HIGHLIGHTS

STRUCTURAL INITIATIVES AND CHALLENGES TO BOOST LOW-CARBON MOBILITY IN BRAZIL BY 2040

Study prepared by LCA Consultores

Instituto
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MOBILIDADE DE BAIXO CARBONO



The LCA study addresses the evolution of the road transport fleet and the paths to decarbonization by 2040. Given the projected demand, what should be done in terms of infrastructure and public policy to ensure biofuel and energy availability (distribution, delivery, and availability). Sustainable biofuels and energy sources were evaluated in different scenarios, advantages, challenges, and structural proposals were recommended to public authorities.

1. EVOLUTION OF THE ROAD FLEET AND DECARBONIZATION

LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

FLEXFUEL

462%

They will be dominant until 2040; share drops from 79% to 62%.

ELECTRIFIED

↑ 44x

They will grow **44 times by 2040** (vs. 2025).

HYBRIDS

↑72%

They will account for 72% of electrified vehicles by 2040.





BUSES

Reducing 11% by 2040; will still account for 70% of the fleet.

Gas / Biomethane

Diesel

Reaching 10% of the fleet by 2040.

Electric

Increasing 67-fold by 2040 (vs. 2025); will account for 20% of the fleet.

TRUCKS

Diesel

Electric

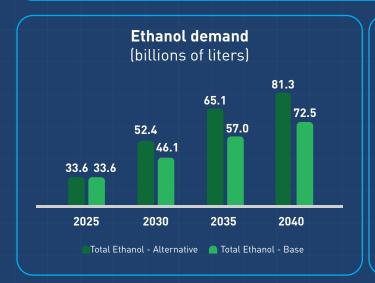
Gas

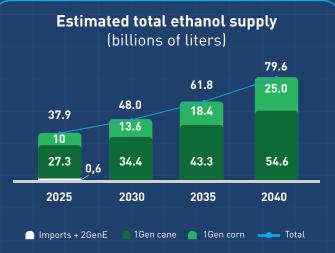
Still predominant by 2040 (85%); Difficulty in replacing old fleet.

Accounting for 7% of the fleet by 2040 (for specific applications, as last miles).

Increasing 31-fold by 2040 (vs. 2025); will account for 8% of the fleet.

2. SUSTAINABLE ENERGIES: DEMAND AND SUPPLY





ETANOL

LIGHT-DUTY FLEET

156%

Usage could increase from 42% to 56% by 2040.

NEW USAGES

(SAF/Maritime)

187%

Additional demand of 60% to 87% by 2040.

Total demand will grow 2.2 to 2.4 times (vs. 2025)

PRODUCTION

110%

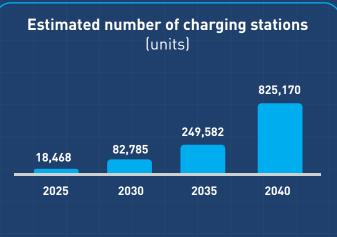
Growth potential of up to 110% by 2040.

CORN ETHANOL

✓ 33%

It will account for one-third of ethanol production by 2040.





ELECTRICITY

CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

个 45x

Current deficit of 1,600 stations; demand will grow 45-fold by 2040. Investments of R\$25 billion required.

ENERGY DEMAND

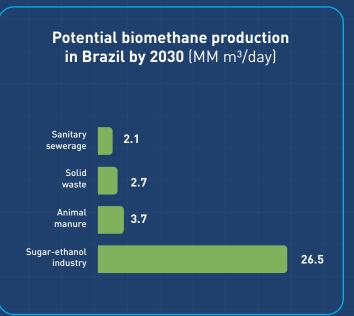
√45 TWh

45 TWh by 2040 (light- and heavy-duty vehicles only); demand accounts for only 7% of renewable electricity in 2024.





Potential industrial demand for biomethane as established by Law No. 14,993 / 2024 (in million m³/day) 20.0 35.0 56.3 40.0 15.0 10.0 8.5 20.0 4.5 8 5.0 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 Demand for Biomethane - Law 14,993/2024 - Estimated Supply Projected Supply Theoretical Capacity Range (left axis)





HEAVY-DUTY TRANSPORTATION/ INDUSTRY

↑22x

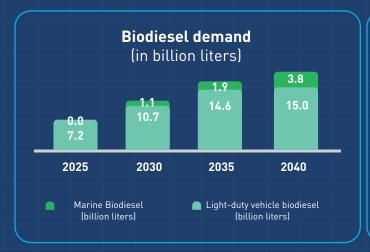
A key player in decarbonization. Demand will grow 22-fold in 15 years. PRODUCTION / POTENTIAL

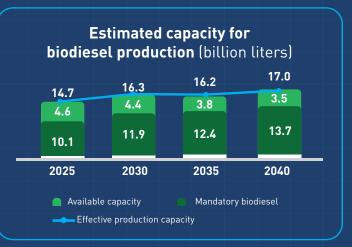
120mi м³

35 million m³/day (2030) and 120 million m³/day (2040).



Competitive versus diesel/LNG; will require expanding the market and network







DEMAND FOR BIODIESEL

↑18.8 bi

Liters (alternative scenario)

It will increase 2.1 times (base) to 2.6 times (alternative scenario) by 2040, reaching 18.8 billion liters (20%-25% blends). PRODUCTION CAPACITY

√17 bi

Liters

17 billion liters by 2040.

HVO

√2 bi

Liters

High technical acceptance, but usage restricted by cost. Annual demand of 2 billion liters by 2040 (addition of 3%).



B25 Challenges

A 25% blend (B25) is challenging; it requires a review of standards, and inspections.





3. PUBLIC POLICIES: RECOMMENDATIONS



😕 BIOMETHANE

🖖 ETHANOL

₽ ELECTRICITY

-≽. Grid Connection

Share connection costs; invest in priority and wide-reaching infrastructure. Differentiate access/transport tariffs.

Gasoline Prices

Establish (update) criteria for Petrobras' pricing policy (formula-based prices, price bands, periodicity).

Long-Distance Infrastructure

Support investments in fast-charging along strategic routes. Include stations in green/blue corridors. Infrastructure, service stations, electricity distribution, and grid modernization.

(®) Innovation

R&D&I strategy in biomethane and by-products. Strengthen the supply chain. Expand financing (FINEP, BNDES).

Agricultural Machinery

Postpone MAR-2 (Program for the Control of Air Pollution by Motor Vehicles); encourage biofuels. Plano Safra / Harvest Plan: favorable conditions for ethanol/biomethane.

B Energy Storage

Establish regulatory standards for off-grid hybrid solutions. Provide tax credits for charging systems (increasing with local production).

() Fleet Renewal

Programa Renovar / Renewal Program - (Climate Fund, tax credits) for renewal, retirement of older models. Support proportional to decarbonization potential.

a R&D

Financing for demo plants of Technical-Scientific Centers; support for the expansion of bioenergy in degraded areas.

Local Battery Supply Chain

Promote innovation, mineral extraction/refining, and battery production in Brazil. Encourage local content in electric vehicles assembled in the country.

||| Green/Blue Corridors

Create highway corridors (exemption of IPVA-tax and toll for gas/biomethane vehicles). Develop gas refueling infrastructure and urban corridors for public transport. Priority for unloading at ports.

Establish a common Mercosur standard for SAF; implement a local Tax Credit Program for SAF. Promote ethanol use in international navigation.

🛢 💆 Electric Grid

Anticipate grid reinforcements for connections at strategic locations; define layout, load, and voltage of stations.

💫 BIODIESEL



Monitoring and R&D

Strengthen the role of the National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP) in quality control. Promote R&D to prevent or resolve technical issues with fuel blends.

🔐 Refueling Hubs

Support expansion of B100 hubs in production regions and routes.



🧷 Fleet Renewal

Special financing lines (Climate Fund, EcoInvest) and tax credits for renewal, with retirement of older models. Support proportional to decarbonization potential (RenovaBio).



Access the full study

Scan the QR Code and check it out right now!



Technical Sheet

Initiatives and Challenges to Boost Low-Carbon Mobility in Brazil by 2040

Prepared by LCA Consultores



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