# The European Bioeconomy In 2030

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A new bioeconomy for a sustainable Europe*Europe's flourishing bioeconomy* ~~Introduction to the EU Bioeconomy career opportunities~~ *The Bioeconomy starts here! The EU's 2030 goals for climate and energy* ~~Esko Aho: 5 steps for developing a bioeconomy in Europe~~ *'Bioeconomy is the future'* **The European Bioeconomy Network - Sustainable \u0026 circular bioeconomy**

Leading the way to a new European bioeconomy strategy*Esko Aho: Why does Europe need a bioeconomy? (full speech)* ~~Boosting Europe's bioeconomy~~ **The Role of Bioeconomy in the CAP** *Esko Aho hermostui toimittajille.*

Can we afford Foucault's critique of biopolitics in the COVID-19 era?

Foucault on the Coronavirus, Biopolitics, and the \"Apparatus of Security\"

Global Trends 2030: What Kind of World in 2030? The NIC's Four Alternative Scenarios~~The Future of (Decent?) Work After COVID-19~~ **SU Global Summit 2019 ¦ Future of Transportation ¦ John Rogers** ~~Agnes Borg, Bioeconomy Stakeholder Conference~~ **Enabling the Billion-Ton Bioeconomy** Bio4Products - Unlocking the potential of the bioeconomy! ~~A new bio-economy strategy for a sustainable Europe~~

Looking ahead to a circular European bioeconomy*Bioeconomy - Presentation by Joachim von Braun Building the bioeconomy: insights from European strategies* EU Executive Proposes 55% Cut in CO2 Emissions by 2030 ~~European Green Deal set to transform economy in face of climate threat~~ Dr. Christian Patermann, \"Father\" of European bioeconomy ~~Building a Billion Ton Bioeconomy~~ The European Bioeconomy In 2030

THE EUROPEAN BIOECONOMY IN 2030 4 The Bioeconomy refers to the sustainable production and conversion of biomass into a range of food, health, fibre and industrial products and energy. Renewable biomass encompasses any biological material (agriculture, forestry and animal-based including fish) as a product in itself or to be used as raw material.

THE EUROPEAN BIOECONOMY IN 2030 - Plant ETP

Sustainable & circular bioeconomy, the European way High level event under the Austrian Presidency 22 October in Brussels, Charlemagne Building. The conference will focus on the need to have a sustainable and circular bioeconomy to enhance the transition in a changed EU policy context and towards a new environmental, social and economic reality.

Bioeconomy - Research & Innovation - European Commission

The European Bioeconomy in 2030: Delivering sustainable growth by addressing the grand societal challenges. The mature, sustainable Bioeconomy will help deliver global food security, improve nutrition and health, create smart bio-based products and biofuels, and help agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and other ecosystems to adapt to climate change.

The European Bioeconomy in 2030: Delivering sustainable ...

THE EUROPEAN BIOECONOMY IN 2030 Delivering Sustainable Growth by addressing the Grand Societal Challenges

THE EUROPEAN BIOECONOMY IN 2030 - EUROSFAIRE

Food 2030 is the EU's research and innovation policy to transform food systems and ensure everyone has enough affordable, nutritious food to lead a healthy life. The ambition is to achieve a resilient food system that is fit for the future. Food systems need to also deliver co-benefits for people ' s health, our climate, planet and communities.

Food 2030 ¦ European Commission

The Bioeconomy to 2030: Designing a Policy Agenda begins with an evidence-based technology approach, focusing on biotechnology applications in primary production, health, and industry.

The Bioeconomy to 2030: designing a policy agenda - OECD

Growing the bioeconomy: a national bioeconomy strategy to 2030 (print-ready PDF) PDF , 1.62MB , 30 pages This file may not be suitable for users of assistive technology.

Bioeconomy strategy: 2018 to 2030 - GOV.UK

The 2018 update of the Bioeconomy Strategy 5.9 MB aims to accelerate the deployment of a sustainable European bioeconomy so as to maximise its contribution towards the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as the Paris Agreement. The update also responds to new European policy priorities, in particular the renewed Industrial Policy Strategy, the Circular Economy Action Plan and the Communication on Accelerating Clean Energy Innovation, all of which highlight the ...

Bioeconomy policy ¦ Bioeconomy - European Commission
Bioeconomy A clever use of resources. To maintain its competitiveness, Europe will need to ensure sufficient supplies of raw... The response to the challenges ahead. Bioeconomy includes primary production - such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries... Bioeconomy in Horizon 2020. Under Horizon 2020, ...

Bioeconomy - Horizon 2020 - European Commission
To meet the Paris Agreement targets, the EU has committed to 40% emission reduction by 2030 and at least 80% reduction by 2050. Sustainable growth of the bioeconomy is crucial to solving many of these challenges. The bioeconomy is already large, covers a wide range of sectors and has a strong foundation for further growth.

Unleashing the potential of the bioeconomy in Europe ...
Moreover the Commission works on ensuring a coherent approach to the bioeconomy through different programmes and instruments including the Common Agricultural Policy, the Common Fisheries Policy, Horizon 2020, European environmental initiatives, the Blue Growth initiative for the marine sector and the European Innovation Partnership on Sustainable Agriculture.

Bioeconomy policy ¦ Bioeconomy - European Commission
The European Bioeconomy In 2030 This White Paper describes the chances of and the frame for an integrated and sustainable bioeconomy in Europe. It Page 6/10. Read Online The European Bioeconomy In 2030 shows how the Bioeconomy can address the grand societal challenges and, sets

The European Bioeconomy In 2030 - wakati.co
FOOD 2030 Synthesis of existing food systems studies and research projects in Europe The added value of a food systems approach in research and innovation Task 3 of 'Study on Support to R&I Policy in the Area of Bio-based Products and Services'

Publications ¦ Bioeconomy - European Commission
A series of other policies have been launched in the process. To name a few are the Circular Economy Action Plan, the Farm to Fork Strategy, and the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030. These are supposed to be in sync with the Global Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.

Finding the Right Balance within the Bioeconomy - Bio ...
the european bioeconomy in 2030 Posted on 06/11/2019 by LIFT Team This White Paper is the result of discussions between the European Technology Platforms (ETPs) that cover different segments

BECOTEPS – European Bioeconomy Library
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The European Bioeconomy In 2030 - logisticsweek.com
The European Commission defines the bioeconomy as "the production of renewable biological resources and the conversion of these resources and waste streams into value added products, such as food, feed, bio-based products and bioenergy. Its sectors and industries have strong innovation potential due to their use of a wide range of sciences ...

What is Bioeconomy?
In 2010, the German government adopted the "National Research Strategy BioEconomy 2030" and in a press statement released on 13th February 2012, the European Commission states: "Europe needs to make the transition to a post-petroleum economy. Greater use of renewable resources is no longer just an option, it is a necessity."

Describes the current status of biotechnologies and, using quantitative analyses of data, it estimates biotechnological developments to 2015. Using other inputs, it creates scenarios to 2030.

This book investigates the functioning and ecosystems of biorefineries and assesses the potential of the industrial bioeconomy. The authors present a case study of the biorefinery at Bazancourt Pomacle, near Reims, France, as an outstanding illustration of the creation, work processes, financing, provision of environmental services, competitive benefits and future prospects of a bioeconomy. Analysing the case of Bazancourt Pomacle, the authors show the wide range of products produced by integrated biorefineries such as food, bioenergy, molecules for cosmetics and nutrients for agricultural use. They also analyse Bazancourt Pomacle as an open innovation platform, which encompasses several layers of R&D, including three department chairs from leading engineering and business schools in France. Illustrating a number of global success stories that started in Bazancourt Pomacle, the authors also investigate the provision of pilot- and demonstration plants as inescapable steps in the scaling-up process

from the lab to industrial scale. The book provides a systematic overview of the lessons learned, as well as data on an industrial bioeconomy. Investors, decision- makers, public-policy shapers, analysts and scholars will learn about the history, actors, economics, industrial symbiosis, role of cooperatives, R&D and future prospects of a world-class biorefinery and bio-based cluster in Europe.

This important book looks at a broad spectrum of biotech research efforts and their applications to the aquaculture industry. Aquaculture Biotechnology provides key reviews that look at the application of genetic, cellular, and molecular technologies to enable fish farmers to produce a more abundant, resilient, and healthier supply of seafood. Aquaculture Biotechnology is divided into seven sections and nineteen chapters that cover topics ranging from broodstock improvement to fish health and gene transfer. With chapters provided by leading researchers and skillfully edited by top scientists in the field, this will be a valuable tool to researchers, producers, and students interested in better understanding this dynamic field of aquaculture.

The 2018 EU Bioeconomy Strategy aims to develop a circular, sustainable bioeconomy for Europe, strengthening the connection between economy, society, and environment. It addresses global challenges such as meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations and the climate objectives of the Paris Agreement. A circular, sustainable bioeconomy can be a core instrument for the Green Deal in the post-COVID-19 era, making the EU more sustainable and competitive. In this context, the EC (Joint Research Centre in collaboration with DG Research and Innovation) created an ad-hoc external Network of Experts (NoE) through individual contracts to contribute to the EC's Knowledge Centre for Bioeconomy with forward-looking analysis needed for exploring possible scenarios towards a sustainable, clean, and resource-efficient bioeconomy, with a focus on climate-neutrality and sustainable development. This first work package concerned knowledge synthesis and foresight. The post-Brexit EU27 bioeconomy employs ≈17.5 million people (≈ 9% of its workforce) and generates € 1.5 trillion (≈ 10% of its GDP) when the tertiary bioeconomy sector (bio-based services) is included. To analyse, assess and monitor the bioeconomy's sustainability, interactions with fossil, mineral, renewable systems as well as bioeconomic contributions to ecosystem services are important, considering dynamic interlinkages and substitution effects. The bioeconomy is the only system providing food, feed, and eco-system services, i.e. for those there is no substitute. Sustainable, affordable, and secure biomass is available from EU sources in the medium- to longer-term, meeting demands for existing and emerging uses (e.g. bio-based material) by 2030. There is enough sustainable EU biomass to contribute to all sectors by 2030, and probably beyond, as well as to bring organic carbon back to soil. To ensure sustainable supply, not only residues and wastes are relevant, but sustainably sourced agricultural and forestry feedstocks, and feedstocks from recovering and restoring marginal and degraded land. Options for managing land and forestry systems for biomass supply that lead to a better carbon balance depend on many factors and have biodiversity, other environmental and socioeconomic trade-offs, all needing consideration.

This two-volume book provides an important overview to EU economic and policy issues related to the development of the bioeconomy. What have been the recent trends and what are the implications for future economic development and policy making? Where does EU bioeconomy policy sit within an international context and what are the financial frameworks behind them? Volume II explores the EU food sector, as well as food law and legislation, rural development in the EU, bio-based economy strategy, the circular economy and and bioenergy policies.

The COVID-19 pandemic is causing an unprecedented global health crisis and socio-economic upheaval and led to severe consequences well beyond previous crises of the last decades which mostly were related to financial issues. COVID-19 caused sudden economic, psychological, and partly physical shocks to markets, societal sub-systems (e.g., education, food, health), and people. As a direct consequence, today, food security and resilience are at stake. The effects on bio-based products and bioenergy (in particular: biofuels) vary and their role in the recovery (with possible changes in customer's behaviour) could differ as well. The linkages of the bioeconomy to post-pandemic recovery with regard to impacts and possible responses are currently being discussed by many institutions and initiatives, even though there is currently limited data on the impact of the pandemic on the bioeconomy. This report presents preliminary results based on initial analysis from the authors on knowledge synthesis on the EU bioeconomy system, trends, and perspectives of the future development towards 2030 and 2050.

This report explores the growth prospects for the ocean economy, its capacity for future employment creation and innovation, and its role in addressing global challenges. Special attention is devoted to the emerging ocean-based industries.

This book addresses the main challenges faced today in implementing the Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (nZEB) concept. The book starts with a chapter that addresses problems related to the energy demand and renewable energy sources available in the built environment, along with the restrictions and opportunities in developing sustainable, efficient and affordable solutions, also gaining aesthetic and architectural acceptance. Advanced solutions to cover the energy needs by using various renewable-based energy mixes are presented in two chapters. These two chapters discuss the problem of conversion efficiency at the level of components and systems, aiming at giving value to the variable renewable energy sources, in producing thermal and electric energy. The concept is discussed further in a chapter on advanced solutions for water re-use and recycling wastes as second raw materials. The need for new strategies and implementation tools, for education and training is addressed in the final chapter as part of the nZEB concept, towards sustainable communities. The sub-chapters of the book were openly presented during the 4th Edition of the Conference for Sustainable Energy, held 6-8 November, 2014 and organized by the R&D Centre Renewable Energy Systems and Recycling at the Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania. This event was developed under the patronage of the International Federation for the Promotion of Mechanism and Machine Science (IFToMM), through the Technical Committee Sustainable Energy Systems.

The Role of Bioenergy in the Bioeconomy: Resources, Technologies, Sustainability and Policy provides the reader with a complete understanding on how bioenergy technologies fit into the new bioeconomy paradigm. Sections focus on the main resources and technologies for bioenergy and its integration in energy systems and biorefining chains, analyze the available methodologies for assessing the sustainability of bioenergy, and address and the propose approaches that are demonstrated through concrete case studies. Additionally, the implications of bioenergy in the water-energy and land nexus is presented, along with new challenges and opportunities. This book ' s strong focus on sustainability of bioenergy, both as a standalone, and in the larger context of a bio-based economy, makes it a useful resource for researchers, professionals and students in the bioenergy field who need tactics to assess the lifecycle and sustainability of bioenergy technologies and their integration into existing systems. Presents a complete overview of the main challenges that bioenergy will have to overcome in order to play a key role in future energy systems Explores sustainability aspects in detail, both qualitatively and

by applying proposed methodologies to concrete bioenergy case studies Covers, in detail, the water-energy-land nexus implications and governance aspects