The Finnish Bioeconomy Strategy

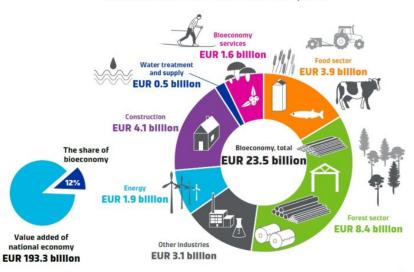
Sari Tasa
Program Director
7.11.2018
Vienna



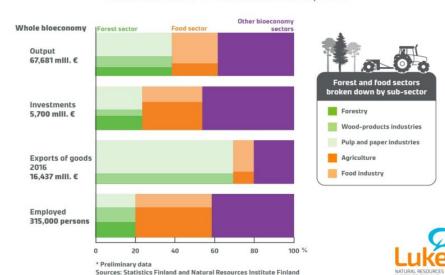
Bioeconomy's significance for Finland



VALUE ADDED OF BIOECONOMY, 2017



FOREST AND FOOD SECTORS IN FINLAND'S BIOECONOMY, 2017



Preliminary data Sources: Statistics Finland and Natural Resources Institute Finland

Finland's bioeconomy strategy

(adopted by Government on May 8, 2014)



Strategic goals

1. COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR BIOECONOMY

2. NEW BUSINESS FROM BIOECONOMY

3. STRONG KNOW-HOW BASE FOR BIOECONOMY

4. USABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF BIOMASS

Implementation and monitoring Sustainable
bioeconomy
solutions
are the basis of
Finland's
welfare and
competitiveness



www.bioeconomy.fi

Implemented actions



Focus areas; Investments, regulation and export

- 1. Management of the bioeconomy strategy within three ministries
- 2. National bioeconomy panel meeting twice a year or when needed
- 3. Boosting investments An International Biorefinery Competition
- 4. Finnish bioeconomy priorities for the EU defined
- A regulatory survey on "Bioeconomy bottle necks and boosters"
- 6. Biomass Atlas combining public data on biomass resources
- 7. Promotion of exports of biobased products and technologies

Supportive actions

- 8. A communication and media action plan
- 9. Tools for promotion and a public discussion





- A strong national will to develop the bioeconomy
- Effective co-operation model between ministries and stakeholders
- A positive outlook for the future which can be seen in increase of investments
- Increased interest from non-forest industries to utilise biomass
- Public investments into the bioeconomy and infrastructure
- Increased public acceptance for use of biomass
- Educational restructuring to the challenges

Bioeconomy and clean solutionsobjectives of the government



Bioeconomy and clean solutions one of the five strategic priorities of the government

Themes:

- Cost-efficient carbon-free, clean and renewable energy
- Wood on the move and new products from forests
- Circular economy and improvement on water quality
- Profitable food production
- Nature policy



Funding 300 M€ for the government term (2016 – 2018)

Some lessons learned...



- Continous involvement and commitment of stakeholders
- Collaboration between ministries
- Political will, traditions, personal chemistry....
- Scenarios and risk assesments requested but do they always help?
- Strategic goals and action plans vs political drivers
- Implementation requires funding
- Monitoring and indicators difficulty of predicting the future
- Institutional and market environment and operational flexibilty

