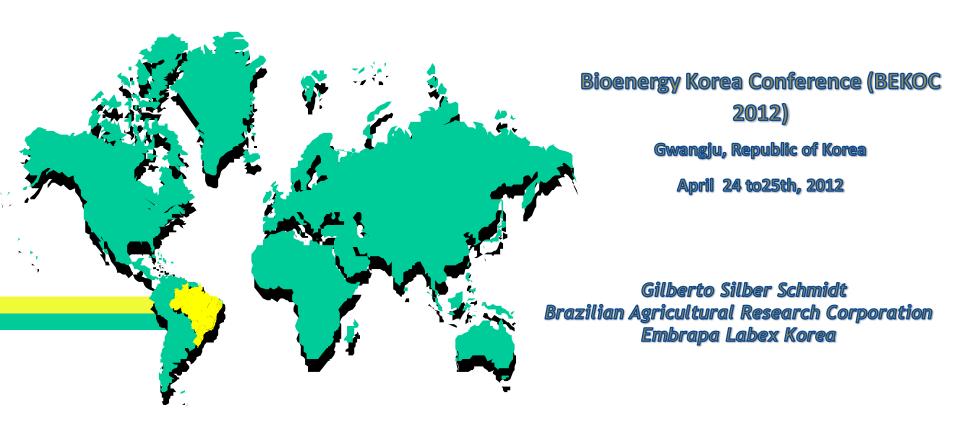
THE STATUS OF BIOENERGY IN BRASIL



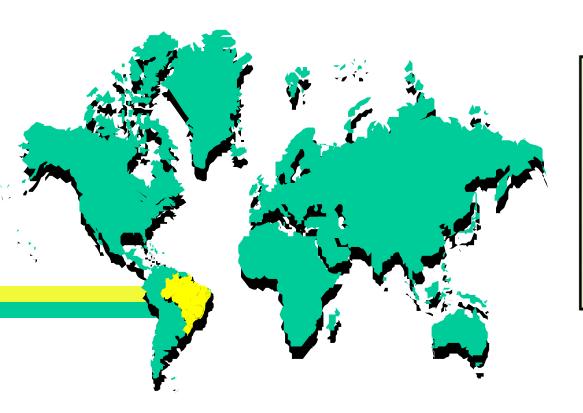




Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento



THE STATUS OF BIOENERGY IN BRASIL



- » Introduction
- » Brazilian Policies in Bioenergy
- » Bioenergy Technology Development in Brazil
- » Embrapa's Research and Development

There is a Brazil that most people know



Amazon forest





Soccer



Rio de Janeiro

It keeps being successful, but there is still more to know

Carnival

There is a Brazil that you must know









Technology, Innovation, Competitiveness

A strong academic base
10 thousand doctors trained every year
16 thousand scientific papers
Rank 13th in scientific publications
A growing intensity of industry R&D

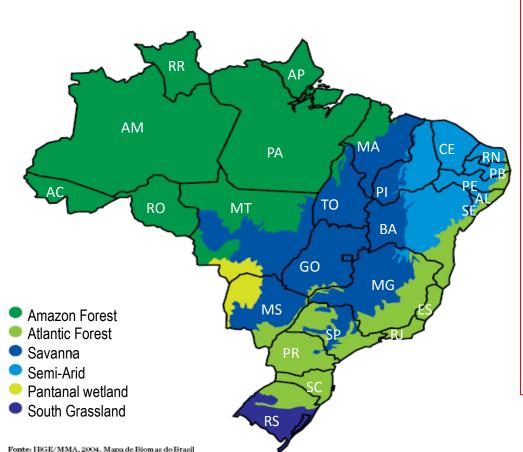


Source: modified from MDIC



"Brazil: the natural knowledge economy"

Brazilian Biomes: a rich natural resource base



- ➤ Most of the Brazilian Territory is Located in the Tropical Belt.
- Total area: 850 million ha, most of it dedicated to conservation;
- ➤ 388 million ha of highly productive arable land;
- ➤ 90 million of which have yet to be farmed;





Agribusiness in Brazil is driven by innovation

Commercial partners

Around 79% of the Brazilian food production is consumed domestically and 21% is shipped to over 212 foreign markets

Exports

In 2010 Brazil exported more than 1500 types of agricultural products to foreign markets

Product	Production	Exports	
Sugar	1 st	1st	
Orange juice	1 st	1 st	
Coffee	1 st	1 st	
Beef	2 nd	1 st	
Soybean	2 nd	1 st	
Tobacco	3 rd	1 st	
Broiler	3 rd	1 st	
Corn	3 rd	4 th	

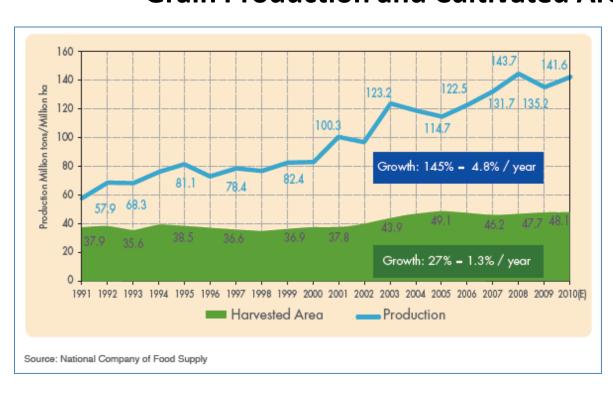
Source: SPA/MAPA (Agricultura Brasileira em Números)





Evolution of Agricultural Systems in Brazil

Grain Production and Cultivated Area



- ➤ Increase in grain production over the last 20 years has been a result of increased productivity;
- ➤ Grain volume has increased by 250% in the period, while the harvested area has grown less than 30%;
- Without advances in crop productivity and increased agricultural system's efficiency, additional 58 million ha would have been necessary to reach today's production.





Brazilian Policies in Bioenergy

Objectives



Challenges of
Brazilian Energy
Policy
(Law No. 9.478/97)

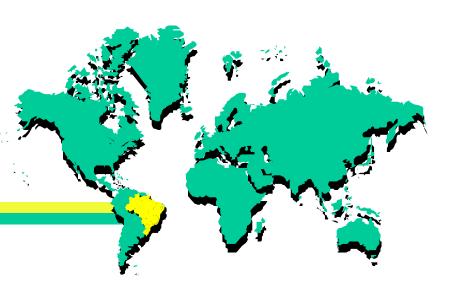
- 1. Secure to Brazil the international leadership in this new economic sector: BIOENERGY.
- 2. To structure the production chains of Bioenergy

- Security of long term energy supply
- Cheaper prices for energy sources
- Keeping the local energy competitiveness
- Dealing with climate change and environment





Why Biofuels?



Environmental gains

- Carbon sequestration
- Lower level of emissions



Social aspects

- Generation of new jobs
- Better income distribution

Economical aspects

- A new global energy demand
- Strong impacts on commerce & trade

Sustainability - Renewable

- Short production cycle
- Whole process controlled by man

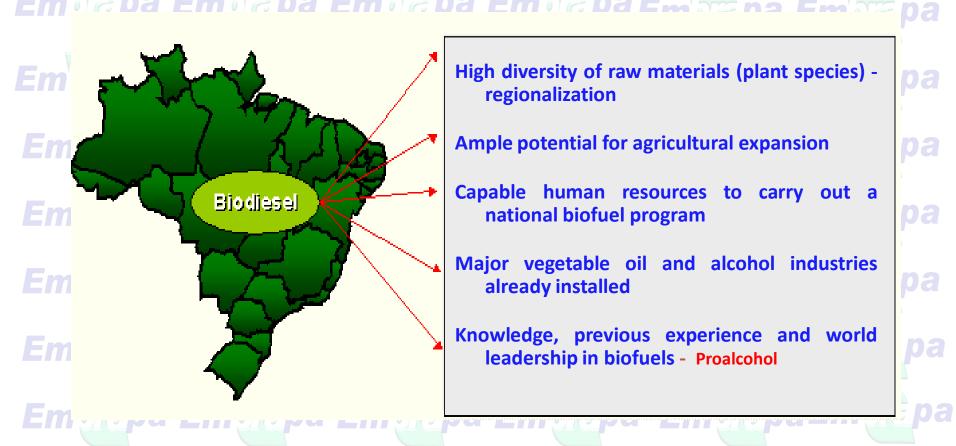






Biofuel Production Perspectives in Brazil Embrapa Embr

Brazil presents all the conditions for the development of a large and sustainable national program for biofuel production



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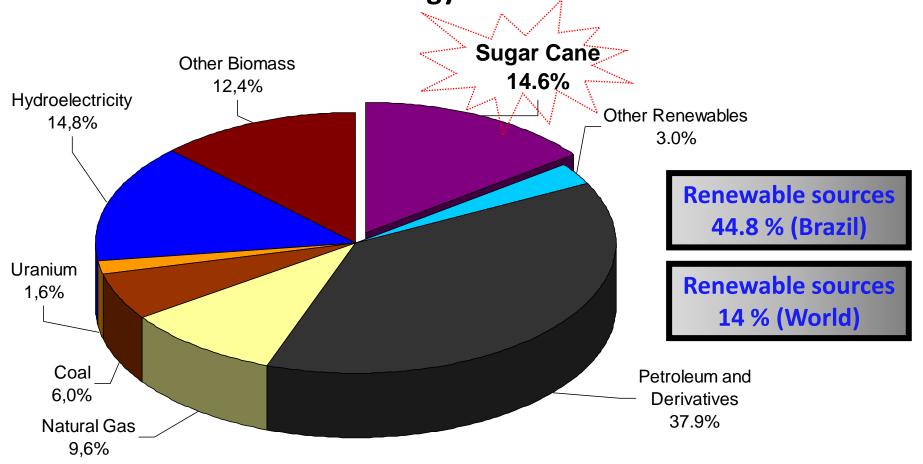




The 10 biggest global challenges (Next 50 years)



Close to 45% of Brazil's energy comes from renewable sources



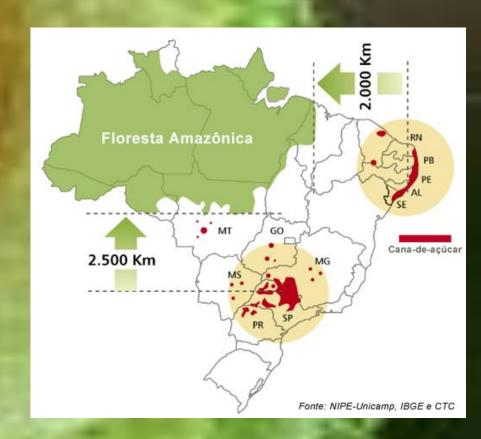
AGROENERGY - ETHANOL

Before (2008/2009):

Sugarcane: 622 million ton
Planted area: 7.8 million ha
Sugar: 31.6 million ton
Ethanol: 26.7 billion liters
"Sugarcane brandy"...: 1.5 billion liters
Employees – direct: 1.0 million
indirect ...: 2.6 million

Estimate (2012):

Sugarcane: 1 billion ton
Planted area: 10-12 million ha
Ethanol: 48 billion liters



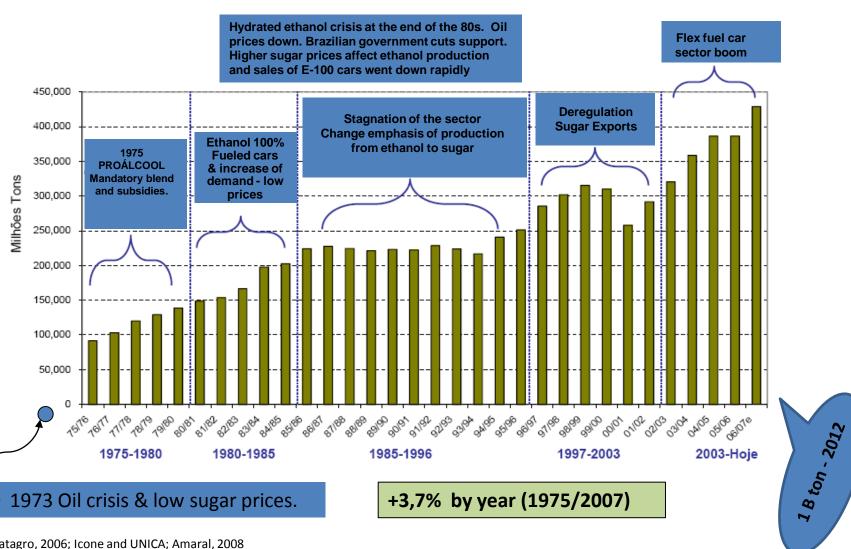
Area harvested: 41% and Ethanol: 80%





The Evolution of the Brazilian Ethanol Industry

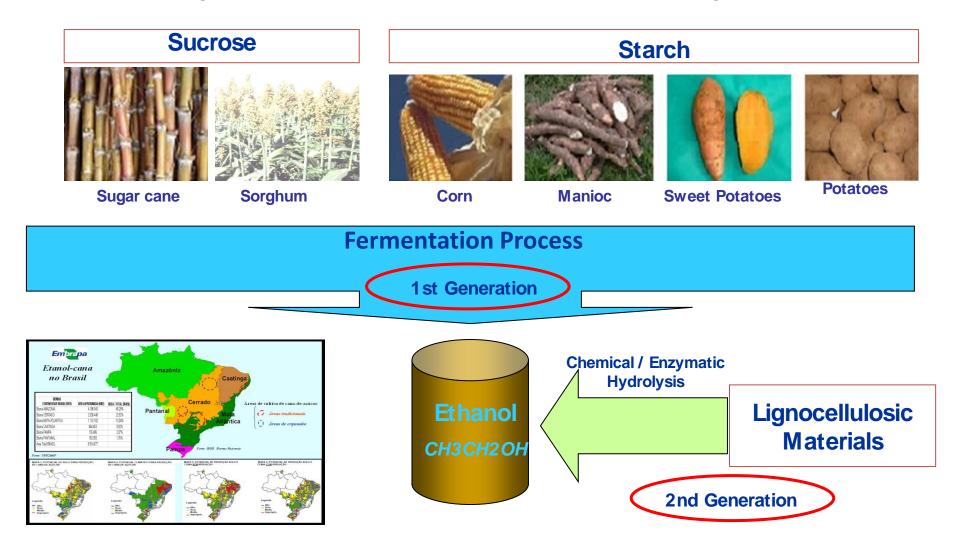
Processed sugarcane since the 1970's - M tons



AGROENERGY - BIOETHANOL



Diversity of raw materials for bioethanol production



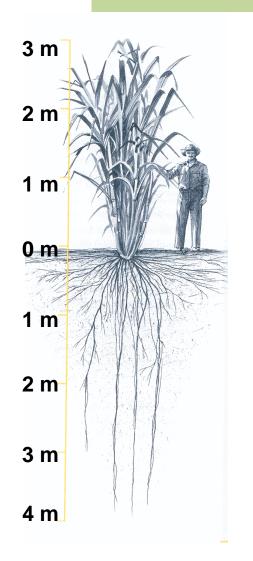


A few recurrent questions...

- ➤ Is ethanol production from sugarcane sustainable?
- ➤ Which other sources can complement ethanol?
- ➤ What are the challenges and opportunities for the future?

Sustainability of Sugarcane Etanol

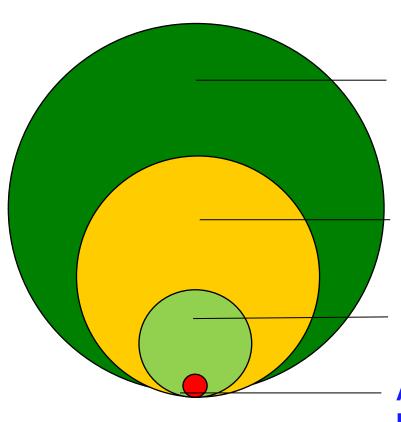
Sugarcane is one of the most sustainable energy factories in the world



Productivity Favorable energy balance Significant carbon emission reduction Competitive fuel for consumers Clear contribution to energy security

Sustainability of Sugarcane Production in Brazil

Sugarcane for ethanol uses less that 1,0% of the total area in Brazil



Total country area (851 MHa, 100%)

Rural properties area (355 MHa, 42%)

Area used for agriculture (76,7 MHa, 9%)

Area used for sugarcane for ethanol (3,4 MHa, 0,4%)

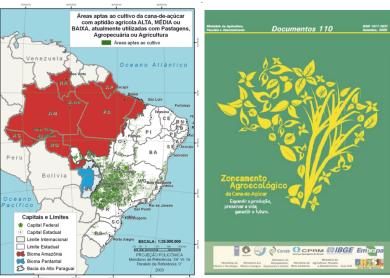
Energy efficiency of Sugarcane

Innovative cogeneration plants generate energy from sugar cane waste - completely carbonneutral.



Brazil is Managing Sugarcane Expansion

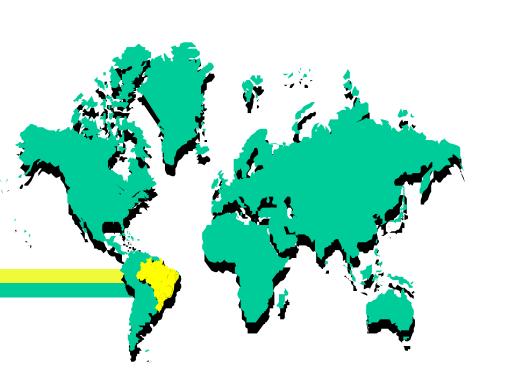




Brazil increases environmental preservation measures with sugarcane zoning proposal

Coupled with the areas not suitable for sugarcane farming, the zoning will effectively make 92.5% of Brazil's national territory off-limits for sugarcane farming and processing.

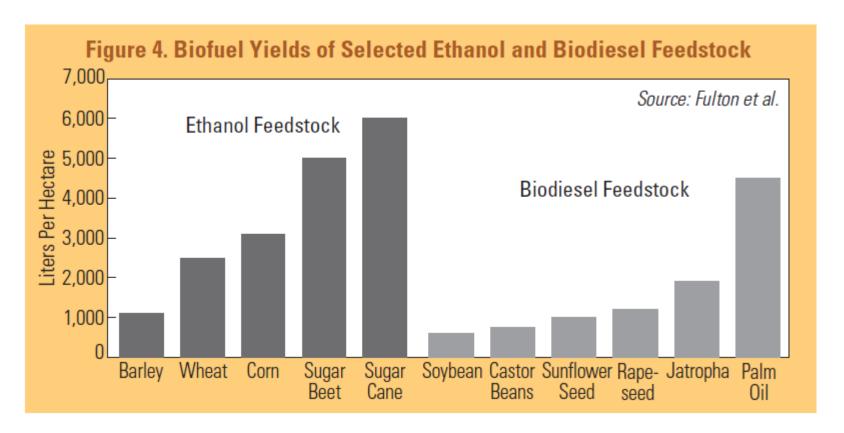
New bill based on a zoning plan developed by Embrapa establishes that areas for cultivation of sugarcane may reach a maximum of 64 million hectares.



A few recurrent questions...

- ➤ Is ethanol production from sugarcane sustainable?
- ➤ Which other sources can complement ethanol?
- ➤ What are the challenges and opportunities for the future?

Other Alternative Biofuels in Brazil - Biodiesel -



Brazil has around 100 potential oil plants in the Cerrado and Amazonia Biomes that can be developed as oil crops for biodiesel production



Other Alternative Biofuels in Brazil - Biodiesel -













Jatropha	Castor	Sunflower	(Soybeans)	Oil Palm	Cotton	
Average Agricultural Productivity (kg/ha)						
5.000*	1.500	1.500	3.000	20.000	3.000	
Oil Content (%)						
25	47	42	18	20	15	
Productivity of Vegetable Oil (kg/ha)						
1250	705	630	(540)	(4.000)	450	

Source: Biofuels for Transportation - Global Potential and Implications for Sustainable Agriculture and Energy in the 21st Century World Watch 2006, http://www.worldwatch.org/system/files/EBF008_1.pdf





Biodiesel Programs in Brazil

Species under investigation for biodiesel production in Brazil

Acrocomia aculeata (macauba palm)	Licania rigida (oiticica)		
Astrocaryum murumuru (murumuru)	Mauritia flexuosa (buriti palm)		
Astrocaryum vulgare (tucumã)	Maximiliana maripa (inaja palm)		
Attalea geraensis (indaiá-rateiro)	Oenocarpus bacaba (bacaba-do-azeite)		
Attalea humillis (pindoba)	Oenocarpus bataua (patauá)		
Attalea oleifera (andaiá)	Oenocarpus distichus (bacaba-de-leque)		
Attalea phalerata (uricuri)	Paraqueiba paraensis (mari)		
Caryocar brasiliense (pequi)	Sesamum indicum (benneseed)		
Cucumis melo (melon)	Theobroma grandiflorum (cupuassu)		
Jatropha curcas (pinhão-manso)	Trithrinax brasiliensis (carandaí)		
Joannesia princeps (cutieira)	Zea mays (corn)		

Source: Nass et al. (2007)

Biodiesel Programs in Brazil



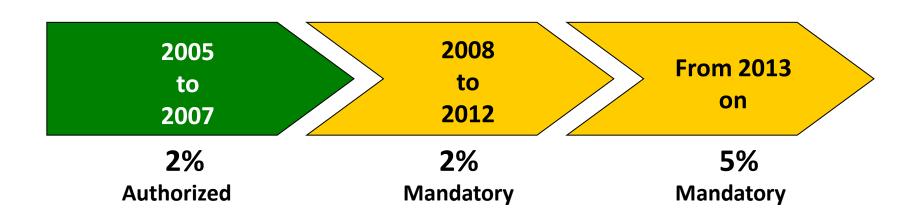
Public Policies to support development and use

2002 Ministry of Science and Technology initiated ProBiodiesel

2004 National Program of Biodiesel Production and Use (PNPB)

2005 First biodiesel processing plant was established in Minas Gerais State

➤ <u>Law 11.097/2005</u>: Establishes minimum percentages to mix biodiesel to diesel, defines criteria to monitor the introduction of this new fuel into the market.





A few recurrent questions...

- ➤ Is ethanol production from sugarcane sustainable?
- ➤ Which other sources can complement ethanol?
- ➤ What are the challenges and opportunities for the future?



Challenges and opportunities



ETHANOL

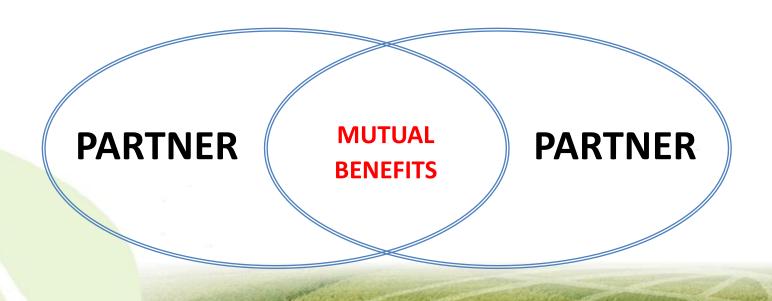
- ✓ Improve Agricultural and industrial processes (burning, harvesting, waste...)
- ✓ Biotechnology to introduce new traits to sugarcane (resistance, drought, etc)
- ✓ Implement the agroecological zoning to open new areas in a sustainable way
- ✓ Develop technologies to promote symbiotic N fixation and alternative P
- ✓ New products and processes based on alcohol chemistry and improved use of sugarcane biomass

BIODIESEL

- ✓ Evaluation of additional oil plant species
- ✓ Development of new varieties
- ✓ Development of new cropping systems
- ✓ Agroecological zoning of conventional and potential species
- ✓ Harvesting and processing systems for improved oil extraction and coproducts use
- ✓ Biotechnology to introduce new traits and to speed up the breeding process

International Cooperation is a Priority

Brazil counts on many other countries producing ethanol and biodiesel from various sources. Great interest in technology transfer and cooperative R&D











Research & Development Programs



Embrapa's Strategic Objectives



SO1:

Competitiveness & Sustainability of Brazilian Agribusiness

SO2:

Technological competitiveness in Agroenergy and Biofuels

SO3:

Sustainable Use of Biomes and Productive Integration of Brazilian Regions

SO4:

Biodiversity
Prospecting for the
Development of
Differentiated and
Value-added
Products

SO5:

Advances in the Knowledge Frontier and Emergent Technologies





Development of new technologies for energy production (ethanol from cellulose, products of bio-refinery, hydrogen)



Development of technologies for economical use of by-products and residues



Enzymatic pathway for ethanol from lignocellulosic materials

Enzymes, fungi, bacteria and catalysts with impact in energy production

R&D focusing the concept of bio-refinery

Economical use of meals, glycerin & byproducts of biodiesel production

Economical use of by-products from the charcoal industry for the production of biofertilizers and biopesticides

Economical use of residues and by-products from the 1st and 2nd generation ethanol production processes





Longer-term objectives

Development of novel production systems and raw materials with superior characteristics for the production of energy.

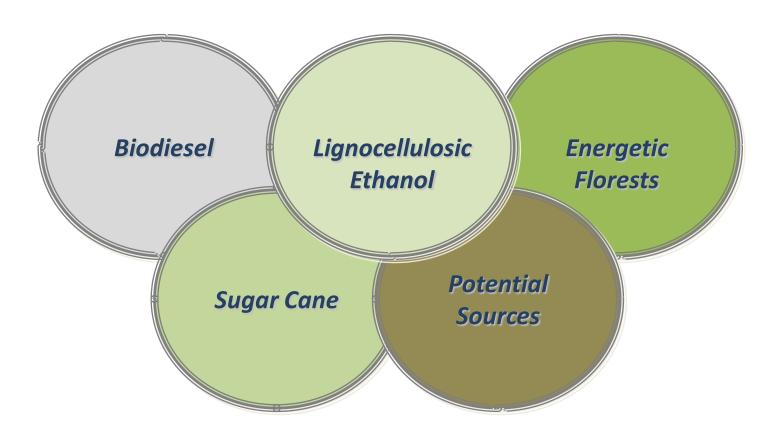
Zoning and evaluation of environmental, economic and social impacts of agroenergy sources for the identification of areas for competitive and sustainable production.

Development of technologies and production systems aiming at using degraded areas for the production of Bioenergy.





Embrapa's R&D Platforms in Agroenergy

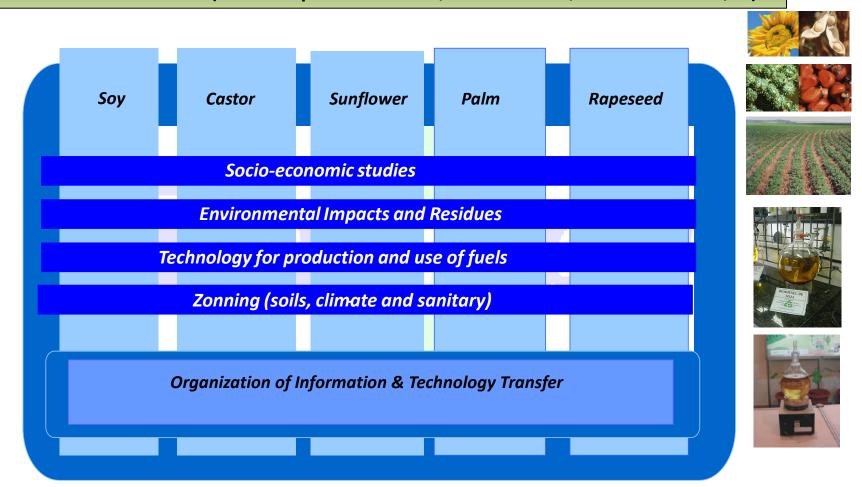






Biodiesel Platform

NETWORK: 160 scientists (15 Embrapa R&D Centers, 9 Universities, 5 R&D Institutes, ...)

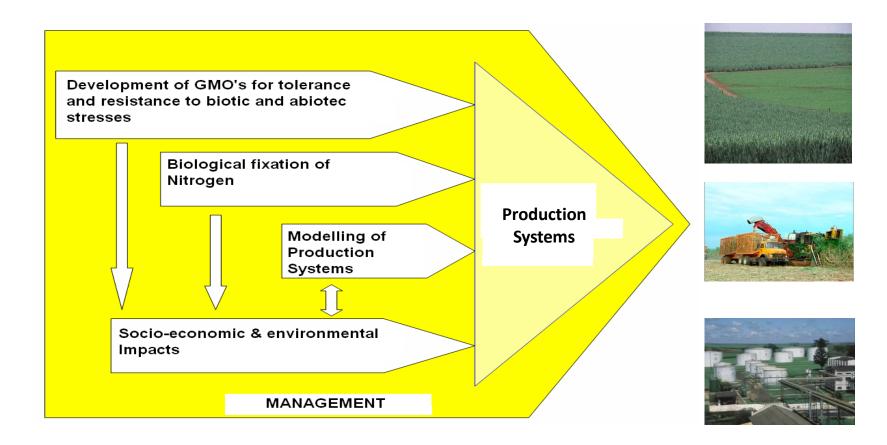






Sugar Cane Platform

NETWORK: 100 scientists (8 Embrapa R&D Centers, 2 Universities, 1 R&D Institute, ...)

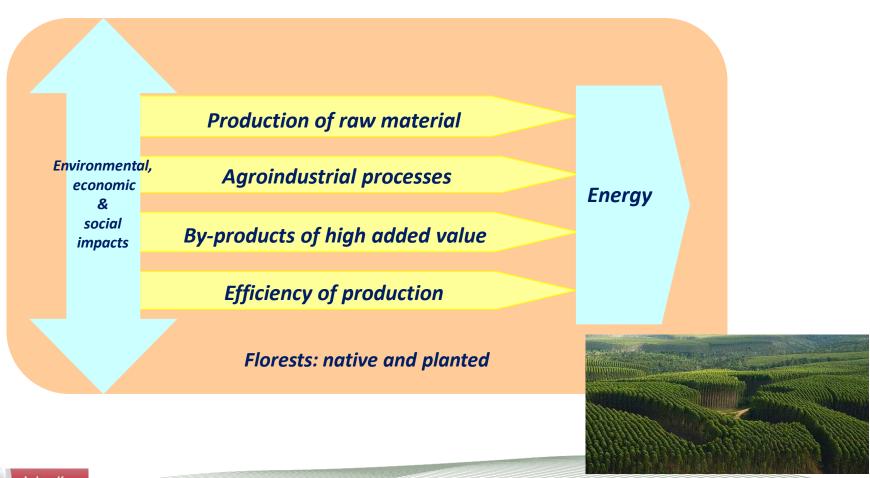






Energetic Forests Platform

NETWORK: ±130 scientists (17 Embrapa R&D Centers, 15 Universities, 14 R&D Institutes, ...)

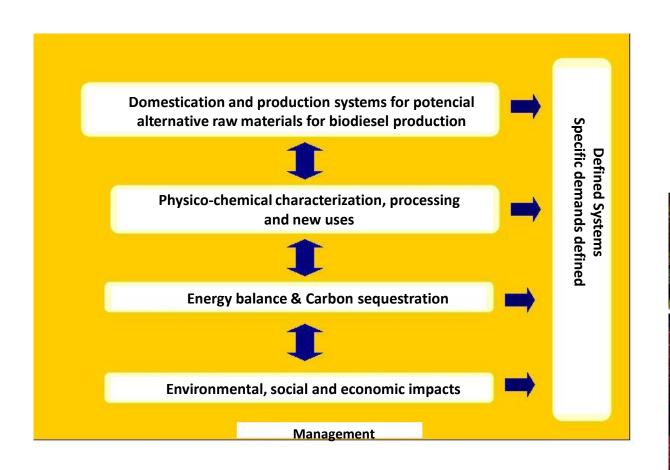






Potential agroenergy sources

NETWORK: ±170 scientists (20 Embrapa R&D Centers, 9 Universities, 1 R&D Institute, ...)









Ethanol from lignocellulosic materials

Characterization & selection of lignocellulosic biomass
Prospection & selection of microorganisms
Molecular genetics of gramineae & microorganisms
Conversion Processes



Alternative sources of biomass & technological routes for the sustainable production of ethanol from lignocellulosic materials













NETWORK: ±75 scientists (14 Embrapa R&D Centers, 7 Universities, 1 R&D Institute, ...)















