

Track1: Biobased Chemicals & Bioplastics

[Green chemistry](#), also called sustainable chemistry for Biobased Materials, is an area of chemistry and [chemical engineering](#) focused on the design of products and processes that minimize the use and generation of hazardous substances. [Polylactic acid](#) or polylactide (PLA, Poly) is a biodegradable thermoplastic aliphatic polyester derived from renewable resources, such as corn starch, tapioca roots, chips or starch, or sugarcane. In 2010, PLA had the second highest consumption volume of any [bioplastic](#) of the world. Polyhydroxybutyrate (PHB) is a [polyhydroxyalkanoate](#) (PHA), a polymer belonging to the polyesters class that are of interest as bio-derived and biodegradable plastics. The analysts forecast the Global [Green Chemicals](#) Market to grow at a CAGR of 8.16 percent over the period 2013-2018 a market opportunity that will grow from \$2.8 billion in 2014 to \$98.5 billion by 2020.

Related Conferences:

International Conference on [Chemical Engineering](#) September 12-14, 2016 Phoenix, USA ; International Conference on [Polymer Science](#) and [Engineering](#) June 23-24, 2016 New Orleans, USA; 3rd International Conference & Exhibition on [Biopolymers](#) and [Bioplastics](#) Sept 12-14, 2016 San Antonio, USA; International Conference and Exhibition on [Materials Chemistry](#) March 31-April 01, 2016 Valencia, Spain; Global Summit and Expo on [Biomass](#) October 10-12, 2016 Dubai, UAE ; 14th International Symposium on [Bioplastics](#), [Biocomposites](#), and [Biorefining](#) (ISBBB 2016) 31 May – 03 June 2016 Guelph , Canada; 8th [BioMass](#) for Sustainable Future: Re-Invention of [Polymeric Materials](#) 9-11 February 2016, Las Vegas, NV; Symposium on [Biotechnology](#) for Fuels & Chemicals April 25-28, 2016, Baltimore, MD; 24th Symposium on processing and application of [polymers](#) 12 and 13 November 2016 Chemnitz; International Conference on Times of [Polymers](#) (TOP) and [Composites](#) 19-23 June 2016 , Ischia , Italy.

Conference on Polymer and Composite Materials, Hangzhou, China, 18th Conference on Biobased Materials and Composites, Paris, 9th Exhibition and technologies for composite materials , Moscow, Russia, 3rd conference on Composite Material, Brazil, 10th Conference on Composite Materials, Korea, 80th Meeting on Macromolecules - Self-Organization in the World of Polymers, Prague, Czech Republic, Europe, Polymers in Photovoltaics 2016, Germany. BIT's Conference on Smart Materials, Singapore, 3rd Conference on Bio based Polymers & Composites, Szeged, Hungary, Conference on Biomass, Las Vegas, USA.

Track2: Noble Advances in Bioplastics

[Bioplastics](#) are plastics derived from renewable [biomass](#) sources, such as vegetable fats and oils, corn starch, or microbiota. Bioplastic can be made from agricultural byproducts and also from used plastic bottles and other containers using [microorganisms](#). Common plastics, such as fossil-fuel plastics are derived from petroleum or natural gas. Production of such plastics tends to require more fossil fuels and to produce more [greenhouse](#) gases than the production of [biobased polymers](#). Bioplastics are biobased, [biodegradable](#), or both. The global bioplastics production capacity is set to grow 300% by 2018.

Bioplastics have been designated a lead market by the European Commission. The bioplastic market's immense growth will help drive the further evolution of a bioeconomy in Europe.

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3rd International Conference & Exhibition on [Biopolymers](#) and [Bioplastics](#) Sept 12-14, 2016 San Antonio, USA; Annual Conference and Expo on [Biomaterials](#) March 14-16, 2016 London, UK; International Conference on [Chemical Engineering](#) September 12-14, 2016 Phoenix, USA; International Conference on [Polymer Science](#) and [Engineering](#) June 23-24, 2016 New Orleans, USA; International Conference and Exhibition on [Materials Chemistry](#) March 31-April 01, 2016 Valencia, Spain; 14th International Symposium on [Bioplastics](#), [Biocomposites](#), and [Biorefining](#) (ISBBB 2016) 31 May – 03 June 2016 Guelph, Canada; 18th [Bioeconomy](#) and [Sustainable Development](#), August 15-16 Istanbul, Turkey; DMSC57 [Trimming, Finishing](#) and [Assembly of Composites](#), 18-22 April 2016, Redbourn, England; Symposium on [Biotechnology for Fuels](#) & Chemicals April 25-28, 2016, Baltimore, USA; International Conference on Times of [Polymers](#) (TOP) and [Composites](#) 19-23 June 2016, Ischia, Italy.

3rd conference on Composite Material, Brazil, 10th Conference on Composite Materials, Korea, 80th Meeting on Macromolecules - Self-Organization in the World of Polymers, Prague, Czech Republic, Europe, Polymers in Photovoltaics 2016, Germany. BIT's Conference on Smart Materials, Singapore, 3rd Conference on Bio based Polymers & Composites, Szeged, Hungary, Conference on Biomass, Las Vegas, USA Conference on Polymer and Composite Materials, Hangzhou, China, 18th Conference on Biobased Materials and Composites, Paris, 9th Exhibition and technologies for composite materials, Moscow, Russia

Track3: Methods of Production of Bioplastics

[Microorganisms](#) provide a source of [bioplastics](#) from renewable sources. These are polyesters that are widely distributed in nature and accumulate [intracellular](#) in microorganisms in the form of storage granules, with physico-chemical properties resembling [petrochemical](#) plastics. Production of bio-plastics from microalgae and many plant sources is being done these days. Algae produce a variety of base materials that can be used for bio-plastics production. Most important are carbohydrates and [hydrocarbons](#). The algae [Botryococcus](#) *Botryococcus braunii* has the capacity to produce and excrete these materials into the medium. Annual market data update, which tells us that capacity will increase from around 1.6 million tones in 2013 to approximately 6.7 million tones in 2018.

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;International Conference on [Polymer Science](#) and [Engineering](#) June 23-24, 2016 New Orleans, USA; 2ndWorld [Bioenergy](#) Congress and Expo June 13-15, 2016 Rome, Italy; [BioMass](#) for Sustainable Future: Re-Invention of Polymeric Materials, 9-11 February 2016, Las Vegas, NV; Global Forum for Innovations in [Agriculture](#), February 16-18, 2016, Abu Dhabi, UAE; ARPA-E 2016 [Energy Innovation](#) Summit, February 29 – March 2, 2016, National Harbor, MD; 5th Annual International Conference on Sustainable Energy and [Environmental Sciences](#), 22-23 February 2016, Singapore; World [Bio Markets](#) 2016, 14 – 17 March 2016, Amsterdam.

10th Biomaterials Conference, Montreal, Canada, Eco-Bio 2016, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 3rd ICoBT, London, UK , Conference on Biomolecular Engineering, Singapore, 4th Biotechnology Congress, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, ESBES 2016, Dublin, Ireland, Conference on Polymer and Composite Materials, Hangzhou, China, 18th Conference on Biobased Materials and Composites, Paris, 9th Exhibition and technologies for composite materials , Moscow, Russia, 3rd conference on Composite Material, Brazil.

Track4: Bioplastic Types

[Thermoplastic](#) starch currently represents the most widely used bioplastic, constituting about 50 percent of the [bioplastics](#) market. Simple starch bioplastic can be made at home. Pure starch is able to absorb humidity, and is thus a suitable material for the production of drug capsules by the pharmaceutical sector. Cellulose bioplastics are mainly the cellulose esters, (including cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose) and their derivatives, including celluloid. [Bio-derivation](#) of polyethylene can also reduce greenhouse gas emissions considerably. The second generation bioplastics manufacturing technologies under development employ the "plant factory" model, using genetically modified crops or genetically modified bacteria to optimise efficiency. According to a new market research report “[Biodegradable Plastics](#) Market by Type (PLA, PHA, PBS, [Starch-Based Plastics](#), Regenerated Cellulose, PCL), by Application (Packaging, Fibers, Agriculture, Injection Molding, and Others) - Global Trends & Forecasts to 2020” the [biodegradable](#) plastics market is projected to grow from more than USD 2.0 Billion in 2015 to USD 3.4 Billion by 2020, at a CAGR of 10.8% between 2015 and 2020.

Related Conferences:

18th Conference on Biobased Materials and Composites, Paris, 9th Exhibition and technologies for composite materials , Moscow, Russia, 3rd conference on Composite Material, Brazil, 10th Biomaterials Conference, Montreal, Canada, Eco-Bio 2016, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 3rd ICoBT, London, UK , Conference on Biomolecular Engineering, Singapore, 4th Biotechnology Congress, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, ESBES 2016, Dublin, Ireland, Conference on Polymer and Composite Materials, Hangzhou, China.

Track5: Biocomposites

[Biocomposites](#) are composite materials comprising one or more phases derived from a biological origin. In terms of the reinforcement, this could include plant fibres such as cotton, flax, hemp and the like, or fibers from recycled wood or waste paper, or even by-products from food crops. Cellulose macro- and [nanofibers](#) have gained increasing attention due to the high strength and stiffness, [biodegradability](#) and renewability, and their production and application in development of [composites](#). Application of cellulose nanofibers for the development of composites is a relatively new research area. These nanostructures give the mechanical strength to higher plant cells, and are biodegradable, renewable, resistant, and widely available to produce [nanocomposites](#) with low density, and improved and controlled mechanical, optical, and barrier properties. Composites market to reach US\$3.95 billion by 2016 \$5.1 billion US high performance [composite industry](#). It presents historical demand data for the years 2001, 2006 and 2011, and forecasts for 2016 and 2021. It is set to reach 74,740t in 2016, and 102,460t in 2020. This over-capacity could lead to maintaining competitive prices. Carbon fiber [matrix](#) composites are made 72% from epoxy.

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3rd ICoBT, London, UK , Conference on Biomolecular Engineering, Singapore, 4th Biotechnology Congress, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, ESBES 2016, Dublin, Ireland, Conference on Polymer and Composite Materials, Hangzhou, China, 3rd conference on Composite Material, Brazil, 10th Conference on Composite Materials, Korea, 80th Meeting on Macromolecules - Self-Organization in the World of Polymers, Prague, Czech Republic, Europe, Polymers in Photovoltaics 2016, Germany.

Track6: Biomaterials & Biopolymers

A [biomaterial](#) is defined as a substance that has been engineered to take a form which, alone or as part of a complex system, is used to direct, by control of interactions with components of living systems, the course of any [therapeutic](#) or diagnostic procedure. [Biopolymers](#) are polymers produced by living organisms; in other words, they are polymeric biomolecules. Since they are polymers, biopolymers contain monomeric units that are covalently bonded to form larger structures. As a science, biomaterials are about fifty years old. The study of biomaterials is called [biomaterials science](#). It has experienced steady and strong growth over its history, with many companies investing large amounts of money into the development of new products. Biomaterials science encompasses elements of [medicine](#), biology,

chemistry, [tissue engineering](#) and materials science. The global market for biomaterials is estimated at \$44.0 billion in 2012 and is poised to grow at a CAGR of 15% from 2012 to 2017 to reach \$88.4 billion by 2017.

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10th Biomaterials Congress, Quebec, Canada, 2nd Conference on Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine, Los Angeles, USA, 18th Conference on Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine Applications, Amsterdam, Netherlands, Conference on Biomass, Las Vegas, USA, 9th Bio-based Materials conference, Germany, 2nd Polymer Material Science, Bangkok, Thailand, 3rd Conference on Bio based Polymers & Composites, Szeged, Hungary, 4th Polysaccharide Conference, Warsaw , Poland, 32nd Conference on Polymer Processing, Lyon, France, 18th Conference on Biobased Materials and Composites, Paris.

Track7: Plastic Pollution and Waste Management

As a science, [biomaterials](#) are about fifty years old. The study of biomaterials is called biomaterials science. It has experienced steady and strong growth over its history, with many companies investing large amounts of money into the development of new products. Biomaterials science encompasses elements of [medicine](#), biology, chemistry, [tissue engineering](#) and [materials science](#). Though they still account for only a small share of the plastics market as a whole, bioplastics have become a real alternative to standard plastics manufactured from [petrochemical feedstock's](#). The term '[bioplastics](#)' is utilized for a whole range of various products with different properties and applications. In its recently published study, the market research institute .Markets and Markets is a global market research and consulting company based in the U.S. at a period of 2012-2017. The global market for biomaterials is estimated at \$44.0 billion in 2012 and is poised to grow at a CAGR of 15% from 2012 to 2017 to reach \$88.4 billion by 2017.

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2nd Polymer Material Science, Bangkok, Thailand, 3rd Conference on Bio based Polymers & Composites, Szeged, Hungary, 4th Polysaccharide Conference, Warsaw , Poland, 32nd Conference on Polymer Processing, Lyon, France, 18th Conference on Biobased Materials and Composites, Paris, 10th Biomaterials Congress, Quebec, Canada, 2nd Conference on Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine, Los Angeles, USA, 18th Conference on Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine Applications, Amsterdam, Netherlands, Conference on Biomass, Las Vegas, USA, 9th Bio-based Materials conference.

Track8: Applications of Bioplastics

In search of new [material](#) solutions and keeping an eye on the goal of sustainable production and consumption, bioplastics have several (potential) advantages. The use of [renewable](#) resources to produce bioplastics is the key for increasing resource efficiency, the resources can be cultivated on an (at least) annual basis, the principle of cascade use, as [biomass](#) can first be used for materials and then for energy generation, a reduction of the carbon footprint and GHG emissions of some materials and products - saving [fossil resources](#), and for substituting them step by step. The research of [Bioplastics](#) used in various systems the North America market totaled \$38.3 billion in 2013. This market should increase to about \$40.2 billion in 2014 and should reach about \$51.8 billion by 2019, demonstrating a CAGR of 5.2% from 2014 to 2019. The Latin American market totaled \$3.4 billion in 2013. This market should reach almost \$6.8 billion by 2019, a CAGR of 12.6% from 2014 to 2019.

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4th Biotechnology Congress, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, ESBES 2016, Dublin, Ireland, Conference on Polymer and Composite Materials, Hangzhou, China, 18th Conference on Biobased Materials and Composites, Paris 10th Biomaterials Conference, Montreal, Canada, Eco-Bio 2016, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 3rd ICoBT, London, UK , Conference on Biomolecular Engineering, Singapore, 9th Exhibition and technologies for composite materials , Moscow, Russia, 3rd conference on Composite Material, Brazil.

Theme: Bioplastics: A Genuine Alternative

Summary:

Bioplastics are plastics in which all carbon is derived from renewable feedstocks. They may or may not be biodegradable. Biobased plastics contain both renewable and fossil-fuel-based carbon. The percentage of biobased ingredients and the conditions under which the biobased product may biodegrade, if at all, vary widely. Products on the market are made from a variety of natural feedstocks including corn, potatoes, rice, tapioca, palm fiber, wood cellulose, wheat fiber and bagasse. Products are available for a wide range of applications such as cups, bottles, cutlery, plates, bags, bedding, furnishings, carpets, film, textiles and packaging materials. In the US, the percentage of biobased ingredients required for a product to be referred to as biobased, is defined by the USDA on a product-by-product basis.

Bioplastics Conference 2016 is an event delivering the concept of biobased world across the globe. In the present world where the use of conventional plastics, the consequences of plastic products use and the waste management of these products when they become waste, is a current and pressing issue. Concerns focus on the potential impact of conventional plastics they cause to the environment.

For more details please visit: <http://bioplastics.conferenceseries.com/>

Importance & Scope:

The history of Bioplastics is not a long one. They are beginning to emerge as a result of needing to be more responsible in taking care of the world we live in. Thus, the recent emergence of bio-based products rather than petroleum or natural gas based products. Various reasons are associated with the research and development of Bioplastics. The use of bioplastics could markedly increase as more durable versions are developed, and the cost to manufacture these bio-plastics continues to go fall. Bio-plastics can replace conventional plastics in the field of their applications also and can be used in different sectors such as food packaging, plastic plates, cups, cutlery, plastic storage bags, storage containers or other plastic or composite material items you are buying and therefore can help in making environment sustainable.

Why Spain?

The Spanish revolution started around the first quarter of 20th century. King Alfonso XIII had to give up the throne, due to failed military dictatorship and civil unrest. In 1931, Spanish Republic was declared. Communism in Spain came in to existence due to an uprising by General Sanjurjo and General Mola in 1936, who were supported by Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. After the accidental death of both Mola and Sanjurjo and three years of war, Franco's armies were victorious. Alicante was one of the last cities loyal to the legitimate government. The next 20 years proved to be unpleasant for Alicante under Franco's police state.

Today, the province of Alicante is the second largest region in the Valencian Autonomous Community. The port itself has been re-established since the industrial decline in the 1980s and has therefore become a more popular entry point into Alicante. The city's Airport, located at El Altet, is one of the most active airports in Spain, generating as much demand as the big city airports such as Barcelona and Madrid. The airport is in expansion, and offers flights to all major cities in Spain, as well as many European cities.

Why to attend???

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Conference Highlights:

- Green Chemicals
- Noble Advances in Bioplastics
- Methods of production of Bioplastics
- Bioplastics Types
- Biocomposites
- Biomaterials & Biopolymers
- Plastic Pollution and Waste Management
- Applications of Bioplastics

Major Associations around the Globe:

- British Plastics Federation
- European Council for Plasticizers and Intermediates
- American Coatings Association
- American Chemical Society (Division of Polymer Chemistry)
- American Physical Society Division of Polymer Physics (APS DPOLY)
- Polymer Division of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute (RACI Polymer Division)
- Belgian Polymer Group
- Brazilian Polymer Association
- European Polymer Federation
- Bioenvironmental Polymer Society

Target Audience:

- Eminent Scientists/ Research Professors
- Junior/Senior research fellows
- Students
- Directors of companies
- Engineers
- Members of renowned associations.

Top Universities in Spain:

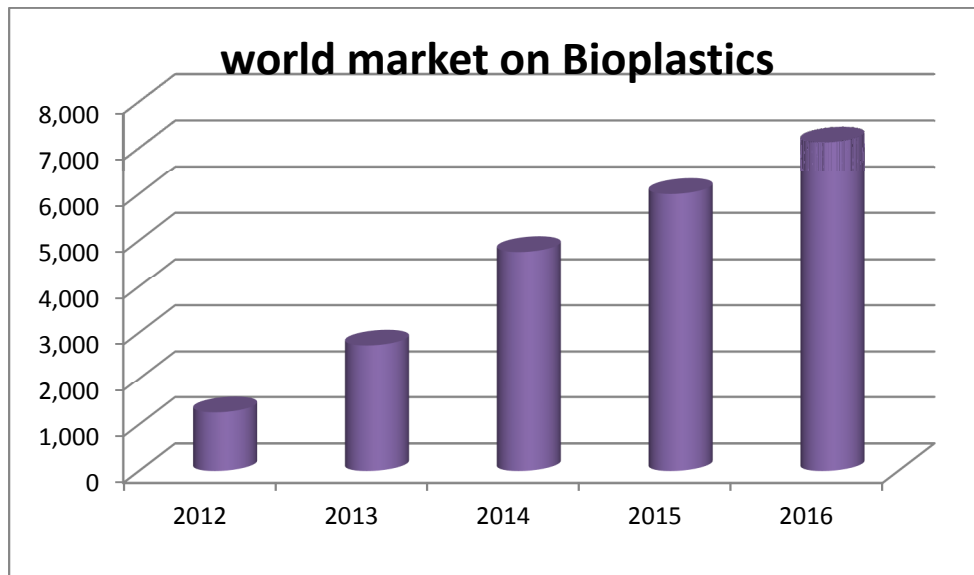
- Universidad de Alicante
- Universidad Complutense de Madrid

- Universitat de Barcelona
- Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

Bioplastics Market Analysis:

As there is need for eradication of plastics, there is increase in growth of industries for Bioplastics. Bioplastics have found wide acceptance in various industries, on account of its distinguished environment friendly properties. Bioplastics are now an important part of every sector Food tech, nanotech, chemistry, medical etc.

There is an increase of 20% (approx.) in the production of bioplastics products per year. Market of around 1.2 million tons in 2011 may see a five-fold increase in production volumes by 2016, to almost 6 million tones. By 2020 Bioplastics production could rise to 12 million tones.



This conference is focusing on all the major aspects in the fields of Bioplastics research and analysis for new market. It would be beneficial for all the students and Researchers who ever willing to enter into corporate worlds targeting to the respective fields.

Be a part of it!!!

