

BIOVOICES

OVERVIEW

AND —

MOBILISATION AND
MUTUAL LEARNING
WORKSHOPS
(2018 - 2019)

PRELIMINARY

INSIGHTS

CONNECTING BIO-BASED FORCES FOR A SUSTAINABLE WORLD

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THE PATH

BIOVOICES will increase the quality, the relevance, the know-how and the social acceptability of bio-based products for a prosperous bioeconomy and a sustainable world.



Develop stakeholders-oriented actionable knowledge



Design strategy to address the large public



Raise citizen's awareness on bio-based products

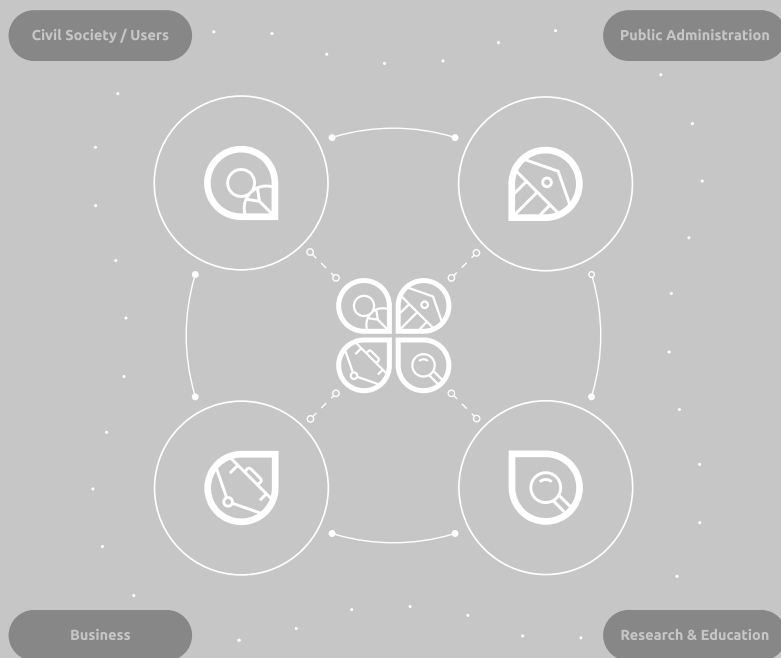


Support and animate the co-creation among the stakeholders



Creation of a MML (Mobilisation and Mutual Learning) Platform

BIOVOICES is creating a Mobilisation and Mutual Learning (MML) platform in bio-based domain with the objective of promoting dialogue and co-creation of research, innovation, development and political context in bio-based economy between the stakeholders of the quadruple helix model: civil society/users, industry, researchers, civil society and public authorities.



With the ultimately goal of widening the diffusion of bio-based products (BBP) and raise awareness on their potential social, economic and environmental benefits, the project will focus on the following actions:

- Develop an action plan and dedicated strategies to address the large public, including:
 - knowledge platform;
 - social media campaigns;
 - events and multiplication workshops;
 - informative app.
- Enhance co-creation activities, such us develop stakeholder-oriented policy briefs, co-created within the stakeholders involved in the project.

MOBILISATION AND MUTUAL LEARNING WORKSHOPS

Bioeconomy is Europe's response to key environmental challenges the world is facing already today. It is meant to reduce the dependence on natural resources, transform manufacturing, promote sustainable production of renewable resources from land, fisheries and aquaculture and their conversion into food, feed, fibre, bio-based products and bio-energy, while growing new jobs and industries.

Managed in a sustainable manner, bioeconomy can:

- Sustain a wide range of public goods, including biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- Reduce the environmental footprint of primary production and the supply chain as a whole;
- Increase competitiveness;
- Enhance Europe's self-reliance;
- Provide jobs and business opportunities.

In brief,
**BIOECONOMY CAN
CONTRIBUTE TO
BUILD A MORE
COMPETITIVE,
INNOVATIVE AND
PROSPEROUS
EUROPE.**

45 MML WORK- SHOPS

However, bioeconomy cannot become a reality in our daily lives without the collaboration of a broad range of stakeholders, including industry players, public authorities, researchers and civil society.

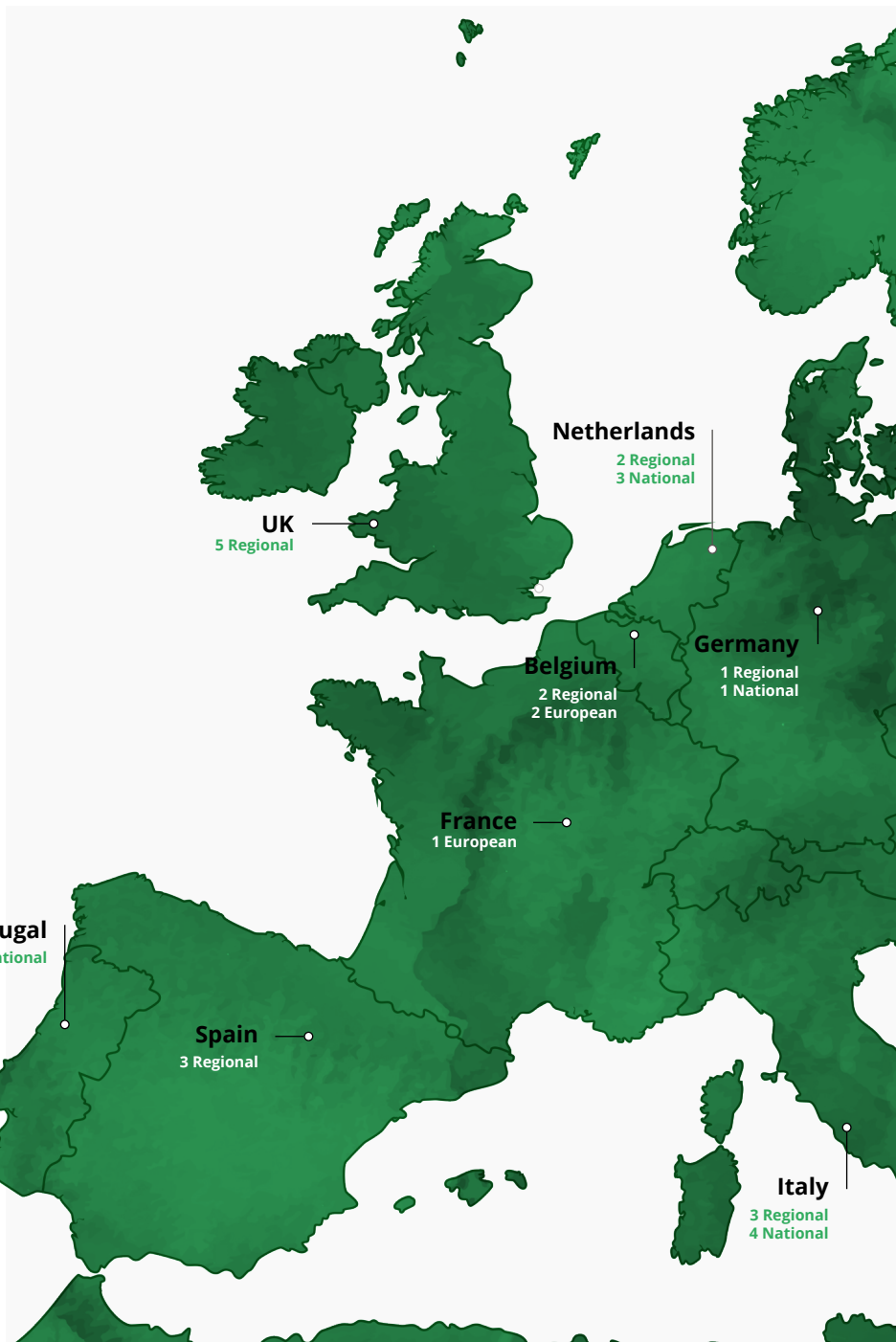
This is where the BIOVOICES project comes in by ensuring the engagement of all these relevant stakeholder groups through a platform (online and face-to-face), that will involve a plurality of voices with different perspectives, knowledge, and experiences whilst also animating open dialogue, co-creation and mutual learning between them.

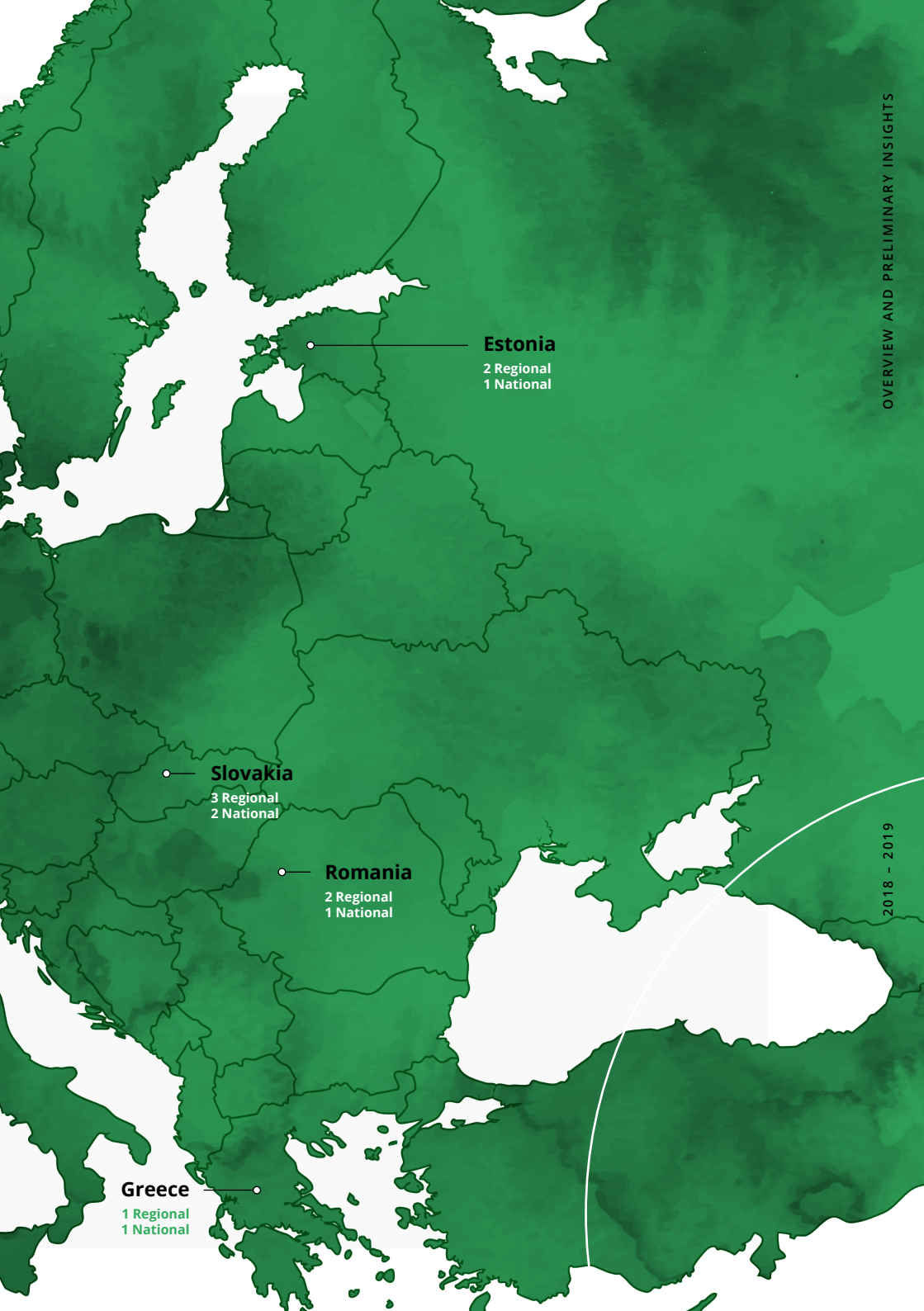
With this aim in mind, during 2018 and 2019 BIOVOICES organised 45 Mobilisation and Mutual Learning (MML) workshops around Europe.

The overview, insights and conclusions stemming from the 45 MML workshops are provided in *D6.1 Preliminary report on European, National and Regional MML events* available at:

www.biovoices.eu/results/public-results

	Scale / Country	Organizing Partner	Total
Regional (Local)	Spain	ASEBIO	3
	Romania	FRONTIER	2
	Italy	FVA	3
	Italy	APRE	1
	Germany	ICLEI	1
	United Kingdom	Minerva	5
	Slovakia	PEDAL	3
	Greece	Q-PLAN	1
	Netherlands	WR	2
	Belgium	WR	2
	Estonia	Civitta	2
National	Romania	FRONTIER	1
	Italy	FVA	2
	Italy	APRE	2
	Germany	ICLEI	1
	Portugal	LOBA	3
	Slovakia	PEDAL	2
	Greece	Q-PLAN	1
	Netherlands	WR	3
	Estonia	Civitta	1
	Italy	CNR	1
European	Belgium	ICLEI, APRE, FVA, Q-PLAN, PEDAL	2
	France	PEDAL	1
Grand Total			45





Estonia

2 Regional
1 National

Slovakia

3 Regional
2 National

Romania

2 Regional
1 National

Greece

1 Regional
1 National

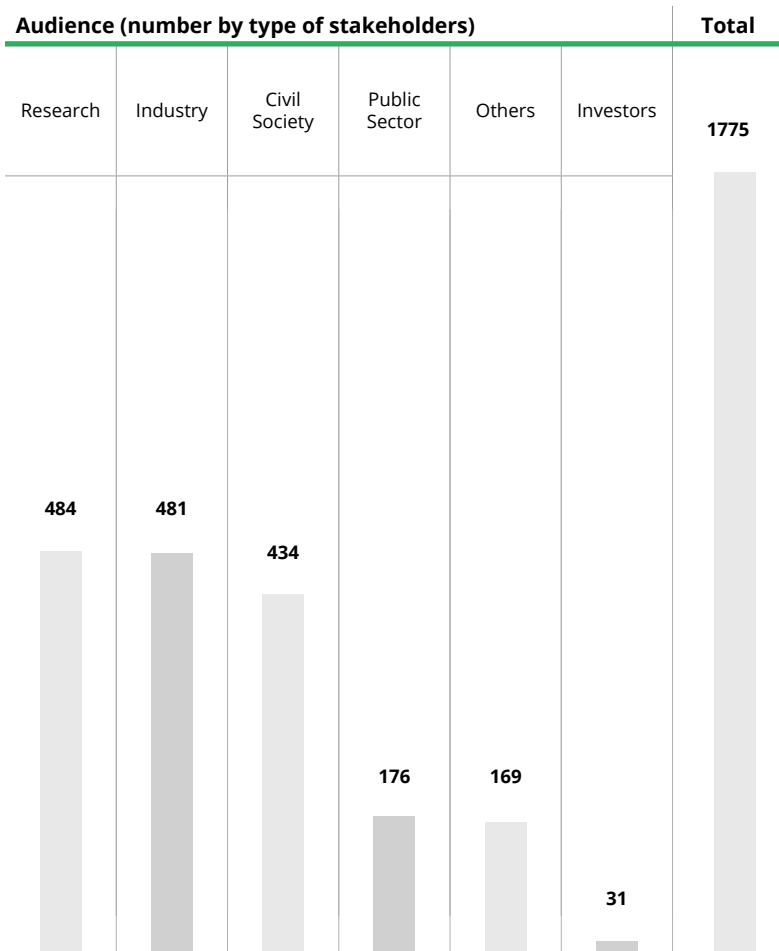
2018 - 2019

OVERVIEW OF BIOVOICES MOBILISATION AND MUTUAL LEARNING WORKSHOPS

The Participants

Altogether 1775 participants took part in the 45 events, covering individuals interests across research, industry, civil society, public sector/policy making, investments and also in other spheres.

OVERVIEW



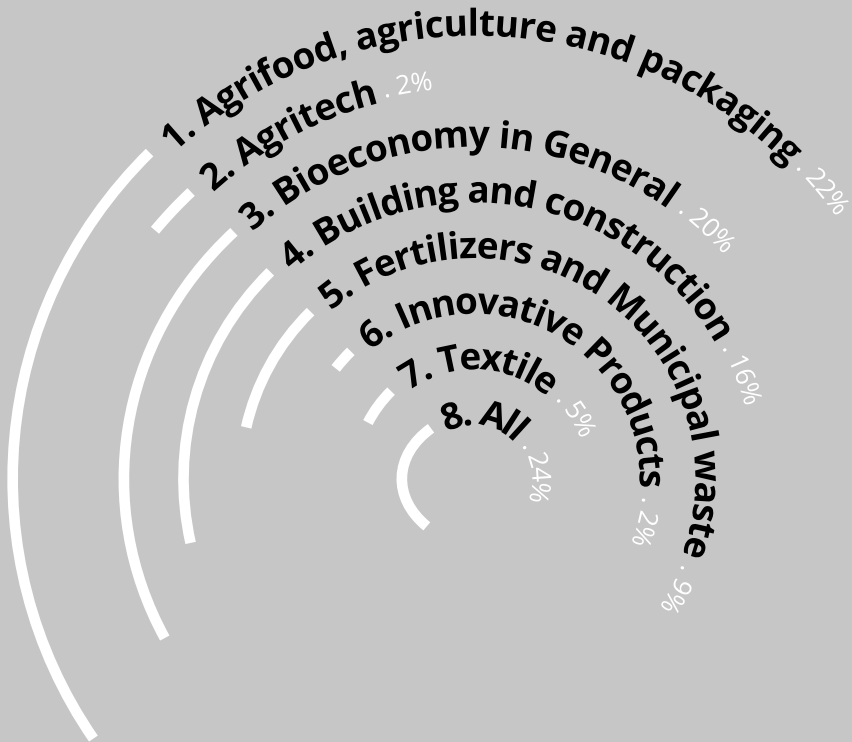
CHALLENGES AND SECTORS ADDRESSED AT THE MML WORKSHOPS

The Challenges

BIOVOICES identified 12 challenges obstructing market uptake of bio-based products, divided into five clusters, which have been thematically steering all the MML workshops until now. The challenges are:

Clusters	Innovation phase		
	1. Business case: Product is 95% mature and becomes a business case	2. Go-to-market: Product is mature, and market increases to 5% among niche groups	3. Acceleration: Market increases above and reaches new user groups
A. Market development (Economy)	A1 Find First Customers	A2 Specify Unique Selling Points (USP)	A3 Up-scaling
B. Awareness and trust building		B2 Changes In Purchase Habits	B3 Increase the Adoption
C. Supporting strategies, regulatory frameworks legislation and standards		C2 Introduce EU & National Incentives	C3 Realise Standardisation
D. Supporting environment (Infrastructures, intermediaires, new business opportunities)	D1 Improve The Ecosystem to Enhance Business Cases	D2 B2B Users as Frontrunners	D3 Increase Sustainable Feedstock for identified BB Products 2G Bio-based
E. Regional / Local development	E1 Enhance Local Bioeconomy Strategies & Action Plans	E2 Boost Local Deployment	

The Application Sectors



1. Agrifood, agriculture and packaging (10/45 MML workshops, 22%)

2. AgriTech (1/45 MML workshop, 2%)

3. Bioeconomy in general (9/45 MML workshops, 20%)

4. Building and construction (7/45 MML workshops, 16%)

5. Fertilizers and municipal waste (4/45 MML workshops, 9%)

6. Innovative products (1/45 MML workshops, 2%)

7. Textile (2/45 MML workshops, 5%)

8. All (11/45 MML workshops, 24%)

PRELIMINARY INSIGHTS

Our 45 workshops led to different conclusions related to the different nature of the event (regional, national, European), challenges and application sector considered.

However, several similarities were also identifiable.

We clustered them into preliminary insights, broken down into their applicability to each stakeholder group.

The insights stemming from our workshops can be clustered into common themes:

Purchasing bio-based products; Communication; Labelling and Information on Bio-based products; Public awards; Changes in political representation, decision making, regulatory frameworks, administration; Public procurement; Good practice sharing; Education and awareness raising; Stakeholders engagement; Human resources involved in and with bio-based products; Research; Value chains; Ecosystems/ agriculture; Project support; Definition and common language; Funding.

Purchasing Bio-Based Products

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
<p>Most people (regardless of age) are favourable to the purchase of bio-based products and believe that it is necessary that more of these reach the market. It is emphasised that the most important thing is that these products have a quality similar to fossil-based products already on the market, but understand that these bio-based products have a biological basis that makes them more sustainable. As for the price issue, consumers would not mind paying more for these bio-based products if it is proven that they are better for the environment. Many consumers confirmed that they have already changed their purchasing habits to become more sustainable for example using less plastics and recycling more.</p>	Regional National	Civil Society
<p>Have specific places of purchase for the first users of BBPs.</p>	Regional National	Business
<p>Walk away from opportunities if they do not involve the best use of resources – sometimes fossil is better or more appropriate for certain applications. BBP must pick its niches – particularly at this ‘early development’ stage.</p>	All	All

PURCHASING
1

Purchasing Bio-Based Products

Government support on a policy/regulation level essential for success of the bioeconomy in the UK and to develop and sustain markets. The power of multi-nationals and supermarkets is currently too great.	National	Policy Makers
Online platform offering local bio-based products together with a complete logistics to-the-door provided by the operator of the platform, e.g. case of Bucharest, Romania.	Regional National	Business Civil Society
Farm tourism offers a complex package for the visitors, including not only full board but also workshops on traditional handcrafts, while the visitors are involved in agricultural cultivation and production too. In this way the area, agriculture, and the production of bio-based products are promoted and marketed, e.g. case of Ukraine.	Regional	Business Civil Society
Availability of bio-based building materials in off-line stores needs to be improved as people want to see and feel the material before buying it (on-line).	Regional Local	Business Civil Society
Companies that sell bio-based products need to focus their sales pitch on the benefits that it brings to people and to addresses concerns that people have (durability, food for insects, fire resistant, etc.). Architects, builders/installers of bio-based materials (builders) that have contacts with the clients/house owners can explain more effectively how they benefit from a nicer working and living environment.	National Regional	Business Civil Society
Advantages and unique selling points of bio-based products are not self-evident, they need to be continuously promoted via various channels and directly	All	All

Communication

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
<p>The media was highlighted as the best way to reach the general public. Social networks and television/ radio are seen by participants from the general public category as the best way to convey the benefits of BBP.</p>	National	All
<p>People are motivated by what affects them directly, and so initiatives that promote economic benefits tend to be more effective.</p>	National	Business Civil Society
<p>There is a need for a catalogue of all bio producers, widely and publicly available.</p>	National European	Business Policy Makers
<p>Develop appropriate standards and tools to promote resource efficiency.</p>	National European	Business Policy Makers
<p>Target consumers with images and examples of bio-based products.</p>	National European	All
<p>Increase the promotion of BBP using attractive ways to promote products in particular to reach the younger generations; create campaigns and projects for schools that act as amplifiers, including information using innovative technologies (4.0).</p>	National European	All
<p>Develop awareness campaigns using qualified information presented through attractive communication addressed to all generations, using a terminology that everyone can understand.</p>	National European	All

Communication

<p>The “circular concept” works better to promote the bio-based sector to the general public.</p>	<p>National European</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>The bioeconomy will have limited impact unless joined up with and communicated within circular economy approaches.</p>	<p>National European</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>To get more acceptance by governments, a lobby network to tell one main story is needed. Currently, we have too many fragmented small stories/networks (e.g. only straw or hemp producers).</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Business Policy Makers Civil Society</p>
<p>Include more bio-based issues at events attended by the public such as design events and fairs. Connect these events to communication channels known and used by civil society. The organisers of the Dutch Design Week raised awareness of bio-based building issues through a national television programme “Builders of the Future” on Channel Two. In this programme, it was discussed why we hardly build wooden houses in the Netherlands. The programme explained how this can be improved with all kinds of combined wood.</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>All</p>

COMMUNICATION

2

Labelling and Information on the BBPs

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
<p>For many sections of the public the real problem continues to be the information found on labelling. A very confusing label (with no standardised information) means that bio-based products cannot be easily differentiated from non BBPs. In addition, these products are confused with ecological products by much of civil society, due to insufficient labelling.</p>	National European	Civil Society Business Policy makers
<p>More standardisation is needed when labelling bio-based products. There are already bio-based products on the market but they are not well identified or labelled. There is a need for a greater standardisation and also to generate a unique and common European label, which also identifies the percentage bio-based component of the product, and if it is of sustainable origin.</p>	National European	Business Policy makers
<p>To easily recognize and find BBP on the market the following information should be provided: environmental impact, waste process, provenance/origin, product properties and ingredients, production process.</p>	National European	Business Policy makers
<p>Increasing trust through clear labelling and standards could be achieved with the involvement of policy makers to support BBP at regional and municipal level.</p>	National European Regional	Civil Society Business Policy makers
<p>Creating regulatory innovation sandboxes in order to create more meaningful, effective and close-to-reality standardisation and labelling.</p>	National European	Policy makers
<p>The labelling of Regional products to give consumers a quality guarantee that goes hand in hand with the good reputation of the brand and the region, not only in regional context but also from a tourist attraction point of view, e.g. case of Maribor, Slovenia.</p>	Regional	Civil Society Business

LABELLING
3
INFO

Public Awards

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
The existence of a "Bioeconomy Awards Event" would be a good initiative to attract the actors of the 4-helix and gather them at the same event. The attraction of important people within administration, large companies and researchers would attract the attention of the wider society and would increase the awareness and the knowledge of bio-based products. It would also be a great opportunity to bring together all the agents for debate and to generate new connections.	National	All

PUBLIC AWARDS
4

Human Resources involved in and with BBP

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
Calibration of the human resource according to market requirements is a must.	All	Business
Focus should be made on the revitalisation of the regional economy in an ethical way and on the enhancement of social enterprises with social innovation action plans. The bioeconomy can build a new labour market and this is something of importance to offer to society.	Regional	Business Civil Society
Missing skills within the farming community.	Regional National	Business Civil Society

HUMAN RESOURCES
5

Changes in political representation, decision making, regulatory frameworks, administration

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
Changes in (government) administration should not slow down the progress made in the bioeconomy by other administrations in the past. When a new government enters (regional or national level) it should continue to promote the advances in the promotion of bio-based products made by past administrations (even if they are of different ideologies). It is necessary to promote the standardisation of policies on bio-based products among administrations, and that changes of government do not hinder the impulse of the bioeconomy, generating very aggressive regulatory environments.	National	All
In terms of which aspects of the existing regulatory and policy framework can be further developed to support public engagement and public acceptance, it is the Regional Circular Bioeconomy Strategy (having a specific financing for the implementation).	Regional	Policy Makers Civil Society
Developing cluster policy as a strategic component of industrial policy to support synergies and innovation in the circular economy.	National	All
Making laws and regulations to facilitate the sales and production of sustainable and bio-based products.	National	Policy Makers Business
Underline the importance of coordination, integration and synergy in the design and implementation of policies and action plans for regional development.	Regional National	All
Bringing the political decision-maker closer to the needs of the citizen, businesses and in general to the needs of the territory.	All	All
Facilitating the plan of periodic working tables with all the actors.	Regional	All

CHANGES
6

Changes in political representation, decision making, regulatory frameworks, administration

Encouraging citizen contribution to the development of effective territorial policies with a bottom up approach to make concrete legislative proposals.	Regional	Civil Society
Better coordination among Quadruple Helix stakeholders, but also among levels of administration (regional/National/International) and policies (rural, industrial, but also tourism and culture) is needed to maximize the impact and local/regional development.	All	All
Promoting the creation of a new (participative) governance. Start a dialogue with citizens, policy makers and public administrations.	Local Regional	All
To promote regional development, an integrated strategy and action plan should be planned, involving stakeholders from different domains (primary production, port management, tourism, food and feed, industry, finance, etc.). Bioeconomy policies should be connected with other policies.	Regional	All
National governments are responsible for establishing the framework conditions necessary for bio-based innovations to thrive. This includes research and development and in terms of a strategic high level and effective bioeconomy strategy on the federal level that is part of a larger sustainability governance framework, including links to e.g. the climate change mitigation as well adaptation, biodiversity and circular economy.	National	Policy Makers
The role of the government to stimulate bio-based insulation materials should be organised from the top-down.	National	Policy Makers Business
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), about which the UK government has been consulting, might address some of issues with 'hard to recycle' materials by making these more expensive compared to 'easier to recycle' materials. Stakeholders to work with government to transform regulatory environment.	National	Policy Makers Civil Society Business Research

Changes in political representation, decision making, regulatory frameworks, administration

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
<p>Local governments are key actors in boosting local bioeconomies, be it through public procurement or through setting enabling framework conditions for bio-based innovations locally. To enable proper management and oversight and to steer these developments, a local bioeconomy manager (BEM) should be installed within the city administration driving the transition towards a more bio-based and circular city.</p>	Local Regional	Policy Makers
<p>Policy/Regulation must be supportive and forward thinking to ensure the success of the bioeconomy. Support should include the formation of a defined Bioeconomy/Circular Economy Department involving members from all existing relevant government departments and the appointment of a minister as a 'champion' for the bioeconomy/circular economy. Government Policy requires flexibility but not to be constantly changing.</p>	National	Policy Makers
<p>Participants wanted the government to take a more active role in stimulating the upscaling of bio-based building in the Netherlands by: going for bio-based in their own (future) buildings, making non bio-based materials less attractive through the CO2 tax, subsidies for citizens to lower the cost of bio-based materials and subsidies for bio-based start-ups and scale-ups.</p>	National	Policy Makers Civil Society Business
<p>The transition to a clean energy era is a matter of national importance but can only be realized by local action plans from local/regional stakeholders.</p>	National Regional	Policy Makers Civil Society Business

Public procurement

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
The innovative public purchase/procurement is also a good way to promote the use of bio-based products due to scale-up potential.	National	All
Greater leeway for public institutions pioneering new and innovative approaches to public procurement regulations and processes.	National	All
Create clear connections between procurement and development strategies, thus providing a clear framework on how procurement is linked to processes such as Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and how it should support them.	All	All
Institutionalised exchange of knowledge between purchasing departments and expert departments on technical specifications, sustainability criteria etc. via frequent round table meetings.	All	All
Promote procurement of bio-based products both by businesses and public sector. If there is a single "champion" (a business or public entity using green procurement on a wide scale), it can serve as inspiration for others.	All	All

PROCUREMENT
7

Project support

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
Bio-based businesses and related technology are starting to get established and rapidly grow. Unfortunately, the related regulatory framework requires more time to adapt, maybe too much time projects like BIOVOICES could provide the required 'push'.	All	Civil Society

8

SUPPORT

RESEARCH

9

Research

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
To boost local development, it is important to invest in the research and in the relative dissemination and exploitation of results by the local stakeholders.	Local Regional	Research
Support the dialogue between researchers and consumers bringing together all the actors of the quadruple helix.	All	Research
Create an accessible knowledge hub that is open source, mapping information about all university and other funded research that has taken place into the development of bio-based products, whether taken to commercialization or not. 'Information sharing can lead to enormous power.	European	Research

Value Chains

10

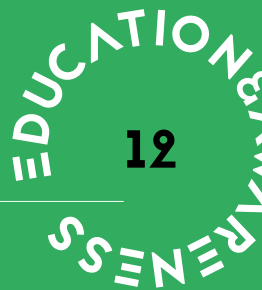
Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
There is a need for a business atmosphere where failures are allowed. Support framework is needed for start-ups/investors willing to take a risk.	National	Business
Ensure Stability and consistency of feedstock and supplies (linked to feasibility of market need of any emerging product).	National	Business

Good practice sharing

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
Using success stories or own BBPs in order to understand the concept of bioeconomy.	All	All
Share good practices and highlight excellence to stimulate ideas and discussions.	All	All
Valorising good practices through the exploitation of already financed instruments, such as platforms.	All	All
Sharing and highlighting good practices and excellence to inspire other initiatives, rather than highlighting only the problems and negative aspects.	All	All
Good practice example: In 2015 Wales adopted a Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act. This is a document and initiative with legal enforcement that is unique to Wales and requires all policy players working in Welsh Government and the Welsh Economy to link into the sustainability agenda with relation to health and climate change for example. There is an opportunity for other countries to follow suit.	National	All
Wales is a good example of a region of the UK with a unique identity. Bioeconomy to be promoted with regional context. Regions within regions and to regions.	National	All
Case studies and best practices can have strong motivational power. It is suggested to present examples in public spaces. such as the shopping centres, schools, fairs, public transport, etc.).	National	All

Education and awareness raising

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
Increase participation of the Administration in promoting the bioeconomy through education and being a point of reference for the use of bio-products.	National Regional	Policy Makers
More activities to educate and disseminate the concept of bioeconomy for young people (schools) and encouraging the concept of sustainability, recycling, use of bio-products.	National	Civil Society
Improve the dissemination of information regarding the opportunities and challenges of the circular economy among stakeholders at national, regional and local level.	National Regional	Civil Society Policy Makers
Promote education for sustainable development at all levels of education.	All	All
Promote sustainable business models by encouraging the development of electronic waste trading platforms or other complementary resources associated with IT.	All	All
Is really important to improve the knowledge and increase BBPs adoption through informative activities such as: School activities, Advertising campaigns, Social media, Awareness and information campaigns, Dedicated spaces for the promotion of BBPs in shops, supermarkets, shopping centres.	National	All
Set up a communication and training plan, especially with young people. Awareness, information and knowledge are the essential elements to focus on to drive the change.	National	All
Meetings and educational/information events on BBP shall be organized.	National	All



Education and awareness raising

<p>Increase awareness and active knowledge of bio-economy terminology, develop a common language, a universal terminology to increase the dialogue between all the stakeholders and allow everyone to understand the impact that the BBP can have on the environment in terms of functionality compared to traditional products. Use less generic communication, taking into account age groups education level, sector, etc.</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>Train quadruple helix stakeholders on how to create a network for local development and valorisation of local resources.</p>	<p>Local Regional</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>Develop school level awareness of circular bio-based economy via National Curriculum. Young people are wanting to develop new skills relating to climate and lifestyle change.</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>Soft approach (education, incentives) seems to be placed well above hard approach (bans and sanctions). Nevertheless, the producers of BB products call for much clearer legislation, which does not support fossil-based solutions. Policies should be coherent and their real impact measured and re-evaluated.</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>Raising awareness on the socio-environmental impact should 1) encourage the change of the public mind-set and 2) push consumers to buy bio-based products. Citizens should be aware of the bioeconomy impact at social, environmental and economic level in order, for example, to accept the transformation of an old industrial venue into a bio-refinery. Consumers should buy "better", by choosing bio-base products over others (also supported by the "labels" activity). Moreover, citizens should buy/consume "less" by pushing towards the focus of sustainable consumption.</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>One of the most crucial factors affecting the success of local bioeconomy business plans is the local society mindset and efforts should be focused on education and information about the business opportunities that the bioeconomy can offer.</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Civil Society</p>

Stakeholders engagement

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
Creating advisory boards where all the stakeholders are involved in order to elaborate a strategy for the bioeconomy in a specific region.	Regional	All
Successful involvement of various actors for example by inviting them to give a presentation during the MML, or doing specific activities with and for them, for example participating in events such as "Researchers Night" or using places to do the MML, where they will normally be as for example IKEA.	National	All
In order to boost local/regional development it is important to increase the involvement of local authorities in the separate collection of municipal waste.	Local Regional	Policy Makers
Promote conscious consumption and environmental sustainability and a participative and proactive involvement of citizens.	All	All
Connect the actors in order to start a dialogue and build a bridge that brings academics closer to companies, consumers and politics.	All	All
Facilitating the collaboration between sectors. Offering and promoting initiatives that support the creation of multi-level cooperation and creation of multi-stakeholder networks	All	All
Organizing events on the territory stimulating knowledge sharing, new ideas and collaboration among stakeholders.	Regional	All

Stakeholders engagement

Supporting active engagement of citizens and stimulating all actors to be involved and training young generation in order to change bad habits.	National	Civil Society
Stimulating all actors to be involved. The key to success is citizen involvement.	All	All
It is crucial to involve citizens in testing out bio-based innovations, but also to engage users in designing projects and research questions from the beginning. Citizen-science and living labs, have proven to be an innovative way to do that, especially at the local level. Funding instruments, both European, but even more so, national ministries (economic, research and environment) should encourage such forms of public engagement and make public funding available.	European National	Civil Society
Avoid fragmentation at agency level which is preventing joined up thinking and therefore real progress. For example, the lack of cross departmental working has to be avoided.	National	Policy Makers
To develop a branch network of different providers to improve the lobby to central governments.	All	Policy Makers

Definition and common language

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
Defining what bioeconomy is, as it means different things to different stakeholders. Those involved in the Welsh bioeconomy need to be sure that everyone is working to the same definition ("Get the story right and be the advocates").	National	All
A Common Language is required. This must be easily understandable by all stakeholders must be developed to describe the bioeconomy. All those involved must be sure about what they want to achieve so that all can work together towards a common goal. Without complete understanding of what exactly the bioeconomy and all that it encompasses it will continue to be challenging to develop and market bio-based products.	National	All

DEFINITION
14

Ecosystems / Agriculture

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
Further exploration and research needed into the interconnections and effects of a scaled up bioeconomy and related agriculture towards local ecosystems (water and land) and biodiversity.	Regional	Research
Reducing the amount of resources that are being processed – wide application of re-use approach.	All	All
Mediterranean countries boast a remarkable set of feedstocks useful for bio-based applications (ranging from olives to citrus fruits, from straw to grapes and tomatoes). There is still hidden and not fully exploited potential in countries like Portugal and Greece.	National	Business

ECOSYSTEMS
15

Funding

Insights	Type of MML	Applicability to stakeholder group
<p>Funders including banks and venture capitalists must become less risk averse when assessing applications from bio-based businesses for funding at scale-up phase.</p>	National	Business
<p>Investment in the UK recycling industry is now essential. The industry needs to move forward to be able to deal with new bio-based materials.</p>	National	Business
<p>Producers need financial and legal support, but often, creating clusters and alliances can have more lasting market benefits for them.</p>	National European	Business
<p>There are not many examples available showcasing banks considering bio-based production (BBP) a relevant or important issue. On the other hand, it is true that BBP is included as a topic in a wider discussion, e.g. on the circular economy. Based on the discussions carried out at the MML event considering finance and investment and green banking, it would be important from the BBP point of view to achieve a situation when relevant actors operating in/or towards green banking, consider CO2 foot print impact of BBP and/or of the inputs for BBO as a criterion to provide a loan; achieve a situation when the BBP and/or inputs for BBP are seen as a benefit, and a positive criterion when deciding on loan provision in scope of green banking; achieve a situation when investments in sustainable consumption will be considered from their CO2 impact point of view, before providing a loan.</p>	National	Business

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