

THE EU-MERCOSUR AGREENT

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO FOSTER
TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Renewable energy is in the core of Brazil efforts when it comes to promoting sustainable development. In 2020, renewable sources represented 48% of the energy matrix in Brazil.

The production and consumption of energy is fundamentally important to allow a mix of different sources of energy, to promote competitiveness and investments, and to assure energy security, as foreseen in the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7.



Renewable sources in the Brazilian energy matrix

The share of renewables at the electric matrix represented 84.8%, with wind, solar and biomass powers expanding every year. Sugarcane products accounted for 19% of the renewable matrix.



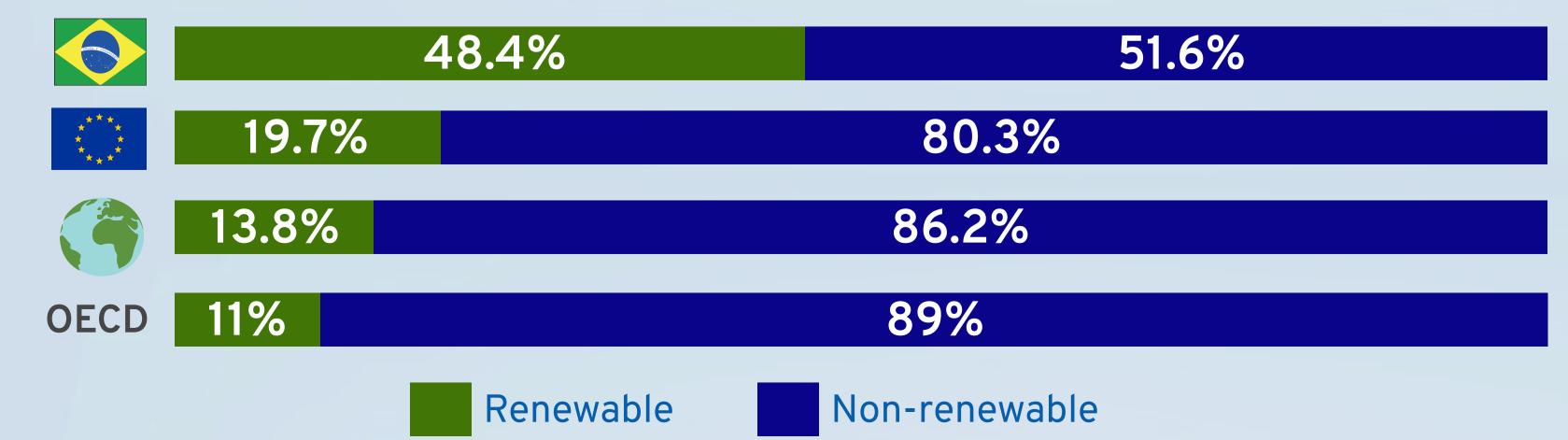
The use of fossil fuel and ethanol

The GHG balance of the Brazilian sugarcane ethanol is up to 90% lower compared to fossil fuel. The use of ethanol has prevented the emission of 552 million tons of CO2eq into the atmosphere until March of 2021.



Brazil's and the world's renewable sources share in the energy matrix

Renewable sources on the energy matrix in Brazil, the EU and the World



Source: International Energy Agency, Eurostat (2020) and EPE (2021).

Public policies on renewable energy

Brazil has a strong agenda to promote renewable energy. The RenovaBio Policy aims to increase the share of renewable fuels in Brazil's energy matrix to reduce its carbon footprint.

Public policies on biodiesel

The National Biodiesel Production and Use Program includes the production from family farming, assuring quality and supply, and the production of biodiesel from different raw materials.



What is the importance of the RenovaBio Policy?

65% of Brazilian mills have already been certified the RenovaBio Program and can generate carbon credits. These mills represent around 85% of Brazilian ethanol production.

The Policy can be compared to the European Renewable Energy regulation and sustainability criteria.

















