



**Market study on bio-based building blocks and
polymers in the world - Capacities, production and
applications: status quo and trends toward 2020
&
Environmental aspects
&
CO₂-based polymers**

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Roland Essel, Achim Rascka
nova-Institut GmbH, Hürth (Cologne), Germany**



Bio-based Economy – Bio-based Chemistry and Materials

Departments

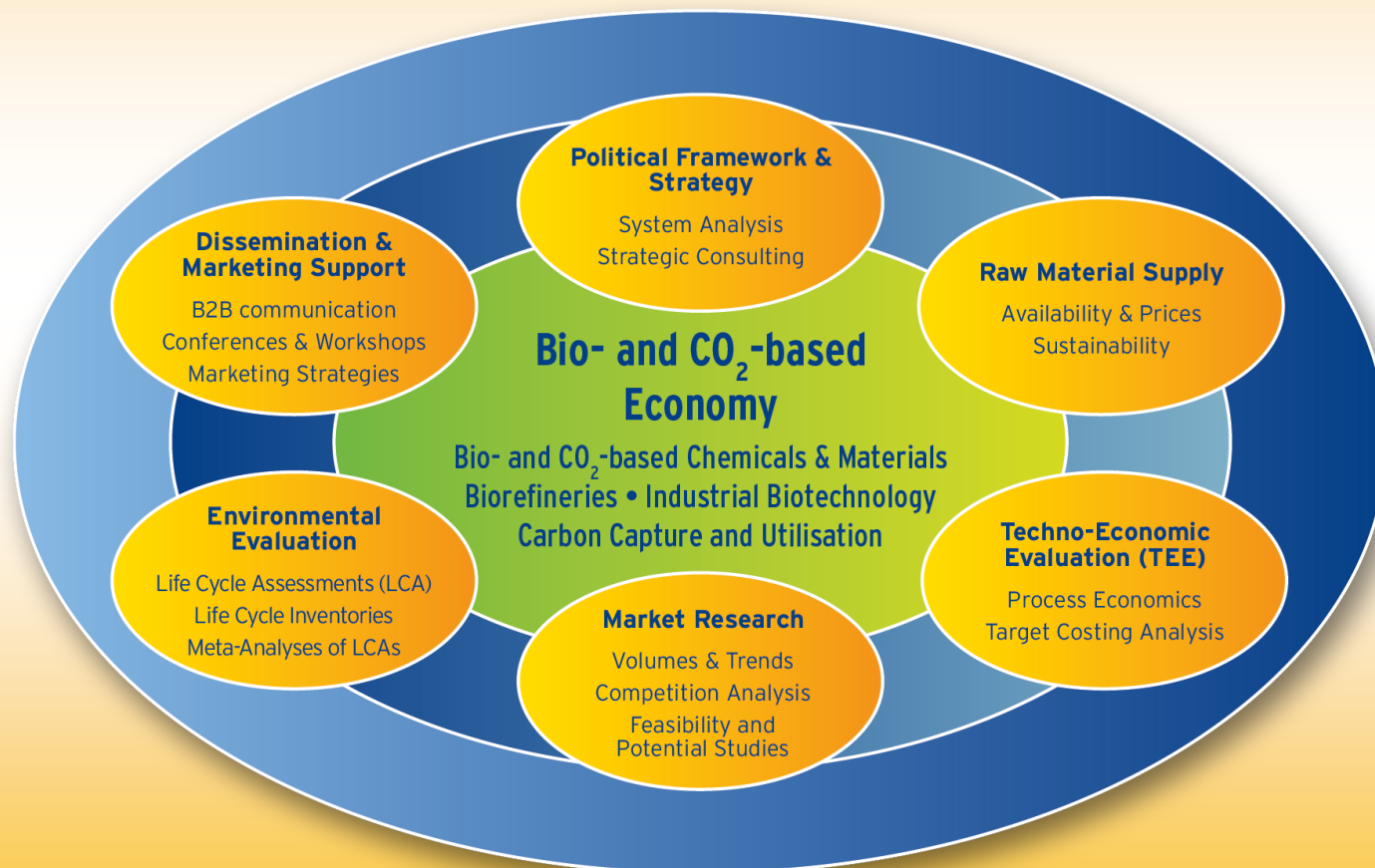
- Sustainability
- Economy & Policy
- Technology & Markets
- Communication





Founded in 1994 as a private and independent research institute
25 employees – interdisciplinary, international team

Revenue shares





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Institute for ecology and innovation

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CONFERENCES

9th International Conference on Bio-based Materials
("Biowerkstoff-Kongress")
Maternushaus, Cologne, Germany, 5 – 6 April 2016

Bio-based Start-up Day
Maternushaus, Cologne, Germany, 7 April 2016

13th International Conference of the European Industrial
Hemp Association
Rheinforum, Wesseling, Germany, 31 May – 2 June 2016

5th Conference on Carbon Dioxide as Feedstock for Fuels,
Chemistry and Polymers
Maternushaus, Cologne, Germany, 6-7 December 2016



Market study



“Bio-based Building blocks and Polymers in the World – Capacities, Production and Applications: Status Quo and Trends towards 2020” (nova-Institute 2015)

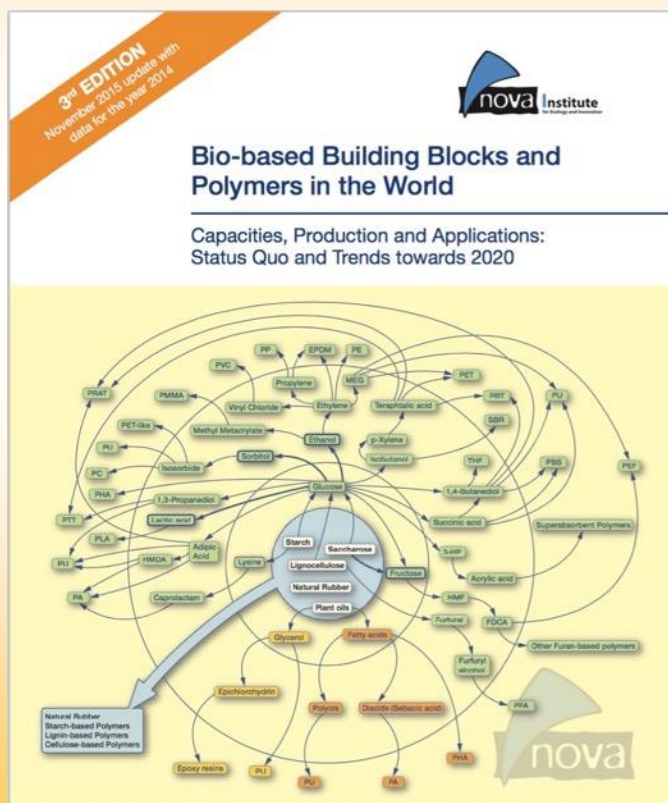
Comprehensive data and trend reports written by experts (from Europe, Asia and US), about 500 pages, published in December 2015

Price: 3,000 €

Summary can be downloaded at:

www.bio-based.eu/markets/

Basis of the European Bioplastics data, new graphs published on November 2015





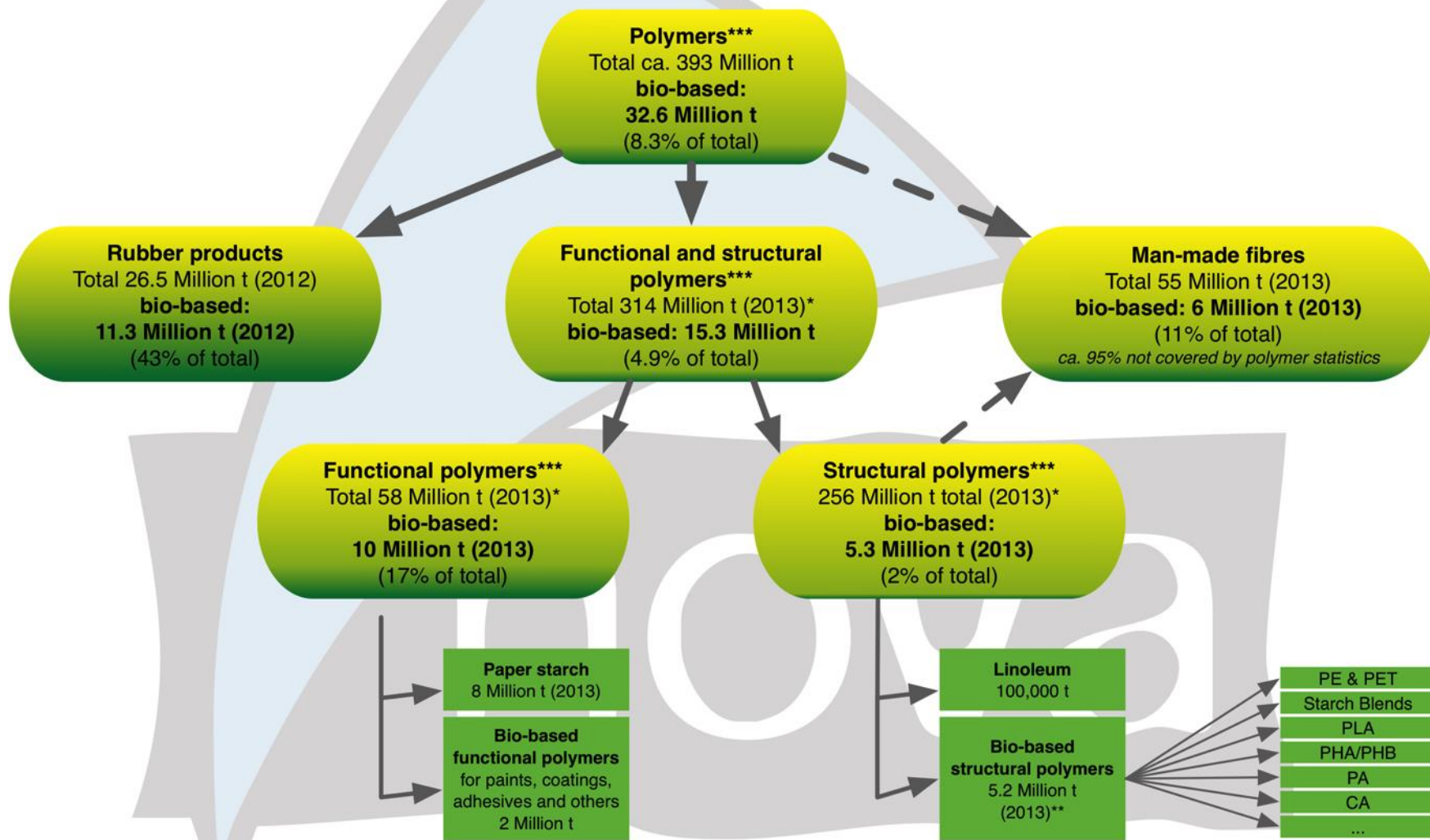
Trend reports



The “**trend reports**” section contains a total of 10 independent articles contributed by leading experts in the fields of bio-based polymers and building blocks (only main authors shown):

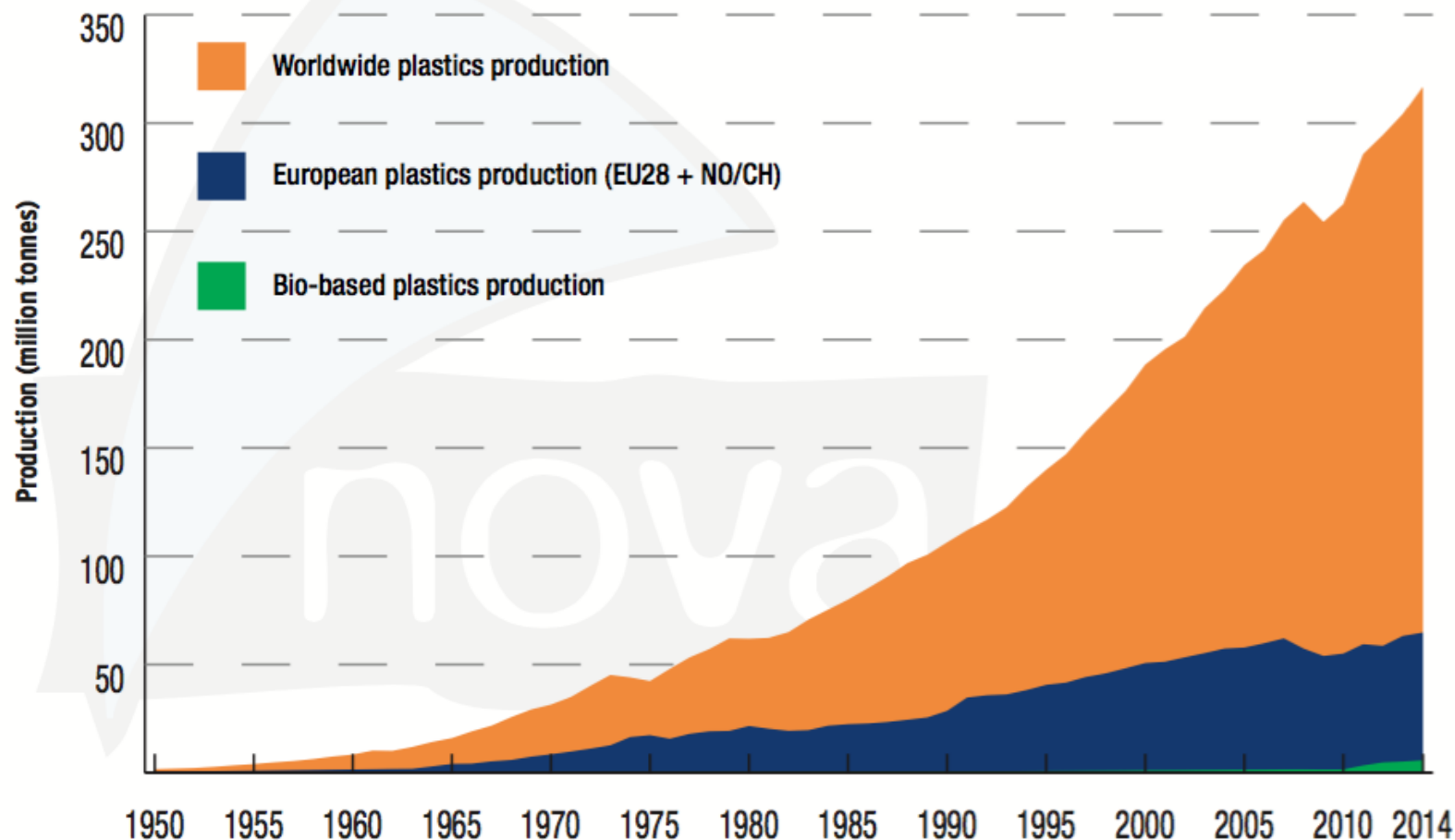
- **Dirk Carrez & Jim Philp:** Policies impacting bio-based plastics market development
- **Constance Ißbrücker & Harald Käß:** Plastic Bags – their consumption and regulation in the European market and beyond
- **Lara Dammer:** Standards, norms and labels for bio-based products
- **Jan Ravenstijn:** Bio-based polymers, a revolutionary change
- **Rainer Busch:** Bio-based monomers
- **Wolfgang Baltus:** Asian markets for bio-based chemical building blocks and polymers
- **Harald Käß:** Brand views and adoption of bio-based polymers
- **Roland Essel:** Environmental evaluation of bio-based polymers and plastics
- **Roland Essel:** Microplastics in the environment: sources, consequences, solutions
- **Michael Carus:** GreenPremium prices along the value chain of bio-based products

Polymers worldwide, bio-based shares (2013)



(*): Data from PlasticsEurope 2014. Original data show 299 Million tonnes for 2013 in total. With the same shares as 2011 (PlasticsEurope 2012) this would mean: 251 Million tonnes structural polymers and 48 Million tonnes functional polymers plus bio-based polymers (nova 2015); (**): nova-Institute 2015; (***): Polymers covering thermoplastic and thermosets; Different additional sources, like International Rubber Study Group (www.macplas.it, 13-07-10), The Fiber Year 2014 (14-05)

Worldwide, European and bio-based plastics production from 1950 to 2014





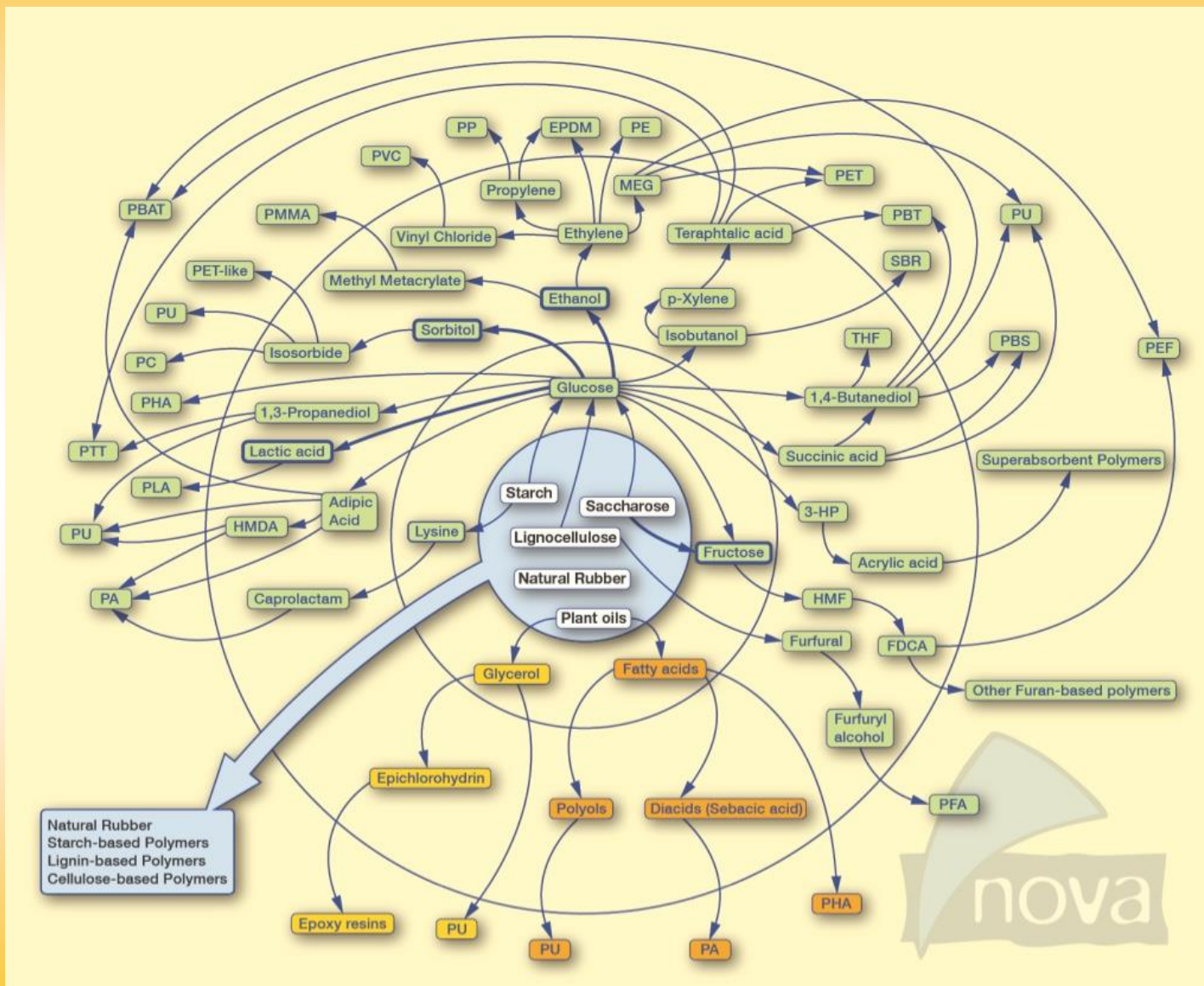
NEW: Bio-based polymers + bio-based building blocks

Which bio-based building blocks are considered?

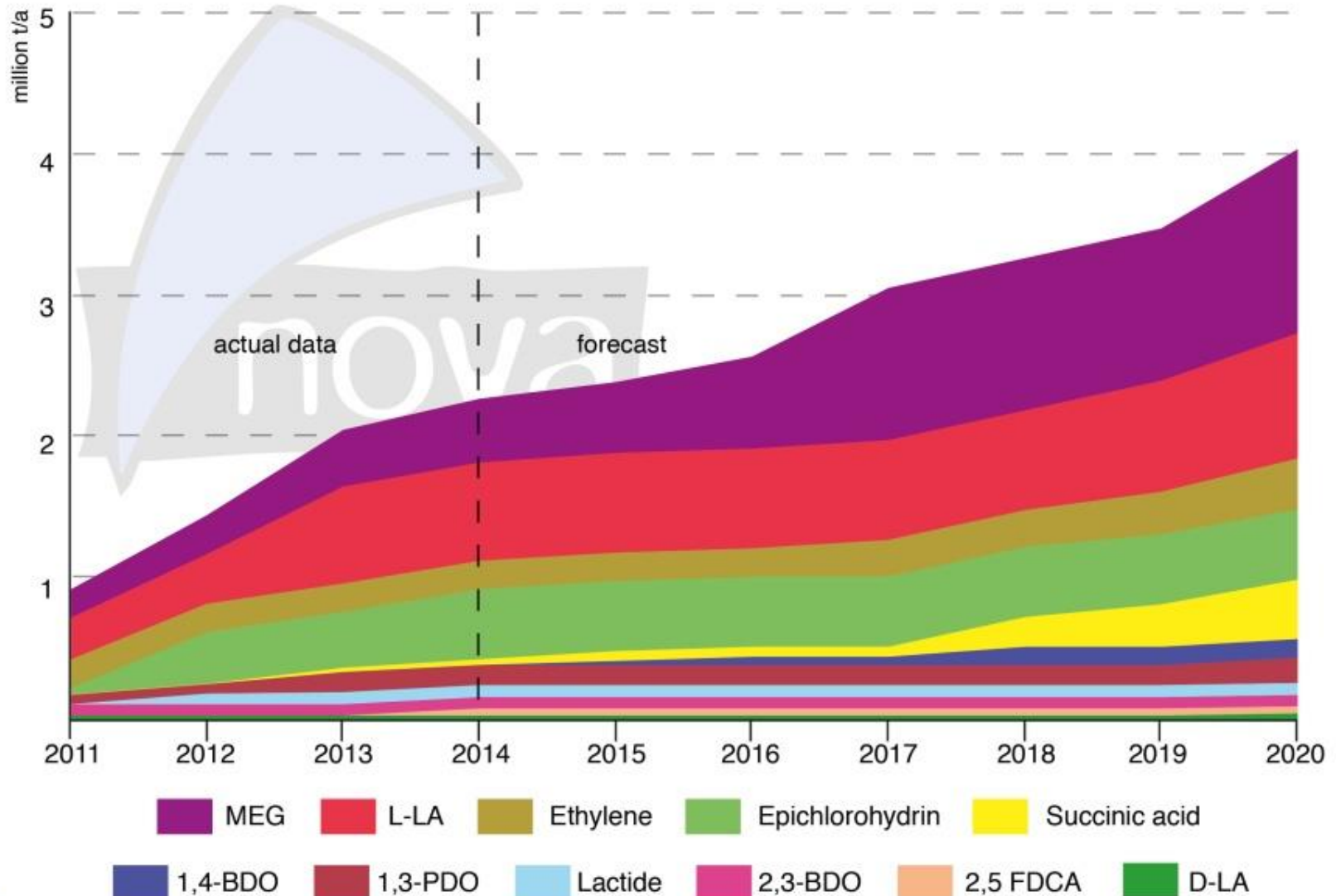
- Monoethylene glycol (MEG)
- Lactic acid (LA)
- Ethylene
- Epichlorohydrin
- Succinic acid
- 1,4-Butanediol (1,4-BDO)
- 1,3-Propanediol (1,3-PDO)
- 2,5-Furandicarboxylic acid (2,5-FDCA)



Free poster available



Selected bio-based building blocks: Evolution of worldwide production capacities from 2011 to 2020



Bio-based polymer producers and production capacity 2012-2014



BIO-BASED STRUCTURAL POLYMERS		CURRENT BIO-BASED CARBON CONTENT*	PRODUCING COMPANIES IN 2014 AND UNTIL 2020	LOCATIONS IN 2014 AND UNTIL 2020	2012 PRODUCTION CAPACITIES (TONNES)	2013 PRODUCTION CAPACITIES (TONNES)	CAGR 2012-2013	2014 PRODUCTION CAPACITIES (TONNES)	CAGR 2013-2014
Cellulose acetate	CA	50%	15	16	835,000	845,000	1%	855,000	1%
Epoxies	–	30%	–	–	1,120,000	1,210,000	8%	1,520,000	26%
Ethylene propylene diene monomer rubber	EPDM	50% to 70%	1	1	45,000	45,000	0%	45,000	0%
Polyamides	PA	40% to 100%	9	12	65,000	85,000	31%	95,000	12%
Poly(butylene adipate-co-terephthalate)	PBAT	Up to 50%**	4	5	75,000	75,000	0%	95,000	27%
Polybutylene succinate	PBS	Up to 100%**	10	11	125,000	125,000	0%	125,000	0%
Polyethylene	PE	100%	1	1	200,000	200,000	0%	200,000	0%
Polyethylene terephthalate	PET	20%	5	5	450,000	600,000	33%	600,000	0%
Polyhydroxyalkanoates	PHA	100%	16	19	30,000	32,000	7%	35,000	9%
Polylactic acid	PLA	100%	27	33	180,000	195,000	8%	205,000	5%
Polytrimethylene terephthalate	PTT	27%	2	3	90,000	120,000	33%	120,000	0%
Polyurethanes	PUR	10% to 100%	7	7	1,100,000	1,200,000	9%	1,400,000	17%
Starch blends***	–	25% to 100%	15	16	365,000	400,000	10%	395,000	-1%
Total			112	129	4,680,000	5,132,000	10%	5,690,000	11%

* Bio-based carbon content: fraction of carbon derived from biomass in a product (EN 16575 Bio-based products – Vocabulary)

** Currently still mostly fossil-based with existing drop-in solutions and a steady upward trend

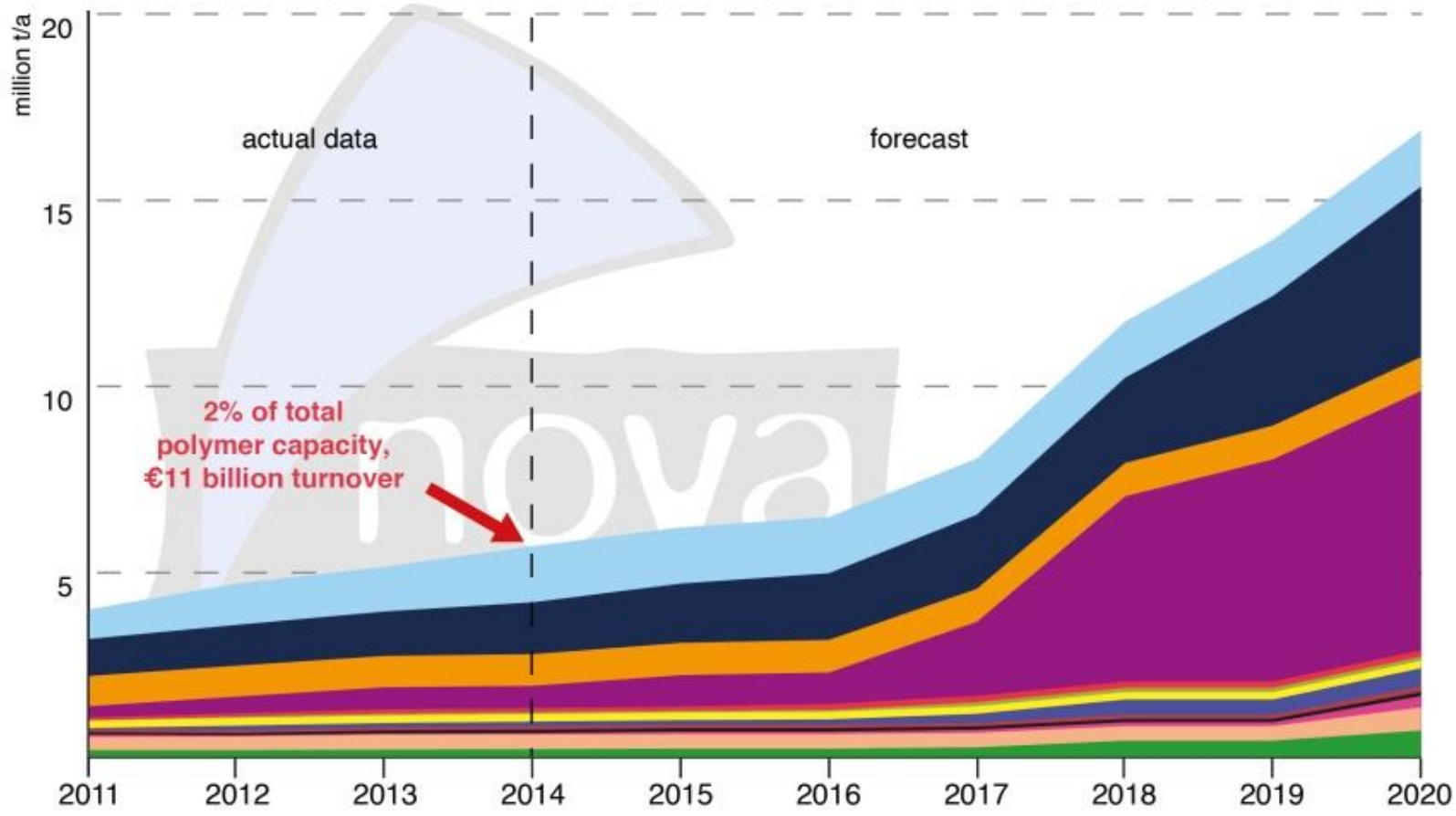
*** Starch in plastic compound

© nova-Institut GmbH 2015

Full study available at www.bio-based.eu/markets

Green: Growth over the previous year

Bio-based polymers: Evolution of worldwide production capacities from 2011 to 2020





Bio-PET



Today five companies produce Bio-PET:

- Indorama Ventures (Indonesia), mainly for CocaCola
- Teijin Limited (Japan)
- Toray (Japan)
- Toyota Tsusho (Japan) (MEG from Greencol Taiwan)
- Polyplex (India)

Bio-PET capacities:

- in 2011: 300,000 tonnes
- In 2013/14: 600,000 tonnes
- In 2020: 7 Million tonnes

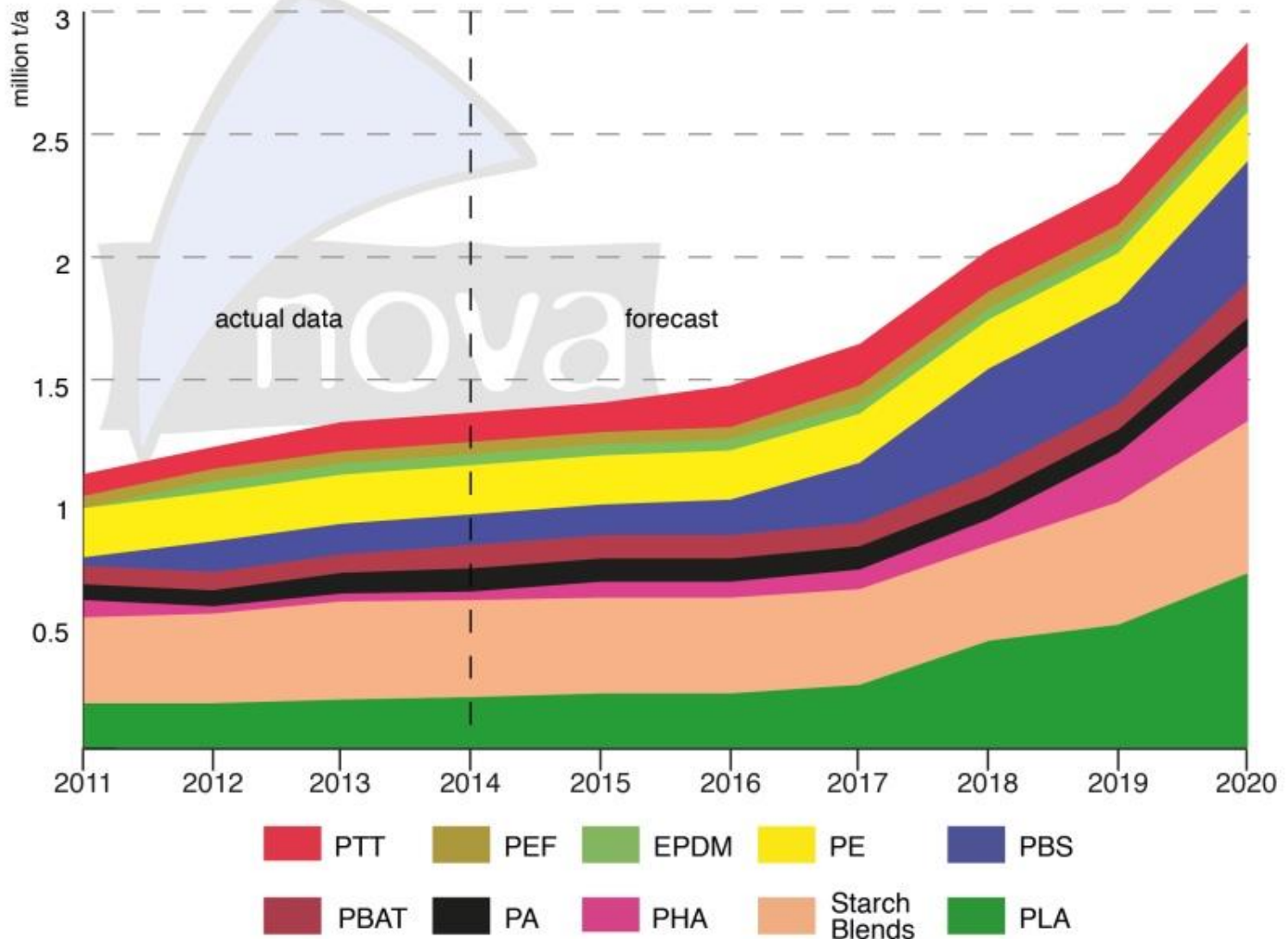
Biomass content ca. 30%

Bio-based carbon content ca. 20%

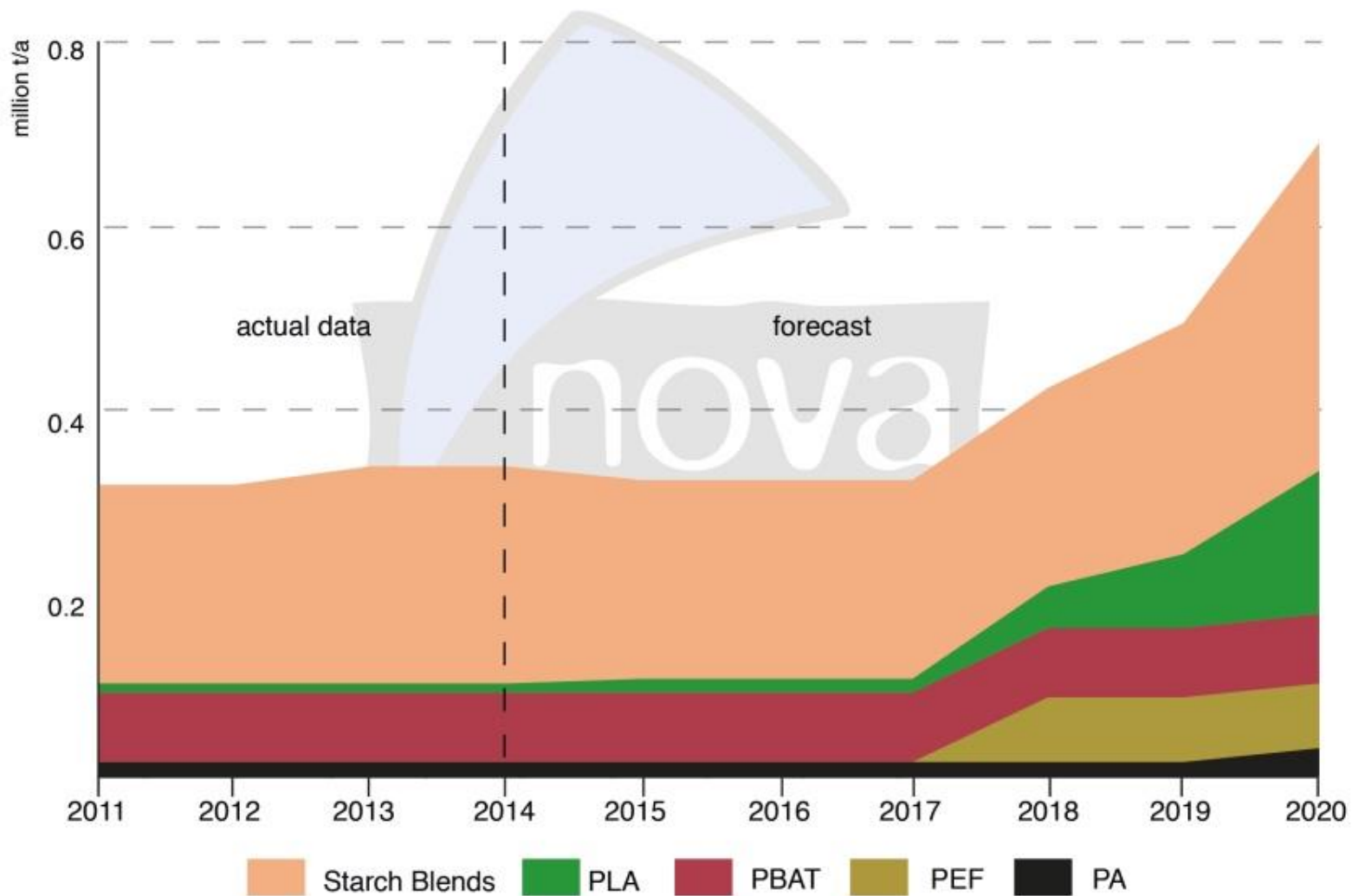
Price:

Early 2015 Bio-PET is about two times more expensive compared to petrochemical PET (because of cheap crude oil); for high volumes (CocaCola) it is only 1.25 – 1.5 times more. Price parity is expected before 2020.

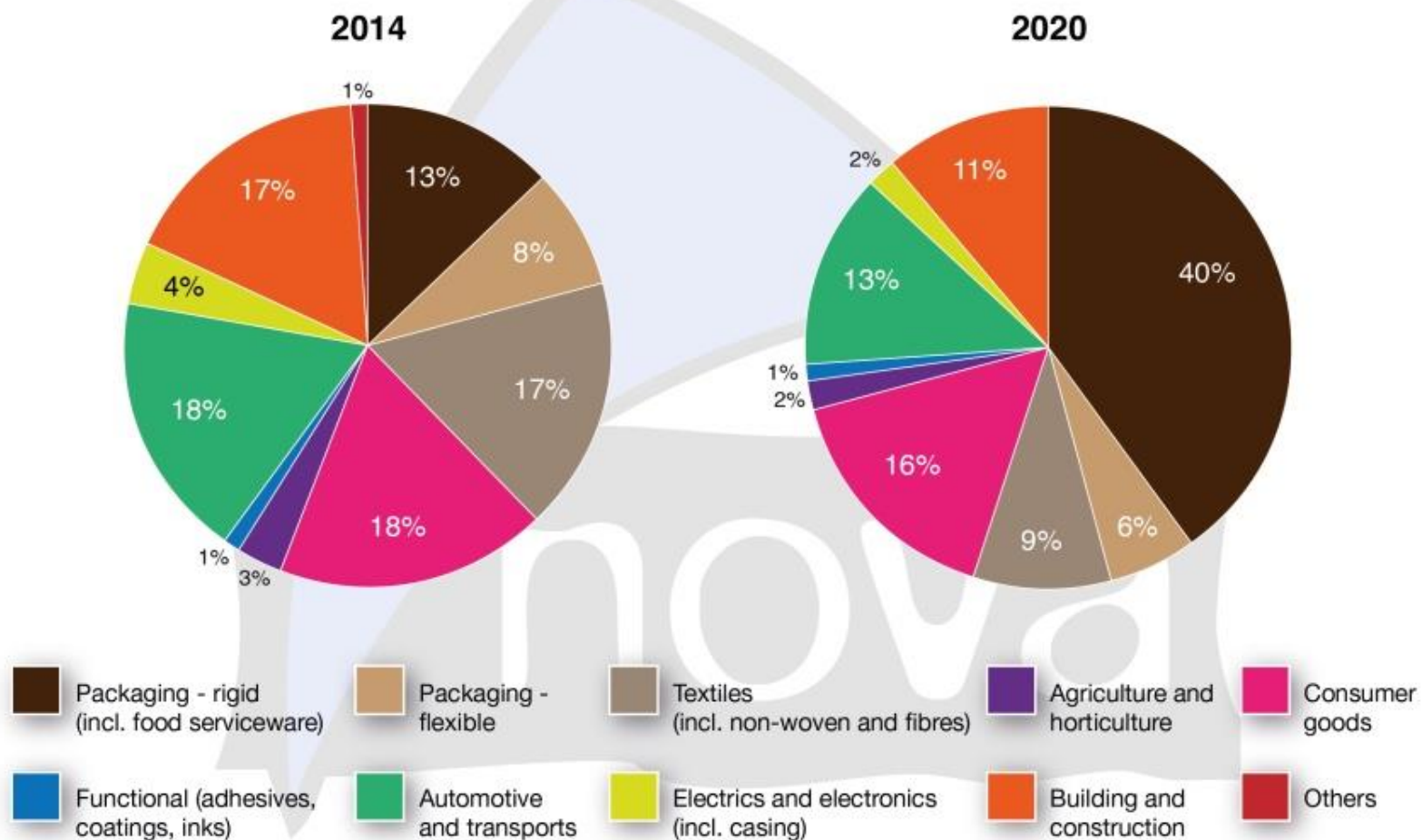
Selected bio-based polymers: Evolution of worldwide production capacities from 2011 to 2020



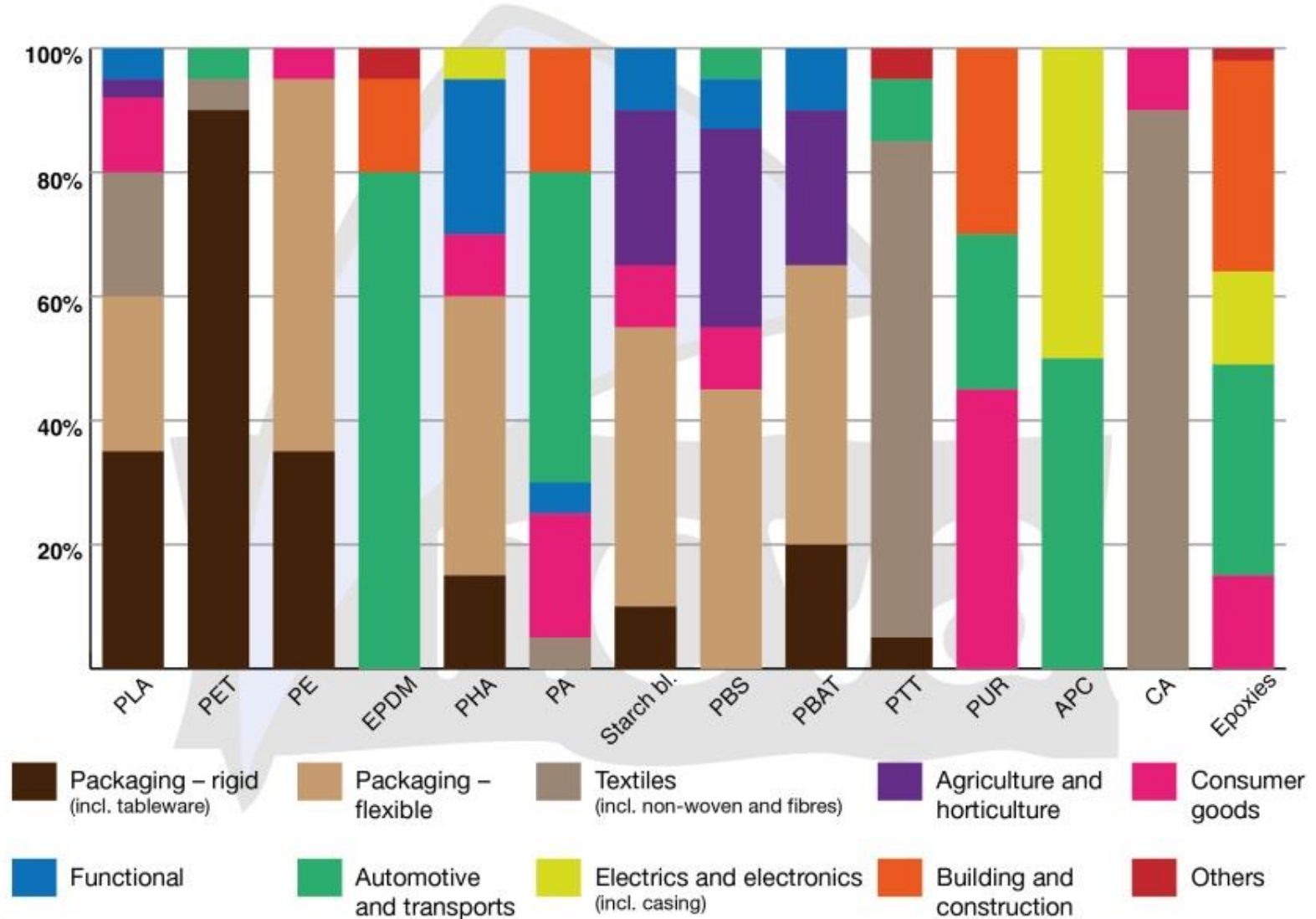
Bio-based polymers: Evolution of production capacities in Europe from 2011 to 2020 (without thermosets and cellulose acetate)



Worldwide shares of bio-based polymers production in different market segments in 2014 and 2020



Shares of market segments per bio-based polymer in 2014





Which bio-based polymers are considered?

→ Only thermoplastics (biodegradable or not), no thermosets

- Polylactic acid (PLA)
- Polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHAs)
- Polyethylene (PE)
- Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)
- Polyethylene Furanoate (PEF)
- Polybutylene Succinate (PBS)
- Polybutylene adipate-co-terephthalate (PBAT)
- Polyamide (PA)
- Polytrimethylene terephthalate (PTT)
- Aliphatic polycarbonate (APC)
- Starch blends

Not included:

- Polyurethanes (PUR)
- Epoxies
- Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer Rubber (EPDM)
- Cellulose acetate (CA)

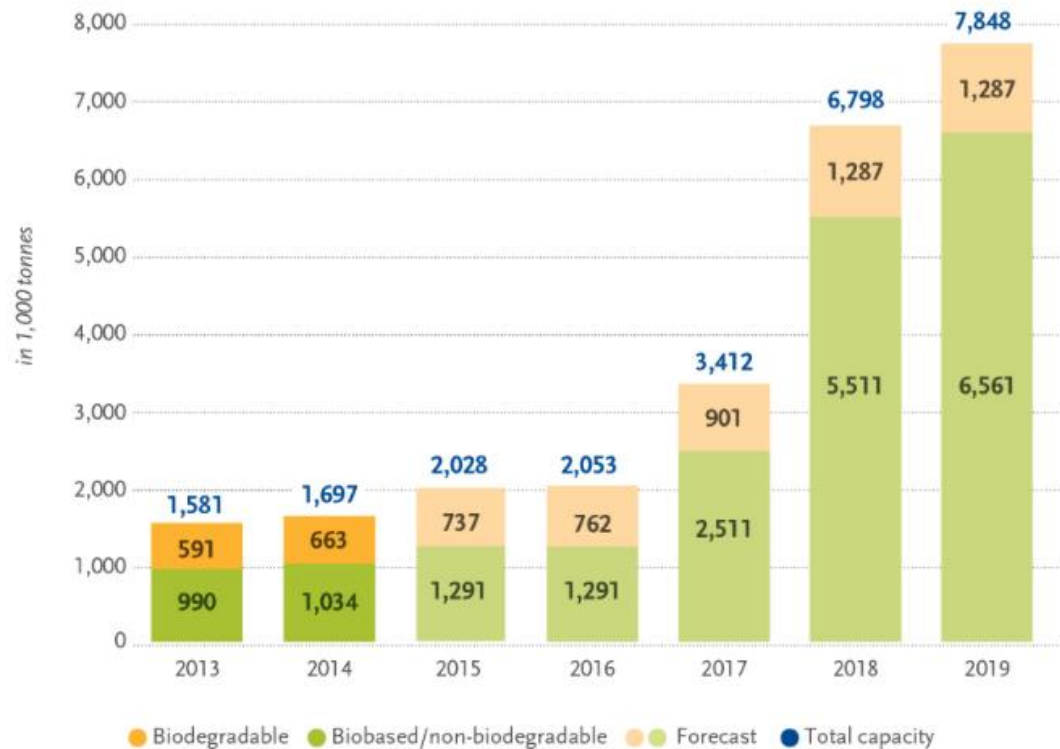


Thermosets



Production capacities grow > 350% between 2014-2019

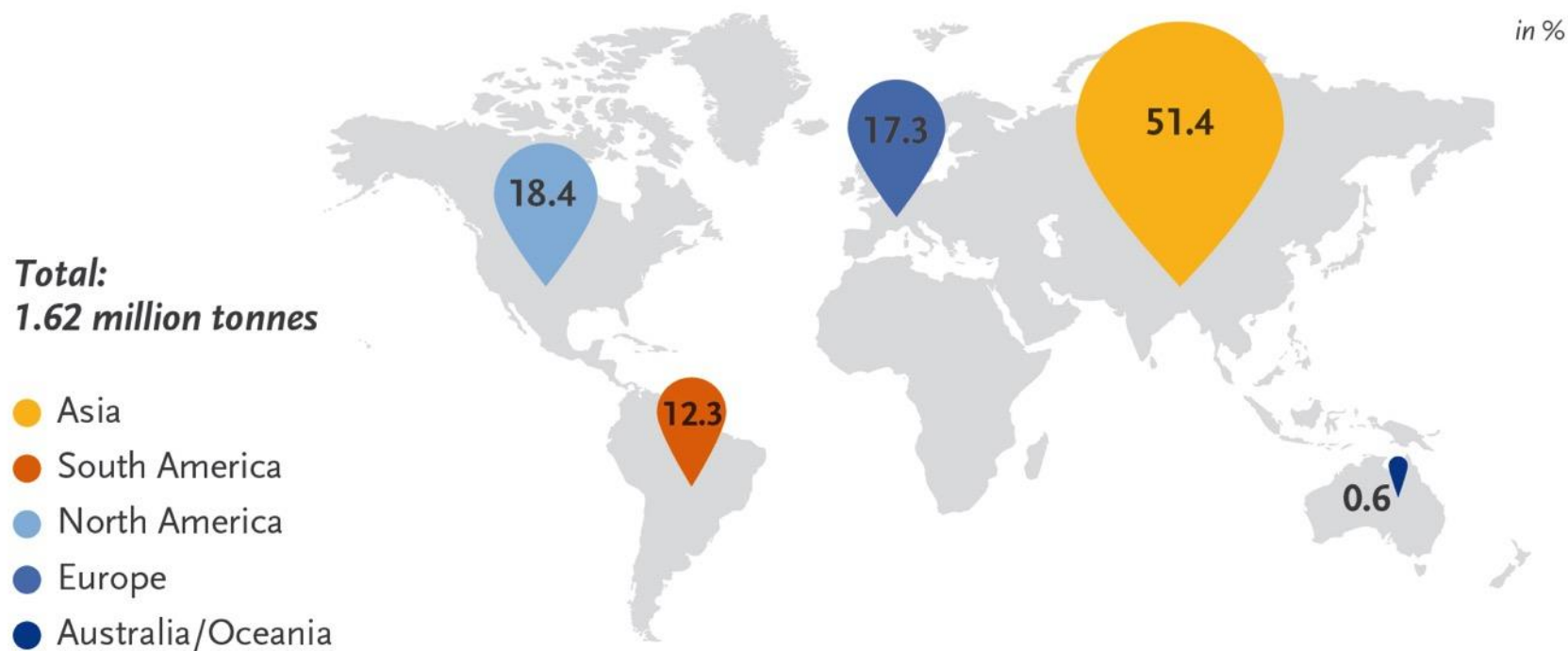
Global production capacities of bioplastics



Source: European Bioplastics, Institute for Bioplastics and Biocomposites, nova-Institute (2015).
More information: www.bio-based.eu/markets and www.downloads.ifbb-hannover.de



Regional development of production capacities 2013

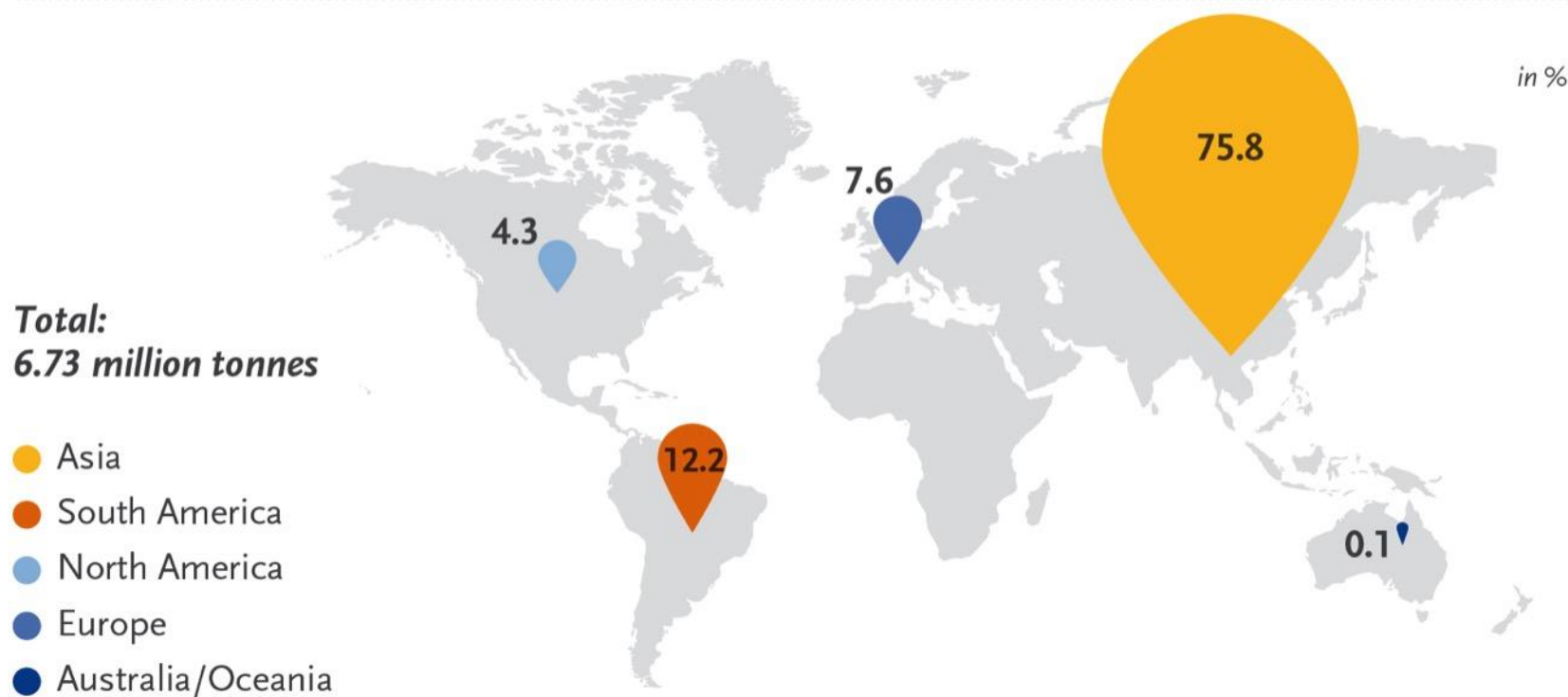


Source: European Bioplastics, Institute for Bioplastics and Biocomposites, nova-Institute (2014).

More information: www.bio-based.eu/markets and www.downloads.ifbb-hannover.de



Regional development of production capacities 2018



Source: European Bioplastics, Institute for Bioplastics and Biocomposites, nova-Institute (2014).

More information: www.bio-based.eu/markets and www.downloads.ifbb-hannover.de

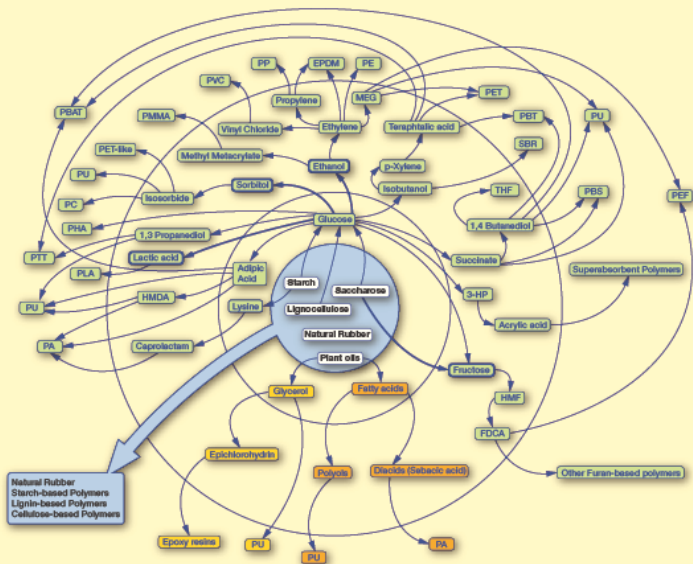


3,000 €



Bio-based Building Blocks and Polymers in the World

Capacities, Production and Applications:
Status Quo and Trends towards 2020



Florence Aeschelmann, Michael Carus, Achim Raschka, Jan Ravenstijn,
Wolfgang Baltus, Harald Káb, Howard Blum, Rainer Busch, Dirk Carrez,
James Philip, Constance Ißbrücker, Stefan Zepnik

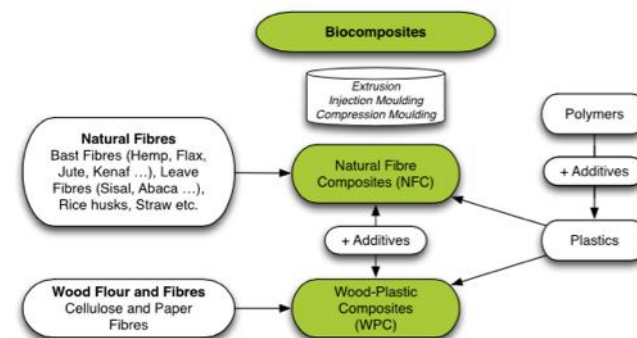
Short Version

1,000 €



WPC/NFC Market Study 2014-10 (Update 2015-06) Wood-Plastic Composites (WPC) and Natural Fibre Composites (NFC):

European and Global Markets 2012
and Future Trends in Automotive and Construction



Authors: Michael Carus, Dr. Asta Eder, Lara Dammer, Dr. Hans Korte, Lena Scholz,
Roland Essel, Eike Breitmayer, Martha Barth

First version 2014-03, Update 2015-06

Download this study and further nova market studies at:

www.bio-based.eu/markets

Short versions can be downloaded at: www.bio-based.eu/markets/

Production of Biocomposites (WPC and NFC) in the European Union 2012 (in tonnes)



Wood-Plastic Composites	260,000
Decking	174,000
Automotive	60,000
Siding and Fencing	16,000
Technical Applications	5,000
Furniture	2,500
Consumer goods	2,500
Natural Fibre Composites	92,000
Automotive	90,000
Others	2,000
Total Volume Biocomposites (WPC and NFC)	352,000
Share	15%
Composite Production in European Union, total volume (Glass, Carbon, WPC and NFC)	2.4 Million

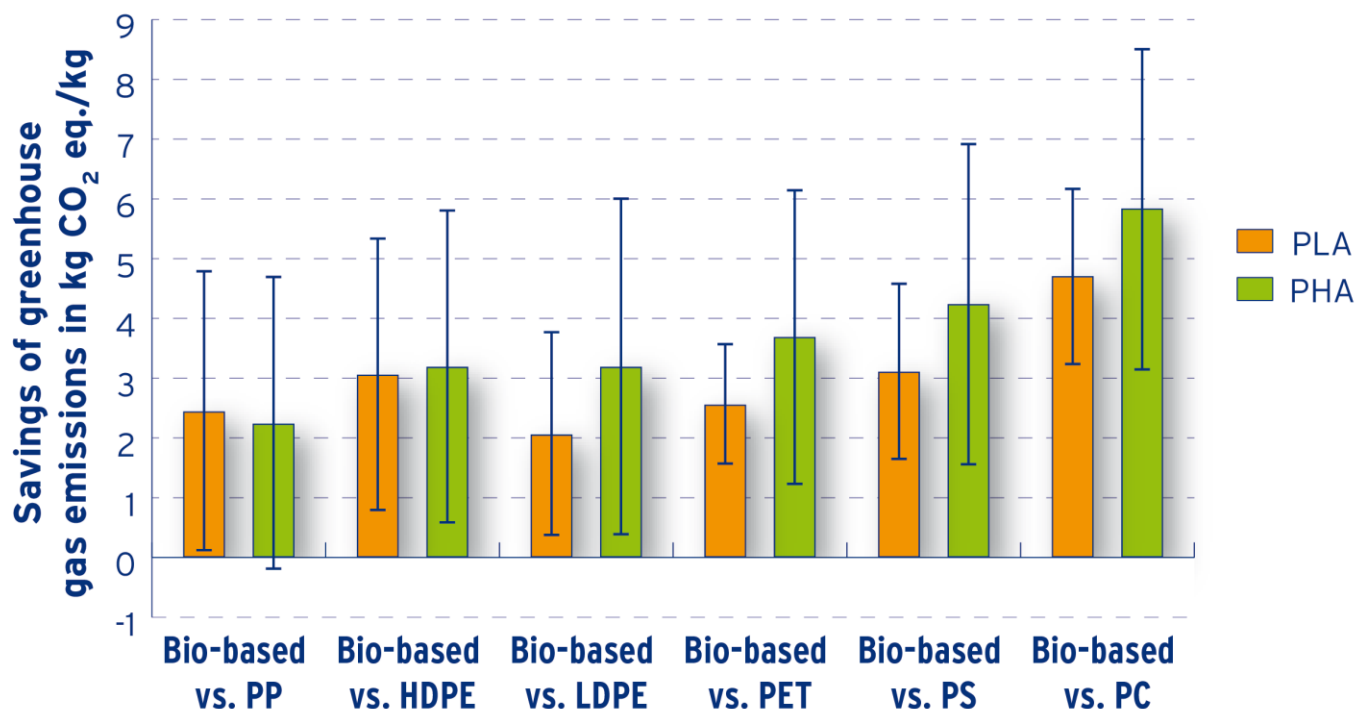


Bio-based polymers & Environment



Savings of greenhouse gases

Savings of greenhouse gas emissions due to the production of bio-based polymers

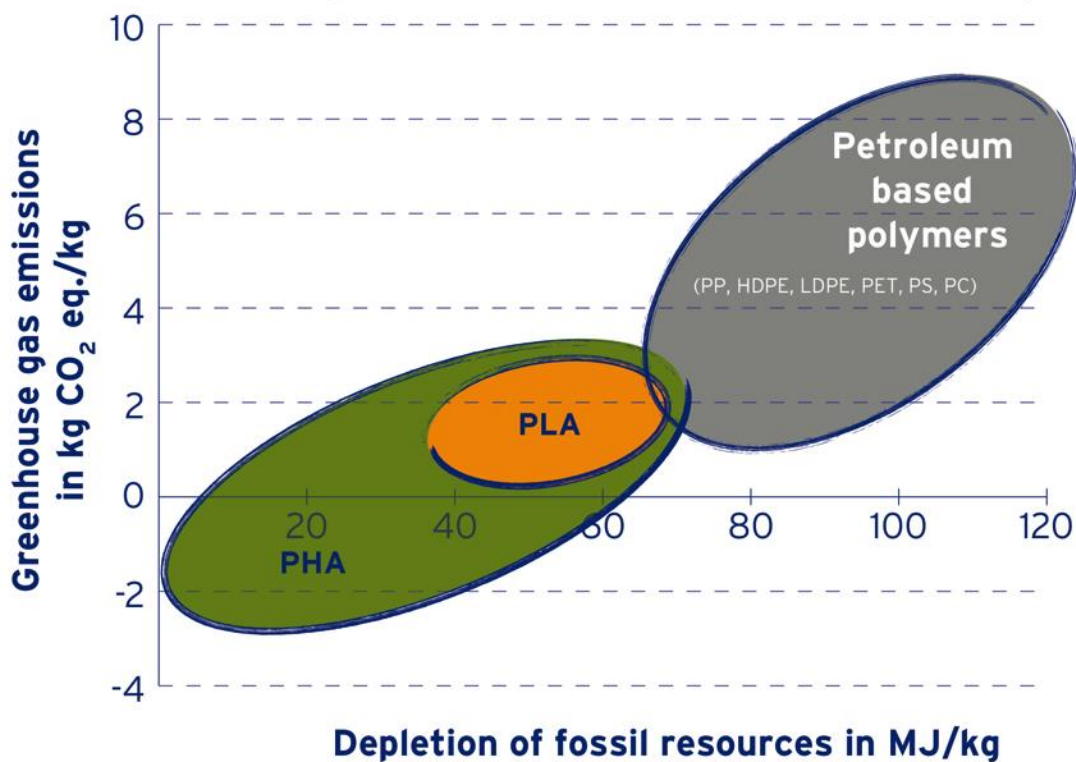


1. Bars indicate average values 2. Whiskers indicate standard deviation
3. Negative values indicate additional emissions of greenhouse gases

Petroleum based polymers: PP = Polypropylene, HDPE = High density polyethylene, LDPE = Low density polyethylene, PET = Polyethylene terephthalate, PS = Polystyrene, PC = Polycarbonate
Bio-based polymers: PLA = Polylactic acid, PHA = Polyhydroxyalkanoate



Environmental impacts of different polymers in two impact categories: Climate change and fossil resource depletion



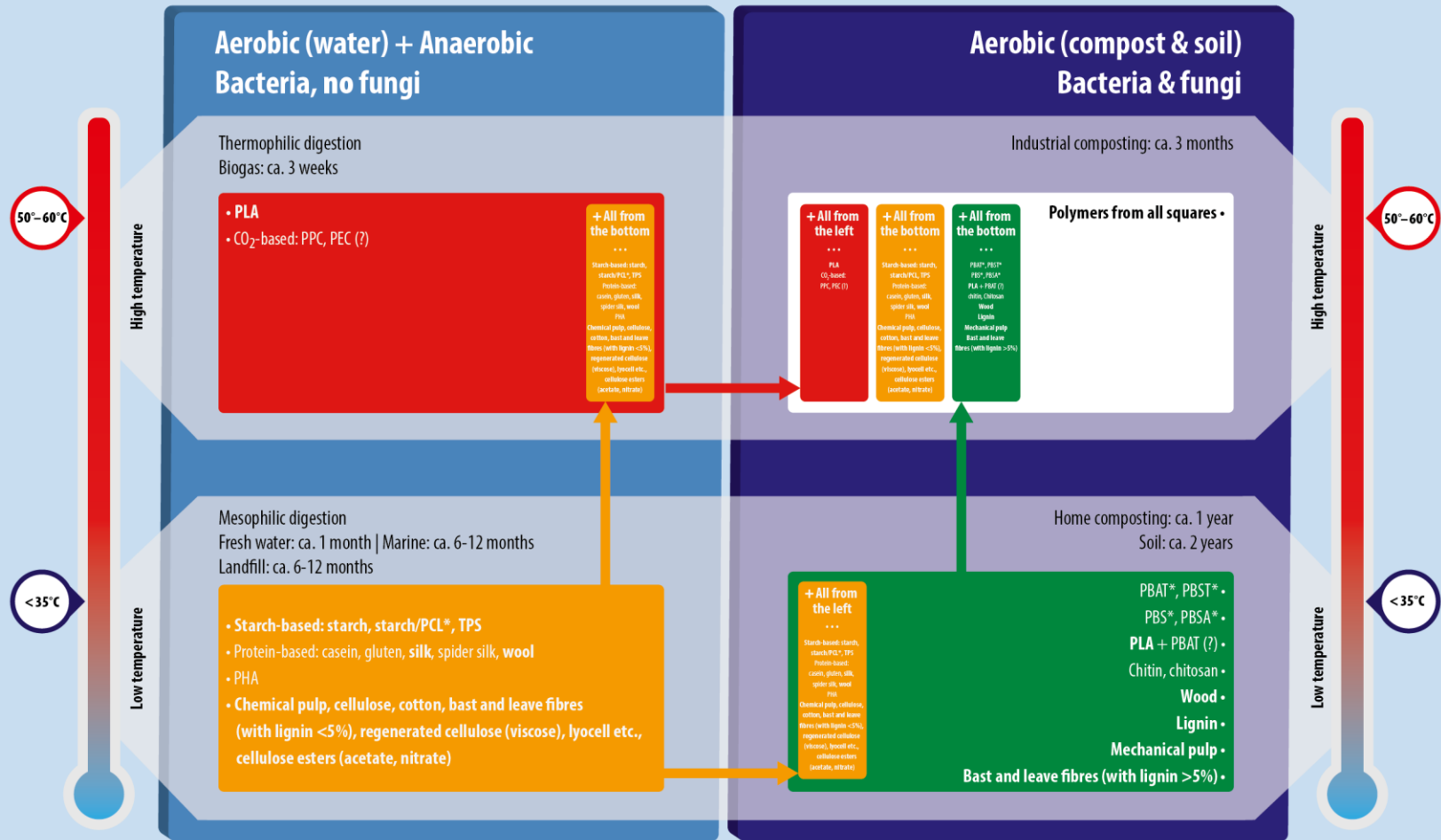


Sources of microplastics

Table 7 Sources of primary and secondary microplastics in Germany (Source: Authors' own table)

Sources of microplastics in Germany	Quantity of sources in tonnes of microplastics per year
Primary microplastics	
▪ cosmetic products	500
▪ detergents, cleaning and maintenance products for commercial and industrial use	< 100
▪ blasting abrasives for deburring surfaces	< 100
▪ Micronised synthetic waxes in technical applications	100,000
Secondary microparticles	
▪ fragmentation of plastic debris	unknown
▪ synthetic fibres from clothing and other textiles	80 to 400
▪ pellet loss during manufacture and processing of plastics	21,000 to 210,000
▪ tyre abrasion	60,000 to 111,000

Biodegradable, bio-based polymers in various environments



Plastics derived from these biodegradable polymers only keep this property if also all additives and fillers are biodegradable, too.

BOLD: Bio-based polymers with relevant production volumes in 2014 (>10,000 t/year)

*: PBS, PBST, PPSA and PBAT so far mainly petro-based, but in the future bio-based; PCL so far only petro-based.

?: Not finally confirmed, further testing necessary.

Free poster available: www.bio-based.eu



Aerobic (water) + Anaerobic Bacteria, no fungi

Mesophilic digestion

Fresh water: ca. 1 month | Marine: ca. 6-12 months

Landfill: ca. 6-12 months

Low temperature

<35°C

- **Starch-based:** starch, starch/PCL*, TPS
- Protein-based: casein, gluten, **silk**, spider silk, **wool**
- PHA
- **Chemical pulp, cellulose, cotton, bast and leave fibres**
(with lignin <5%), regenerated cellulose (viscose), lyocell etc.,
cellulose esters (acetate, nitrate)



Aerobic (compost & soil) Bacteria & fungi

Home composting: ca. 1 year
Soil: ca. 2 years

+ All from the left

...

Starch-based: starch, starch/PCL*, TPS
Protein-based: casein, gluten, silk, spider silk, wool
PHA
Chemical pulp, cellulose, cotton, bast and leave fibres (with lignin <5%), regenerated cellulose (viscose), lyocell etc., cellulose esters (acetate, nitrate)

PBAT*, PBST* •

PBS*, PBSA* •

PLA + PBAT (?) •

Chitin, chitosan •

Wood •

Lignin •

Mechanical pulp •

Bast and leave fibres (with lignin >5%) •

Low temperature

<35°C

50°-60°C

High temperature

Aerobic (water) + Anaerobic Bacteria, no fungi

Thermophilic digestion
Biogas: ca. 3 weeks

- PLA
- CO₂-based: PPC, PEC (?)

+ All from the bottom

...

Starch-based: starch, starch/PCL^o, TPS

Protein-based: casein, gluten, silk, spider silk, wool

PHA

Chemical pulp, cellulose, cotton, bast and leave fibres (with lignin <5%), regenerated cellulose (viscose), lyocell etc., cellulose esters (acetate, nitrate)

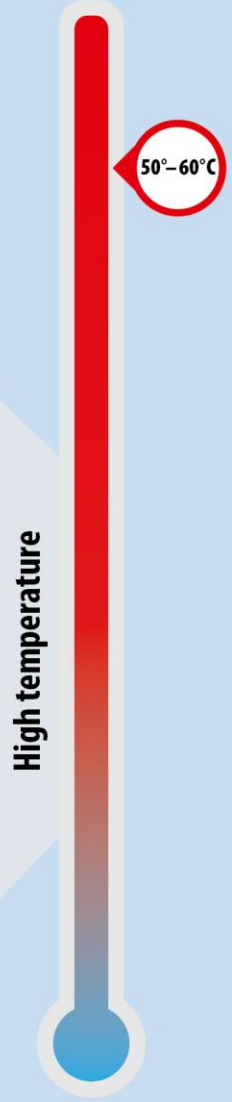


Aerobic (compost & soil) Bacteria & fungi

Industrial composting: ca. 3 months

Polymers from all squares •

<p>+ All from the left</p> <p>...</p> <p>PLA CO₂-based: PPC, PEC (?)</p>	<p>+ All from the bottom</p> <p>...</p> <p>Starch-based: starch, starch/PCL, TPS Protein-based: casein, gluten, silk, spider silk, wool PHA Chemical pulp, cellulose, cotton, bast and leave fibres (with lignin <5%), regenerated cellulose (viscose), lyocell etc., cellulose esters (acetate, nitrate)</p>	<p>+ All from the bottom</p> <p>...</p> <p>PBAT*, PBST* PBS*, PBSA* PLA + PBAT (?) chitin, Chitosan Wood Lignin Mechanical pulp Bast and leave fibres (with lignin >5%)</p>
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Basics

Plastics made from CO₂

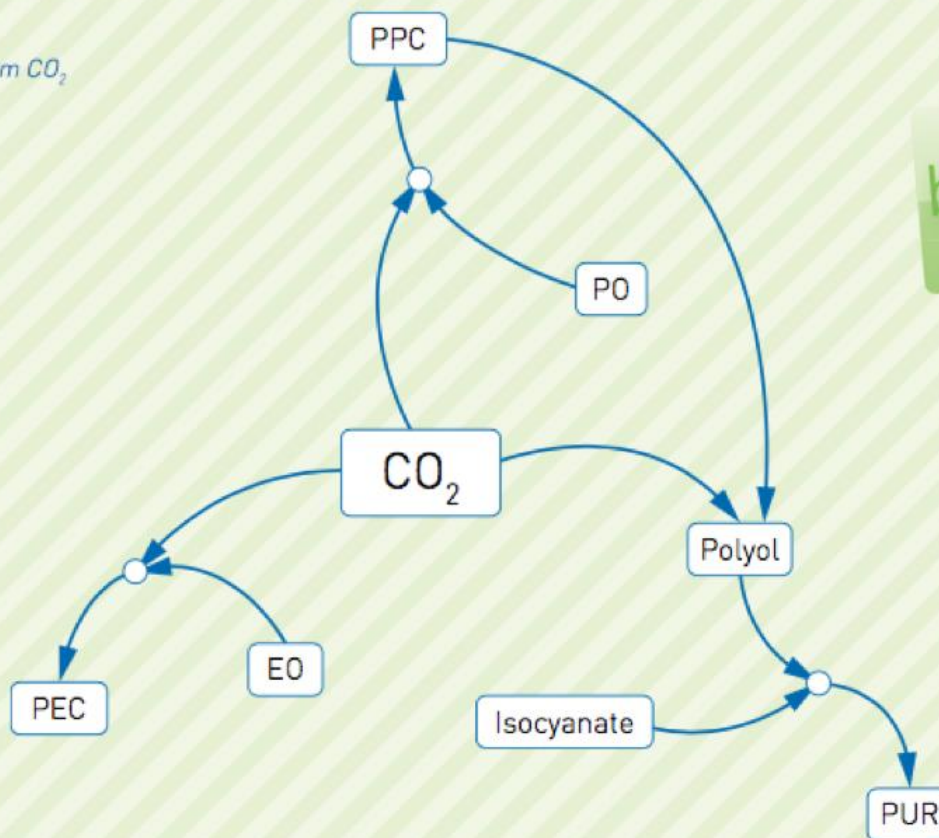
Carbon dioxide as chemical feedstock



Polypropylene carbonates (PPC) and Polyethylene carbonates (PEC) via CO₂ and propylene oxid / ethylene oxid – and via CO₂ , Polyol and Isocyanate to PUR



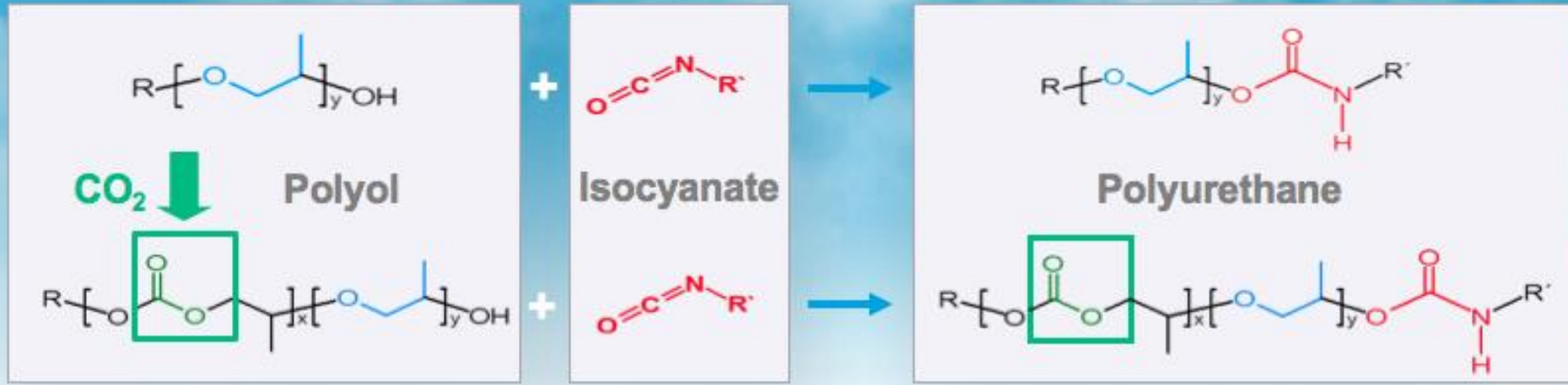
Figure 1:
Routes to PPC, PEC and PU from CO₂
(nova-Institut GmbH, 2012)



Source:
[bioplastics
MAGAZINE.COM](http://bioplasticsmagazine.com)
Click here!



Dream Polymers: Polyurethanes



Next generation Polyols

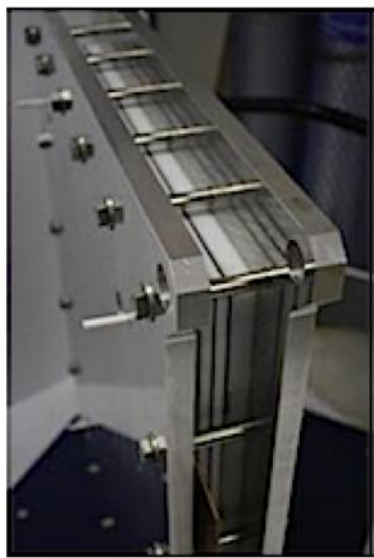
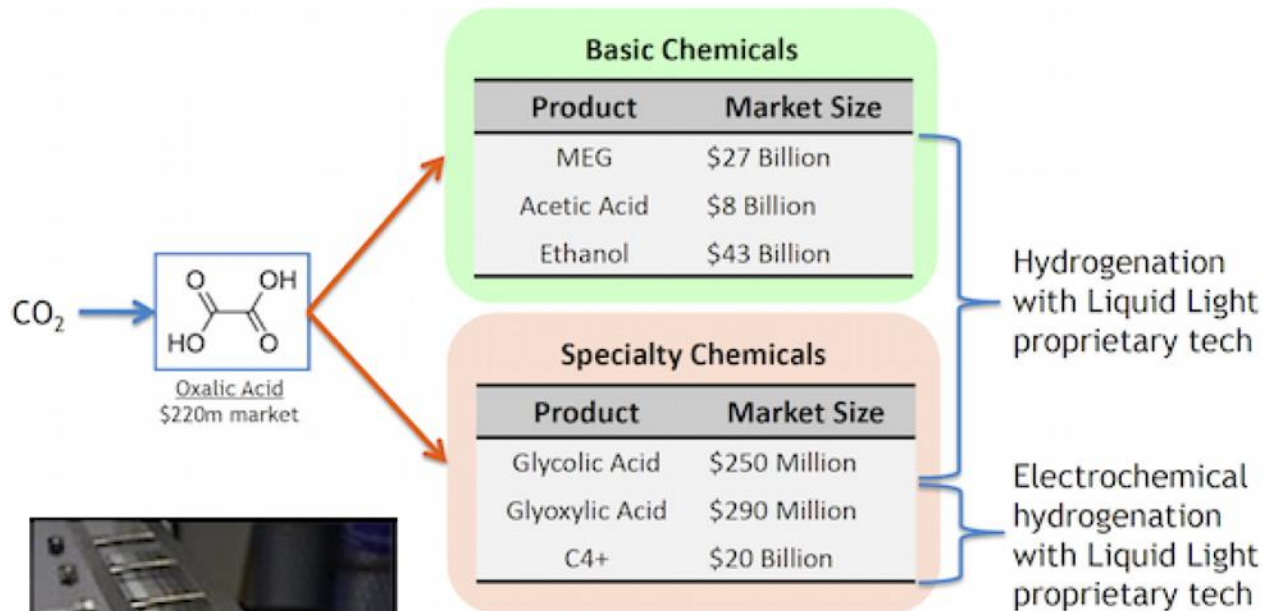


CO_2 -based
Methanol



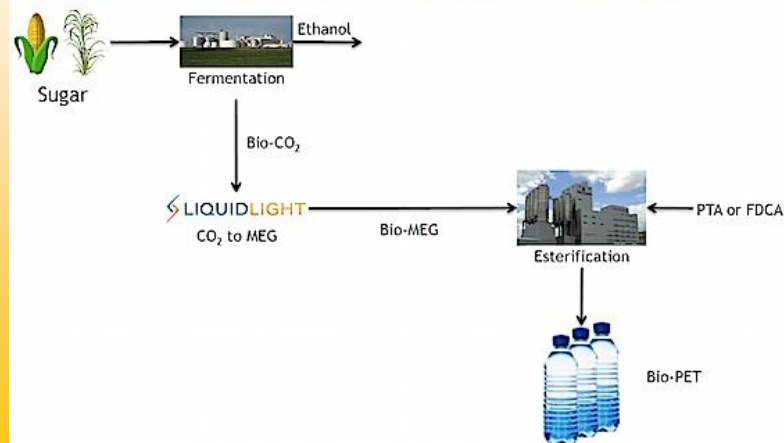


Oxalic acid / Bio-PET



Why customers care, part 2:

With LL: bio-PET less expensive to make; ethanol producers increase revenue; consumers get more sustainable products



Resources

CO
Industrial

CO **H₂**
Syngas: Biomass, Coal, Methane

H₂ **CO₂**
COG, Chemical

CO₂
Power



Product Suite

C₂
• Ethanol
• Acetic acid

C₃
• *i*-propanol

C₄
• BDO
• *n*-Butanol
• *i*-Butanol
• Succinic acid

C₅
• Isoprene

Other
• PHB
•

Product Suite





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Kardinal-Frings-Str. 1-3
50668 Köln / Cologne
Germany
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Tel.: +49 221 / 16 31 - 0

5th Conference on Carbon Dioxide as Feedstock for Fuels, Chemistry and Polymers

6 - 7 December 2016, Maternushaus, Cologne, Germany

Europe's largest event on Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU) in 2016

NEW! **Newsticker on Carbon Capture and Utilization!**
Free Access: www.co2-chemistry.eu/news

It sounds like a daring vision – but could become reality sooner than you think! In the last years

the explosion of interest in CO₂ has led to a new awareness at industrial, societal and scientific levels with the result that CO₂ is no longer a mere waste product, but rather an abundant, low cost raw material. Using carbon dioxide as feedstock for fuels, chemistry and polymers is a big challenge and chance for our sustainable future and has immense potential for the coming decade – much faster than expected!

Over the last few years, the rise of this topic has developed from several research projects and industrial applications to become more and more dynamic. High on the European research agenda, scientists are very active in CCU research, especially in the fields of solar fuels (power-to-fuel, power-to-gas) – but also in CO₂-based chemicals and polymers. Leading players will showcase some enhanced and also new applications using carbon dioxide as feedstock. Representatives from political bodies and research institutes will be on hand at the event to present and discuss the latest national and regional policies, strategies and visions.

Our goal is to connect more than 200 participants from the leading industrial and academic players in CO₂ utilization that are expected to attend the conference and to share their recent success stories, as well as new ideas and products in implementation. We hope also you will be part of this opportunity to get in touch with this innovative and active network.

Our participants

Attending this conference will be invaluable for businessmen and academics who wish to get a full picture of how this new and exciting scenario is unfolding, as well as providing an opportunity to meet the right business or academic partners for future alliances.

Call for posters and papers

Would you like to contribute to the conference with your presentation on recent developments within the field's of Policy & Vision, H₂ Generation: Prerequisite for CO₂-Economy, CO₂ Capture & Purification, Chemicals & Polymers and CO₂-based Fuels? We appreciate your proposal! Just send an abstract and a suggested title by e-mail to Mr Achim Raschka.: achim.raschka@nova-institut.de

co2-chemistry.eu



9th International Conference on Bio-based Materials

5 – 6 April 2016, Maternushaus, Cologne, Germany



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9th International Conference on Bio-based Materials

5 - 6 April 2016, Maternushaus, Cologne, Germany

Special Topics: ++ Lignin ++ Polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA) ++ Innovation Award "Bio-based Material of the Year 2016"

NEW Press release: Looking for the "Bio-based Material of the Year 2016" ++ over 60 participants registered ++

Highlights of the worldwide Bioeconomy: Policy and Markets – Bio-based Building Blocks and Polymers – Biorefineries and Industrial Biotechnology

This conference aims to provide international major players from the bio-based building blocks, polymers and industrial biotechnology industries with an opportunity to present and discuss their latest developments and strategies. Representatives of political bodies and associations will also have their say alongside leading companies. The 9th International Conference on Bio-based Materials builds on successful previous conferences. 250 participants and 30 exhibitors mainly from industry are expected!



Free booths!

Exhibition booths are free for registered participants! Please contact Dominik Vogt, dominik.vogt@nova-institut.de

Innovation Award "Bio-based Material of the Year 2016"

For the ninth year running, the Innovation Award "Bio-based Material of the Year" will be granted to the young, innovative bio-based chemicals and materials industry for finding suitable applications and markets for bio-based products. The focus of the award is on new developments within these areas, which had been launched in 2015 or will be launched in 2016.

Don't miss this opportunity!

Take part in the conference and benefit from a 30% discount on the registration fee of the Bio-based Start-up Day (7 April 2016)!

bio-based.eu/conference

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Thank you for your attention!



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