

SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH DIVERSIFICATION

SAMIR SOMAIYA

CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR – GODAVARI BIOREFINERIES LIMITED



What we know - 1 The Global Context

Global Issues (Also affecting India)

- Dependence on the Fossil Economy
- Need to reverse Climate Change



What we know - 2 The Indian Context

India

- Energy Security & Geopolitics
- Climate Change and Green Transition
- Income Security for the Farmers



What we know - 3 What India is doing in the Sugarcane & Ethanol Sector

Green Transition

- Ethanol Blending Programme
- 2G Demonstration
- Flex Fuel Cars
- Compressed Biogas SATAT



What we can and must do Set a Vision for India – Viksit Bharat

- Bolder Targets
- Green Hubs
- Soil Carbon & Regenerative Agriculture



RELIANCE ON FOSSIL FUELS

- Greater about 85%
- 34% Oil
- 27% Coal
- 24% Gas
- (Breakup FT)



Source: Our World in Data based on BP Statistical Review of World Energy (2022) Our WorldInData.org/energy • CC BY Note: Primary energy is calculated using the 'substitution method', which accounts for the energy production inefficiencies of fossil fuels.



DAILY OIL CONSUMPTION

1986: 61.6 MBD

•

- 2020: 100 MBD
- 2040: 121 (Business as Usual)
- 2040: 67 MBD (<2C)



- Stated policies incorporates today's policy intentions and targets
- Sustainable development maps out rapid and widespread changes across the energy system to limit temperature rises to below 2C

Source: International Energy Agency

© FT



Our World in Data

PER CAPITA ENERGY CONSUMPTION

- 1986: 61.6 MBD
- 2020: 100 MBD
- 2040: 121 (Business as Usual)
- 2040: 67 MBD (<2C)

Per capita energy from fossil fuels, nuclear and renewables, 2021 Primary energy is calculated based on the 'substitution method' which takes account of the inefficiencies in fossil fuel production by converting non-fossil energy into the energy inputs required if they had the same conversion losses as fossil fuels.

Content of the second seco





Our World in Data

ANNUAL CO2 EMISSIONS

• Net zero will need a dramatic reversal



Greenhouse gas emissions include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide from all sources, including land-use change. They are measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalents over a 100-year timescale.



Data source: Jones et al. (2024) - Learn more about this data



THE INDIAN CONTEXT

India in the World; India and the World

- Energy Security
- Climate Change
- Farmer Income Security



OUTLINE – SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH DIVERSIFICATION

- Diversification on the Farm
- Diversification in the Mill
- Diversification in Markets
- Further Policy Directions



ETHANOL: CREATING A LARGE NEW MARKET

- Enabling Ethanol Production from B Heavy Molasses and Juice (2018)
- Roadmap for Ethanol Blending in India (announced June 2021)
 - 20% Blend by 2025
 - Will need capacity of 15 Billion Litres
 - 10+ Billion Litres for Ethanol Blending Programme

• Multiple Feedstocks

- Sugarcane:7.6 Billion LitresGrain:7.4 Billion Litres
- 2G Demonstration Plants
- Flex Fuel Cars and Ethanol Pumps



DIVERSIFICATION – FEEDSTOCK & PRODUCT





SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH DIVERSIFICATION IN THE FACTORY

- Feedstock for Ethanol (Sugarcane Juice vs B Molasses vs C Molasses)
- Other Feedstocks for Ethanol
 - Bagasse (2G)
 - Grain/Damaged Rice
 - Sweet Sorghum/Tropical Sugar Beet
- Press Mud to Compressed Biogas
- Other Products CO



BIOFUELS – ETHANOL STAND ALONE AND BOLT-ON

- Sugarcane
 - 5 million ton surplus sugar additional 3 billion litres (In a normal year)
- Maize/Grains/Damaged Rice
 - Government has targeted 7.5 billions from damaged rice/maize additional
 6 billion from current levels
- 2G (Cellulose)
 - Crush 350 million tons of cane. Bagasse saved at 9%
 - 31.5 million tons of bagasse Estimate another 3.1 billion litres of ethanol
 - India burns 92 million tons of crop residue. If this were converted to 2G ethanol – this would convert to another 9.2 billion litres of ethanol



ENERGY SECURITY

- Energy Transition
 - Ethanol
 - CBG
 - Electricity



ETHANOL SUPPLIED FOR BLENDING 12% Currently

Year of Supply	C Heavy	B Heavy	Juice	Surplus Rice	Damaged Grain	Total
2017-18	150.5	0	0	0	0	150.5
2022-23	6.52	242.77	144.27	147.32	26.17	569.76

- Enabling Ethanol Production from B Heavy Molasses and Juice (2018)
- 10% Blending Achieved
- Target: 20% by 2025 Need 10.5 billion litres To double current supply
- How can we do more?



BIOFUELS – ETHANOL POTENTIAL: 50%

Current:

5.6 Billion Litres

- Addition
 - Sugarcane:
 - Maize/Grains/Damaged Rice: 6 Billion Litres
 - 2G (Cellulose):

3 Billion Litres 12.3 Billion Litres

Total existing + Potential: 27 Billion Litres

If 10.5 billion is 20% blending in petrol, then 27 billion litres is more than 50%



BIOFUELS – 2G ETHANOL WHAT WE NEED TO DO

- Capital Expenditure
 - Bolt-on
- Enzymes
 - Opex



BIOFUELS - ELECTRICITY

- Power export per ton crushed: 95 kwhr
- 350 million tons x 95 kwhr = 33.25 billion kwhr Can we achieve 95 kwhr/ton crushed?
- Assuming 10 km/kwhr this equates to 332.5 billion km travelled
- If petrol gives an average of 10 km/litre, saving of 33.25 billion litres of petrol
- Previous Page: Ethanol potential: 27 billion litres per year @50%
- Does this mean that we can meet 100% of our Petrol Requirement



BIOFUELS – CBG SATAT PROGRAMME

- India imports close to 50% of its Gas requirement (34 MMSCM in 2022-23 equals 22.8 million tons)
- Total demand in 2022-23 was 40 million tons
- A 5% mandate for Gas will help incentivize creation of capacity.
- India is targeting 15 million tons of CBG
 - 40 % of requirement
 - Mandate will spur investment
- India aims to increase Gas to 15% of its energy mix by 2030



BIOFUELS – CBG SATAT PROGRAMME MANDATE WILL ENABLE GROWTH

- Pressmud
 - 4% on cane
 - CBG is 5% on Pressmud
- 350 million tons crushed
 - 700,000 tons gas
 - 1 Billion m3 of gas
 - 5% of Indian imports



GREEN HUBS - CARS, TRACTORS & BUSES

- EVs
- CBG
- Ethanol
 - Flex Fuel
 - Hybrids



GREEN HUBS – IMAGINE

In addition to Blending - Demonstrate Fully Green Distribution

- One National Company
 - Franchise with Sugar mills
- Selling only
 - Ethanol
 - CBG
 - Renewable Electricity
 - Future Green Hydrogen



SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH DIVERSIFICATION

- Diversification in the Farm
 - Feedstocks
 - Farm Inputs
 - Crops



CARBON DEPLETION

- Gas
- Oil
- Coal
- Forests
- Soil



CIRCULAR ECONOMY ON THE FARM

- Low Carbon Farming
- Intercropping
- Drip, Remote Sensing and Agroecology
- Regenerative Agriculture





DISRUPTION ON THE FARM

- Bhumilabh, Vermicompost, Panchagavya (CowDung, Cow urine, Curd, Ghee, milk), Jeevamruth and Panchamruth.
- Fertilizers 250:75:187 kg N, P2O5, FYM, FeSO4, ZnSO4, Borax, and other stuff.





INTERCROPPING

- Intercropping to improve farmer incomes.
- Range of intercrops. At this time, French
 Beans show addition of \$3,373 per hectare.



Treatment	Beetroot	Cabbage	Sweet Potato	Knol Khol	Japanese Mint	Garlic	French Bean
1.2M x 0.5M	2,444	2,281	623.81	2,137	1,656	523	3,373



CARBON

- By increasing our Soil Carbon
- Calculating Footprint
- Reducing Fossil inputs



CARBON

- Need to Learn LCA
- Carbon Footprint
- Path to Net Zero



GODAVARI BIOREFINERIES

- Foods
- Fuels
- Chemicals
- Biomaterials
- Social and Environmental Sustainability



THANK YOU

Samir Somaiya

samir@somaiya.com

www.somaiya.com | www.godavaribiorefineries.com