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Grass-based circular business models
for rural agri-food value chains

Grass-Based Circular Business Models

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1. What is a business model?

A business model is a framework that outlines how a company creates and captures value through its operations, customers, and revenue sources.

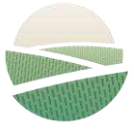
Basically, it is a description of how you sell and deliver your solution to your customers

→ *and make money!*

Business model vs product

→ *which one will give you a competitive edge?*

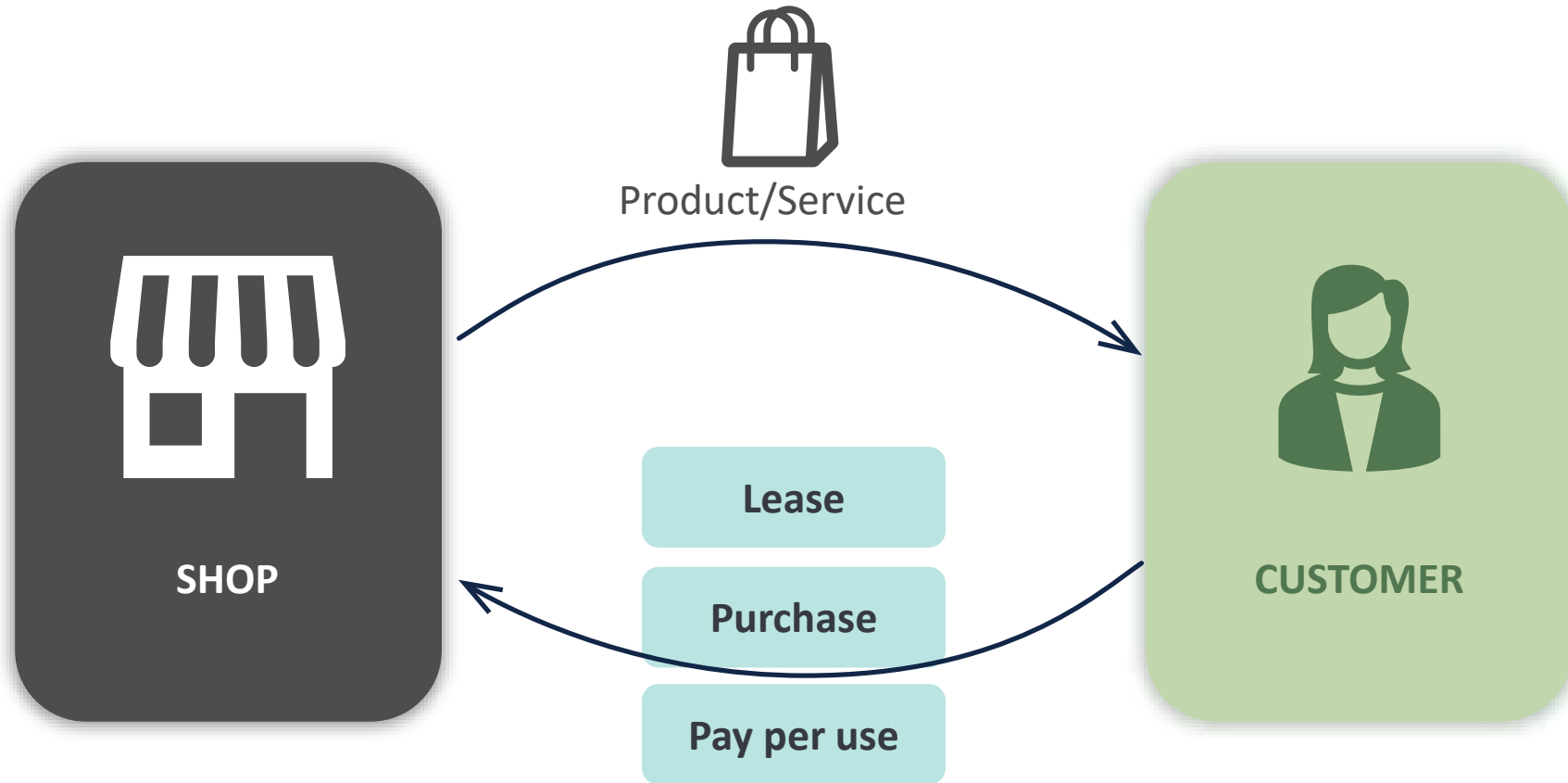




A simple business model

... with variations

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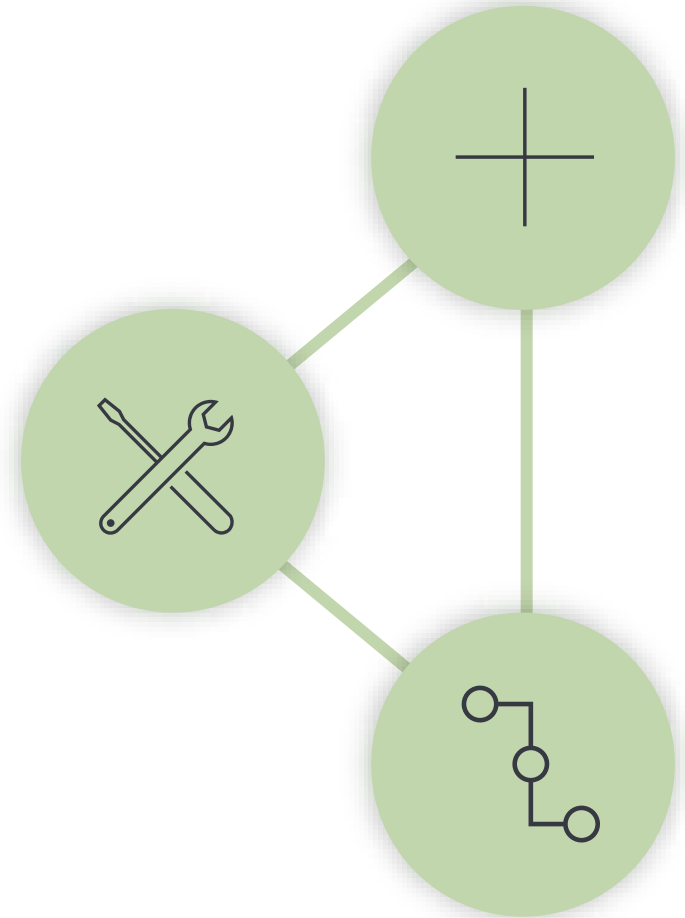
The importance of business models

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Successful business models are often based on the right combination of several linked elements.

The briquetting technology in the Swedish DEMO

- Optimized with other technologies
(e.g. grass shredding, briquette shredding)
- Connecting existing infrastructure
- Modifying equipment





Circularity

Minimizing ecological and social costs

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3 Fundamental principles

1. Source from the economy
→ *not from ecological reserves*
2. Add value to existing products and materials
→ *Combination of technological and design processes*
3. Create valuable inputs for businesses
→ *If the product you sell has no value, it will become waste*





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Swedish Demo



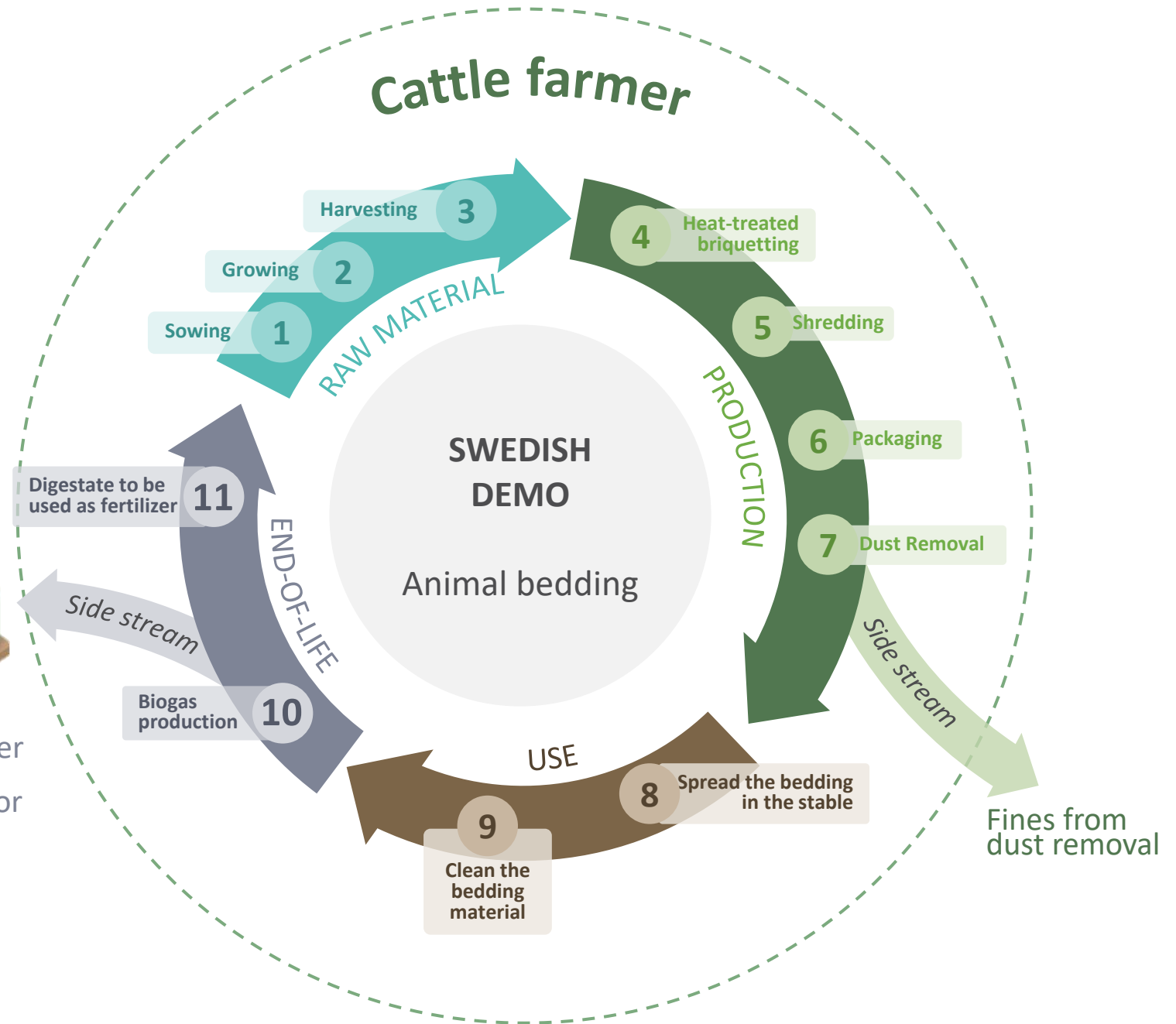


Single actor model

1. Cattle farm invests in production line
2. Harvest and production done on-site
3. The product is used in-house
4. The used bedding material is composted onsite
5. Digestate used as fertilizer



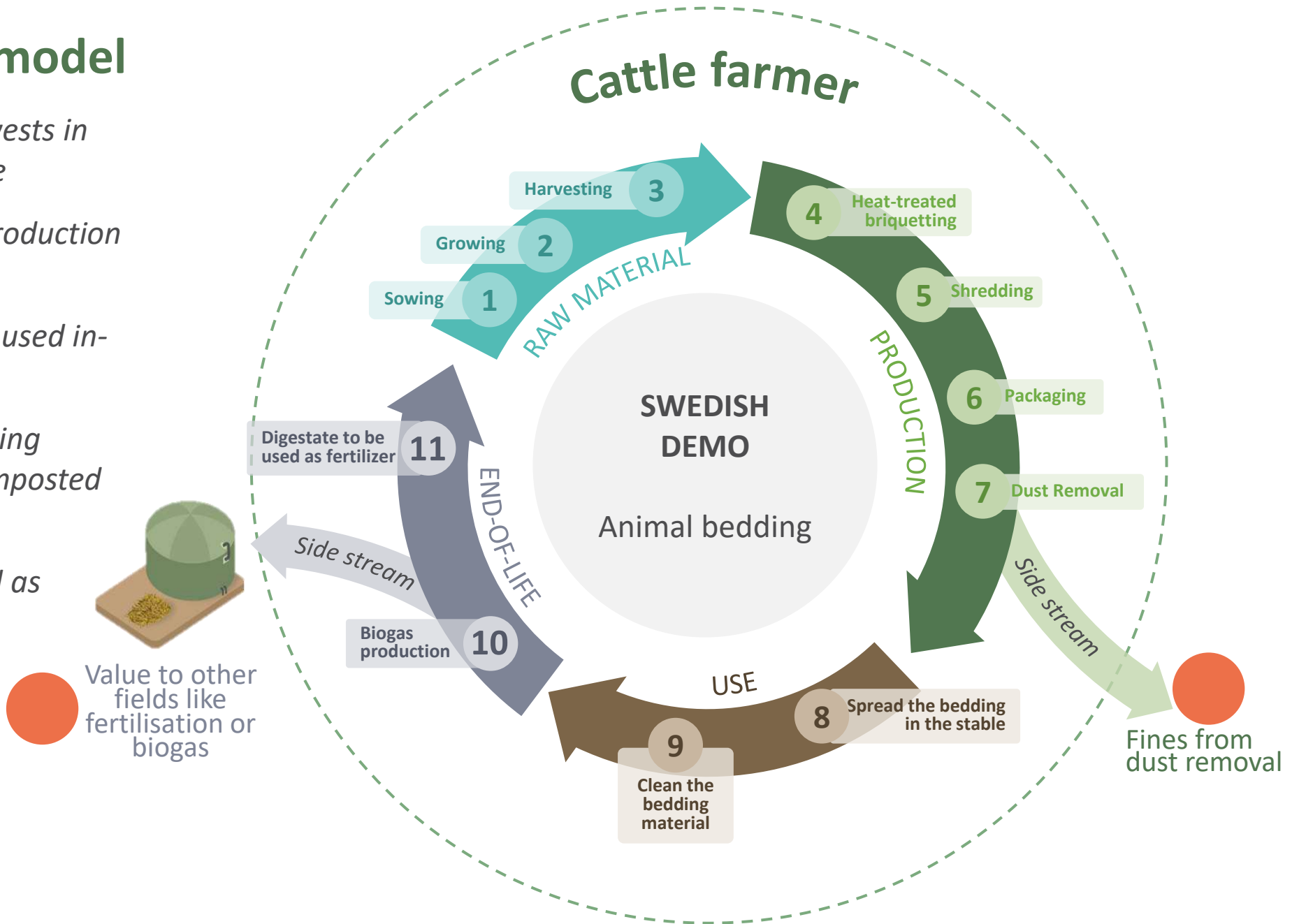
Value to other fields like fertilisation or biogas





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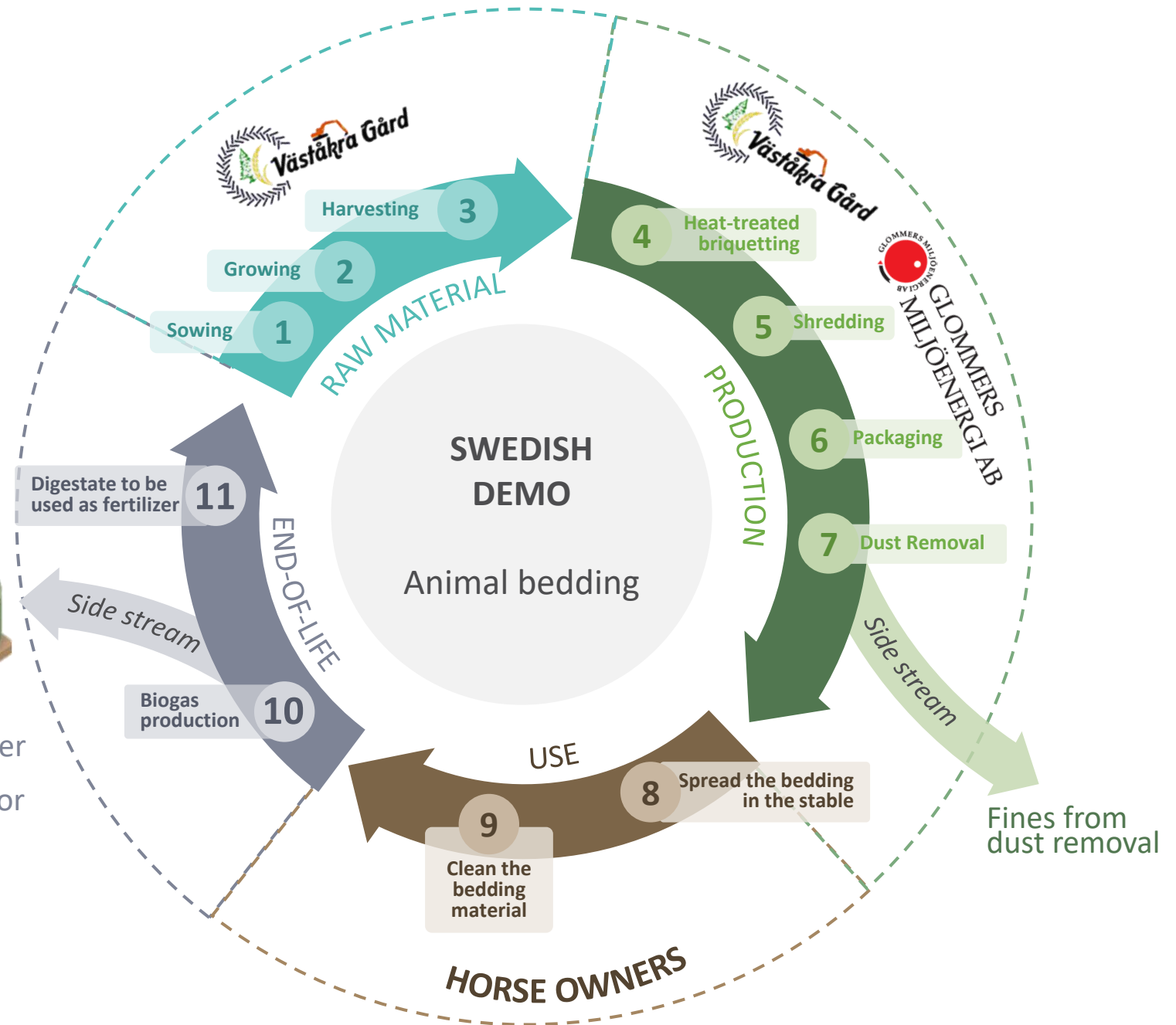


Various stakeholders

1. Commercial company buys production line/adjusts existing
2. RCG is transported from nearby farms
3. The product is sold to horse owners
4. The used bedding material is composted onsite
5. Digestate used as fertilizer



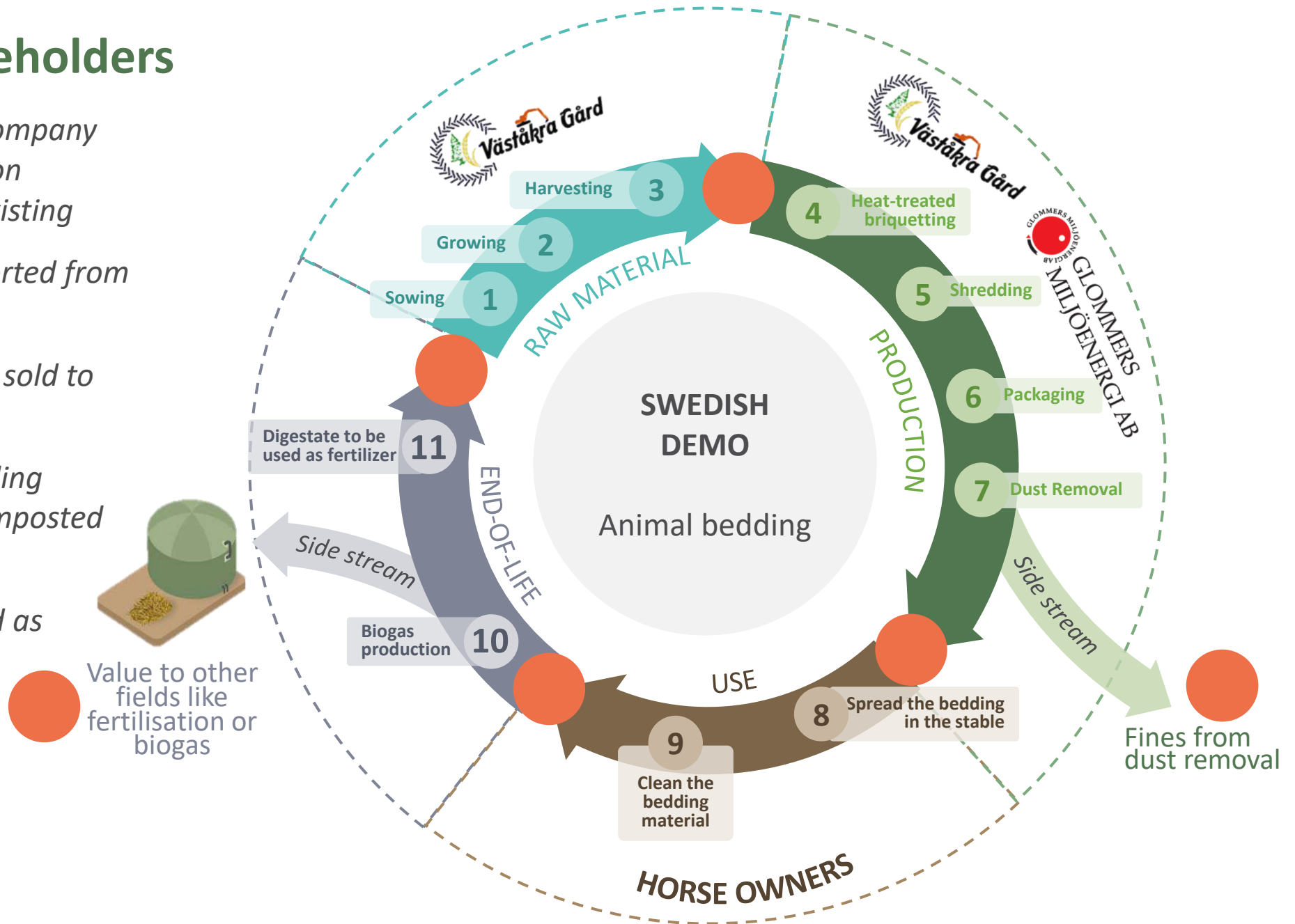
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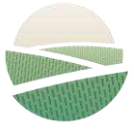




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Danish Demo

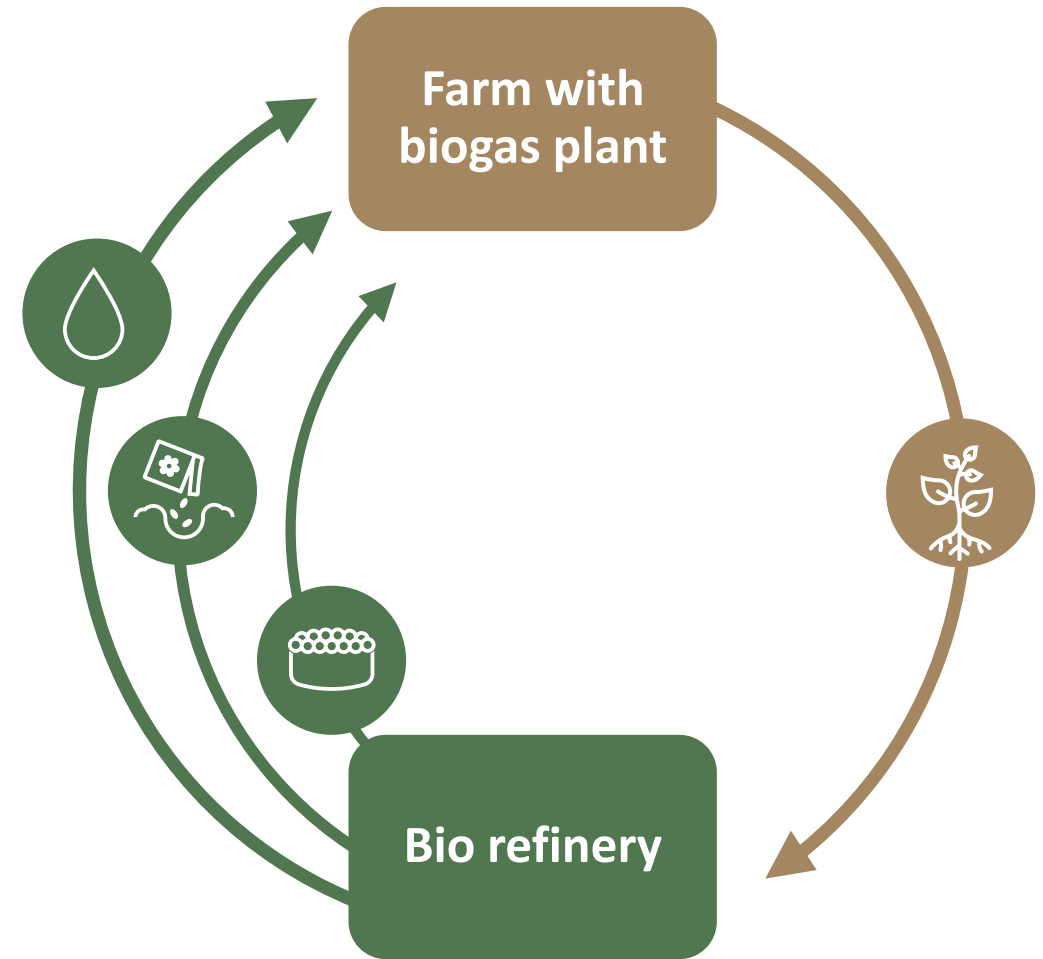




Circular business models with the Danish DEMO

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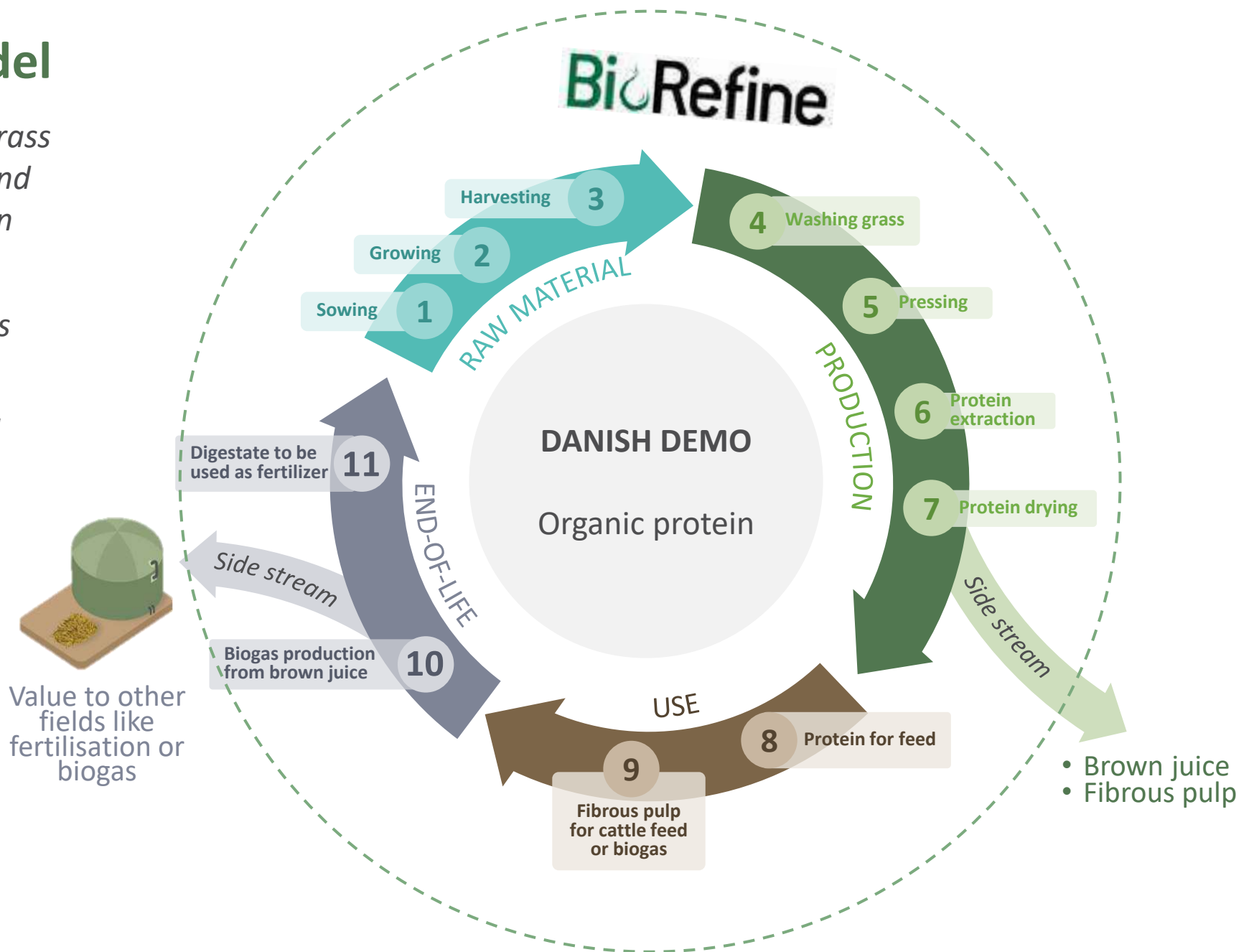
1. Farmers deliver grass for protein production.
2. Brown juice (sidestream) is used for biogas. Biogas plants could be located on the farm, that delivered the grass.
3. Digestate from biogas production is used as fertilizers and returned to the farmer.
4. Grass fibers (sidestream) are used for feeding cows and or Biogas





Single actor model

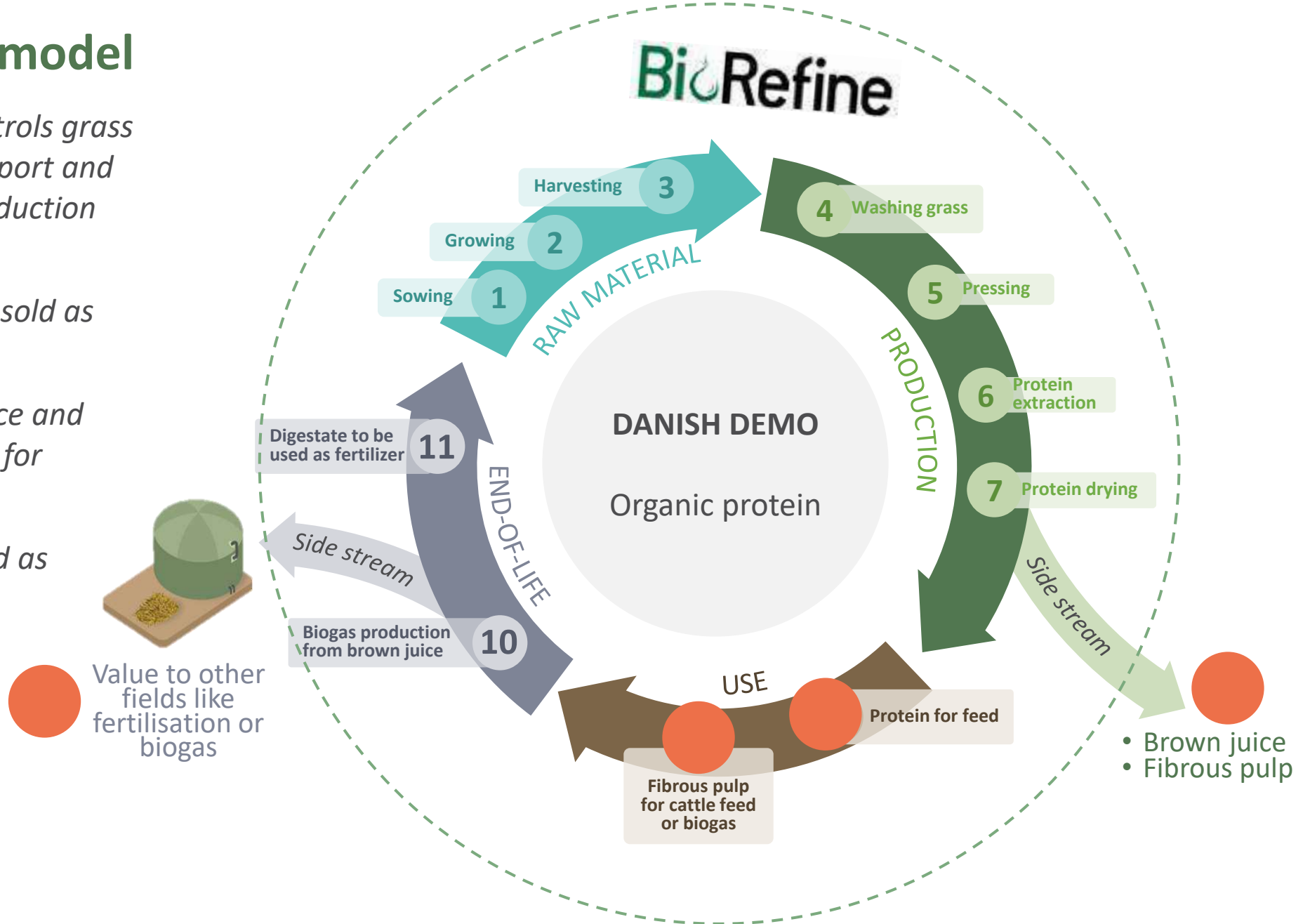
1. BioRefine controls grass harvest, transport and the entire production line
2. The protein is sold as feed
3. The brown juice and fibre are used for biogas
4. Digestate used as fertilizer





Single actor model

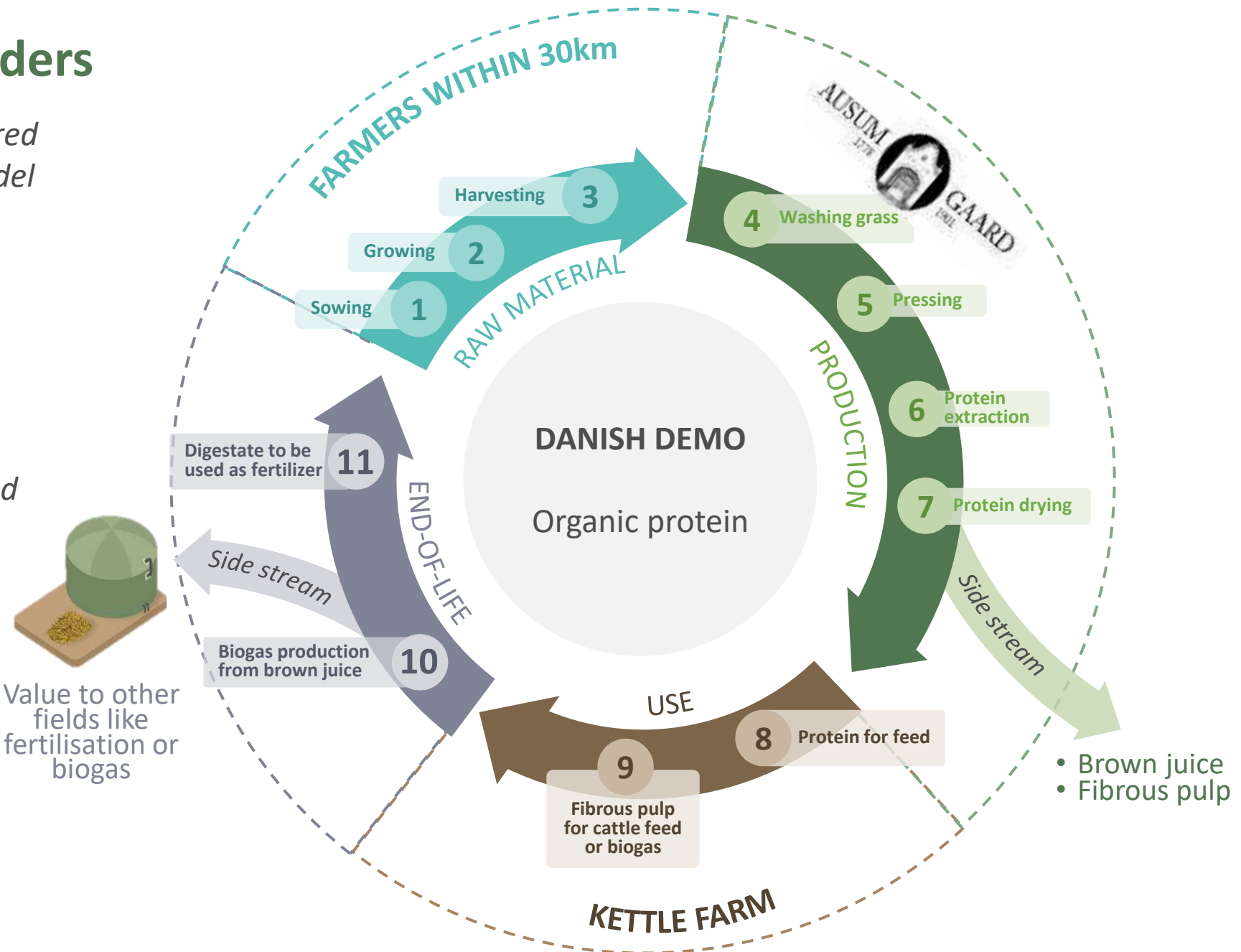
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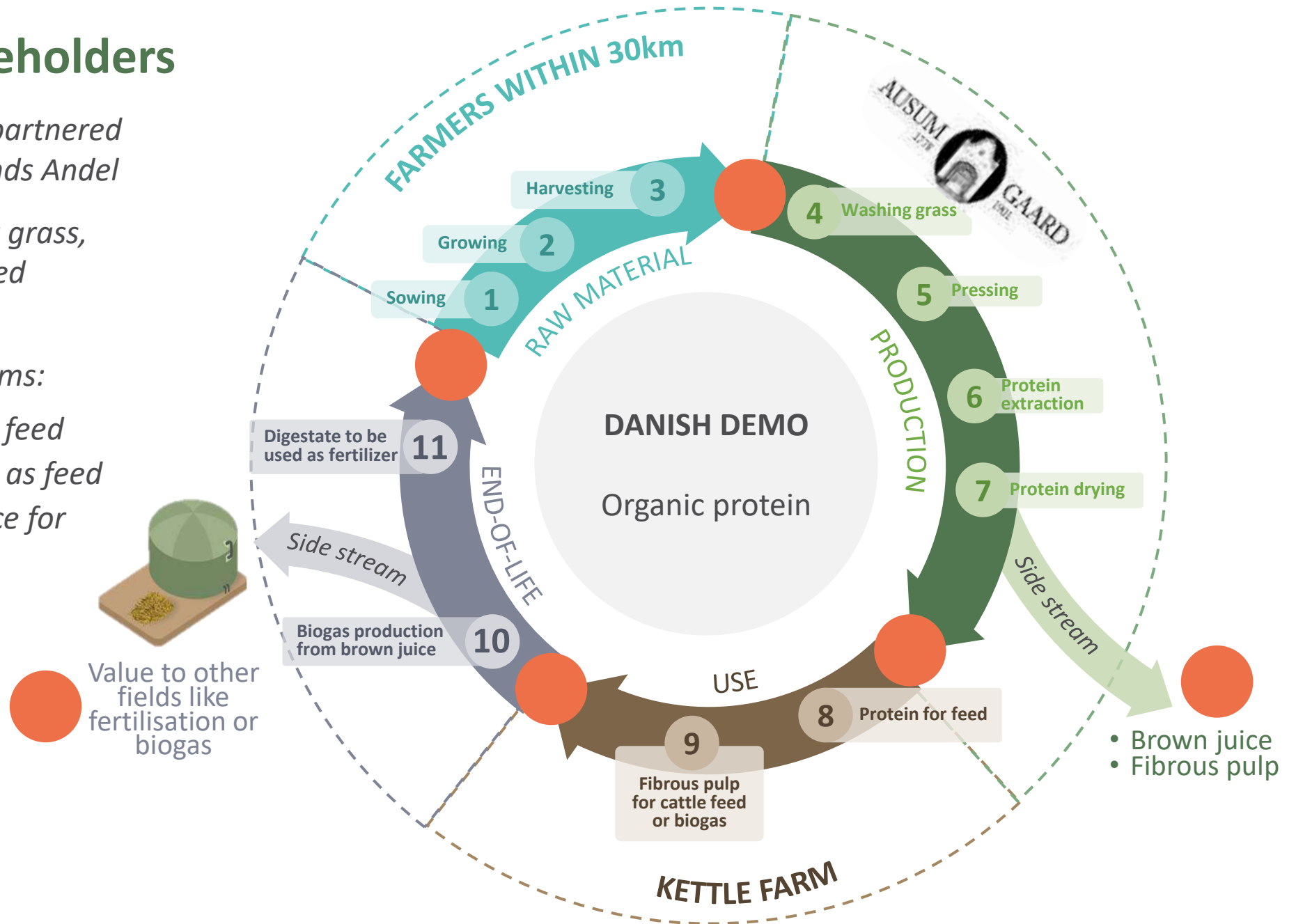
1. Ausumgaard partnered with Vestjyllands Andel
2. Farmers supply grass, full price or feed agreement
3. Revenue streams:
 - Protein as feed
 - Fibre cake as feed
 - Brown juice for biogas
4. Digestate as fertilizer





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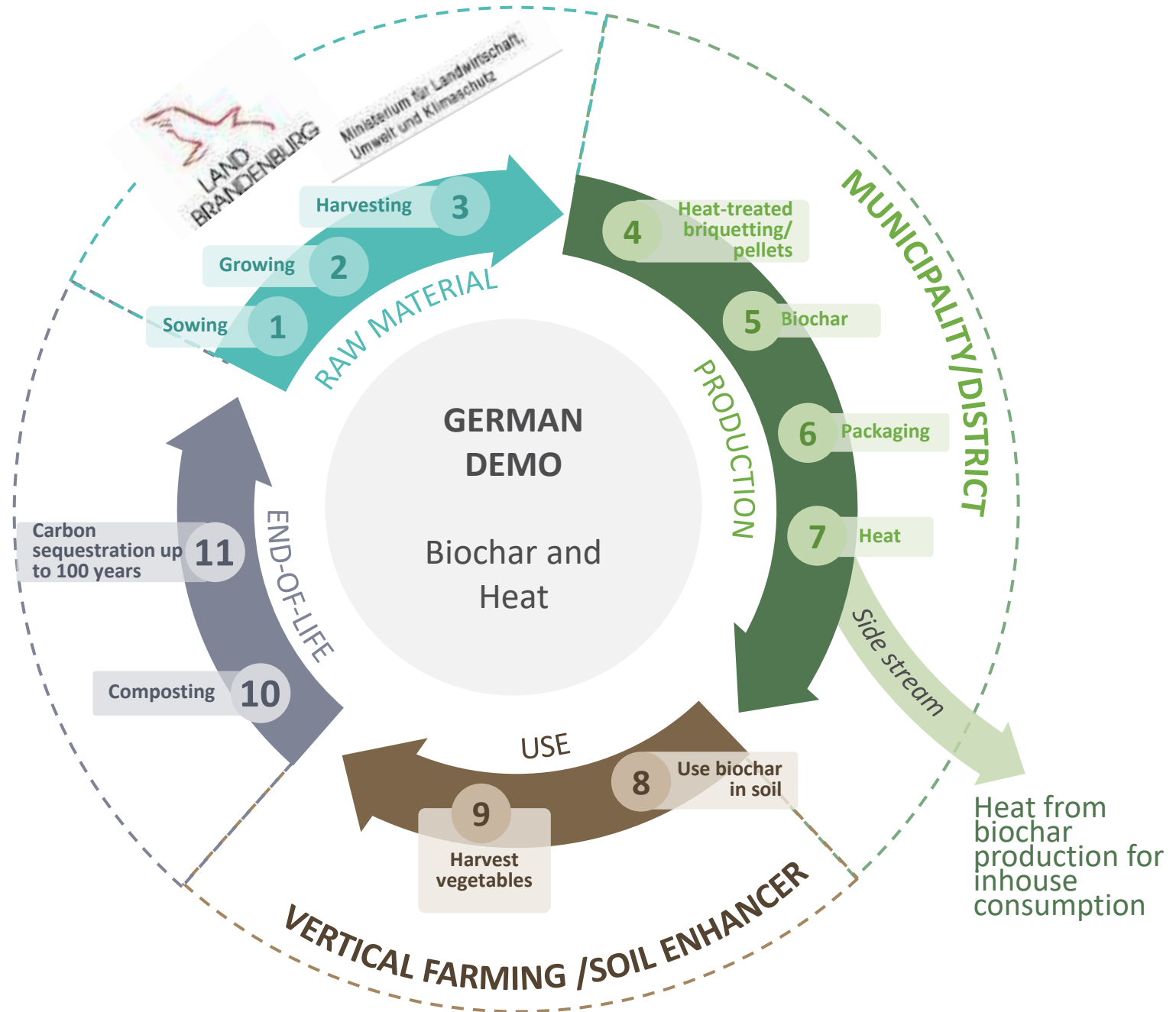
German Demo





Collaboration model

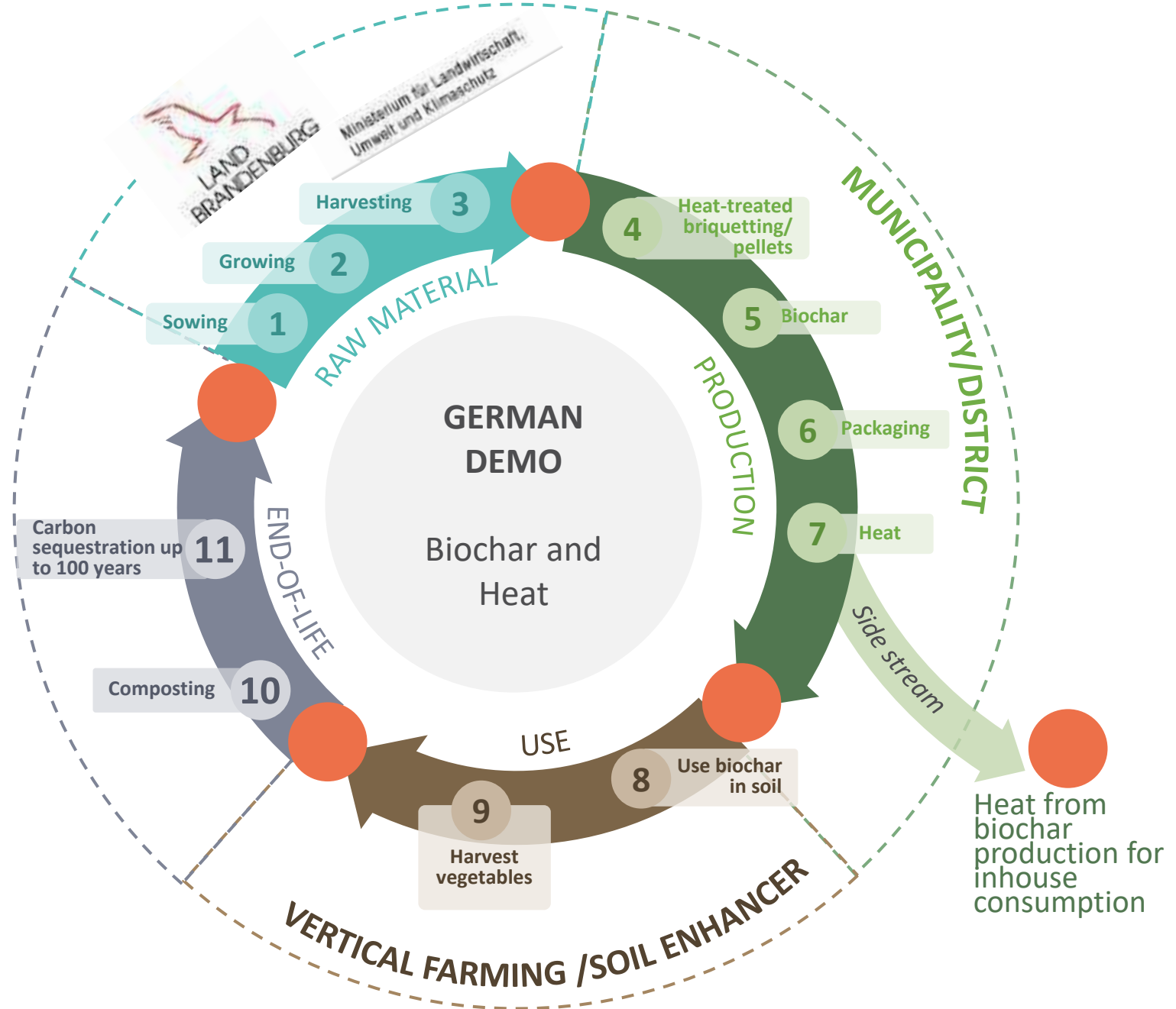
1. Municipality buys and intalls a biochar & heat instalation to use heat for self consumption
2. Grass is transported from national parks and other public spaces.
3. The product is sold to companies doing vertical farming

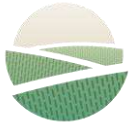




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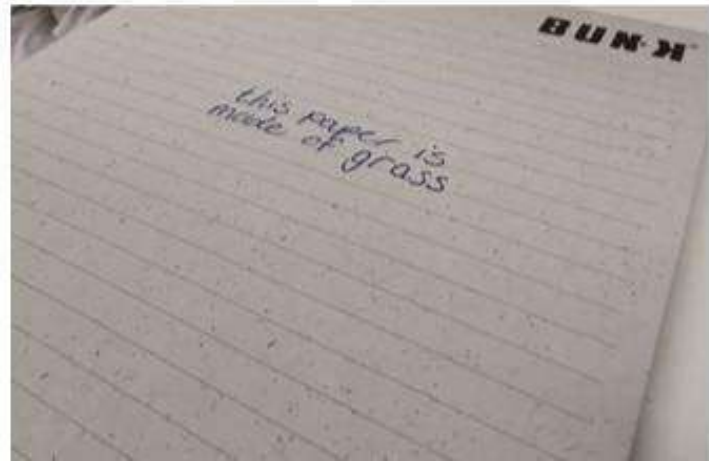
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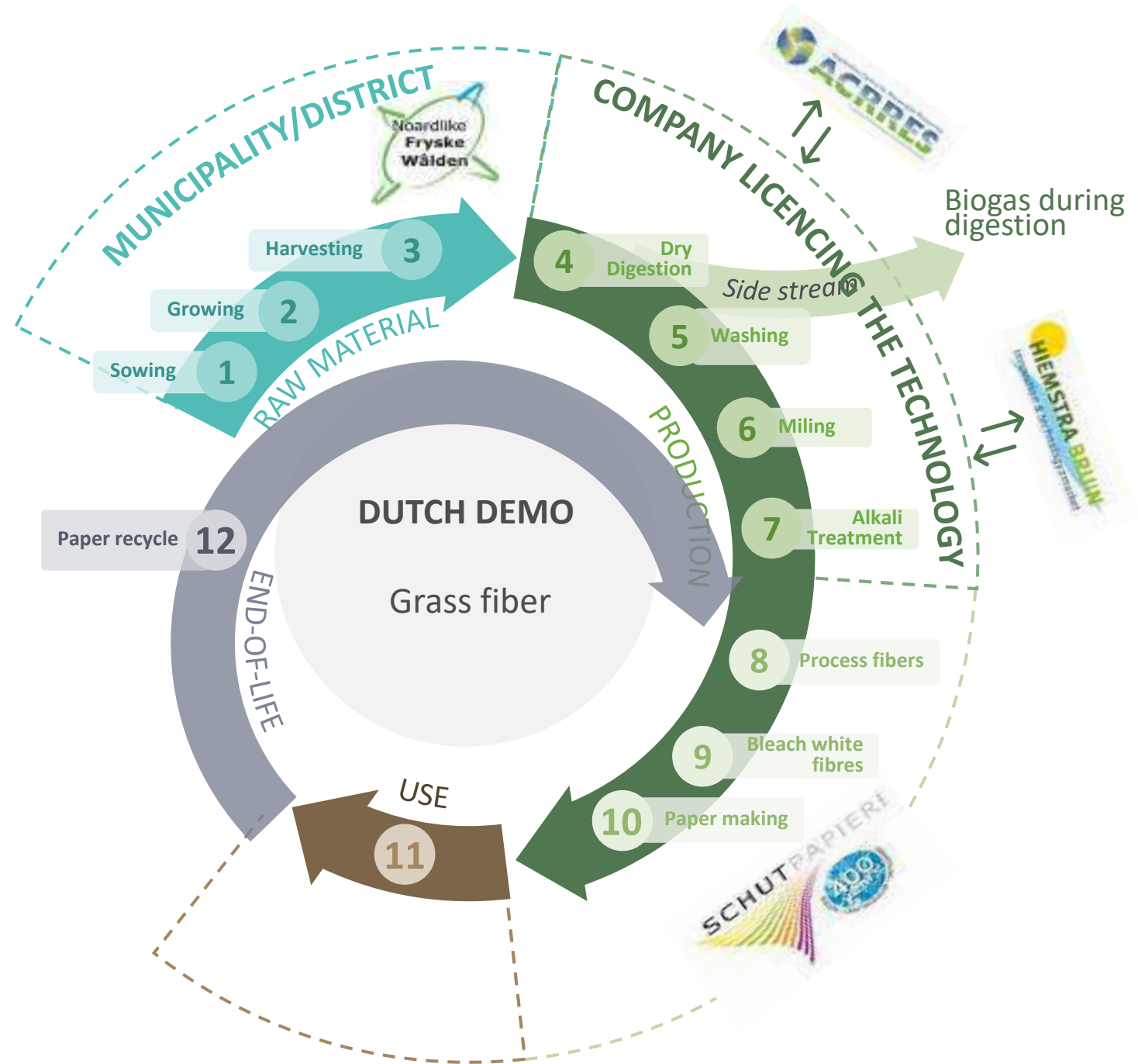
Dutch Demo





Licencing model

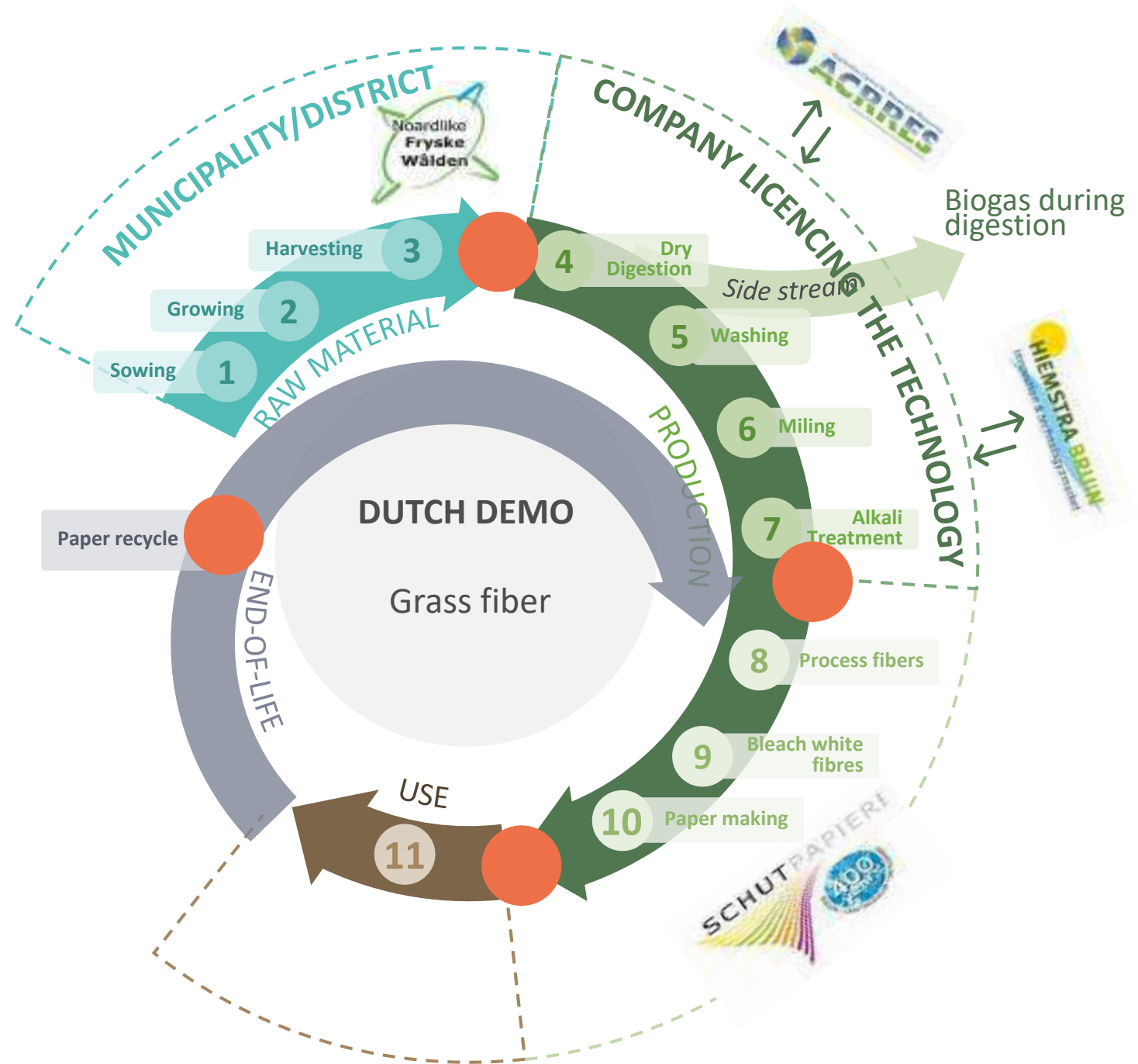
1. Company licenses the technology from Dutch Demo
2. Grass is transported from national parks and other public spaces by municipalities or other actors.
3. The product is sold to paper making company
4. The paper is recycled





Licencing model

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Observations

Sweden: Superior product with many additional benefits like lower maintenance and longer lasting compared to traditional bedding material including 13% more biogas production if added to manure.

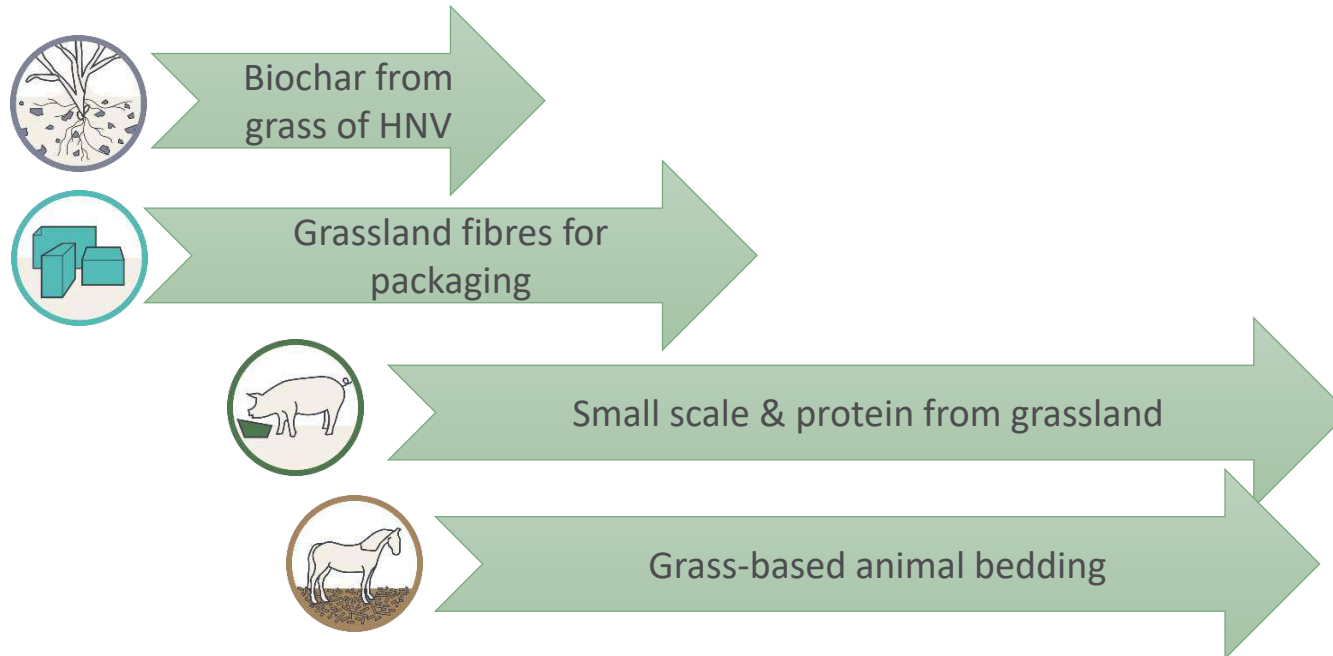
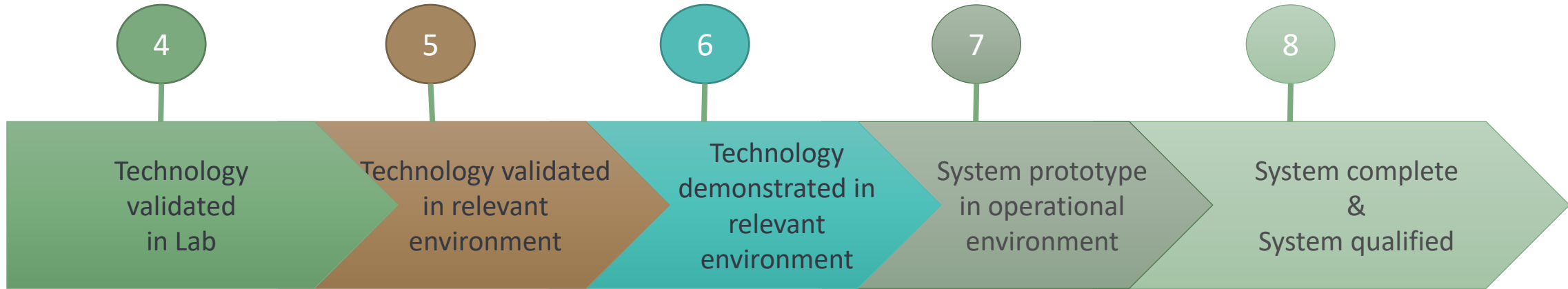
Denmark: Good product, already in high demand, exploring new opportunities namely human consumption and additional use for side streams like building material/isolation and the textile industry.

Netherlands: Feasibility study accomplished, looking for a company to license the technology and scale up. Explore business models with multiple digesters for large scale production

Germany: More development is needed and the right business model



Link between Readiness Results



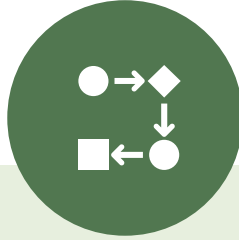


Key Learnings

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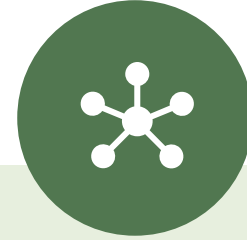
One size
business model
does not fit all



You need to
adapt the
business model
to the business
conditions



Partnerships
and local
networks are
key for success



In a supply
chain, multiple
businesses can
develop based
on product/
services/
technology



Partnerships in the DEMOs



Sweden: a partnership between farmers and the research center/university (RISE).



Denmark: Collaboration between farmers' associations (Velas), university (Aarhus University, DK), and a network for organizations within the food and bioresources sector (Food and Bio Cluster Denmark).

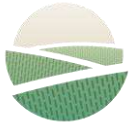


Netherlands: Research center (Accres), paper factory and farmers' associations



Germany: Research institute (ATB), organisation (nature park), company (biochar producer) and farmers





Business model vs product?

How you sell and deliver your solution to your customers → *and make money!*

Business model vs product
→ *which one will give you a competitive edge?*





Business modelling is not rocket science



Understand **who your customers are**



Secure the solution addresses the **customers' real needs**

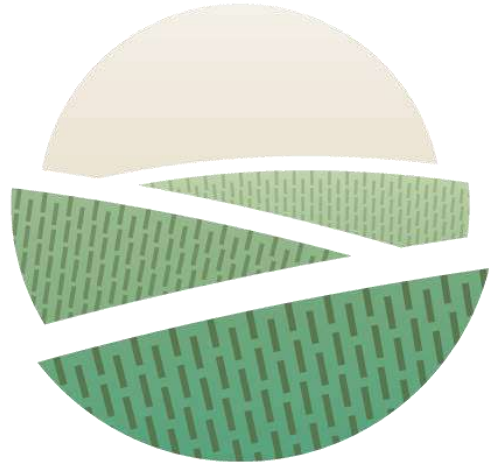


Seamless delivery of the solution to the customers



Capture part of the **value created** for the customer into an **income stream** to the company





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