

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ**

**ОДЕСЬКА НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ХАРЧОВИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ**

**НАВЧАЛЬНО-НАУКОВИЙ ІНСТИТУТ ПРИКЛАДНОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ ТА  
МЕНЕДЖМЕНТУ ІМ. Г.Е. ВЕЙНШТЕЙНА**



**МАТЕРІАЛИ**

**VIII МІЖНАРОДНОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ**

*15 – 16 жовтня 2020 р.*

**ЕКОНОМІЧНІ ТА СОЦІАЛЬНІ АСПЕКТИ  
РОЗВИТКУ УКРАЇНИ НА  
ПОЧАТКУ ХХІ СТОЛІТТЯ**

*Одеса*

**УДК: 338.43:316.502(477)**

Економічні та соціальні аспекти розвитку України на початку XXI століття. Матеріали VIII Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції 15-16 жовтня 2020 р. Одеса: Одеська національна академія харчових технологій, 2020. – 280 с.

У матеріалах конференції знайшли відображення економічні та соціальні аспекти розвитку України на початку XXI століття. Були запропоновані шляхи вирішення найактуальніших та нагальних проблем багатьох сфер сучасного бізнесу та новітні управлінські технології в сучасних турбулентних умовах існування підприємств. В доповідях особлива увага приділялась прикладному характеру досліджень та їх впливу на поліпшення економічної ситуації в країні.

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Агеева І.М. - к.е.н., доц., Басюркіна Н.Й. - д.е.н., доц., Купріна Н.М. - к.е.н., доц., Лагодієнко В.В. – д.е.н., проф., Немченко В.В. - д.е.н., проф., Павлов О.І. - д.е.н., проф., Рогатіна Л.П. - д.е.н., доц., Савенко І.І. - д.е.н., проф., Ніколюк О.В. – д.е.н., доц., Каламан О.Б. – к.е.н., доц., Мельник Ю.М. – д.е.н., доц.

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## BIOECONOMY STRATEGY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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### *Introduction*

In recent years, the world's economic strategies and policies have shifted to the concept of the bioeconomy. There are many definitions for the bioeconomy. For example, the European Commission (EC) states that “bioeconomy comprises those parts of the economy that use renewable biological resources from land and sea – such as crops, forest, fish, animals, and micro-organisms – to produce food, materials and energy.” (<https://youmatter.world/en/definition/bioeconomy-definition/>) In other words, “*the bioeconomy encompasses the production of renewable biological resources and their conversion into food, feed, bio-based products and bioenergy independently of the processing technologies. It thus includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, food and pulp and paper production, as well as parts of chemical, bio-technological and energy industries.*” (<https://bioeast.eu/bioeconomy/>) Regina Birner, in her article “Bioeconomy concepts” (2018) quotes from the White House’s “*National Bioeconomy Blueprint*” (2012) namely “*bioeconomy is one based on the use of research and innovation in the biological sciences to create economic activity and public benefit.*” The document says that “*the U.S. bioeconomy is all around us: new drugs and diagnostics for improved human health, higher-yielding food crops, emerging biofuels to reduce dependence on oil, and biobased chemical intermediates, to name just a few.*” In a simple way, the concept can be defined

like: “Bioeconomy can be seen as a knowledge-based production and use of natural/biological resources, together with biological processes and laws, that allow providing economy goods and services in an environmentally-friendly way.” (<https://youmatter.world/en/definition/bioeconomy-definition/>) However we define the bioeconomy, the future of humanity will have to focus on this concept and what derives from it.

For European countries, whether they are European Union (EU) countries or non-EU countries, the bioeconomy will play an important role in their national economy, through the policies and strategies promoted. Not all EU countries have created a national bioeconomy strategy. At the end of 2019, only ten EU countries had developed a strategy dedicated to the national bioeconomy, and another 6 had a national dedicated bioeconomy strategy under developing. ([https://ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/visualisation/bioeconomy-different-countries\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/visualisation/bioeconomy-different-countries_en)). If we exclude UK, because of BREXIT, only nine EU countries have a national bioeconomy strategy. In general, EU member states in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) are at various stages in the creation and implementation of their national bioeconomy strategies in line with the bioeconomy strategy established at EU level in 2012. At the same time, non-EU countries are still trying to adapt their policies and strategies to align with EU trends. To date, no non-EU country in Eastern Europe has developed and implemented a bioeconomy strategy.

Nowadays, in addition to all the unresolved issues in the world, such as climate change, migration, food security and others, the COVID-19 pandemic adds other topics of debate to the agenda of national governments or international organizations. Clearly, this pandemic will bring changes in national and international policies and strategies. Perhaps this is the right time for many countries in Europe or the world to reconsider their strategies and adopt or adapt policies to EU regulations in the field of the bioeconomy, because from our point of view this is the future for a right attitude towards nature, a cleaner and safer world for humanity.

### ***Objectives of the study***

The objectives we considered in the elaboration of this paper refer to the brief presentation of the concept of bioeconomy in general, the presentation of the strategic bioeconomy agenda of the EU, the stage of creation and implementation of national bioeconomy strategies at the level of some EU countries. The main characteristics and differentiations in the evolution of the creation of national bioeconomy strategies will be presented and analyzed, the advantages resulting from their implementation for the states that already have a bioeconomy strategy will be highlighted, what are the opportunities for their implementation and the main challenges for CEE countries will be identified, including Romania.

### ***Materials and methods***

To carry out this work, the data available at the level of the EC, the European Parliament and other European bodies with responsibilities in this field were used. National data from some EU countries, approved or debated official documents on the

bioeconomy were also used. A text analysis of these documents, a comparative analysis of the implementation stages, as well as forecasts on the chances of approval and implementation of these strategies in the next period were performed. Part of the results of this study is based on the analyzes carried out within the Horizon 2020 project "Advancing Sustainable Circular Bioeconomy in Central and Eastern European countries" (BIOEASTsUP), funded by the EC for the period 2019-2022 (<https://bioeast.eu/bioeastsup/>).

### ***Results***

The European Commission adopted the Strategy "Innovating for Sustainable Growth: A Bioeconomy for Europe" in 2012. The goal of the document is to emphasise the importance of the bioeconomy for Europe in addressing major societal and economic challenges and to create a more favourable environment for its realisation (EC, 2012). The Bioeconomy Strategy and the Bioeconomy Action Plan are focusing on three key aspects:

- developing new technologies and processes for the bioeconomy;
- developing markets and competitiveness in bioeconomy sectors;
- pushing policymakers and stakeholders to work more closely together.

In 2018, EC launched the new Bioeconomy Strategy for a Sustainable Europe. Actually, it is an update of the old Strategy, based on the objectives from the political program of former President Juncker and First Vice-President Timmermans of the EC. The document is called "A sustainable bioeconomy for Europe: strengthening the connection between economy, society and the environment-Updated Bioeconomy Strategy". The purpose of this update to the 2012 Bioeconomy Strategy was to address these challenges through a set of 14 concrete actions. These actions reflect the conclusions of the 2017 review of the Strategy from 2012. The 2018 update of the Bioeconomy Strategy 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 ([https://ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/publication/updated-bioeconomy-strategy-2018\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/publication/updated-bioeconomy-strategy-2018_en)).

In CEE, only Latvia has a Bioeconomy Strategy. Other five (Croatia, Czech Rep., Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia) have strategies under development and the rest have other related bioeconomy policies and strategies. In order to promote the creation of bioeconomy strategies in the CEE countries, in 2014 the BIOEAST Initiative was launched, at the proposal of the Visegrad countries. These countries were joined by other EU member states in the CEE: Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia. BIOEAST Initiative, "offers a shared strategic research and innovation framework for working towards sustainable bioeconomy in the Central and Eastern European countries" (<https://bioeast.eu/home/>). Through the BIOEAST Initiative, CEE countries set the vision for 2030 to develop knowledge and cooperation based circular bioeconomy, which helps to enhance their inclusive growth and to create new value-added jobs especially in rural areas, maintaining or even strengthening environmental sustainability.

The BIOEAST Initiative's mission is to assist CEE countries to operationalise their vision for 2030 drawing on their potential and offering opportunities for (<https://bioeast.eu/home/>):

- A sustainable increase of biomass production, to become competitive and leading, high quality, food and feed producers worldwide;
- A circular (“zero waste”) processing of the available biomass, to become key players in the development of new bio-based value chains;
- Viable rural areas: to develop an innovative, inclusive, climate-ready and inclusive growth model.

Based on this collaboration, the BIOEAST Initiative proposed and applied for the project BIOEASTsUP (H2020 Project “Advancing Sustainable Circular Bioeconomy in Central and Eastern European countries”) which aims at supporting CEE countries in their bioeconomy development, for the period 2019-2022 (<https://bioeast.eu/bioeastsup/>). In this way, there are hopes that very soon, till end of 2022, still at the beginning of the next programming period for EU (2021-2027), the CEE countries will faster develop their national strategies and will benefit from the EU funds dedicated for bioeconomy and research in bioeconomy.

### *Conclusions*

The results of this research offer a broad perspective on the bioeconomy at the level of the EU and the CEE countries, including Romania, with their own characteristics, opportunities and challenges for the near future. We also believe that the analyzes carried out are useful to other countries in Eastern Europe, even if they are not members of the EU, but which are inevitably connected to the same mechanisms related to human and natural activities. The benefits of changes in national strategies are many and can be the winning keys to solving all the problems we face today. That is why the opportunity to develop a bioeconomy strategy in line with EU regulations must not be lost, so that it is approved and operational at the beginning of the 2021-2027 programming period, and EU funds for this purpose can be absorbed. At the same time, the present international pandemic context (COVID-19 Pandemic) may be that key moment in the evolution of humanity and its economic development in which, in order to have positive prospects, it is necessary to reset the policies and strategies promoted so far and promote new ones that include the concept of bioeconomy as we define it now. The opportunities to implement the bioeconomy strategy are multiple and beneficial to the states that adopt this concept, both in terms of future economic activities and in terms of daily life, ours and our descendants.

## Acknowledgements



Parts of the results of this study are based on the analyses carried out within the Horizon 2020 project "Advancing Sustainable Circular Bioeconomy in Central and Eastern European countries" (BIOEASTsUP), funded by the European Commission for the period 2019-2022, under grant agreement no. 862699 and results from BIOEAST Initiative.

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Keywords: Bioeconomy, EU Strategic Agenda, Central and Eastern European countries

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