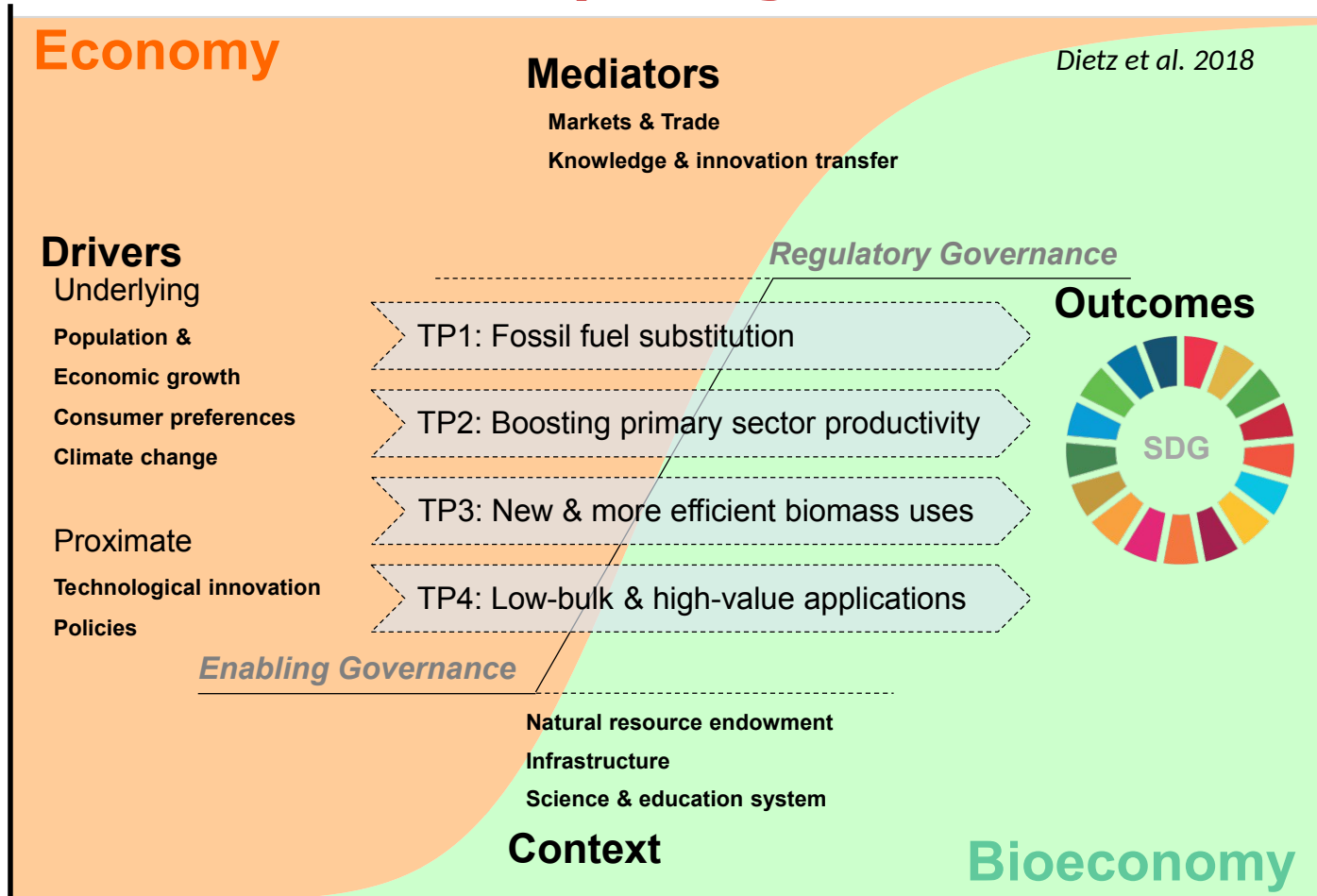


# Bioeconomy, governance, and developing countries

GDP share

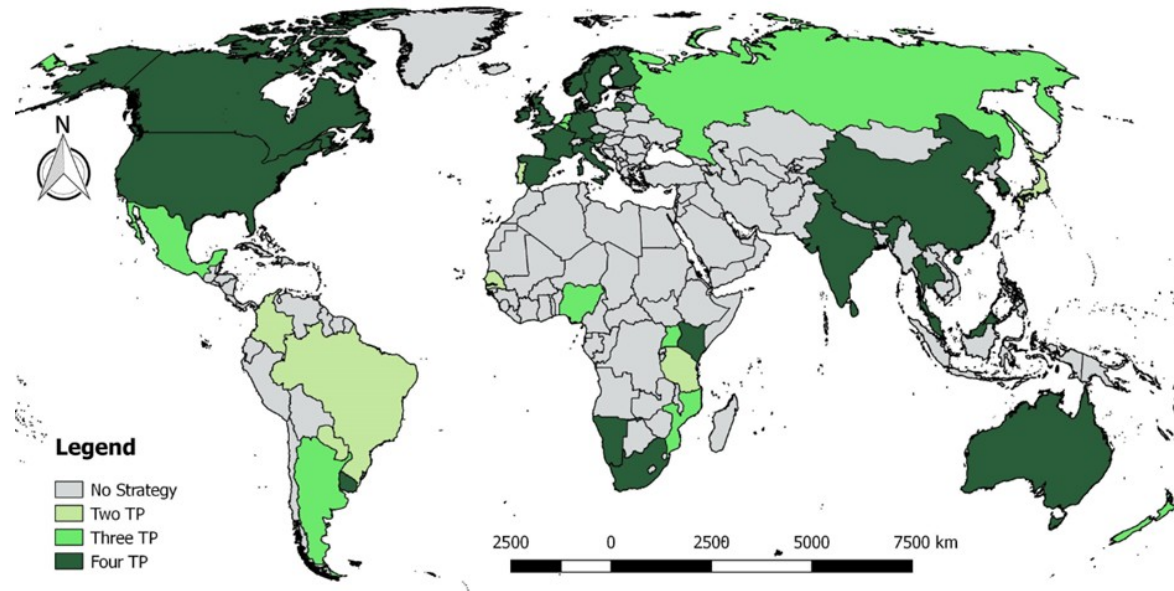


# Which transformation pathways (TP) do countries pursue?

- Industrialized countries with strategic goals in all four TP
- Few developing countries have explicit bioeconomy strategies
- *Strategic mainstay*: substitution of fossil resources, bioenergy in dev. countries
- Comparative advantages matter for strategic direction

**Enabling gov.:** Support policies (e.g. subsidies), R&D, awareness campaigns

**Regulatory gov.:** International cooperation, private standards/certification



Dietz et al. 2018

# Discussion points

Bioproducts with shelf life only  
(South Africa)

1. There is gap between bioeconomic ambitions and governance capacity (globally and in developing and emerging economies).
2. Voluntary governance approaches cannot fill this gap.



J. Wickens

# Enabling transformation: Success & Failure

## Thailand

- Successfully stimulated bioplastics industry
- Building on conventional plastic industry and surplus feedstock production

## South Africa

- So far failed to unleash its “Biodiversity Economy”
- Overregulating potential access & benefit sharing arrangements

Global production capacities of bioplastics in 2017 (by region)



\* Production in Australia/Oceania is a small proportion relative to the global production capacity.

Source: European Bioplastics, nova-Institute (2017).

More information: [www.bio-based.eu/markets](http://www.bio-based.eu/markets) and [www.european-bioplastics.org/market](http://www.european-bioplastics.org/market)



# The global regulation challenge

The EU-28 land footprint of non-food oilseed uses

