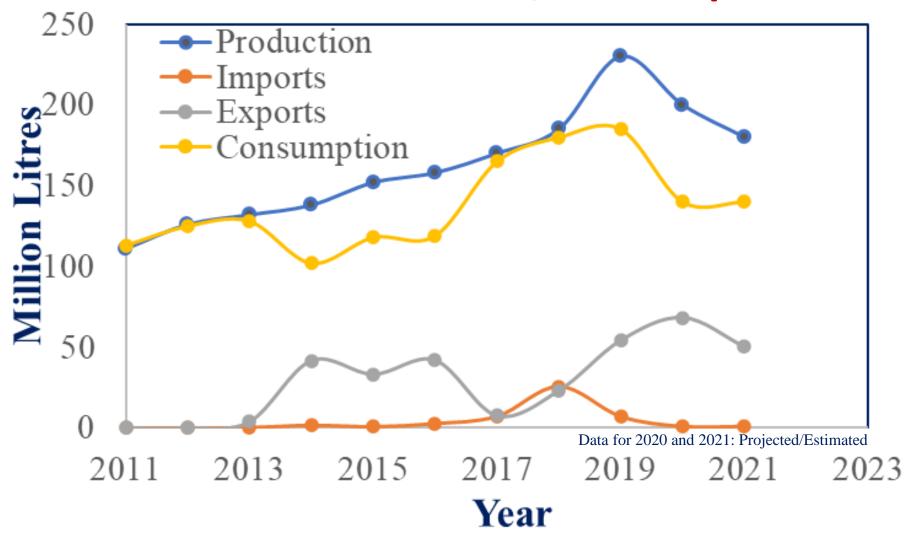
Biodiesel

- Biodiesel is defined as mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats and alcohol with or without a catalyst
- □ Biodiesel is renewable, non-toxic, non-flammable, portable, readily available, biodegradable, sustainable, eco-friendly and free from sulfur and aromatic content, this makes it an ideal fuel for heavily polluted cities
- ☐ Biodiesel has a massive potentiality to be a part of a sustainable energy mix in the future
- ☐ Biodiesel may not require engine modification up to B20. However, higher blends may need some minor modification
- Biodiesel serves as climatic neutral in view of the climatic change that is presently an important element of energy use and development

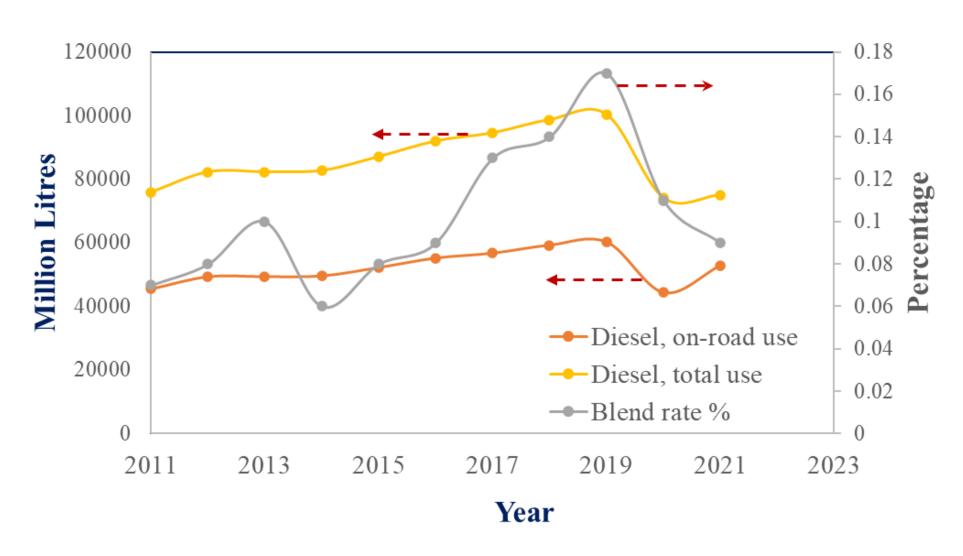
Biodiesel – Main Technologies

Technologies	Advantage	Disadvantage			
Dilution (direct blending or micro-emulsion)	☐ Simple process	High viscosityBad volatilityBad stability			
Pyrolysis	□ Simple process□ No-polluting	High temperature is requiredEquipment is expensiveLow purity			
Transesterification	 □ Fuel properties is closer to diesel □ High conversion efficiency □ Low cost □ suitable for industrialized production □ No catalyst 	 Low free fatty acid and water content are required (for base catalyst) Pollutants will be produced because products must be neutralized and washed Accompanied by side reactions Difficult reaction products separation 			

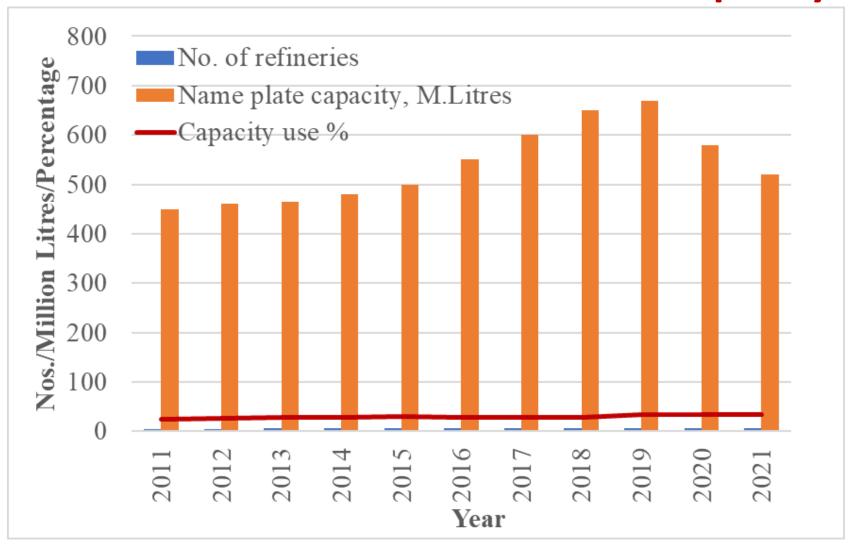
Biodiesel-Production/Consumption



Biodiesel-Market Penetration



Biodiesel-Refineries Production and Capacity use



Data for 2020 and 2021: Projected/Estimated

Biodiesel-Feedstock Use

in 1000 MT

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Non-edible Industrial	58	65	70	75	85	90	100	110	140	145	90
Used Cooking Oil	42	48	49	50	55	55	55	60	65	50	55
Animal Fats/Tallows	6	7	7	6	5	6	6	8	10	9	9
Total	106	120	126	131	145	151	161	178	215	204	154

*projected figure

Biofuel Research and Development - India

Fuel	Substitute	Technologies Deployed			
Diesel	*Biodiesel, **Green Diesel, Bio-based oxygenates (alcohols and ethers)	Esterification, Hydroprocessing, Fermentation, Syngas conversion			
Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF)	**Sustainable Aviation Fuel, or Bio Aviation Turbine Fuel	Hydroprocessing, Sugar conversion, alcohol-to-jet, Fischer–Tropsch process			
Gasoline (Petrol/Motor Spirit)	*Ethanol (1G), **Ethanol (2G), **Methanol, Green (drop-in) gasoline	Fischer–Tropsch process, Gas Fermentation, Alcohol-to-gasoline, Hydroprocessing, Pyrolysis/Catalytic Cracking			
Compressed natural gas (CNG)/piped natural gas (PNG)	*Bio-CNG/Bio-PNG, HCNG, Bio-H2	Waste Fermentation			
Marine Fuel/Industrial Fuel Oil	**Green heavy distillate, biomass derived oils	Hydroprocessing, Pyrolysis/Fluid catalytic cracking, Hydrothermal Liquefaction, MSW-thermochemical processing			

^{*}Indicates technologies are available | **Indicates emerging technologies (in development)

Biodiesel - Remarks

- ☐ India's biodiesel industry remains in its nascent stage
- ☐ Biodiesel market remains informal, dispersed with minimal domestic production
- ☐ India's annual biodiesel consumption grew by six percent for the 2011-2019 period
- ☐ India's biodiesel market has tremendous growth potential long way to reach B5 and B10
- ☐ Strategy for a financially sustainable domestic industry with sufficient feedstock availability is needed
- ☐ Limited number of domestic players most of their production capacities are under-utilized with few viable feedstock sources and limited government support mechanisms
- Non-edible oil, genetically engineered plants and microalgae feedstocks can be proper solutions for this problem and can ensure the sustainability of biodiesel production in the future