

Session 6	Microbes and gaseous feedstocks
Pitch Title	Developing the World's Potentially Fastest CO <sub>2</sub> -to-Triacylglycerol
	Fermentation
Company	COLIPI GmbH
Speaker	Maximilian Webers
Keywords	CO2, C1-molecules, H2, O2, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, oxygen,
feedstock	knallgas, industrial off-gas
Keywords	Biological Carbon Utilization, Aerobic Gas Fermentation, Precision
technology	Fermentation, Strain Engineering, Bioprocess Engineering, Power-to-
	Liquid (PtL)
Keywords	Triacylglycerols, Climate Oil™, HEFA-ready Hydrocarbons for SAF,
End-Product	Proteins

## Abstract:

Industries emitting carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ) are facing rising costs due to  $CO_2$  certificate trading and sequestration requirements. But what if  $CO_2$  processing could one day be transformed into a profit center? Our goal is to deliver a commercially viable carbon upcycling solution.

We are developing what has the potential to be the world's fastest and most energy-efficient biological  $CO_2$  upcycling process. Built on proprietary extremophile hydrogen-oxidizing bacteria that we are engineering for optimal performance, and an innovative aerobic gas fermentation bioprocess, our approach aims to enable low-CAPEX, safe, and scalable handling of H<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, and CO<sub>2</sub> gases. With continuous, unsterile fermentation, we foresee reduced OPEX as a major operational benefit.

Our research shows promising lab evidence that this process will be profitable, driven by direct use of  $CO_2$  without conversion to carbon monoxide (CO) and by producing high-value molecules like C16/C18 triacylglycerols, which offer significant market potential compared to C2 or C3 molecules. These triacylglycerols could be suited for high-demand applications in cosmetics, food, and feed industries and integrate seamlessly into chemical processes like Hydrotreated Esters and Fatty Acids (HEFA), which converts feedstocks into Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) by refining longer hydrocarbons.

With realistic hydrogen cost assumptions, our process shows potential to transform  $CO_2$  emissions into a valuable resource for multiple industries.

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Commented [TU2]: "is" since everything depends on H2 price which also circe assumes around 0-1 €/kg