

Brazilian Policy for Biofuels

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Governance

1997 - National Council for Energy Policy (CNPE)

1998 - Regulatory Agency for Petroleum, Gas and Biofuels (ANP)

2004 – Energy Research Office (EPE)

Policy Development

1930's – Initial Ethanol Blending

2005 – Biodiesel Law

1975 – Pro-Alcohol Program

2017 – National Biofuels Policy,
Renovabio

2003 – Flex-fuel engines

2024- Fuel of the Future Law

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MAIN OBJECTIVE

Promote the expansion of the production and use of biofuels in Brazil's transportation matrix.

3 AXES



Decarbonization Targets

The national target for reducing emissions for the fuel market over a period of 10 years.

This target is broken down (by ANP) into individual targets for fuel distributors based on their fossil market share from the previous year.



Certification of Biofuel Production

Certification is based on a life cycle analysis, through which biofuel producers receive an efficiency score in terms of net emissions per unit of energy

Reduction of carbon intensity in Brazil's transportation matrix by 10% by 2030, based on 2018.



Decarbonization Credits (CBIO)

CBIOs issued by the biofuel producer must be purchased by distributors on the stock exchange market. The CBIOs acquired must be retired, the only way to prove compliance with the goals.

In 10 years: 620 million tons of carbon avoided in the atmosphere.

FUEL OF THE FUTURE

The change is aimed at fuels with higher octane rating and prepares for new advances in combustion engines.



Fuel of the Future brings together initiatives such as RenovaBio and Mover, prioritizing analyses to reduce emissions.



Changes from 27.5% to 35% ethanol in gasoline and from 15% to 25% biodiesel in diesel

Establishes the National Sustainable Aviation Fuel Program - PROBIOQAV

Percentages start with 1% (2027) and reach 10% (2037).



Synthetic Fuels Regulation and Biomethane Mandate



Regulation for the production and use of fuels made from alternative sources to petroleum.

Integrates mobility and biofuels policy initiatives

Regulation of the Carbon Capture and Storage activity

Encouraging the use of biofuels derived from renewable biomass, reducing dependence on fossil diesel.



National Green Diesel Program



Regulation of CO2 capture and storage in geological formations, combating climate change.



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BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT
BRAZIL
UNITING AND REBUILDING

Highlights for Domestic Policy

- Public consultation
- Regulatory framework
- Institutional governance
- Balanced and predictable public policies
- Communication plan

International Regime

- There is no specific multilateral regime for "energy"
- Three-quarters of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions come from energy production and consumption
- First Global Stocktake (GST) of the Paris Agreement:
 - Tripling global renewable energy capacity;
 - Doubling the average annual rate of improvement in energy efficiency;
 - and Carrying out a transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a fair, orderly, and equitable manner.

Biofuels Relevance

- Important contribution of the Global South to global energy transitions
- Competitive, convenient and technologically mature option to immediately reduce emissions in hard-to-abate sectors
- FAIR – Fast, Accessible, Inclusive and Renewable
- Sustainable Development in all three aspects

Biofuels Diplomacy

Principles:

- Cooperation
- Horizontality
- Technological Neutrality
- Harmonization
- Coherence
- Science-based sustainability and carbon intensity criteria

Energy Departament at MoFA

- Energy, Climate and Environment Secretariat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Constant coordination with the Ministry of Mines and Energy and other domestic institutions
- Active participation in the National Council for Energy Policy

International Cooperation



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



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Multilateral Fora



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Bilateral Cooperation

- Dialogue between experts, legislators, regulators and industry representatives
- Horizontal
- Coordinated
- Integrated
- Adapted to local realities

Carbon Accounting

- Scenario of growing regulatory fragmentation
- High costs for developing countries producers
- Comparability
- No one-size-fits-all solution
- Agnosticism and technological neutrality
- Transparency and consistency
- Carbon Accounting Coordination Unit
- IMO and ICAO

Conclusion

- International cooperation is a powerful tool for achieving the full potential of biofuels in global decarbonization efforts.
- Bioenergy can be an immediate solution for a FAIR – Fast, Accessible, Inclusive and Renewable energy transition.
- The fight against climate change cannot be dissociated from developing countries and their alternatives.
- International cooperation is essential to develop sustainable biofuels production and use.

Thank you

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