

Sustainable production and use of biofuels: key drivers





Why BIOFUELS?

- > Environmental gains
 - carbon sequestration
 - lower emission levels in consumption
- Renewability
 - short production cycle
 - man-controlled process
- > Economic aspects
 - new demand component
 - impacts on trade balance
- > Social aspects
 - jobs creation
 - income distribution
- > Energy Security
 - diversification;
 - reduction on imports;



BIOFUELS – ENERGY POINT OF VIEW

Energy security

- diversification of sources
- reduction of external dependence
- renewability



Agricultural risks

- climate problems
- plagues and diseases;
- decision making process
- harmonization involving food and fuel production



BIOFUELS – ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW

Benefits

- lower emissions of GHG
- sulphur free
- lower emissions of other pollutants
- biodegradable



Risks associated to the production

- Increase in demand for arable land
- higher consumption of fertilizers and agrochemicals and water
- higher risks to biodiversity, soil and water



BIOFUELS – AGRICULTURAL POINT OF VIEW

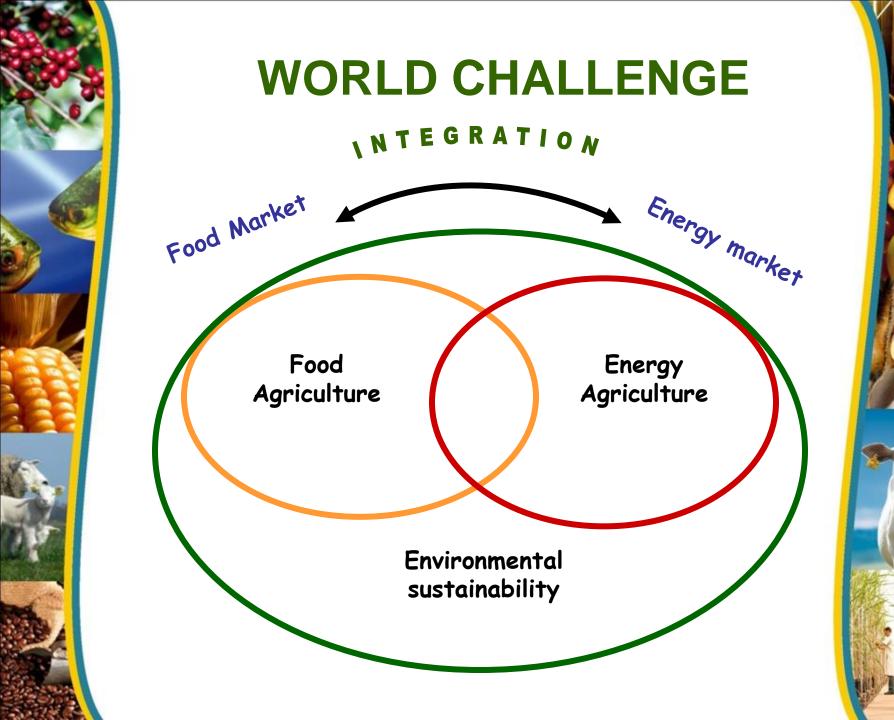
New demand compound

- new business in a increasing market
- higher prices for commodities
- mores investments, including in infrastructure



Conflict between economic and social

- Globalization requiring higher scales
- concentration of assets, including land
- inter-temporal unbalances (prices X income)





SOME FUNDAMENTAL ASSUMPTIONS

- ➤ Photosynthesis is still the cheapest way of appropriation of solar energy, especially in tropical countries;
- > Biofuels industry is still an incipient one;
- ➤ There are several possibilities associated to 1st generation technologies, which are easily accessible for developing countries;
- ➤ There is the challenge of reaching appropriate solutions to local needs and to global problems.



Public policies: some important drivers

Domestic potential to produce:

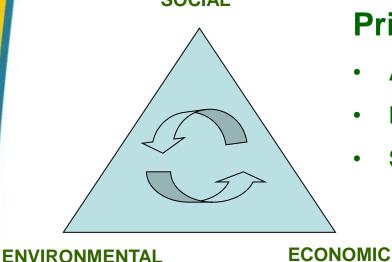
- Availability of land;
- Identification of best alternatives (crops);
- Integration between farmers and mills;
- Technical support (equipments and technical assistance);
- Financial support;

- Domestic potential to consume:

- Local needs (transport or other uses);
- Characteristics of the demand (dimension, geographic distribution, average consumption);
- Environmental and social concerns, supported by laws.







Priorities:

- Agro-Ecological Zoning
- Research and Development
- Support to Household Farmers



❖ BRAZILIAN POLICIES:

- First step: the Ecological and Economic Zoning (harmonizing agriculture and environment);
- > Second step: the Agricultural Zoning (identification of most suitable areas to grow different crops);
- Current driver: Agroecological Zoning (the combination of environmental concerns of Ecological Economic Zoning with technical information provided by Agricultural.

BRAZIL

Evolution of production and planted area Harvests 1990/91 to 2010/2011





CONCLUSIONS:

- Bioenergy must be thought as the combination of needs, challenges and opportunities;
- ➤ There are several possibilities (feedstocks, bioenergy products, technologies and alternative uses) to be explored;
- ➤ The combination of feasibility studies, with tools such as agroecological zoning is one of the best ways of starting up bioenergy programs;
- Brazil is open to share its experience in these fields.



THANK YOU!

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