Industrial Symbiosis – an end or a means?

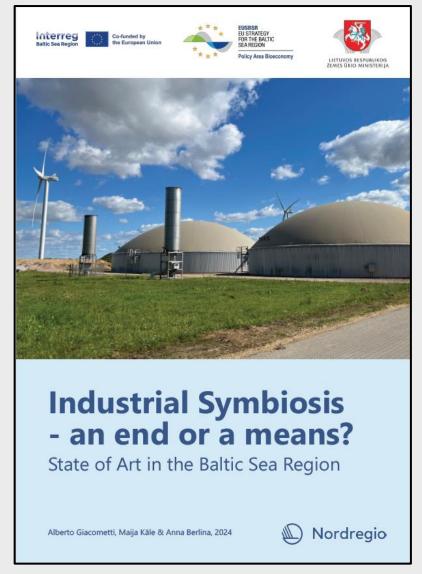
Alberto Giacometti Maija Kāle Anna Berlina

Nordregio

Outline presentation

- Discussion of concepts
- How IS develops examples of BSR
- Policy implications

*Further reading →



Link publication: https://eusbsr.eu/wp-content/uploads/industrial-symbiosis-bsr-nordregio.pdf

Or: https://eusbsr.eu/policy-area-bioeconomy/activities/ - under Activities / Unlocking the Potential of Industrial Symbiosis: A Pathway to a Bioeconomy in the Baltic Sea Region

Industrial Symbiosis (IS) is a collaborative or collective approach to resource management (Mirata 2018).

.... But what's the point? Is it an end or a means?



Making sense of concepts (Buzzwords?)

Conservation

Sustainable Development

Circular economy

Green Economy

Bioeconomy

De-Growth

Green Growth

Green Transition

Preserving, protection; no explicit link to socio-economic systems

All relate to socio-ecological systems & Development (economy); emphasis on different aspects



Sustainable Development

The Three Spheres of Sustainability Social-Environmental Environmental-Economic Environmental Environmental Justice Energy Efficiency Natural Resources Stewardship Natural Resource Use Subsidies / Incentives for Environmental Managemet Locally & Globally use of Natural Resources Pollution Prevention Sustainability Cost Savings Economic-Social **Business Ethics** Adopted from the 2002 Fair Trade University of Michigan Sustainability Assessment Worker's Rights

Vanderbilt University

Green Economy



Doughnut Economics - Planetary boundaries (Kate Raworth, 2012)

De-Growth



Jason Hickel- https://www.localfutures.org/indefense-of-degrowth/

Green Growth



https://www.istockphoto.com//

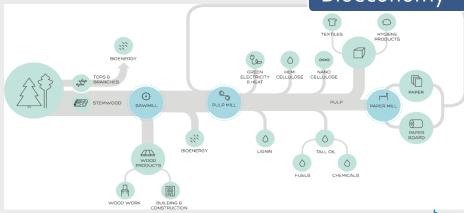
Regime Correct transport System System Niches Correct transport System System Correct transport System Syste

Landscane

Green Transition

Geel et al. 2017 - https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joule.2017.09.018/

Bioeconomy



BioInnovation - https://www.bioinnovation.se/en/om-bioekonomi-begrepp-och-fakta/

Circular economy



So... what do concepts imply?

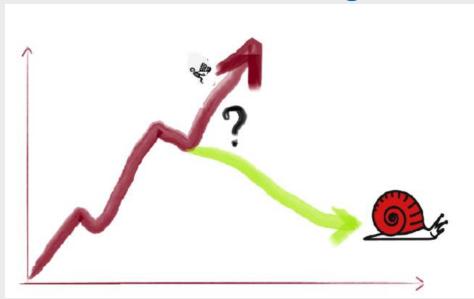


Two avenues

(to achieve sustainability)



Economic decline (de-growth)



https://www.houstonforesight.org/forest-futures-economic-growth-or-degrowth/





Decouple value creation from resource utilisation

CREATING VALUE



https://engineeringunleashed.com/creating-value

So... what do concepts imply?



2 new concepts

- Valorisation
 - → capture the highest possible value per every unit of 'X resource'.
 - → Help decoupling EG from recourse use
- Industrial Symbiosis (IS)
 - → Exchange of resources, energy, heat between co-located companies (1+1=3)

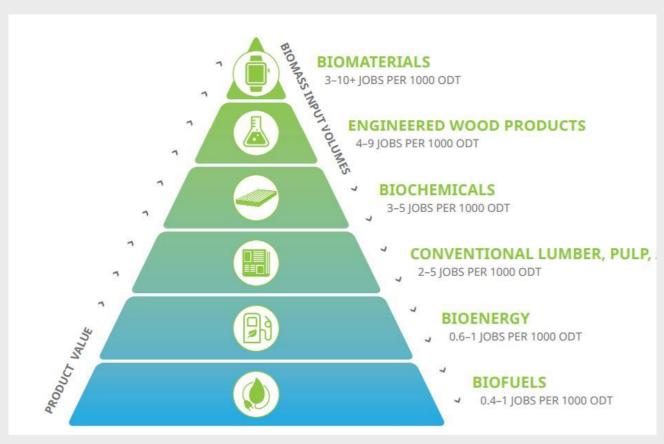


Figure 1: Bioeconomy valorisation pyramid. Source: Government of British Columbia 2024



2 new concepts (or 3)

Valorisation

- → capture the highest possible value per every unit of 'X resource'.
- → Help decoupling EG from recourse use

Industrial Symbiosis (IS)

→Exchange of resources, energy, heat between co-located companies (1+1=3)

— Bio-IS

→ valorising biological resources (biomass) as means to replace fossil and mineral-based resources

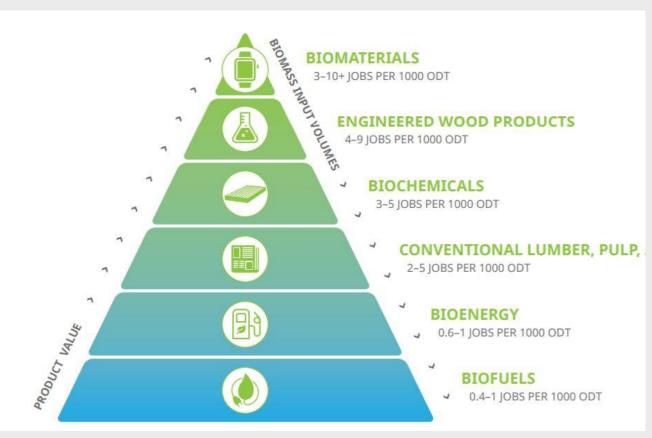


Figure 1: Bioeconomy valorisation pyramid. Source: Government of British Columbia 2024



Ends vs. Means

MEANS (+processes)

Valorisation, Industrial Symbiosis, De-Growth, Green Transitions... ENDS (Goals)

Sustainability,
Green
Economy,
resilience...



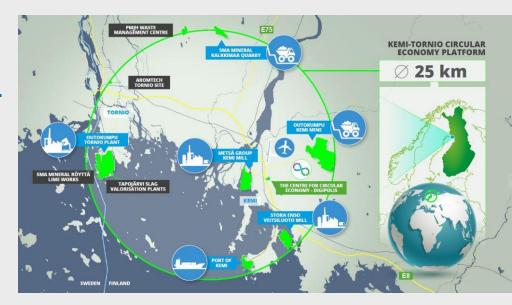
From theory to practice

- Why IS? Why not just valorisation? -



How does IS originates?

- Initial exchanges are frequently spontaneous structures follow (e.g. Kalundborg, Norrköping, Helsingborg, Stenungsund, and Örnsköldsvik) → Bottom-up
- In other cases IS networks emerge via **intential facilitation** (e.g. Rotterdam harbour, Sotenäs)
- Local and regional networks drive the IS
- Formalisation: coordinating entity e.g., business park, cluster organisation, or the local or regional authority (then association) → help spot opportunities, fend challenges, facilitate coordination
- Complexity: increases over time start with material/energy exchange, move to joint infrastructures, organisations, joint purchases, etc.



Source: Poikela 2014



Policy support

Nordics:

- **Denmark:** Green Symbiosis programme by the Danish Business Authority
- Finland: SITRA (Finnish Innovation Fund) National Roadmap for Circular Economy
- **Sweden**: no explicit IS national strategy, more decentralised initiatives

Baltics:

- **Estonia**: Circular Economy White Paper and the Bioeconomy Roadmap initiatives for regional IS networks; pilot programmes
- Latvia: Sinergia platform, LIFE projects (IS in isolated cases e.g., biogas production & establishment of Vidzeme bioregion)
- **Lithuania**: Roadmap for Lithuania's industrial transition to a Circular Economy; Lithuanian Bioeconomy HUB; 'green procurement'; no clear IS pilots



Degree of maturity of IS in the BSR

Old/ well developed, e.g:

- Kalundborg Symbiosis in Denmark, 1959
- Svartsengi Resource Park in Iceland, 1976
- Händelö IS in Sweden, 1990
- Kemi-Tornio facilitated municipal-owned Digipolis technology park

Mid/development

- Sotenäs, Sweden, 2011, Centre of Symbiosis municipally led platform
- Smilowo Eco-Industrial Park, Poland one company as key locomotive (Farmutil HS Inc)

Emerging

- Balticovo (valorisation /closed loop system ≠ IS)
- Biomund
- Initiatives listed in Sinergia platform (More during the panel)

Embryonic state

• Estonian Industrial Symbiosis Agropark (EISAP)





Contextual factors & stages of development

Nordics

- Critical mass of industry & high maturity (but varies significantly across regions)
- Decentralised municipalities with mandate and resources to act
- High R&D expenditure
- Consensus & collaborative culture (creative collaborative business models)

Baltics

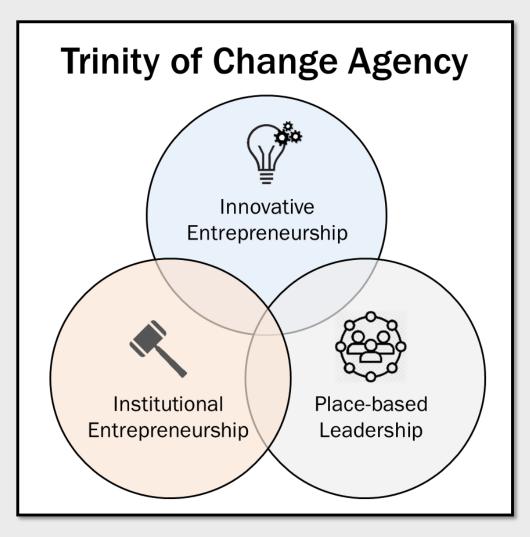
- Limited industrialisation (exceptions + regional variations), but increasingly dynamic –
 valorisation initiatives (largest potential around biomass side-streams)
- Centralised municipalities with narrow mandate and limited resources
- Limited R&D expenditure / reliance on EU/project funding
- Export focus looking outside more than within
- Limited cooperation/ communication (Valorisation without symbiosis)



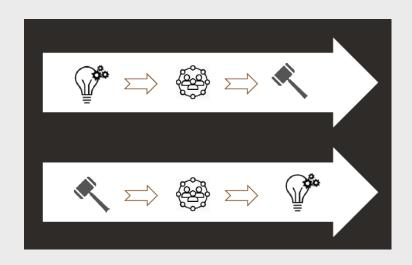
Who drives change? (policy implications)



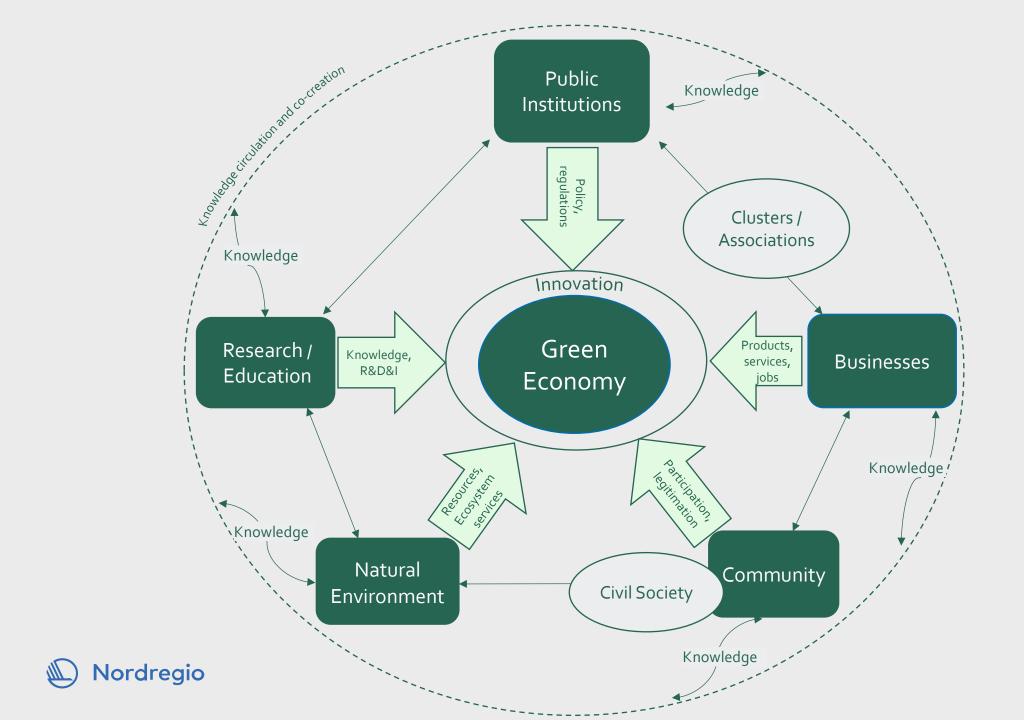
Key message: Change can come from different 'Change Agents' driving process with or without coordination, but...



- Symbiotic relations bring added value
- There is no silver bullet
- Development is non-linear







Thank you!

Further info:

Report:

https://eusbsr.eu/wp-content/uploads/industrial-symbiosis-bsr-nordregio.pdf

Recording seminar in Vilnius:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rOVoUSyNEqc

