Transfer of knowledge from science to business

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«Knowledge is of no value, unless you put it into practice» /Anton Chekhov/		
/Anton Chekhov/	uniess γου ρυτιτιπτο practice»	

Smart Specialisation Strategy (RIS3)- integrated European Union- and national-level development

		Horizontal priority: research excellence and efficient knowledge	
	Knowledge-intensive bio-economy	transfer for the development of bioecond	omy industries.
RIS3	Biomedicine, medical technologies and bio Smart materials, technologies and engine Smart energy		Innovative products and solutions to promote structural changes in the economy
	Information and communication technologies		

The Smart Specialisation Strategy of Latvia (RIS3) is a strategy of economic transformation towards higher added value, productivity and more efficient use of resources. The strategy of the transformation of the national economy is closely associated with the current economic development at national level and with competitive advantages (current and potential)

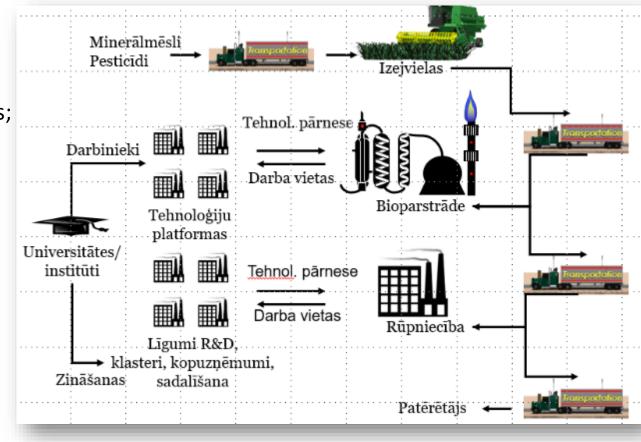
Knowledge-based value chains for a growing bioeconomy

Life sciences and biotechnology in convergence with other technologies:

- provide a knowledge base for the sustainable management, production and use of biological resources;
- provide new, safe, affordable and eco-efficient products;
- support competitiveness and the sustainability of major industries

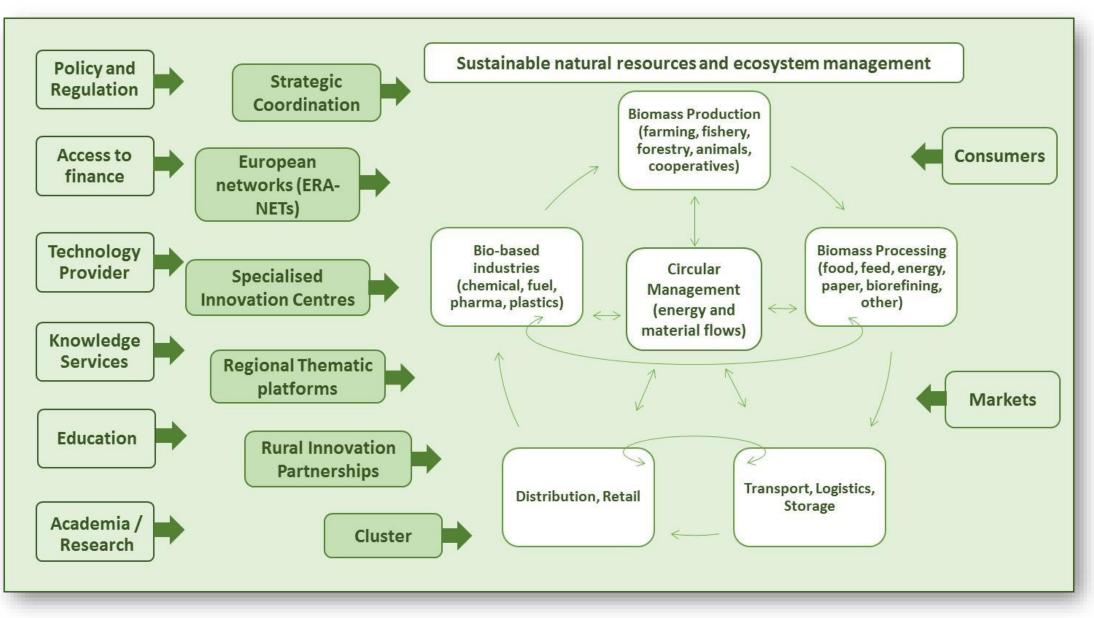
Development opportunities:

- Open data access, technological transformation of the services provided by national institutions;
- International competitive academic environment, cooperation among higher education establishments;
- Support to cross-sectoral projects;
- Facilitation of dialogue between scientists and entrepreneurs;
- Regional specialisation and connectivity.



OECD (2005). Supply and demand chain inhibitors in industrial biotechnology. DSTI/STP/BIO(2005)44.

Model of a regional bioeconomy ecosystem



EU Commission, Bioeconomy development in EU regions, 2017

Strengthening research and innovation

Product innovation: A good or service that is new or significantly improved. This includes significant improvements in technical specifications, components and materials, software in the product, user friendliness or other functional characteristics.

Process innovation: A new or significantly improved production or delivery method. This includes significant changes in techniques, equipment and/or software.

Marketing innovation: A new marketing method involving significant changes in product design or packaging, product placement, product promotion or pricing.

Organisational innovation: A new organisational method in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations.

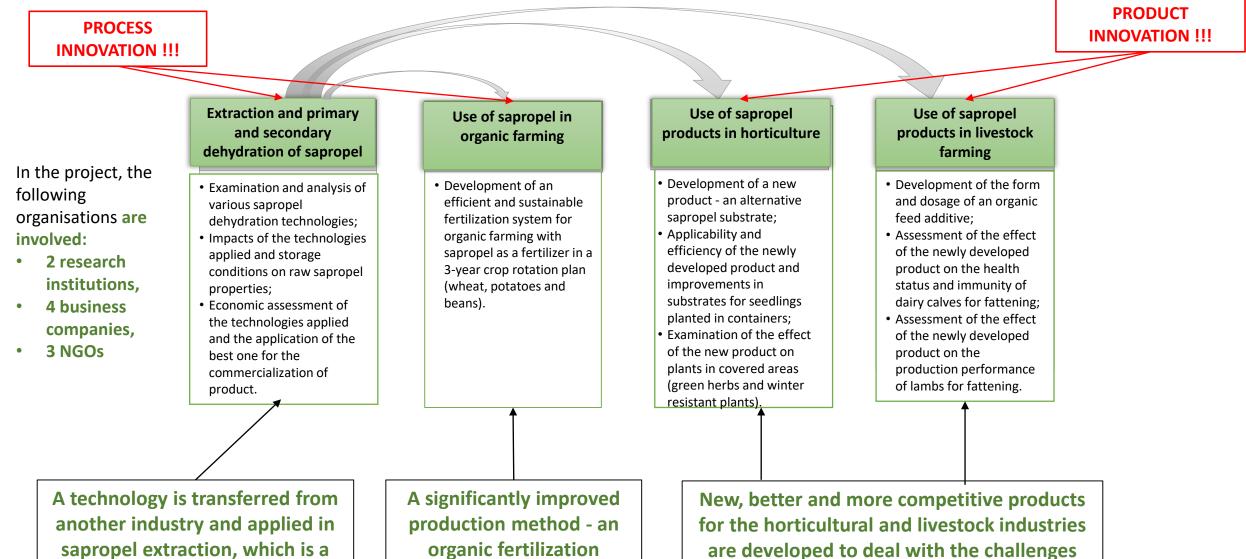
https://www.oecd.org/site/innovationstrategy/defininginnovation.htm

«An innovation is an idea that has been transformed into practical reality»

/Dr. Makarand "Chips" Chipalkatti, Osram Slyvania/



Innovations – the cooperation project «Research on the Application of an Innovative Dehydration Technology in Sapropel Production and the Possibilities of Using Sapropel-based Products in Crop and Livestock Production»



identified in the industries

complete innovation

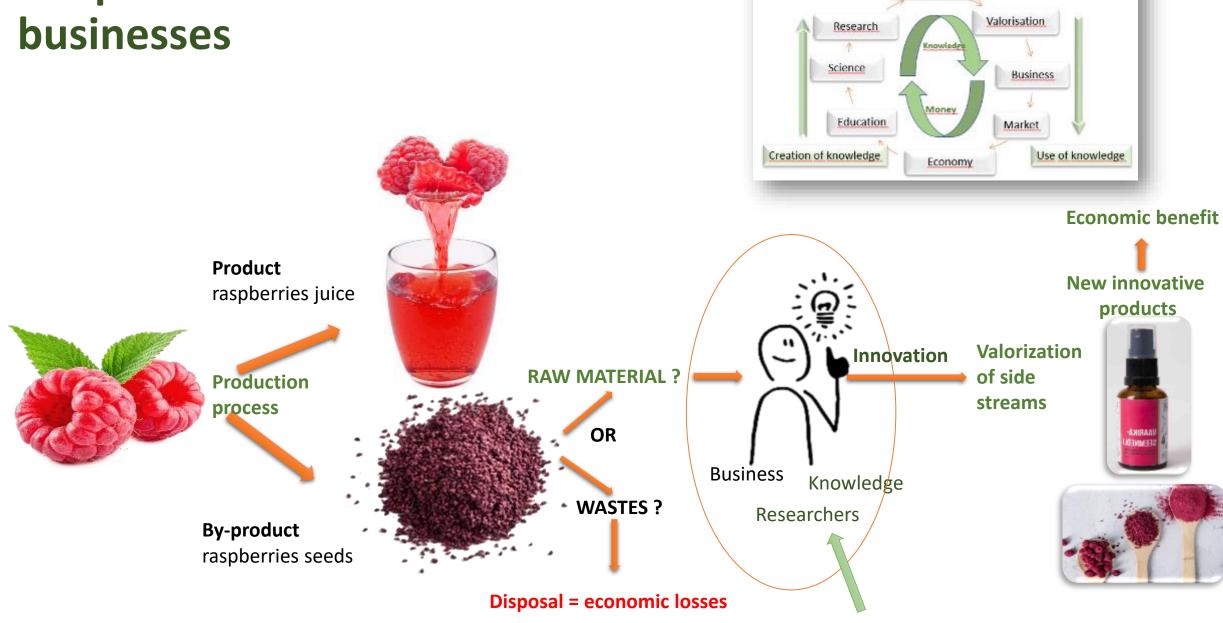
system – is developed

«Knowledge shared is power multiplied»

/Robert Noyce, Intel Co-Founder/

/Robert Noyce, Intel Co-Founder/

Cooperation between science and businesses



Global knowledge

flow

Knowledge

Bioeconomy researched by institutions in Latvia

15 research institutions:

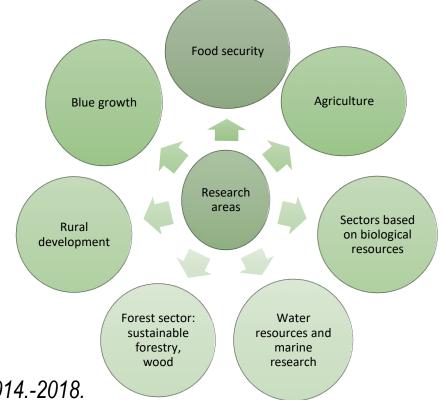
- $\checkmark\,$ Latvia University of Life Sciences and Technologies (LLU)
 - ✓ LLU Institute of Agricultural Resources and Economics (AREI)
 - ✓ LLU Institute of Horticulture (IH)
 - ✓ LLU Institute for Plant Protection Research (Agrihorts)
- ✓ University of Latvia (UL)
 - \checkmark UL Institute of Microbiology and Biotechnology
 - ✓ UL Institute of Biology
- ✓ Riga Technical University (RTU)
 - ✓ RTU Institute of Energy Systems and Environment (IESE)
- ✓ Daugavpils University (DU)
 - ✓ DU Latvian Institute of Aquatic Ecology (LIAE)
- ✓ Latvian State Institute of Wood Chemistry (LSIWC)
- ✓ Institute of Food Safety Animal Health and Environment (BIOR)
- ✓ Latvian State Forest Research Institute «Silava»
- ✓ Baltic Studies Centre (BSC)

35% of the total scientific personnel in Latvia are engaged in fields associated with the bioeconomy.

Source: Analytical review of the research ecosystem «Knowledge-based bioeconomy» 2014.-2018.

BSC STUDIES CENTRE Latvia University of Life Sciences and Technologies (LLU) is a leading Latvian research institution in the field of bioeconomy,

the widest range of topics (*Web of Sciences*, 2014 – 2018) is developed at Latvia University of Life Sciences and Technologies (LLU) that specializes in agriculture, food and forestry, rural development, renewable energy and biofuel research.





INSTITUTE OF HORTI CULTURE

BIOR



UNIVERSITY

OF LATVIA

Bioeconomy Strategic Research Alliance in Latvia

Founded: 24/09/2014

Objectives:

- \checkmark to enhance the competitiveness of bioeconomy sectors through research and innovation
- ✓ to contribute to the implementation of overall EU 2020 thematic objectives

Research and innovation capacity: ~ 400 doctors of science at: Latvia University of Life Sciences and Technologies (LLU) and 2 subordinate institutes (Horticulture and Agricultural Resources and Economics); 3 forest sector research institutes, Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment (BIOR).



Latvian Food Bioeconomy Cluster

The Latvian Food Bioeconomy Cluster (LFBC) is a triple-helix cluster organization, one of the most developed and internationally active bioeconomy clusters in the Baltic countries.



The vision of the cluster is to become a key food bioeconomy innovation hub in Latvia.

The objectives of the cluster are:

- •To promote the sustainable production, processing and consumption of healthy, high-quality and safe food.
- •To develop knowledge-based food bioeconomy innovations.
- •To promote scientific and industrial cooperation both locally and internationally.

The cluster fosters cooperation between its members and external partners, to promote knowledge and technology transfer, develop new products, technologies and innovative solutions, as well as to promote the modernization, competitiveness, growth of export and innovation capacity of the cluster members.

The members of the cluster are 9 innovative food industry companies, 5 universities and R&D institutions working in the field of bioeconomy and 1 public sector organization - Vidzeme Planning Region.

Cooperation patterns

Classical forms of cooperation





Membership in a producer or industry association or in a cooperative Forms of cooperation that promote the creation, sharing and use of knowledge



Entrepreneurs unite in clusters and share their knowledge and experience



<u></u> Цатрі́ Entrepreneurs cooperate with researchers and/or research institutions (joint projects or contract projects)



Companies hire young scientists

Business-to-business cooperation is based on the joint creation and/or use of technologies and/or a common value chain

«Knowing is not enough; we must apply. Willing is not enough; we must do»

/Johann Wolfgang von Goethe/

/Johann Wolfgang von Goethe/

Business examples in the bioeconomy

Innovative dairy products

LACTOSE-FREE WHEY PROTEIN DRINK «PIENA SPĒKS» ENRICHED WITH VITAMIN D3 **«Smiltenes piens» Ltd.**



Valorise waste and by-products

- ✓ Main raw material: milk
- ✓ By-product: whey
- ✓ Whey the residue of milk processing, making up on average 50% of the total.
- Mostly used in livestock production or represent industrial waste.
- ✓ The company produces a milk whey protein-rich drink, «Piena spēks» (Milk Power), which contains three times more protein than regular milk.
- Protein concentrate and lactose solution are produced from the whey by filtration. Hydrolysis and condensation result in a syrup that is used in the food industry.

Business examples in the bioeconomy

Resource recovery and recycling

- Recover and reuse of resources or energy from discarded waste or by-products
- Valorise waste and by-products by giving a second life and by reusing them to make a new product
- E.g. Toast Ale Bread waste to Beer





2,575,004 SLICES SAVED

By using surplus bread to replace barley, we use less land, water and energy, and avoid carbon emissions.

Business examples in the bioeconomy



Innovative fish products

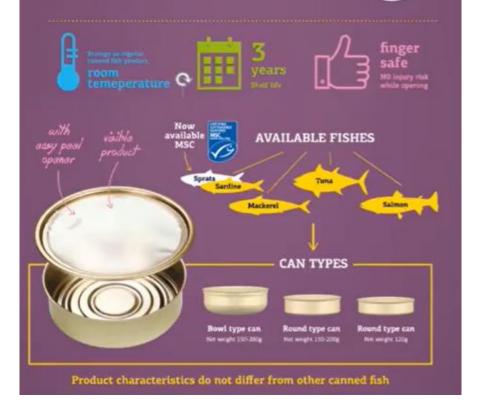
Atlantijas 15, Riga, Latvia www.karavela.lv

- ✓ KARAVELA Ltd. is one of the leading and largest producers of canned fish and preserves in Europe with 140 years of experience in the production of canned fish and other fish products.
- ✓ In 2020, Karavela posted its best-ever turnover of EUR 66 million (USD 77.3 million) and exported products to 46 countries.
- The main factors behind this success include the company's ability to make quick decisions and continuous investment in research and development.

INNOVATIVE

Vegan Tuna

YELLOW PE.



INNOVATIVE

TRANSPARENT

https://www.karavela.lv/en/

Thank you for your attention!

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