Bioeconomy World Tour: Bioeconomy Innovations – Challenges and Opportunities

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Bioenergy and the bioeconomy The São Paulo Research Foundation, FAPESP

Glaucia Mendes Souza

President

FAPESP Bioenergy Research Program



State of São Paulo,



150 300 450 km

30°-

	42	Million people
/	32%	of Brazil's GDP of Brazilian science
	45%	of Brazilian science
	13%	of State budget to High
		Education and R&D
	8 0+	Research Institutions

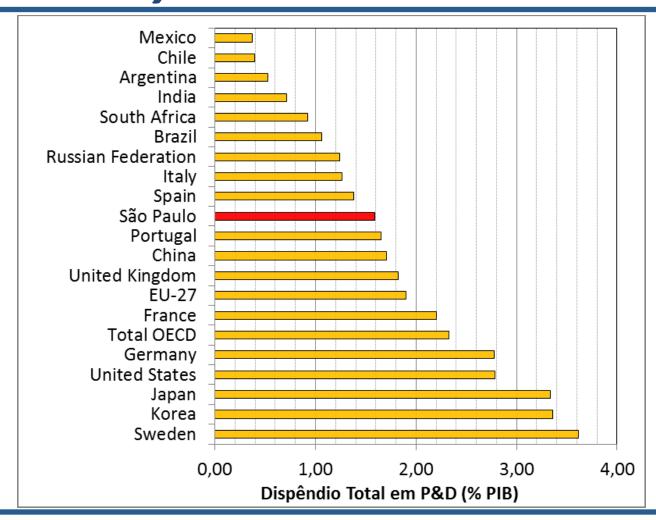
3	State Universities
3+1	Federal HE institutions
52	State Tech Faculties
45%	of the PhDs graduated in
	Brazil (5,754 in 2013)
22	Research Institutes (19 state/3 federal)

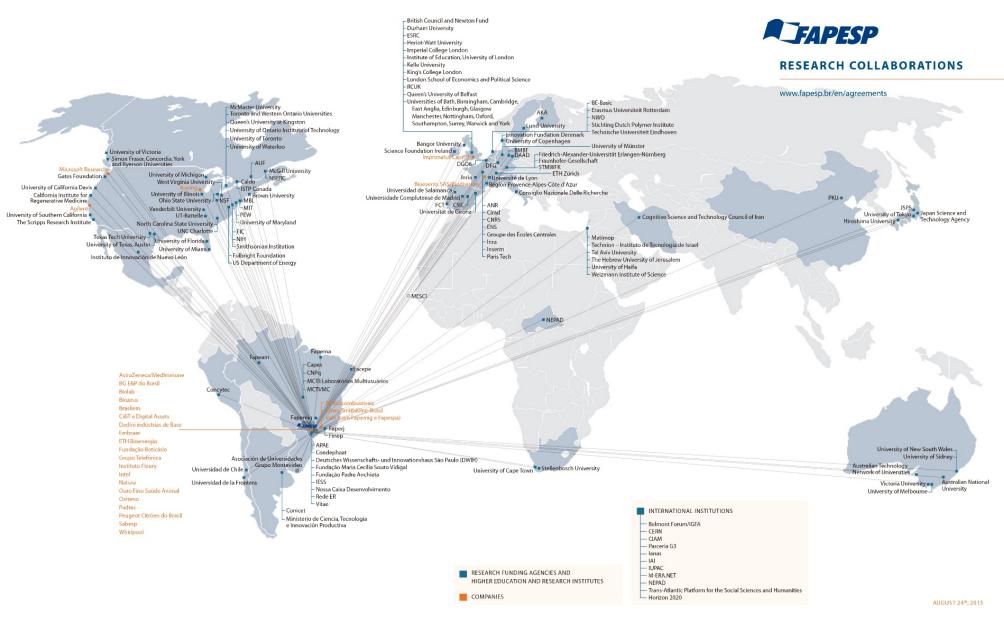
URUĞUAL

Research Grants and Scholarships funded by FAPESP since 1992

Health Sciences, Biological Sciences, Agricultural, Veterinary Sciences and Biomedical Engineering

BIOECONOMY		
2,552	Ongoing research grants	
40,212	Completed research grants	
5,076	Ongoing scholarships in Brazil	
53,249	Completed scholarships in Brazil	
399	Ongoing scholarships abroad	
2,640	Completed scholarships abroad	
104,128	All Research Grants and Scholarships	





17.12.15 147 cooperation agreements 4



FAPESP Bioenergy Research Program

Academic and applied research, US\$ 200 million Since 2009, 578 grants, over 400 researchers 170 graduate degrees

BIOFUEL TECHNOLOGIES ENGINES BIOREFINERIES SUSTAINABILITY

Collaboration Network

The map graph below displays (up to) the top **500 geographic locations** for this researcher's co-authors. Scroll over the map and place your cursor on a pin to view city, state, and country information. Clicking on the pin will display bibliographic data for the paper that has cited the researcher's publication(s).



SCOPE-FAPESP

Reporting a global assessment of Bioenergy & Sustainability 137 experts from 24 countries

Bioenergy now
Bioenergy expansion
Energy security
Food security
Environmental and climate security
Sustainable development and Innovation
The much needed science

Developed and developing regions Numbers, cases, issues, solutions

779-page Ebook
Download at http://bioenfapesp.org



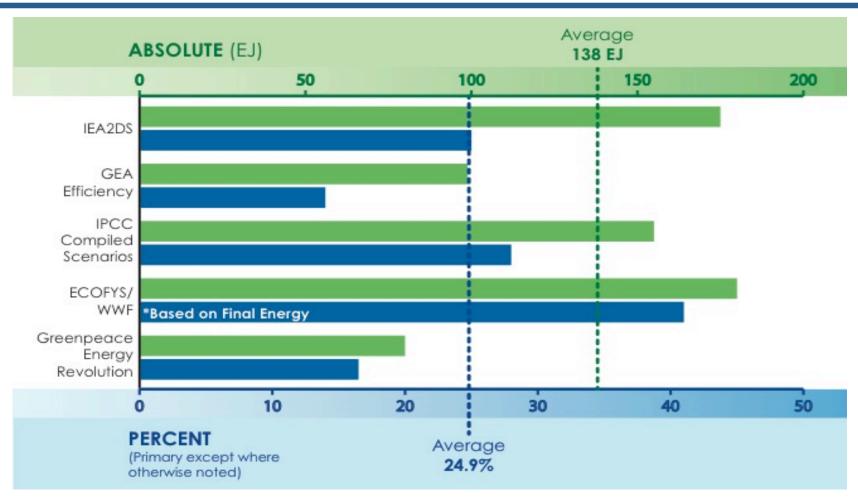
SCOPE • FAPESP • BIOEN • BIOTA • FAPESP CLIMATE CHANGE

Bioenergy & Sustainability: bridging the gaps

Glaucia Mendes Souza Reynaldo L. Victoria Carlos A. Joly Luciano M. Verdade



Bioenergy Contribution in 2050: Five Low-Carbon Energy Scenarios



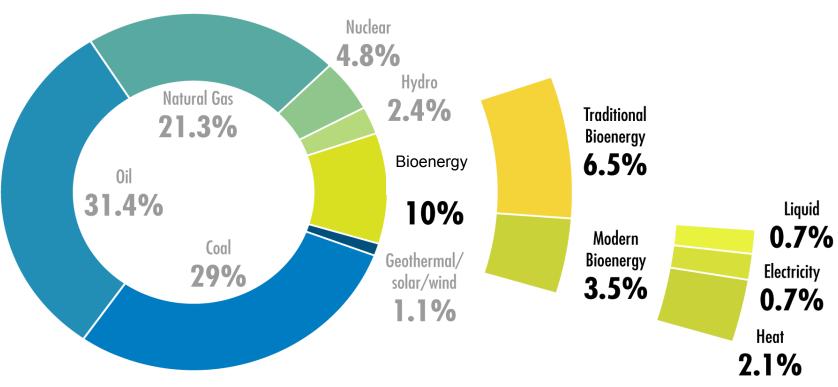


Bioenergy Contribution in 2012:

Liquid biofuels - over 100 Billion L - 4.2 EJ

Biopower – 1 EJ

Share of total primary energy supply in 2012



Source: IEA Energy Statistics



World Road Transport Liquid Biofuels Demand

2010

2050

• 3% Biofuels 27%

800 million cars



50 countries, including many developing countries, now have biofuels mandates with blends of 5-27%, many driven by climate change

2.1 billion cars



Advanced automotive technology has expanded the use of ethanol Biofuels could contribute to up to ~30% Electricity, hydrogen, CNG/LPG to ~20%

Advanced Research Centers: 10-year contracts, researchers from universities and from company

FAPESP+Peugeot-Citroen: biofuel engines

Natura: cosmetics and biodiversity

Glaxxo-Smith-Kline, GSK: Green Chemistry and Target Discovery

British Gas, BG: natural gas from renewable sources

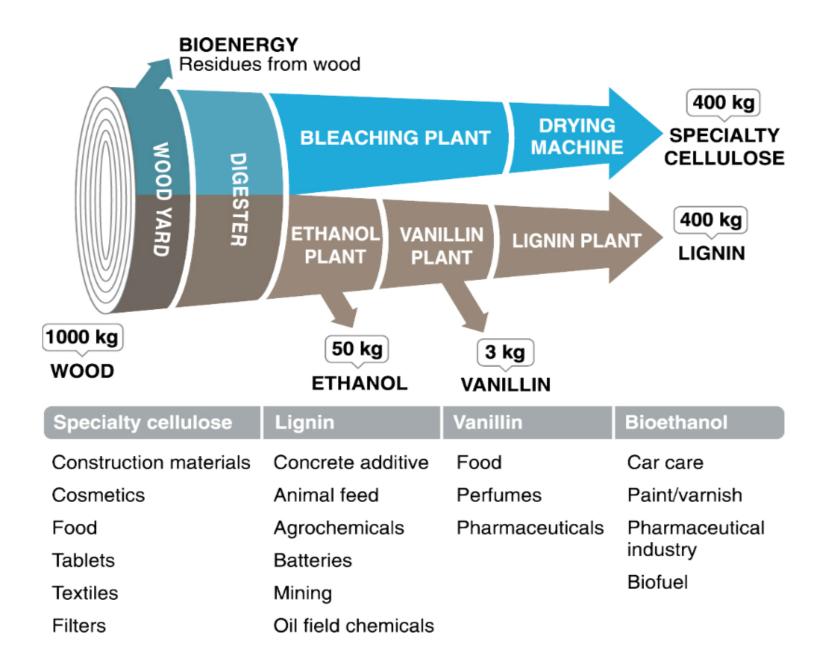
Peugeot Citroën

Peugeot Citroën

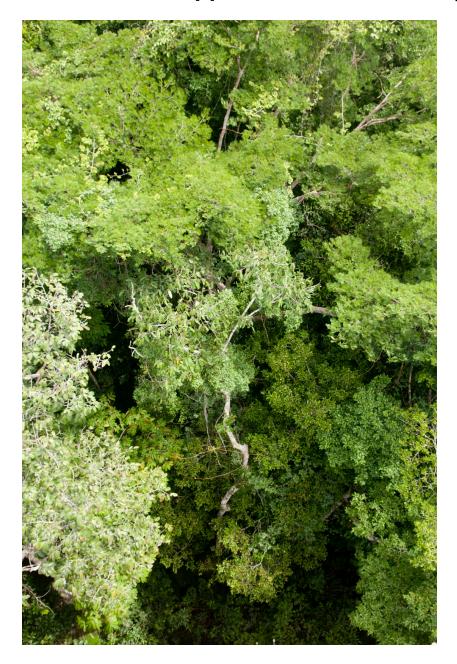
Iniciativa apoiará o desenvolvimento de motores movidos a biocombustíveis com participação de pesquisadores da USP, Unicamp, ITA e Instituto Mauá de Tecnologia

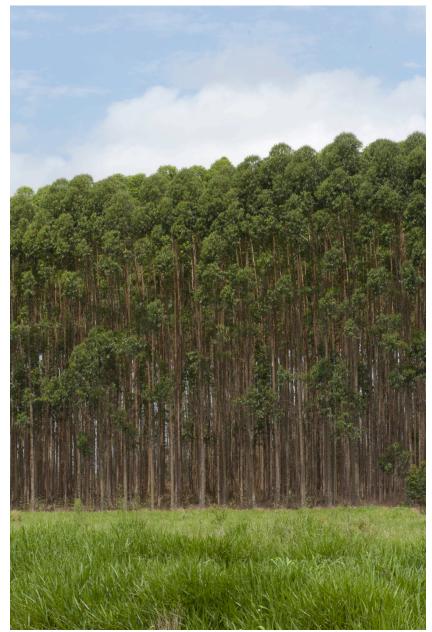
A Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP) e a PSA Peugeot Citroën do Brasil anunciaram ontem, dia 04 de novembro de 2014, na sede da FAPESP, o lançamento do Centro de Pesquisa em Engenharia "Professor Urbano Ernesto Stumpf", para desenvolvimento de motores de combustão interna, adaptados ou desenvolvidos especificamente para biocombustíveis e de estudos sobre a sustentabilidade dos biocombustíveis.

Integrated new biorefinery systems are on the way: no carbon waste!



Opportunities to diversify our use of biomass!



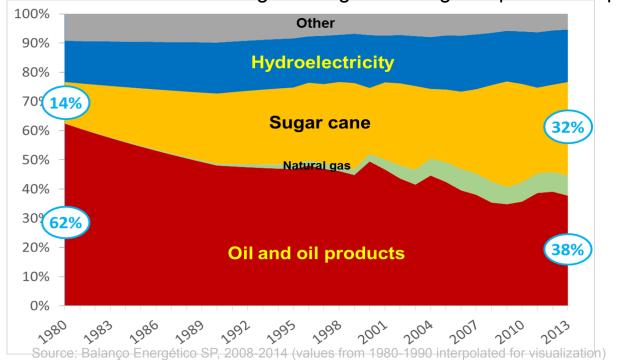


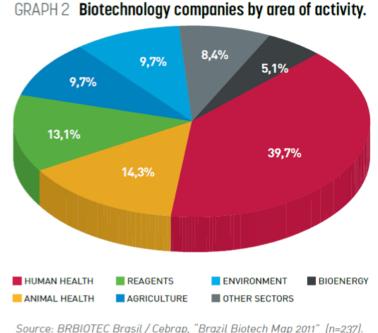
Despite many ups and downs, ethanol has been successful in sustainably displacing gasoline without subsidies through technology improvements

Since 2003, Brazil's use of sugarcane ethanol has avoided **242 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions**76% reduction in emissions in relation to gasoline

mechanization of harvesting
balanced conditions between sugarcane producers and millers
waste recycling to reduce demand for chemical fertilizers
improved land use by implementing crop rotation between sugarcane cycles
production of bioelectricity through co-generation
significant improvements in energy balance of sugarcane ethanol
reduction in the use of water with recycling through fertirrigation
reduction of pollution in the urban areas

agroecological zoning and permanent protection areas





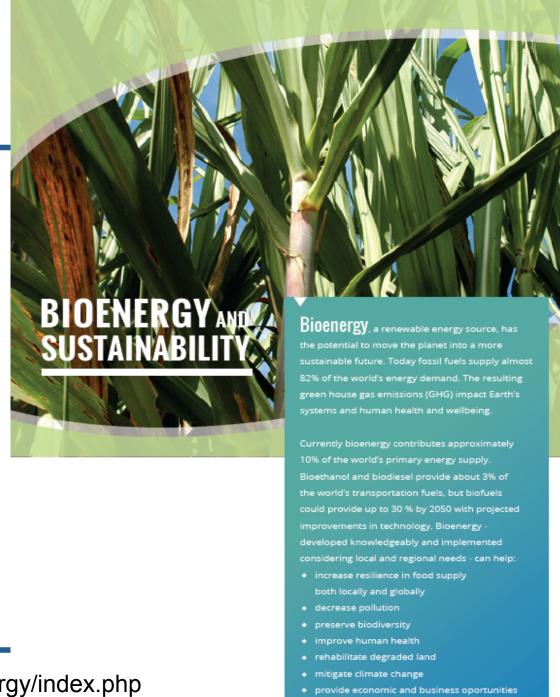
Newly created biomass and bioenergy centers





Biomass
Systems and Synthetic Biology
Center

SCOPE-FAPESP Bioenergy & Sustainability Policy Brief





Read

Epigenetic level

BS/RRBS

MeDIP/ChIP-Seq

DNA level

Whole genome Resequencing
Exome/All-In-One/Target
region seq

RNA level

Transcriptome seq RNA-Seq / miRNA seq/ IncRNA seq

Protein level

Proteome profiling

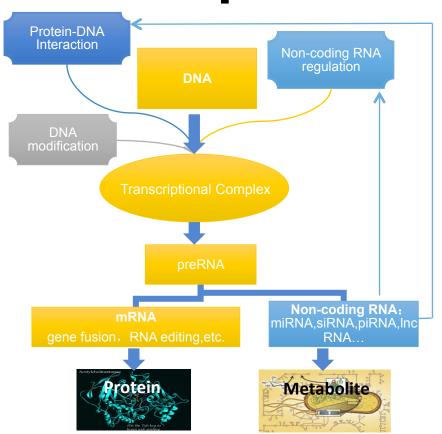
Quantitative proteomics

Target proteomics

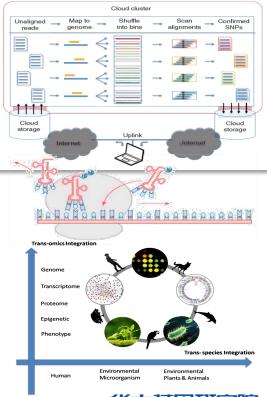
Metabolite level

Metabolites identification non-targeted metabolomics targeted metabolomics

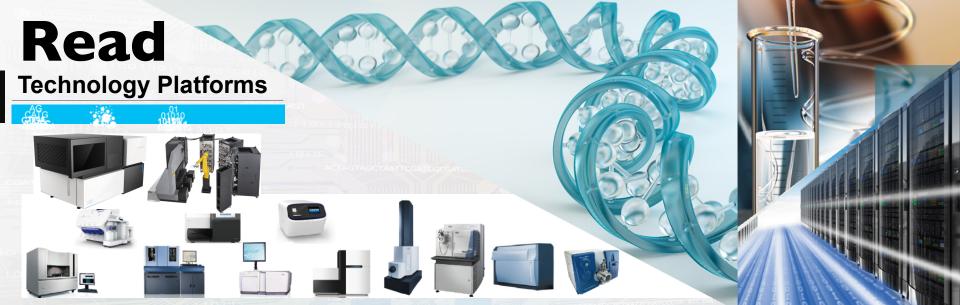
Interpret



Apply







Sequencing Platform

BGI owns 230 sequencers, with the data output capability of ~16T/Day (as of June 2014).

Platforms include Complete Genomics, Illumina HiSeq 2500, Illumina HiSeq 2000, Illumina Miseq, Ion Torrent, PacBio, BioNano Irys, ABI3730XL and Genotyping platform.

Certifications: ISO9001 ISO14001 OHSAS18001 ISO27001 ISO17025

Mass Spectrometry Platform

BGI has 13 MS sequencers, including Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer (QMS), MALDI mass spectrometer, Orbitrap and Q-TOF mass spectrometer (as of June 2014).

The platform is used for industrial-scale proteomics, metabolomics research and targeted molecule detection.

Certifications: OHSAS18001 ISO14001 ISO9001

Computing Platform

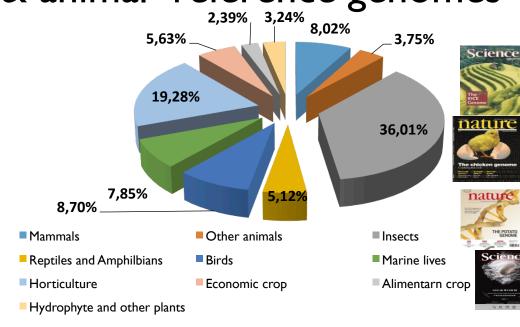
BGI's total peak performance of computing is up to 248 Tflop, the total memory capacity 46.3 TB and the total storage capacity 22.7 PB (as of May 2014).

BGI has several supercomputing centers, located in Shenzhen, Hong Kong, Beijing, Wuhan, and Hangzhou. It has established the TH-BGI Bioinformatics Union Lab with the National Supercomputing

Center in Tianjin.

Generated 586 Plant & animal reference genomes

Technology	Classification	Species
	Animal	407
de novo	Plant	179
	Total	586



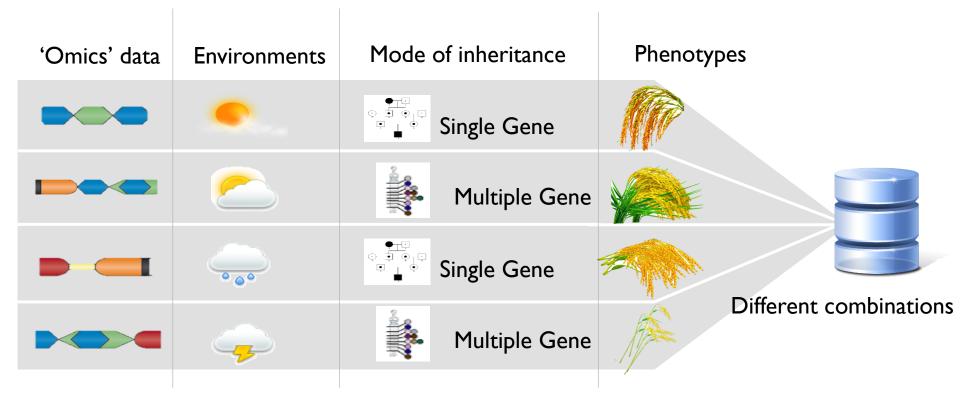
Importance of the species:

- Taste good species: agriculture: rice, potato, cabbage, chicken, pig...
- useful species: Industrial: Silkworm, Palm Oil tree, Macaque...
- Cute species: digital library: G10K, i5K, 1KBird...

Technological difficulties: Highly repetitive, Heterogeneity, Polyploidy: wheat, Oyster,



Interpret



X Omics condition + Y environment condition = Z phenotype

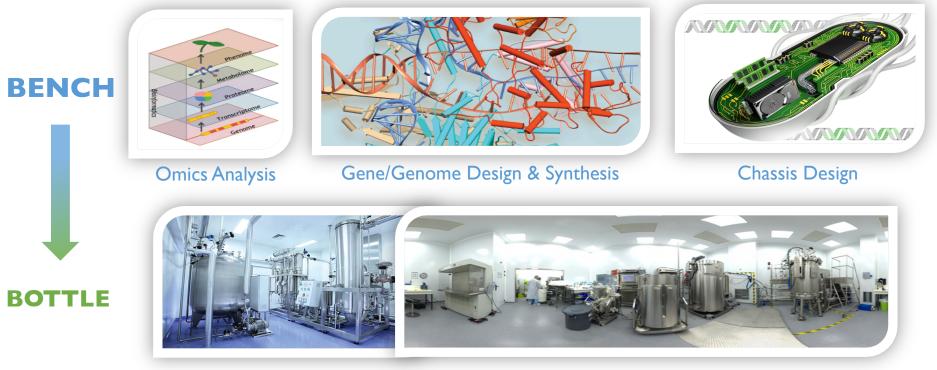






Apply

Big data, Synthetic Biology, Bio-manufacturing



Cost effective bio-manufacturing

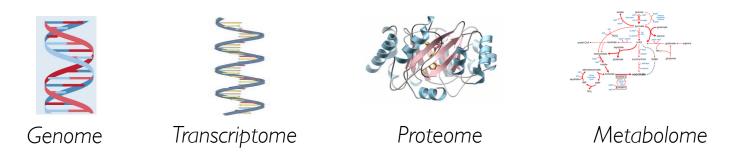


What Bio-manufacturing needs from Synthetic Biology

DNA synthesis and assembly techniques

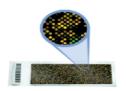


Knowledge

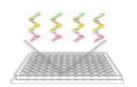




Microarray based DNA synthesis



- Parallel Chip synthesis
- 12k /94k oligos synthesized simultaneously



- Pooled Assembly
- Enzymatic Error Correction
- 1,00s parallel synthesis

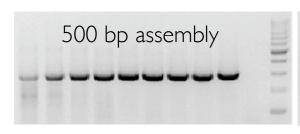


- Next-Gen Sequence Verification
- Low cost

Oligo Synthesis

Gene Assembly Quality Control

- High yield/run
- High efficient assembly
- Low cost
- Fast turn arround time



1000 bp assembly

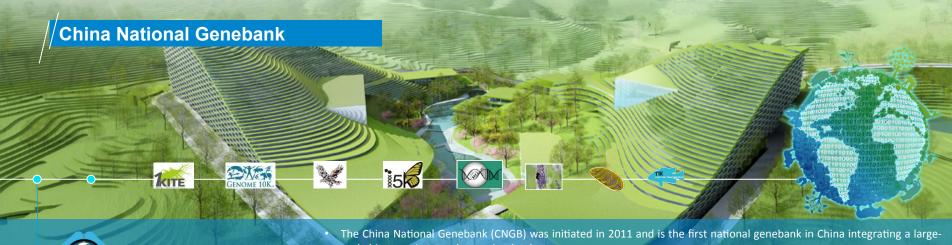


The future of Bio-manufacturing

Read by Sequencing
Write by Synthesis



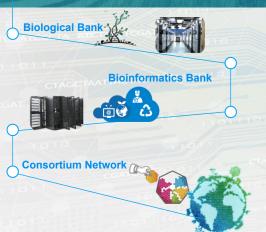






Big Resource · Big Data

- scale bio-repository and an omics database.
- The mission is to collect, preserve and exploit genomics resources, and to build a network fostering global communication and collaboration on biodiversity conservation and genetic resources utilization.





human, plant, animal and microbe samples



40+ reference



CNGB has preserved thousands of genomes, representing 80% of the finished large genome projects in the world.

The total storage capacity is 52 PB and the peak computing performance 227 T FLOPS.



60+ organization in consortia



By the end of 2015:

- Store 30 million copies of the traceable biospecimens;
- Build 1EB accessible genetic information database.











25%

Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and deforestation



Global Population Growth





Wheat



Vegetables



Cheese

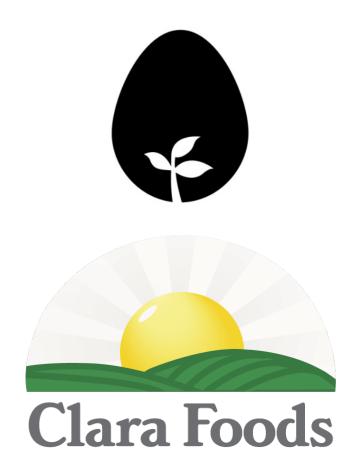


Beef

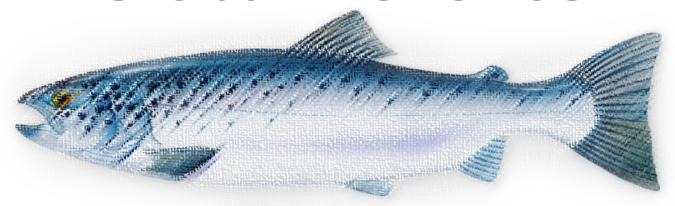








Global Fisheries



AquaBounty

Young Entrepreneurs

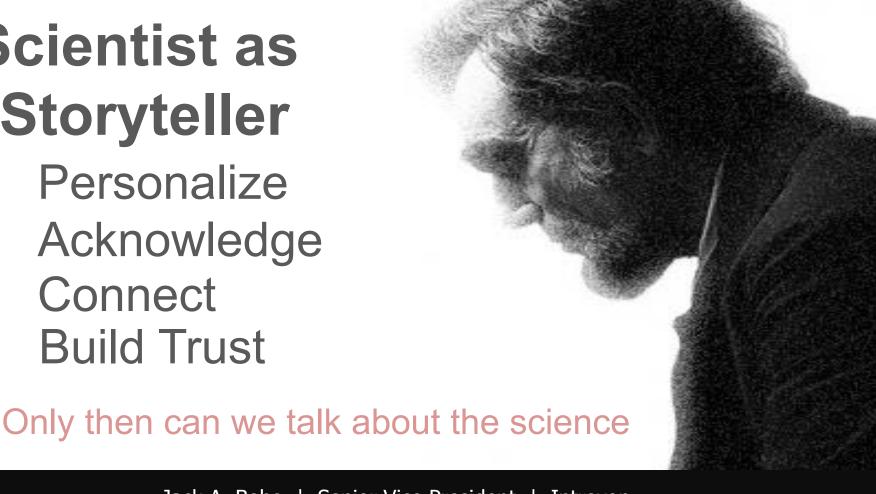
Investors





Scientist as Storyteller

Personalize Acknowledge Connect **Build Trust**





Jack A. Bobo

Senior Vice President jbobo@Intrexon.com www.dna.com



Bio-economy Strategy





Ben Durham: Chief Director: Bio-innovation Global Bioeconomy Summit 24-26 Nov '15



Background

- 1994 Democracy
- 1996 White Paper on Science & Technology
- 2001 National Biotechnology Strategy
 - Number of mini-agencies created
 - Based on technology commercialisation
- 2014 Bio-economy Strategy

•Population: 54.96 million

•GNI/capita: \$12 240

•Unemployment: 25.5%

•9th largest producer of

GMO's

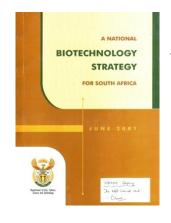


Lessons learned

- a) The **full pipeline**, from research to commercialisation, needs to be considered to ensure sustainable 'through-flow' and desired outcome.
- b) **Coordination** between academic and science council researchers, public and/or private sector institutions is vital to ensure teamwork, efficiency, and to avoid fragmentation of effort.
- c) Focus on areas of **comparative advantage** and/or **national priority**. In SA health & agric, but harness indigenous knowledge towards the development of products and empowering communities.
- d) The absence of local medium to large biotechnology companies creates a challenge both for investors to 'exit' their investments, and to 'scale up' industry-relevant start-ups.
 - e) Under-investment in technology commercialisation seriously hampers start-ups from being competitive globally (local market size is usually insufficient for sustainable commercialisation).



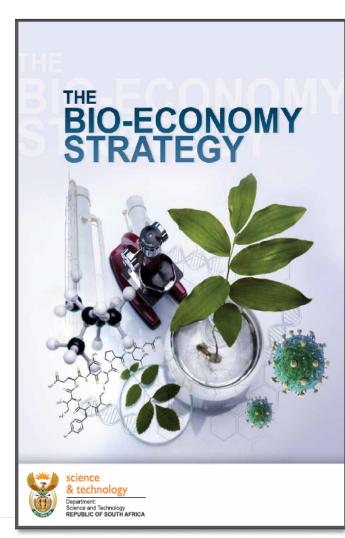
The Bio-economy Strategy



Technical, opportunistic

Planned, consulted, coordinated, process focus

- 1) Developing World perspective
- 2) Sustainable livelihoods Jobs, Jobs, Jobs
- 3) Poverty, inequality, unemployment





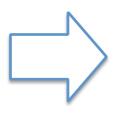


The Strategy

Input



3 thematic docs that outline landscape and strategic priorities



An 'implementation plan' that reviews & provides interventions across the value chain



Steering committees: govt, industry, science councils, academia





The Strategy

Some enabling priorities

- Future skills
- Technology Service Platforms
- Entrepreneurialism
- Seed funding (poc)
- Rapid advance off-take
- VC seeded
- Marketing & promotion

Coordination







The Strategy

Some competitive advantages

- Human genome
 - Clinical trials, precision/genomic medicine
 - SHIP; H3D; ICGEB; BTRI (precision cancer); CPGR; UCT; WITS;
- Indigenous biodiversity mainstreaming (Cape Floral Kingdom)(CSIR; Universities)
- Indigenous knowledge (ATM; cosmeceuticals; neutraceuticals; infusions)

Some National priorities

- Agricultural sector, agroprocessing (related to access to land, the job multiplier of Agric, and rural development)
- Infectious disease burden (SA creating capabilities for manufacture and expanded trialling).





echnology Implementation:

Detailed plans for each thematic area identified in the Strategy

Ag: New crop & plant and commercialisation; Crop/plant improvement, molecular breeding and genome engineering; Animal improvement, health and aquaculture; Biocontrol agents and Biofertilisers; Food safety and food nutrition; Agro-processing and agro-engineering; Natural Resource Management and Climate Smart Agriculture; Indigenous African Knowledge (IAK)-Based Agriculture

Health: New or improved drugs, therapeutics and drug delivery systems; New vaccines and other biologicals; New or improved diagnostics; New medical devices.

Industry & Environment: Bio-based chemicals and biologics; Biomaterials; Bio-energy; Biomining; Waste and Waste-water.





- •SA researchers- amongst most productive (publications & citations) per \$.
- Very strong international collaboration.
- Proximity of world class institutions and genomically diverse populations.
- •A key gateway into Africa.
- A land of unparalleled beauty!

Thank you Baie dankie Ke a leboga

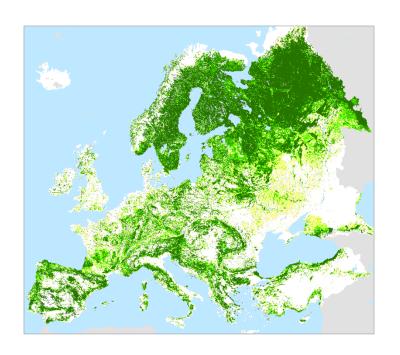




Marc Palahí, Director Building the European bioeconomy: a forest perspective Global Bioeconomy Summit 2015 25-26 November 2015, Berlin www.efi.in



European forests: our most important bio- infrastructure

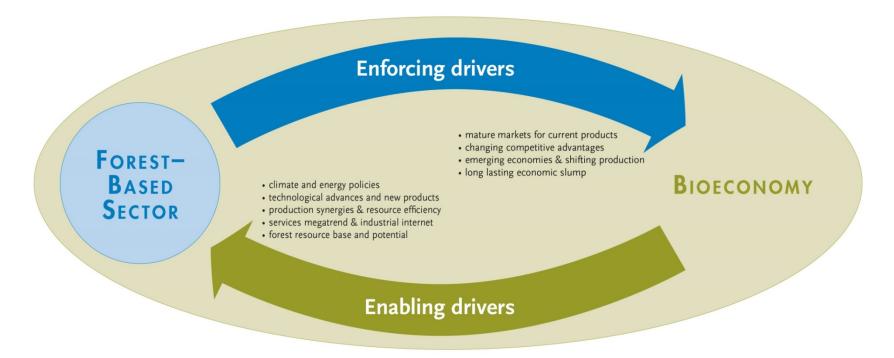


- Covering 40% of EU land
- Delivering 50% of renewable energy
- Capturing **9% of CO₂ emissions**
- Representing 25% of EU Biomass supply
- Resources for 25% of EU Bioeconomy

Key for the sustainability of: biodiversity, water and soil



Towards a cross-sectoral forest-based bioeconomy





Wood construction: the beginning of the timber age?

Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) production: (> 15 % annually)

=> 28% less primary energy

=> 45% less carbon emissions
Substituting concrete by 1 m³ of wood
= saves 1 tonne of CO₂



Erkki Oksanen / Luke



Wood-based textile fibres for a growing population

- Only 5% of world textile's are wood-based, but expected to grow at 10% per year
- The textile market to triple by 2050: from 80 Mt to 250 Mt

• The share of cotton (now 30%) to decrease due to competition for arable land

and water



Zsolt Nyulaszi/Fotolia



First biorefinary producing wood-based diesel

- UPM 's biorefinery: 100,000 tonnes of second generation biodiesel for transport
- Decreasing transport emissions up to 80% compare to fossil fuels
- 25% of Finland's biofuel target



UPM Biofuels



Concluding remarks

- A coherent, well coordinated International Bioeconomy policy framework
 - sustainability and resource efficiency
 - regulatory and market failures
 - long-term predictability for investments
- A new scale of research and innovation investments and cooperation
- An effective science-policy-society interface: reflective governance



B-C-designs – Fotolia



We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them

- Albert Einstein



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