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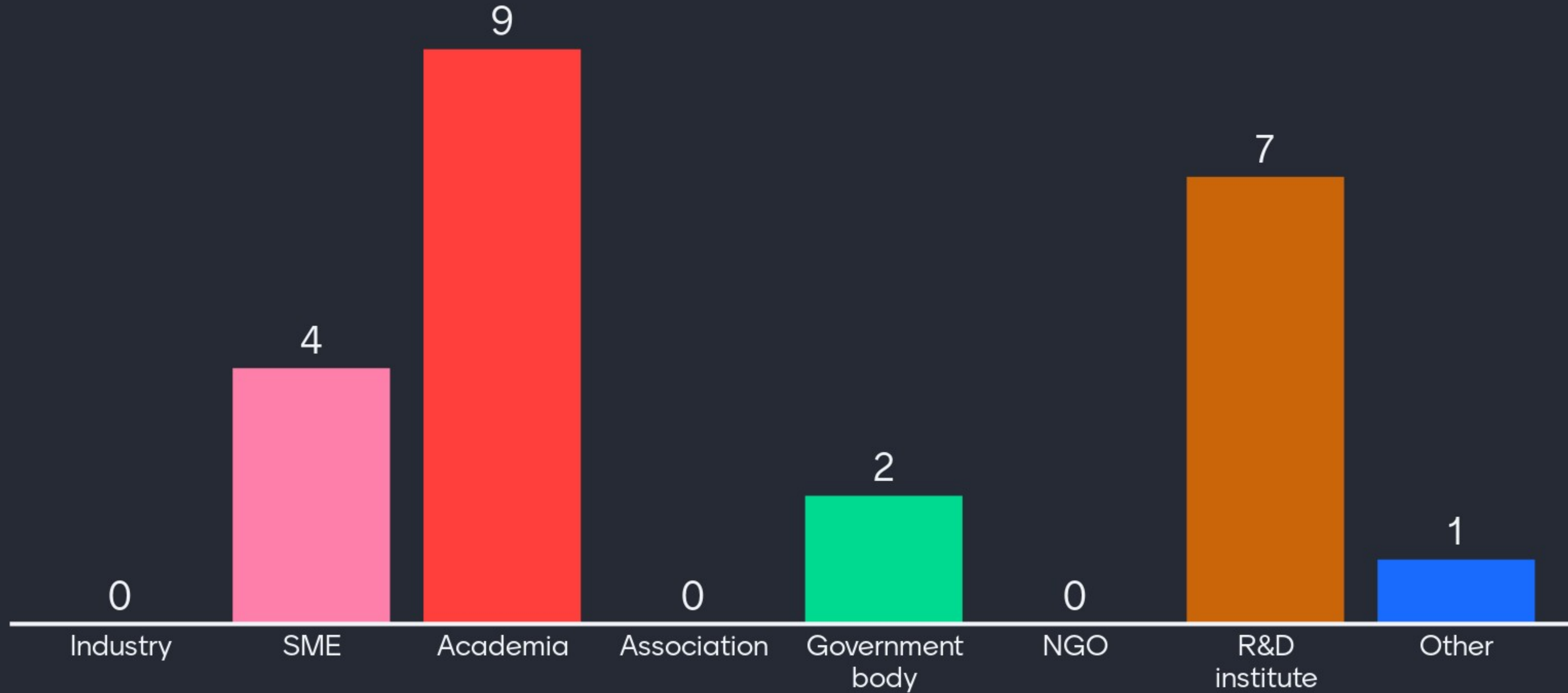
Introduction

let's get to know our audience a little bit...

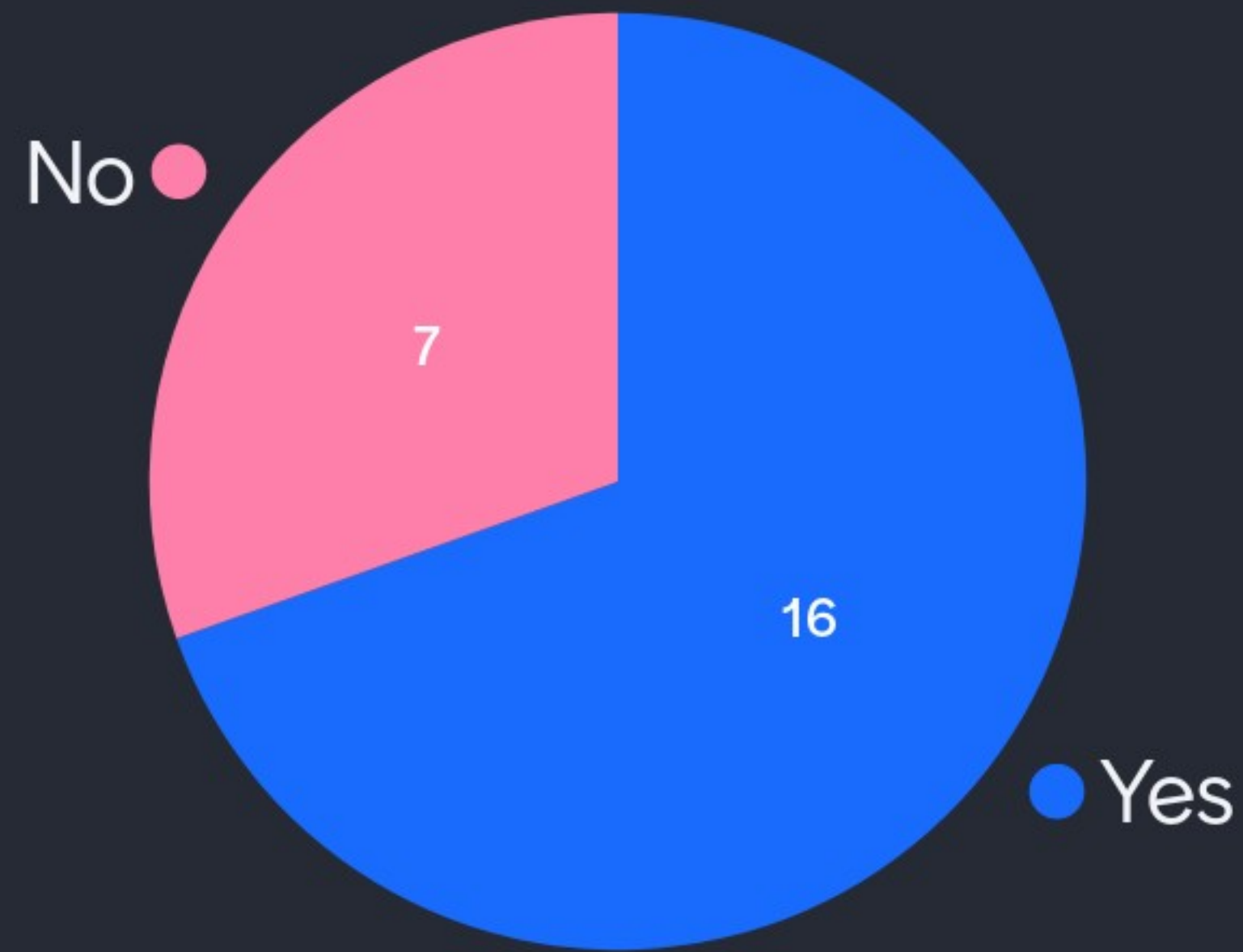
Which country are you from?



In which type of organisation are you active?



Have you been in contact with bioeconomy strategies before?



If you have been in contact with bioeconomy strategies: at which level?





“How can the bioeconomy contribute to deeply transformative climate action initiatives, such as the European Green Deal?”

The European Green Deal aims at:

- Reduction of GHG emissions to zero by 2050
- Economic growth without feedstock depletion
- Leaving no person or region to its own devices



**Production of power
and heat for industry
and households
contributes the largest
human share to GHG
emissions.**

Which specific 'bioenergy' transition approach leads to biggest reduction in GHG emissions in the next decade?

Biogas from food waste streams

Renewable non-biological resources
are key Wind and solar power

Pyrolysis oil from sustainable forestry
residues to replace fossil oil

gasification of wastes

green energy at the level of households or
local level

Biogas + Power from agriculture,
horticulture and food processing sector to
replace natural gas and fossil power

Solar Energy and Energy use reduction

initiatives where several technologies are
combined

Have a lot of jung stands in productive
forest - because due to global warming
forest rotation cycle is becoming shorter!

Which specific 'bioenergy' transition approach leads to biggest reduction in GHG emissions in the next decade?

Regional or local responses, reducing reliance on global supply structures

Conversion of biomass to hydrogen.

Biogas production from residue

transformation of fossil and industry produced CO2 into C1/C2 products

bioenergy ultimately always produces GHG

Decoupling from fossil resources

Use of all bio based material source for different kind of long life cycle products storing C with in them!

separation of different types of waste

better management

Which specific 'bioenergy' transition approach leads to biggest reduction in GHG emissions in the next decade?

Increase consumer awareness / education and provide incentives to recycle

start from the design stage

Solution: circular design, sorting technology, behaviour, reduce consumption, longer use of products....

Price on fossil carbon use

Use Renewable Carbon, avoid hazardous additives in products by circular design



To date, large part of
recollected post-
consumer plastic
packaging is
incinerated to recover
energy.

Which hurdles prevent improvement of recycling rate for packaging to new and high-quality products? What could be done to overcome these hurdles?

using more mono materials instead of laminated multi-material (packaging) products

labeling

the combination of too many different chemicals in one plastic makes recycling extremely difficult and uneconomical

Waste collection system and it's administration

the people need to be educate in this sense

Way too much packaging is used, we should not only think of improving rates but also to reduce waste.

public ignorance

There are as of yet no taxes on packages that are difficult to recycle

Lack of education

Which hurdles prevent improvement of recycling rate for packaging to new and high-quality products? What could be done to overcome these hurdles?

separation of different types of waste

Inertia and vested interests of established market players

Less use of composites for single use products!

improved identification technologies (smart tags) to overcome limited throughput of material identification and sorting techniques

policies, incentives, collection systems

plastics should be produced in such a way that components can be separated more easily and thus components can be reused

Too little demand for plastic waste, because for the companies it is more costly to use recycled materials

Harmonized system for garbage management policy - how to separate waste and where to deliver it - especially for house holds.

Invent reusable to-go articles

Which hurdles prevent improvement of recycling rate for packaging to new and high-quality products? What could be done to overcome these hurdles?

since the products are fed to humans, the excretas of humans need to be circulated back



Replacing fossil feedstock by bio-based feedstock will increase pressure to increase the amount of biomass and may deplete soil quality.

How can we bring the required nutrients back to the soil in a circular way?

By reuse of nutrients - food waste - for bio composts. Weeds for bio-composts with wood ash admixtures

Leave a certain share of residues in the fields instead of using the entire biomass, e.g. straw for ethanol production.

leave some biomass behind during harvesting lighter machinery

Lowering the CO2 emission from soil

more sustainable agricultural practices (e.g. organic farming)

Adopt soil management, e.g. less plowing leads to less nutrient depletion

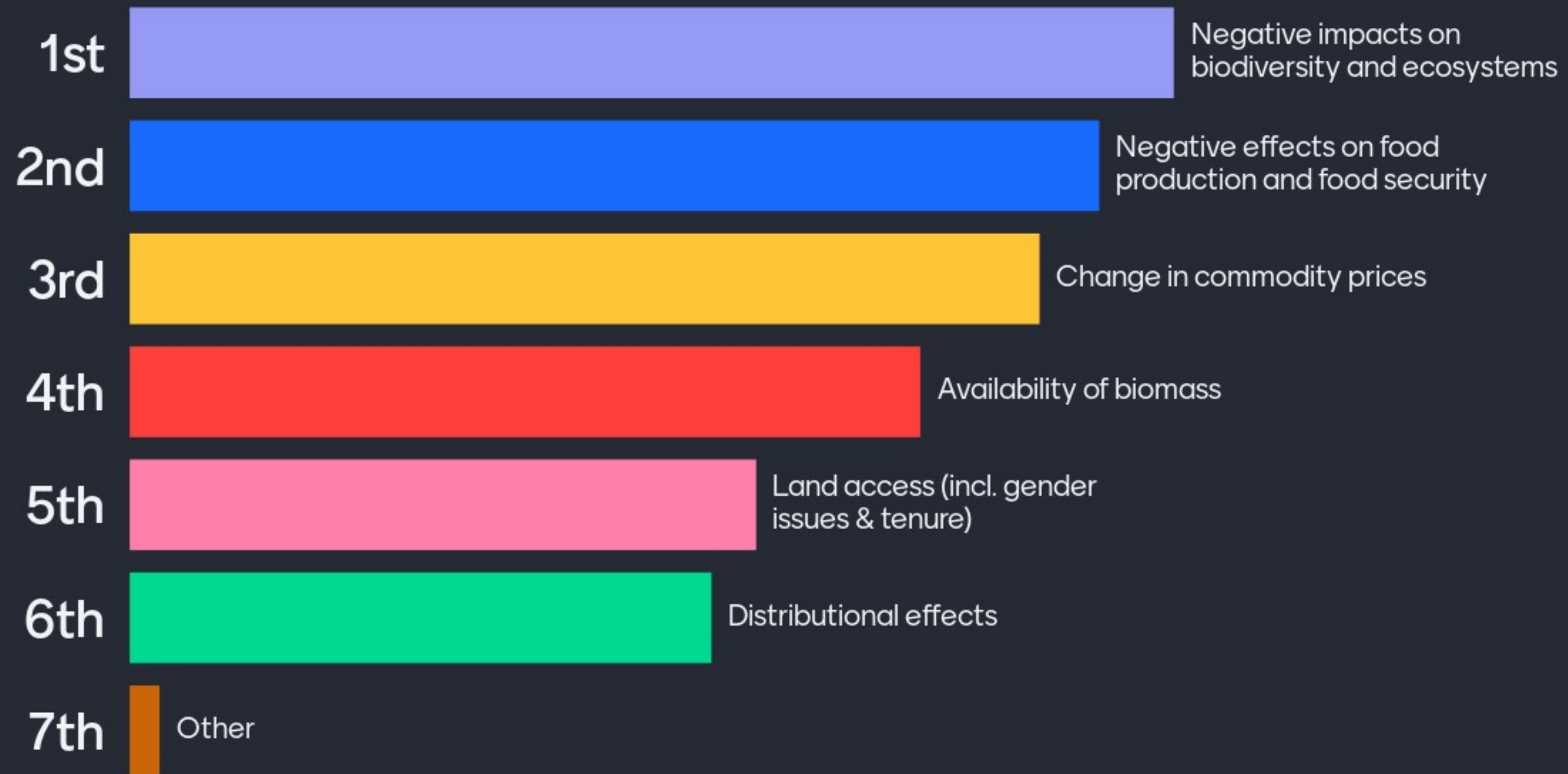
Develop separation technology to convert nutrient containing waste streams into mono streams to allow dosing based on local requirement

Develop the practice of introducing compost and pyrolysed biowaste back to the soil.



“How to address conflicting sustainability objectives (environmental, social and economic trade-offs) in the development of a bioeconomy strategy?”

Which of the adverse impacts that bioeconomy may have on society and environment need to be prioritized in a regional bioeconomy strategy?



Are there any good practice examples when it comes to addressing these trade-offs in an effective manner?

The concept is called SUFFICIENCY

I would like to think that Latvia is the case.

sufficiency is adressed in the Austrian bioeconomy strategy

The Netherlands have just developed elaborate sustainability rules for the use of biomass.

Stakeholders should be involved, governments should take decisions

europaean strategy is very cautiously mentioning "responsible consumption"

socio-economic aspects in Austrian BE Strategy

Cross-sectoral strategies e.g. involving different authorities

Understanding of the priorities

Are there any good practice examples when it comes to addressing these trade-offs in an effective manner?

LV main export product are wood, in the same time stock in forests increase,

How to reach consensus between actors when tackling environmental, social and economic trade-offs?

Impossible!

Only compromises could be achieved.

Also here, government should decide, after consulting all stakeholders

Broad inclusion of regional/local actors from the beginning of the strategy-process

dialogue, dialogue, dialogue

Prioritisation - at least to some degree - will be necessary. Conflicts will be unavoidable

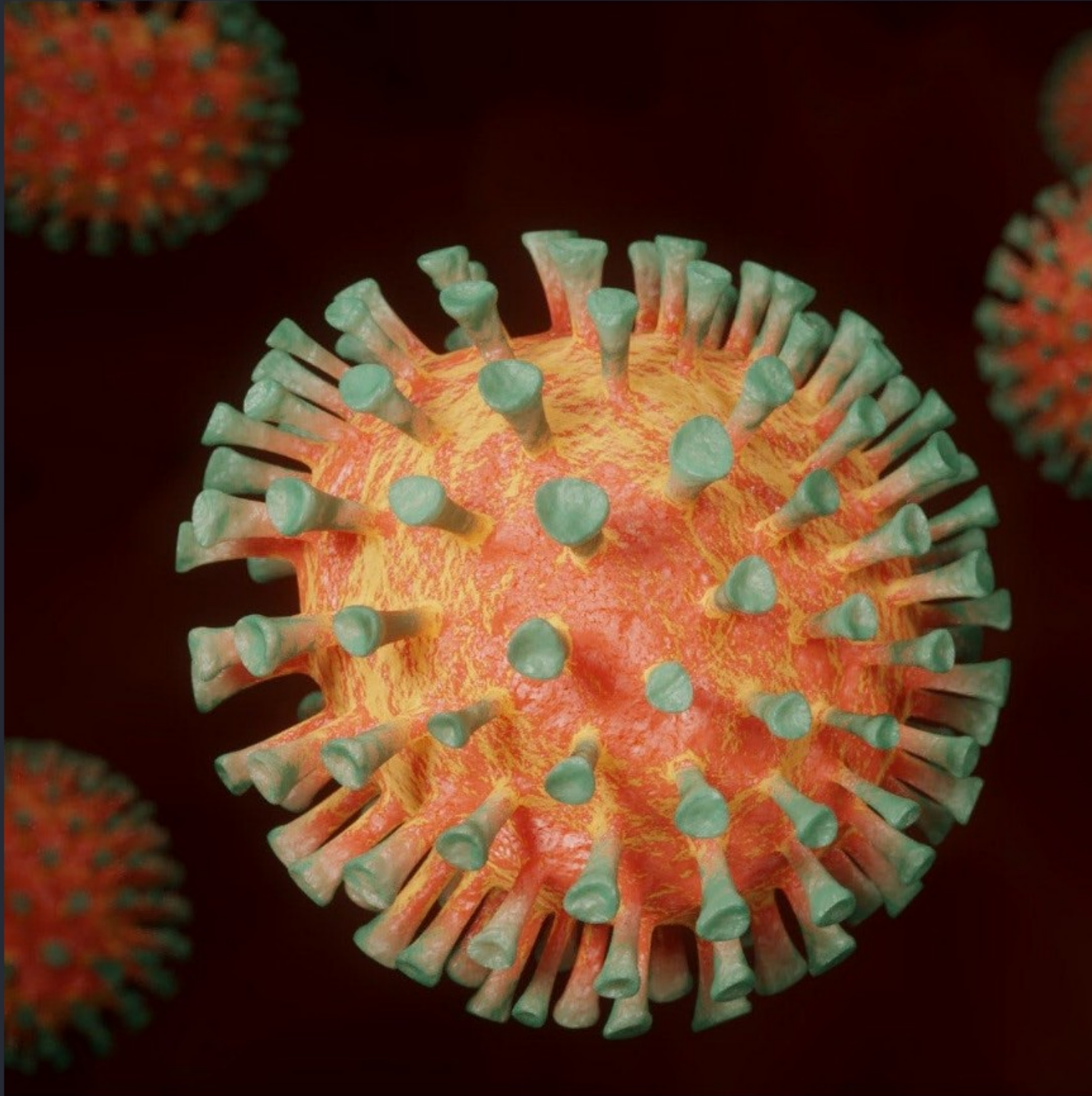
within the timeframe we have left to save our species? I believe we can't. No consensus. Required: More top-down, more regulations

Showing good practice examples on the ground

Stakeholder involvement from the beginning

How to reach consensus between actors when tackling environmental, social and economic trade-offs?

Financial compensation for disadvantaged groups



“What are best practices for scalable bioeconomy solutions to make economies more resilient and to stimulate growth for the Covid-19 recovery?”

What are the priorities to attract international partners to develop a regional bioeconomy?



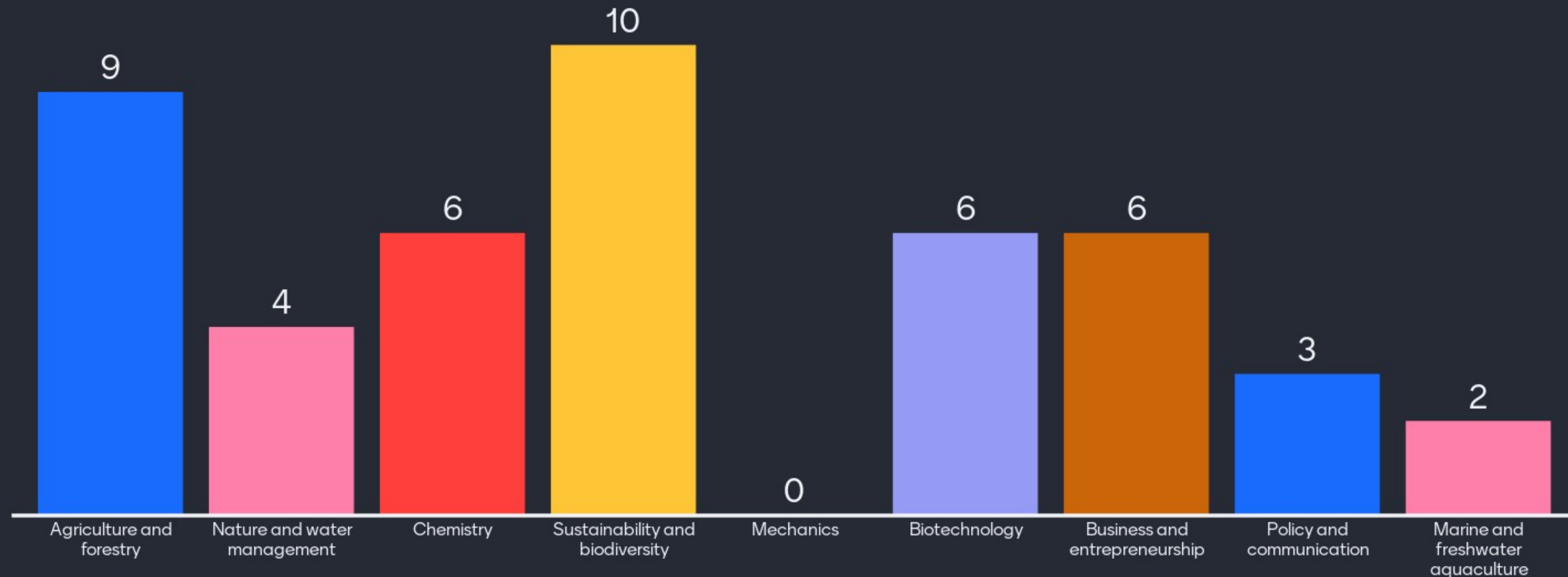


In a local scenario, the bioeconomy strategy focuses on local actors and stimulates local creation of new business and new value chain.

What are the priorities to develop a locally embedded bioeconomy cluster?



Education and skills are essential for the bioeconomy. How would you rate the importance of education in the following topics?





Thanks a lot for your participation!