

# **Broadening the Agricultural Challenges to Green Growth**

### **Industrial Biotechnology**

#### **Antoine Peeters**

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**European Technology Platform for Sustainable Chemistry** 







- EuropaBio: the European Association for Biotechnology Industries
- Representing the entire industry



 66 corporate members operating worldwide, 7 associate members, 4 BioRegions and 22 national biotechnology associations (1800 SMEs)

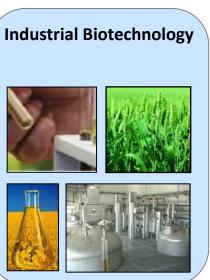
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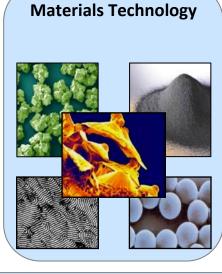
## **SusChem**

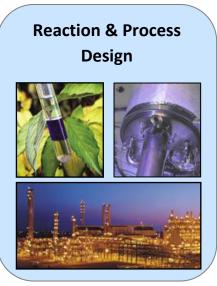




















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#### **Industrial Biotech Provides Solutions to Sustainable Production of Key Goods and Commodities**





Renewable "Green" Inputs

**INDUSTRIAL BIOTECHNOLOGY** 

Organic by-products recycled and re-used

High efficiency manufacturing

(lower cost, higher speed, reduced energy and process resource consumption)

Reduced use of environmentally persistent chemicals and materials

Carbon neutral and/ or biodegradable inputs and products

Pharmaceuticals

Chemical

**Products** 

Energy

Liquid Fuels

**Plastics** 

Food

Products

Textiles

Paper **Products** 

Personal Care **Products** 

...and many other products



#### **Contribution to Green Growth**



Enzymes clean clothes and dishes at lower temperatures than chemical detergents, saving energy.

Enzymes can keep fruits from breaking apart in baked goods. Enzymes help to extract more fermentable sugars from fruits and starchy vegetables (potatoes) to produce more alcohol or wine, more efficiently.

Enzymes also extract harmful substances from corks, to prevent off-tastes in wine. Enzymes can help reduce the amount of bleaching needed for paper production. And, enzymes can also remove inks from paper to be recycled.

Enzymes remove more types of stains and soils from clothes than chemical detergents, without bleaching dyes from fabrics.

Fabrics can be pretreated with enzymes to change their texture without wear on the fibers, making them more durable and longer-lasting.



Microorganisms can safely remove more protein stains and mold from carpets and other fabrics. Enzymes can speed up fermentation in beer. Enzymes can convert transfats to more healthful fats in oils. Enzymes convert the starch in corn, potatoes and other grains to sugars for use in sweeteners and sodas. Bread baked with enzymes remains fresh longer. Enzymes allow us to get every single drop of juice out of fruits.

Enzymes can replace harsh chemicals in pretreatment of cotton and in leather softening. Enzymes are biodegradable, cheaper, and less damaging to fabrics. Enzymes help animals to digest food better, promoting better nutrition and less waste.

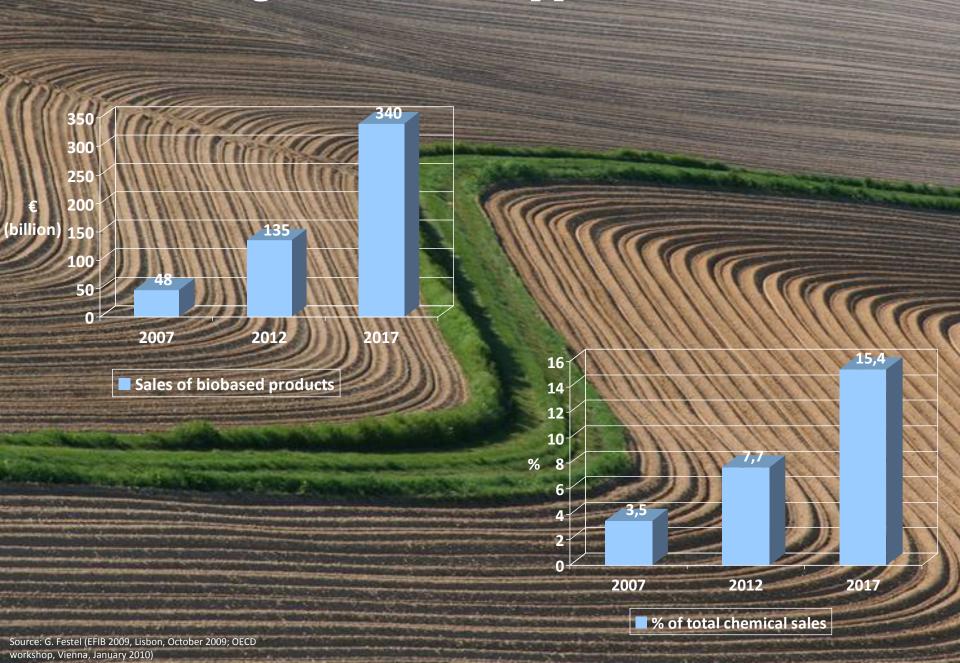
Source: BIO

## The Biorefinery Concept





#### Gigantic market opportunities



# Benefits of the bio-based economy (non-food)

#### **Economic benefits**

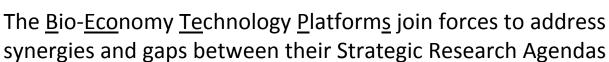
- Economic opportunities for domestic, rural economies
- Increased economic growth

#### **Environmental benefits**

- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduced petroleum use
- Potential to save between 1 billion and 2,5
   billion tCO<sub>2</sub>e / year by 2030 (Source: WWF)















## **BECOTEPS: Contribute to the creation of a strong Bioeconomy in Europe**



- Achieve closer and more coordinated collaboration between KBBE ETPs.
- White Paper: Develop recommendations for coherent European policies in the bioeconomy area.
- Encourage discussions between European and national,
   public and private, research and innovation initiatives.





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