

Biorefinica 2009

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Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz

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Answers must be found to the following questions:

- What role can renewable raw materials play in securing supplies of resources?
- What are the arguments in favour of using renewable raw materials in industry?
- Are supplies of biomass adequate, both in Germany and globally?
- How can we steer use of these raw materials to areas in which they bring most benefit?
- What needs to be done to ensure biomass is produced sustainably?

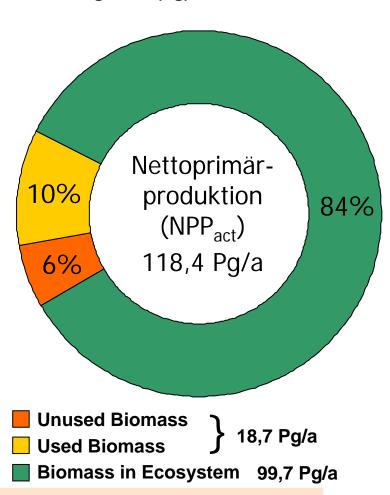
Globale Biomasse

Verfügbarkeit und Entnahme (2000)

Used Biomass Extraction	[Pg]	%
Harvested Crops	3,43	28
Crop Residues	2,94	24
Grazed Biomass	3,84	32
Wood Removal	1,94	16
Total	12,14	100

Unused Biomass Extraction	[Pg]	%
Human Induced Fires	2,49	38
Unused Crop Residues	1,92	29
Unused Belowground	1,50	23
Felling Loses in Forests	0,65	10
Total	6,56	100

1 Petagramm (Pg) = 1 Mrd Tonnen



Quelle: Krausmann et al., Ecological Economics 65 (2008) 471-487

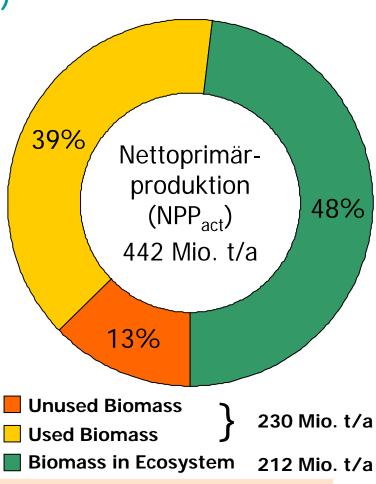
Biomasse in Deutschland

Verfügbarkeit und Entnahme (2000)

Used Biomass Extraction	[Mio. t]	%
Harvested Crops	74	43
Crop Residues	35	20
Grazed Biomass	44	25
Wood Removal	20	12
Total	173	100

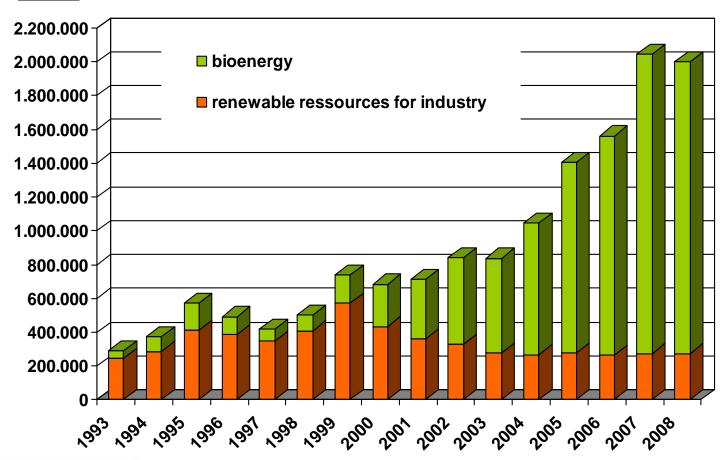
Unused Biomass Extraction	[Mio t]	%
Human Induced Fires	0,1	<1
Unused Crop Residues	27	47
Unused Belowground	25	44
Felling Loses in Forests	5	9
Total	57	100

1 Petagramm (Pg) = 1 Mrd Tonnen



Non-food arable land in Germany used for non-food production

2008: 2,0 Mio. hectares = 17 % of arable land



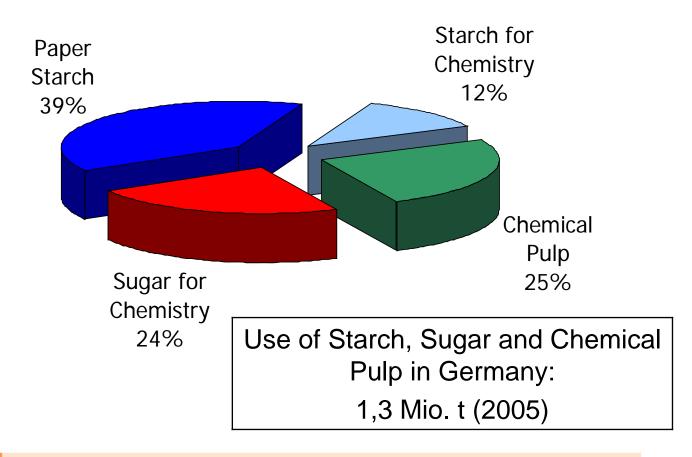
RRM in Germany

Currently, about 17 Mio. t fossil and 2,1 Mio. t renewable raw materials are used in the German chemical industry*, i.e. roughly 11% of the raw materials are RRM.

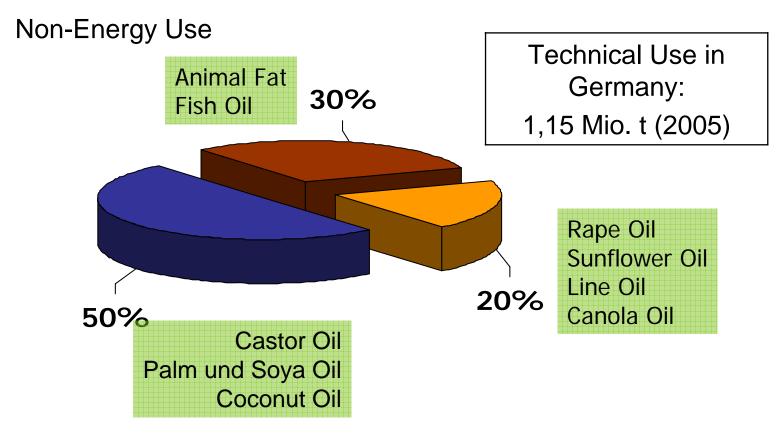
- 1.150.000 t Vegetable Oil and Animal Fat,
- 260.000 t Starch for Chemistry,
- 320.000 t Cellulose,
- 295.000 t Sugar,
- about 117.000 t of other Plant-derived Raw Materials

Roughly 2/3 of the currently in Germany used agricultural RRM are imported, whereas 1/3 are domestic.

Carbohydrates

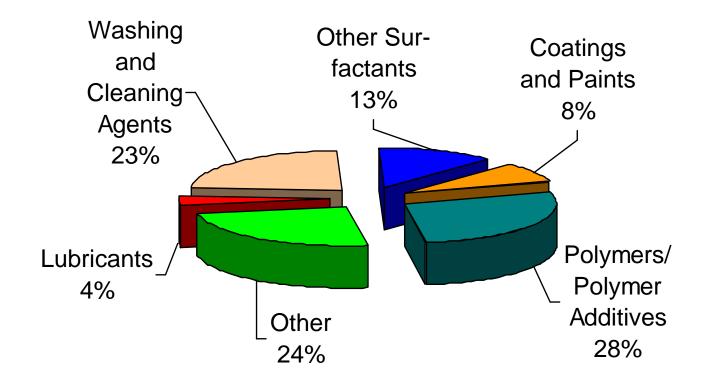


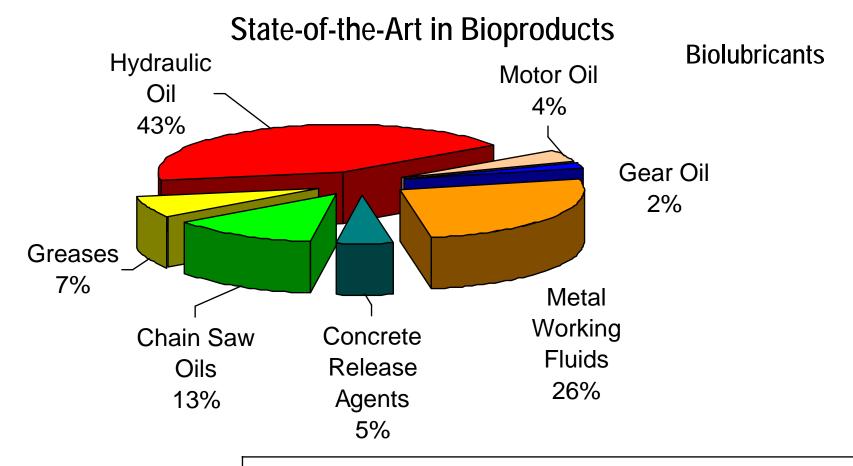
Use of Oils and Fats



Applications of Oils and Fats

Fields of Non-Energy Use





Biolubricants in Germany: 46.500 t (2004) (~4 % of all Lubricants in Germany)

International Cooperation in KBBE Activities

- ERA-Net Industrial Biotechnology
- SusChem-D in the frame of ETP SusChem
- European RRM working group "Renewable raw materials and their use in non-food industries"
- ERRMA









Policy Framework for Industrial Use of Renewable Raw Materials

Federal German Government's High-Tech Strategy

 The use of crops to produce raw materials is one of 17 future-focused areas in which innovation policy measures have been defined.

Federal German Government's Sustainability Strategy

Multiple use of renewable raw materials via cascade use systems and biorefineries

BMELV: R&D Programme on Renewable Raw Material Research, Development and Demonstration

- €45 million in 2009
- Linkage between science and industry; promotion of research clusters and alliances/networks.

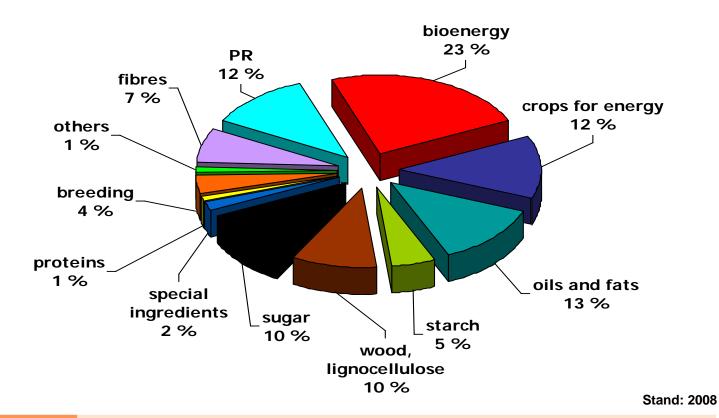
BMBF: R&D programmes - BioIndustry 2021 and BioEnergy 2021

BMU: Environmental studies; preliminary studies involving pilot facility

EU: Lead Markets Initiative

projekt promotion (BMELV/FNR)

<u>amount</u>: 103,6 Mio. € <u>projects</u>: 362



Current Biomass-related Calls – Bioproducts (BMELV/FNR)

- Technical and special Polymers based on RRM & Synthesis of fine and speciality chemicals from biomass (since 2004)
- Wood use for construction and materials (since 2006)
- Biopolymers, WPC, fibre-reinforced materials (since 2007)
- Applied RTD focused on biomass by Young Scientists (2006-2011)
- SusChem-D: New Methods of chemical as well as enzymatic and biotechnological transformation of carbohydrates, vegetable oil and animal fats as well as proteins" (2008-2011)
- RTD based on biomass by Innovation Clusters (2008-2013)
- Applied RTD focused on multiple usage of biomass, biorefineries (2009-2012)

Demonstration – LCF Biorefinery (BMELV/FNR)

Pilot projects on a lignocellulose biorefinery and on new enzymes for the degradation of lignocellulose components and the sustainable production of fine chemicals" (from 2007)

Funding: 2,2 Mio. €(phase 1), N.N. (phase 2)

- Joint consortium of 19 partners from industry and academia
- First phase (2007-2009): proof of feasibility on lab scale
- Second Phase (from 2009): construction of a LCF biorefinery pilot plant focusing on bio-based products

competition food versus non-food

- Approaches to reduce the competition between food and non food
 - use biogenous residues stronger (z. B. liquid manure, straw, inferiour cereals)
 - mobilize arable land (abolishment of the obligatory set aside),
 - improve yields in food and non-food production
- Approaches to reduce the competition between energetic and industrial use
 - review of regulations supporting bioenergy
 - supporting cascade- and biorefinery concepts

sustainable biomass production

- sustainable biomass production in EU is garanteed by cross complaince (no difference between food an non-food)
- objektive: worldwide standardisation and certification-system for food and non-food production from biomass
- first steps:
 - national sustainability regulation for biofuels
 - EU-Renewable-Energy-Directive

Conclusions/Action Needed

Federal German Government's National Biomass Action Plan

- Managed by BMELV (Referat N2)
- Industry recommendations received. These are now being integrated into the plan and will then be put forward for approval.
- Scheduled completion: Summer 2009

