

GO-GRASS





The science behind the potentials of green biorefinery

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Photosynthesis is *the* foundation for the whole bioeconomy



However, grain crops are poor "solar panels" seen across a year







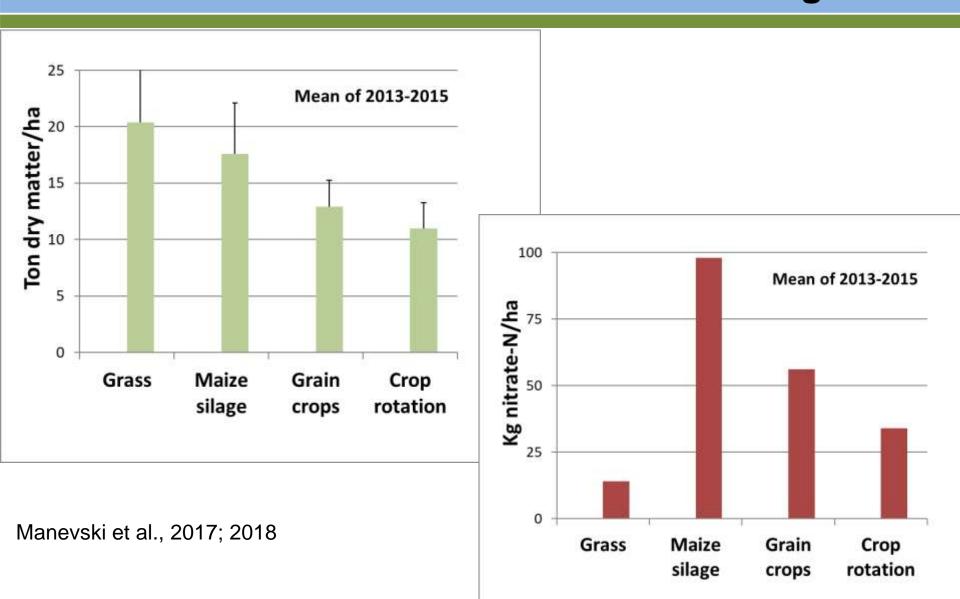




Field experiments at Aarhus University on the effects of cropping systems



Biomass production can be doubled and nitrate leaching halved



Other environmental benefits from conversion of annual crops to grass, clover or alfalfa

- Reduced soil erosion
- Reduced GHG emission (0.5-3.5 ton CO₂-equiv/ha)
- Reduced pesticide use (by factor 40-50)

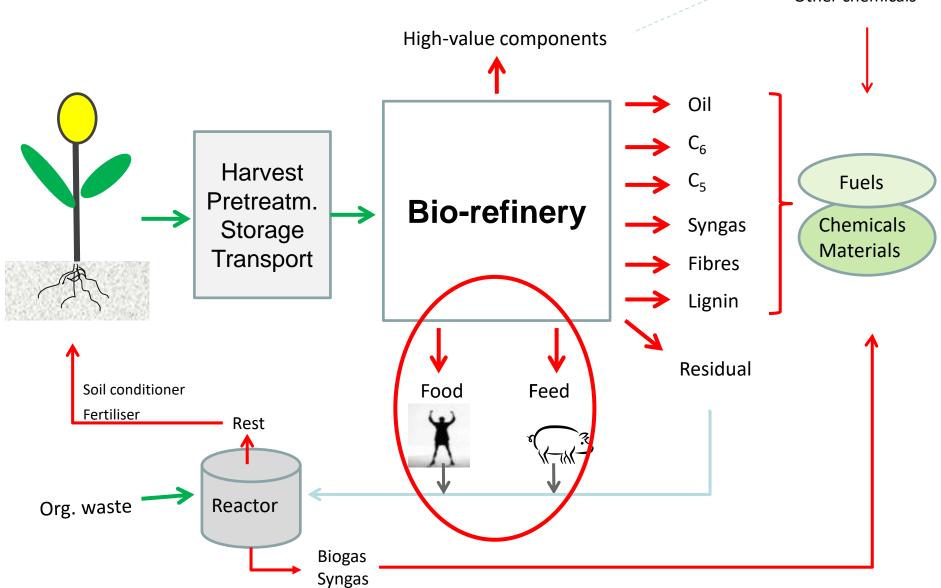


So, what to do with all that grass?



Green biorefineries can be the disruptive agents for new products from rural areas

Colours
Flavors
Medicin
Other chemicals





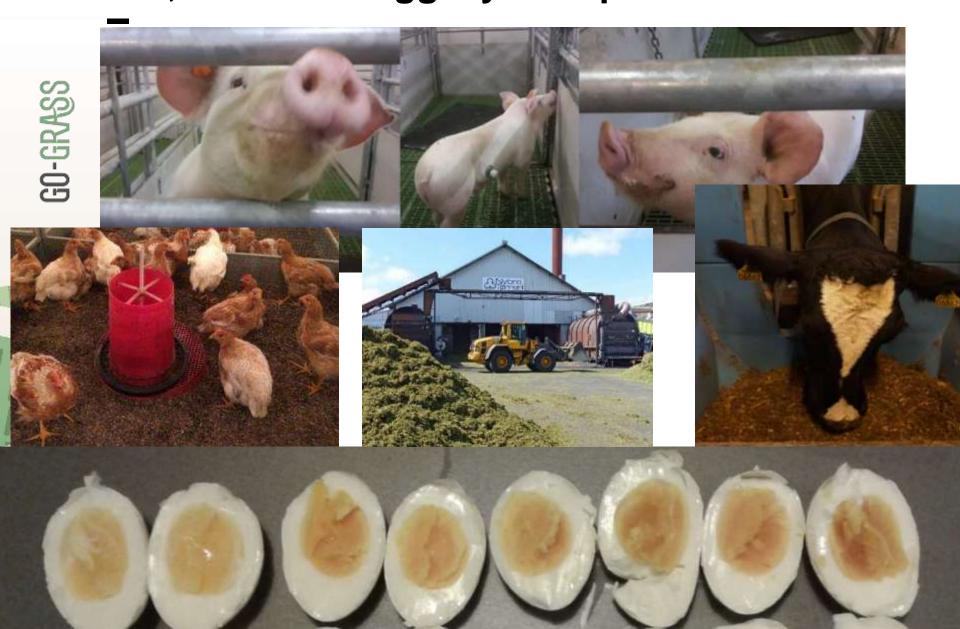








Feeding experiment with green protein to pigs, cows, broilers & egg layers – positive results!



Business evaluation of decentralized green biorefineries in Denmark

Economic assumptions:

• Biorefinery CAPEX: 3.36 mio EUR

Depreciation time: 15 year

• 5% Interest rate , 5% Maintenance

Grass price

• Organic: 0.15 EUR/kg

• Conventional: 0.13 EUR/kg

Protein price (soya)

Organic: 0.67 EUR/kg

Conventional: 0.34 EUR/kg

Fiber pulp price

Identical to grass price

 Residue juice is not given any cost or value - It is used for internal energy production at the biogas plant.

Economy		
	Scenario	
	Organic	Conventional
	Mio. EUR	Mio. EUR
Income		
Protein concentrate +	4.70	3.25
Fibre		
Expenses		
Grass	3.33	2.90
Energy and salary	0.19	0.19
Maintenance	0.17	0.17
Depreciation and	0.32	0.32
interest		
Result	0.66	-0.34

Source: Morten Ambye-Jensen







Demo-plant for green biorefinery now paving the way for market introduction

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Green biorefineries can disrupt agricultural systems by creating new markets - and ensure









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