

Technical & policy segment

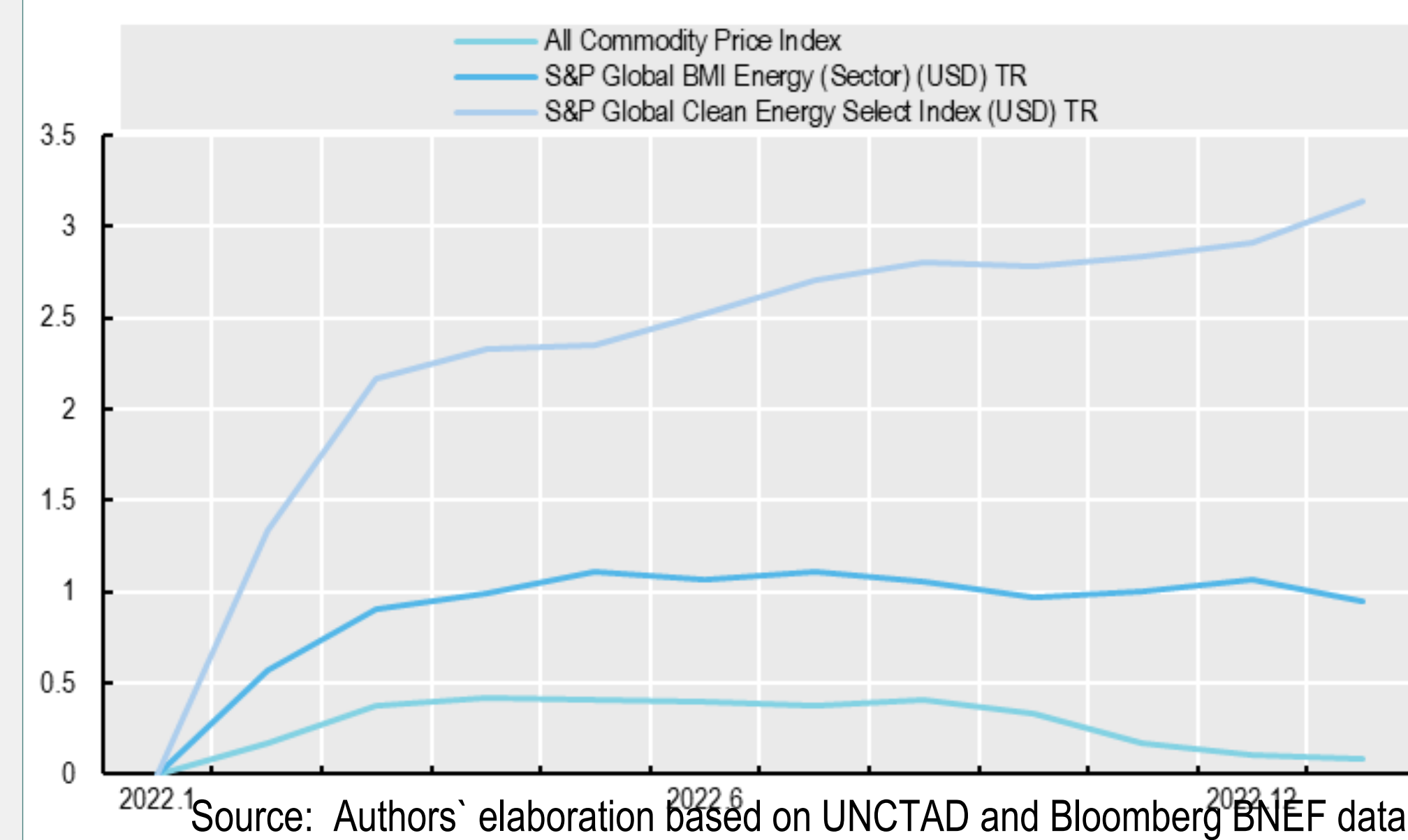
Bioeconomy for Sustainable Development

1. Introduction

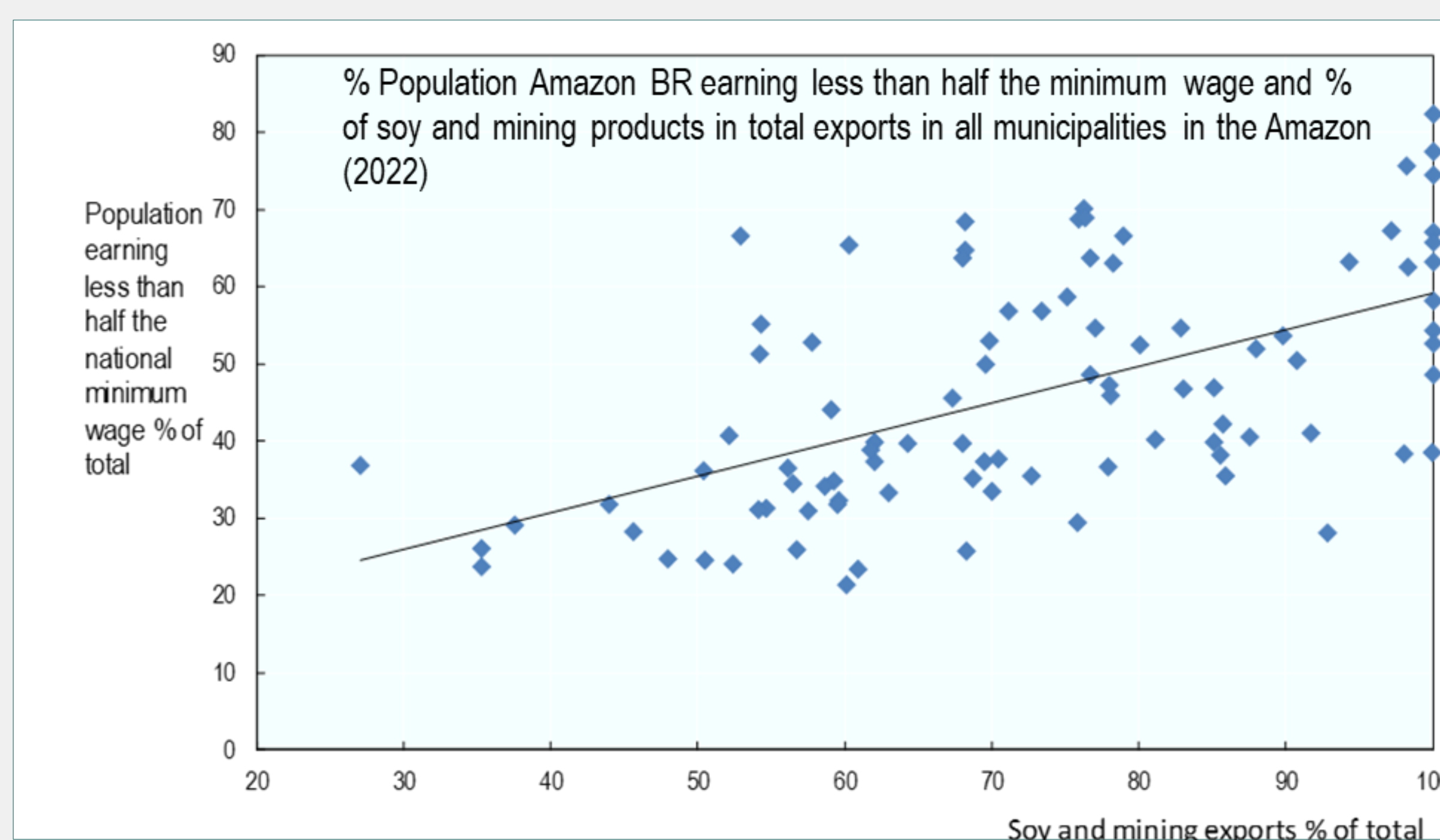
- Countries covering >75% of the global GDP have dedicated bioeconomy policies.
- The G20 issued its High-levels principles on Bioeconomy in 2024.
- Bioeconomy responds to SDGs and to the rising pressures of climate change with value generation.
- It is cross-sectorial and demands multi-ministerial coordination

2. Key figures

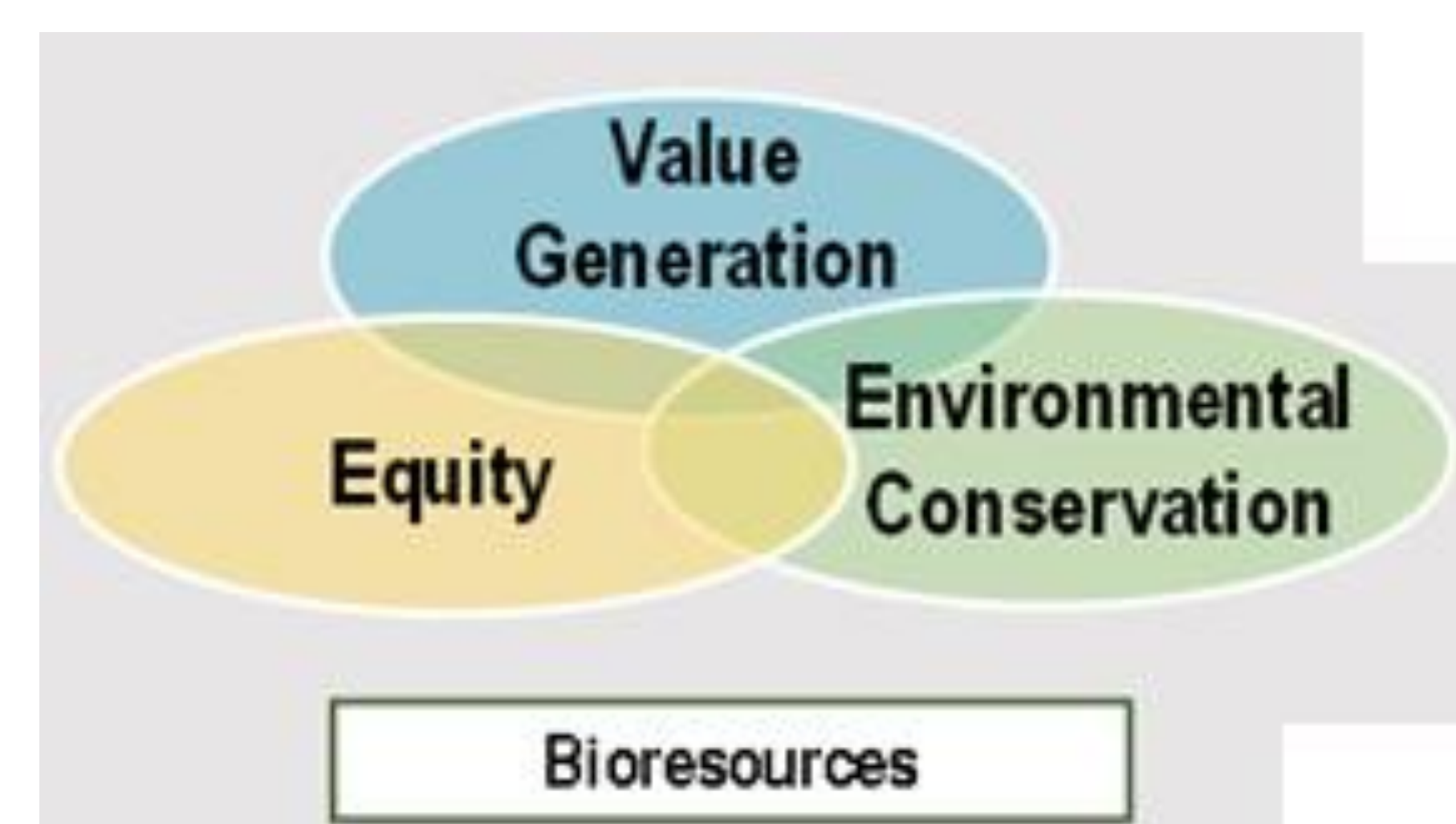
Benefits of a Bioeconomy paradigm.. E.g.: Financial stability– as during the Covid19 Outbreak and the Ukraine war outbreak (January – December/2022)



3. Bioeconomy is context specific and demands policy coordination to generate economic value and equity



Natural assets and knowledge



4. Mainstreaming Bioeconomy into Economic Policy

- 75% of the bioeconomy policies involve more than one minister.: (i) 60% have S,T&I and Env; (ii) 50% also include ministry of finance or development.
- Brazil has the ministry of finance coordinating its bioeconomy strategy as part of a Green economic policy.

5. Key lessons learned

- Synergies between economic and bioeconomy policy: carbon pricing, taxonomies, need for decreasing inequalities, value generation, financial stability, attracting foreign capital, etc..
- Bioeconomy occurs at the territory and this approach allows macro policy to transform local realities.

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