



Biological solutions: Meet the challenge of producing more with less in a sustainable way for the benefit of agriculture while achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Lee West – Novozymes Agricultural Applications Lead  
25 May 2018



# Biological solutions contribute to the SDGs





# Across the agricultural value chain





# Novozymes BioAg and The BioAg Alliance

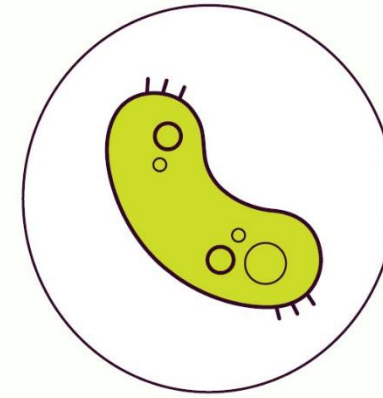
The BioAg Alliance, a partnership between Novozymes and Monsanto, researches beneficial microbes like bacteria and fungi that have a huge impact on a plant's growth and health.

## Above ground

Phyllosphere: A plant's leaves and stems can have up to 10 million microbes on each square centimeter.

## Soil

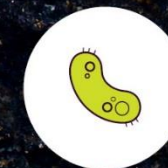
Rhizosphere: A tablespoon of soil contains a truly astronomical number of microorganisms, members of as many as 50,000 distinct species.



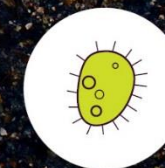
### Beneficial microbiome

- Supply plants with beneficial nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus
- Enhance root growth, giving plants a good start and physical support
- Protect plants from diseases and repel pests
- Help plants tolerate conditions like heat, flood and drought

### Types of microbes



Beneficial microbes



Pathogenic microbes



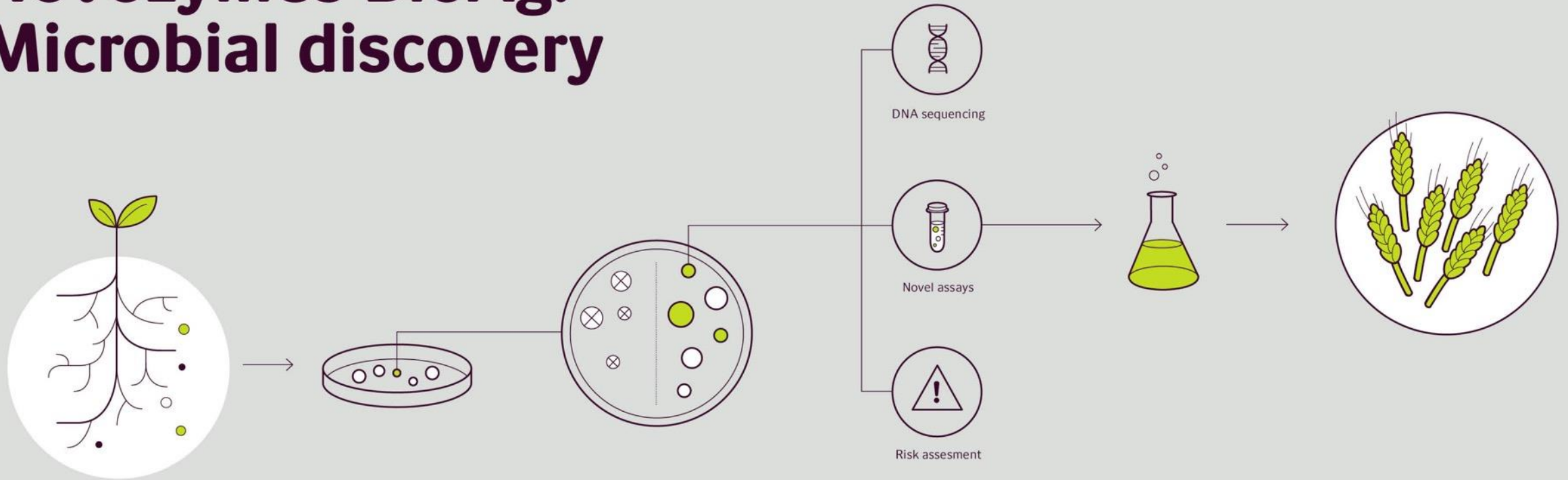
Commensal microbes

# BioAg products benefit to climate change

Increase yield	Water and nutrient efficiency	Stress tolerance	Carbon sequestration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improve uptake of nutrients and increase yield compared to non-treated crops. Thus more food, feed, and fuel is produced per hectare of land reducing energy used per unit yield.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The efficient use of nutrients positively impact GHG production through reduced fertilizer use, especially nitrogen, which has a very energy-intensive production process.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase plants tolerance to abiotic stresses such as high temperature, rainfall and drought and recovery from them.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biological yield enhancers give larger crops and larger root systems. This leads to a higher level of soil organic carbon.</li></ul>



# Novozymes BioAg: Microbial discovery



## 1 Collect

Soil samples are collected from targeted fields all around the country by agronomists

## 2 Grow

From these samples, thousands of microorganisms are grown in special media and under special conditions

## 3 Identify

Pure colonies of the isolated micro-organisms are DNA-sequenced, identified, characterized and classified

## 4 Potential

Novel assays are developed to screen the identified microorganisms for their potential benefits

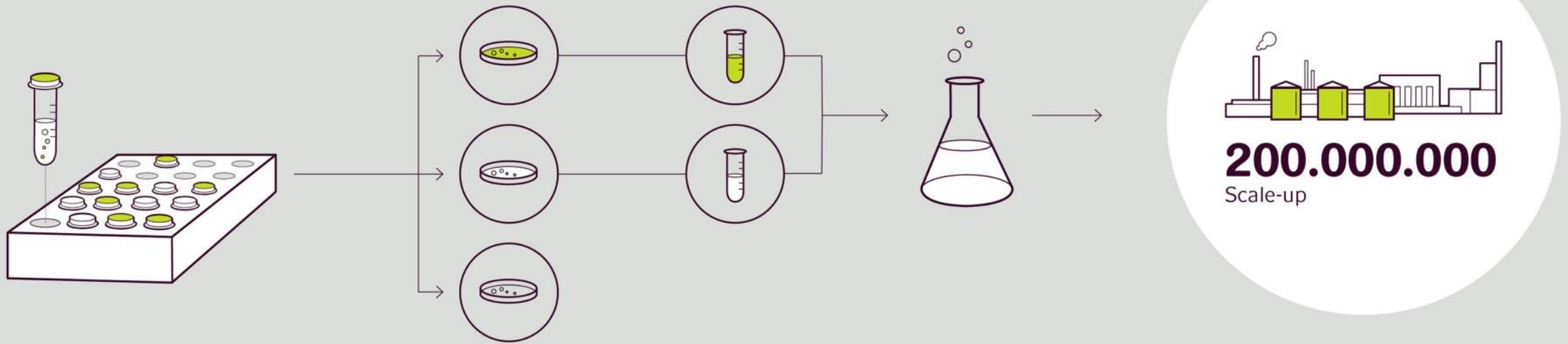
## 5 Testing

Beneficial microbes are then fermented, formulated and field tested

## 6 Measure

In field testing, the potential of the microbes in increasing fertility and yield and in crop protection is measured

# Novozymes BioAg: Fermentation and production of industrial microbes



## 1 Assay

Growth in  
microtiter plates

## 2 Isolation

Microbes are  
isolated

## 3 Testing

Testing in  
shake flasks

## 4 Pilot Scale

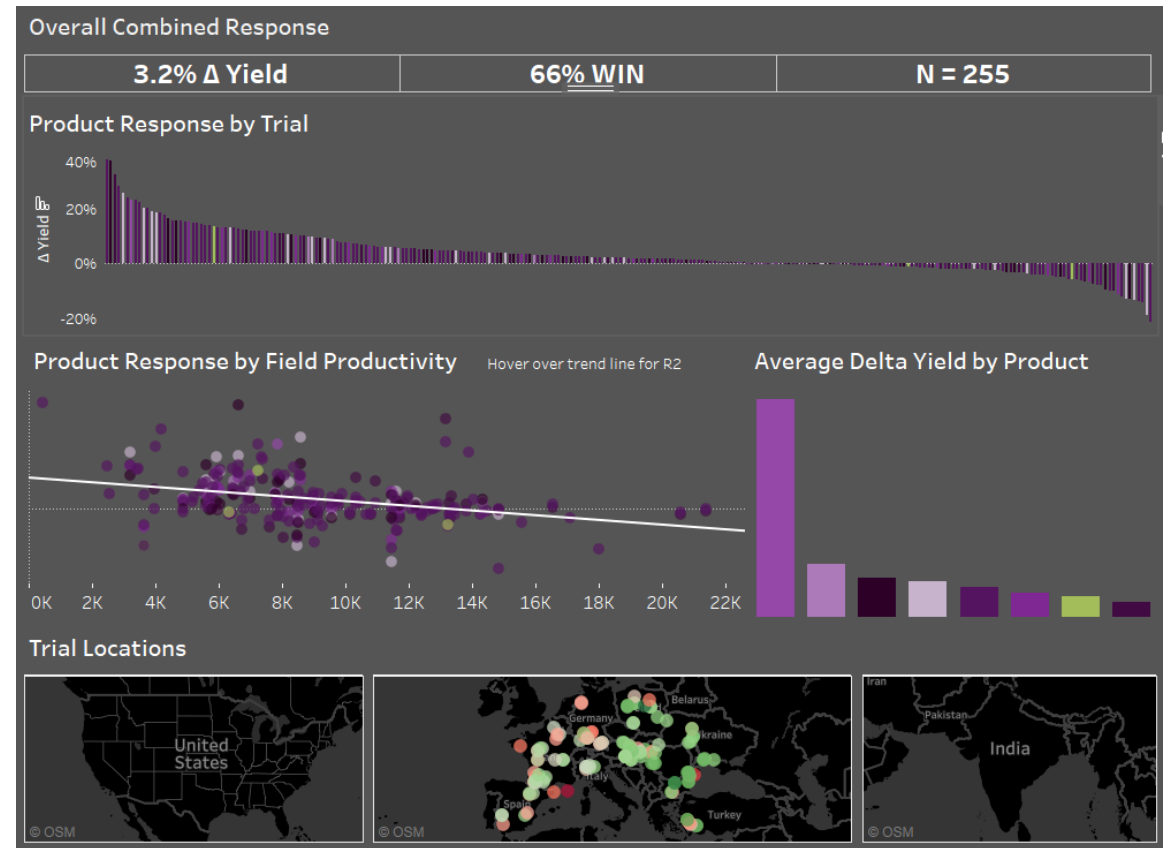
Testing in lab

## 5 Production

Fermentation scale-up by a  
factor of 200.000.000 by volume

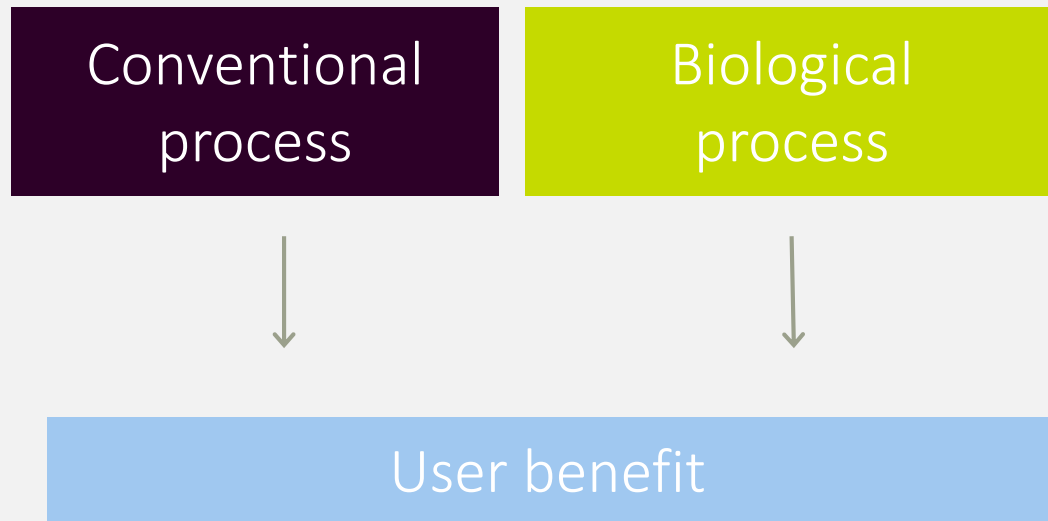
# Quantifiable Sustainability with Biostimulants

- Less CO<sub>2</sub> produced per unit of production
- Increased Yields





# Quantifying Sustainability



... same benefit to the user – but **different environmental impact**



# Lifecycle assessment (LCA) Environmental assessment from “cradle to grave”



Raw Material Production



Enzyme Production



Enzyme Use



Waste Water Treatment



# Method and databasis

LCA studies are conducted in agreement with ISO 14040 standards on LCA

## LCA data are derived from

- Novozymes' own production
- Novozymes' supplier's production
- Novozymes' customer's production
- Public LCA databases
- Literature

Modelling is performed in SimaPro 8 LCA software

Impact assessment method: CML-IA baseline



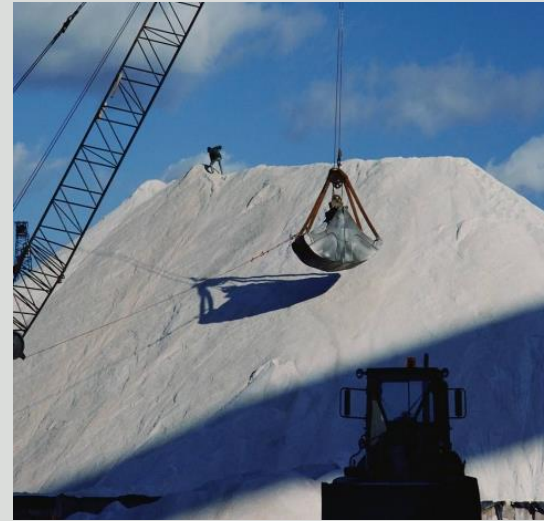
# LCA studies address four resource indicator



Fossil fuel



Agricultural land



Minerals



Water

# Life cycle assessment - LCA

Enzymatic bioprocessing of oils and fats

Determining the sustainability of enzyme processes with Life Cycle Assessment

David Kerner, Karen Mogkgræse Overøhelt, and Hans Christian Holm

Biocatalysis – A Sustainable Method for the Production of Emulsifier Esters

O. Thum, K.M. Overøhelt

Abstract: Enzymes are used in a broad range of processes in the textile industry: scouring, bleaching, desizing, denim abrasion and polishing. Enzymes are specific and fast in action and small amounts of enzyme often save large amounts of raw materials, chemicals, energy and/or water. This chapter describes enzyme use in the textile industry in the context of sustainable production and reports life cycle assessments (LCAs) on two enzyme applications: scouring and enzymatic bleaching. The results show that resources use and impact on the environment can be reduced considerably when enzymes are implemented in the two processes.

**Key words:** enzymes, biotechnology, scouring, bleaching, clean up, desizing, denim abrasion, life cycle assessment (LCA), cleaner production, water saving, energy saving, climate change.

1/2-2008

English Edition

International Journal for Applied Science  
Personal Care • Detergents • Specialties

Enzyme biotechnology for sustainable textiles

P. H. NIELSEN, H. KUILDERD, W. ZHOU and X. LU,  
Novozymes A/S, Denmark

Abstract: Enzymes are used in a broad range of processes in the textile industry: scouring, bleaching, desizing, denim abrasion and polishing. Enzymes are specific and fast in action and small amounts of enzyme often save large amounts of raw materials, chemicals, energy and/or water. This chapter describes enzyme use in the textile industry in the context of sustainable production and reports life cycle assessments (LCAs) on two enzyme applications: scouring and enzymatic bleaching. The results show that resources use and impact on the environment can be reduced considerably when enzymes are implemented in the two processes.

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technology enzymes

Environmental assessment of enzyme application in the tanning industry

Per H Nielsen from Novozymes makes an environmental comparison of chemical and enzyme-assisted leather tanning and unbleaching processes in a Chinese tannery

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Environment as a new perspective on the use of enzymes in the food industry

Karen Overøhelt and Steffen Ernst point out the potential of enzyme technology to contribute to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in the food industry

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SUSTAINABLE INNOVATION

Cost-neutral replacement of surfactants with enzymes – a short-cut to environmental improvement for laundry washing

Roberto Rodriguez and Karen Overøhelt point out the potential of enzyme technology to contribute to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in the food industry

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Enzyme Technology

LCA Case Studies

Environmental Assessment of Ronozyme® P5000 CT Phytase as an Alternative to Inorganic Phosphate Supplementation to Pig Feed Used in Intensive Pig Production

Per H. Nielsen and Henrik Waagbø

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We link business and sustainability

We have used LCA since 2004 to estimate the impact of our solutions in R&D, in production and when used by our customers

LCA studies are conducted and verified by a third party in accordance with ISO 14040 and published in various journals



# Reducing customers CO<sub>2</sub> impact

In 2015, Novozymes helped customers save

# 60 million

tons of CO<sub>2</sub> through the application of Novozymes' products, equivalent to taking 25 million cars off the road



Detergent:  
**100 kg CO<sub>2</sub>**  
per ton of laundry



Animal feed:  
**80 kg CO<sub>2</sub>**  
per ton of feed



Textile:  
**1100 kg CO<sub>2</sub>**  
per ton of fabric



Cereals:  
**110 kg CO<sub>2</sub>**  
per ton of bread



Agriculture:  
**15 kg CO<sub>2</sub>**  
per ton of corn



Beverage:  
**25 kg CO<sub>2</sub>**  
per 1000 liters of beer



Leather:  
**100 kg CO<sub>2</sub>**  
per ton of hide



Paper making:  
**150 kg CO<sub>2</sub>**  
per ton of pulp



Vegetable oil:  
**44 kg CO<sub>2</sub>**  
per ton of oil



Starch based biofuel  
**1100 kg CO<sub>2</sub>**  
per 1000 liters of ethanol



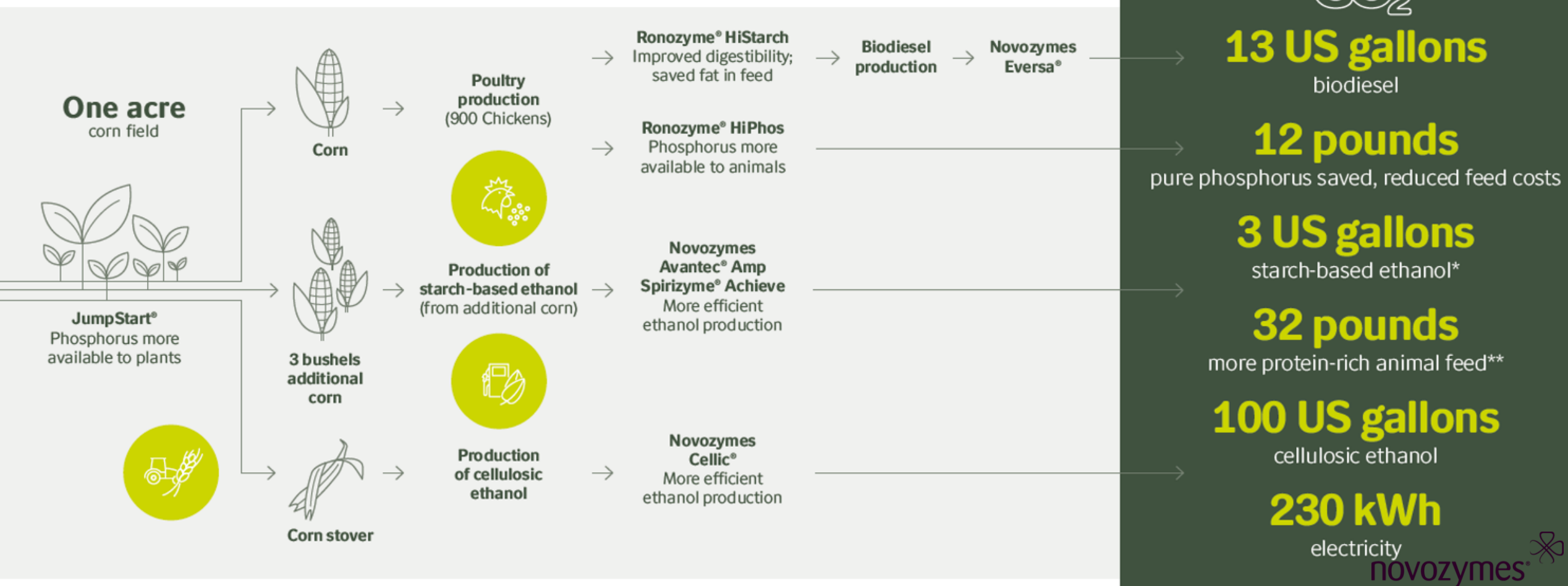
Biomass based biofuel:  
**2200 kg CO<sub>2</sub>**  
per 1000 liters of ethanol



Cosmetics:  
**190 kg CO<sub>2</sub>**  
per ton of fatty acid ester

# The Acre Study: Here's how much more we could get from one acre of corn

Imagine you take one acre of corn, and see how you can increase productivity. New report from Novozymes measures how much more value can be generated using biosolutions in ethanol, crop and poultry production. The results? More feed, food and energy, less CO<sub>2e</sub> emissions.





# Perspectives

TODAY



**60 million ton  
CO<sub>2</sub> per year**

About 60 million ton greenhouse gasses are avoided every year by Novozymes' customers because they have moved to Novozymes biological solutions

*Carbon footprint study conducted by Novozymes in 2015*

TOMORROW



**The potential is even greater.**

More than **200 million ton CO<sub>2</sub>** could be avoided if all known enzyme technology was implemented in industry

More than **1 billion ton CO<sub>2</sub>** could be avoided if all known biotechnology was implemented



WWF (2009): Industrial biotechnology

# Promising elements are already in there

- Novozymes welcomes Commission's Communication "The Future of Food and Farming" in:
  - Recognising the role of the CAP in harnessing the bioeconomy
  - Exploring an obligatory EU nutrient management plan and incentives for precision farming for the new CAP as it could create opportunities for biological solutions
  - Recognising the role of the new CAP and farmers in achieving the SDGs
- Novozymes also welcomes EUR 10 billion under Horizon Europe to support R&I in food, agriculture, rural development and the bioeconomy as announced in the MMF proposal published on 2 May 2018



# From recognition to implementation: A call for actions

The new CAP should facilitate the transition to a sustainable farming sector. This would require a policy that:

- Promotes the available bioeconomy solutions and measures as sustainable ways for greening the EU agri sector and achieve the SDGs
- Embraces innovative solutions based on scientific evidence
- Allows and encourages farmers uptake of biological solutions as environmental friendly practices

Overall, the CAP should not only focus on the **WHAT** but also provide indications on tools available on **HOW** to achieve more sustainable farming even if indicative, establishing a toolbox could help member states and farmers achieve their objectives cost-effectively.

# Thank you



