



## Local sustainable bio-economies?

**Dr Paweł Chmieliński**



*Coordinator*

European Rural Development Network, ERDN, [www.erdn.eu](http://www.erdn.eu)



*Assistant Professor*

Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – National Research Institute, Warsaw, Poland, [www.ierigz.waw.pl](http://www.ierigz.waw.pl)  
[chmielinski@ierigz.waw.pl](mailto:chmielinski@ierigz.waw.pl)

**BIOECON CONFERENCE**  
**„Visions of bioeconomy and agricultural policies”**  
**25 September 2018**

## Bio-economy strategic approach

- where is the local community in bio- and economy relation?
- what about the consumers (changing consumption patterns) driven demand?
- do we need small producers (negative environmental impacts vs. public goods)?
  
- Rural areas face challenges related to demographic changes, depopulation, workforce (under)development, capital access, infrastructure, health, land use and environment, and community preservation.

## Bio-economy is locally based

- Bio-economy is based on multi-functional geographies that support biodiversity and rural/regional development (Kitchen and Marsden, 2011)
  - ie. Policies that involve only the extraction of biomass from localities and ship them elsewhere to processing, refining and use **will ignore** the socio-economics of local determination and control within **local nature-economy relations**
- Bio-economy is **embedded** in local economic systems thus has a potential to renew or regenerate a less-favoured or declining regions **without extracting** resources, people or values (Coenen et al. 2015)
  - what we have learned from research on sustainable development in regional level?
  - new business models, ie. what we know from short food supply chains -> value chains,
  - self-organisation of farmers vs. business-farm models, networking with consumers (agile approach).

## Glocal

We need a strong global-local links in bio-economy development.

- solving local problems with global solutions = small farms vs. environment / sustainable intensification / adding the value to local production.
- centralize vs. distributed controls (Frow et al., 2009): bio-economy can be well perceived to different groups in society, ie. consumers, environmentalists, producers, entrepreneurs, policy makers – good as a strategy , making sure that the vision delivers on its promise (Rohracher, 2010).
- the vision can help to standardize the sustainability – system of certification, rules and common perception in different geographies (Scarlat 2011) – demand-supply networks.

