and biomass
- Drafting the National Bioeconomy Strategy





Societal Challenge 2 includes 'Bioeconomy' 2.4. Biobased industries and bioeconomy

Feedstock

• 2.4.1. Fostering a sustainable biomass supply and building new value chains

Biorefineries*

 2.4.2 Optimising efficient processing through R&D and upscaling in large-scale demo/flagship biorefineries

Supporting market development

2.4.3 Developing markets for bio-based products and optimising policy frameworks

* Mainly implemented through the BBI-JU



Bio-Based Industries Joint Undertaking (BBI JU)

Public Private Partnership supporting R&I for bio-based industries:

- <u>Partners</u>: European Commission and Biobased Industries Consortium (BIC)
- <u>Budget</u>: € 3.705 billion (about 75% from industry)
- <u>Implementation</u>:
 - Principles of openness, transparency and excellence
 - Horizon 2020 rules for participation
- Objectives: At least 5 new bio-based value chains for Europe based on 2nd generation/advanced biorefineries.

www.bbi-europe.eu





Bio-Based Industries Joint Undertaking (BBI JU)

Governance structure



Estonian in the

States Representatives Group:

- Taavi KAND, Ministry of Rural Affairs
- (alternate) Argo SOON,
 Estonian Research Council

Council Regulation:

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legalcontent/EN/TXT/?qid=14025009 20402&uri=OJ:JOL 2014 169 R 0008

Video of the BBI JU info day in Brussels on 21.4:

https://webcast.ec.europa.eu/bio-based-industries-joint-undertaking-info-day



Horizon 2020 – Activity 2.4. Sustainable and competitive bio-based industries

Call 2016 published on 19 April – Deadline 8 September 2016 See 'Research & Innovation Participant Portal'

Call: Bio Based Industries PPP

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/h2020/calls/h2 020-bbi-jti-2016.html#c,topics=callIdentifier/t/H2020-BBI-JTI-2016/1/1/1/default-group&callStatus/t/Forthcoming/1/1/0/default-group&callStatus/t/Open/1/1/0/default-group&callStatus/t/Closed/1/1/0/default-group&-identifier/desc

BBI JU Annual Work Plan 2016 and the budget:

 $\label{lem:http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/wp/jtis/h2020-wp16-bbi_en.pdf$

The proposal submission/evaluation of BBI JU is described in the 'Guide for Applicants' http://www.bbi-europe.eu/sites/default/files/documents/BBI%20JU%20GfA%202016%20%282%29.pdf



BBI 2016.R Research and Innovation actions

- R01: Valorisation of the organic content of wastewater as feedstock, contributing to the renewable circular economy
- R02: Develop consolidated bioprocesses for direct fermentation into bio-compounds for chemicals and materials
- R03: Improve control over microorganism growth in bio-catalysis operations in order to reduce/avoid contamination without antibiotics
- R04: Flexible biorefining technologies able to handle different feedstock, leading to new value chains or enlarging existing ones by using the same processing plant
- R05: Advanced biomaterials for smart food packaging
- R06: Bio-based alternatives to improve protection of human health and the environment

(continues)



BBI 2016.R Research and Innovation actions (continuation)

- R07: Biopolymers with advanced functionalities for high performance applications
- R08: Emerging technologies for conversion of the organic content of Municipal Solid Waste and improving waste-to-chemicals value chains
- R09: Exploiting algae and other aquatic biomass for production of molecules for pharma, nutraceuticals, food additives and cosmetic applications
- R10: Industrial biotransformation for the production of bio-based chemicals
- R11: Recover and reuse enzymes to reduce costs of existing industrial processes
- R12: Emerging technologies for separation and purification of fermentation products to obtain high grade bio-based molecules at industrial level



BBI-IA-DEMO Bio-based Industries Innovation actions – **Demonstration**

- D01: Improve sustainability of value chains based on forest biomass and increase productivity and profitability on supply side by adapting forests to climate changes
- D02: Improvement and adaptation of industrial crop varieties and novel sources of biomass to diversify biomass feedstock for biorefineries
- D03: Valorisation of lignin and other side-streams to increase efficiency of biorefineries and increase sustainability of the whole value chain
- D04: New and optimised biorefinery approaches enabling the creation of local value chains in underdeveloped or unexploited areas
- D05: Bio-based polymers/plastic materials with new functionalities for medical, construction, automotive and textile industries

(continues)



BBI-IA-DEMO Bio-based Industries Innovation actions – **Demonstration** (continuation)

- D06: Valorisation of the organic content of Municipal Solid Waste and contributing to the renewable circular economy
- D07: Optimise technical production routes to bio-based chemicals in bio- or chemo-catalytic processes
- D08: New sources of proteins for animal feed from coproducts to address the EU protein gap
- D09: Biomass production on unused land for conversion into added-value products while 'boosting rural and industrial development'



BBI-IA-DEMO Bio-based Industries Coordination and Support actions

- S01: A roadmap for the chemical industry to a bioeconomy
- S02: Bioeconomy related open access research infrastructure and assessing its capabilities for industry driven development projects
- S03: Open-innovation Platform strengthening cooperation and joint development of bio-based industries and downstream sectors
- S04: Clustering and networking for new value chains



BBI-IA-DEMO Bio-based Industries Innovation actions – "Flagship" actions

- F01: Valorisation of by-products or waste-streams from the food processing industry into high added-value products for market applications
- F02: Converting bio-based feedstocks via chemical building blocks into advanced materials for market applications



BBI JU focus for action by the industry in 2017

The public contribution in the Annual Work Plan 2017 is around 79 M€.

The strategic orientations for 2017

- 1. Foster a sustainable biomass-feedstock supply to feed both existing and new value chains
- 2. Optimise efficient processing for integrated biorefineries
- 3. Develop innovative bio-based products for specific market applications
- 4. Create and accelerate the market-uptake of bio-based products and applications



Key takeaways

Bioeconomy concept is getting stronger in due to expected environmental, economic and social impacts, such as on jobs, climate change and food security.

It is part of important **EU Policies** such as circular economy, industrial renaissance and renewable energy and resource policies, also increasingly on **national level**, with research and innovation supported under...

...priorities of **Horizon 2020** – Societal Challenge 2 and in **complementary** industry-led programme **BBI JTI**

Framework conditions (e.g. standards, national policies and priorities, access to finance) need to be taken into account in order to deliver on the expectations of the Bioeconomy concept.



Thank you for your attention





Annexes

- Bioeconomy and the EU Structural Funds
- InnovFin
- Horizontal aspects of bio-product market
- Data on biomass use, projected market penetration for bio-based products
- Details on Standards, Labelling, Public Procurement



Bioeconomy and Structural Funds

Bioeconomy is an area to be considered when developing Smart Specialisation Strategies and planning priorities for Regional Development Funds!

- Major opportunities for new economic growth and job creation;
- Cross-cutting approaches, engaging a wide range of stakeholders.

Smart Specialisation Strategy Guide:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/presenta/green_growth/greengrowth.pdf







Horizon 2020 Access to Risk Finance - Basics

1) What support will be on offer?

- Risk-sharing (loans and guarantees); risk finance (equity)

2) For who or what?

- RDI-driven/ innovative SMEs & small midcaps
- Ambitious RDI projects (by companies, stand-alone projects, etc.)

3) To serve which purpose?

- Stimulate investment in R&D&I, notably by the private sector
- No market distortion: intervention only to address financing gaps (notably due to high risk), and as such help translate R&D results to the market

4) Key figures (2014-2020)

- 3bn€ from EU + 3 billion € from EIB group as risk buffers
- → will result in total debt financing of > 24bn€ (of which >5.5bn€ for SMEs)
- → expected overall economic impact incl. private investment = 48bn€



InnovFin Product Overview

SMEs	Mid-Caps	Large Caps	Advisory
Inno√Fin SME Guarantee (Guar.: 25K€ to 7.5 mio€)	Inno√Fin MidCap Guarantee (Guar.: 7.5 to 50 mio€)	Inno√Fin Large Projects (Loan: 25 to 300 mio€)	Inno√Fin Advisory
Inno√Fin SME Venture Capital	Inno√Fin MidCap Growth Finance (Loan: 7.5 to 25 mio€)		
direct products - EIB group is directly issuing a loan to a borrowing project (loan covers up to 50% of total project's costs)			
indirect products -	EIB group is offering (counter-)guarantees to an intermediary partner bank which then issues loans to borrowing projects ((counter-)guarantees cover up to 50% projects' costs)		

Notes: "Guar." stands for guarantees & counter-guarantees; SMEs = SMEs and small Midcaps (=< 499 FTEs); Link to flysheets on InnovFin products: http://www.eib.org/products/blending/innovfin/products/index.htm



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Framework conditions: Regulatory barriers

Initiative InnovREFIT (Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme)

- Favourable regulatory environment (EU and Member States)
- Access to and sustainability of biomass
- Market-pull measures
- Citizens and consumers expectations



Framework conditions: Access to finance

- Guidelines on BBI-ESIF synergies developed by BIC
- WHAT can be co-funded in a given project
- HOW to approach these synergies http://bbi-europe.eu/sites/default/files/documents/Guidelines_BBI_H2020.pdf
 - "Bioeconomy Investment Summit" in Brussels on 9-10 November 2015 organized by the European Commission

Registration is free - will open by summer's end http://ec.europa.eu/research/bioeconomy/newsevents/news/20151109-programme_en.htm Combining BBI (H2O2O) and European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) to deploy the European bioeconomy

- Guiding principles



PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP
N BIO-BASED INDUSTRIES

Bio-based Industries

Consortium



Horizontal aspects related to bioproduct market

Standards

- What does term the bio-based product cover? How it is being used? Helping to clear uncertainties for companies, governments and consumers. European Standards as essential elements in aggregating demand of existing and new bio-based products.
- E.g. bio-based polymers, bio-lubricants, bio-solvents and bio-surfactants, Sustainability aspects (Final EN 16751 expected mid-2016), Life Cycle Assessment (Final EN 16760 expected mid-2016).
- EC-mandated work of CEN Technical Committee 411 'bio-based products'.

Labelling

- Voluntary scheme EU Eco-label of environmental excellence provided that products fulfil the criteria on environmental performance.
- E.g. bio-lubricants, taking into account quantitative levels of bio-based contents.

Public procurement

 Green Public Procurement (e.g. biopolymers for packaging & other bio-based products, especially bio-based cutlery for large events), Public Procurement of Innovation (PPI) with Bio-Based Products and Services (BBPS).



Standards bio-based products

The Commission submitted four mandates to the European standards bodies that were all accepted: Elaboration of a standardization programme for biobased products, bio-based polymers, bio-lubricants, bio-solvents and biosurfactants, development of horizontal standards for bio-based products.

European Standards and other standardization deliverables have been developed, or are being developed such as:

- ✓ Sustainability aspects (Final EN 16751 expected mid-2016)
- ✓ Life Cycle Assessment (Final EN 16760 expected mid-2016)

FP7 projects Open-Bio and KBBPPS are carrying out pre- and co-normative research supporting the mandated work in CEN TC 411 'bio-based products'.

http://www.cen.eu/work/areas/chemical/biobased/Pages/default.aspx



Labelling bio-based products

The EU Eco-label is a voluntary scheme that provides producers an opportunity to market their products or services with the label of environmental excellence provided that they fulfil the criteria on environmental performance. The aim is to distinguish the products that are among the best 25% performing products taking into account the most important environmental impacts.

An EU ECO-label on bio-lubricants is available & has been updated including also quantitative levels of bio-based contents

The formulated product shall have a carbon content derived from renewable raw materials that shall be:

- ≥ 50 % (m/m) for Category 1 - hydraulic fluids & tractor transmission oils - ≥ 45 % (m/m) for Category 2 - greases & stern tube greases;

- ≥ 70 % (m/m) for Category 3 - chainsaw oils, concrete release agents, wire rope lubricants, stern tube oils & other total loss lubricants;
 - ≥ 50 % (m/m) for Category 4 - two-stroke oils;

- ≥ 50 % (m/m) for Category 4 - two-stroke oils; - ≥ 50 % (m/m) for Category 5 - industrial & marine gear oils.

Commission Decision 2011/381/EU on establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the EU Ecolabel to Jubricants



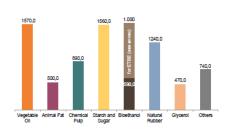
Green Public Procurement

- A voluntary instrument, with key role to play in the EU's efforts to become a
 more resource-efficient economy. It can help stimulate a critical mass of demand
 for more sustainable goods and services which otherwise would be difficult to get
 onto the market. GPP is therefore a strong stimulus for eco-innovation.
- Aims at Europe's public authorities, who are major consumers, to use their purchasing power to choose environmentally friendly goods, services and works
- Needs clear and verifiable environmental criteria for products and services. A
 number of European countries already have national criteria, and the challenge
 now, as GPP becomes more widespread, is to ensure that the criteria are
 compatible between Member States. A level playing field will boost the single
 market, ensuring that what is good for the EU is also good for the environment.

The Commission included Renewable raw materials (RRMs), biopolymers for packaging & other bio-based products (especially bio-based cutlery for large events because of a positive LCA) now also as part of the possible criteria into different GPP toolkits.



Renewables volume ktonnes, EU chem. industry, 2011

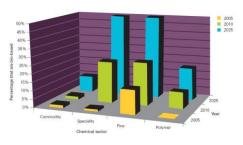


- ✓ A total of <u>8.6 million tonnes per year of</u> renewable raw materials is used in European chemical production

 The renewable share of the European
- chemical industry's raw material use thus amounts to 9% in 2011.

Source: CEFIC 2014

Market penetration bio-based chemicals in world production



Projected bio-based chemicals in 2025's production

- more than 5% commodity
 almost half of speciality and fine chemical
 more than 15% polymer

Source: IB 2025, BERR 2009