



University of Greifswald, Agency of Renewable Resources

# Establishment and promotion of the South Bioeconomy Network (SBBN)

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## Abbreviations

BSR	Baltic Sea Region
FNR	Agency for Renewable Resources
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
PP	Project Partner
R&D	Research and development
SBBN	South Baltic Bioeconomy Network
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
MV	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania / Mecklenburg-Vorpommern



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### 1. Introduction

One of the objectives of the BioBIGG projects is the establishment and promotion of a future transnational bioeconomy cooperation structure in the Baltic Sea Region (BSR). The vision is to bundle knowledge, competences and potentials in the field of the bioeconomy and to bring together various bioeconomy stakeholders from practice and research. Commercially interesting and relevant innovations and technologies as well as innovative bio-based products with a high benefit potential within the bioeconomy can be developed more efficiently if several parties work together and share their knowledge and experience.

With the establishment of a bioeconomy association in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (MV) the knowledge exchange and innovation network to the project partner's countries will be expanded which also facilitates the cooperation with other countries of the Baltic Sea region. The network will enhance the cooperation on business opportunities between the stakeholders in the BSR.

For the formation of a transnational South Baltic Bioeconomy Network (SBBN), a structure must be developed.

This short report describes the structural basis that is necessary for the successful establishment of a sustainable network. Mainly, two preconditions are required:

- A stakeholder database
- Alliance of the actors in a formal or informal organisation

### 2. Stakeholder

In cooperation with all Project Partners (PPs), a database of potential bioeconomy stakeholders in the participating partners' regions and countries was created. Basis were all PPs' contacts in the bioeconomy sector. FNR prepared a template (see Tab. 1), which was filled out by all the PPs. The area in which the stakeholders operate (SMEs, Business Organisations / Networks, etc.) was further categorised according to the specific subgroup and the deviations that occur in each subgroup, in which the existing stakeholders within each deviation were carefully evaluated.

**Tab. 1:** Stakeholder list. The stakeholders were categorised into SMEs, Business Organisations / Networks, R&D Institutions and Regional and Local Governmental Bodies.

Stakeholder	Area	Absolute
SMEs	Manufacturing	
	Primary/Raw Material Production	
	Processing	
	Distribution	
	Development and Design	
	Retail and Wholesale	
	Waste Handling	
	Equipment Manufacturing	
Business Organisations / Networks		
R&D Institutions	Food	

	Fuel	
	Fibre	
	Forest	
Regional and Local Governmental Bodies		

Due to data protection reasons, personal data was not shared between partners.

## 2.1 Results: Composition of the Stakeholders in the Partner Regions

The detailed composition of the stakeholders is listed in the Annex (A.1).

The table shows the number of total contacts of the respective partners in the bioeconomy sector who can be contacted for advice, support and expertise related to the bioeconomy. The contacts concentrate more on regional than on countrywide level. Although the PPs are mostly active in research, their focus is on applied research and technology transfer. Therefore their contacts to companies are more diverse than to research institutions.

Looking at the different areas in which the companies are active (Tab. 2), the main focus is on primary production. Stakeholders categorised as SMEs are mainly represented in the “manufacturing”, “primary/raw material production” and “processing” sectors. Retail and wholesale are also represented significantly in the German and Danish region.

The categorisation of the stakeholders shows that the waste sector is not well represented. Either it is a missing industry (that means waste handling is still in its infancy) or the market is dominated by a few but therefore very large companies. The reason could also be a mix of both. The categorisation “Others” contains stakeholders which could not be assigned to any other category.

**Tab. 2:** Allocation of the stakeholders from the “SMEs” sector to the respective industrial. Excerpt from the list of stakeholders which can be found in Annex A, p.11. \*Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany; \*\*Skåne Region, Sweden. \*\*\*The high number represents individual farmers, which was not defined as SMEs by the other regions.

Stakeholder	Area	FNR*	UG*	GUT/ Poland	RUC/ Region Zealand	SLU+RISE **
SMEs	Manufacturing	16	4	68	151	34
	Primary/Raw Material Production	2	20	24	4985***	50
	Processing	13	23	187	6	39
	Distribution	13	3	5	6	9
	Development and Design	3			6	39
	Retail and Wholesale	3	75	8	56	12
	Waste Handling	2	2	17	9	6
	Equipment Manufacturing	1				
	Operating and Service	3	2		6	7
	Other	25				48
	SME total	81	129	309	5225	244



The stakeholder list (Annex, A.1) does not reflect the total number of stakeholders interested in implementing a sustainable bioeconomy. However, actors with whom we are already in contact can be easily motivated to actively participate in an SBBN. The next short-term goal is to broaden the contacts and mobilise those actors who yet showed none, or very low interest in the bioeconomy.

### 3. Founding a South Baltic Bioeconomy Network

Currently, there are a lot of networks and platforms focusing on the bioeconomy, covering different topics and regions. Some networks are project-related and their activities within a specific topic decrease when the associated project ends. Other networks founded a legal formal association.

#### 3.1 LinkedIn

As a first step, the BioBIGG project created a LinkedIn group<sup>1</sup> to enable the creation of a South Baltic Bioeconomy Network (SBBN). All BioBIGG partners were invited to join the LinkedIn group. The aim of the platform was the announcement of regional and international conferences, funding opportunities and news regarding the BioBIGG project and other bioeconomy-related activities. It was intended that interested external parties should enlarge the LinkedIn group. In December 2020, the group has 75 members. Whereas 26 members are representatives of different companies (one of them is an investor), 21 members come from the field of research, 12 members are NGOs and the remaining members are BioBIGG partners.

Although the group has grown, there was only moderate feedback on the platform. 62 posts were made from the founding day to 4 December 2020. Some posts were shared further, but no conversation occurred in the group.

#### Formally registered association

There are several options for implementing a sustainable transnational South Baltic Bioeconomy Network within the BioBIGG project.

One possibility is to establish a formally registered legal entity. This can be done in several ways with different organisational and thematic structures:

- **(non-profit) legal association**

Associations in Europe have to be founded according to the respective national law. So far, there is no option to found a "European association" for the BioBIGG partners in the BSR. Although every citizen can become member of an association in another country, the respective association law (in the respective national official language) differs (e.g. in which manner the association acquires its legal capacity, the extent to which it can act economically, how it is taxed). Many European organisations manage it by establishing national associations in each country in accordance with the respective national law. This is too expensive for the BioBIGG project. There is also a solution for the management of the regional associations needed.

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<sup>1</sup> Group page on LinkedIn. South Baltic Bioeconomy Network – SBBN. Source: <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13654293/>. 2020-11-24.



- **Foundation**

A foundation works on basis of funded money. It makes only sense when there is great asset, which is not the case in BioBIGG network.

- **Limited liability company**

This kind of formal association needs initial capital. In each country the initial capital is prescribed by the government. In Germany the founding capital for a company with Ltd status amounts to 25,000 € whereas in Poland it is just 1,000 €. But this amount of money is too much for the implementation of the SBBN to justify this kind of entity.

- **Civil right society**

From the legal point of view, each individual partner is liable with his entire assets for the debts of the civil right society. Additionally, non-profit corporations are not possible. These are the main reasons why this format is of no option for the formation of a bioeconomy cluster.

Details of the different conditions of the organisations in the partner regions Sweden, Denmark, Germany and Poland are described in the *Annex B: Formally registered associations*. All formal registered networks have in common, that beneath the money needed for the foundation, regular expenses for the maintenance of the network must be budgeted. In addition to administrative expenses, staff must also be scheduled to ensure that the network is working actively.

All formal organisations have disadvantages. The best option is the foundation of a non-profit legal association. One example for a long lasting association is the BioEconomy e.V.<sup>2</sup>, a network in Halle, Germany. It is acting as a legal association since 2012 as a big and very active cluster. Beneath membership fees, it was pushed by the excellence clusters financial support. With expiration of this promotion, many members left the cluster. A main reason was less profit with too high fees at the same time<sup>3</sup>. On May 13<sup>th</sup> 2019, a meeting was organised with Prof. Zscheile, the managing director of BioEconomy e.V. to get insight into the structure and financing of a network. He highlighted some points, which are necessary for an active and functioning network, which is integrated in the structure of an association to run economically:

- The investment of 3-5 big companies is needed to finance the network
- Advertising new members should focus on the resettlement of companies and not on the acquisition of large companies (which are anyways rare in the region)
- Regular business meetings in a relaxed atmosphere to win new members

Instead of establishing a network, a further possibility is to join an existing one, which was finally chosen as the preferred option and is described below.

### 3.2 Joining an Existing Network

After intensive research of the framework conditions of the different types of organisations in the partner countries, different possibilities were presented at the workshop on 6 November 2019. In world café format, the topic “Possibilities to establish a sustainable bioeconomy network beyond

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<sup>2</sup> Bioeconomy Cluster. Der BioEconomy e.V. – ein Kurzportrait. Source: <http://www.bioeconomy.de/bioeconomy-e-v/>. Last view 2020-12-03.

<sup>3</sup> Bioeconomy Cluster (2017). BioEconomy präsentiert neue Clusterstrategie auf Mitgliederversammlung am 15.11.2017. Source: <http://www.bioeconomy.de/bioeconomy-praesentiert-neue-clusterstrategie-auf-mitgliederversammlung-15-11-2017/>. Last view 2020-12-03.





BioBIGG” was discussed with all workshop participants. The BioBIGG partners have jointly decided not to found a formally registered association. A better alternative is a cooperation with an existing transnational network with well-developed contacts to science, industry and policy as well as one focus on bioeconomy.

The BioCon Valley GmbH<sup>4</sup> has a strategic group “Life Science” dealing with two topics, one of them is bioeconomy/RIS (regional innovation strategy)<sup>5</sup>. This subgroup bioeconomy has many overlaps with our goals and already has a formal format and interested members. Nevertheless, it is a regional network acting mainly in MV. Integrating the South Baltic Bioeconomy Network into the existing network expands the network with experts and stakeholders.

A further option was the implementation of a bioeconomy network into the ScanBalt MTÜ<sup>6</sup>, the Northern Europe’s Leading Accelerator for Inter-regional Cooperation envisioning the region as a Global Hotspot for Health and Bio Economy.

Priority was given to the network “ScanBalt MTÜ®”. One precondition for the BioBIGG partners to join this network was the establishment of a ScanBalt bioeconomy group. The ScanBalt members were very interested. They were previously active in the field, but had so far focused more on "bioeconomy & health". After several meetings they agreed upon the foundation of a ScanBalt Bioeconomy Working Group. There is already a website online<sup>7</sup>. Initially, quarterly meetings are planned.

To check the interests of the ScanBalt members, a survey has been developed from ScanBalt and BioBIGG members and spread among all ScanBalt members (*Annex C: Screenshot of the survey for the Bioeconomy Working Group*). The survey was online from 9 July to 24 August. In this time nine ScanBalt members responded. The results can be found in *Annex D: Online Survey Results*.

Membership fee as an institutional member is 1100 Euro/year. Members from the Baltic countries, Poland and NW Russia are entitled to a 90 % reduction in the annual fee. All BioBIGG partners became institutional member in 2020.<sup>8</sup>

On 21 October 2020 FNR, the University of Greifswald and ScanBalt organised the Kick-off Event for the Bioeconomy Working Group of the ScanBalt Network. 52 people participated of which 15 belonged to the team organising the event or giving presentations. Details on this conference can be found in the corresponding report.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>Bioconvalley index page. Source: <https://www.bioconvalley.org/>. Last view: 2020-12-03.

<sup>5</sup>Bioconvalley. Strategien und Modellvorhaben für die Gesundheitswirtschaft Mecklenburg-Vorpommerns. Source: <https://www.bioconvalley.org/gesundheitsland-mecklenburg-vorpommern/kuratorium-gesundheitswirtschaft>. Last view: 2020-11-24.

<sup>6</sup>ScanBalt index page. Source: <https://scanbalt.org>. Last view: 2020-11-24.

<sup>7</sup>ScanBalt Bioeconomy Working Group. Source: <https://scanbalt.org/bioeconomy/>. Last view: 2020-11-26.

<sup>8</sup>ScanBalt. Members. Source: <https://scanbalt.org/members/>. Last view: 2020-11-26.

<sup>9</sup>Sartorius, V. et al. (2020). Report on the ScanBalt bioeconomy working group kick-off conference, 21 October 2020; Interreg project Bioeconomy in the South Baltic Area: Biomass- based Innovation and Green Growth - BioBIGG



## 4. Conclusion and Outlook

The stakeholder database of potential bioeconomy stakeholders from Denmark, Germany, Poland and Sweden was created. The contacts from science, industry, networks and governmental bodies are being addressed in order to create an active bioeconomy network in the South Baltic Region. The alliance is managed through the formal organisation ScanBalt MTÜ®. In a further report<sup>10</sup>, the ScanBalt MTÜ® and the activities of the ScanBalt Bioeconomy Working Group will be elaborated. The results of WP6 will be available for the Bioeconomy Working Group.

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<sup>10</sup> BioBIGG (2020): Report on Promotional Actions and Instruments to Foster Regional Bioeconomy and Biobased Innovation

## Annex

### Annex A: Stakeholder list

Stakeholder	Area	FNR*	UG*	GUT/Poland	RUC/Denmark	SLU+RISE**
SMEs	Manufacturing	16	4	68	151	34
	Primary/Raw Material Production	2	20	24	4985	50
	Processing	13	23	187	6	39
	Distribution	13	3	5	6	9
	Development and Design	3			6	39
	Retail and Wholesale	3	75	8	56	12
	Waste Handling	2	2	17	9	6
	Equipment Manufacturing	1				0
	Operating and Service	3	2		6	7
	Other	25				48
	<b>SME total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>5225</b>	<b>244</b>
Business Organisations and Networks	total	1	29	0	0	24
R&D Institutions	Food	1	4			13
	Fuel	2				
	Fibre		3			
	Forest	2	1			
	Cosmetics			2		
	Other	15	6			
	<b>R&amp;D total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Network/R&D Institutions	total	18	0	0	0	8
Regional and Local Governmental Bodies	total	7	7	0	18	44
Others		5	6			
		<b>233</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>10468</b>	<b>333</b>

\*Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

\*\*For the Skåne Region

Because in Sweden and Germany two partners collected their data, there might be an overlap in the contacts

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### Annex B: Formally registered associations

B.1: Non-profit legal association. The different colors represent the respective partner countries. Yellow: Sweden, Green: Denmark, Blue: Germany, Grey: Poland

	country	name (in the distinct country)	definition; form of organization	minimum capital stock	liability	registration
non-profit legal association	Sweden	registrerad förening	a non-profit association has a non-profit motive or operates non-profit-making activities	-		write its Articles of Association + appointing a Board + registering with the Swedish Tax Agency
	Denmark	registreret forening	group or union of people, organizations, institutions, companies, with a common aim or common interests, organized and managed by ordinary democratic rules and procedures	-		valid fundraising permit issued by the board of fundraising (Indsamlingsnævnet) and need to be approved as a charity in accordance with the Danish tax law
	Germany	eingetragener Verein	voluntary and permanent association of natural and/or legal persons for the pursuit of a particular purpose	-	Association assets ("Vereinsvermögen"); neither the members nor the board of directors are held accountable with their private assets. But: no separation of private and corporate assets, if culpable action on the part of the board of directors or the chairman of the board of directors is present.	register of associations ("Vereinsregister") of the district court in whose district it has its seat
	Poland	stowarzyszenia	self-governing, lasting (membership) organization, formed of free will and with a nonprofit motive (definition by the Law on Associations)	-		registering in court (State Court Register)

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	minimal number of share-holders	eligibility requirements for founders	prescribed organs	becoming a member	reporting	remarks
non-profit legal association	3		board of directors + general assembly			
	7	foreign persons may also become members of the association if the purpose of the association is supported	board of directors + general assembly	joining an association: Contract between the association and the new member (application -> acceptance by the association)	financial report (separated according to tax areas) + activity report	commercial business cannot be the main purpose of the e.V.; the registered association must have a registered office in Germany
	7	only Polish citizens or foreigners who are domiciled in Poland				

## Establishing an Enabling Framework to Facilitate Bioeconomy in the BSR



### B.2: Foundation

	country	name (in the distinct country)	definition; form of organization	minimum capital stock	liability	registration
foundation (non-commercial)	Sweden	stiftelse	a holding of assets that has been set aside permanently by one or more individuals or legal entities for a permanent or long-term given purpose	-	Board members, administrators and auditors can be held liable for damages caused by intentional or negligent acts to the foundation or third parties. They can also be held criminally liable under the Criminal Code	optional registration, if an association decides to do so; foundation must be registered within six months from formation with one of the county administration boards (Länsstyrelser) appointed by the government, in or near the county where the foundation has its seat of administration.
	Denmark	fundament	no exact legal definition; generally understood to be independent and separately constituted legal bodies with their own governing structure and dedicated assets, set up in order to pursue a specific purpose	250,000 DK	board members can be held civilly and criminally liable; if a Danish board member acts in accordance with the mentioned criteria, he would not be held liable for any losses to the foundation and / or its creditors	no governmental approval necessary; within three months of its establishment: registering with the local foundation authority and the local tax authorities, both of whom must receive the statutes of the foundation
	Germany	Stiftung	the German Civil Code (BGB) does not have a legal definition specifically for foundations; the definition of foundation is predominantly a description used for a number of legal forms	-		
	Poland	fundacja	a non-membership organization established by a founder (who provides the initial endowment) that pursues economically and socially beneficial objectives subject to the essential interest of the Republic of Poland	founder makes decision as to the amount of founding fund (> 500 - 1000 PLN); minimum amount if engagement in economic activities: > 1000 PLN		notarized document expressing the wish of a founder to form a foundation, or by a will; entry in national court register

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	minimal number of shareholders	eligibility requirements for founders	prescribed organs	becoming a member	reporting	remarks
foundation (non-commercial)	1	No specific requirements, both individuals and legal entities are eligible; the board cannot consist solely of the founder or founders; all board members must be solvent and of full age and capacity		the supervisory board is made up of county government authorities	annual report; voluntary associations with assets exceeding 1.5 million SEK and those who conduct economic activities have an obligation to keep books	
					annual accounts/financial report	non-commercial foundations may carry out small-scale economic activities; not allowed to spend down the capital
	1	individuals, regardless of their citizenship and place of residence			annual reports, including narrative and financial components	non-profit making purposes

## Establishing an Enabling Framework to Facilitate Bioeconomy in the BSR



### B.3: Limited liability company

	country	name (in the distinct country)	definition; form of organization	minimum capital stock	liability	registration
limited liability company (LLC)	Sweden	Aktiebolag (AB) (no limited cooperation)		private: 100,000 SK public: 500,000 SK	Shareholders' liabilities are limited to their total contributions made with the company's share capital.	entry into the commercial register (Swedish companies registration office)
	Denmark	Anpartsselskab (ApS)	independent legal business entity that one or more people can own and perform your business activities from	50,000 DK	owner only for the maximum value of the subscribed capital	with the Danish Business Authority (articles of Incorporation; articles of association; shareholders' register)
	Germany	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH)	legal person under private law belonging to the group of limited liability companies	25,000 €	liable with its corporate assets (private property of the partners remains untouched)	commercial register
	Poland	spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	similar to Germany's GmbH	5,000 PLN (only declaration of the management necessary; no proof of payment)	shareholders liability is limited to their contribution of the share capital	filing the articles of association as a notary deed; obtaining the total share capital before registering; appointing the appropriate company bodies; filing all required documents in the Commercial Registry



## Establishing an Enabling Framework to Facilitate Bioeconomy in the BSR



	minimal number of shareholders	eligibility requirements for founders	prescribed organs	becoming a member	reporting	remarks
limited liability company (LLC)	1	can also be carried out by a non-Swedish citizen; residence in Sweden not mandatory for the founding person, only one authorised recipient with residence in Sweden necessary	general meeting (can be conducted anywhere in the world; also electronically possible) + board		necessary outsourcing of bookkeeping to a state-approved accountant or auditor; annual preparation of a resolution on the appropriation of profits, balance sheet including notes and a management report; filing of the annual financial statements with the commercial register	
	2 (private LLC)		board of directors of minimum 3 and/or management/ director			
	1		company general meeting (Gesellschafterversammlung)	shareholder contract (participates as a member in the formation or later joins an existing organization by articles of association or law)		
	1		management board; supervisory board; revision committee.	A partner can be: a natural person, a legal person and organizational entity not being a legal person.	annual financial statements along with other documents (resolutions approving the financial statements and on the distribution of profit or coverage of loss, reports on the activity and the opinion of the statutory auditor)	most common method for an investment platform

## Establishing an Enabling Framework to Facilitate Bioeconomy in the BSR



### B.4: Civil right society

	country	name (in the distinct country)	definition; form of organization	minimum capital stock	liability	registration
Civil right society	Sweden	civilt rätt samhälle				
	Denmark	civilsamfundetcivilsamfundet				
	Germany	Gesellschaft bürgerlichen Rechts (GbR)	consortium of at least two legal entities which mutually undertake to promote the attainment of a common purpose in the manner specified by a partnership agreement	-	each individual partner with unlimited liability	-
	Poland	społeczeństwo obywatelskie	a kind of democratic society in which citizens consciously participate in public life, are active and responsible and have the ability to self-organization.	-		

## Establishing an Enabling Framework to Facilitate Bioeconomy in the BSR



	minimal number of shareholders	eligibility requirements for founders	prescribed organs	becoming a member	reporting	remarks
Civil right society						
	2			shareholder contract: notarial partnership agreement		no commercial business (Handels-gewerbe) that is not small
	-					

*Annex C: Screenshot of the survey for the Bioeconomy Working Group*

## Bioeconomy Group in Scanbalt

Please specify your interest in actively taking part in the ScanBalt bioeconomy group. For all questions you can select multiple answers.

### 1. In which topics are you interested in?

- ☐ Plant based food
- ☐ Crops
- ☐ Waste: How can we avoid waste? How can we optimise its use?
- ☐ Energy
- ☐ Circular Economy
- ☐ Sustainable use of wood
- ☐ Bioeconomy and Artificial intelligence
- ☐ Pharma / Medical Plants / Nutrigenetics / Diagnostics / Therapeutics
- ☐ Public relations
- ☐ Others:

### 2. What will be the aim of your participation?

- ☐ Improvement of the environment / sustainability
- ☐ Advantages in current work
- ☐ Inspirations for business
- ☐ Common acquisition of projects
- ☐ Finding business partners
- ☐ Finding research partners
- ☐ Finding project partners
- ☐ Discover new raw material(s)
- ☐ Turning ideas into practice
- ☐ Influence on politics
- ☐ Others:

### 3. Which competencies could you add to the group?

- ☐ Research (which field?):
- ☐ Industry (which field?):
- ☐ Transfer and Innovation Management
- ☐ Others:

### 4. Please specify your regional focus:

- ☐ local      ☐ regional      ☐ national      ☐ macro-regional      ☐ international

Finish

*Annex D: Online Survey Results*

**Question 1. In which topic are you interested in?**

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Topics <sup>a</sup>	Topics: Residual option (negative) or number of selected options	1	2,7%	11,1%
	Topics: <b>Plant based food</b>	5	13,5%	55,6%
	Topics: <b>Crops</b>	2	5,4%	22,2%
	Topics: <b>Waste: How can we avoid waste? How can we optimise its use?</b>	4	10,8%	44,4%
	Topics: <b>Energy</b>	3	8,1%	33,3%
	Topics: <b>Circular Economy</b>	5	13,5%	55,6%
	Topics: <b>Sustainable use of wood</b>	3	8,1%	33,3%
	Topics: <b>Bioeconomy and Artificial intelligence</b>	5	13,5%	55,6%
	Topics: <b>Pharma / Medical Plants / Nutrigenetics / Diagnostics / Therapeutics</b>	4	10,8%	44,4%
	Topics: <b>Public relations</b>	3	8,1%	33,3%
	Topics: <b>Others</b>	2	5,4%	22,2%
Total		37	100,0%	411,1%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 2.

**Question 2. What will be the aim of your participation?**

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Aim <sup>a</sup>	Aim of the participation: Residual option (negative) or number of selected options	1	2,0%	11,1%
	Aim of the participation: <b>Improvement of the environment / sustainability</b>	6	12,2%	66,7%
	Aim of the participation: <b>Advantages in current work</b>	3	6,1%	33,3%
	Aim of the participation: Inspirations for business	5	10,2%	55,6%
	Aim of the participation: <b>Common acquisition of projects</b>	6	12,2%	66,7%
	Aim of the participation: <b>Finding business partners</b>	4	8,2%	44,4%
	Aim of the participation: <b>Finding research partners</b>	5	10,2%	55,6%
	Aim of the participation: <b>Finding project partners</b>	8	16,3%	88,9%
	Aim of the participation: <b>Discover new raw material(s)</b>	1	2,0%	11,1%
	Aim of the participation: <b>Turning ideas into practice</b>	5	10,2%	55,6%
	Aim of the participation: <b>Influence on politics</b>	5	10,2%	55,6%
Total		49	100,0%	544,4%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 2.

**Question 3. Which competencies could you add to the group?**

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
RF <sup>a</sup>	Research Field: Residual option (negative) or number of selected options	3	15,0%	33,3%
	Research Field: <b>Research</b> (which field?)	4	20,0%	44,4%
	Research Field: <b>Industry</b> (which field?)	3	15,0%	33,3%
	Research Field: <b>Transfer and Innovation Management</b>	7	35,0%	77,8%
	Research Field: <b>Others</b>	3	15,0%	33,3%
Total		20	100,0%	222,2%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 2.

**Question 4. Please specify your regional focus**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	regional	1	11,1	11,1	11,1
	national	1	11,1	11,1	22,2
	macro-regional	3	33,3	33,3	55,6
	international	4	44,4	44,4	100,0
	Total	9	100,0	100,0	