

Key sustainability issues for implementing bioeconomy regions



- Bioeconomy and regional challenges
- The life cycle thinking – life cycle management
- Case study of a regional bioeconomy
- Lessons learned

Bioeconomy and regional challenges



The Bioeconomy Challenges...



Systems thinking



Article

Resources, Collaborators, and Neighbors: The Three-Pronged Challenge in the Implementation of Bioeconomy Regions

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Article

Sustainable Feedstock Basis

Regional Critical Mass

Public / Social Acceptance

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Intensive datasets for biomass availability and regional limitations

Material flow management tools and adequate governance structures

Expansion of social system analysis

Regional and national feedstock strategies

Sustainability Index

Involvement of regional stakeholders

Systems approach for assessing the regional landscape

Clusters and Networks as platforms

The life cycle thinking – life cycle management





VENI
VIDI
VICI

Understanding

- Resources
- Infrastructures
- Market conditions
- Social aspects



**Knowledge capital:
acquisition/management**

Analyzing

- Modelling
- Scenarios
- Political framework analysis
- Social / consumer behaviours



**Knowledge generation/
learning**

Implementing

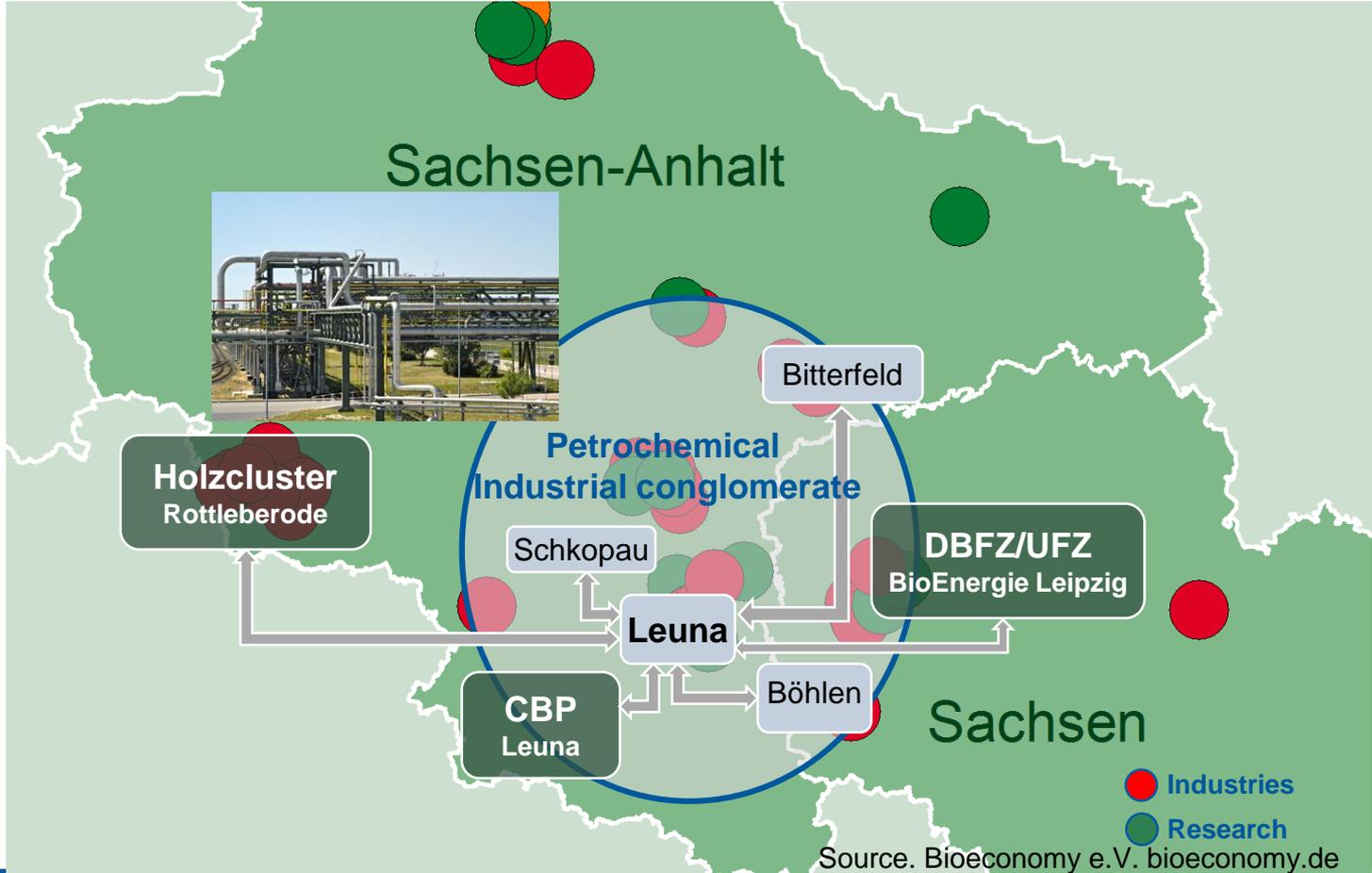
- Recommendations



**Optimization of the
framework conditions
of the Bioeconomy**

Case study of a regional bioeconomy



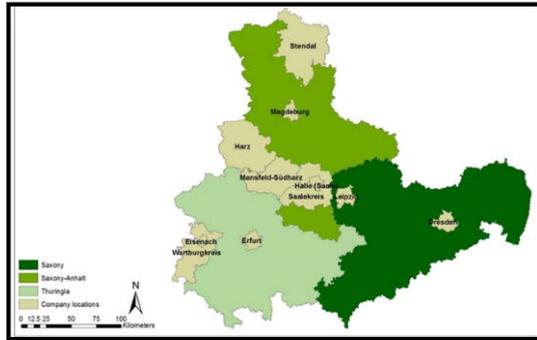


Particularly from a climate protection point of view, we asked ourselves:

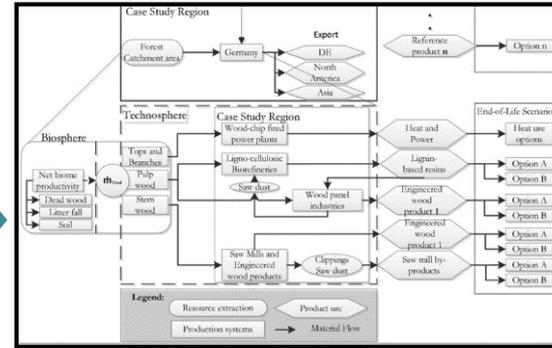
How sustainable are the products of a bioeconomy region?

What are the advantages of a bioeconomy region?

How to measure and monitor sustainability of value chains in a bioeconomy Region?

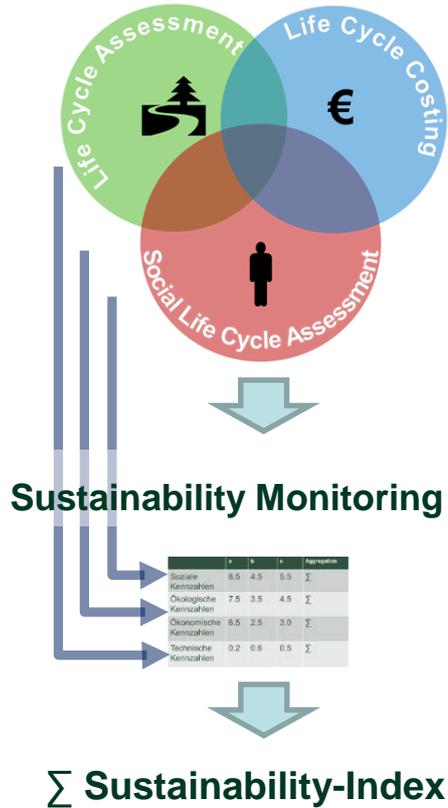


Quelle: Hildebrandt 2018, Promotionsschrift, "Monitoring the sustainability of added-value networks within bioeconomy regions"



Quelle: Hildebrandt 2018, Promotionsschrift, "Monitoring the sustainability of added-value networks within bioeconomy regions"

- How can the overall system efficiency be evaluated ?
- How to define the system boundaries ? How do chains and networks differ ?
- Which approaches to preference-based assessment can be integrated ?
- Which transformation coefficients are characteristic for the investigated processes ?
- Which socio-economic indicators can and should be collected ?
- What emission parameters can and should be collected ?

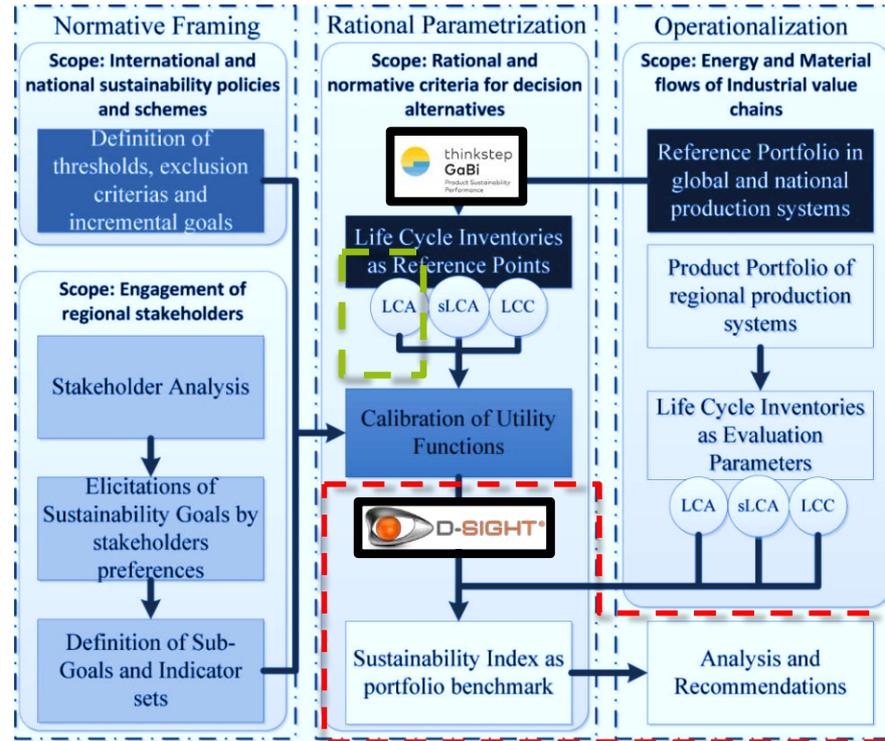


Establishment of a monitoring tool for the system analysis of the sustainability of bioeconomy regions

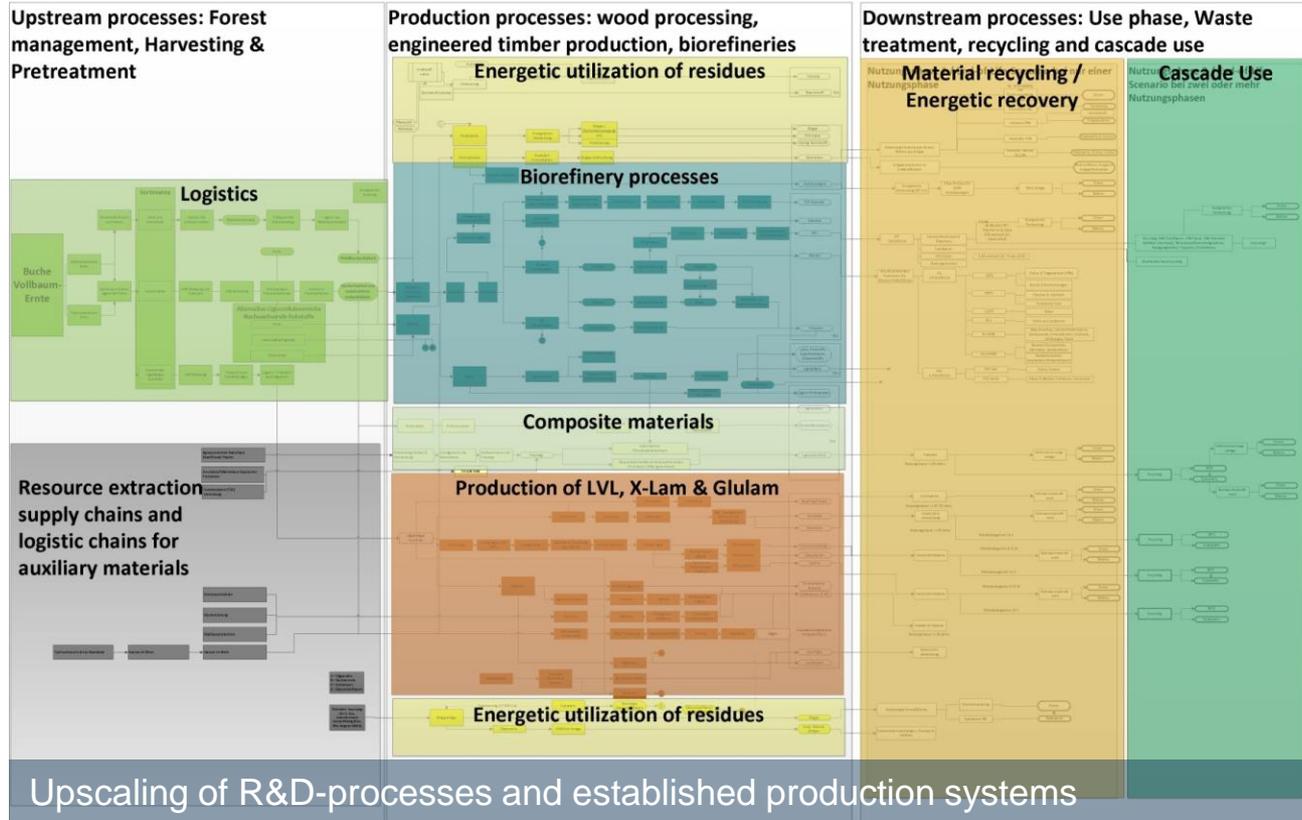
- *Establishment of a sustainability index for value chains in a bio-economy region*
- *Establishment of a regionally-differentiated social Life Cycle Assessment method*

Source: Hildebrandt 2017, UFZ Final Workshop Bioeconomy

Sustainability monitoring Index for assessing regional bio-based industry networks



Bezama, A.; Siebert, A.; Hildebrandt, J.; Thrän, D. (2016). Integration of LCA, LCC and social LCA for assessing a bioeconomy Region. In book: Life Cycle Approaches to Sustainable Regional Development, Chapter: 37, Publisher: Taylor & Francis Ltd, Editors: Stefania Massari, Guido Sonnemann, Fritz Balkau, pp.7 (258 -264)



Source: Hildebrandt 2017, UFZ Final Workshop Bioeconomy

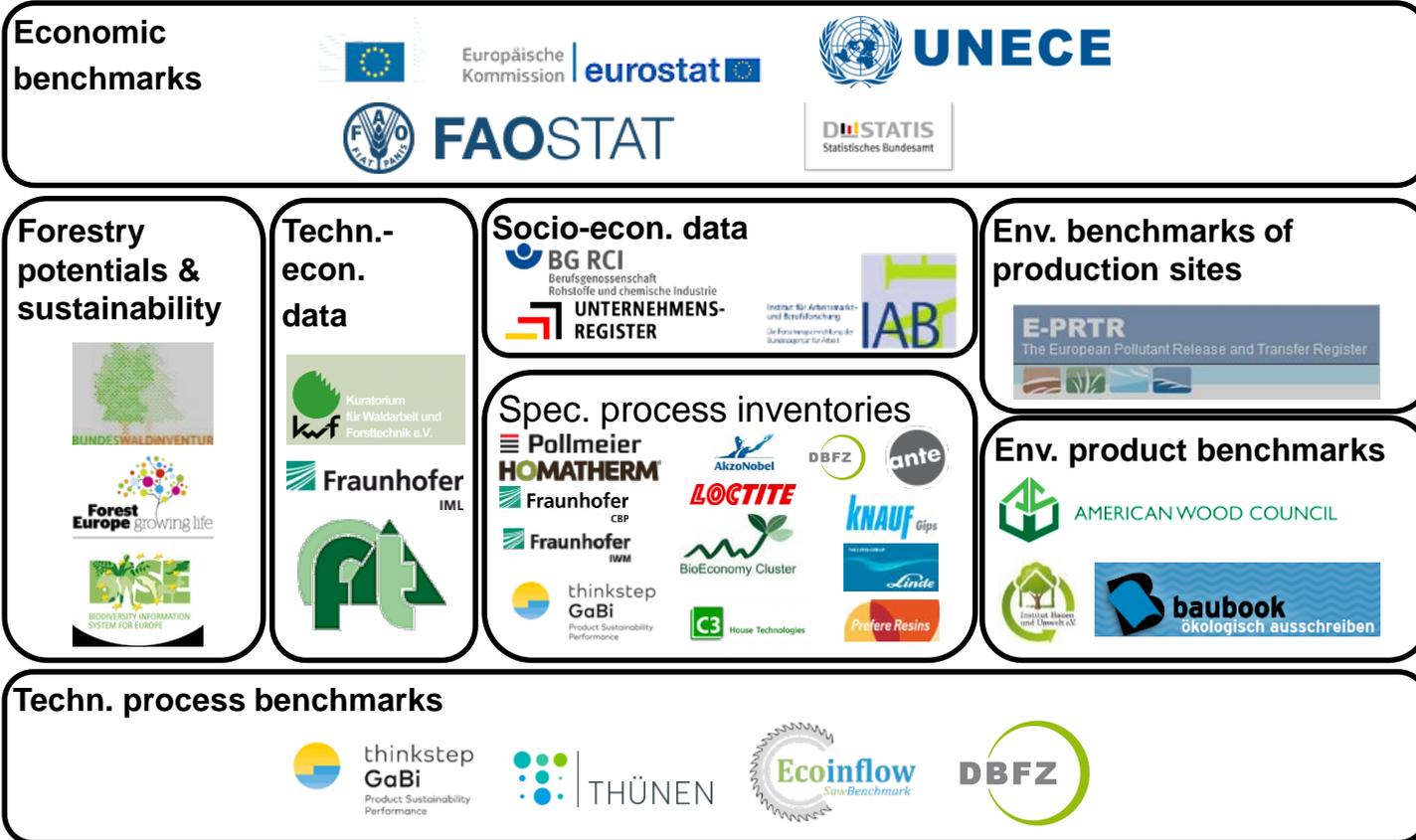
<http://dreamicus.com/>



Functional capacity vs Mass

		Product basket - Bioeconomy Region	Reference Product Basket	
Energy (MJ grid)	40,000	Biomethane	Methane	40,000
W/m ² *K	50,000	Expanded PLA	Expanded Polystyrene (EPS)	50,000
W/m ² *K	10,000	Fibre reinforced composite and bio-foam	Polyurethane	12,500
Load bearing	50,000	Cross-laminated timber	Reinforced concrete (load-bearing structure) + calcareous sandstone (excluding EPS)	325,000
W/m ² *K	5,000	Wood fibre insulation board	Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) board	1,750
	Annual production volume (t/a)			Annual production volume (t/a)
		Biobased	Fossil based	

Data sources along value chains and aggregation levels





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Full length article

Assessing the technical and environmental performance of wood-based fiber laminates with lignin based phenolic resin systems

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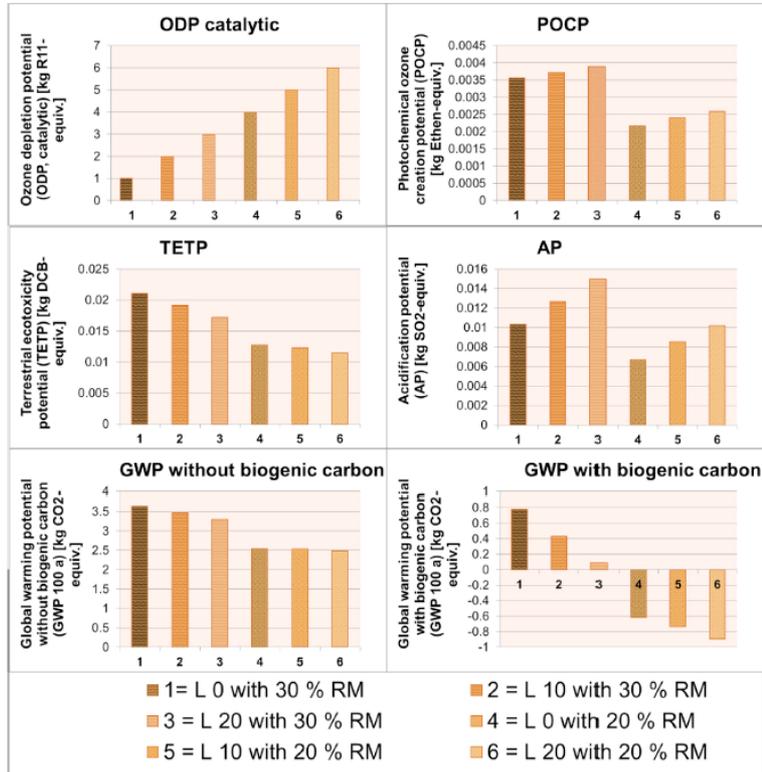


Fig. 4. LCIA results for the impact categories ODP, POCP, TETP, AP and GWP with and without biogenic carbon for comparing the impact of the six alternative product compositions.

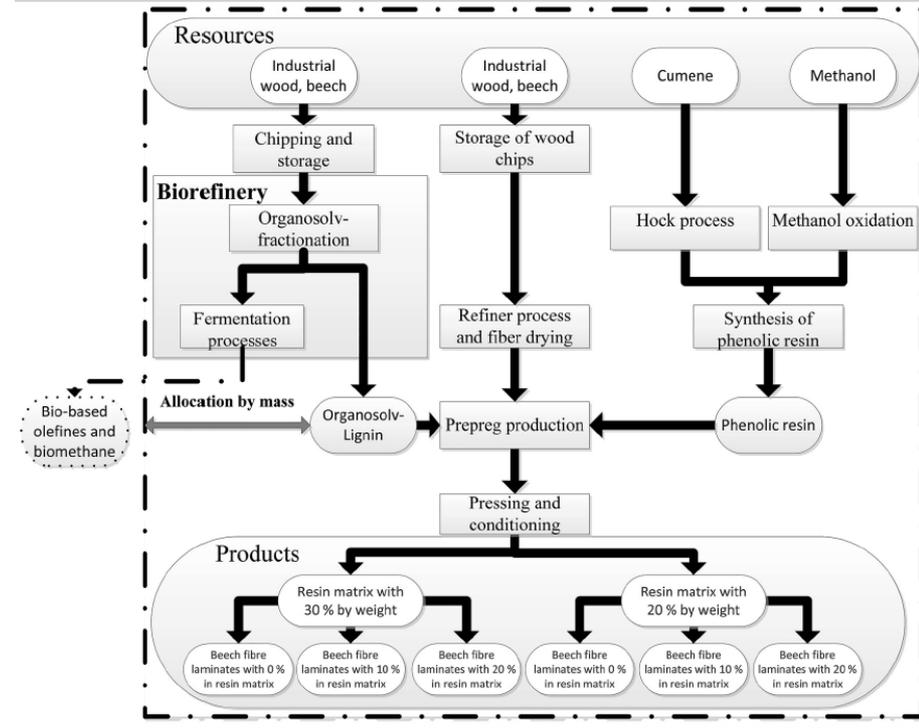
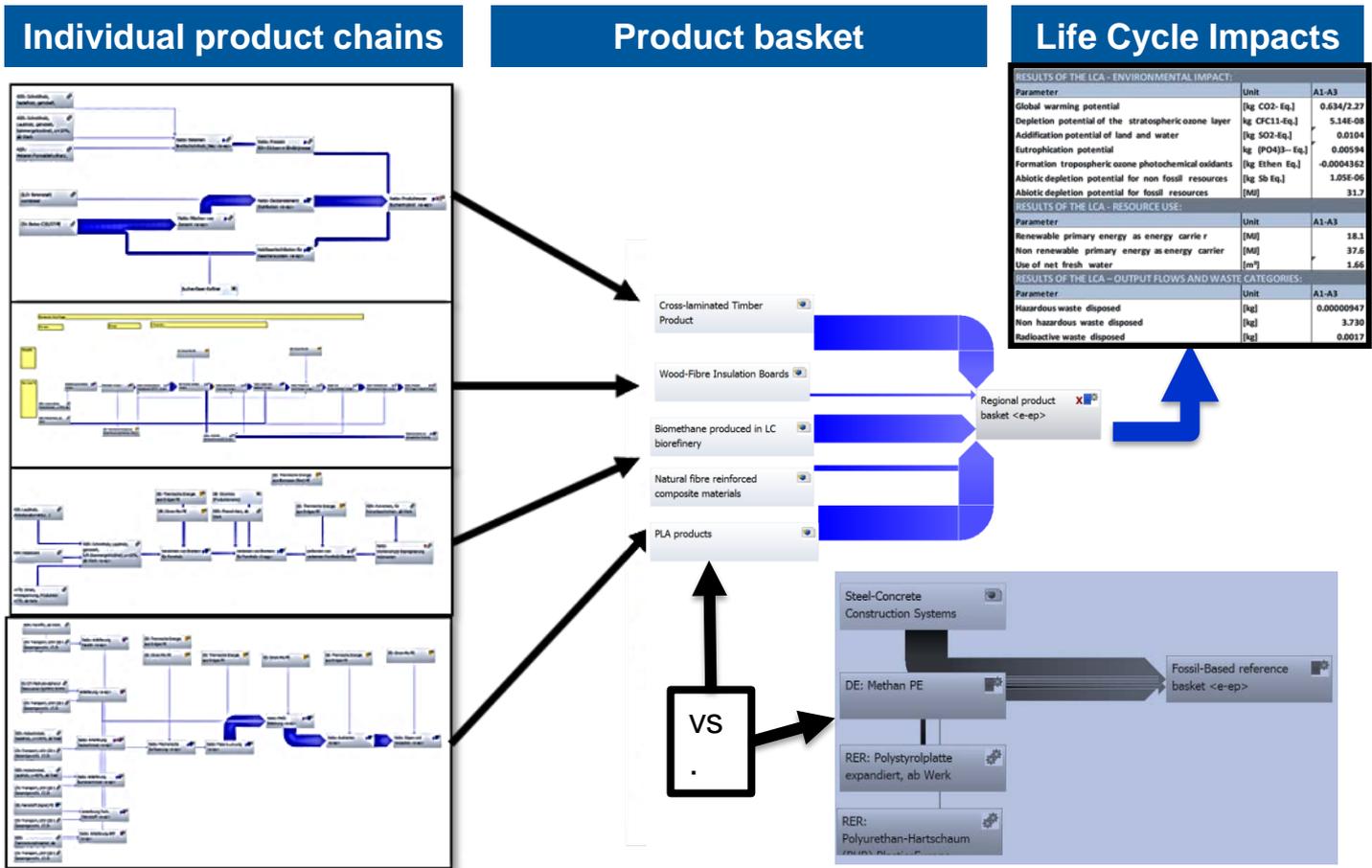


Fig. 2. System boundaries and alternative product compositions.



Revealing the Environmental Advantages of Industrial Symbiosis in Wood-Based Bioeconomy Networks

An Assessment From a Life Cycle Perspective

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	Product basket - Bioeconomy Region	Reference Product Basket	
181,500	Hydrolysis lignin	Lignite	181,500
40,000	Biomethane	Methane	40,000
97,000	Expanded PLA	Expanded Polystyrene	97,000
4,500	Fibre reinforced composites and bio-foam	Polyurethane	5,400
80,000	Cross-laminated timber building systems	Reinforced concrete (load-bearing structure) & sand-lime brick building systems	520,000
22,500	Laminated veneer lumber (LVL) beams	Steel beams	31,500
4,000	Wood fibre insulation boards	Expanded polystyrene boards	1,400
Annual production volume [in t/a]			Reference production volume with equality of benefits [in t/a]

Figure 3 Annual production volume of wood-based materials in the baseline case, Scenario 2 (modified from Hildebrandt and colleagues [2017b]).

Overview of Potential Future Production Scenarios for our Regional product basket

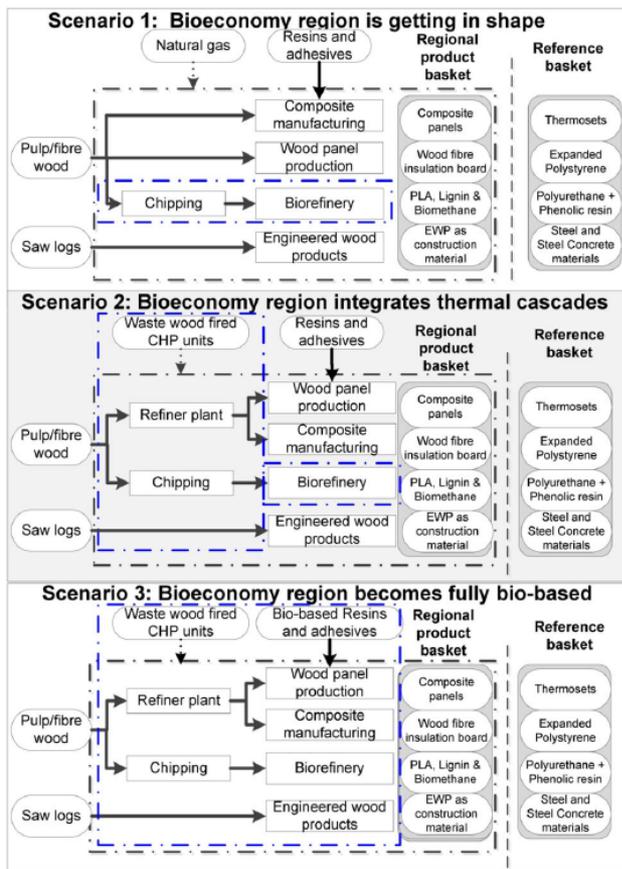


Figure 2 System boundaries and scenarios for the integration of value-added chains in the wood-based bioeconomy (Scenario Sc 1 was modified from Hildebrandt and colleagues [2017b]). (For each scenario the upstream and downstream processing paths where integration takes place are highlighted with blue and dashed lines.) See Table 2 for explanation of acronyms.

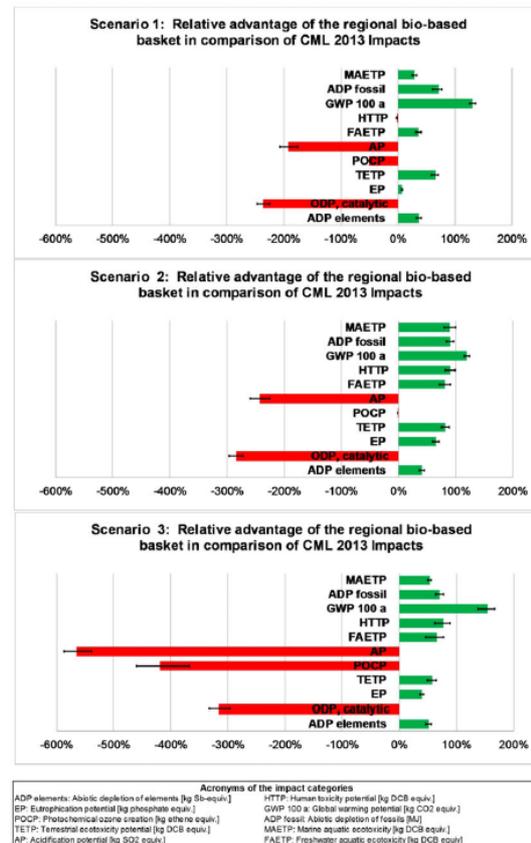
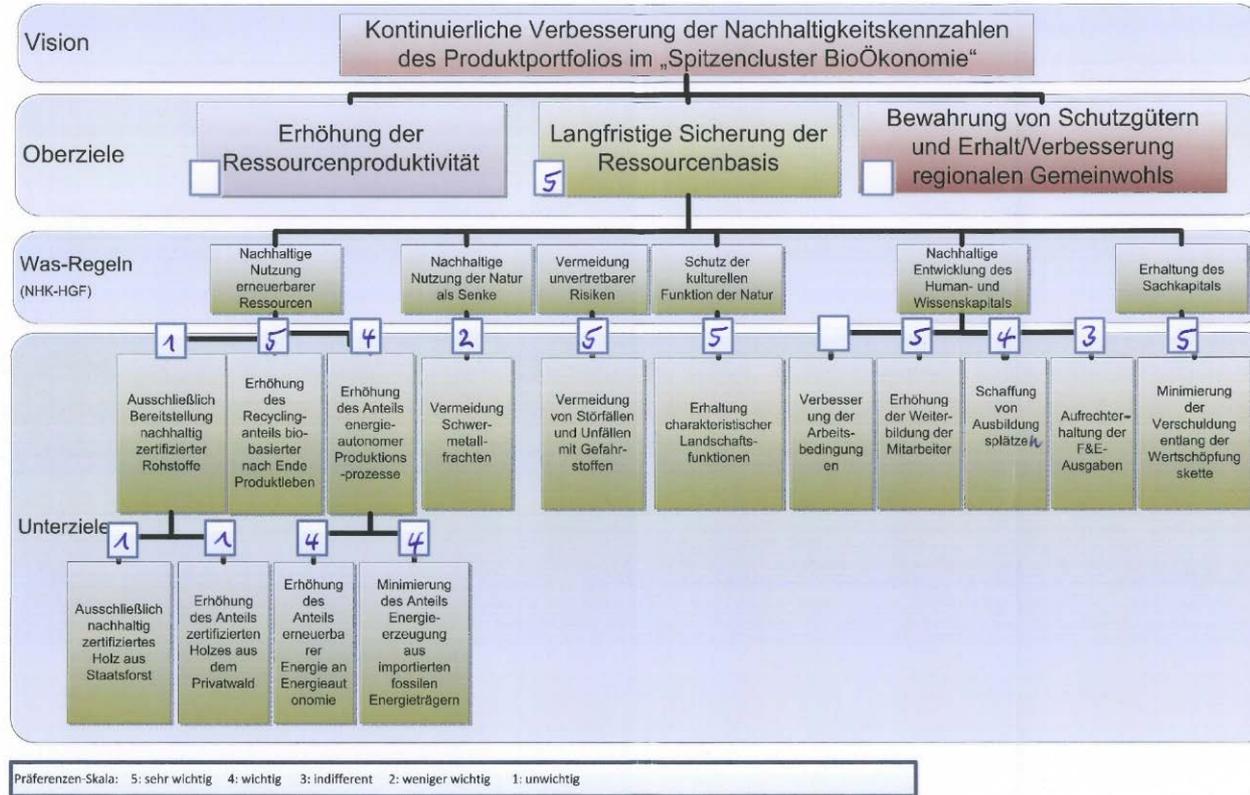


Figure 4 Scenarios 1–3 life cycle impact assessment comparison of the relative advantage of bio-based products in minimizing the environmental impacts over fossil-based references (green highlights benefits for the bio-based products, and red highlights benefits for the fossil-based references) (Scenario 2 was modified from Hildebrandt and colleagues [2017b]). (See Table 4 for explanation of acronyms.)



Quelle: Hildebrandt 2018, Promotionschrift, "Monitoring the sustainability of added-value networks in bioeconomy regions"



Article

Insights from the Sustainability Monitoring Tool SUMINISTRO Applied to a Case Study System of Prospective Wood-Based Industry Networks in Central Germany

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Scenario analysis of industrial integration in a Bioeconomy Region

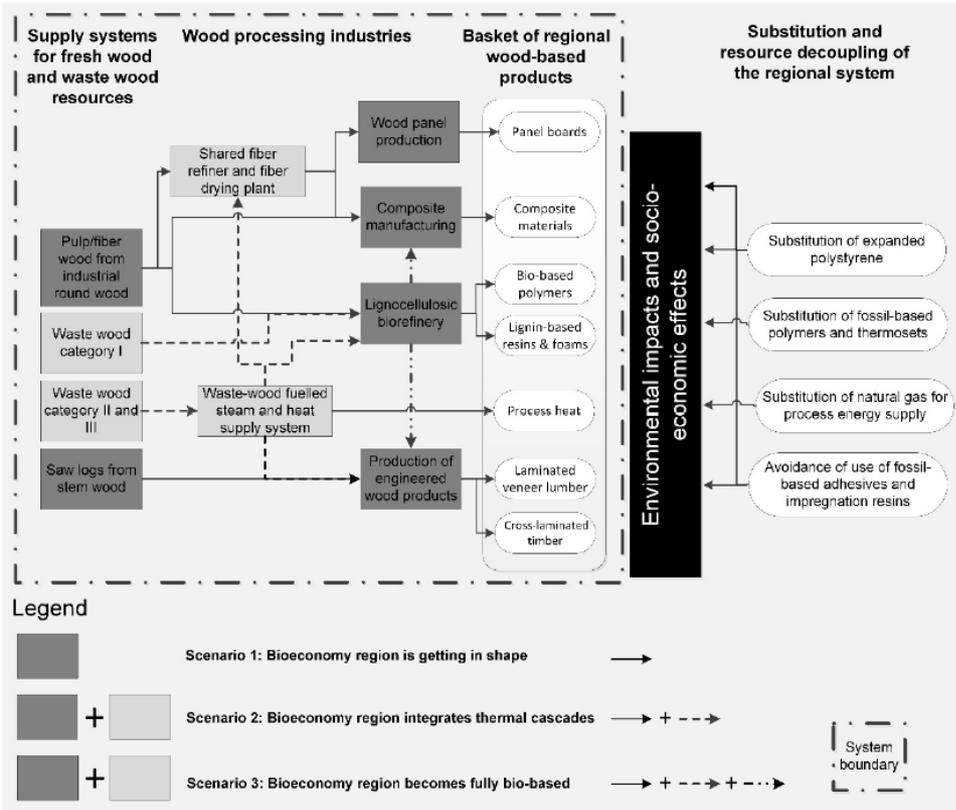


Figure 3. Substitution pathways in the wood-based production networks for the three scenarios.

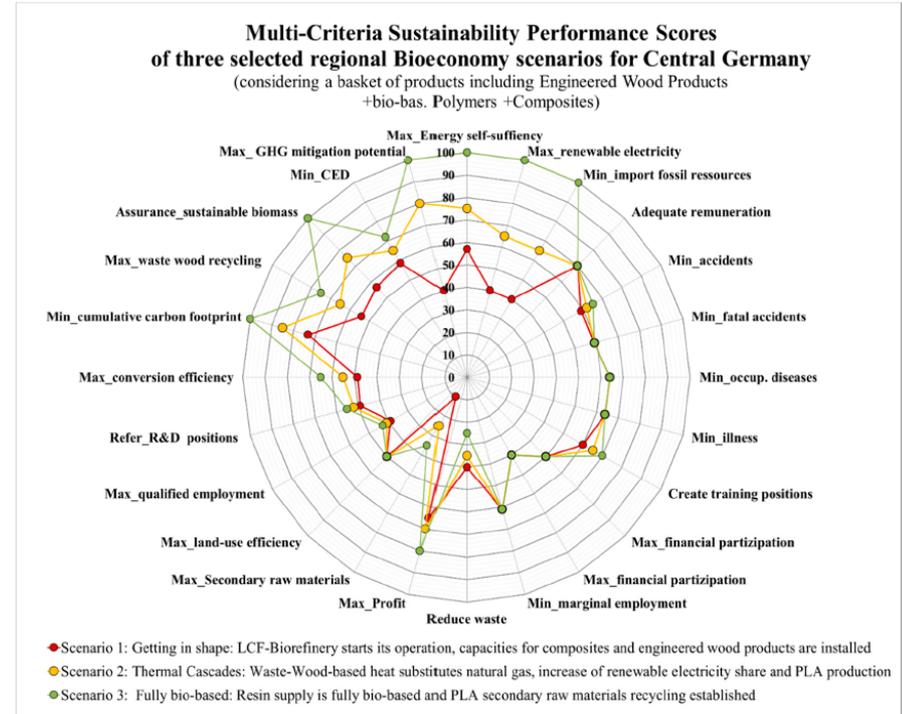


Figure 9. Multi-Criteria Sustainability Performance Scores of three selected regional wood-based bioeconomy scenarios for the case study region of Central Germany.

- A **management tool** based on sustainability indicators has been developed for a cluster region.
- The set of indicators covers the entire product life cycle and the three dimensions of sustainability.
- Their results can be used by managers for setting the cluster/ Network/ regional strategies.
- The methodology was implemented in the web tool D-Sight and can be used as Sustainability Dash Board.

Lessons learned



What have we learned?



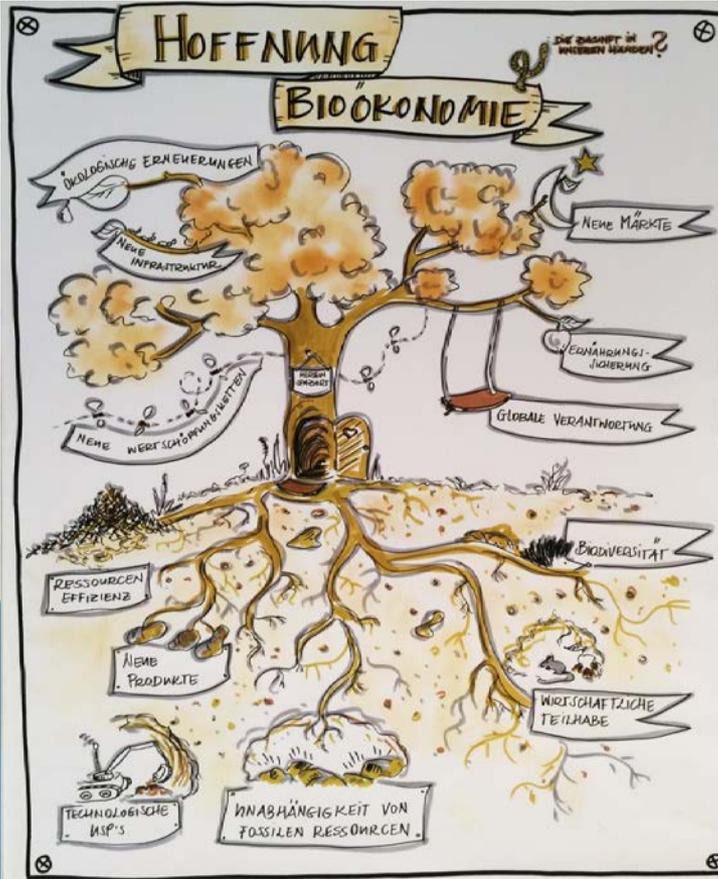
Source: Pixabay.com. User: PublicDomainPictures

Take home messages...

Bioeconomy is not per se sustainable

Bioeconomy must not be regarded as a substitution approach; it is rather an “innovation approach”

Great chances for climate protection, if the technologies are regarded within a more complex system



In order to achieve highest environmental advantages, technologies must be optimized and implemented with a coupled and cascade use orientation

A better understanding of the Bioeconomy System is necessary to be able to recognize and shape its opportunities and risks

Thank you for your attention !

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