WCH-InfoBrief - Bioökonomie

Stand 24.06.19

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FÖRDERUNGEN

Horizon2020

Die Europäische Kommission hat einen neuen Entwurf des Horizont-Arbeitsprogrammes der Gesellschaftlichen Herausforderung 2 veröffentlicht, in dem die Topics für das Jahr 2020 überarbeitet wurden.

Call - Sustainable Food Security

- SFS-04-2019-2020: Integrated health approaches and alternatives to pesticide use

Plant protection and biocidal products (both covered under the term "pesticides") are used in agriculture to secure yield and ensure food and feed safety across agricultural production and the agri-food chain. At the same time, pesticides may have effects on the environment, non-target organisms, animal and human health. In the EU they are regulated and assessed for pre-market approval but tools and methods need to be further developed to better understand the overall risks and impacts associated with their individual and combined use and possible side effects. Member States and EU policies seek to reduce reliance on pesticides by designing and implementing more integrated approaches to the use of pesticides while at the same time safeguarding competitiveness.
Alternative to contentious pesticides (IA): Activities will foster the development and testing of tools, approaches, strategies and/or products to reduce the risks associated with the use of contentious plant protection products and/or biocidal products in conventional and/or organic farming systems and/or the agri-food chain. They will seek for more sustainable alternatives to contentious (or, as appropriate, active substances used in) plant protection product(s) for integrated pest, disease and/or weed management in agriculture and/or biocidal product(s) for preventing and controlling harmful organisms occurring in facilities related to agricultural production and the agri-food chain.

- SFS-05-2018-2019-2020: New and emerging risks to plant health

Trade and the movement of goods and people have facilitated the introduction, spread and establishment of plant pests and diseases. While new pests and diseases are likely to arise, existing ones might become more severe because of intensification, climatic variations and changes in agricultural and forest management practices. They can have a significant impact on agricultural and forest productivity, environment and economics. Appropriate and rapid responses from decision-makers need to be based on scientific knowledge which addresses pest and disease management in a comprehensive manner.
Proposals will target one or more new or emerging plant pests (the term “pests” includes weeds) and/or diseases (regulated or non-regulated, introduced or native) that are causing, or likely to cause, significant (socio)economic and/or environmental losses to European agriculture and/or forestry.

- SFS-28-2018-2019-2020: Genetic resources and pre-breeding communities

Genetic resources (GenRes) play a crucial role in agricultural activities and sustainable forest management in Europe. They hold the key to the adaptation of plants and animals to a changing

and more variable climate, yet their diversity remains largely underused in current breeding, farming and forest management. Conservation efforts (in-situ, ex-situ) aim to capture, preserve, evaluate and make available a substantial share of these global assets. However, access to resources is often limited by the quality of the material and the information provided by the various conservation sites. With increasing concerns over biodiversity loss and genetic erosion, there is a need to step up collaborative efforts to expand and improve the preservation, evaluation and the use of plant and animal GenRes in farming and forestry.

Call - Food and Natural Resources

- FNR-10-2020: Public engagement for the Bioeconomy

The bioeconomy includes sectors and systems that use, produce, process or are driven by biological resources. The successful transition towards the bioeconomy requires a profound transformation on both the supply and the demand sides of the economy and involve different multipliers (consumers, retailers, etc.). It is therefore important to raise public awareness and knowledge about the environmental and socio-economic impacts of activities on all bioeconomy areas among a wide range of stakeholders.

Proposals will build upon sectoral communication activities at national, regional and local level through awareness raising about the bioeconomy at large for European citizens. The actions shall promote the environmental and socio-economic benefits of bioeconomy areas through awareness-raising and education on sustainable production, consumption and lifestyles.

In the framework of the UN SDGs, this action will contribute to the implementation of the updated 2018 EU Bioeconomy Strategy. It will also contribute to the overall awareness by European citizens about the bioeconomy

- FNR-11-2020: Prospecting aquatic and terrestrial natural biological resources for biologically active compounds

Global biodiversity remains a largely untapped source of natural bioactive molecules and compounds. Such molecules offer unmatched chemical diversity and structural complexity, together with biological potency and selectivity. While some of the natural chemodiversity has been studied, resulting in open access and proprietary compound libraries, the potential for developing commercial products is far from exhausted. There is still significant potential for application in various industries, such as high-value agro-chemicals (e.g. natural plant protection products), food and feed ingredients (such as nutraceuticals), pharmaceutically active ingredients, cosmetics, flavourings etc.

The main challenges tackled in the topic are, depending on the source:

– technological readiness for the sustainable exploitation of natural resources
– scarcity of the source natural biological material (e.g. in case of protected / rare species);
– low concentrations of the target compounds, leading to the difficulties in obtaining sufficient amounts of the pure molecules.

- FNR-12-2020: Industrial microbiomes – learning from nature

Microorganisms are used in the bio-based industry to produce a wide range of products. To date, most bulk and speciality bio-based products from biorefineries are based on microbial

monocultures. Monocultures are optimised for simple processes, so their efficiency is limited in complex situations, e.g. in integrated biorefineries generating several added-value chemicals and ideally using a wide variety of feedstock. In nature, microorganisms do not live and function in isolation: they form complex communities associated with specific habitats (microbiomes). Compared with monocultures, microbial communities possess many appealing and powerful features such as stability, functional robustness and the ability to perform complex tasks. These have inspired rapidly growing interest in industrial microbiomes.
The challenge is to use industrial microbiome approaches to optimise existing industrial processes and/or to develop wholly new microbiome-based industrial processes

- CE-FNR-15-2020: A network of European bioeconomy clusters to advance bio-based solutions in the primary production sector

Inclusive and sustainable bio-based business models (e.g. cooperatives, producer associations and higher-level structures such as clusters) offer a major opportunity for communities to combine the local creation of value, societal engagement and environmental protection. However, the adoption of such models is often hampered by factors at the level of stakeholders such as insufficient awareness, cooperation and innovation exploitation. The challenge entails developing strategies that deliver the above-mentioned principles, while mobilising stakeholders to adopt sustainable and inclusive business models, based on technologies and under-valorised or under-utilised resources, suitable for use on a small scale and easy to replicate and adapt to local conditions.
The action will stimulate adoption of the business models by the relevant stakeholders (especially primary producers), with a clear emphasis on agriculture and forestry. It will achieve a sound geographical balance, and may cover all primary biomass sectors. Proposals should establish a pilot network of national/regional 'bioeconomy clusters' gathering relevant actors in the bioeconomy (e.g. EU, national/regional policy and funding bodies, industry, academia, farmer associations and cooperatives, industry, researchers, civil society and NGOs). These clusters should develop appropriate strategies for the deployment of bio-based solutions involving the primary production sector, tailored to regional conditions and assets, and exploiting synergies between policy instruments, such as the common agricultural policy, regional funds and relevant national programmes

- FNR-16-2020: Enzymes for more environment-friendly consumer products

It has been demonstrated that the unique selectivity and catalytic activity of enzymes gives them significant potential to support sustainability, reduce environmental pollution, lower processing costs and enhance product performance and functionalities. Growing environmental concerns have contributed to the rapid growth in the market for enzymes and their use in various industrial and speciality applications. The specific challenge is to expand the use of enzymes to respond to the steadily growing demand for greener consumer products, combining economic competitiveness and greater sustainability.
Proposals should address the development of novel or improved enzyme(s) for the processing and/or the formulation of one or more of the following consumer products: washing agents, textiles, personal care products, cosmetics and nutraceuticals. The approach could involve bioprospecting or the exploitation of existing databases. Activities should include assessment

of the environmental impact of the developed approach. They should aim at a strong improvement of environmental performance, against the state of the art, linked to enzyme functionality. In line with the principles of Responsible Research and Innovation, close research collaboration with all relevant stakeholders is needed to ensure future industrial implementation and market uptake

- FNR-18-2020: Sustainability of bio-based products – international governance aspects and market update

The UN sustainable development goals are at the top of the international science, technology and innovation (STI) policy agenda. Among the key objectives of policies to improve sustainability is the development of renewable, innovative bioproducts beyond biofuels and traditional products that (i) have a small (low-carbon) environmental footprint; (ii) contribute to more circularity and resource efficiency; and (iii) support the shift from non-renewable fossil resources, while taking account of the international context.
The challenge involves comprehensive analysis of:

– diverse sustainability-related aspects of bio-based industrial products;
– local vs. global value chains, and their carbon and environmental footprint;
– global value chain traceability;
– use of specific certification and labelling schemes.

Better understanding in this regard could lead to more sustainable value chains, greater trust and acceptance by consumers and end-users, and awareness among decision-makers. In the long term, better understanding of sustainability standards can lead to a closer alignment of growth and circularity and ultimately increase the market share of the resulting novel biobased products.

BBI 2019

The Call 2019 is currently open and the deadline for submission of proposals to the Call 2019 is 4 September 2019, 17:00 CET.
https://www.bbi-europe.eu/sites/default/files/bbi-ju-awp-2019.pdf

Strategic orientation 1: Foster supply of sustainable biomass feedstock to feed both existing and new value chains

- BBI2019.SO1.D1 – Scale up conversion of lignin into valuable compounds for application in specific market sectors

The applicability of lignin-based materials is enormous because of their high versatility and variety. Market actors in various sectors are demanding suitable quantities of lignin-based products at specified qualities to test application in their end products. Industry needs to scale up the developed technologies in an industrial setting and prove their technical and economic feasibility in dedicated value chains. While delivering higher quantities of the targeted products, industry also needs to achieve and validate the performance of the products intended to meet market demand. Achieving both quantity and quality as required by the market, will set the basis for an extensive uptake of lignin-based products.

The specific challenge is to demonstrate the efficient and sustainable conversion of lignin into compounds (intermediates and/or final products) that are applicable in a variety of market applications.

Scope: Scale up proven technologies to convert lignin into compounds for added-value products at suitable quantities and quality for testing and validating their desired performance in specific market sectors.

- BBI2019.SO1.R1 – Use tree species and/or varieties to create new bio-based value chains

The forest-based sector has the potential to mobilise new biomass feedstock for the bio-based industry by using as yet underutilised tree biomass from both coniferous and non-coniferous species. Leaving the traditional applications of wood intact, the envisaged tree species and varieties could lay the groundwork for cultivating and using new feedstock for the bio-based industry.

The specific challenge is to identify as yet underutilised tree species and/or varieties that may have the largest impact in expanding and diversifying the forest-based feedstock for the bio-based industry.

Scope: Identify and screen tree species and/or varieties (both coniferous and non-coniferous) capable of growing as new wood-based feedstock for the bio-based industry without compromising existing forest-based value chains.

Strategic orientation 2: Optimise efficient processing for integrated biorefineries through R&D&I

- BBI2019.SO2.R2 – Develop breakthrough technologies to improve the cost-effectiveness and sustainability of pre-treatment steps within biorefining operations

The implementation of biorefining concepts at large scales is often affected by the need to achieve a balance between pre-treatment steps and the main conversion phase. The need to obtain highpurity fractions from the starting biomass to be fed into the following steps entails the use of harsh conditions in the pre-treatments. This entails high costs caused by: (i) energy, water and/or raw materials (e.g. chemicals, enzymes) requirements; (ii) complexity of operations and maintenance; (iii) an increase in waste and residues generation; and (iv) increased production of inhibitor compounds that may affect the overall yields of biorefining processes. On the other hand, soft operating conditions in pre-treatments often result in a lower effectiveness in biomass fractionation, thus directly affecting the yields in the targeted products during conversion phases.

Scope: Identify and develop cost-effective, efficient and sustainable technologies for biomass pretreatments, paving the way for feeding the biomass fractions/components obtained after pretreatments into the subsequent conversion steps. The solutions developed may be based on chemical, biochemical or physical processes, or a combination of these.

- BBI2019.SO2.R5 – Convert plant oils and fats into safe high-added-value products for various applications including food and personal care

Plant oils and fats are a promising feedstock for high-value products with new functionalities and properties for applications in food, personal care, cosmetics and in the chemical industry, among others. However, current processing conditions for refining the feedstock can cause undesired or toxic impurities and possibly also potentially carcinogenic compounds. Also, current refining processes have either a high energy demand or result in high oil losses, while the side streams bring in low value.
The specific challenge is to refine plant oils and fats at milder conditions, with high yields and delivering safe, high quality products.

- BBI2019.SO2.F2 – Apply technological combinations to valorise all components of biomass feedstock

The concept of applying combined technologies, existing as well as newly emerging ones, may serve the bio-based industry sectors well in their pursuit to maximally valorise residual streams and unused or underutilised resources. This new way to convert biomass feedstock will result in the highest value and benefit for all concerned through partnership between the primary sectors and the emerging bio-based sector.
The specific challenge is to effectively apply new and innovative combinations of technologies in biobased value chains to maximise valorisation of the feedstock.
Scope: Apply effective, new and innovative combinations of technologies in a large-scale, first-of-its-kind integrated biorefinery converting sustainable biomass streams from existing agro-, food-, aquatic or forest-based operations into added-value products for identified applications.

Strategic orientation 3: Develop innovative bio-based products for identified market applications

- BBI2019.SO3.D3 – Produce bio-based functional ingredients and additives for high-end markets

Several market sectors utilise functional ingredients and additives to achieve the desired functionality and performance of their consumer products. Specialty, functional molecules are required to meet market requirements in sectors as diverse as cosmetics, flavours and fragrances, nutraceuticals, pharmaceuticals, medicine, beverages, food and feed. In consumer products, especially those related to personal and home care, food and beverages, consumers are demanding functional natural products and ingredients. In industrial products, biobased formulations open interesting opportunities for better performance and higher sustainability. In addition, bio-based value chains based on regionally sourced biomass feedstock offer interesting opportunities to meet requirements from consumers and industry in different market sectors and realise maximum benefits for the local society.
The specific challenge is to create integrated value chains with the appropriate business models to produce functional ingredients and additives.
Scope: Demonstrate the efficient production of functional ingredients and additives from sustainably sourced biomass feedstock streams through new value chains and business models that provide maximal benefits to the society.

- BBI2019.SO3.D4 – Demonstrate bio-based pesticides and/or biostimulant agents for sustainable increase in agricultural productivity

Bio-based solutions such as bio-based pesticides have the potential to decrease inputs of synthetic pesticides in the agricultural sector, while providing high yields in terms of pests' control. However, having a higher selectivity than currently used pesticides, they would require the combination of different solutions in integrated pest management approaches to obtain the total desired results. Also, extensive testing needs to prove they meet all requirements regarding risks, toxicity and pathogenicity. These factors have been holding back a wide use so far.

On the other hand, one of the biggest challenges of agriculture is to guarantee high crop yields and productivity, while matching increasingly stringent environmental regulations dealing with the agricultural sector. Moreover, the increasing world population and the related increased demand for sustainable food production systems are boosting the expansion of agricultural practices also in currently un- or under-exploited lands. Thus, the optimal use of such new arable lands calls for environmentally friendly products for plant health enhancement, such as biostimulants able to foster plant growth without 'overloading' the environment with potentially harmful chemical inputs.

The specific challenge is to apply sustainable solutions for effective pest control and/or biostimulation enabling a sustainable increase of agricultural productivity.

Strategic orientation 4: Create and accelerate the market-uptake of bio-based products and applications

- BBI2019.SO4.S1 – Assist brand owners to 'switch to bio-based'

Brand owners often perceive current market and regulatory situations as uncertain and are therefore reluctant to invest in a (new) bio-based product. These uncertainties relate to regulatory issues, feedstock quality and availability, results of life cycle assessments, bio-based product ecodesign, functionalities and performance, standards, lack of knowledge, shortage of relevant skills, etc., and exist against the backdrop of consumers' increasing sustainability expectations about products and applications. Local and regional success stories may help change this perception and instil confidence in brand owners so that they make the switch to bio-based products.

The specific challenge is to: (i) respond appropriately to brand owners' perceptions of the potential risks of the 'switching to bio-based'; (ii) identify advantages, incentives, motivations and best practices that may drive brand owners to switch; and (iii) provide frameworks able to incentivise, motivate and drive brand owners to 'switch to bio-based'.

- BBI2019.SO4.S3 – Shaping the bio-based economy through a participatory approach

The bio-based industry faces the challenge to fit the results of its value chains to the needs of civil society. The most efficient way to achieve this is to involve the public and provide them with opportunities to give input into the bio-based agenda. This opportunity expands the 'triple helix' of university, industry and government organisations to also include civil society organisations, and is a significant part of 'open science'. Digitalisation offers these opportunities. Developments in information and communications technology (ICT) make it possible to share information and data that can be of significant value when designing the bio-based agenda and implementing it in society. And citizens may want to participate in providing

input and monitoring implementation of the bio-based economy. The specific challenge is to design the appropriate tools and system to empower citizens to participate in the bio-based economy.
Scope: Identify possible systems to enable citizens to provide input into the agendas of the bio-based industry. The information could range from suggestions on designing and making bio-based products and applications for specific services to reporting the actual market performance of these products. The information could also be about situations that citizens believe are bad for humans or the environment and could be improved by bio-based products or applications. This will enable citizens to help shape the bio-based economy from the 'bottom-up'.

Bioökonomie, Nachhaltigkeit

- **Innovationen zur Vermeidung der Ein- und Verschleppung von geregelten und neuen Schadorganismen an Pflanzen (BEL)**

Mit der vorliegenden Bekanntmachung sollen innovative Vorhaben der industriellen Forschung und der experimentellen Entwicklung unterstützt werden, die der Entwicklung neuer Verfahren und Strategien zur Feststellung, Überwachung, Diagnose, Management und Bekämpfung geregelter oder neuer Schadorganismen (Pilze, Bakterien inklusive Phytoplasmen, Viren und Viroide, Insekten, Nematoden, Milben, Gefäßpflanzen) u. a. für die Pflanzengesundheit dienen. Dabei sind auch die Auswirkungen des Klimawandels zu berücksichtigen. Innovationspotenzial wird in der Erforschung und Entwicklung von nachhaltigen Produkten, Verfahren und Dienstleistungen insbesondere in denfolgendenBereichengesehen:

- Überwachungs-/Monitoringverfahren
- Effiziente Diagnostik
- Risikoanalysen
- Managementverfahren für diePflanzengesundheit
- Vorsorge- und Behandlungsverfahren für die Pflanzengesundheit

Deadline : 22.08.19
https://www.ble.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Projektfoerderung/Innovationen/BMEL/190502_Bek_Verm_Schad_Pfl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2).

- **Forscher-Nachwuchsgruppen im Bereich Nachwachsende Rohstoffe (BMEL)**

Das Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (BMEL) ruft Forschungseinrichtungen dazu auf, Konzepte für Arbeiten zu nachwachsenden Rohstoffen einzureichen. Gefördert werden Gruppen mit bis zu fünf jungen Wissenschaftler*innen, die im Themenbereich „Nachwachsende Rohstoffe" forschen.
Sie richtet sich auf die Themenbereiche

- Nachhaltige Erzeugung und Bereitstellung nachwachsender Ressourcen,
- Rohstoff- und Reststoffaufbereitung und –verarbeitung,
- Herstellung biobasierter Produkte sowie
- Innovative Technologien zur Bioenergiegewinnung und –nutzung.

Der Förderzeitraum beträgt bis zu fünf Jahre.
Deadline: 16.09.19
https://www.fnr.de/projektfoerderung/fuer-antragsteller/aktuelle-bekanntmachungen/

Erinnerungen:

- **Biobasierte Beschichtungen (BMEL)**

Deadline: 01.07.2019
https://www.fnr.de/projektfoerderung/fuer-antragsteller/aktuelle-bekanntmachungen/#c36333

- **Experiment-In search of bold research ideas (Volkswagenstiftung)**

Deadline: 01.08.19
https://www.volkswagenstiftung.de/unsere-foerderung/unser-foerderangebot-im-ueberblick/experiment

- **Bio-Based Industries Joint Undertaking**

Deadline: 04.09.19
https://www.bbi-europe.eu/sites/default/files/bbi-ju-awp-2019.pdf

Screening

- **Chemoproteomics Call 1 (EU-Openscreen)**

The EU-OPENSCREEN-DRIVE Chemoproteomics Call 1 aims at increasing the understanding of mechanisms of action by which a tool compound or drug discovery lead compound exerts its pharmacological effect. The users are offered access to target-based and phenotype-based workflows, proteomics and related advanced mass spectrometry (MS) based technologies, including MS imaging. EU-OPENSCREEN-DRIVE chemistry partner sites together with partners with proven track-records in probe development, target deconvolution and MS imaging will support 3 successful applicants providing collaboration on target identification and compound disposition studies. Under this call, users will have the opportunity to access a broad range of experimental approaches through different chemical proteomic workflows for samples of bacterial and mammalian origin or in whole organisms (e.g. multicellular parasites).
Deadline: 31.07.19
https://drive.eu-openscreen.eu/calls/chemoproteomics-call.html

Zusammenarbeit mit gezielten Ländern

- **Bridge2ERA EaP: Integration der Länder der Östlichen Partnerschaft in den Europäischen Forschungsraum (BMBF)**

Gefördert werden der Personalaustausch, die Koordinierung der internationalen Kooperation sowie die Organisation von Veranstaltungen/Projektworkshops. Gegenstand der Förderung ist die Antragsvorbereitung von Forschungs- und Entwicklungsprojekten, die auf die im Folgenden genannten Themenbereiche des EU-Rahmenprogramms für Forschung und Innovation HORIZONT 2020 bzw. auf noch abschließend zu definierende Schwerpunkte in HORIZONT EUROPA ausgerichtet sind, u.a. im

- Schwerpunkt „Gesellschaftliche Herausforderungen“: Ernährungs- und Lebensmittelsicherheit, nachhaltige Land- und Forstwirtschaft, marine, maritime und limnologische Forschung ; Klimaschutz, Ressourceneffizienz und Rohstoffe
- Schwerpunkt „Führende Rolle der Industrie“ : Biotechnologie
- Schwerpunkt „Wissenschaftsexzellenz“, Programmbereich Marie Skłodowska-Curie-Maßnahmen: innovative Training Networks (ITN) ; Research and Innovation Staff Exchanges (RISE)

Deadline: 06.12.19
https://www.bmbf.de/foerderungen/bekanntmachung-2475.html

Erinnerungen

- **ZIM: 5. Ausschreibung Deutschland - Vietnam (BMWi)**

Deadline: 09.10.2019
https://www.zim.de/ZIM/Redaktion/DE/Artikel/International/vietnam.html

- **Wissenschaftlich-Technologische Zusammenarbeit mit der Türkei (BMBF)**

Deadline: Anträge können jederzeit eingereicht werden
https://www.bmbf.de/foerderungen/bekanntmachung.php?B=741

Individuelle Förderung

- **Marie-Skłodowska-Curie-COFUND - Research Leaders 2025**

Die irische Behörde für Landwirtschaft und Lebensmittel Teagasc hat die zweite Ausschreibungsrunde der Marie-Skłodowska-Curie-COFUND-Maßnahme im Rahmen der Initiative „Research Leaders 2025“ vorangekündigt. Ziel ist es, eine neue Generation von Forschungsführenden im Bereich Agrifood hervorzubringen.. Angeboten werden Fellowships von 36 Monaten (18 Monate bei einer Gasteinrichtung, gefolgt von 18 Monaten bei Teagasc in Irland). Die Forschungsthemen bestimmen die Antragstellenden selbst.

Um potenziellen Antragstellern das Auffinden von Gastgebern zu erleichtern, hat Teagasc eine Website mit einer Liste potenzieller Gastgeber erstellt.

Der Aufruf wird voraussichtlich ab Juli 2019 geöffnet.
https://www.teagasc.ie/about/research--innovation/research-leaders-2025/

TAGUNGEN

- **iDiv Summerschool Introduction to Ecometabolomics for Ecologists, Leipzig, 12-16.08.19**

This course is free of charge
contact:Henriette.uthe@idiv.de

- **DECHEMA Summer School Food Biotechnology, Frankfurt am Main, 23-25.09.19**

Deadline for abstract: 28.06.19
https://foodbiotech.uni-hohenheim.de/

- **Europäischen Forschungs- und Innovationstage, Brüssel, 24-26.09.19**

Ziel der von der Europäischen Kommission organisierten Veranstaltung ist es, Leitfiguren aus der Industrie, dem Finanzsektor, Universitäten und Wirtschaft zusammenzubringen, um Forschung und Innovation der Zukunft zu diskutieren. Gleichzeitig sollen EU Bürger darauf aufmerksam gemacht und mobilisiert werden, die Wichtigkeit von Forschung und Innovation in der Lösung von gesellschaftlichen Herausforderungen zu erkennen.
Unter den Sprechern werden Minister und Ministerinnen, Kommissare und Kommissarinnen, Mitglieder des Europäischen Parlaments, Forscher und Forscherinnen sowie Überraschungsgäste sein.
https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/events/upcoming-events/european-research-and-innovation-days_en

- **WCH Biotransformation Matchmaking Forscher – Unternehmer, Halle, 23.10.19**

Vorstellung von Bioprozessen zur Erstellung von (i) nachhaltigen Kulturpflanzen mit neuen, wertgebenden Inhaltstoffen und mit gesteigerter Ertragsstabilität und (ii) hochwertigen biobasierten Produkten wie biopharmazeutika und Pflanzenschutzmitteln.
Anmeldung für einen Vortrag bis zum 31.07.19

Erinnerungen:

- **Brokerage Event zu den 2020er Themen des NMBP-Arbeitsprogramms („Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Biotechnology and Advanced Manufacturing and Processing“), Straßburg, 27.06.2019**

https://kets-360.b2match.io/

- **Brokerage Event für die Gesellschaftliche Herausforderung 2 und Key Enabling Technology – Biotechnologie, Brüssel, 03.07.19**

- **European Bioeconomy Scene 2019, Helsinki (Finnland), 08-10.07.2019**

http://www.bioeconomy.fi/EUBioScene19/

- **TERPNET 2019, Halle (Saale), 26-30.08.19**

- **7. International Conference on Sustainable Development, Rom, 04.-05.09.19**

http://ecsdev.org/conference/7icsd-2019

- **EFIB 2019, Brussles (Belgium), 30.09-02.10.2019**

https://efibforum.com/?mc_cid=7bd6156367&mc_eid=c1a089cefc

- **Lange Nacht zu Cannabis, 19.10.2019**

- **International symposium Plant BioProTech, Marrakesh, 19.11.19**

https://www.univ-reims.fr/plantbioprotech/plant-bioprotech/welcome,19493,34243.html

SONSTIGES

- **Brexit - Meldung der European Cooperation in Science & Technology (COST)**

Hinsichtlich der Möglichkeit eines No-Deal-Brexit während der kommenden einjährigen Förderperiode, die am 1. Mai 2019 startet, hat die COST Association britische Koordinatoren in laufenden COST-Maßnahmen aufgefordert, ihre Rollen als Projektleitungen an andere Projektmitglieder aus EU-Mitgliedsstaaten abzugeben. Damit soll garantiert werden, dass britisch geführte Projekte im Falle eines ungeregelten Austritts des Vereinigten Königreichs aus der EU auch weiterhin durch EU-Gelder gefördert werden können. Die britischen Partner dürften weiterhin an den Projekten teilnehmen und sind im Falle eines No-Deal über die sogenannte „Underwrite Guarantee“ der britischen Regierung abgesichert. Sie können jedoch nicht mehr die Koordination übernehmen.
https://www.cost.eu/news/communication-regarding-a-potential-no-deal-brexit/

- **Bioökonomierat verabschiedet sich mit Handlungsappell an die Politik (20.06.2019)**

Der Rat appelliert an die deutsche Politik, sich noch stärker als bisher für die Entwicklung einer nachhaltigen und biobasierten Wirtschaft einzusetzen. Besonderen politischen Handlungsdruck sieht der Rat in vier Bereichen:

1. **Nachhaltige Konsum- und Investitionsentscheidungen** durch geeignete Rahmenbedingungen und Anreize fördern, damit sich Unternehmen mit biobasierten Innovationen in Deutschland etablieren können.
2. **Politik kohärent gestalten**, um die Bioökonomie effektiv und effizient voranzubringen. Die neue Strategie zur Bioökonomie sollte ressortübergreifend koordiniert und umgesetzt werden. Als Vorbild könnte die Steuerung der Hightech-Strategie dienen.
3. **Die Bioökonomie kann wesentlich zur globalen Ernährungssicherung, zum Klima-, Arten- und Umweltschutz sowie zu einer höheren Lebensqualität beitragen**. Es gilt, diese Beiträge hervorzuheben und sie intensiver als bisher in die nationalen Agenden zu Klimaschutz und Nachhaltigkeit einzubinden.
4. **Verantwortung übernehmen und Wissenschaft, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft dafür gewinnen, den Wandel gemeinsam zu gestalten**. Konkret braucht es für den Wandel a)

einen Umsetzungsplan für die neue Strategie, b) eine Plattform, welche die wichtigsten Bioökonomie-Akteure und -Maßnahmen in Deutschland miteinander vernetzt, c) ein neues wissenschaftliches Beratungsgremium aus unabhängigen Experten, d) ein Dachkonzept für den gesellschaftlichen Dialog und die Teilhabe der Bevölkerung.