In case you want to stay tuned to the Bioeconomy, the BIOVOICES newsletter contains interesting articles about the future of the bioeconomy.

Alberto Jordà

What’s up with bioeconomy? (Cotton + Corn Trainers)

The European, national and regional/local level stakeholders representing different interests are mobilised and collaborating among related challenges. To promote the experiences to tackle research and innovation with different perspectives, knowledge and critical to engage all relevant stakeholders. Products and the bioeconomy in general, it is critical to engage all relevant stakeholders.

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In the BIOVOICES newsletter we will pay some attention to national debates. To share ideas and suggest actions to address the challenges for the market uptake of bio-based products, taking into consideration the requirements, expectations and concerns of all the stakeholders and target audiences as: citizens and CSOs; policy makers and practitioners; industrialists and investors; science and innovation organizations.

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In Slovakia, after solar and hydro, biomass has the third ranking in the market size of BBP. This time, we will start with Slovakia to define biomass under fire in Slovakia.

The use of renewable natural resources for bio-based products (BBP) is expected to increase rapidly globally. It is critical for the European bioeconomy to continue to develop sustainable and competitive bio-based products and processes. To achieve this goal, it is essential to strengthen the European bioeconomy in terms of its research and innovation capacity, knowledge sharing, and collaboration with other stakeholders.

The bioeconomy is defined as the sustainable management and use of natural resources, including agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, for the production of goods and services, as well as the associated processes, technologies, and practices. It is a sector that aims to create a sustainable and competitive bio-based economy, which is essential for achieving sustainable development and improving the quality of life for all.

The bioeconomy is a key driver of sustainable development, as it has the potential to contribute to poverty reduction, food and energy security, and environmental sustainability. It is a sector that is expected to continue to grow globally, with a focus on developing sustainable and competitive bio-based products and processes. The bioeconomy is expected to play a critical role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the European Green Deal, as it is expected to contribute to the achievement of several SDGs, including economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection.

In Slovakia, biomass is used in energy production in various forms, including steam, electricity, and heat. In the past years, biomass has earned a lot of negative publicity globally, perceived as one of the cornerstones of sustainable development, it is critical for the European bioeconomy to continue to develop sustainable and competitive bio-based products and processes.

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