



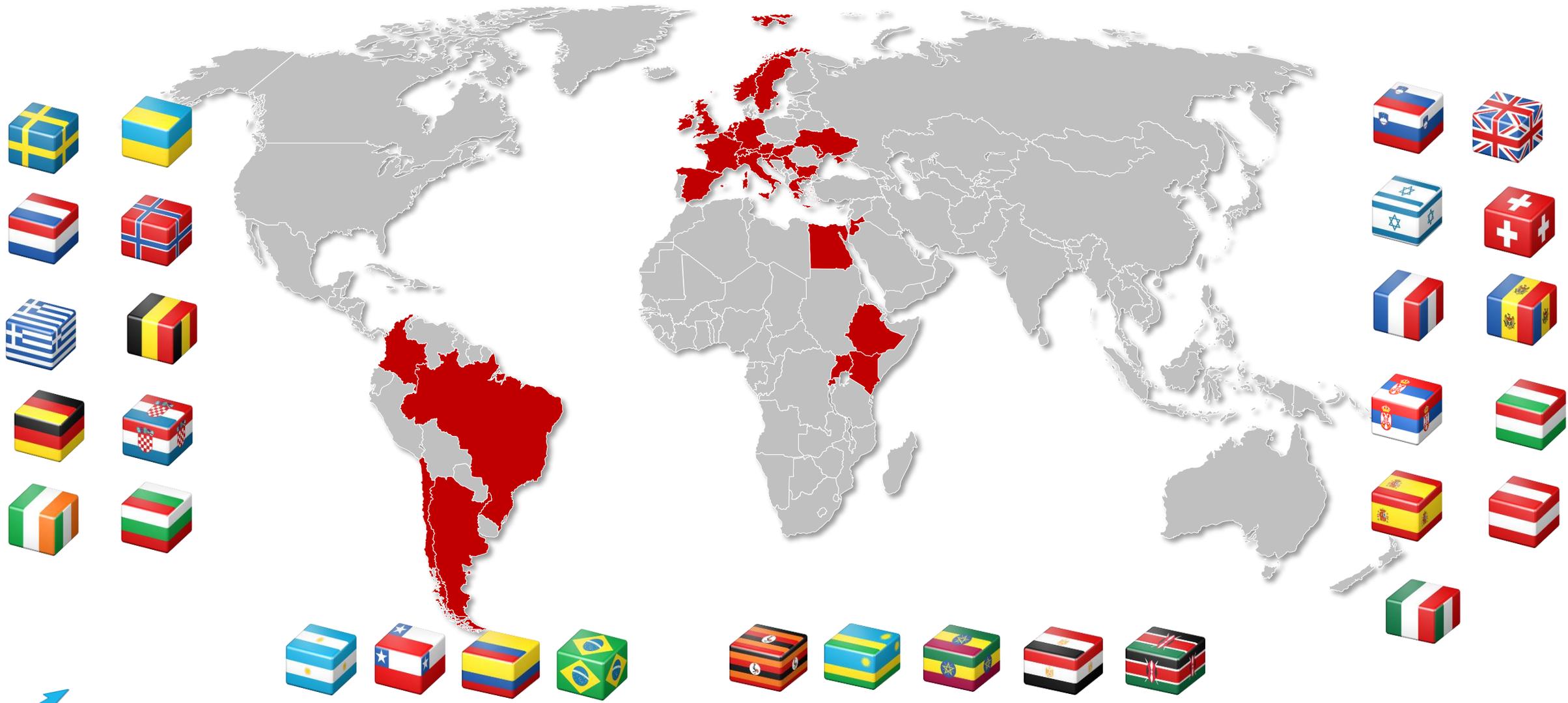
Next Destination: Horizon Europe *Circularity & Bioeconomy*

How to match your R&I proposal with EU and regional strategies

Thomas Ammerl, Agustina Gualdoni, Susanne Hirschmann, Melanie Schulte
Bavarian Research Alliance (BayFOR)

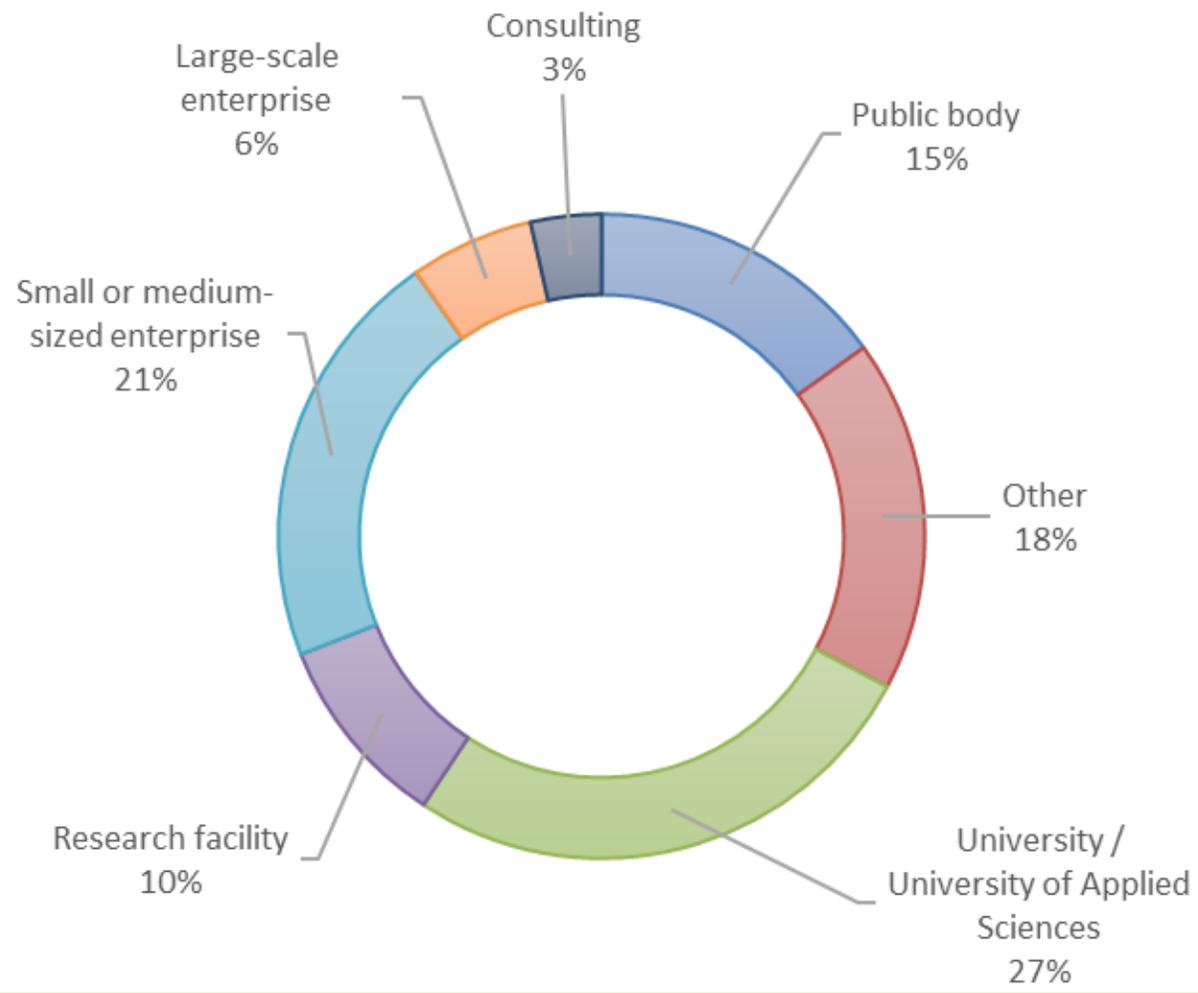
Wednesday, 16 June 2021

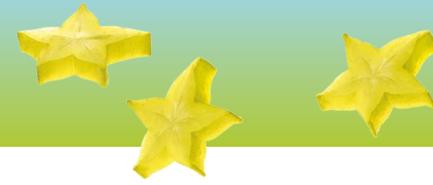
Our attendees





Institutional background of our attendees





BayFOR: Associates & Contributors



Universität
Bayern e.V.

11 universities



**HOCHSCHULE
BAYERN**
- The Bavarian Universities
of Applied Sciences - e.V.

20 universities of applied
sciences



Bavarian State Ministry of Science and
the Arts and the Bavarian State
Chancellery





BayFOR as „Full-Service-Provider“

Project management

- Administrative project management for EU projects
- Workshops/trainings for project participants and third-party staff
- Advice on questions related to EU project management
- Public relations for EU projects

Project implementation

- Support for grant agreement preparation
- Assistance with financial and organizational issues



Information

- Information on current and future EU calls for proposals and on how to write a successful application
- Lobbying activities – strategic positioning of ideas

Advisory services

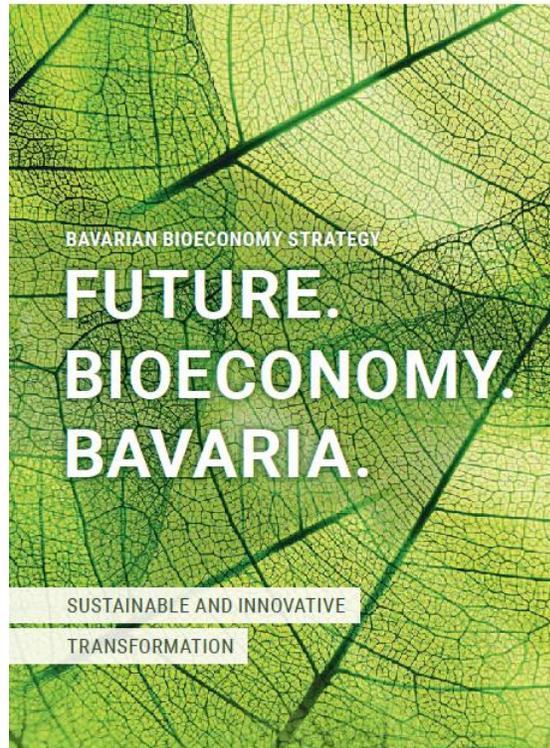
- General and call-specific expert advice on EU funding schemes
- Assistance in assigning project ideas to the appropriate funding scheme

EU application support

- Active support for the entire application process
- Preparation of call-specific information material
- Assistance in the search for cooperation partners (European / international)



Bavarian State Government



www.biooekonomie.bayern

BAVARIAN BIOECONOMY STRATEGY

FUTURE.BIOECONOMY.BAVARIA.

Bavarian Research Alliance
Next Destination:
Horizon Europe Circularity & Bioeconomy

Monika Rauh
Bavarian Ministry of Economic Affairs,
Regional Development and Energy
June 16, 2021



Overview: BAVARIAN BIOECONOMY STRATEGY

- Developed (2019 – 2020)
- Mandate to the State Ministry of Economic Affairs, Regional Development and Energy (political lead) and the ministries involved to jointly implement the Bavarian Bioeconomy Strategy
- Embedded in other Bavarian, national, EU and international strategies like the Bavarian Strategy for Sustainability, German Bioeconomy Strategy, European Bioeconomy Strategy, EU-Green Deal and UN-Sustainable Development Goals



BAVARIAN BIOECONOMY STRATEGY

- Objective: **to support stakeholders** in the **transformation** towards a biobased economy and society
- **Stakeholders**: society, administration and politics, agriculture and forestry, companies, science and research
- **The strategy is strongly implementation-oriented**
- 10 chapters with 50 specific measures for implementation of the strategy



Chapter 3: Strengthening the circular and sustainable bioeconomy

- Measure 2: Identification and establishment of sustainable value cycles and conversion of existing value chains into biobased
- Measure 5: Further development of Life-cycle analysis and requirements for recyclable products
- Measure 6: International CO2 pricing



Chapter 4: Strengthening the willingness of society for transformation

- Measure 11: Support of bioeconomic model regions
- Measure 12: Anchoring the topics of the bioeconomy in the curricula of all school types
- Measure 13 : ... Expansion of bioeconomic teaching and research at the dedicated bioeconomy location Campus Straubing as planned
- Measure 16: Establishment of an information, learning and advisory centre NAWAREUM for better information for the Bavarian society



Chapter 5: Administration and politics on the pathway to transformation

- Measure 19: Information on the bioeconomy for municipalities and counties
- Measure 20: Coaching for public administrators and employees in state agencies on the potentials of the biobased economy



Chapter 6: Strengthening agriculture and forestry on the path of transformation

- Forests cover 2.6 m ha or about 35 percent of the total area of Bavaria. The Free State of Bavaria has a timber stock supply of about 1 billion cubic metres, which amounts to about 400 cubic metres per hectare of forest area. Thus, Bavaria has the richest stock supply per hectare of forest in Europe.
- Measure 26: Strengthening the use of wood in construction as a contribution to climate protection
- Measure 40: Establishing a Centre for Biobased Materials
- Measure 22: Mapping renewable resources in general with a view to their further use covering all regions of Bavaria



Chapter 7: Strengthening companies on their pathway to transformation

- Establishing an attractive environment for investors for the provision of private capital and targeted use of existing promotional tools and programmes
- Measure 28: Attracting investors for the bioeconomy
- Measure 29: Capitalizing of the Bavarian Transformation Fund for investments in the bioeconomy
- Measure 30: Further Expansion of the “BioCubator” Technology and Founder Centre



Chapter 8: Strengthening science and research in support of the transformation

- Measure 37 : High-tech professorships for the bioeconomy
- Measure 39: Promotion of the transfer from Bavarian universities and research institutes in the area of bioeconomy
- Measure 40: Establishing a Centre for Bio-based Materials (ZBM)
- Measure 41: Build-up new networks of the bioeconomy
- Measure 42: Supporting existing research networks



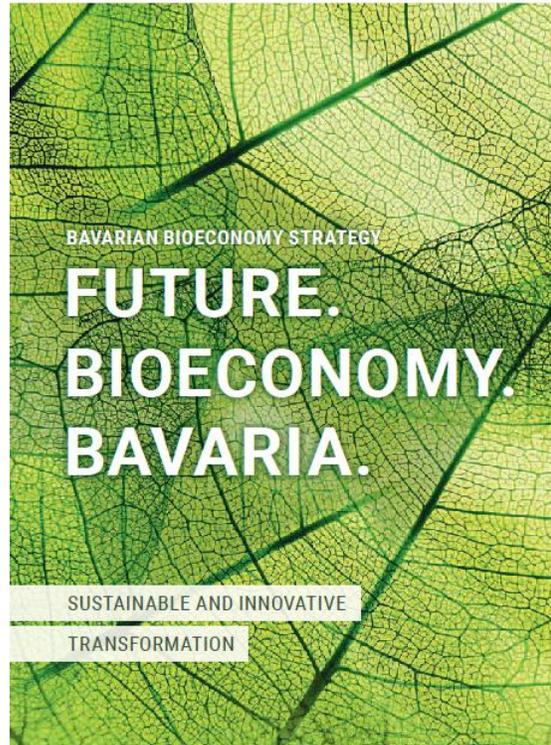
Chapter 9: Strengthening cooperation

Chapter 10: Further development of the strategy

- Measure 46: Expansion of international cooperation
- Measure 48: Continuing inter-ministerial cooperation on renewable resources and the bioeconomy
- Measure 49: Continuation of the Bioeconomy Council
The council assesses the implementation of the Bioeconomy Strategy, accompanies its further development and works closely with the Inter-Ministerial Working Group on the Bioeconomy.



Bavarian State Government



To find the full text of the strategy, please visit:
<https://www.stmwi.bayern.de/biooekonomie/>

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OSLO
EUROPEAN
GREEN CAPITAL
2019



Oslo

The climate strategy for Oslo, a transition to a zero emission city

Karine Hertzberg
Special adviser, international climate
cooperation
City of Oslo



OSLO
vinner 2019
EUROPEISK
MILJØHOVEDSTAD
Et initiativ fra
Europakommisjonen

Oslo - Capital of Norway

An aerial photograph of Oslo, Norway, taken during sunset. The sun is low on the horizon to the right, casting a warm orange glow over the city and the surrounding landscape. The city is built on a series of hills, with a dense urban core in the center and more residential areas on the slopes. A large body of water, the Oslofjord, is visible in the background, with mountains in the distance. The sky is filled with soft, colorful clouds.

Key figures

Founded year 1000
(Christiania 1624-1925)

697 010 inhabitants

- 5 213 985 inhabitants in Norway

453,7 km²

- 2/3 of area is protected from urban development

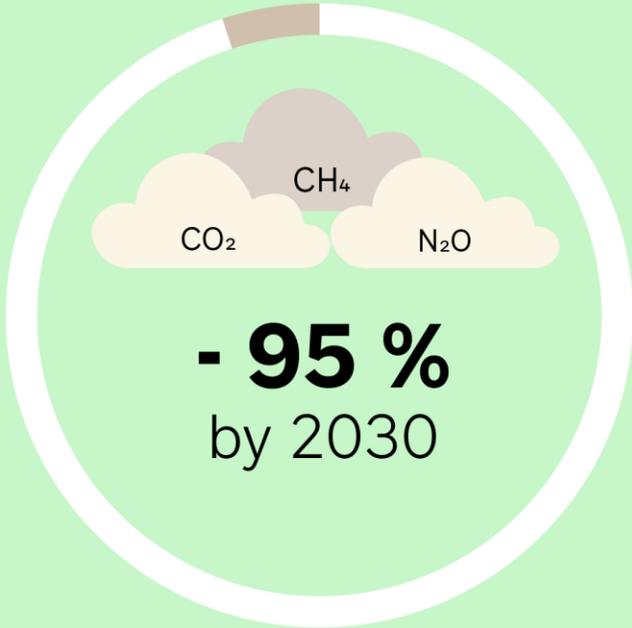
City Government Vision

A greener, more open and creative Oslo with room for everyone

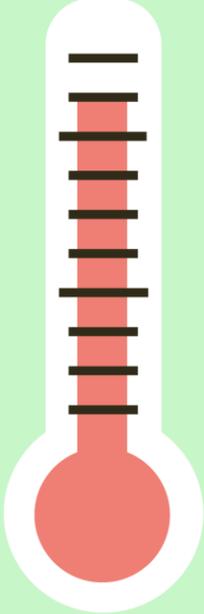


Oslo

Climate goals for 2030



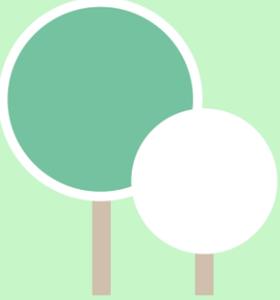
**Direct emissions
down by 95%**



**Increased climate
resilience**



**Reduce energy
consumption
by 10%**

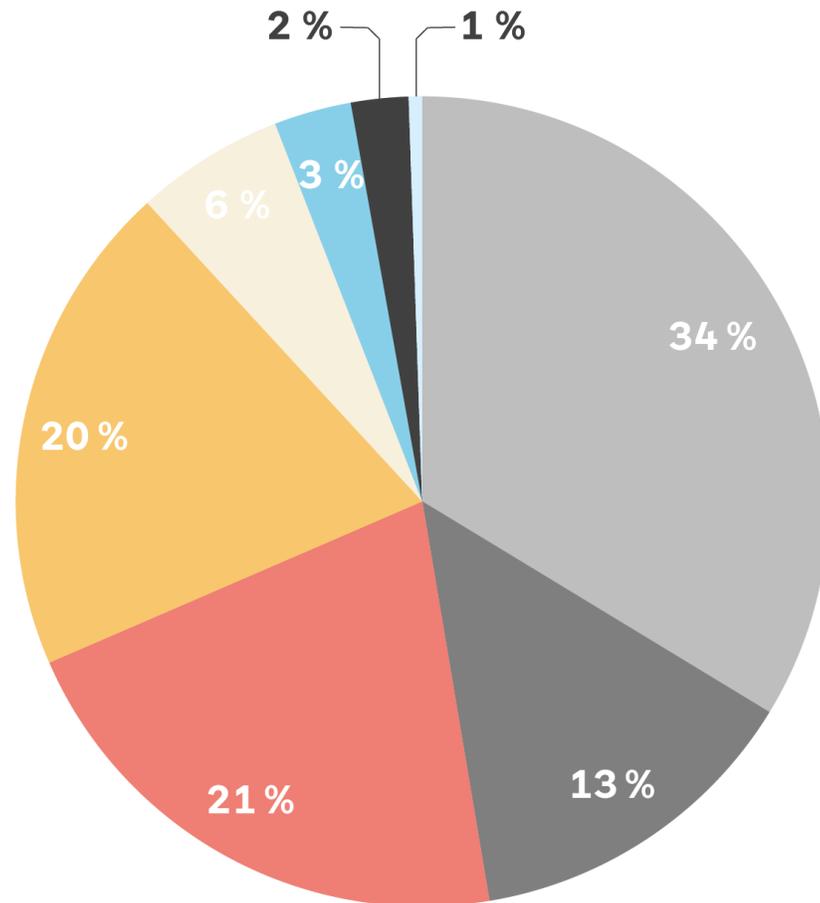


**Forest and land use –
protect and enhance
natural carbon storage**



**Lower carbon
footprint – reduce
indirect emissions**

Major emission sectors



- Road transport - light vehicles
- Road transport - heavy vehicles
- Waste incineration and energy supply
- Other mobile combustion
- Heating in buildings
- Sea transport
- Industry, oil and gas production
- Waste and wastewater
- Aviation

16 priority areas in the climate strategy

1. Manage the forest to protect carbon stocks and enable nature to adapt
2. Protect and restore watercourses, fjord, parks and recreation areas. Develop the city from the centre outwards.
3. Walking, cycling and public transport will be preferred modes of travel
4. All private cars become emission-free
5. All vans become emission-free
6. Almost all port operations and fjord traffic become emission-free
7. Building and construction be fossil-free and thereafter emission-free
8. Have a circular waste and wastewater management system
9. Produce a larger share of energy locally
10. Use electricity and heat efficiently
11. Reduced and more climate-friendly consumption
12. Encourage climate-friendly behaviour
13. Facilitate climate-friendly innovation and restructuring
14. Further develop our system of climate governance
15. Cooperate closely with central and regional governments and other cities
16. Seek international collaboration to get knowledge, share experiences and spread solutions



Five tools for reduced greenhouse gas emissions

- ▶ Set an ambitious target
- ▶ Use public procurement - for zero emission construction, buildings, renovations, transport etc etc
- ▶ Reduce transport through parking policies, toll ring fees, investment in public transport and biking
- ▶ Capture carbon emissions AND move to a circular economy
- ▶ Use a climate budget



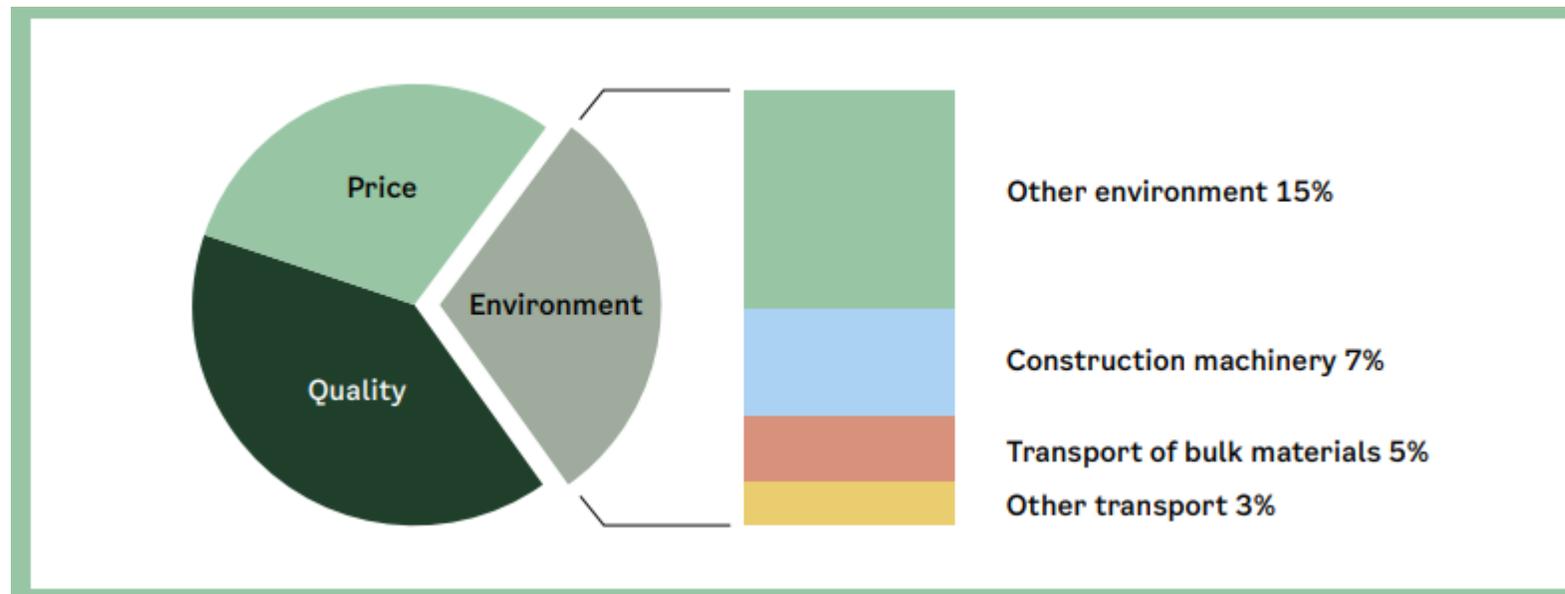
THE CLIMATE BUDGET

- an efficient governance system

- ▶ A tool to plan and track implementation of our climate goals
- ▶ Part of the ordinary municipal budget
- ▶ Identifies emission reduction measures
- ▶ Identifies costs and who is responsible for implementation
- ▶ Has a system for monitoring and reporting

A procurement strategy that drives innovation

- Oslo procures goods, services and works for NOK 26 billion
- Invests for NOK 11 billion – 400 contract notices – 550 000 invoices
- All planned procurement shall be based on the goal of becoming a zero emission city
- Premium on low/zero emission solutions – use Life Cycle Analysis



Clean construction



2016

Oslo requesting fossile-free construction site

2017

Municipal construction projects fossile-free

2018

Establishing C40 Clean Construction Forum & Big Buyers Initiative

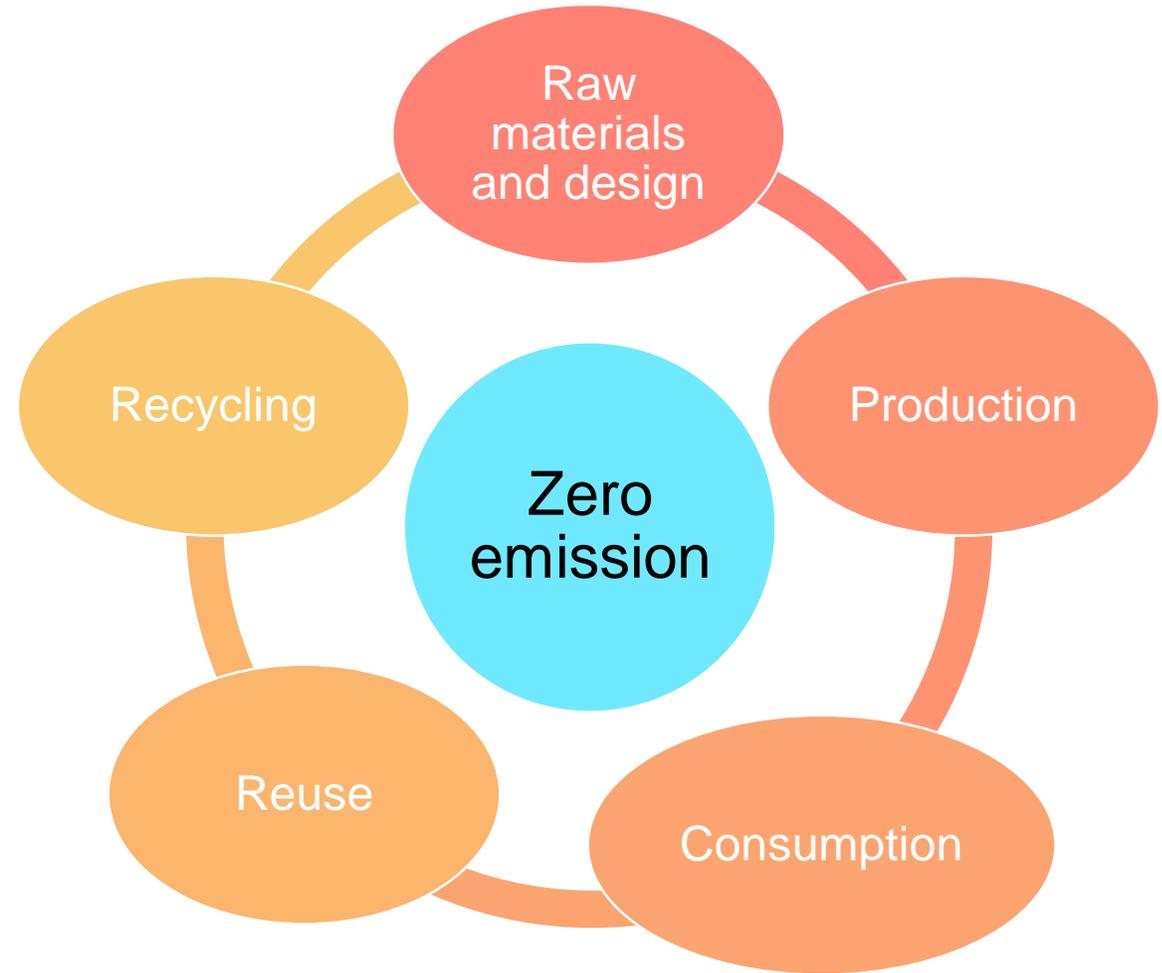
2019

Common tender criteria & pilot project in Olav Vs gt

2020

Zoning permit requirements

Carbon neutrality requires a circular economy



From waste management to a circular economy

- ▶ Reduce
- ▶ Share/ circulate
- ▶ Replace



Preparing an action plan for a circular economy

Focus on the “upstream”:

- ▶ **Quality of products:** Products should have a quality that ensures a long life-span.
- ▶ **“Repairability” of products:** Make it possible, both practically and economically, to repair rather than to replace.
- ▶ **“Reusability” of products:** When a product has reached “the end of its life”, it should be easy to take it apart and use/recycle its components.

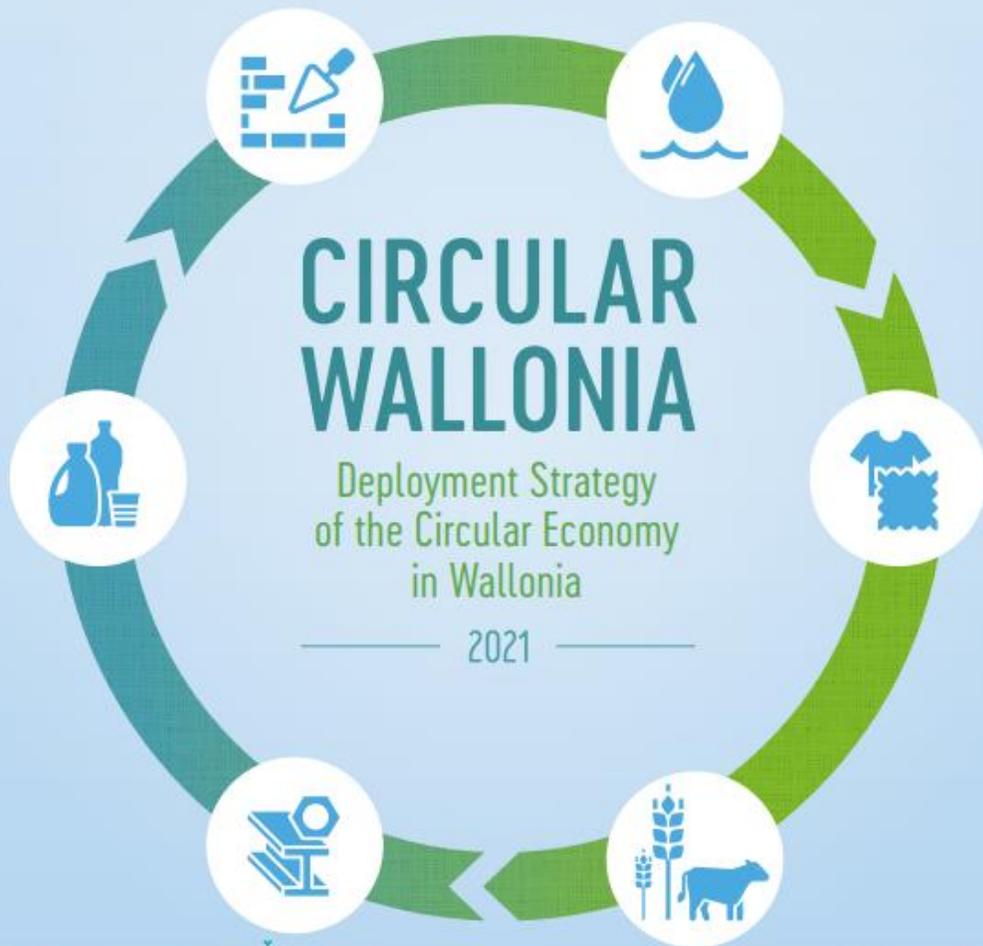
Circular economy principles already part of:

- Public Procurement strategy
- Plan to reduce plastic pollution in the Oslo fjord
- Improving waste management
- In spatial planning
- And buildings and construction – reduce demolition, promote reuse of materials.

Thank you for your attention!

OSLO





The strategy is led by the Minister of Economy, Willy Borsus

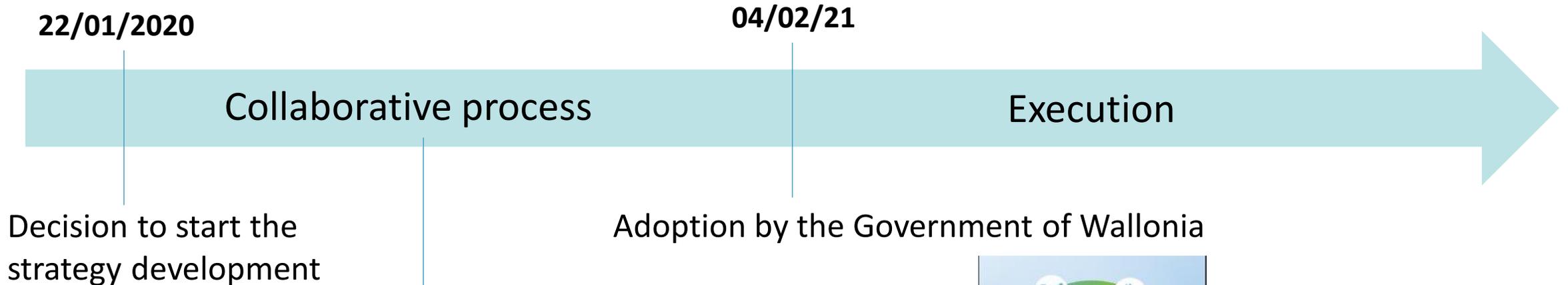
supported by the Minister of Environment, Céline Tellier and the Minister of Employment, Christie Morreale

Coordination Unit :

SPW EER – Department of Economic Policy

SPW SG – Department of Sustainable Development

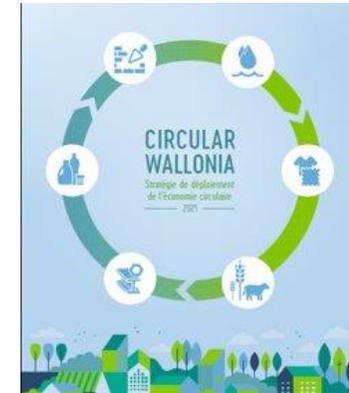
Participatory approach



Decision to start the strategy development

Adoption by the Government of Wallonia

- **3 bodies collaborated for the creation of the strategy:** a Steering Committee, a Platform of administrations and a Policy Committee.
- **31** bilateral meetings
- **Consultation** of 23 administrations et public administration units
- **74 organizations invited to the Policy Committee** (competitiveness clusters, cross-sectoral federations, associations, regional development agencies, education actors...)
- **Public consultation**
- Benchmark and literature review



Wallonia's **vision** on circular economy

1. Moving towards a **carbon-neutral economy**
2. Moving towards a **resilient and inclusive economy**;
3. Stimulating **innovation** as a catalyst by relying particularly on nature-based solutions and digital transition

The **strategic objectives** of Circular Wallonia :

- Replacing fossil fuels or non-sustainably produced resources by renewable and widely available resources wherever possible by 2050;
- Increasing the productivity of resources by 25% between 2020 and 2035;
- Reducing the direct material input and domestic material consumption by 25% by 2030 (compared to 2013);
- Increasing the number of Walloon jobs contributing directly and indirectly to the circular economy by 20% by 2025.

EU Agenda

Green deal – EU carbon-neutral in 2050
EU Circular Economy action plan

Recovery and Resilience Facility

Green digital transition -> EU Commission's ambition: reduce emissions by 55% by 2030

EU Levers: Horizon Europe, Innovation Fund, S3 partnerships, Digital Europe, EIB/EIF, InvestEU,...



5 fields of action for the deployment of Circular Wallonia:

1. Production and provision
2. Consumption and demand
3. Mobilization of stakeholders
4. Management of waste-resources
5. Priority value chains

➤ 10 Ambitions

➤ 60 Measures

1. Production and provision of circular goods & services

- Sustainable supply
- ecodesign, circular design, remanufacturing...
- Industrial symbiosis
- Product-service systems (PSS)



Ambition 1 : To be a region with an economic and industrial ecosystem that is engaged in the circular economy

- Strengthen financial tools
- Strengthen enterprises' network => Digital Monitoring Tool
- Accelerate circular economy deployment through digital transition

Ambition 2 : To be a pioneering region in circular innovations and a leader on a European scale

- Stimulate networking, creativity and innovation, the creation of new value chains (call for projects, pilot studies...)
- Strengthen existing tools to support RDI projects (stimulate research...)
- Strengthen the participation of Walloons actors on Europeans and international programs and networks

Ambition 3 : To be a region that manages and exploits its natural resources in a circular way

- Assign value to quarries in Wallonia
- Focus on Biobased economy

2. Consumption and demand of circular goods & services

- Responsible consumption
- Lengthen products' life cycle (reuse, re-employment, repairs)



Ambition 4 : To empower consumers

- Strengthen regional actions on circular procurement (Repair Cafés, second-hand shops, collaborative consumption communities...)
- Strengthen the adoption of actions at a Belgian and European level to stimulate circular procurement (i.e. tax measures)

Ambition 5 : To make the Region an exemplary stakeholder

- Strengthen the inclusion of circular procurement criteria in Public Procurements

3. Mobilization of stakeholders

- Education of the actors
- Communication strategy
- Monitoring of the strategy



Ambition 6 : To inform, educate and train all the stakeholders in the circular economy

- Develop a communication strategy for the deployment of circular economy (website, digital cartography...)
- Increase knowledge and competences on circular economy (schools, universities, pedagogical support for project managers...)

Ambition 7 : To implement a sustainable dynamic with the Region's stakeholders

- Ensure a strategic and political follow-up of the strategy
- Ensure a follow-up of the actions and strengthen the coordination of the strategy (results' monitoring, communication platforms...)

4. Management of waste-resources

- Waste prevention
- Quality recycling



Ambition 8 : To make waste prevention an opportunity for all

- *Walloon Plan on Waste-Resources* establishes the regional policy on waste-resources.
 - Digital and economic tools for waste prevention and reuse

Ambition 9 : To improve knowledge surrounding waste-resources

- Improve the knowledge over quality and quantity of material flow (produced and treated)
- Pilot studies, industrial prototypes, creation of new value chains...

Ambition 10 : To increase the policy of sorting at source and better treatment of waste

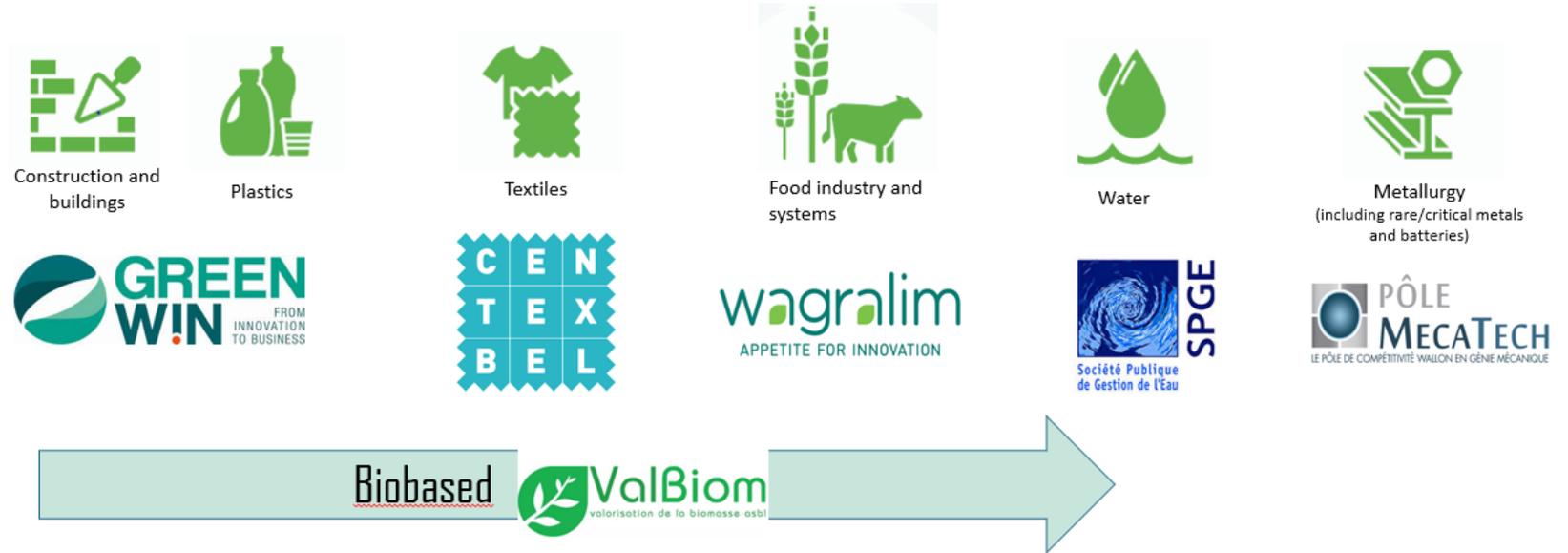
- Maximize reuse, recycling and other solutions for adding value to waste
- Improve waste management in economic areas, rural areas or for specific waste flows

5. Priority value chains

(+ biobased economy as a transversal priority)



Six priority value chains were identified + biobased economy 



5. Priority value chain – Coordinators



Value chains' coordinators :



Metallurgy
(including rare/critical metals
and batteries)

Metallurgy: MECATECH
Anthony.vanputte@polemecatech.be



Biobased : VALBIOM
C.Geradon@valbiom.be



Plastics

Plastics : GREENWIN
geraldine.saussez@greenwin.be



Construction and
buildings

Construction: GREENWIN
charles.michel@greenwin.be



Food industry and
systems

Food industry: WAGRALIM
Francois.Heroufosse@wagralim.be



Textiles

Textiles : CENTEXBEL
pco@centexbel.be



Water

Water : SPGE
cyprien.devilers@spge.be

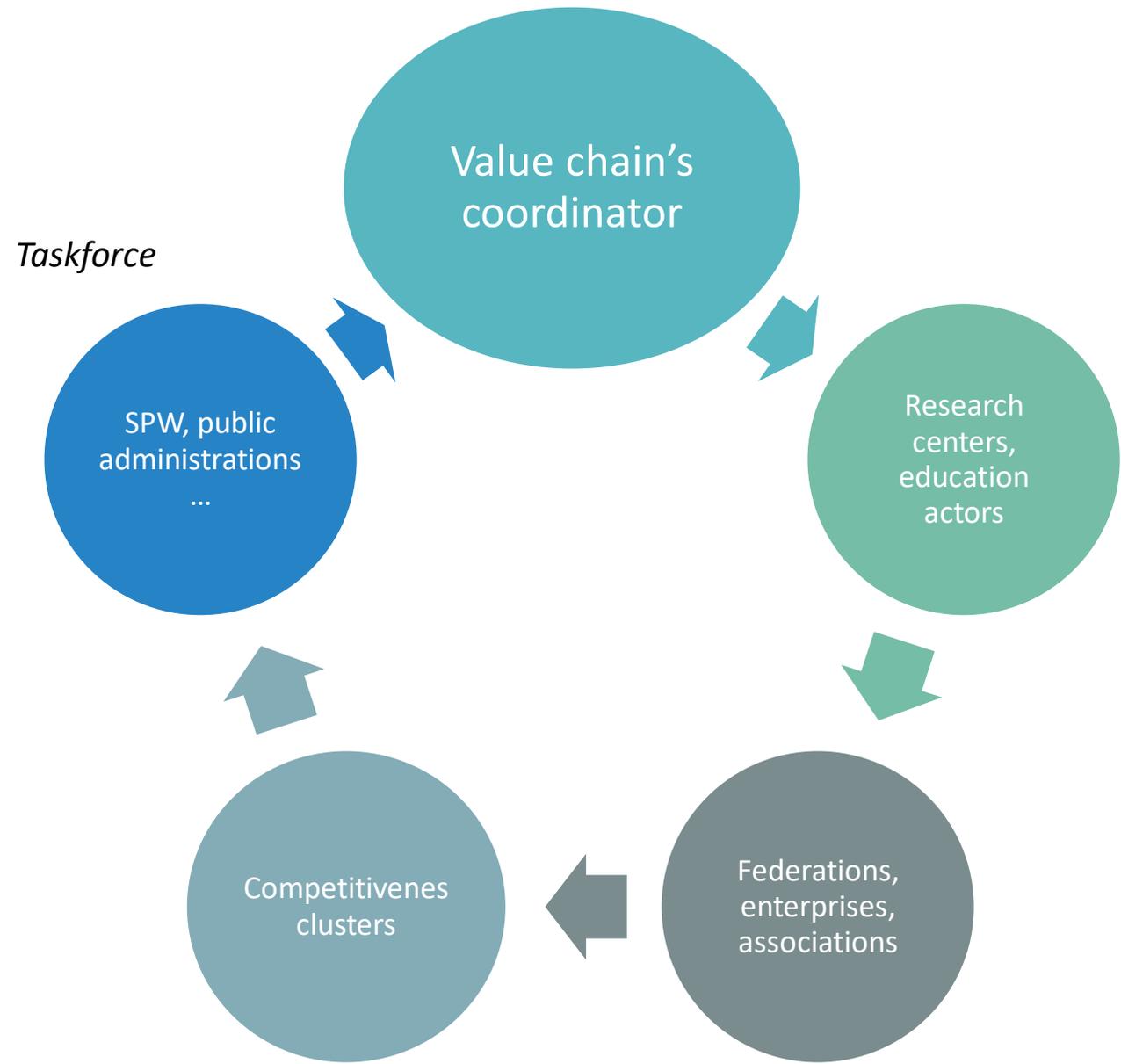
Value chains' coordinators

Missions :

- Action plan development
- Action plan monitoring
- Taskforce facilitation
- European projects and actions
- Coordinators' working group

Actions :

- Create synergies, new industry sectors
- Support RDI
- Innovative public tender
- European projects
- Financial tool

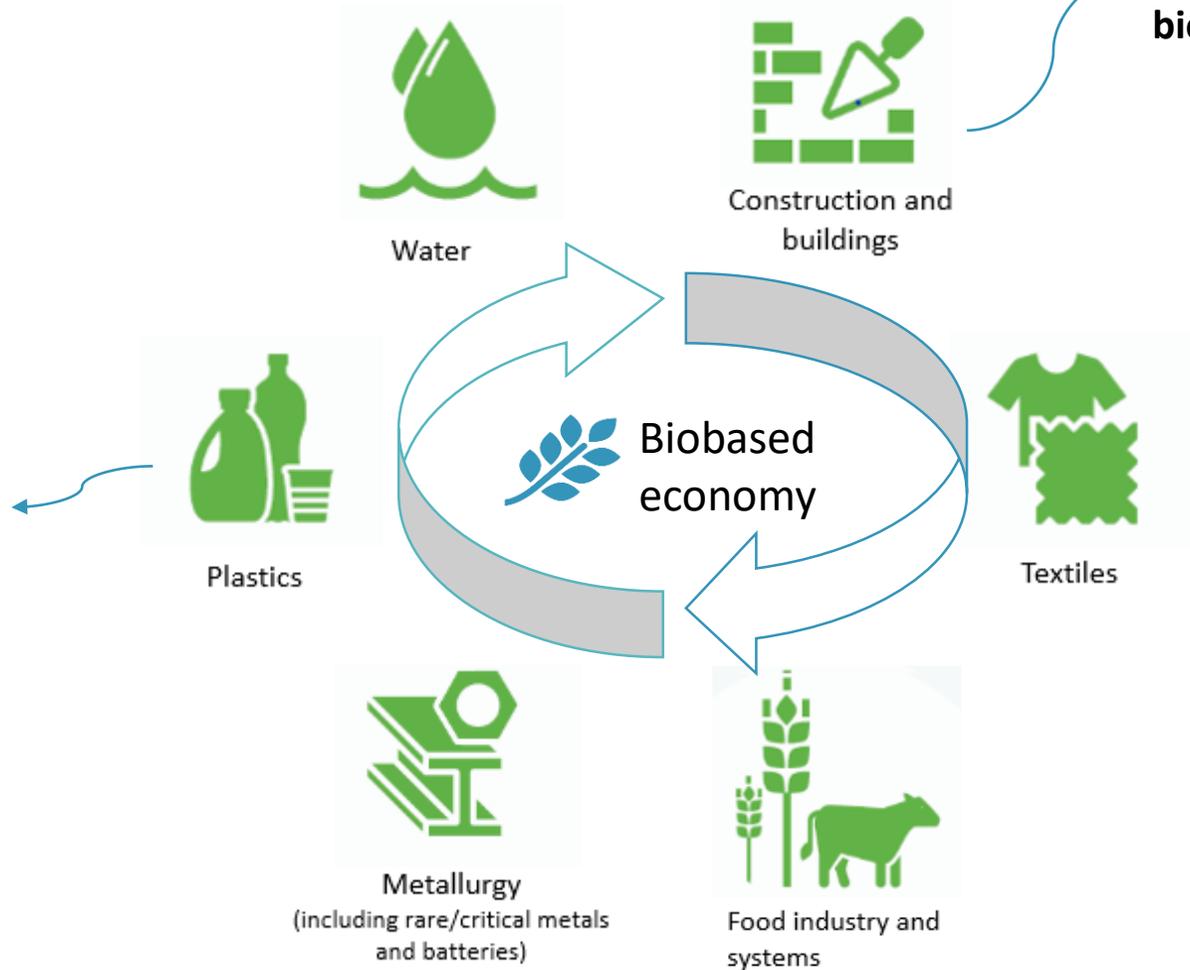


Biobased value chain

Ambition 3 : To be a region that manages and exploits its natural resources in a circular way

- Development of a **directory** and a **cartography** of actors actively involved in biobased economy in Wallonia
- Carry out studies to detect the market needs and **stimulate the demands of biobased products**, developing new industry fields
- Encourage **synergies** with and between value chains
- Organize **intersectoral events** about biobased economy
- Develop a communication strategy on biobased value chains in Wallonia to **increment foreign investments**
- Pass communication about **subsidies and tools to support and finance innovative biobased projects** on to local actors
- Elaboration of **quality standards** for secondary raw materials

Development of **bioplastics**, including circularity standards in terms of recycling



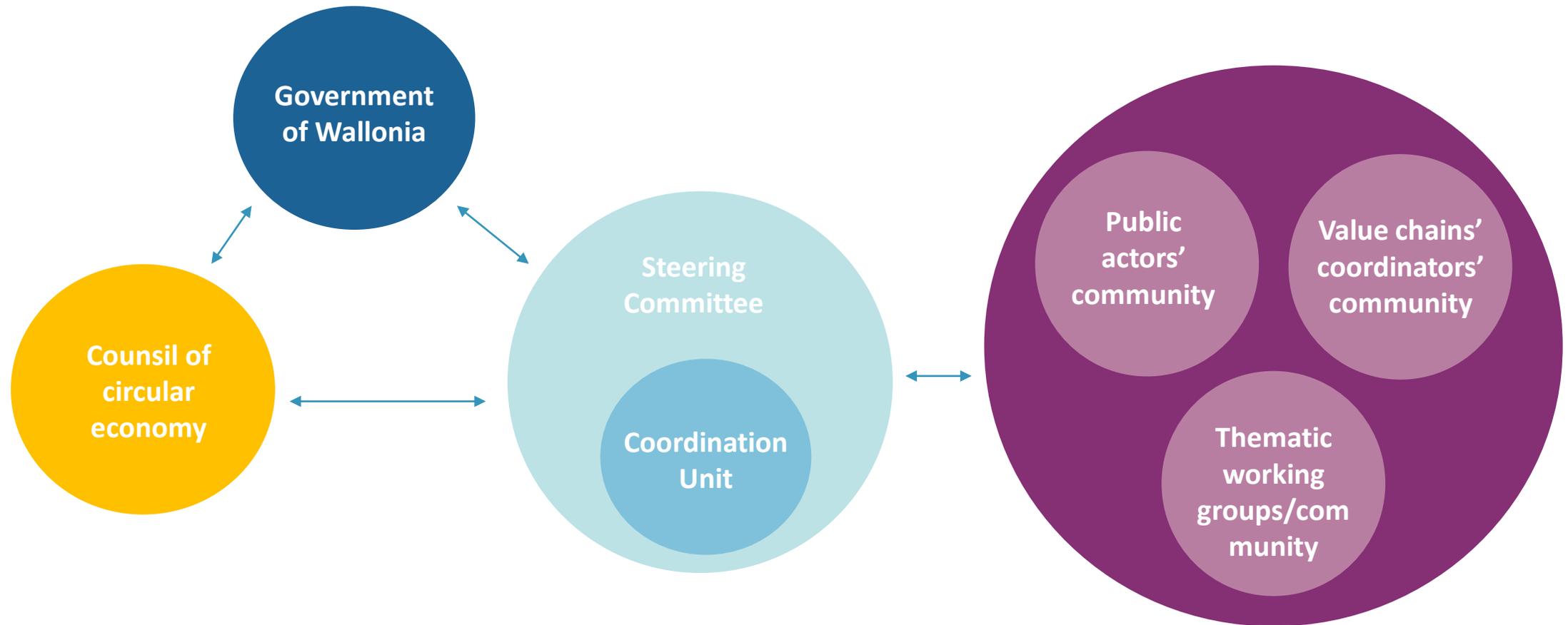
Implementation of a new industry field focused on **biobased materials for green construction**

Development of **natural, recycled and biobased fibers** (biobased and artificial biobased fibers)

Encourage the development of **technical knowledge** about raw materials, recycling and biobased resources on **designers' studies**.

Assign value to food and organic waste from the agricultural sector and stimulate the **use of by-products**.

Participatory and flexible governance



www.economiecirculaire.wallonie.be

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