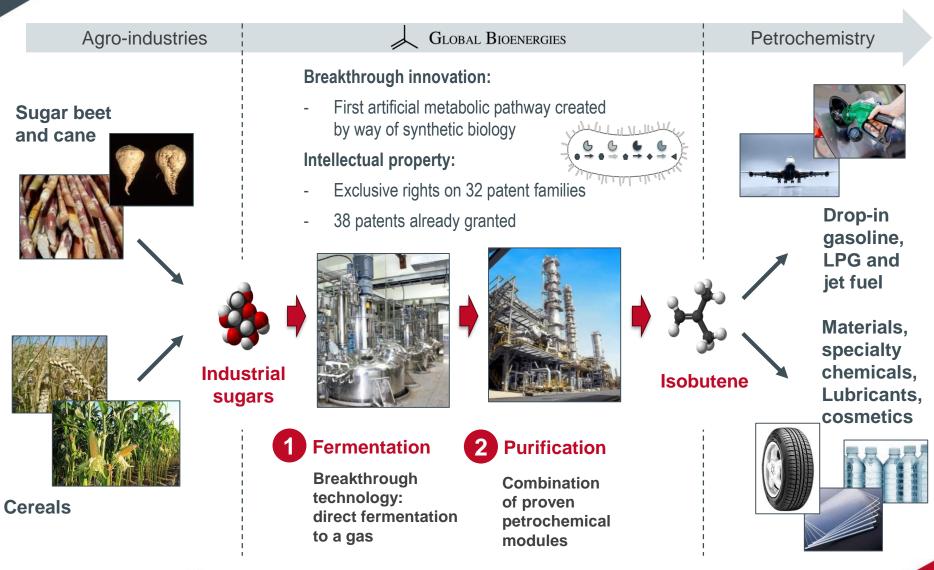
Global Bioenergies

Direct fermentation to renewable isobutene, a platform to fuels and chemicals

October 2018



Synthetic biology at the heart of new value chains



Illustrations are not representative of current Global Bioenergies' installations



Mission

Develop processes converting 1st, 2nd, and 3rd generation feedstocks into renewable fuels and materials to secure supply and limit global warming

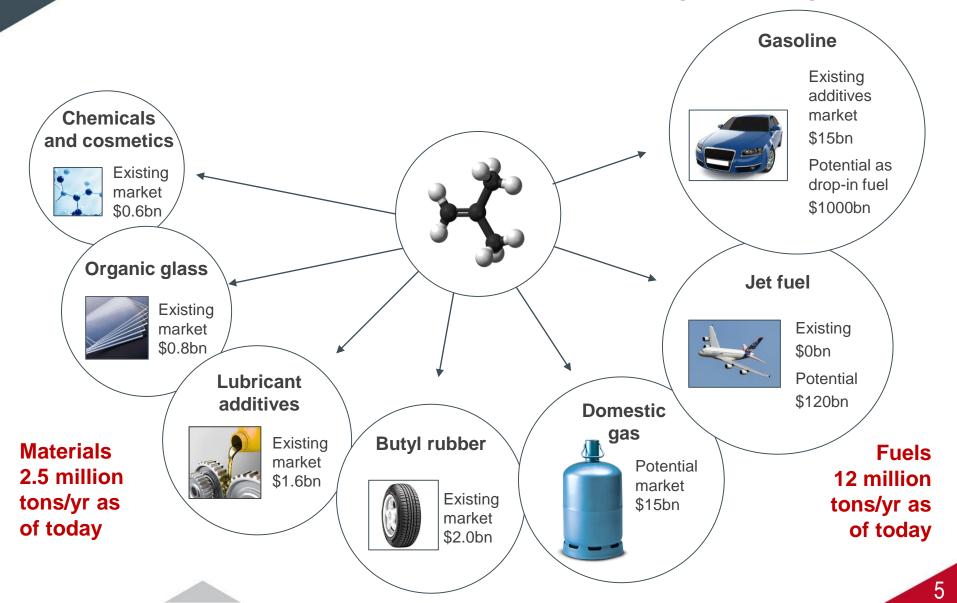
First target: <u>isobutene</u>, a key platform molecule today massively derived from oil



Direct fermentation to isobutene: Technology and upscaling



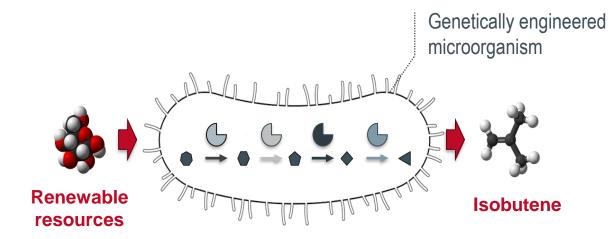
Isobutene: a platform molecule with large existing markets





How can it be produced renewably?

Synthetic biology has enabled Global Bioenergies to create "Microbial factories"

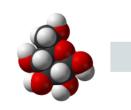


This breakthrough innovation:

- Opens up a new domain: the direct production of gaseous hydrocarbons
- Is protected by 32 patent families
- Similar approach applied to other programs on butadiene, propylene, isopropanol, ...



A simple and robust industrial process



Renewable resources



Breakthrough technology: direct fermentation to a gas





Combination of proven petrochemical modules



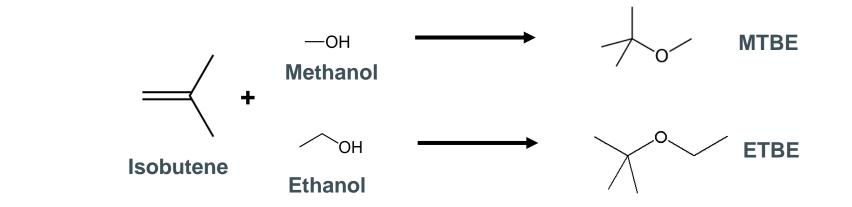
Isobutene



Illustrations are not representative of current Global Bioenergies' installations



Biobased MTBE, 100% bio-based ETBE



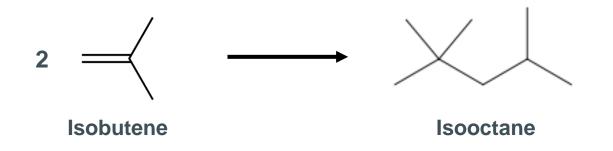
Advantages:

- MTBE counting for blending mandates
- ETBE with 2.7 times more biobased energy
- Biobased additives to avoid the blending wall





Isooctane, reference component for gasoline, bio-based



Advantages:

- The reference molecule for gasoline: octane number of 100
- High energy density (+64% vs ethanol)
- 100% drop-in, no infrastructure adaptation needed
- Sugars can be sourced from cellulose: 2nd generation and without blending wall
- Partnership with Audi (e-benzin)

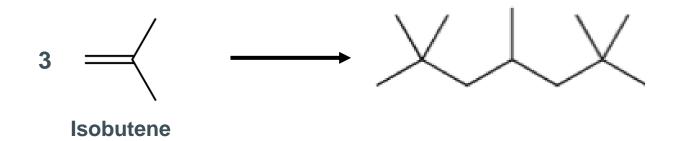


Audi





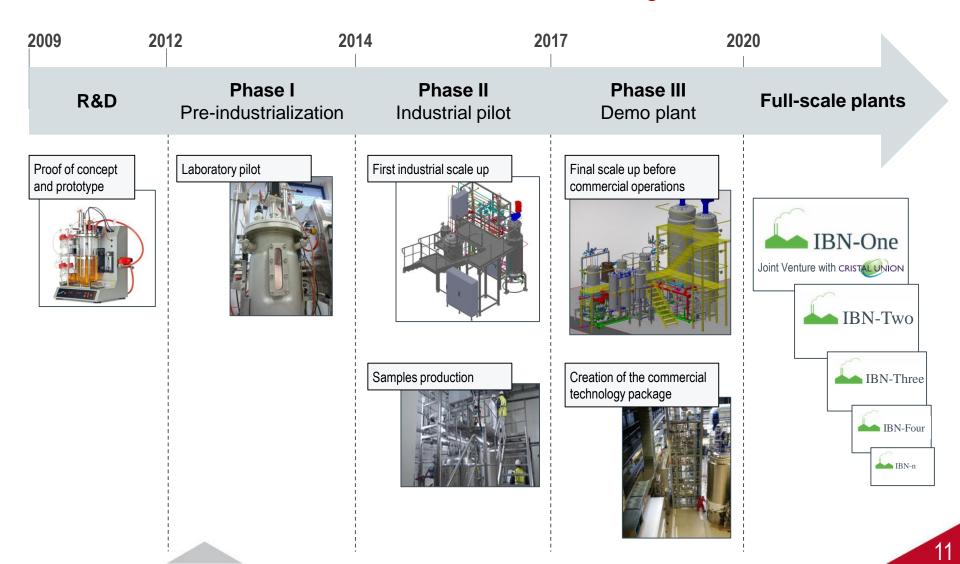
Isododecane, a jet fuel component



 Isododecane is an isoparaffinic synthetic paraffin (i-SPK) thus has excellent cold-flow properties



Approaching commercial maturity using 1st generation resources





Demonstration plant - Leuna, Germany

► The demo plant a glance

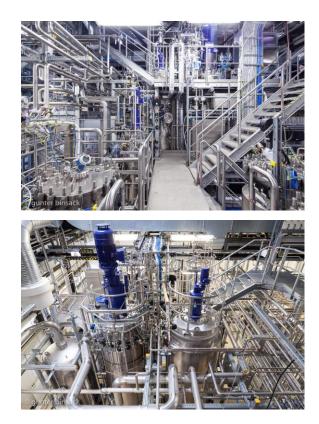
- Capacity: 100 tons/yr
- CAPEX: €10m
- €5.7m public financing
- €4.4m bank loan CIC



- Operated by Market Fraunhofer
- Startup sequence started December 2016

Objectives

- Demonstrate process on 1st generation industrial sugars
- Deliver ton scale batches for market development
- Provide data for engineering of 1st commercial plant
- Start testing 2nd generation sugars





A Joint Venture with

IBN-One: first commercial plant project

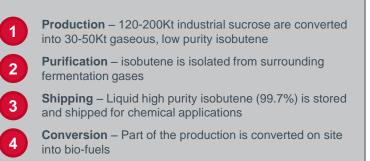
Supported by the ADEME Investissements d'Avenir program

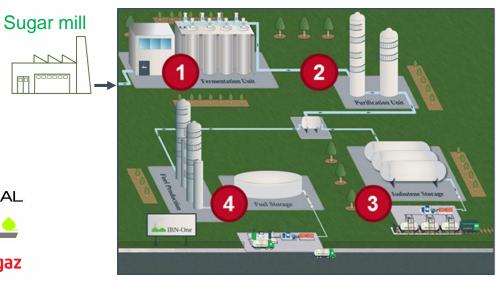
CRISTAL UNION

- ADEME 8 de la Maltrise de l'Ene
- Estimated CAPEX: €115 million to be funded by
 - **Cristal Union**
 - Public & Private infrastructure funds
 - Banking debt
- Engineering studies: **TechnipFMC**
- Commercial operations to start in 2021 ĽORÉAL
- First agreements signed with



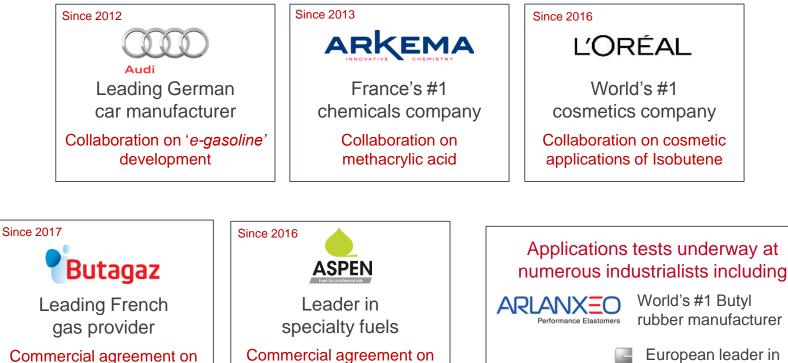
IPSB





domestic gas applications

Collaborations on isobutene derivatives



isooctane for small engines

CLARIAN1

European leader in specialty chemicals

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Biobased isobutene into butane : first bottles sold by Butagaz in France



Biobased isobutene into gasoline : first car (Audi A4) driven on renewable gasoline





- A standard Audi A4 car was driven on a blend containing 34% renewable gasoline (from renewable isooctane and ETBE derived from green isobutene)
- Compliant with EN228 European norm for gasoline → could be sold on the market
- High performances (high octane number), and possibly reduced particles emission.



Feedstock diversification: sugars from residues

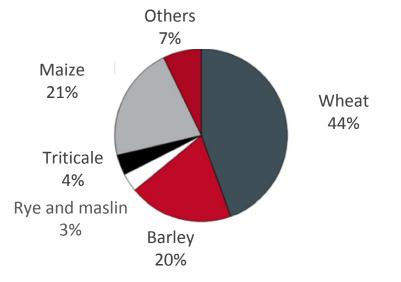


Isobutene from agricultural residues: Optisochem project



Straw availability in Europe

European agricultural residuals origin (2014)



Total production of residuals: 366 million tons

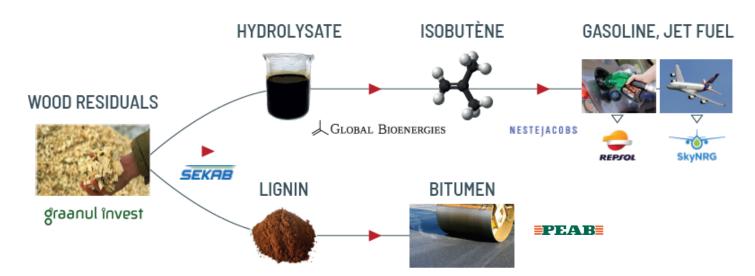
- European cereals production generates 366 million tons per year of residuals (wheat straw, corn stover, ...).
- From these 366 million tons, up to 122 million tons of residuals could be sustainably available every year for chemicals and biofuels usage.
- Out of wheat straw, ~45% of the content can be extracted as sugars, ~36% as lignin (available as bioenergy or for materials). ~55 million tons of 2G sugars available from agricultural residuals.

confidential



Isobutene from forestry residues: Rewofuel project

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- European consortium to validate a new value chain (from wood residuals to drop-in biofuels) at Demo scale
- European Union grant: €13.9m



Partners: Global Bioenergies, Graanul invest, Sekab, Neste Engineering Solutions, Repsol, SkyNRG, Ajinomoto Eurolysine, Peab, TechnipFMC, IPSB and JKU

Forestry residues available in Europe

Harvest residues (kt/a)	coniferous	non-coniferous	Residues from sawnwood production (Kt/a)	
Branches and various cut-off	36.047	26.587	Saw-dust	10.488
Bark	13.045	5.400	Wood chips	28.602
Foliage	19.905	3.570		
Total	68.998	35.558		39.089

Forestry residues European Union; 2015

- ► Availability of wood harvest residues in Europe (2015): 105 Mt per year. Availability of residues from sawn-wood production is estimated to be about 39 Mt per year in Europe → Total feedstock availability of 144 Mt per year in Europe.
- Out of 160 Mt of gasoline + jet fuel consumed every year in Europe, the REWOFUEL project holds the potential to produce millions of tons of drop-in fuels (gasoline and jet fuel),





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