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# Biogas Capture and Valorization for Multiple Uses in Palm Oil Mills

Soh Kheang Loh, PhD

Energy & Environment Unit
Engineering & Processing Research Division
Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB)
Ministry of Plantation and Commodities



#### **Presentation Outline**

- Industry Performance
- Biomass/POME Circularity
  - Characteristics
  - Environmental performance
- POME Treatment
  - Conventional Technology
  - Modernised Technology
    - Biogas capture
    - Biogas utilization
- Biogas Upgrading
  - Potential Application
  - Economic Feasibility
- Decarbonisation Potential
- Conclusion







Malaysian Palm Oil Board, HQ

# Oil Palm Planted Area & Palm Oil Processing (2024)





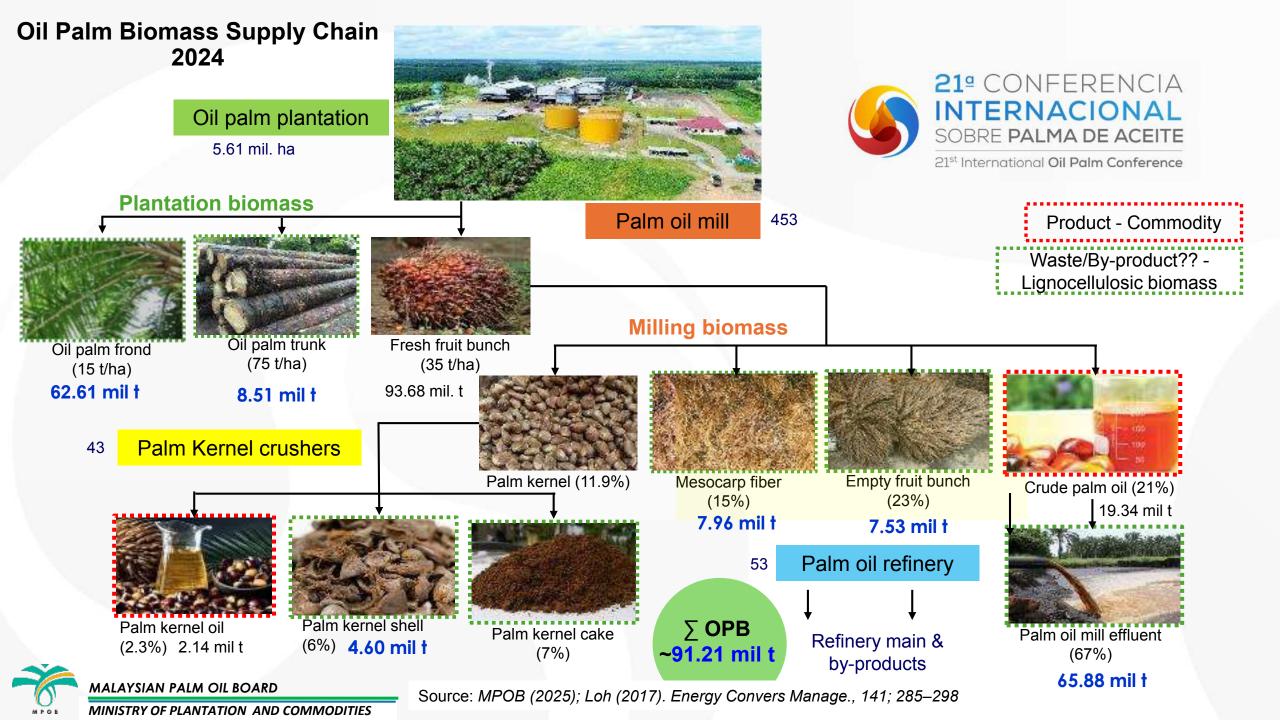




Region	Planted area (million ha)	Palm oil mill (no.)	Average FFB yield (t/ha)	Average OER (%)	CPO production (million t)	CPKO production (million t)
Peninsular Malaysia	2.504	238	18.42	19.46	10.89	1.34
Sabah	1.484	128	15.74	20.54	4.27	0.42
Sarawak	1.624	84	14.89	19.37	4.17	0.38
Total	5.612	453	16.70	19.67	19.34	2.14

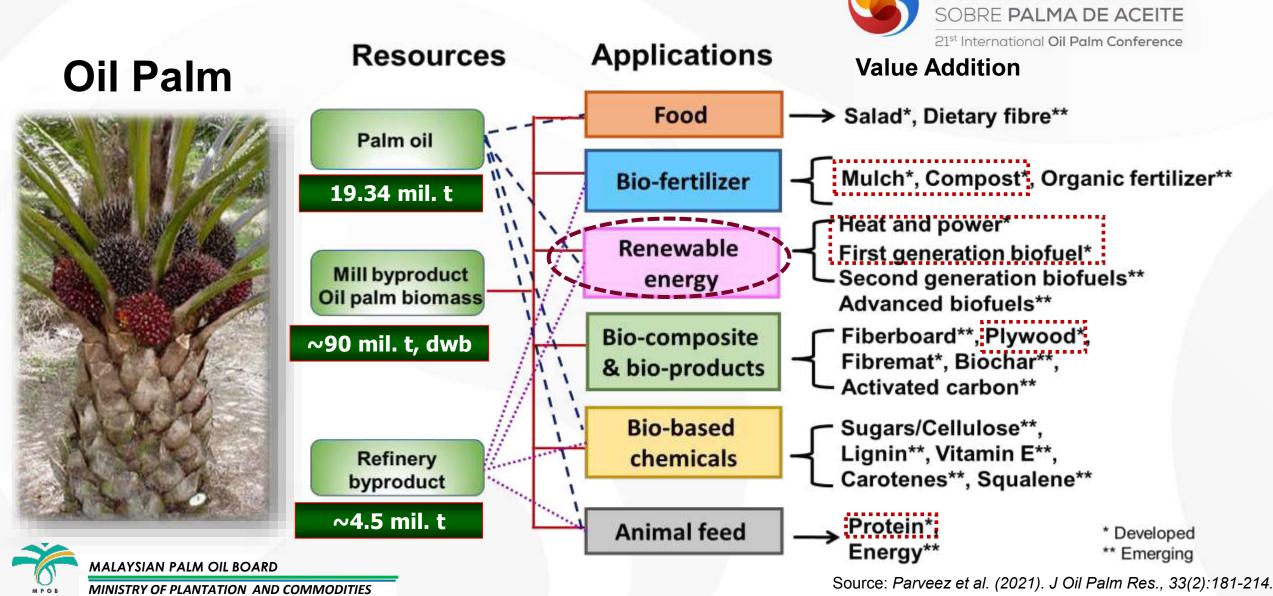


Source: MPOB (2025).



Resource Diversification Strategy (4F, 1C)

- Food, Feed, Fibre, Fuel & Chemicals



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### **Characteristics of Oil Palm Biomass**

#### Fertilizer Value:

Oil Palm Biomass	Nutrient content (kg/ha/yr)							
	N	Р	K	Mg	Ca			
Oil palm frond (annual pruning)	107.9	10.0	139.4	17.2	25.6			
EFB	5.4	0.4	35.3	2.7	2.3			
Mesocarp fibre	5.2	1.3	7.6	2.0	1.8			
Palm kernel shell	3.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2			
POME (raw, dry)	12.9	2.1	26.6	4.7	5.4			



∑ Nutrient content (kg/ha/yr) N = 150;

P = 13;K = 200 Combustion
Slagging & fouling:
- H/C; O/C; alkali
index

#### Fuel properties: physicochemical properties

Oil Palm Biomass	Calorific Value (MJ/kg)	Moisture Content (%)	Ash Content (%)	Volatile Matter Content (%)	Total Chloride Content (%)	Fixed carbon (%)	Carbon content (%)
EFB	18.88	66 - 69	4.60	87.0	0.331/0.128*	13.44	48.72
Mesocarp fibre	19.06	35 - 48	6.10	84.9	0.148/0.113*	19.30	46.40
Palm kernel shell	20.09	11 - 13	3.00	83.4	0.157/0.157*	22.61	57.90
Oil palm frond	15.72	62 - 77	3.37	85.1	0.404/0.250*	14.26	48.43
Oil palm trunk	17.47	67 - 81	3.35	86.7	0.248/<0.002*	14.15	51.40
POME (raw, dry)	16.99	90 - 95	15.20	77.0	1.956/0.233*	7.54	50.01



## Major Issues at Palm Oil Mills for **Environmental Regulatory Compliance**







- BOD 20/50 ppm sensitive areas
- Proposed new monitoring parameters by the DOE odour & color
- Methane emissions mandatory vs voluntary biogas implementation





- Clean Air Regulation 2014 (CAR 2014) particulate emissions < 150 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>
- High CAPEX installation of air pollution control system (APCs)





- CAR 2014 compliance with particulate emissions from EFB incineration
- Guideline on management plan of EFB (2021) leachate issue

## Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME)

~0.65 t POME per t FFB processed; ~65.88 mil. t POME in 2024. A thick brownish colloidal slurry:

- Water 95% - 96%

- Oil 0.6% - 0.7%

- Total Solid 4% − 5%

- SS 2% – 4%

- Fine cellulosic fruit residues

Final discharge of 100 ppm BOD reduces to 20 ppm in certain sensitive areas in Sabah, Sarawak and the Peninsular.





Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises) (Crude Palm Oil)

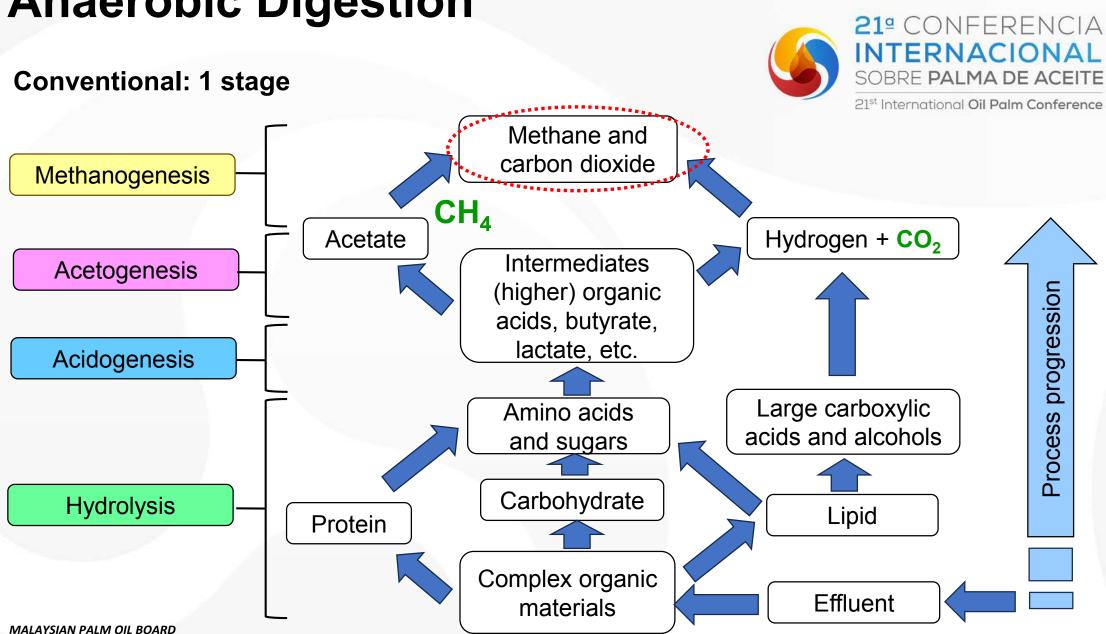
Regulations, 1977

Parameter	POME Characteristics	Limit for Discharge (1984 & thereafter)	Standard A	Standard B
Temperature, °C	80-90	45	40	40
pH	3.3 – 5.7	5.0 - 9.0	6.0-9.0	5.5-9.0
BOD, mg/l	18000 - 25000	100*	20	50
COD, mg/l	45000 - 55000	-	50	100
Suspended solids, mg/l	25000 - 31000	400	50	100
Oil & grease, mg/l	5600 — 8800	50	1/ND	10
Ammoniacal N, mg/l	77 - 100	150	10	20
Total N, mg/l	670 – 780	200	•	-



## **Anaerobic Digestion**

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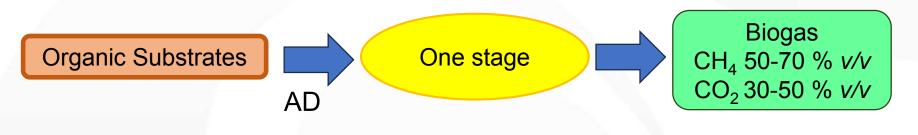


## **Biohythane**

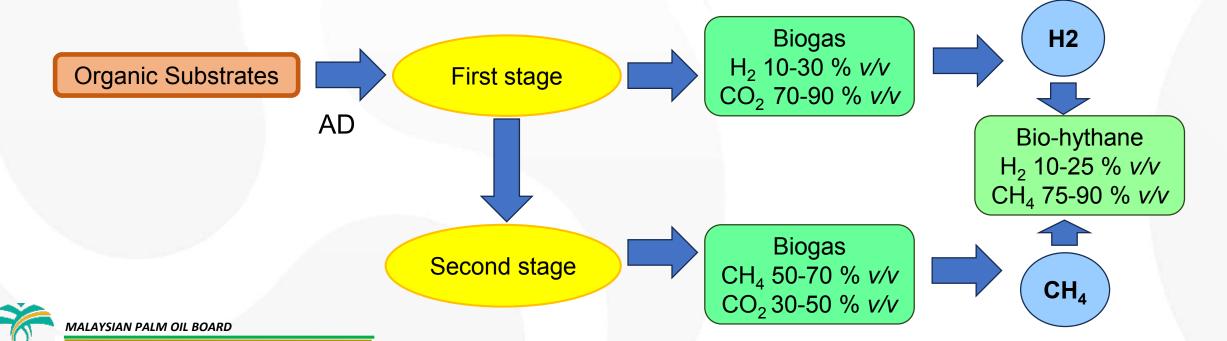
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# Modernised & emerging: 2 stages; Co-digestion; - Liquefaction

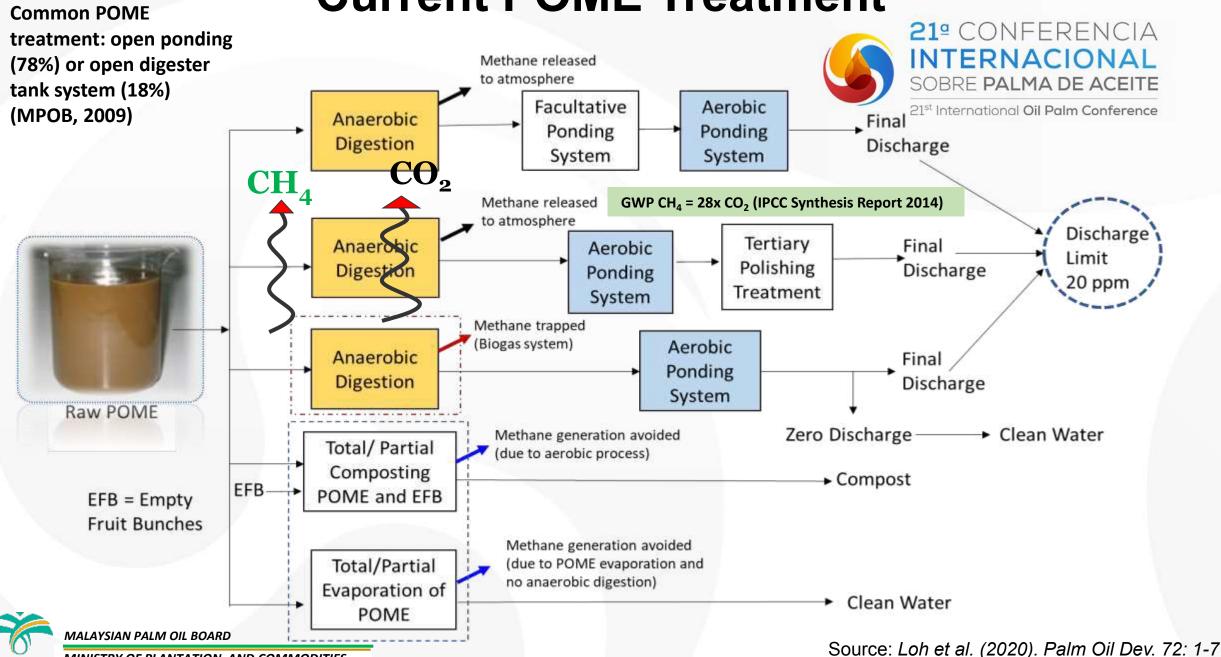




Source: David et al. (2019). Biohydrogen (Second Edition) Biomass, Biofuels, Biochemicals. Pp. 347-368



#### **Current POME Treatment**



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**Modernised Biogas Capture Technology** 















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#### **Commercialized Technology: Digester Tank**

- 1. Tee Teh POM (Johor, M'sia) in operation since 2008
- 2. Adong POM- Woodman Group (Sarawak) completed 2013
- 3. Ladang Sabah (IOI Group) completed 2014, power generation
- 4. Bakong POM (RSB Group, Sarawak) completed 2018
- 5. Central POM (Perak, M'sia) completed 2019, grid-connected
- 6. Nam Bee POM (Negeri Sembilan, M'sia) completed 2024
- 7. Sri Senggora POM (Pahang, M'sia) completed 2024, grid-connected







Source: Hextar Biogas BEE Sdn. Bhd.– MPOB joint collaboration; https://hextarbiogasbee.com/projects/

## **Biogas Utilisation Options**

Onsite: 1) Limited application/ utilisation due to surplus energy from biomass

2) Suitable for mills integrated with downstream activities, complex and staff quarters

Offsite: 1) FiT: Limited quota from SEDA

2) Bio-CNG: high investment & production cost, low natural gas price (subsidized)



Onsite: steam & heat generation

Biomass-biogas boiler/burner Package boiler

Direct fuel replacement Combined heat & power Low investment cost & technology

Onsite: electricity generation

Gas engine

Micro gas turbine
Diesel substitute

Mill use & downstream activities (Palm oil mill & refinery complex)

Moderate/ high investment cost & technology

Offsite: Electricity generation

Gas engine
Micro gas turbine

On-grid: Feed-in tariff

Rural electrification

Moderate/high investment cost & technology

Offsite: biogas upgrading

Membrane
PSA
Water/chemical

Alternative fuel for industry & transport sector via mobile pipeline (trailer) or injection to gas pipeline

High investment cost and technology

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## Biogas for Co-Firing – Palm Oil Mill

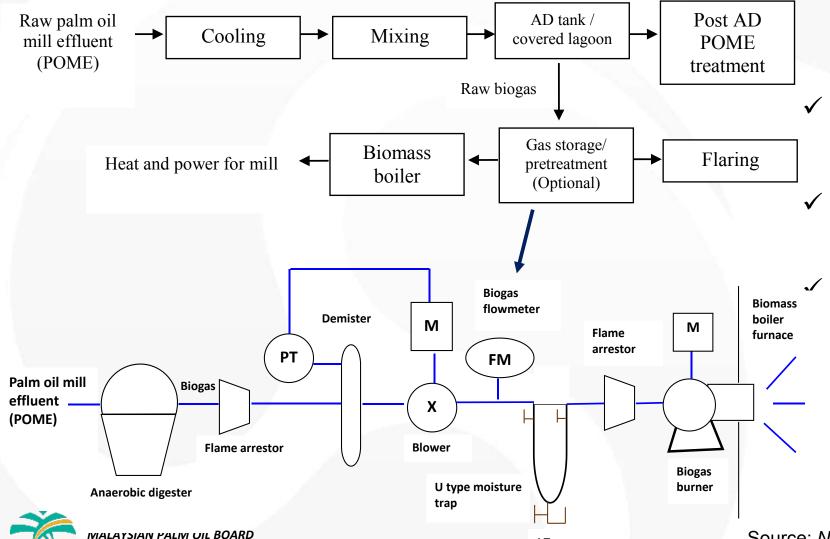






- Biogas can be co-fired directly into existing palm oil mill biomass boiler (steam & heat generation)
- Provides a safer, cheaper and faster way of biogas utilization (no gas pretreatment required)
- Potential for reduction of dust particulate, slagging/fouling of the boiler tube (less clinker formation)
- Displacement of palm shell (2-5% of shell saving / t FFB) – additional income for the millers

## **PM Concentration Reduction**



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J Trap



- √ 60 t/hr palm oil mill, 40 t/hr water tube boiler, 32 barg (high pressure)
- Particulate matters threshold = 0.150 g m<sup>-3</sup>
- Findings, g m<sup>-3</sup>:
  - 0.1375 (biogas-MF)
  - 0.2080 (MF only)
  - 0.6050 (biogas-MF-EFB; 70:30)

Source: Nasrin et al. (2019). https://doi.org/10.1002/ep.13189

## **Biogas for Electricity Generation**

- Suitable for the mills that require additional electricity for their integrated downstream activities
- On-site electricity generation via:
  - Gas engine,
  - Micro turbine,
  - Co-firing in diesel genset (diesel displacement),
  - Expands through back pressure steam turbines as part of a cogeneration system to produce both electricity and process steam.
- Diesel saving/replacement for mills during start-up, non-processing hours or quarters' uses





Gas engine



Biogas combustion flame generating steam for back pressure turbine



Diesel genset

# **Biogas for Electricity Generation**- Downstream Activities in POM





**Kernel Crushing Plant integrated with POM** 



**Tertiary plant of POME** 



**EFB Treatment Plant for Fibre and Solid Fuel** 



**Solvent Extraction Plant** 



**POM staff quarters** 

# **Biogas for Steam & Chilled Water Generation**

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- Applicable for integrated palm oil mill-refinery complex
- Biogas as a fuel for boiler and chiller of refinery
- Suitable for low and high pressure package boiler/absorption chiller (use the heat for driving refrigerant vapours at low-to-high pressure, creating cooling effect)
- Direct fuel displacement
  - Medium fuel oil (start-up)
  - Diesel (for package boiler)
  - Electricity for auxiliary components of the adsorption chiller





**Absorption chiller** 

High pressure package boiler

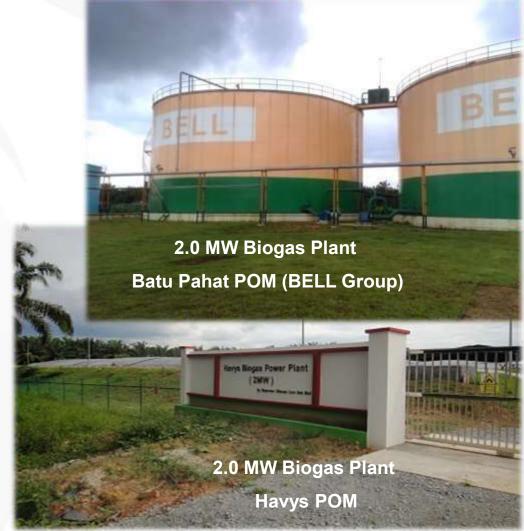


Low pressure package boiler

Biogas for Electricity Generation - Grid Connection under FIT







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## **Biogas Plant & Infrastructure (Grid Connection)**

**Basic Unit: Biogas Plant & Flaring Unit**  **Gas Pretreatment & Gas Engine** 



Gas Pretreatment (Scrubber, Chiller dryer)



Gas Engine & Engine Room/building

Total: RM 4.5 m



**Covered Lagoon** (RM 6.5 m)

or



Digester Tank (RM 8.5 m)

#### **Additional Grid Connection** Infrastructure & Facilities





(RM 1.4 m)

2) High Voltage Line



> RM 1.5 m



(RM 200k)

Main components of grid connection facilities (external)	RM
Low Voltage line (biogas): Switchboard Cabling	800k 600k
High Voltage line: Transformer Switchgear Cabling	300k 1.0 mill 300k/km
*PE Building: New set up / Extension of existing PE	200k 50k
Testing & Commissioning	50k
Estimated cost (Up to 1 km)	3.1 – 3.3 m (excl. GST)
Internal electrical work/ control room/ load bank/safety	500k

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## **Biogas for Rural Electrification**







1.2 MW biogas plant (covered lagoon) installed in a 54 t/hr palm oil mill in Felda Umas, Tawau, Sabah









0.6 - 1.2 MW electricity generated from biogas plant supplied to Felda Umas settlers (replacing/reducing diesel for electricity generation)

## Commercialized Technology: Bio-CNG

**Biogas Offsite, Off Grid** 

Raw Biogas (CH<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S) Pretreatment (H<sub>2</sub>S, moist)

Compression

Membrane (CO<sub>2</sub>)

Storage (CH<sub>4</sub>)
/dispensing





Source: Nasrin et al. (2020). IOP Conf. Ser. 736 022060; Nasrin et al. (2018). Eng. Bull. 126: 11-17

# World's 1<sup>st</sup> Bio-Compressed Natural Gas (Bio-CNG) from POME



Launching speech by YB Minister of MPIC



MOA exchange ceremony



Signing of the plaque by YB Minister of MPIC



Flag-off of the 1st delivery of Bio-CNG

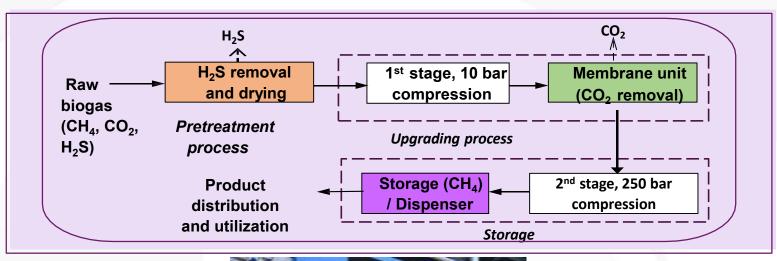


- Launched by YB Minister of MPIC on 28 Oct 2015.
- World's first Bio-CNG commercial plant: MPOB-Felda Palm Industries Sdn. Bhd-Sime Darby Offshore Engineering Sdn. Bhd.
- Location: Felda Sg. Tengi Palm Oil Mill.
- Production: 400 m<sup>3</sup> hr<sup>-1</sup> Bio-CNG
   = 80,000 MMBTu for industrial uses for heating to manufacture alloy. wheels for motor vehicle

Source: Nasrin et al. (2020). IOP Conf. Ser. 736 022060;

Nasrin et al. (2018). Eng. Bull. 126: 11-17

## **BioCNG Production (1)**



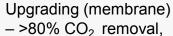
#### Pretreatment

- bioscrubber (<900 ppm) +









– ~65% CH<sub>4</sub> to >90%

- Temporary Storage: H-P tank/cylinder
- Dispense to CNG trailer (mobile pipeline)
- Inject directly to existing gas pipeline (replacing fuel oil, LPG, etc.)



#### Why compression?

- Improve energy density, reduce storage volume, effective transport, storage and injection.
- System efficiency: Operating condition (desired P, Q), gas purity, system design.
- → ~55% thermodynamic efficiency

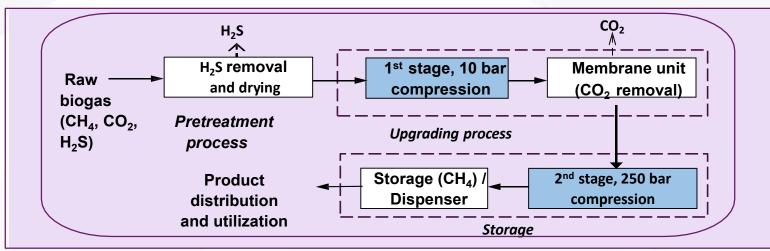
#### **Technical Requirement:**

- P range: 2-5 mbar (raw biogas) 10 bar (1st stage) - 250 bar (2nd stage) - 18-24 barg (NGDS)
- Safety regulation and standards
- Application-dependent P range:
  - Storage, 240-250 bar
  - Tanker, 276 bar
  - Pipeline, 20-70 bar
  - ❖ NG grid, ~15-20 bar (local grid) up to 200 bar
- H-P compression: explosion-proof multistage reciprocating compressors



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# **BioCNG Production (2)**



Source: Nasrin et al. (2020). IOP Conf. Ser. 736 022060; Nasrin et al. (2018). Eng. Bull. 126: 11-17



2<sup>nd</sup> Stage compressor, gas cylinders and dispenser unit



1<sup>st</sup> stage compressor unit and membrane separation system



#### Implication:

- Stable & consistent feedstock supply;
- High CAPEX & energy demand for upgrading;
- Ensure safe operating pressure to prevent leaks; potent GHG;
- Adhere to strict safety protocols: gas leak detection, flame arrestors, pressure relief systems, etc.;
- Ease of maintenance and servicing;
- CNG requires > space for fuel storage than petrol & LNG;
- Supply chain establishment and creation of market access.

#### Environmental sustainability

 Lower GHG (less NOx), CF, energy security, fuel cost reduction, CE.



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### **Bio-CNG Applications**

#### Potential



#### **Transportation fuel:**

- Diesel-fueled buses, trucks, cars (bioCNG; bioLNG; bioH<sub>2</sub>)

#### **Chemical Feedstock:**

- Green H<sub>2</sub>, MeOH, or  $NH_3$ 



#### Test Parameters of Vehicle Testing using Bio-CNG (Petrol Car)

	Test Description	Natural Gas (Before)	BioCNG (After)
1	Engine Ignition	No issue	No issue
2	Engine Power	Good	Good. No difference felt
3	Engine Responsiveness	Good	Good. No difference felt
4	Engine Smoothness	Good	Good. No difference felt
5	Idling RPM	Slightly above 1k	Slightly above 1k



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#### Current

#### **Heating & cooking**

- LPG (residential, commercial, and industrial settings)

**CHP** (cogeneration)

- Electricity (agriculture, industrial) **Grid injection** (virtual or gas grid)

- Fuel oil supplement (household, industrial)



#### **Bio-CNG Compositions (Final Product)**

Gas Component	Vol. %
CH <sub>4</sub>	95.45± 2.00
CO <sub>2</sub>	4.4 ±2.44
$O_2$	0.74±0.54
H <sub>2</sub> S, ppm	0.45±0.44
Calorific value, MJ m <sup>-3</sup>	35.95

Source: Nasrin et al. (2020). IOP Conf. Ser. 736 022060

# Example of BioCNG Application: Replacing LPG at OMI Alloy (M) Sdn. Bhd (45 km away)











## Product Distribution and utilization:

- Install pressure reducing unit (PRU) and trailer bay at OMI's factory
- Fixed storage: 15 mmbtu;
- Mobile storage: 80-90 mmbtu (2 units of trailers)
- Replacing LPG for steam and heat generation
- OMI uses the heat to manufacture alloy wheels for motor vehicle

ce: Nasrin et al. (2020). IOP Conf. Ser. 736 022060; Nasrin et al. (2018). Eng. Bull. 126: 11-17

## **Economic Feasibility (1)**



Economic analysis of biogas plant for co-firing (based on 60 t/hr palm oil mill, different biogas technology)

Type of biogas utilization: co-firing	Economic Value				
		Digester Tank	•	Covered Lagoon	
Capital expenditure, biogas plant + burner (CAPEX), RM (million	8.0		7.0		
OPEX @ 2% of CAPEX, RM (million/yr)	0.2 0.14		0.14		
Shell displacement, tonne/yr (at 80% of total shell produced)		13,824			
Assumption:					
Sale income of shell @ RM150/tonne = RM2.07 (million/yr)					
Internal rate of return (IRR), %	23.34 27.57		27.57		
Payback period (PBP), year	4.3 3.6		3.6		

Source: MPOB (2019). Report of Working Group on Biogas



## **Economic Feasibility (2)**

Economic analysis of biogas plant for grid connection – FiT project (based on 60 t/hr palm oil mill, different biogas technology)



Type of biogas utilization: on-grid	Economic Value					
		Digester Tank	Covered Lagoon			
*Capital expenditure (CAPEX), RM (million)						
- at RM10 million/MW for digester tank, RM8 million/MW for covered lagoon	18.0	15.0				
OPEX @ 4% of CAPEX, RM (million/yr)		0.72	0.58			
Potential power output, MW		1.8	1.8			
Annual potential electricity, kWh/yr (70% utilization rate, 7200 hr/y	r)	9,072,000				
Assumption:						
Potential of electricity (FiT) sales @ RM0.35/kWh, RM3.16 million/yr						
Internal rate of return (IRR), %		13.6	18.0			
*Payback period (PBP), year		7.4	5.6			

<sup>\*</sup>The investment cost or payback period will be reduced if eligible tax exemption or rebate incentive is applied in the project cost or annual business revenue and expenditure



Source: MPOB (2019). Report of Working Group on Biogas

# **Economic Feasibility (3)**

Economic analysis of biogas plant for upgrading 600 m<sup>3</sup> hr<sup>-1</sup> raw biogas into 400 m<sup>3</sup> hr<sup>-1</sup> BioCNG plant



Type of biogas utilization: BioCNG		Economic Value					
54 t/hr palm oil mill, covered lagoon		Bio-CNG plant only	biogas and Bio-CNG plant				
Capital expenditure (CAPEX), RM (million	n)	7.0	12.0				
Annual production, million m <sup>3</sup> @ 7200 hr	yr-1	2.46					
		(~80,000 MMBTu) <sup>1</sup>					
Assumption:		Natural gas is usually measured in BTUs.					
Bio-CNG selling price @ RM 40.00 -	- 46.0	0 MMBTu <sup>-1</sup> ,					
<ul> <li>Operation expense (OPEX) @ RM 2</li> </ul>	25.50 I	MMBTu <sup>-1</sup>					
Net present value (NPV) @ 10% RM		1.82	0.17				
(million)							
Internal rate of return (IRR), %		14.36	10.25				
Payback period (PBP), year		6.03	7.50				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "MM" = one million; MMBTU = one million British Thermal Units (BTU). A BTU is a measure of the energy content in fuel, and is used in the power, steam generation, heating and air conditioning industries. One BTU is equivalent to 1.06 Joules.



Source: Nasrin et al. (2018). Eng. Bull. 126: 11-17; Mohtar et al. (2018); Hong et al. (2021)

#### **Biogas Offsite, Off Grid**

### Potential Technology Adoption: PSA Bio-CNG

- 1. Project Cost Reference (CAPEX) typical 60 t/hr palm oil mill
  - Biogas Plant (Tank-Type): RM 8.0 − RM 8.5 mil. (~ 2 mil USD)
  - Upgrading Plant + Compression: ~ 3 mil. USD
  - Storage: Tube Trailer (9 cylinders @ 250 barg): 200k USD
  - Total CAPEX: 5 mil. USD
- 2. Revenue Streams
- a) Annual Bio-CNG Sales: USD 10-14/MMBtu
  - Production: 200,000-250,000 MMBTu/yr
  - o Annual Revenue: USD 2.25 mil., conservative unit price @ USD 10
- b) Carbon Credits: Additional USD 4-8/t CO<sub>2</sub>eq. (Excluded).
- 3. Annual OPEX
- a) Labour: 3 Manpower, 2 shifts at monthly wages of 1.5k = **USD 108,000**
- b) Power demand: 450 kWh at tariff of USD 0.10/kWh = USD 360,000
- c) Routine maintenance (estimated at 1.5% of CAPEX) = USD 75,000
  - Annual OPEX Projection: USD 543,000 @ USD 2.4/MMBTu
- 4. Payback & IRR
  - Payback Period: 3-4 years; IRR: >25% (current Malaysian conditions)









## **GHG Mitigation & RE Potential**

Annual biogas (60-70 % CH<sub>4</sub>, 30-40 % CO<sub>2</sub> and traces H<sub>2</sub>S) production:

~1781 mil m³ biogas = 759,333 t CH<sub>4</sub> (based on 28 m³ biogas/t POME, 65% CH<sub>4</sub>,  $\rho_{CH4} = 0.656 \text{ kg/m}^3$ )

RE potential: ~500 MW

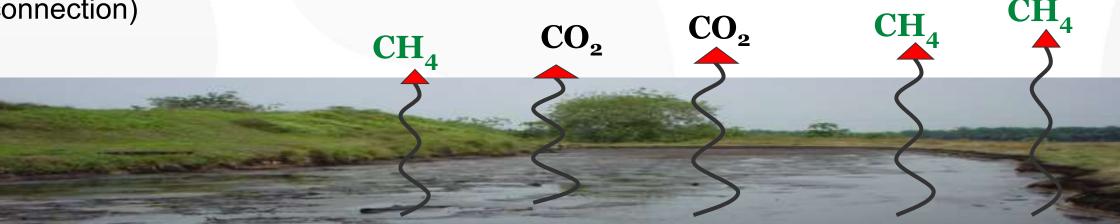
GHG emission: ~18 mil. t CO<sub>2</sub> eq. (IPPC 2006 GL)

GHG savings: ~6 million t CO<sub>2</sub> eq. (biogas capture + grid

connection)







### **Decarbonisation Potential**

#### **Energy Potential (2023/2024)**

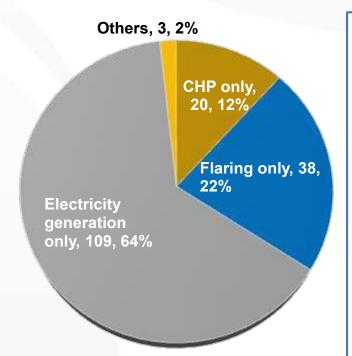
Material	Quantity
Fresh fruit bunches	93.40 million t
POME (65% FFB)	60.71 million m <sup>3</sup>
Biogas (28 m³/m³ POME)	1700 million m <sup>3</sup>
Potential electricity (installed capacity)	525 MW <sup>a,b,c</sup>
Potential electricity	4,410,000 MWh
REC – Based on USD2.2/REC 1 REC = 1 MWh	USD 9.7 million
Carbon Credits *60 t/hr (t CO <sub>2</sub> eq.)	30,000-40,000



Source: Loh et al. (2017). Renew. Sustain. Energy Rev. 74:1257-74; Nasrin et al. (2022). J. Clean. Prod.



#### **Biogas Capture Status, 2024**



#### Statistics:

- √ 170 mills with biogas trapping
- √ 71 grid-connected (FiT)
- GHG Savings: 13.4 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq./m<sup>3</sup> biogas
- Total GHG emissions: ~18-20 mil. t CO<sub>2</sub> eq. (IPCC 2006GL)
- GHG Savings: 13.4 kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq./m<sup>3</sup> biogas
- ✓ Total CH<sub>4</sub> recovery = emission reduction: ~6 mil. t CO<sub>2</sub> eq.

Source: MPOB Confidential Data (2024)

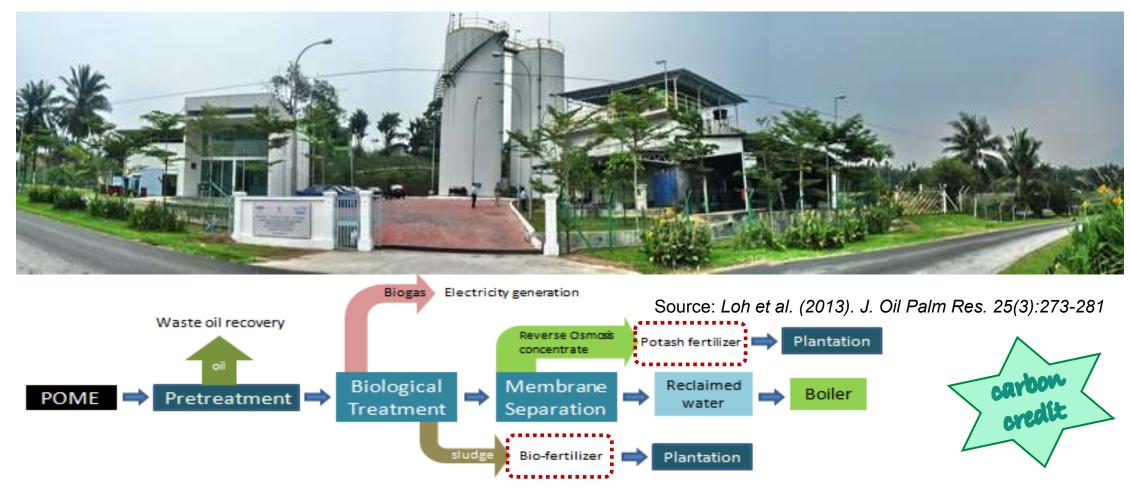


a Calorific value = 20 MJ m<sup>-3</sup>, STP

b 1 MJ = 1/3600 MWh

c 40% power output

## Zero Discharge POME Treatment Technology



- Integrated process: pre-treatment-biological processes (anaerobic-aerobic)—reclamation (membrane separation).
- ❖ Produce biofertilizer from AD digestate, with organic matters soil amendment & carbon sequestration.
  PRODUCT SOURCE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

## Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)

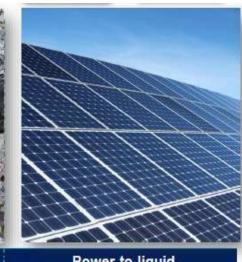
#### **SAF Feedstock Pathways**

Source: Boyd, 2024. MyAero Symposium **FUTURE**  **CORSIA Compliance Market** - Carbon tax / cap-and-trade scheme











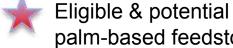
**HEFA** 

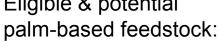
Alcohol-to-jet

Fischer-Tropsch

Power-to-liquid

Biojet, e-fuel (SAF)

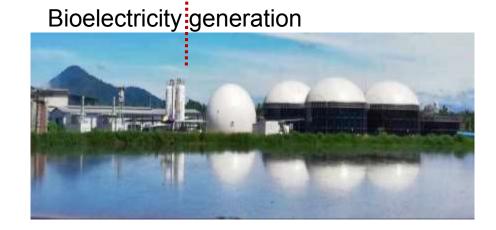




- ✓ UCO
- ✓ PFAD
- ✓ SBE oil
- ✓ Sludge palm oil
- ✓ POME oil, etc.



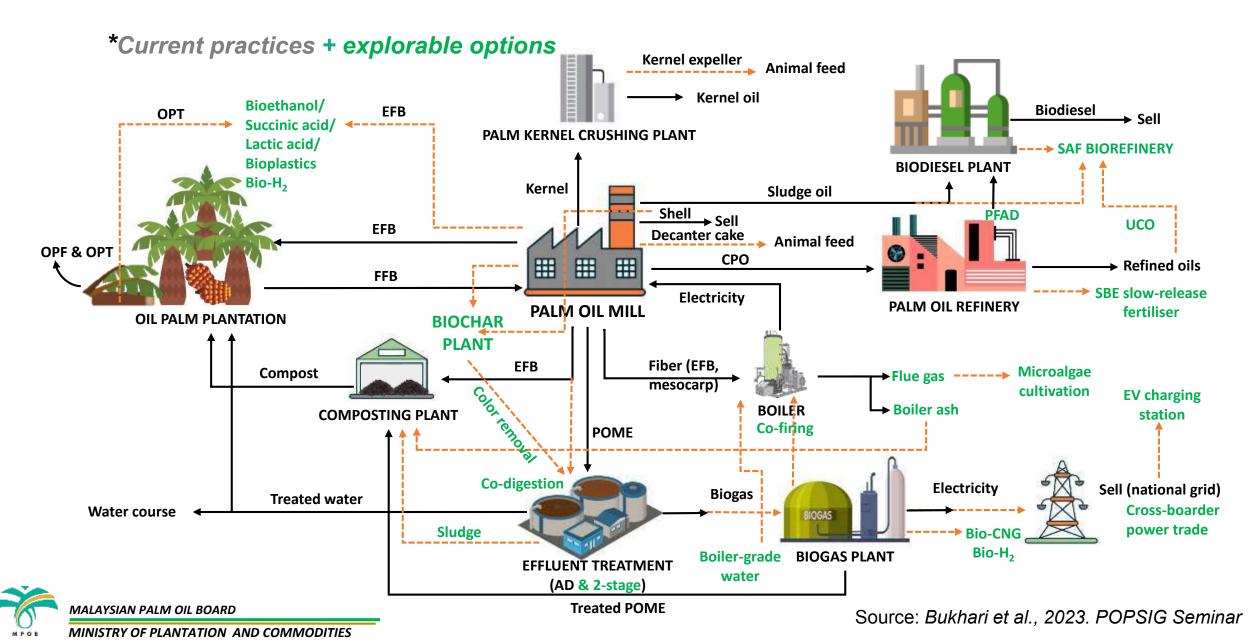






**MINISTRY OF PLANTATION AND COMMODITIES** 

## Circular Economy in the Palm Oil Industry



## Conclusion



### Commercial adoption depends on:

- Feedstock accessibility
- Financial support, business model
- Domestic & international market support/acceptance
- Sustainability requirements and certifications
  - ✓ Business oriented, based on global requirement (supply-demand) and existing regulations





# Muchas Gracias

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