

Bioeconomy Value Chains

Commercial & Technical Options & Challenges

Dr. Manfred Kircher

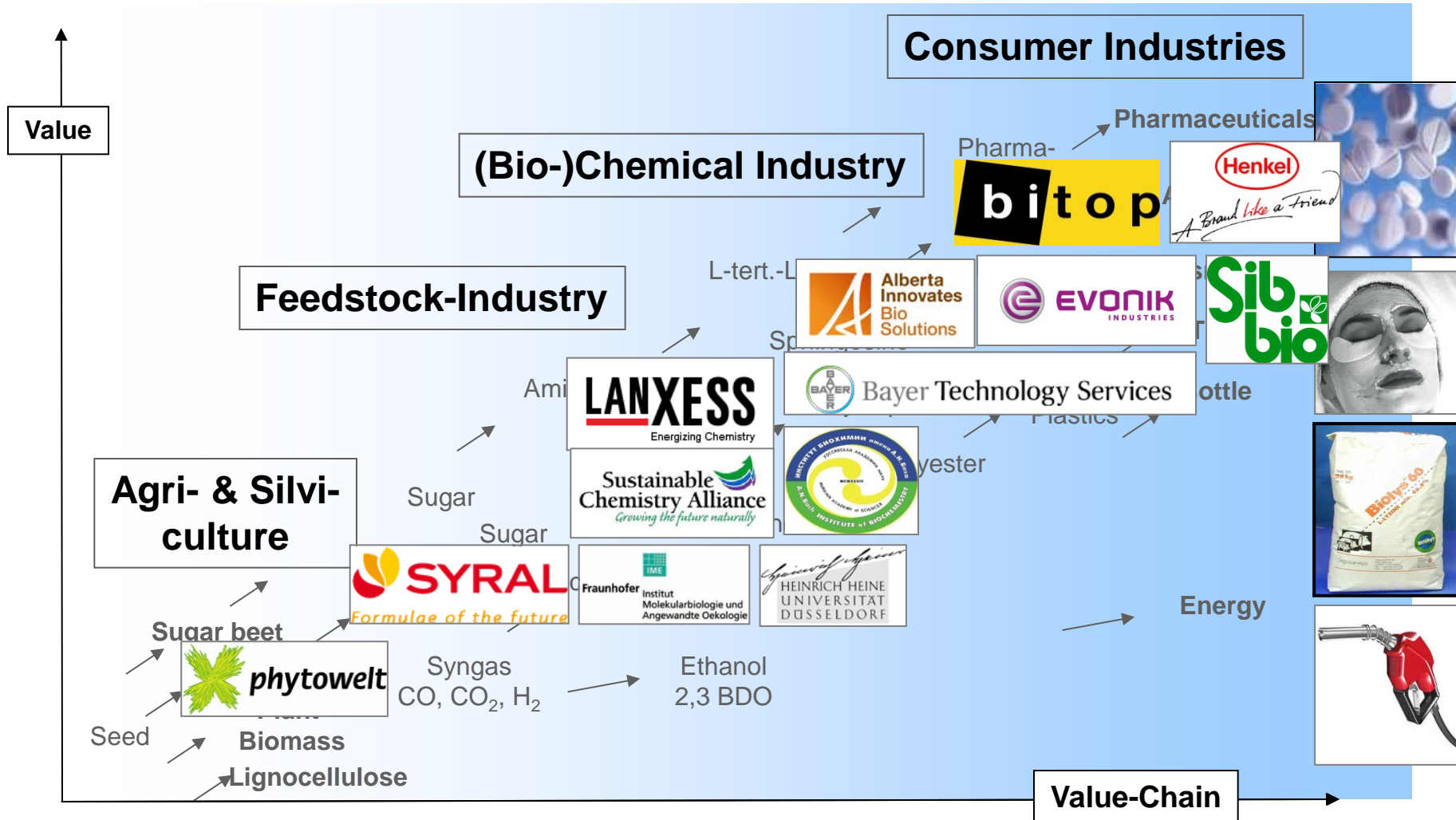
Chairman Advisory Board CLIB²⁰²¹

June 5, 2013

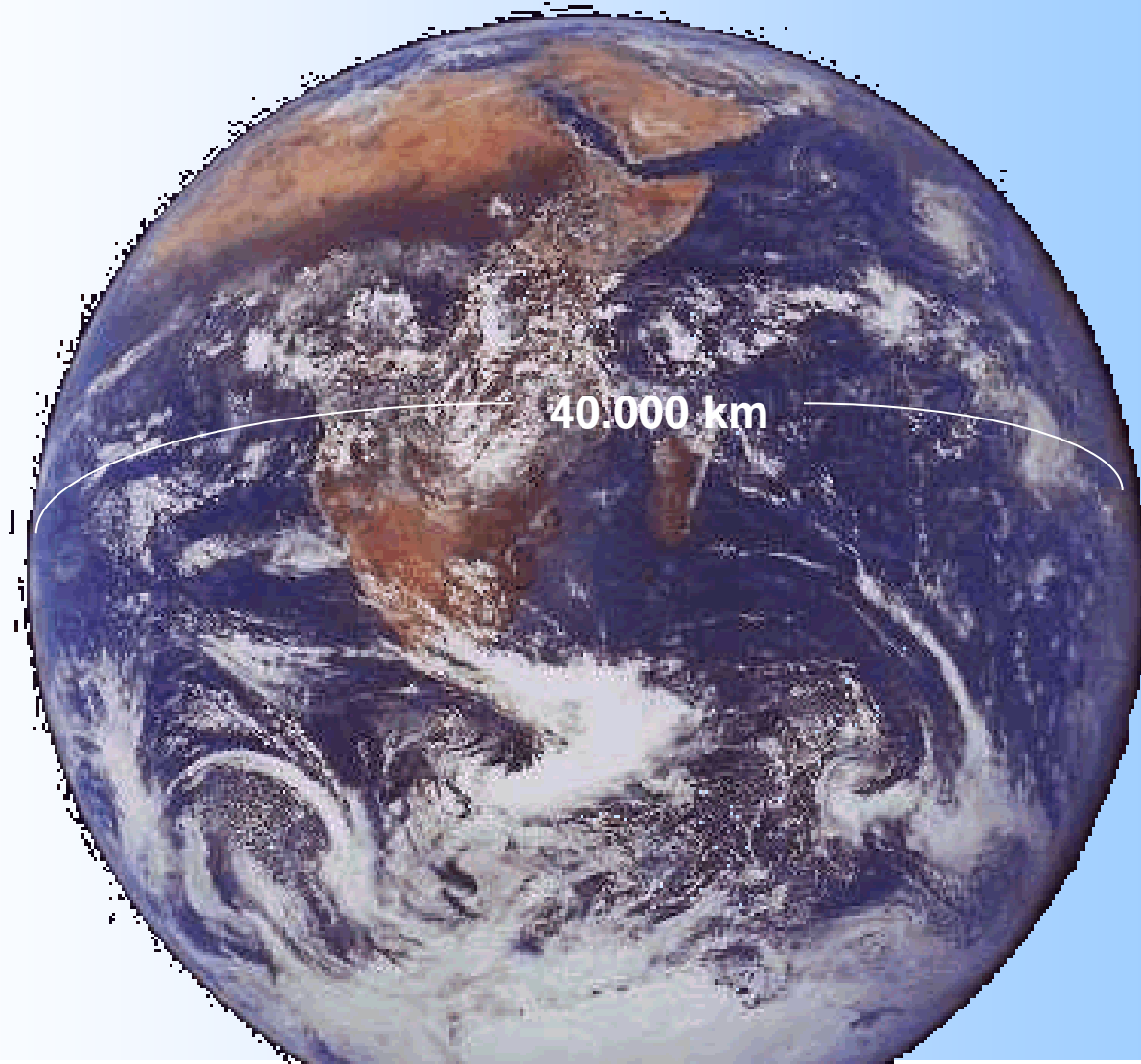
University Guelph; Bioeconomy Seminar

CLIB²⁰²: Cluster International Bioeconomy

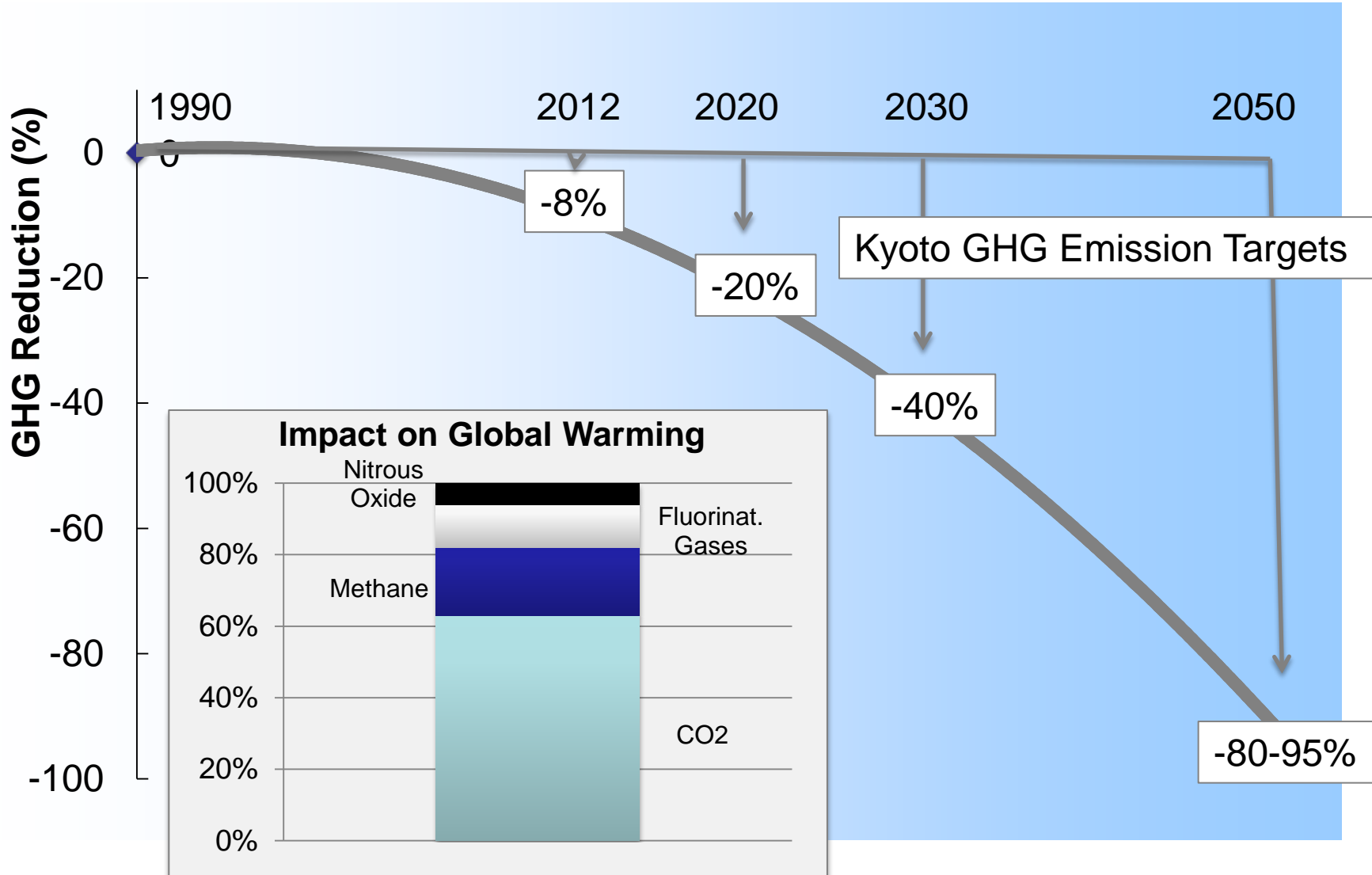
90 Members; Focus on Chemicals & Energy



The Earth is Our only Resource



Europe pushes the Bioeconomy



Germany gives Bioeconomy Priority



**CLIB main office
Düsseldorf, Germany**



2.10.2012; Leuna
Spitzencluster Bioeconomy
Lignocellulosic Biorefinery

Chemical Industries realize the Bioeconomy

CEFIC VIEWS ON THE EU BIOECONOMY

June 2012

Cefic has a **high level of involvement in the bioeconomy**, and considers the bioeconomy's implications for the chemical industry as composed of three clear dimensions:

- **access to renewable feedstock,**
- **innovation and**
- **market- driven demand generation.**



Industrial Drivers towards the Bioeconomy



The Fossil Economy is based on Oil, Coal, Gas

**11 bn t/a Carbon
*consumed***



Logistics of Fossil Feedstock is easy & cost-efficient



Oil-tanker

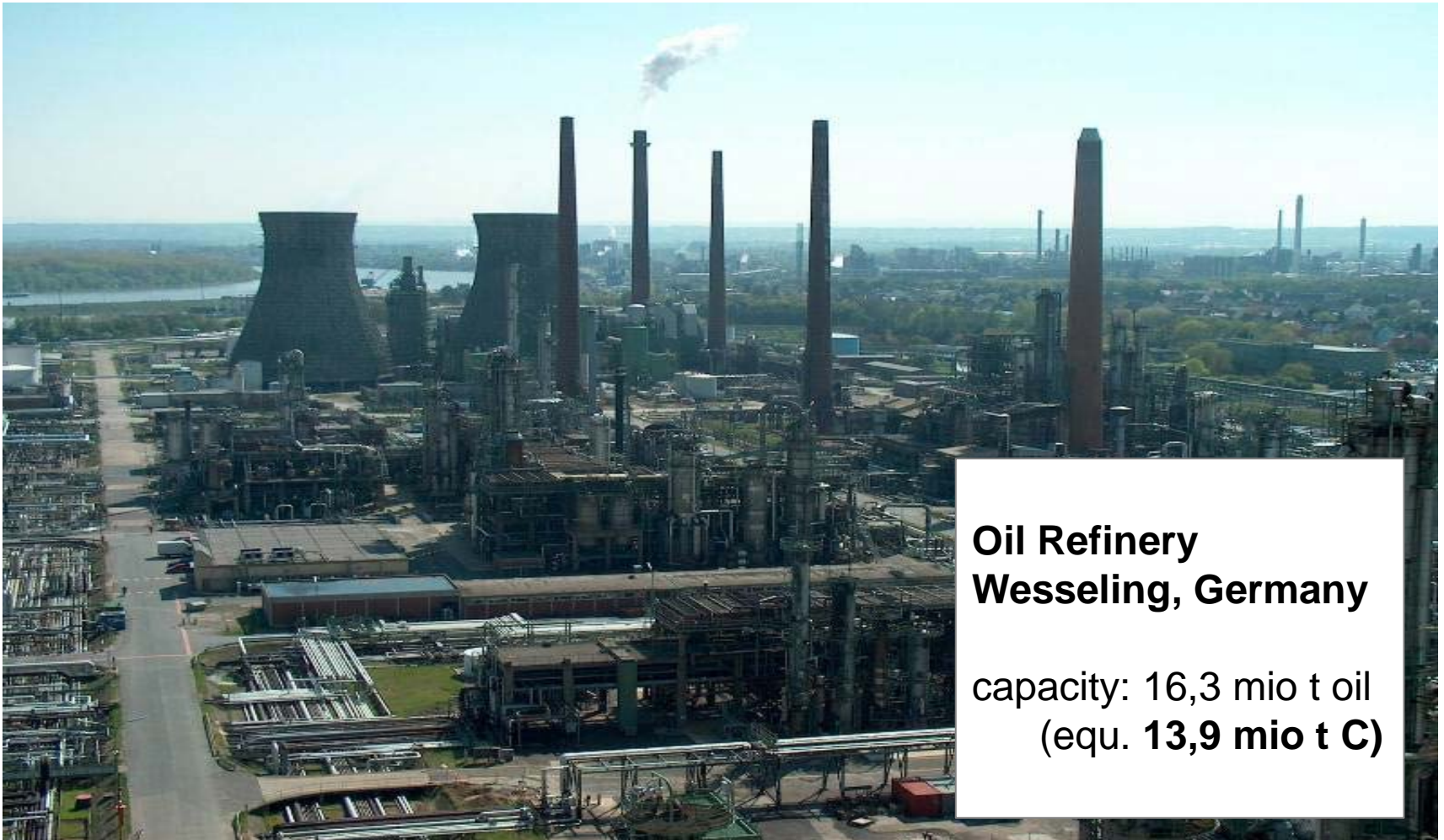


Oil-pipeline



Gas-pipeline

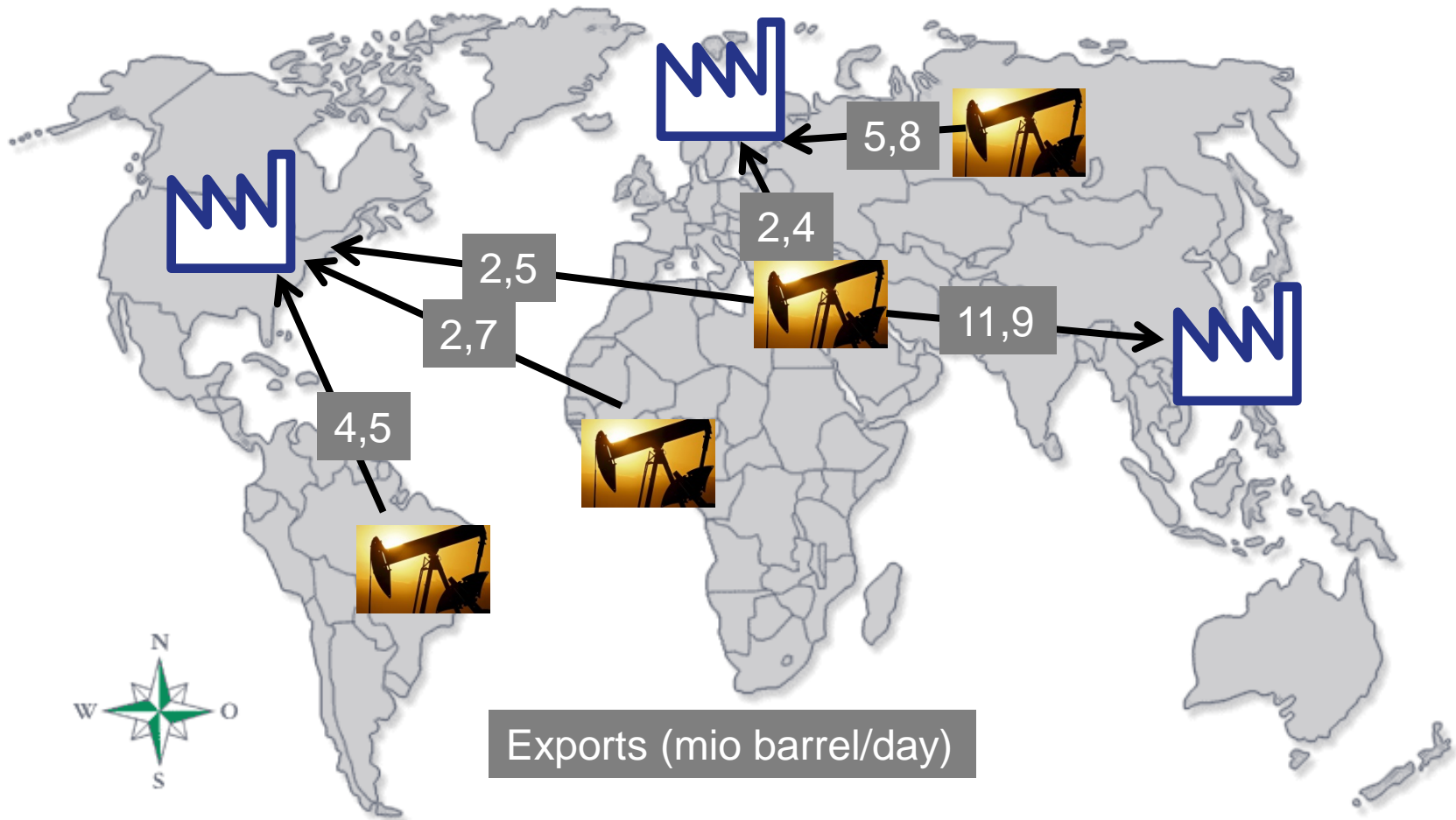
Fossil Feedstock serve Large-Scale Industrial Centers



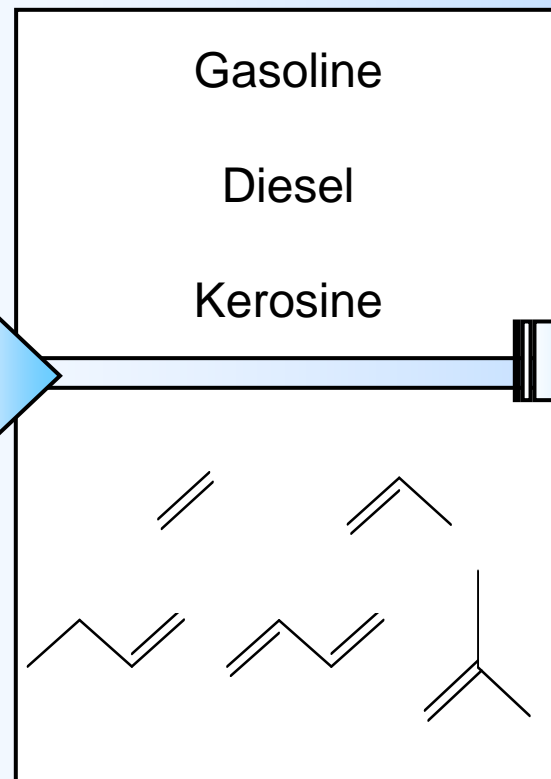
**Oil Refinery
Wesseling, Germany**

capacity: 16,3 mio t oil
(equ. **13,9 mio t C**)

The Fossil Value Chain starts from limited Regions



Fossil Feedstock deliver Energy Carriers & Chemical Precursors



Organic Chemicals

Pharmaceuticals

Fine & Specialty Chemistry

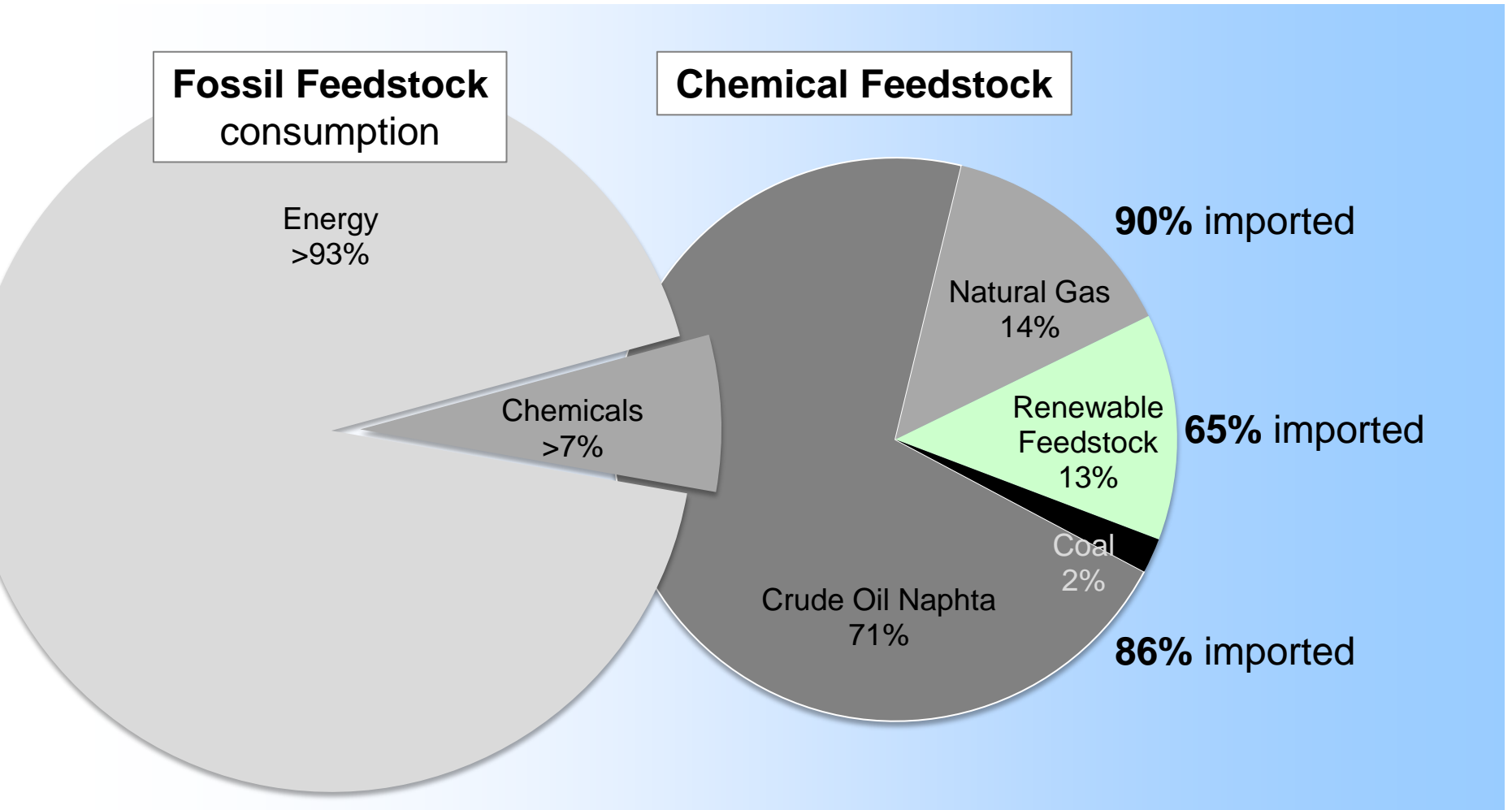
Detergent & Hygiene Chemicals

Polymers

Petrochemicals & Derivatives

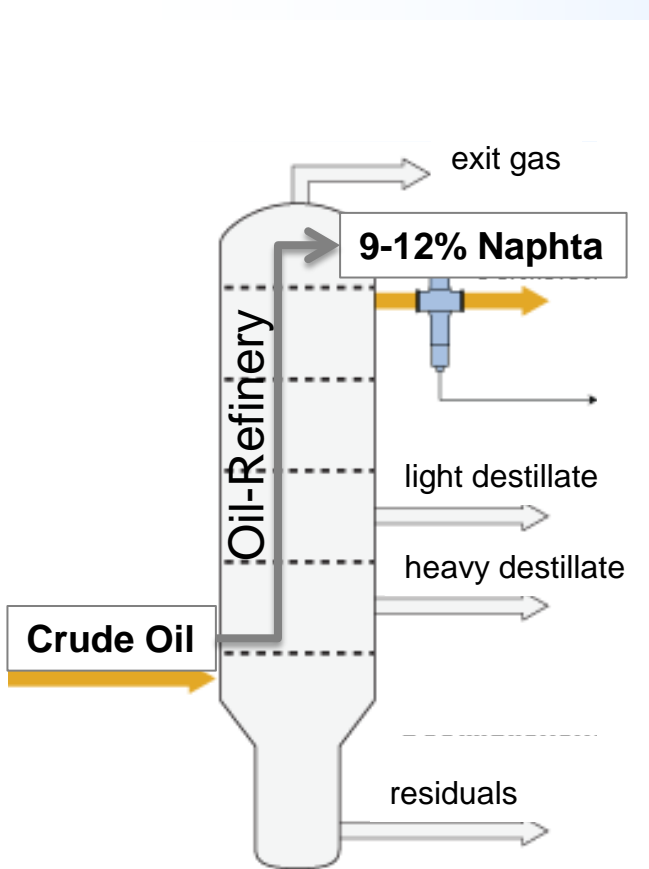
Agrochemicals

German Chemical Industries depend on Fossil Feedstock

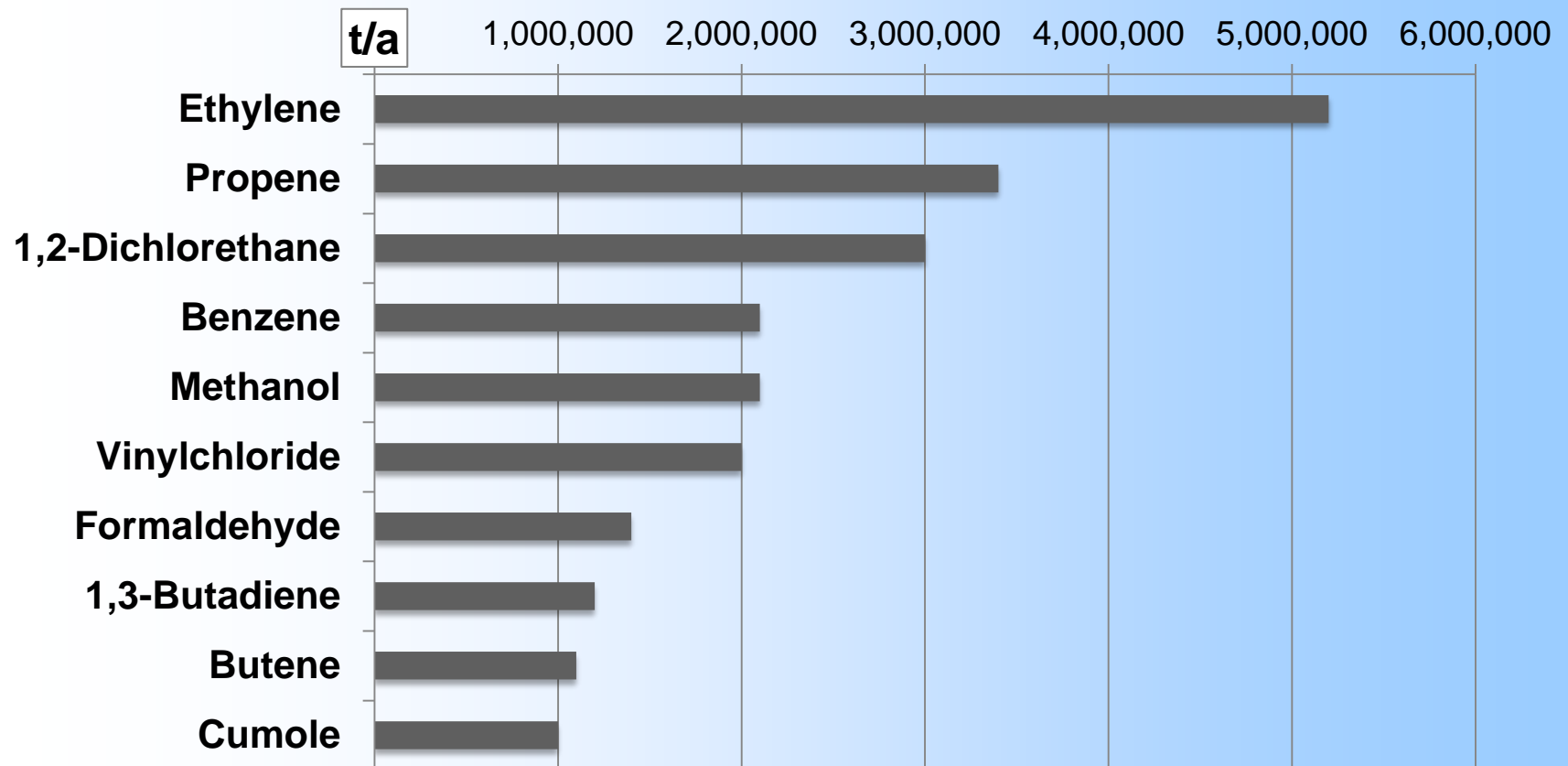


Naphta

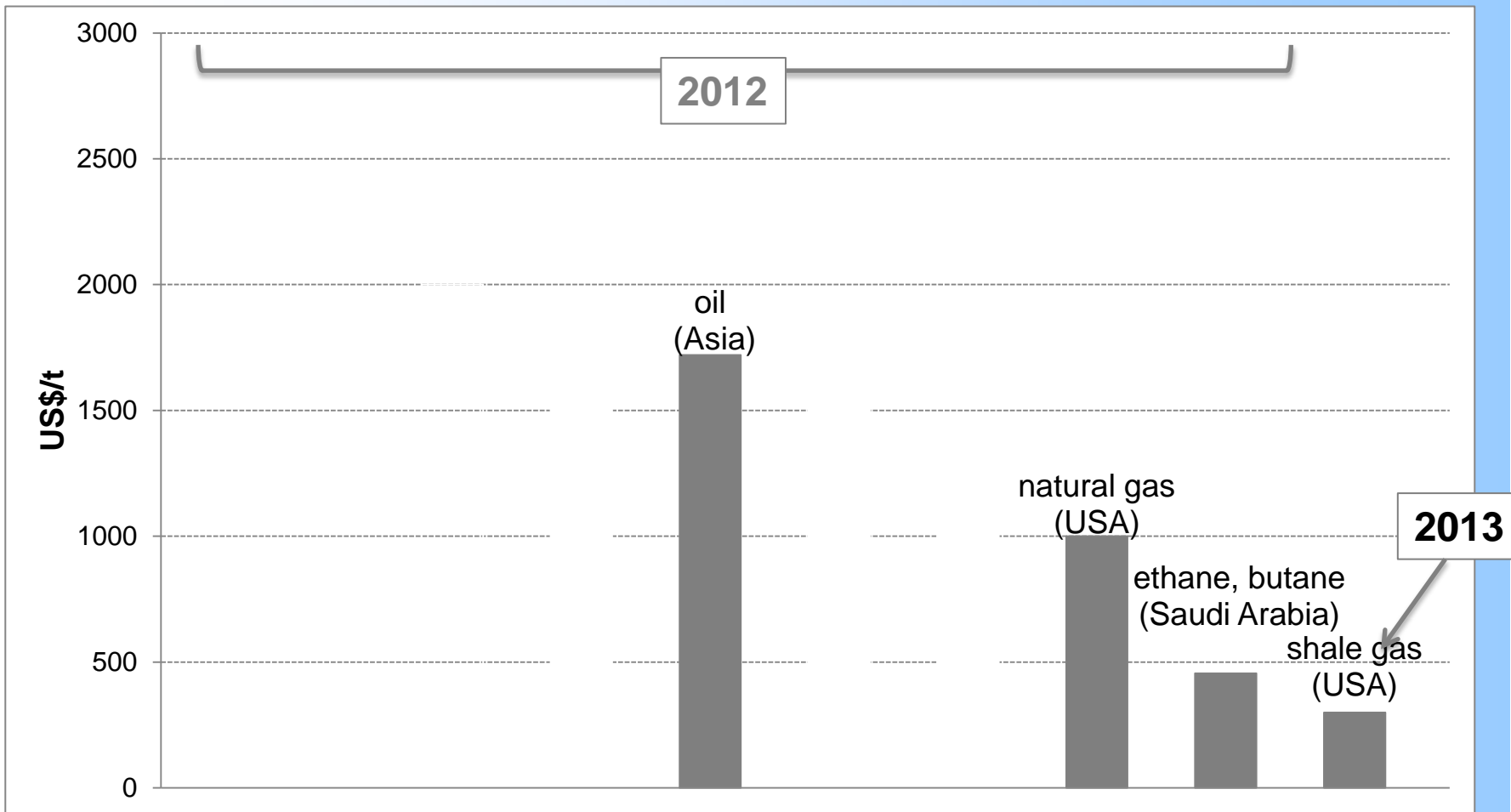
makes 40 % of Chemical Cost



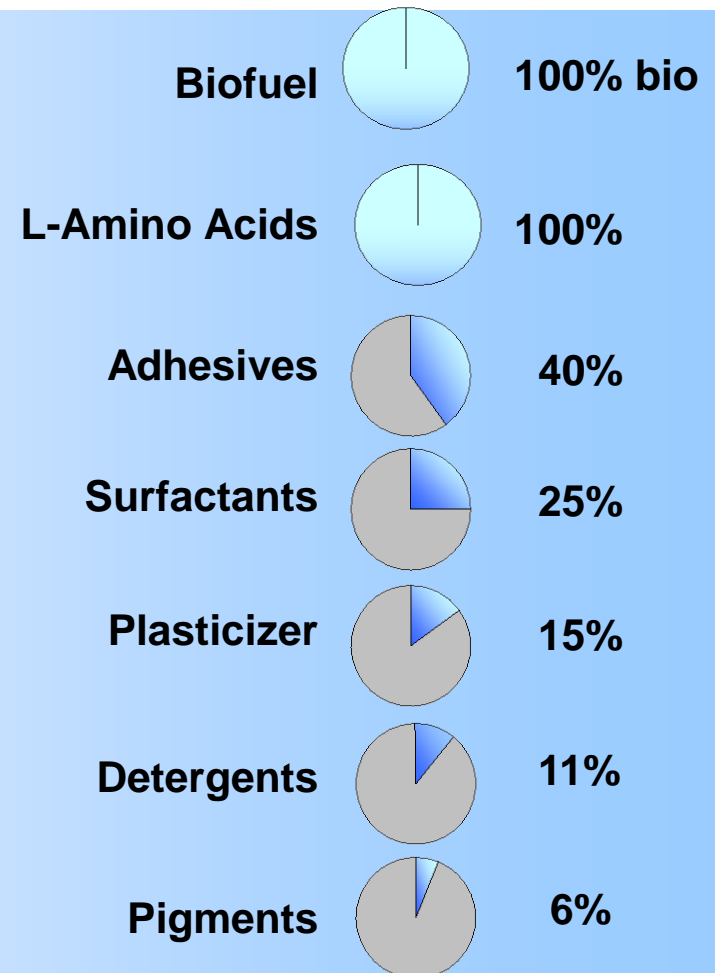
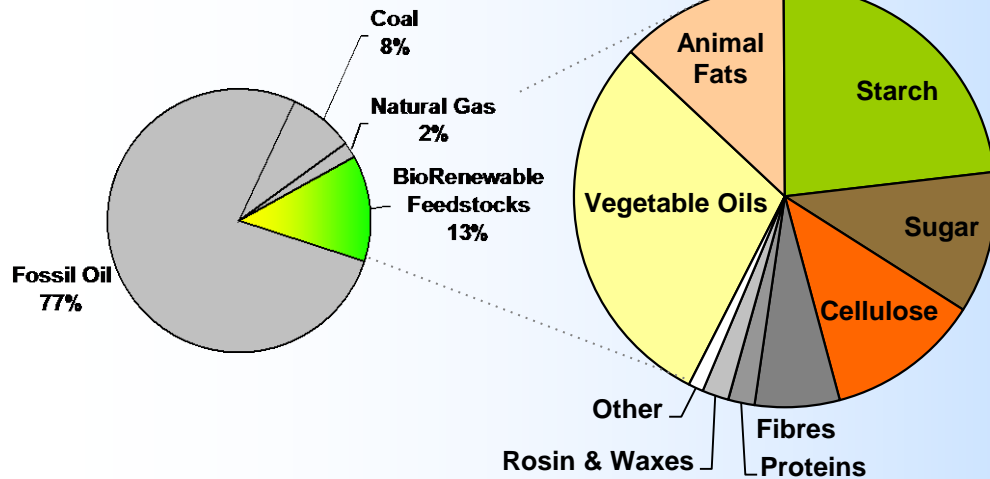
Chemical Value Chains begin with Basic Chemicals



Ethylene Production Cost depend on Feedstock & Region



The German Chemical Industry produces Bioproducts



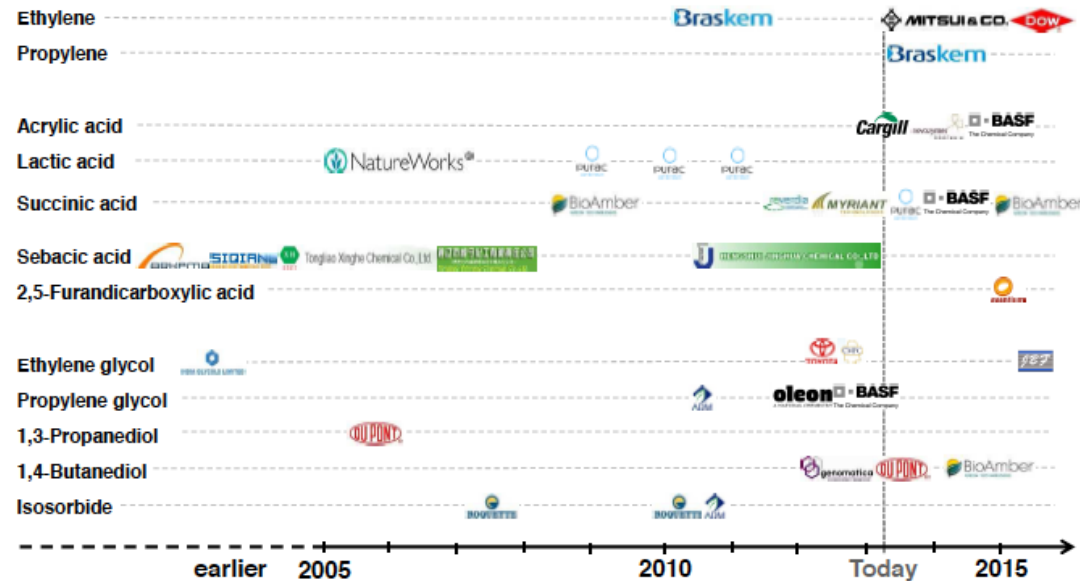
Germany 2008; Source: VCI

K.Hill, R Höfer; Biomass for Green Chemistry;
in: R. Höfer (ed.) Sustainable Solutions for Modern
Economies; RSCPublishing (2009)

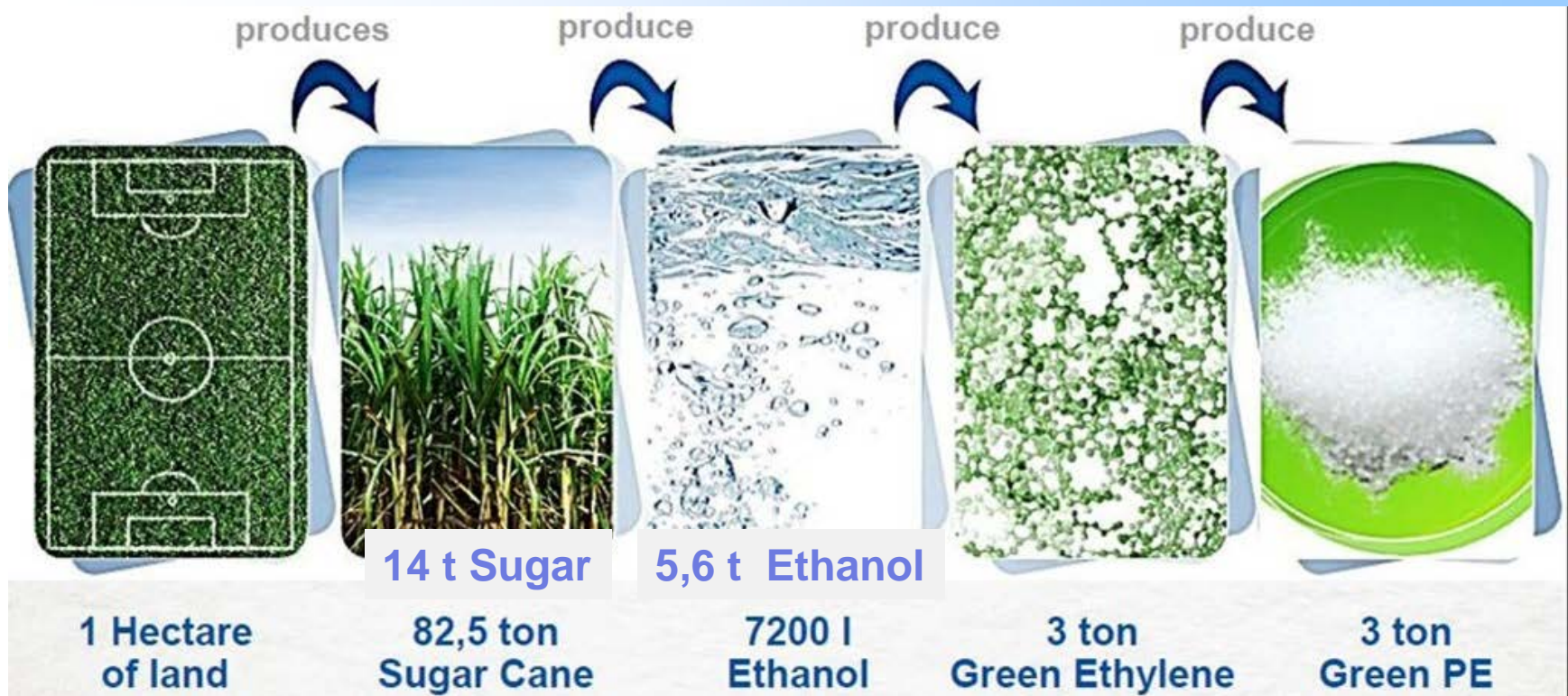
Paster M., J.Pellegrino; T. Carol, (2003) Industrial Bioproducts –
Today and Tomorrow. Energetics Inc. Columbia, Maryland
(modified)

Bioproducts enter Global Markets

Commercialization in the bioeconomy: Shift from R&D to production



Bio-Feedstock enable Feedstock-Flexibility



Bioeconomy works with Mid-Size Plants

Braskem

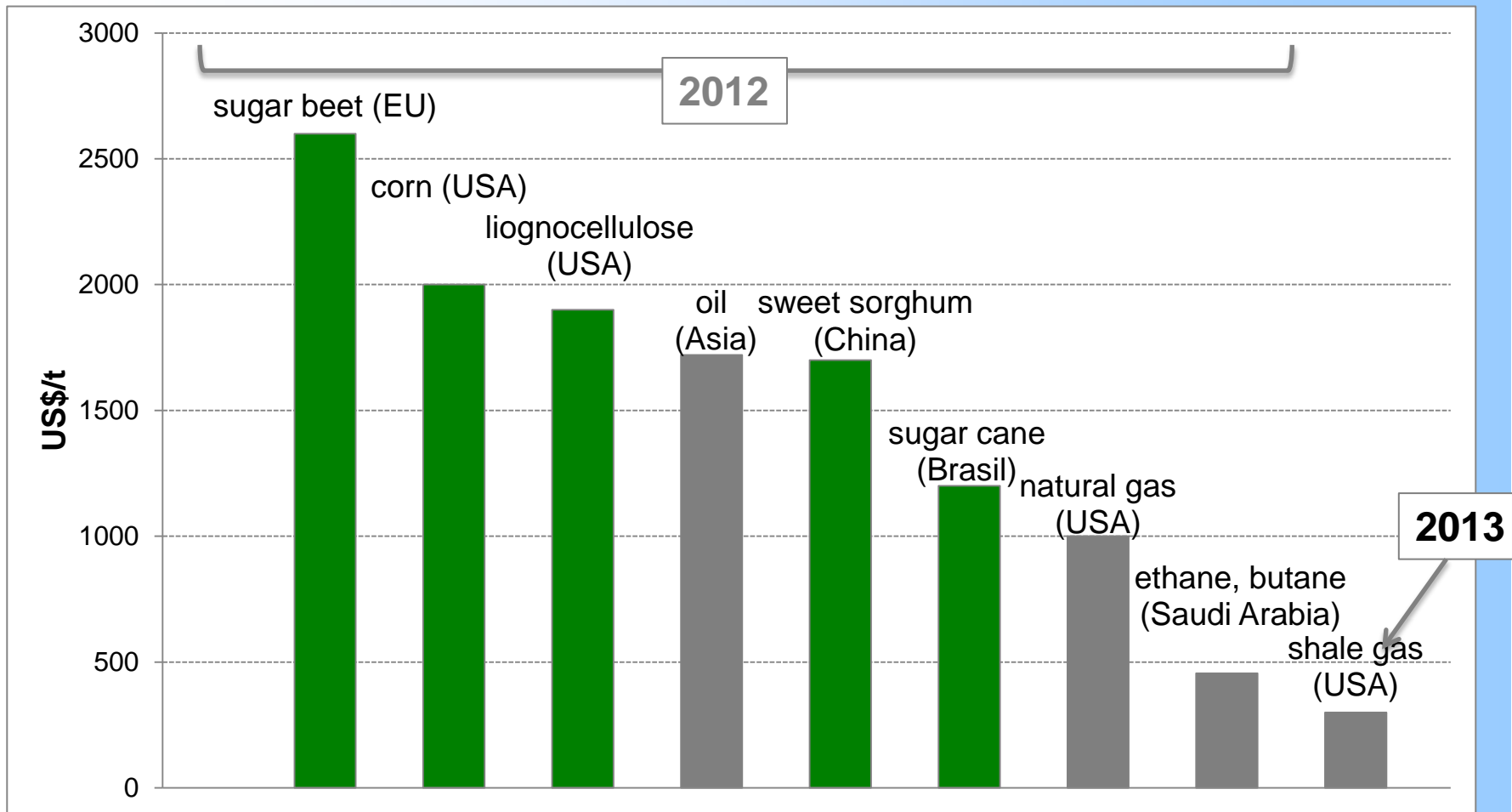
Triunfo; Brazil

200.000 t Bio-Ethylene
requiring >280.000 t sugar
(equ. **118.000 t C**)

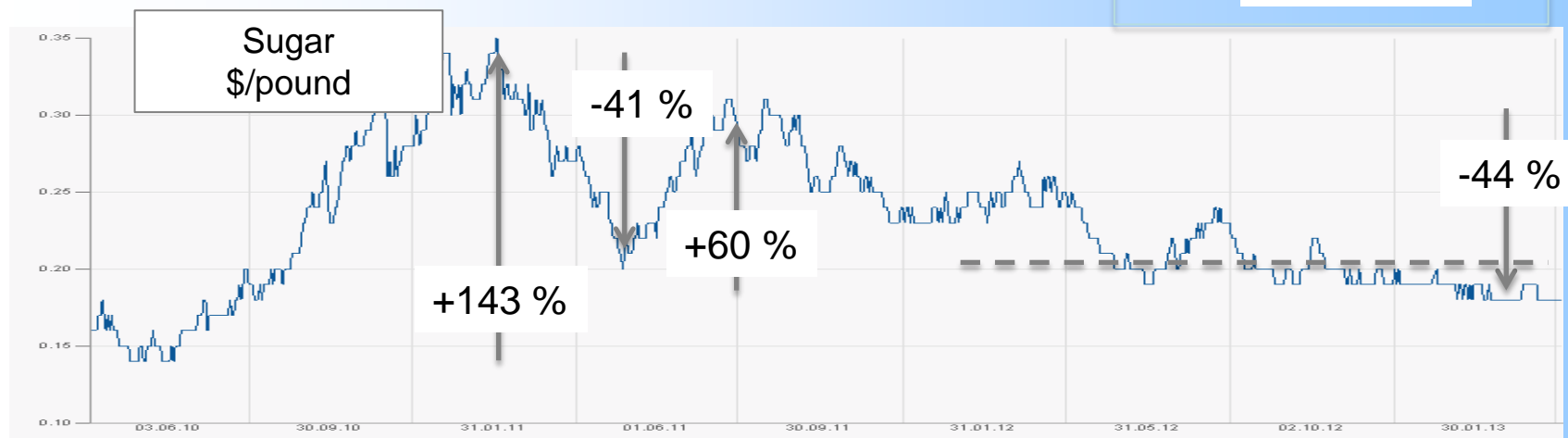
280.000 t sugar from
65.000 ha sugar cane
(area with **100 km radius**)



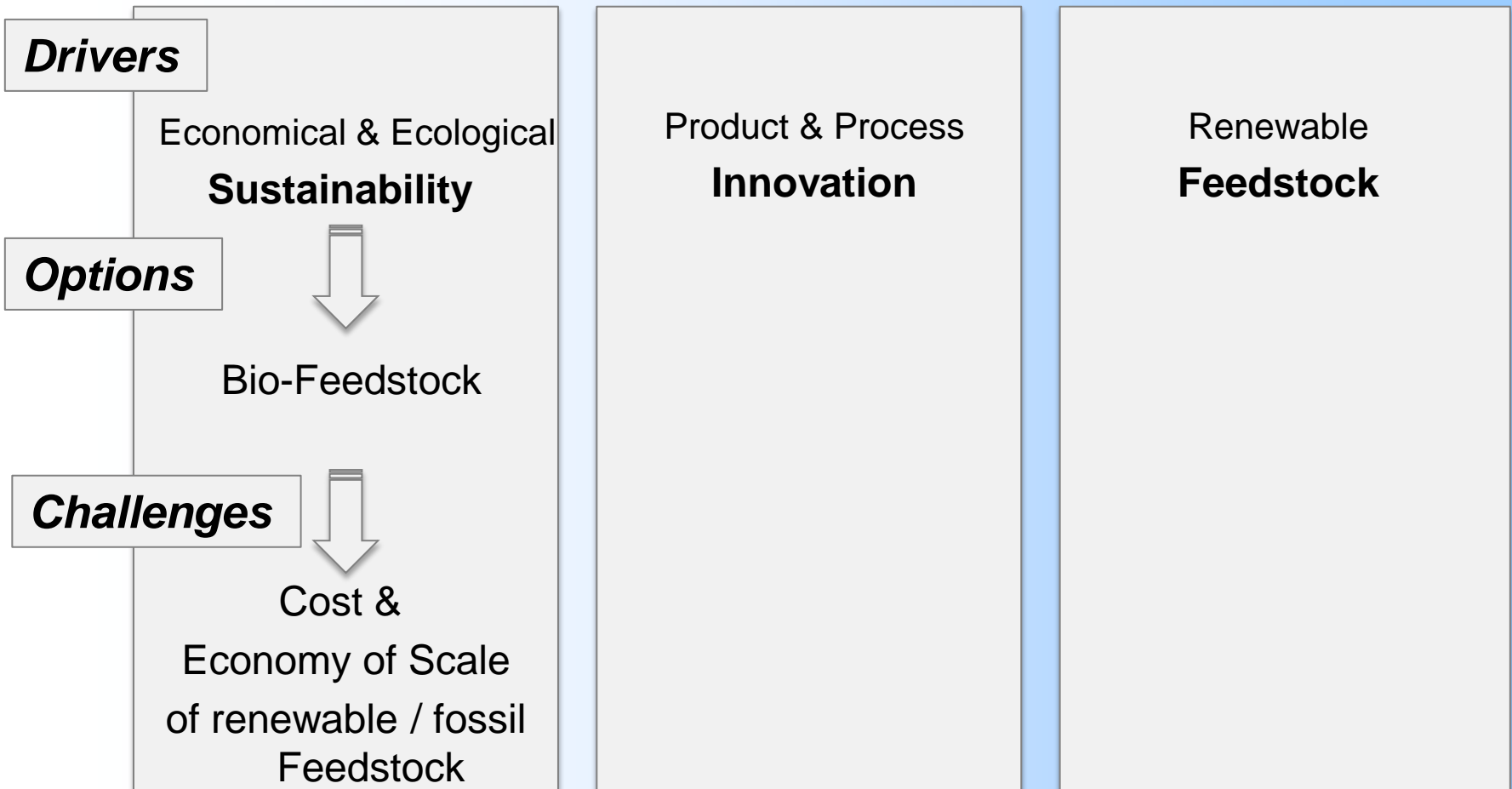
Success of Bio-Ethylene depends on Feedstock-Cost



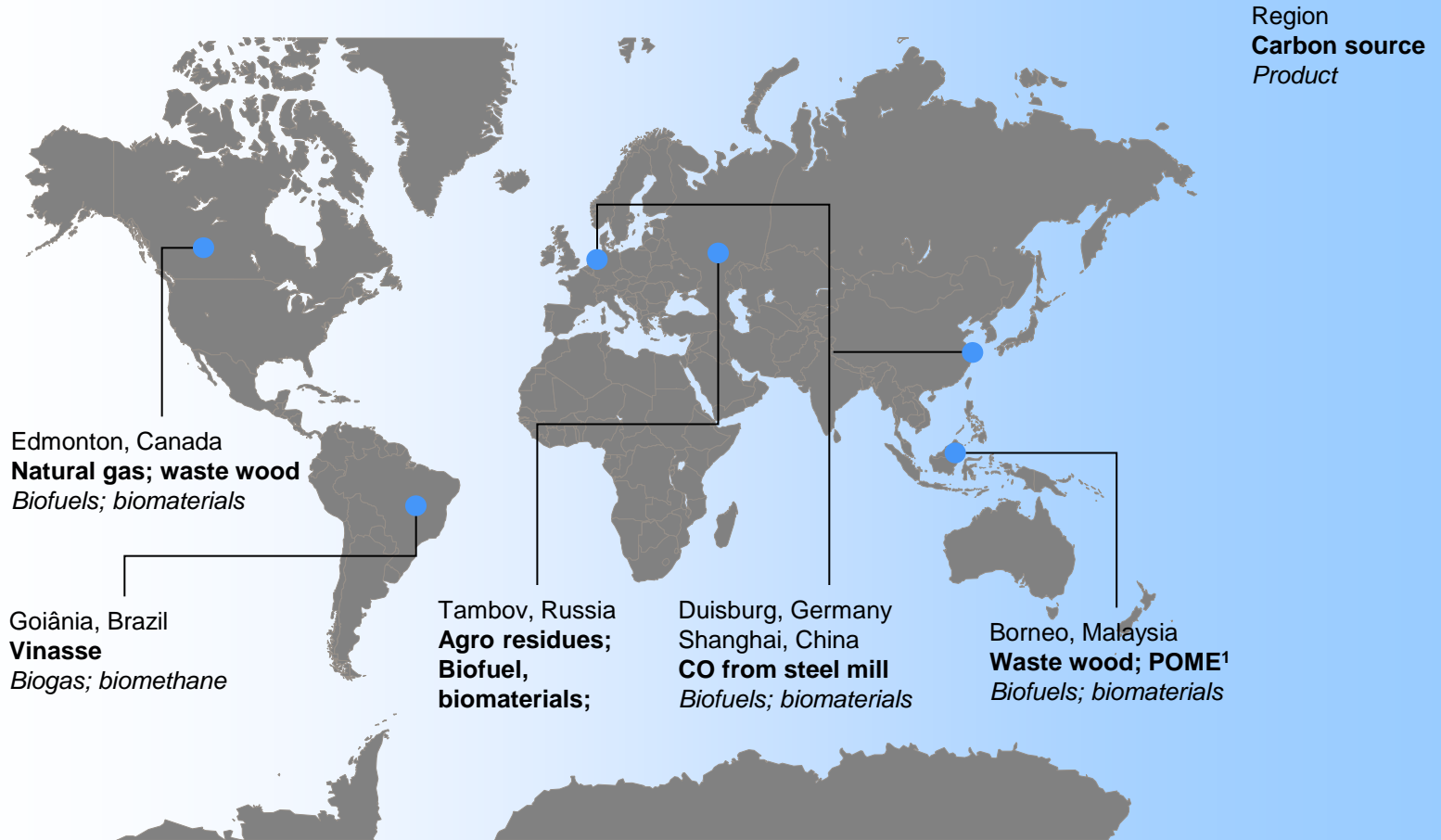
Bio-Feedstock gains Competitiveness



Cutting Feedstock-Cost is Key



Process Innovation starts with Renewable Feedstock



1 POME is palm oil mill effluent

Malaysia: Residual Biomass

Conversion of Palm-based Resources (70 million tons lignocellulosic residues)



	revenue per MT	GDP-contribution bIn RM	%GDP
--	-------------------	----------------------------	------

bioelectricity

231	0.8	0,1%
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biofuels*

453	3	0,5%
-----	----------	------

biochemicals**

2500	26	4,2%
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margin: 5% (electric), 10% (fuels), 15% (chem' s)

*ethanol, ** lactic acid for plastics

Source OPBC

Brasil: Processing Residuals

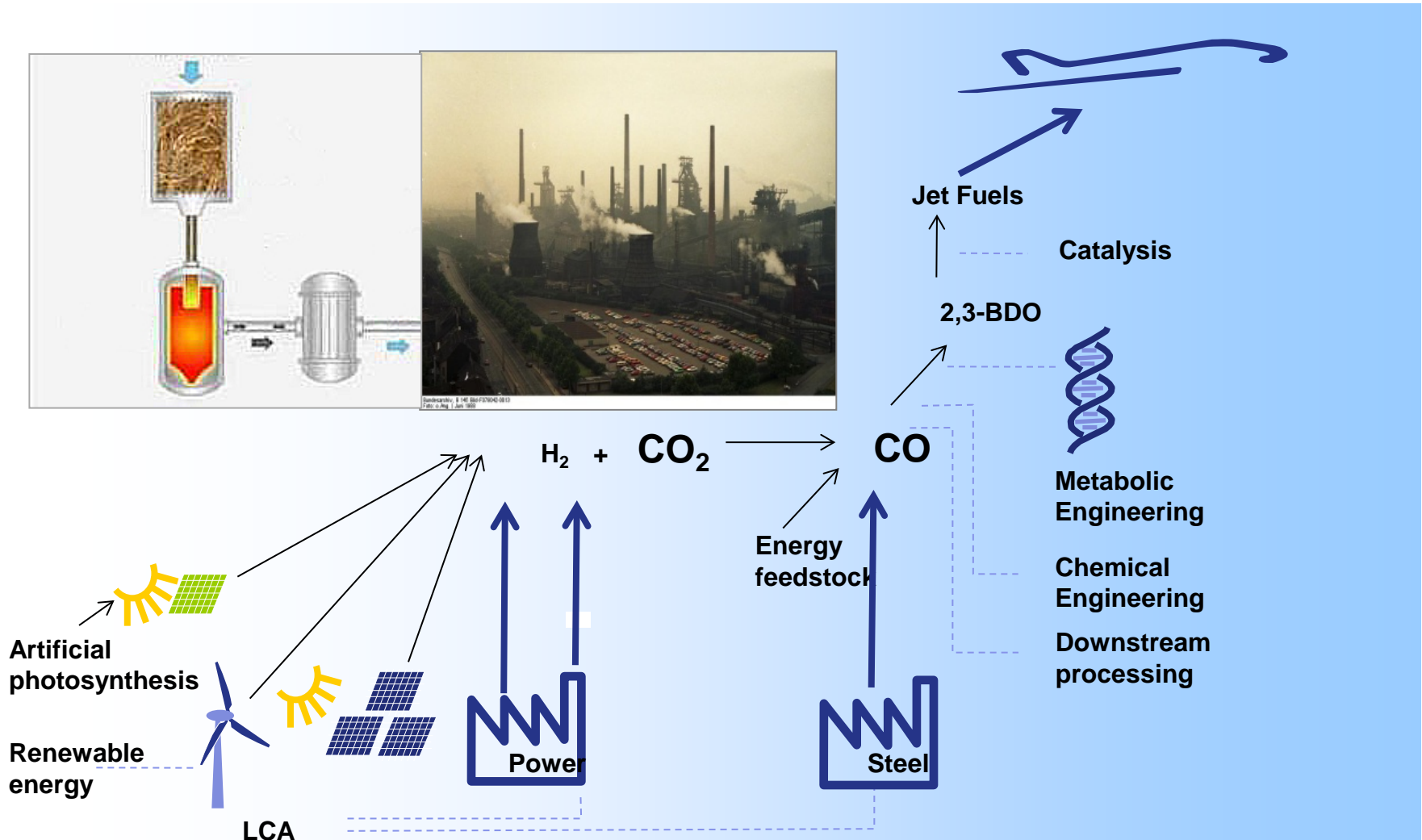


Producing Methane Fuel from Vinasse

(30 mio t/a equ. ~ GW range)

- » Optimize biogas process Brazil, Germany
- » Adapt biogas plant Brazil, Germany
- » Purify bio-methane Germany
- » Build logistics Brazil

Germany: Syngas & Industrial Flue Gas



Industries take the Feedstock Advantage

Sugar-Carbon



Reverdia

Sugar Beet > Succinat

Braskem

Sugar Cane > Ethylene

Dow

Sugar Cane > Propylene

Lignocellulosic-Carbon



Direvo

Lignocellulose > PLA

Novamonte

Lignocellulose > BDO

Dong

Lignocellulose > Ethanol

Industrial Residues Out of use/recycling



Abengoa

Municipal Waste > Ethanol

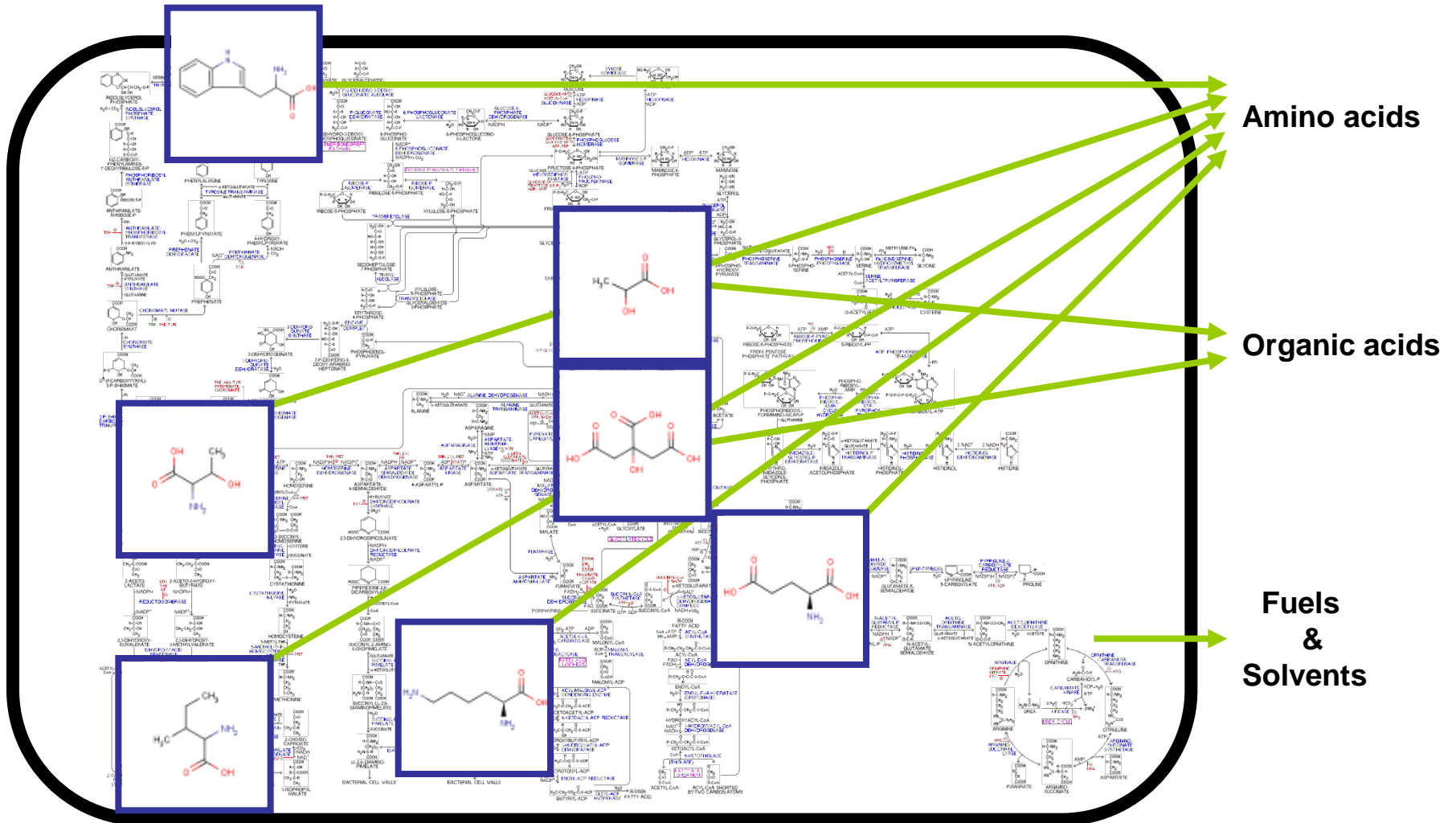
Lanzatech

Steel Mill CO/CO2 > Ethanol

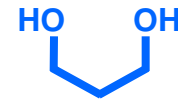
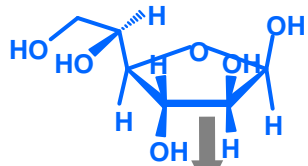
Enerkem

Municipal Waste > Syngas

Product Innovation starts with Biosynthetic Pathways

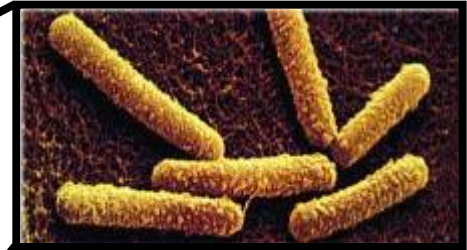
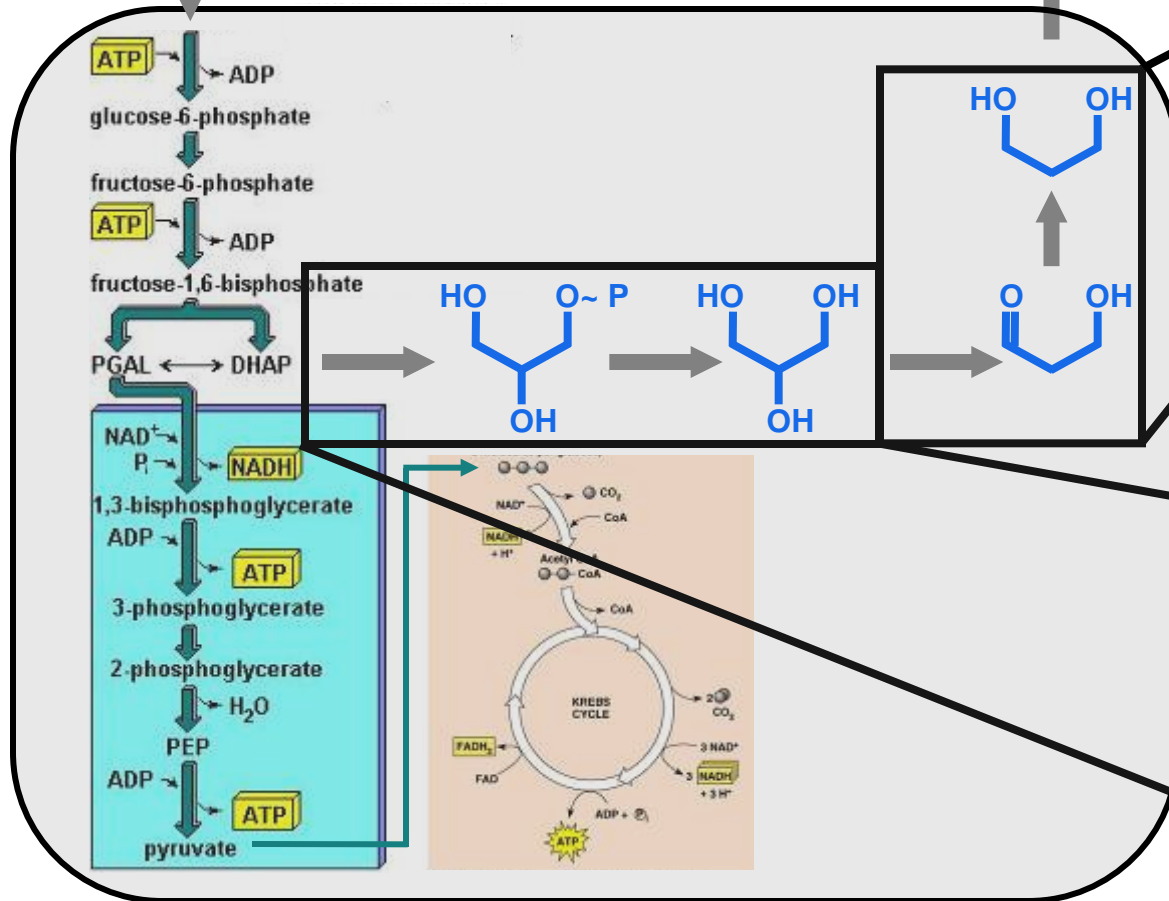


Synthetic Biology enables man-made Bioproducts



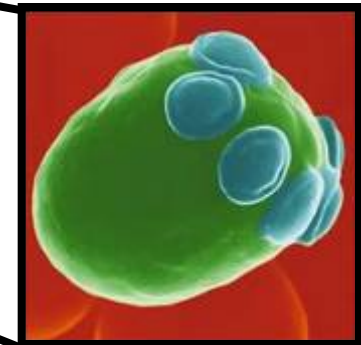
1,3 PDO

Escherichia coli



Klebsiella pneumoniae

Saccharomyces cerevisiae

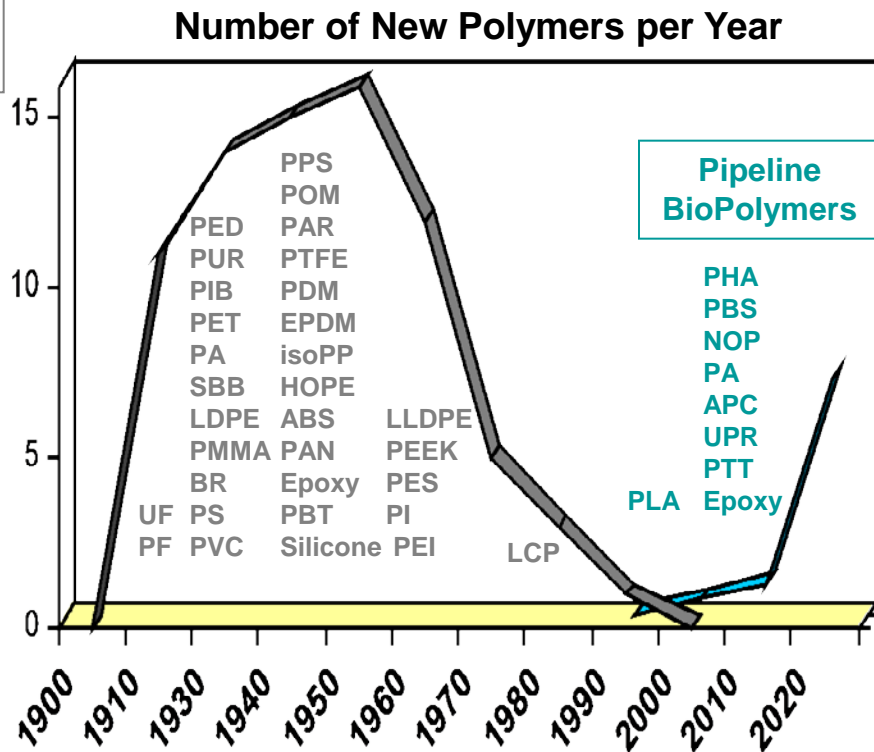


Biochemicals

restart the Innovation Cycle

Petrochemical C-Sources

- Ethylene
- Propylene
- Butadiene
- Benzene
- Toluene
- Xylene
- Methanol

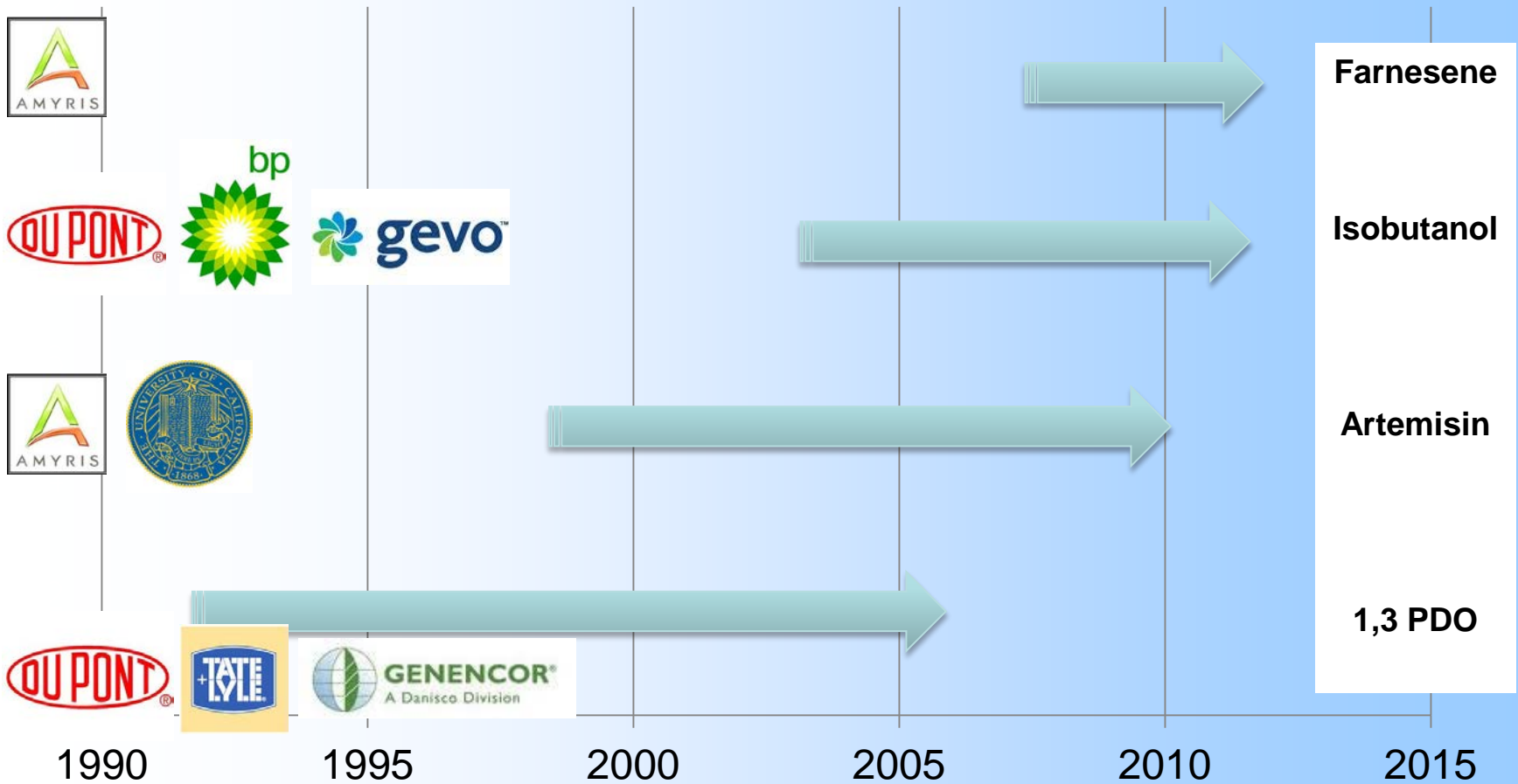


BioRenewable C-Sources

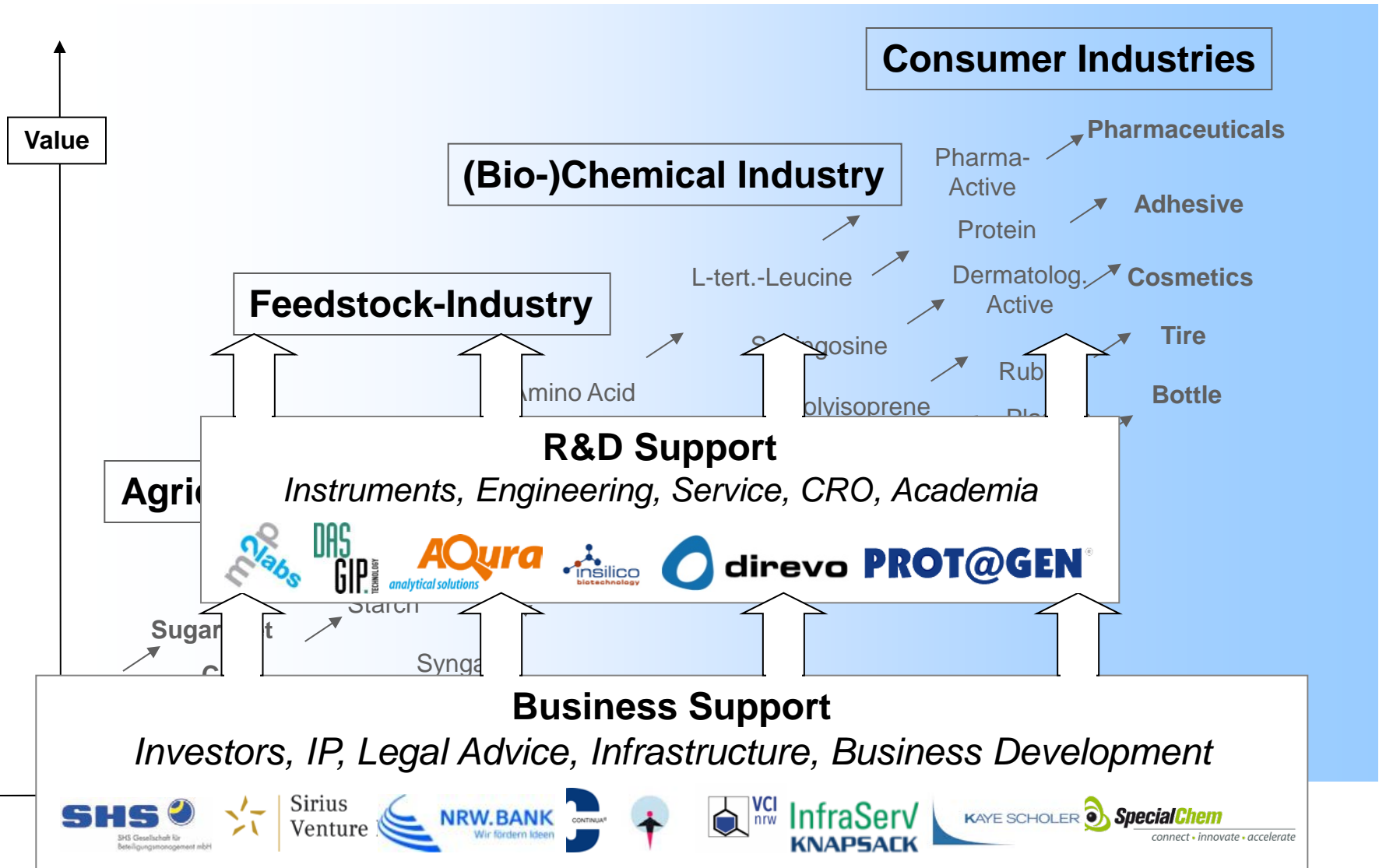
- Propandiol
- Succinic acid
- Lactic acid
- Vegetable oils
- Hydroxy alkonates
- Xylene
- Isosorbid

Source: DSM

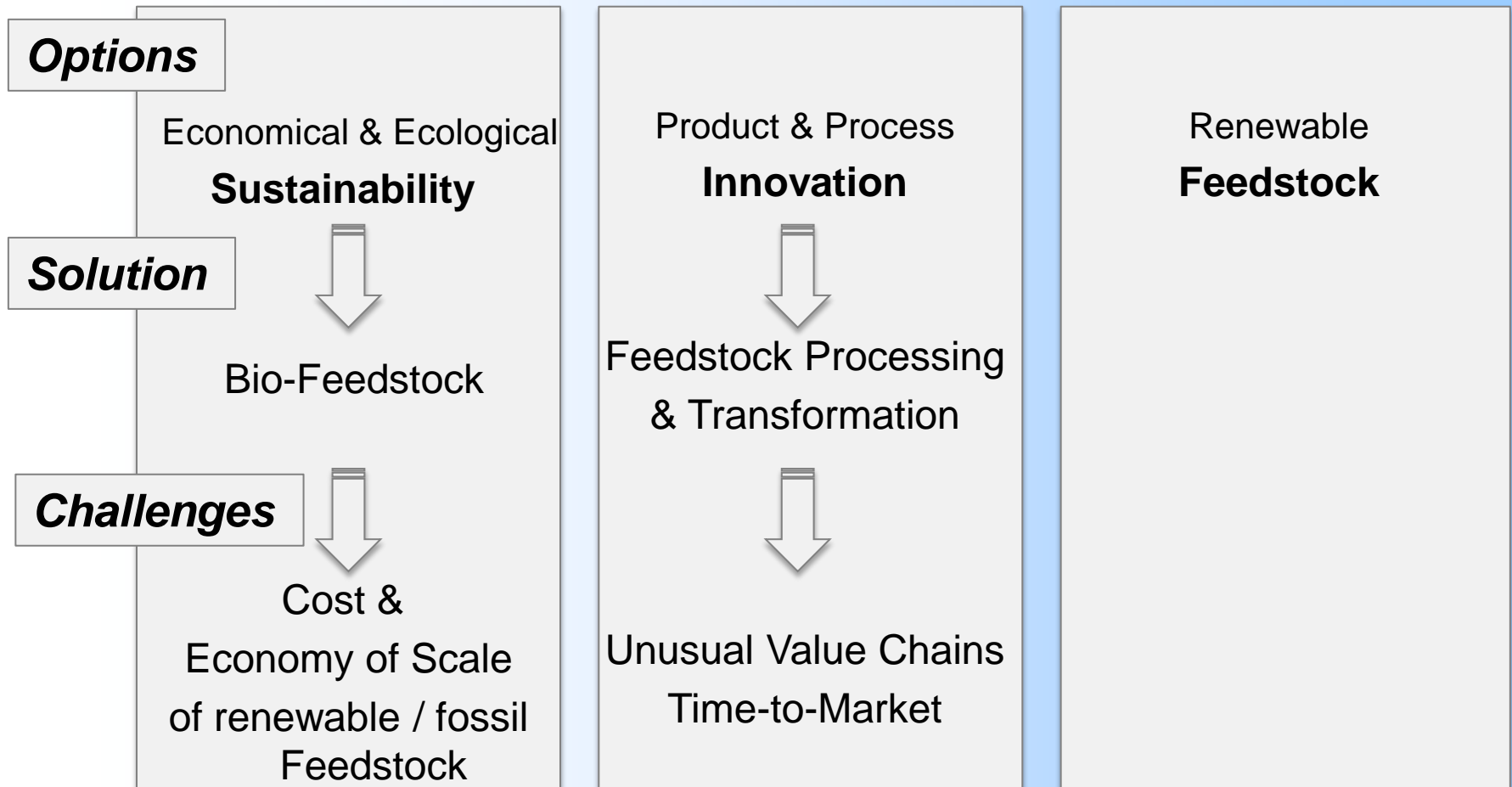
Modern Biotechnology shortens Time-to-Market



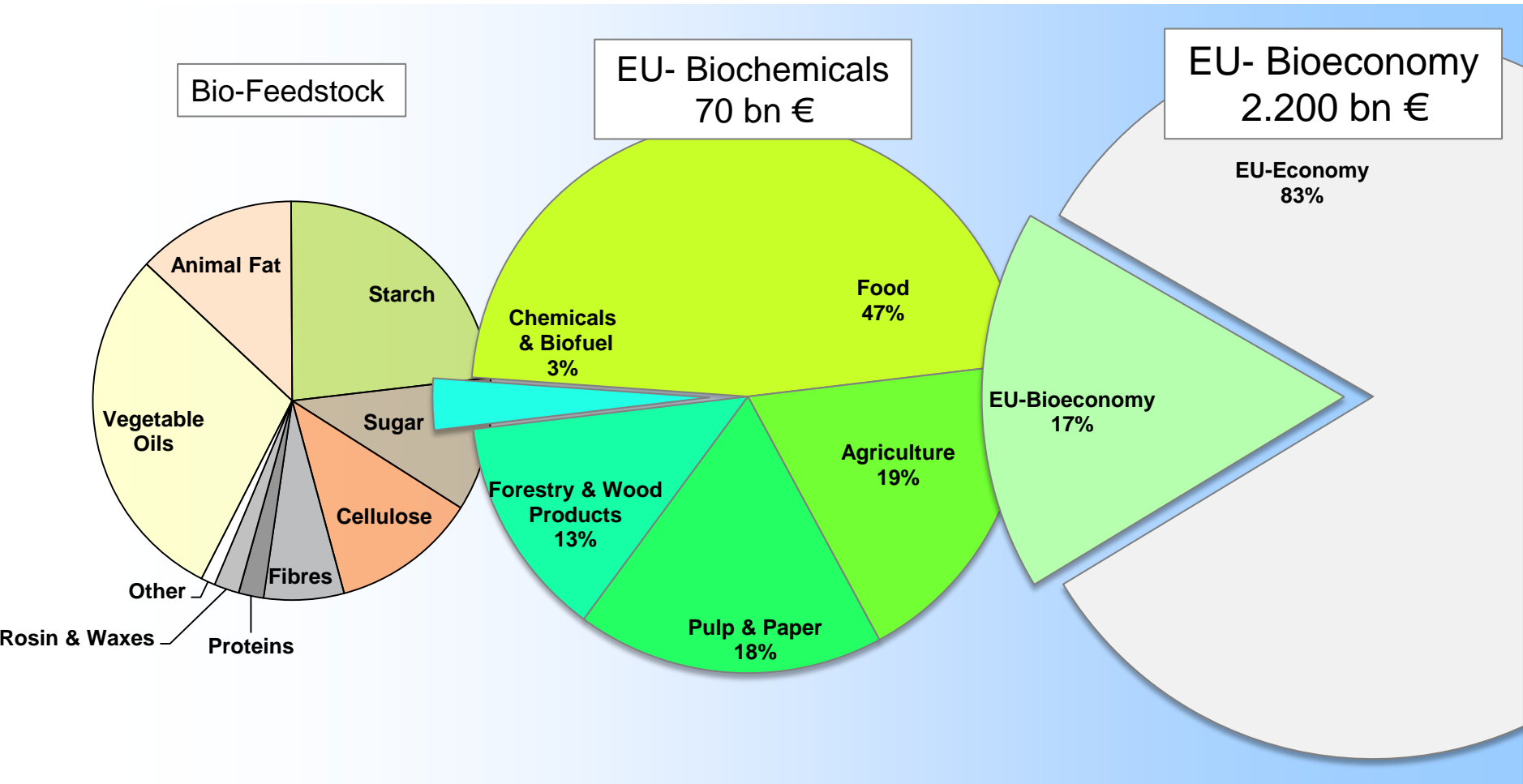
Production & Innovation Value Chains to be addressed



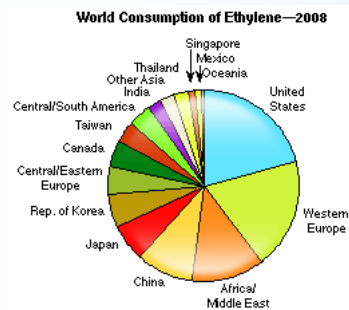
Innovation in Technologies & Value Chains



Modern Bioeconomy competes with Established Sectors



Modern Bioeconomy steps into Feedstock Markets



World: 140 mio t ethylene - equ. 120 mio t C
165 mio t sugar - equ. 69 mio t C

EU: 20 mio t ethylene - equ. 17 mio t C
18 mio t sugar - equ. 8 mio t C

TOP 10 ETHYLENE PRODUCERS¹

Table 4

Company	Sites ²	Capacity, tpy	
		Of wholly owned complexes	Of partially owned complexes
1 Saudi Basic Industries Corp.	15	13,392,245	10,273,759
2 Dow Chemical Co.	21	13,044,841	10,529,421
3 ExxonMobil Chemical Co.	20	12,515,000	8,550,550
4 Royal Dutch Shell PLC	13	9,358,385	5,946,693
5 Sinopec	13	7,895,000	7,275,000
6 Total AS	11	5,933,000	3,471,750
7 Chevron Phillips Chemical Co.	8	5,607,000	5,352,000
8 LyondellBasell	8	5,200,000	5,200,000
9 National Petrochemical Co.	7	4,734,000	4,734,000
10 Ineos	6	4,656,000	4,286,000

¹As of Jan. 1, 2012. ²Wholly owned plus partially owned.

Biomass will be short

Biomass will gain Value

Fossil Feedstock consumed

- **11** bn t of Carbon used
 - oil, gas, coal

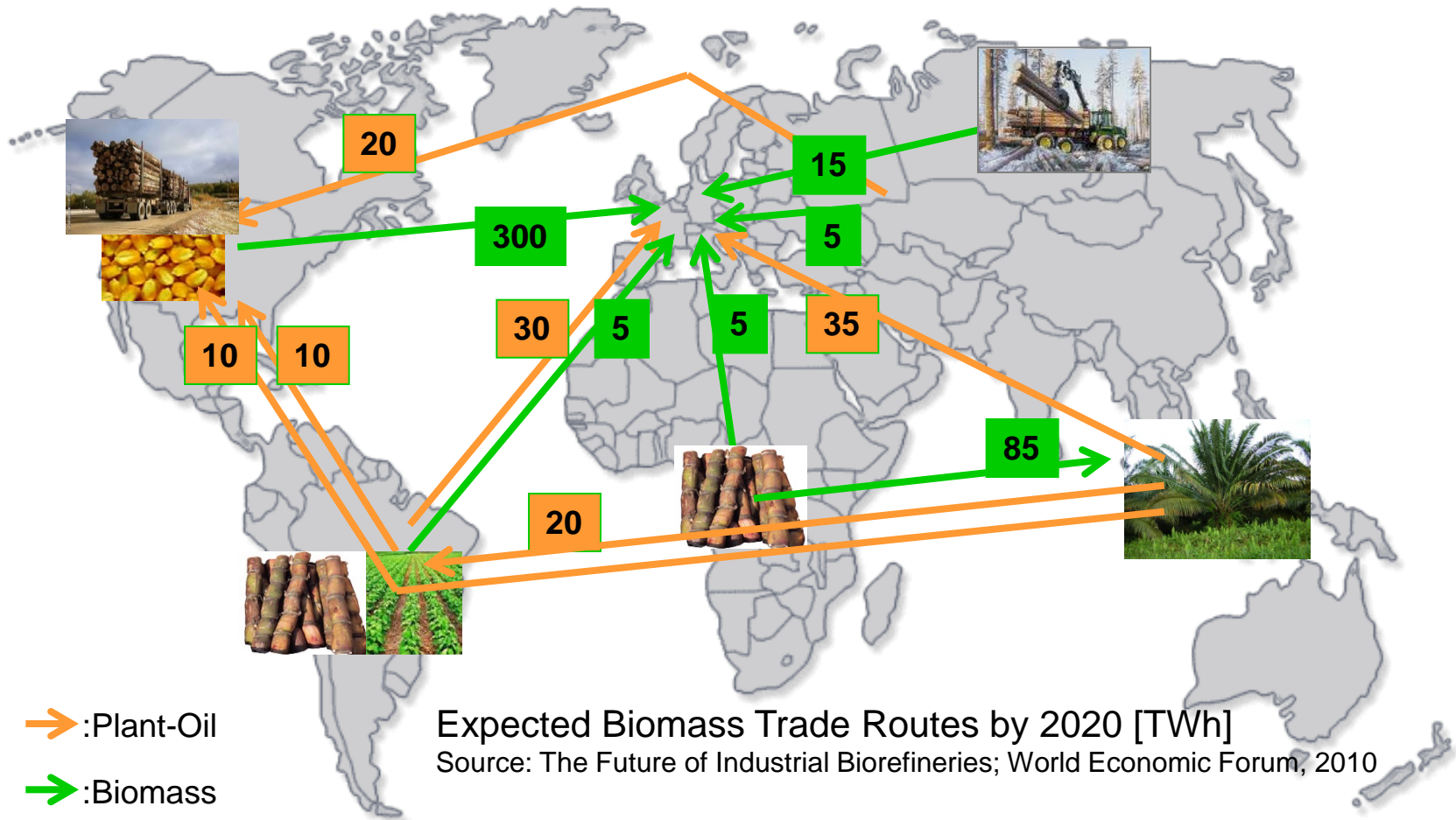


Renewable Feedstock produced

- **7** bn t Carbon fixed by agriculture
 - 14 bn t of biomass



Modern Bioeconomy moves into Global Biomass Regions



CLIB is a Global Radar Russia: Technology Platform Biotech 2030

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2 0 2 1
CLUSTER
INDUSTRIELLE
BIOTECHNOLOGIE



CLIB office
Moscow, Russia



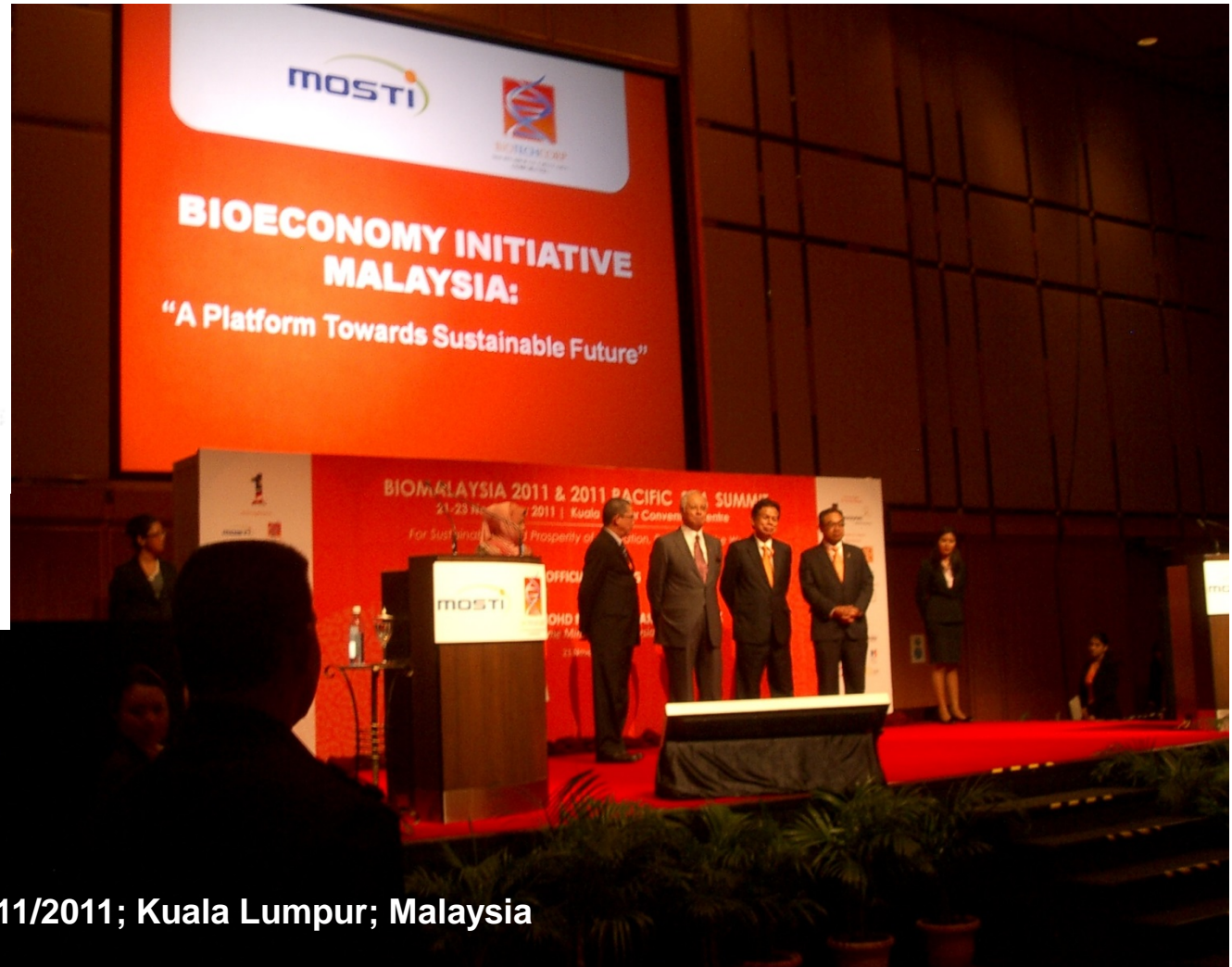
Skolkovo Innovation Village

CLIB is a Global Radar Malaysia: Biomass Strategy



BIOTECHCORP
MALAYSIAN BIOTECHNOLOGY

CLIB office
Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia



11/2011; Kuala Lumpur; Malaysia

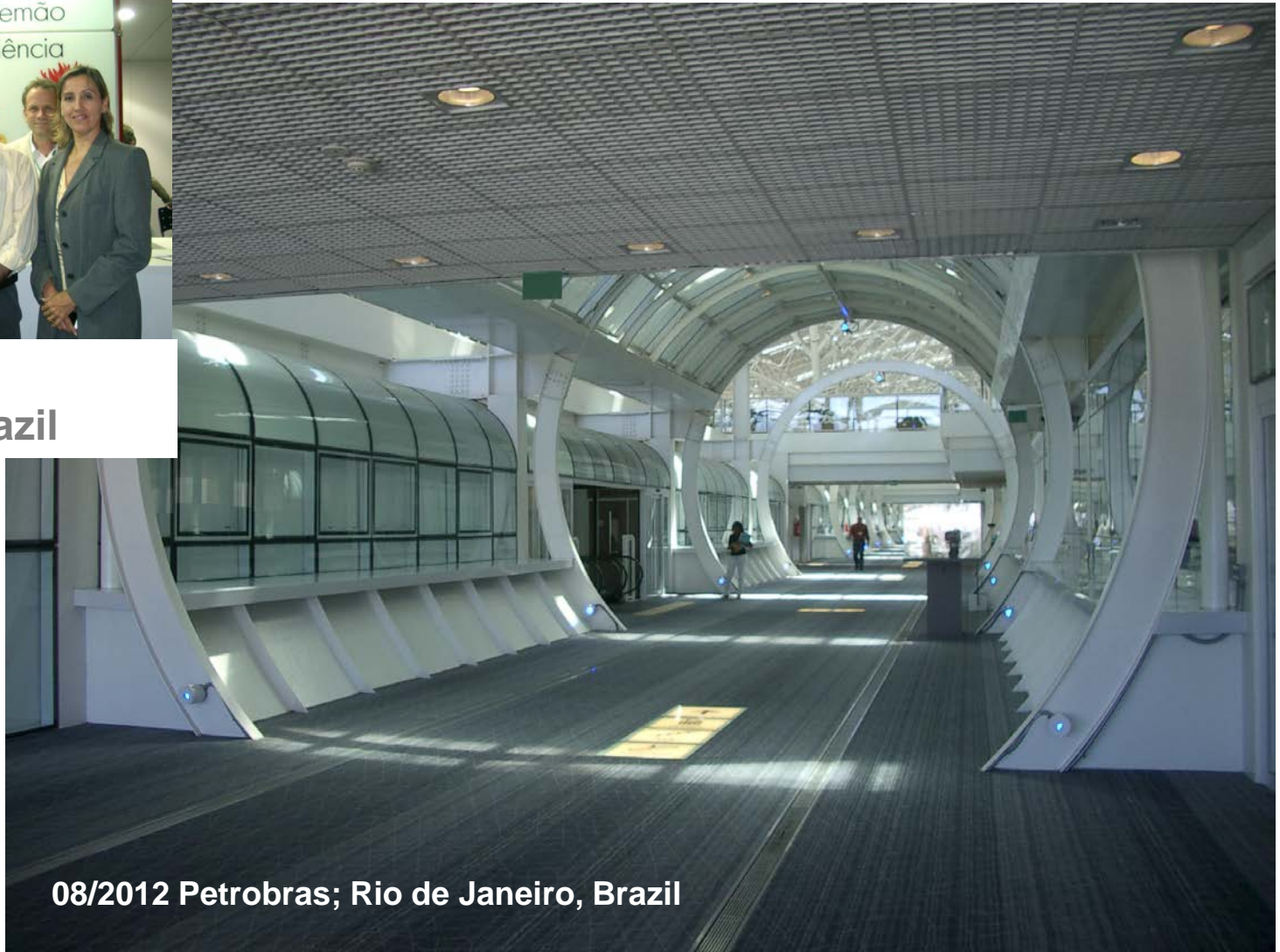
CLIB is Global Radar

Brazil: BioInnovation Hub

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**CLIB office
Sao Paulo, Brazil**



08/2012 Petrobras; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

CLIB is a Global Radar Canada: Biorefining Conversions Network

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CLUSTER
INDUSTRIELLE
BIOTECHNOLOGIE

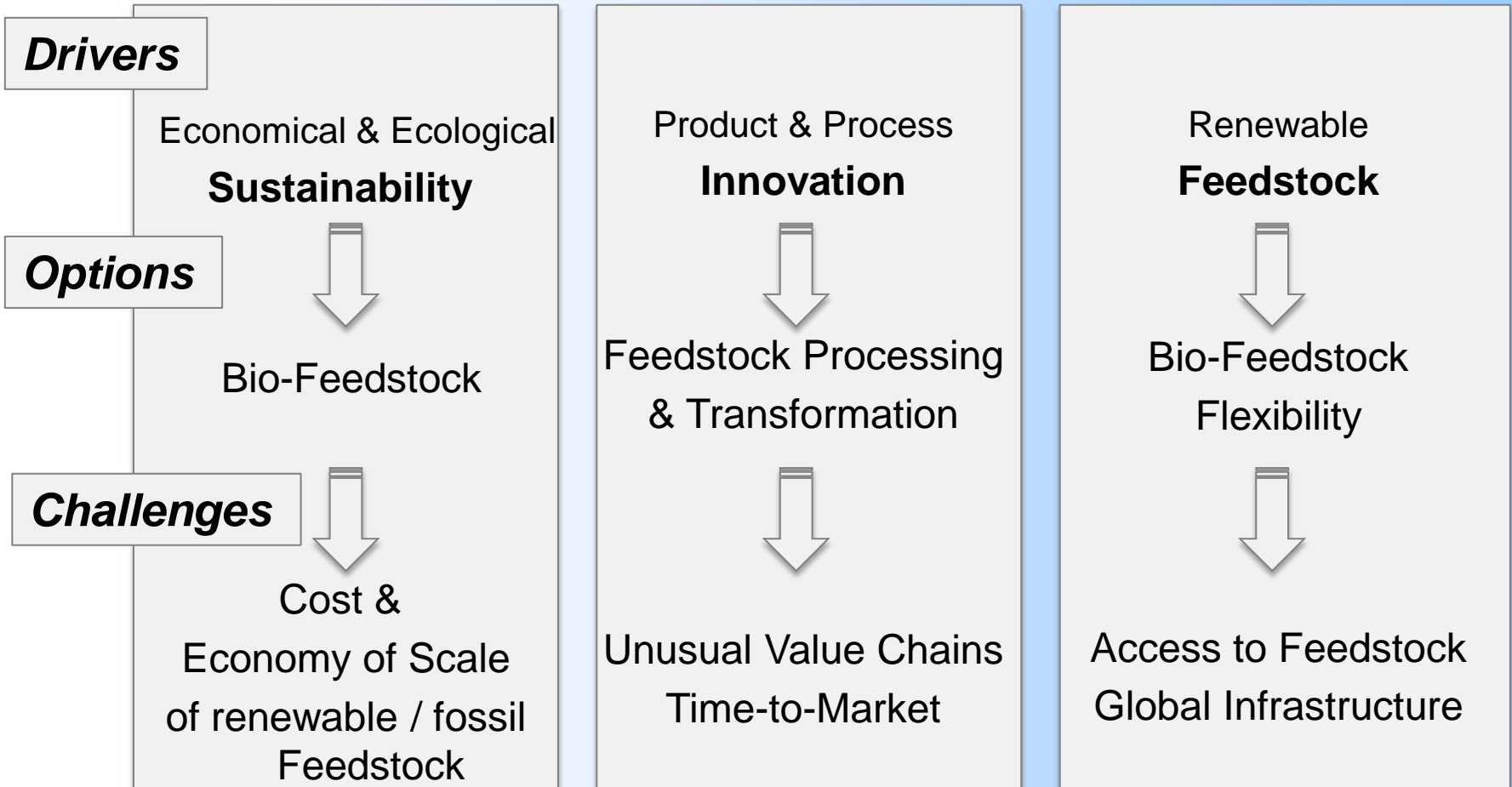


**CLIB office
Drayton Valley, Canada**



**BIO-MILE
Drayton Valley, Canada**

Feedstock-Flexibility Industrial Drivers



Global, Continental & Regional Markets for Fossil- and Bio-Feedstock

**Oil:
Global Market**



**Bio-Feedstock:
Regional Markets**

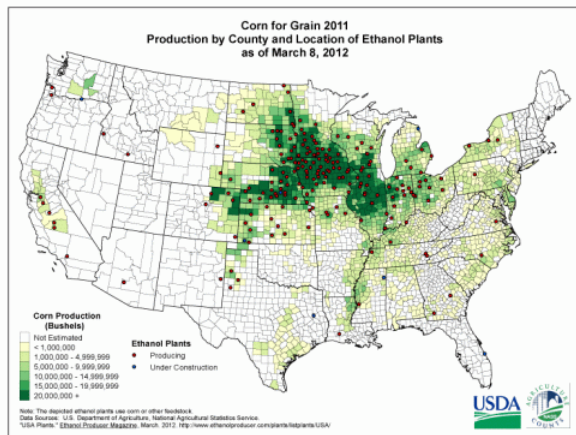


**Gas:
Continental Markets**



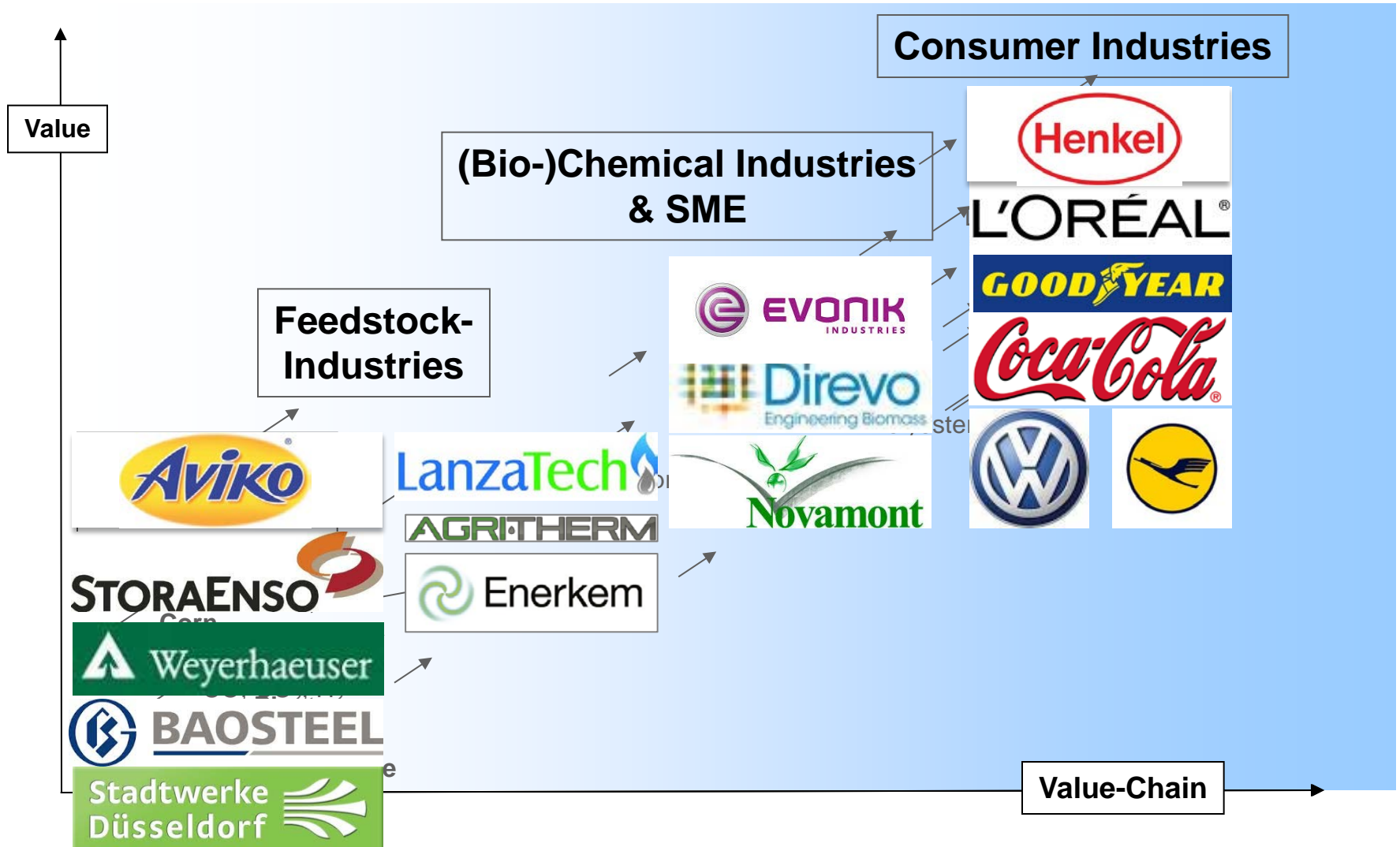
Amsted-Maxion Sugar Wagon; São José do Rio Preto SP, Brazil

Biomass Processing & Transformation advanteguous in Biomass Regions



[www.nass.usda.gov/Charts and Maps/
Ethanol_Plants/U._S._Ethanol_Plants](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Charts_and_Maps/Ethanol_Plants/U._S._Ethanol_Plants)

<http://www.greenfuels.org/en/industry-information/plants.aspx>





10th Annual

World Congress on Industrial Biotechnology

linking biotechnology, chemistry + agriculture to create new value chains

June 16-19, 2013
Montréal, Canada



How to Build a Large-Scale Bioeconomy Megacluster Region

Monday, June 17, 2013 | 2:30 pm-4:00 pm

Manfred Kircher (Germany)
Luuk van der Wiele (Netherlands)
Dato' Issace Jebasingam John (USA)

Debi Durham (USA)
Ludo Diels (Belgium)

Techno-Economic Analysis of Renewable Chemicals and Fuels

Tuesday, June 18, 2013 | 2:30 am-4:00 pm

Manfred Kircher (Germany)
Daniel Klein-Marcuschamer (Australia)
Viondette Lopez (USA)

Jamie Stephen (Great Britain)
Richard Gustafon (USA)