



Aalto University  
School of Business

# Circular bio-economy in manufacturing industries- similarities and differences in three sectors

*Armi Temmes 16.9.2016  
Recibi-Workshop, Syke*

# Comparison of Recibi cases

Case	Process/ Product	Customers	End uses
<b>Wood-based textiles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemical</li> <li>• Design</li> <li>• Fibres</li> <li>• Garments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Garment and textile producers</li> <li>• Retailers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consumers</li> <li>• Use time short or medium</li> </ul>
<b>Use of wood in construction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanical</li> <li>• Wood products</li> <li>• Buildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Builders, planners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building owners/managers</li> <li>• Use time long</li> </ul>
<b>Biorefineries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemical</li> <li>• Fibres</li> <li>• Energy</li> <li>• Numerous other products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry</li> <li>• Fuel producers and retailers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry intermediates -&gt; multitude of end uses</li> <li>• Fuels</li> <li>• Use time very short</li> </ul>

# Potential to enhance bioeconomy and/or circular economy

Case	Bioeconomy	Circular economy
<b>Wood-based textiles</b>	Replacement of synthetic fibres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reuse</li><li>• Extended life time</li><li>• Recycling for new fibres</li><li>• Collection systems</li></ul>
<b>Use of wood in construction</b>	Replacement of steel, concrete etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintenance</li><li>• Modifications</li><li>• Demolishing and materials reuse</li></ul>
<b>Biorefineries</b>	Replacement of oil-based chemicals or fossil fuels Increase of value added from wood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Process-internal recycling</li><li>• Numerous recycling systems based on end product</li></ul>

Most of these do not happen automatically

# Potential for circular bioeconomy

Case	Strengths	Challenges
<b>Wood-based textiles</b>	R&D for new products and processes also for recovered raw materials. Piloting for collection systems.	Commercialization not yet there. New networks needed for recycling. Spinning and weaving have disappeared.
<b>Use of wood in construction</b>	Large number of pilot high-rise buildings. Know-how from small buildings.	Advantages of wood for users not clear. Path dependence due to existing capabilities.
<b>Biorefineries</b>	Technology development in e.g. lignin use and base chemicals production.	Strong emphasis on low value products such as fuels.

# Are Finland and Sweden different?

- **Not much**
- **Textiles**
  - Both have technology development in novel wood-based and/or recovered fibres (Ioncell-F & RENEWCell)
  - In Sweden more concrete plans on large scale textile sorting
- **Construction**
  - Both have piloting on wood construction for high-rise buildings
- **Biorefineries**
  - Both have various approaches for biorefineries both for fuels and cellulose fibre by-products, but no break-throughs on value-added products