



Finland's Bioeconomy Strategy 2022

Sustainably towards
higher value added

31.5.2022

Starting points for the bioeconomy strategy update

- Changes in the operating environment since first bioeconomy strategy 2014
 - new uses for of bio resources
 - more circularity
 - developments in economic, social and ecological context
- Policy level
 - Update of the EU Bioeconomy Strategy 2018 and European Council conclusions on Bioeconomy 2019
 - Prime Minister Marin's Government Program entries on a fair transition towards a carbon-neutral society and inclusiveness of citizens

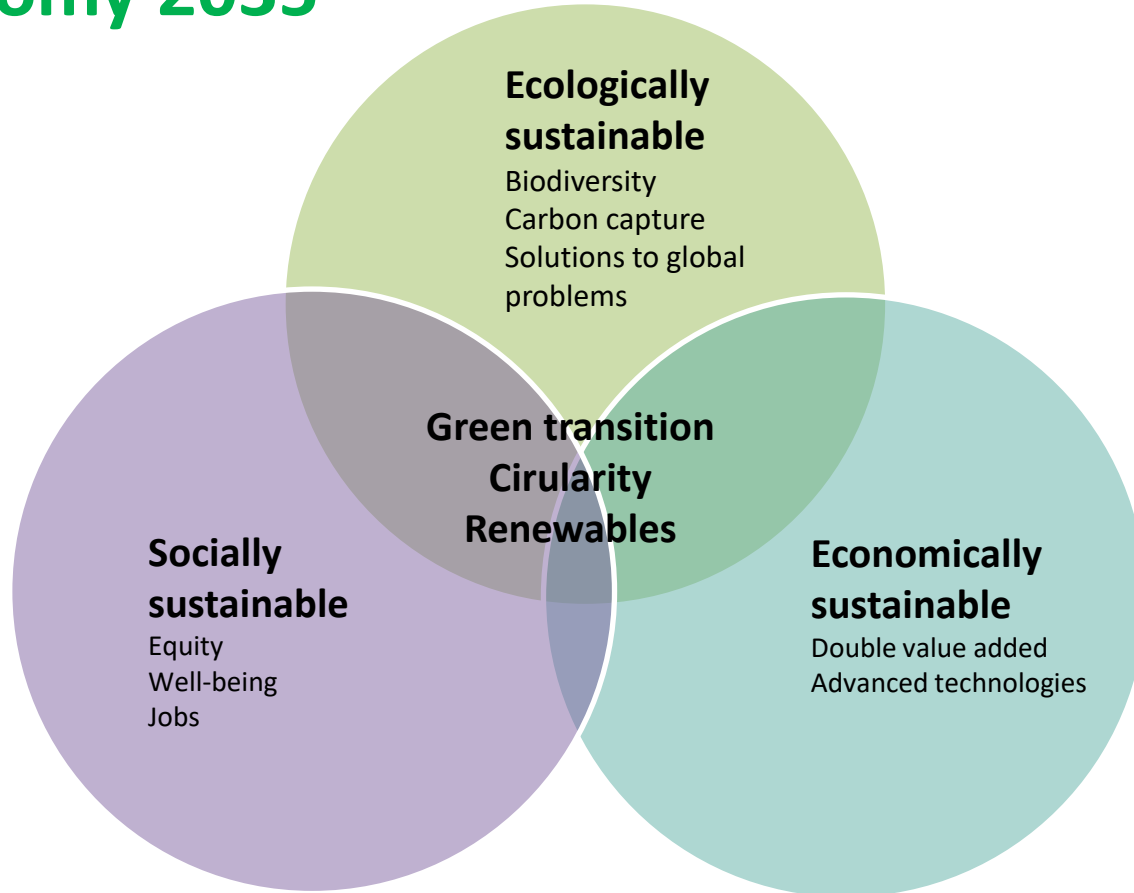


Bioeconomy Strategy Vision 2035

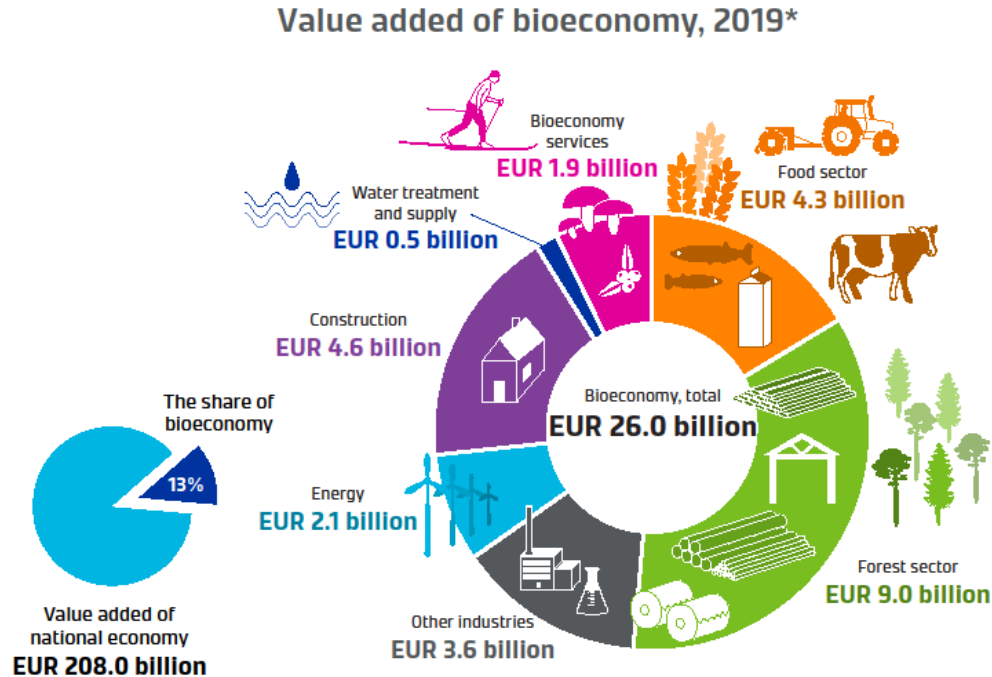
**Sustainably
towards higher
value added**

- increasing the value added of the bioeconomy was identified as an important priority that is not addressed in other strategies
- timeline in line with Finland's carbon neutrality targets
- productivity of work based on technological development in key role
- instead of taking a stand on the amount of production, the strive is to create a higher value added
- focus on creating a broad-based action plan

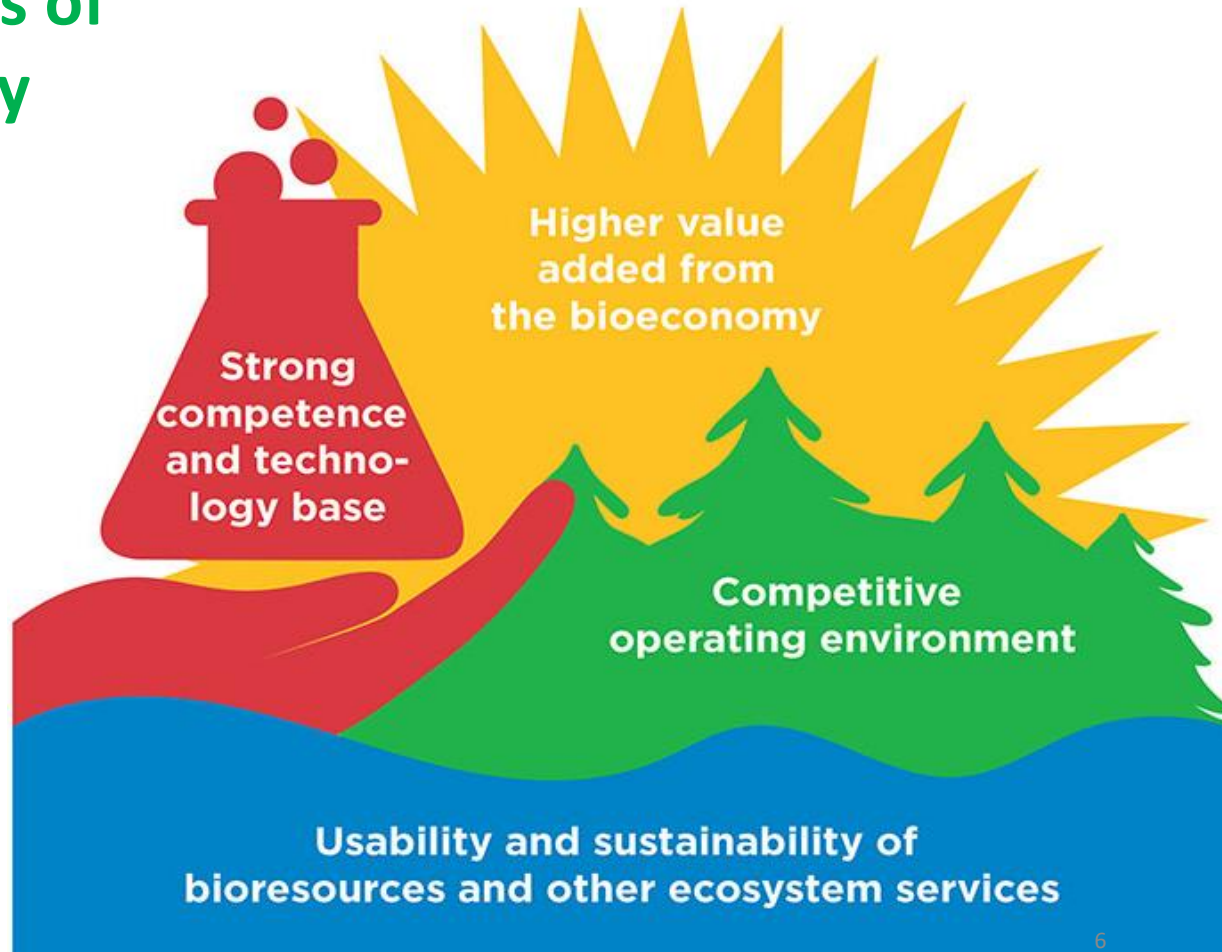
Bioeconomy 2035



Value added of the bioeconomy by industry 2019



Strategic Focus Areas of Bioeconomy Strategy



Strategic Focus Areas and Measures in National Bioeconomy Strategy

Higher value added from the bioeconomy

- RDI programme
- pilot and demonstration plants
- regional bioeconomy action plans
- climate change and biodiversity actions

Strong competence and technology base

- research and education
- development of technologies
- digitalisation

Competitive operating environment

- streamlined permit processes for investments
- innovative sustainable public funding models
- cross-border cooperation

Usability and sustainability of bioresources and other ecosystem services

- demand and availability of biomass and side streams
- increasing the value added in ecosystem service industries

Increasing value added in different sectors

forest • food • energy • water and water biomass • bioeconomy services
textiles and clothing industry • chemical industry

Elements of just Bioeconomy Transition

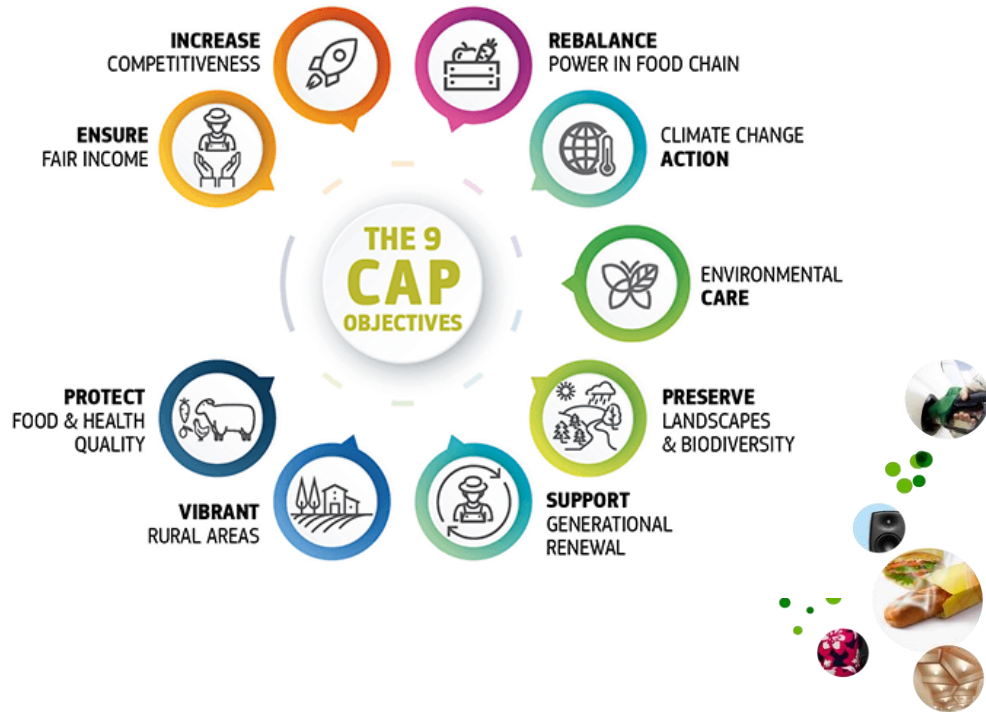
- Holistic view - Bioeconomy strategy has connections to other Government strategies and their role in securing the sustainability of the bioeconomy has been taken into account as premises.
- Wide participation
 - Steering group and a coordination secretariat with representatives from 8 ministries involved in preparation
 - The Bioeconomy Panel set up by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, consisting of representatives of different sectors, administration, research, regions, non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders, participated actively in the update work throughout the process. The panel will participate also in implementation process.
- Regionally just
 - Regions were involved in preparation - Regional bioeconomy action plans are one measure in the strategy – based on strengths of the regions
- Responsibility
 - Build an operating method for linking data on carbon footprints and other sustainability aspects to e.g. food products and raw materials,
 - Digital information on product responsibility

Regional bioeconomy action plans

- Regions were actively involved during preparation of the bioeconomy strategy. Several preparatory forums were organised in different regions.
- We are attempting to provide piloted material/working methods to support regions in drawing up their regional bioeconomy action plans
- One of emphases is the recognition of need for increased cooperation inside the regions and between the regions
- From government point of view we are interested, e.g., in hearing about regions' analysis about bottlenecks and opportunities in bioeconomy development

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and rural development

- The current Rural Development Programme for Mainland Finland 2014-2020 as well as CAP-plan 2023-2027 for Finland include bioeconomy as one of its important goals
- In the processing of tangible and intangible natural resources, rural areas are competitive compared to growth areas, as bioeconomy resources are located in rural areas
- In the rural areas of declining development, investments based on forest biomass and other bioeconomy resources are particularly important because they offer opportunities to increase the utilization of local resources and create work and livelihood in the area. The development of the bioeconomy may have a positive impact on levelling out regional development differences.



Challenges

- Aging of population. It has been estimated that nearly 50 % of current labour force in bioeconomy will retire by 2040. The pressure is highest in smaller towns and rural areas.
- "The labour force and jobs have to meet at regional level". Many sectors (e.g. health care) as well large cities are competing for the same labour force.
- The competition between the regions for labour force, resources and investments is expected to grow

Emerging themes influencing bioeconomy

- Increasing need for sustainable raw materials for green transition. Electrification of societies means globally massive increase in demand for raw materials that can be produced in socially and ecologically sustainable way – need for parallel and complementary materials and systems – bioeconomy and biobased solutions are part of the solution
- Increasing need to verify for consumer that entire value chain is sustainable – followed by further digitalisation need
- The policy development needs to be more more holistic – need to look at social/regional consequences of policies more carefully in the future





Thank you!

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