# Biomethane in the State of São Paulo: Potential and Measures to **Promote Production**

RESULTS OF THE STUDY CONDUCTED BETWEEN JANUARY AND AUGUST 2024 AND PRESENTED IN THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND TECHNICAL REPORT PUBLISHED IN JUNE 2025

**NOVEMBER 2025** 

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# POTENTIAL BIOMETHANE **SUPPLY**

### 6,4 mi Nm<sup>3</sup>/dia

2,3 bi Nm³/ano - Fonte: FIESP,2024 181 plantas

Aterros sanitários e usinas sucroenergéticas (vinhaça e torta de filtro).

### 8,2 mi Nm³/dia

3 bi Nm<sup>3</sup>/ano - Fonte: i17, 2021 (BEP/UK)\*

### 9,8 mi Nm³/dia

**3,6 bi Nm³/ano** - Fonte: SEMIL/SP, 2023

Resíduos do lodo de estações de tratamento de esgoto; Vinhaça do setor sucroenergético; Gás dos aterros sanitários

### 23,6 mi Nm³/dia

8,6 bi Nm³/ano - Fonte: Coelho et al, 2020 (USP)

Sucroenergético; vinhaça, torta de filtro e palha; FORSU - biodigestor; Esgoto (cenário ideal); Dejeto animal; Abatedouros; Cervejarias.

### 36,4 mi Nm³/dia

**13,3 bi Nm³/ano** - Fonte: ABiogás, 2020

Palha da cana; Bagaço de cana; Vinhaça; Torta de filtro; RSU – Aterro Sanitário; Esgoto; Laticínios; Abatedouros; Dejetos de animais; Soja; Milho; Mandioca; Cevada.

### 42.5 mi Nm<sup>3</sup>/dia

GEF Biogás Brasil

15,5 bi Nm³/ano

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### 3,4 mi Nm³/dia

**POTENTIAL** 

**DEMAND FOR** 

**BIOMETHANE** 

### 1,2 bi Nm³/ano

Potencial demanda de curto prazo considerando a demanda de biometano calculada no cenário acelerado e com mandato, de acordo com os incentivos propostos.

### 17,9 mi Nm<sup>3</sup>/dia

### 6,5 bi Nm<sup>3</sup>/ano

Demanda potencial de médio prazo, considerando o ineteresse do setor industrial em consumir biometano, com base no questionário realizado. Demanda potencial de 60% no transporte pesados, considerado apenas caminhões pesados e semipesados.

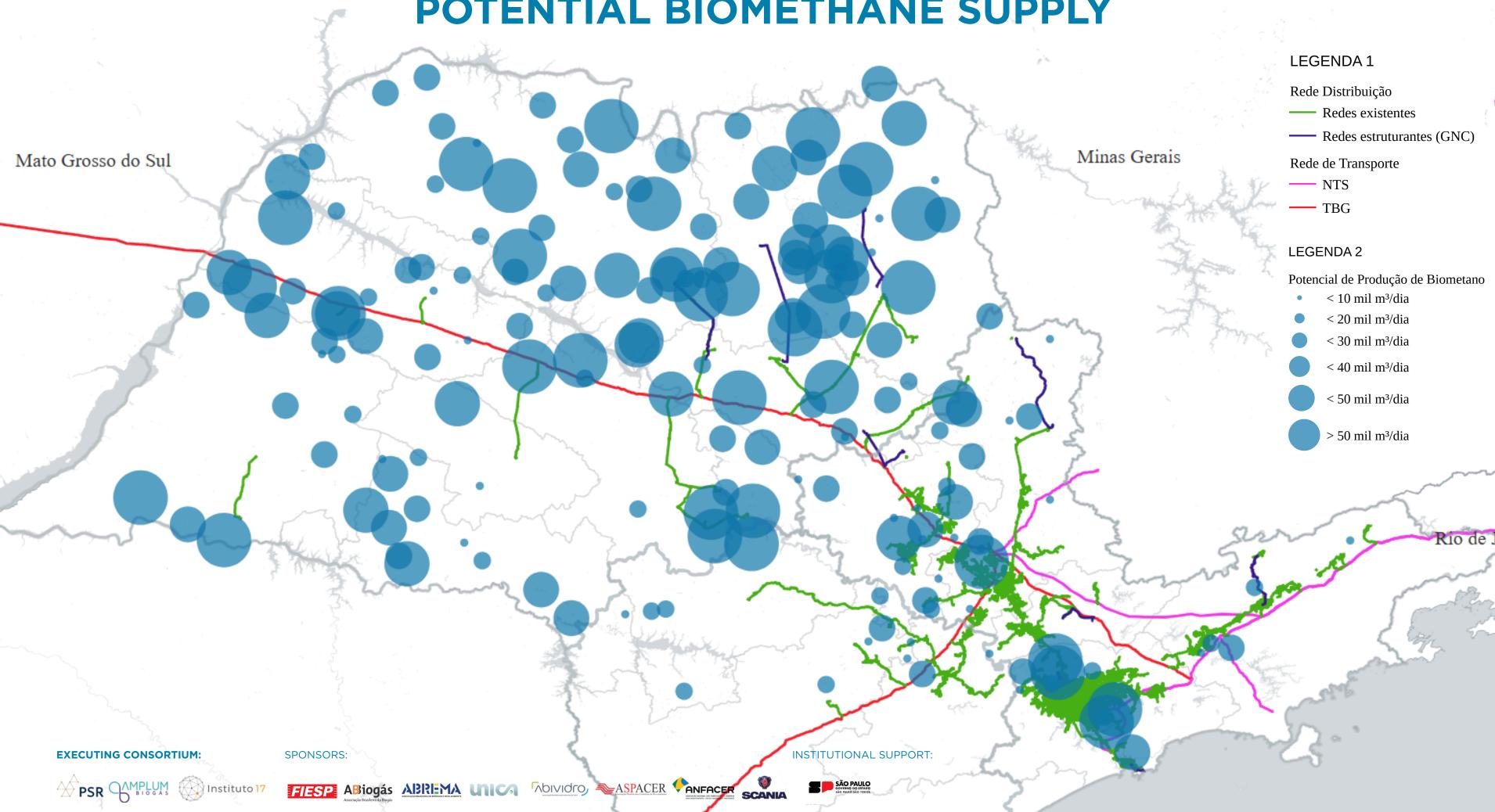
## 58.5 mi Nm<sup>3</sup>/dia

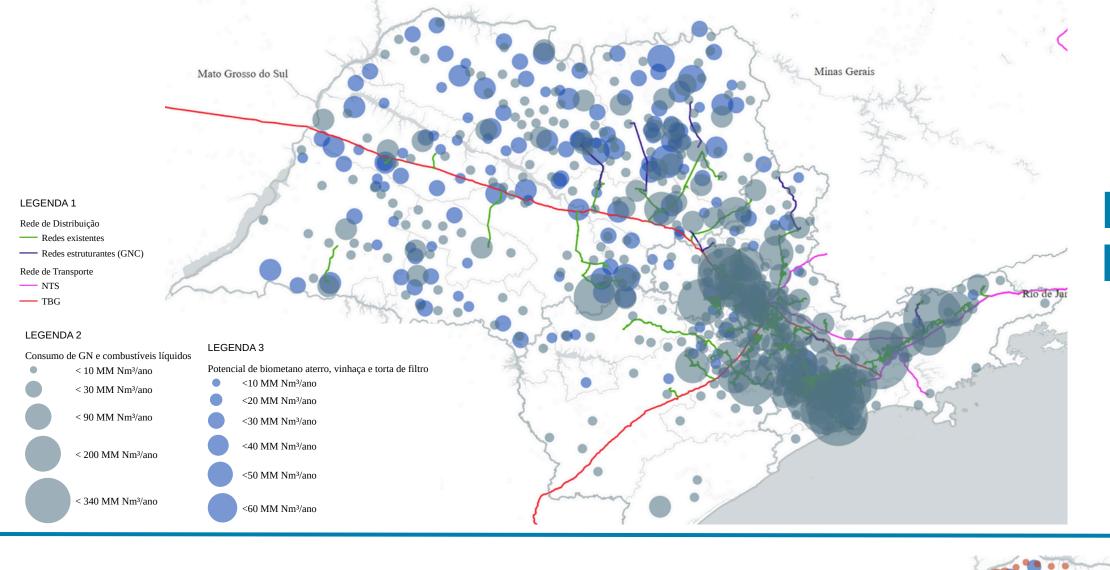
### 21,4 bi Nm<sup>3</sup>/ano

Consumo de gás natural, óleo diesel, óleo combustível, GLP e coque de petróleo no setor industrial. Consumo de gasolina, gás natural e diesel no setor de transporte.

<sup>\*</sup>Sucroenergético: vinhaça, torta de filtro; FORSU - Biodigestor; Esgoto; Avicultura de postura; Suinocultura em terminação; Bovinocultura de leite; Abatedouro de suínos, aves e bovinos; Laticínios.

# POTENTIAL BIOMETHANE SUPPLY

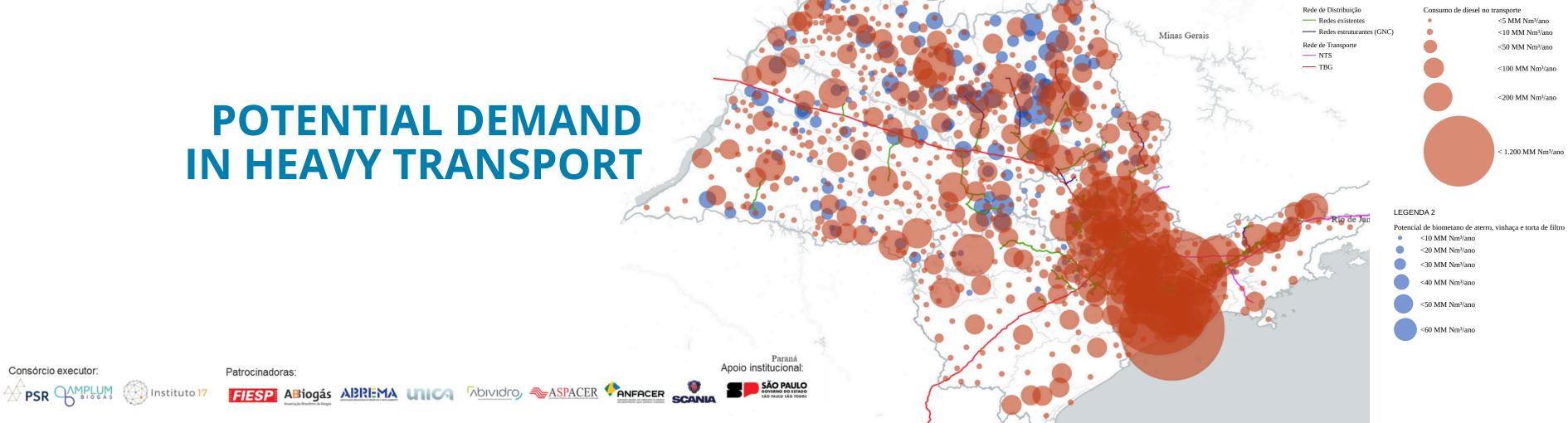




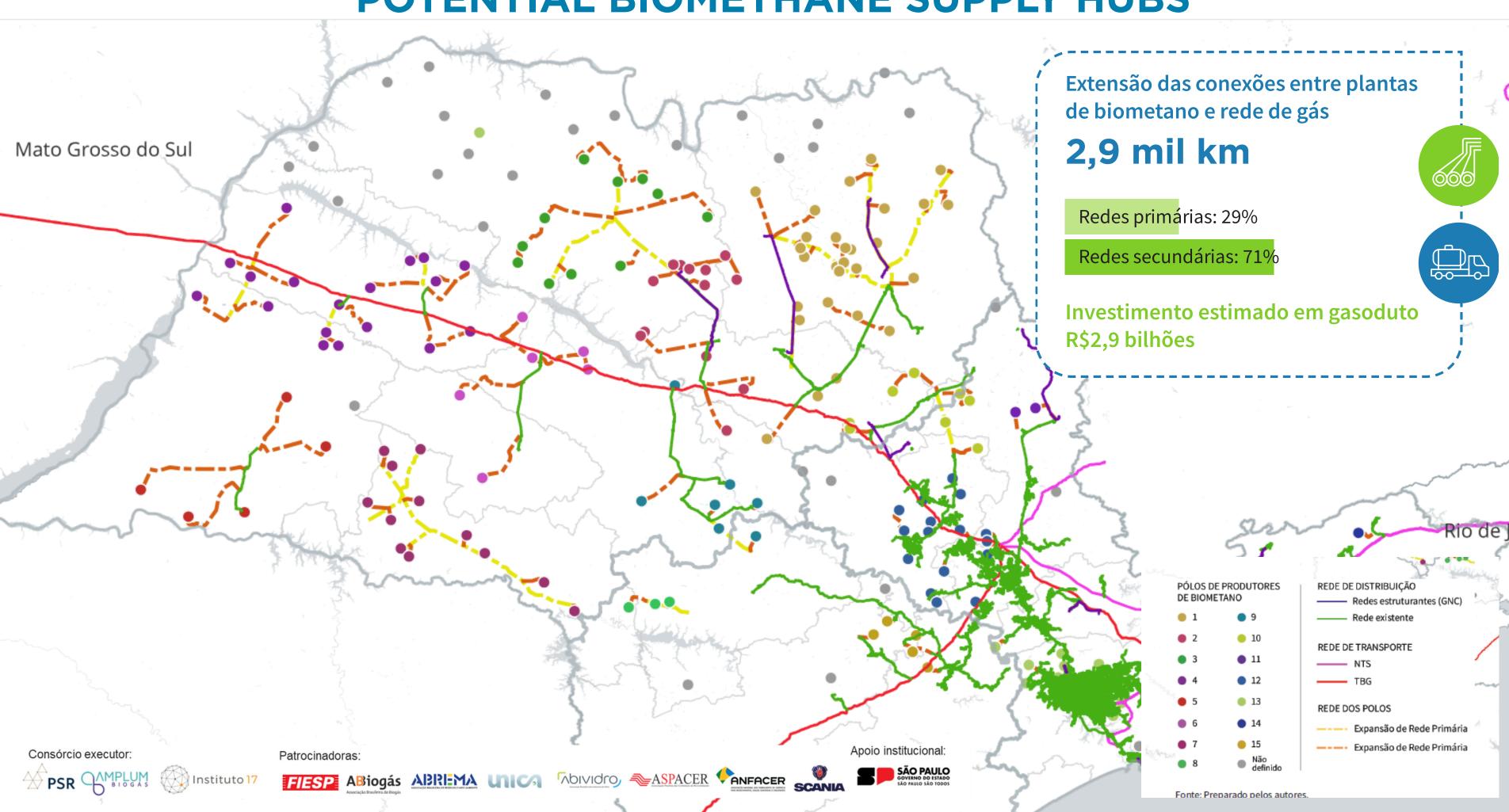
# POTENTIAL DEMAND IN INDUSTRY

LEGENDA 3

LEGENDA 1

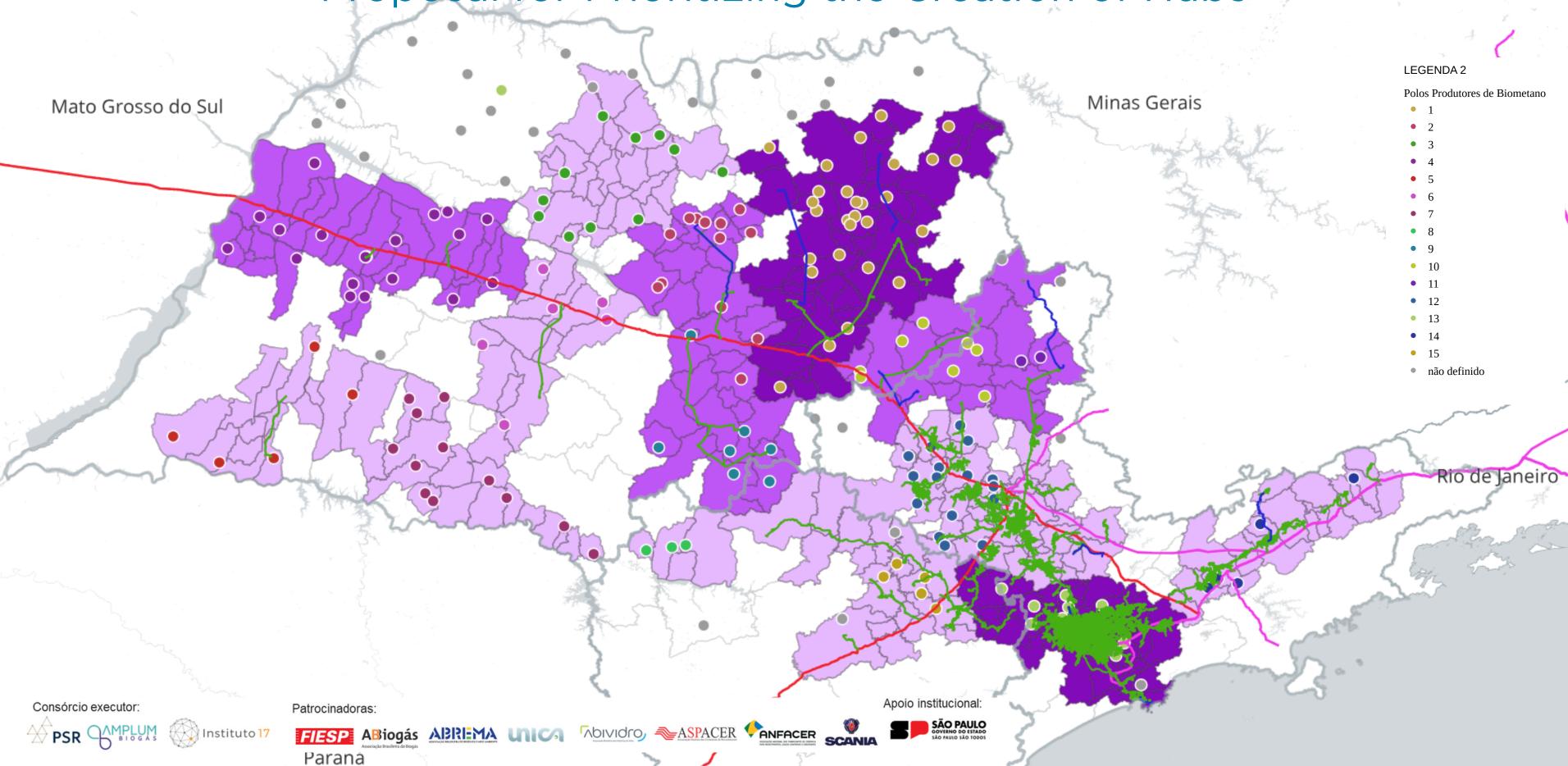


# POTENTIAL BIOMETHANE SUPPLY HUBS



## POTENTIAL BIOMETHANE SUPPLY HUBS:

Proposal for Prioritizing the Creation of Hubs



## LEVELIZED COST OF BIOMETHANE (LCOB)

For several scales, substrates an logistics

## **SELF-PRODUCTION SCENARIO**

COMMERCIALISATION **SCENARIO PRIOR TO LOGISTICS** 

**COMMERCIALISATION SCENARIO WITH MULTIPLE MODES OF LOGISTICS** 

NO SALES TAX AND NO LOGISTICS COSTS

WITH SALES TAXES AND NO LOGISTICS COSTS

INCLUDING SALES TAX AND LOGISTICS COSTS

R\$ 1,70 a 2,60/m<sup>3</sup>

**Equivalent to:** US\$ 9,10 a US\$ 13,70/MMBTU R\$ 2,20 a 3,30/m<sup>3</sup>

**Equivalent to:** US\$ 11,60 a US\$ 17,60/MMBTU R\$ 2,80 a 5,30/m<sup>3</sup>

**Equivalent to:** US\$ 15,10 a US\$ 28,30/MMBTU

### **COMPARING TO REFERENCES:**

**South and Central America US\$15 and US\$27/million BTU** (IEA, 2020 - 2018 values)

World US\$ 5,00 a US\$ 29/MMBTU (IEA, 2020 - 2018 values)

**Europe** US\$ 15,82 a US\$ 28,49/MMBTU (Wouters, 2020)

They don't take logistics into account.

LCOB analysis considers ICMS tax credits.

Value considered for conversion to dollars: R\$5.00 - US\$1.00

Conversion: 26.8081 m³/MMBTU (ANP, 2022)

• The scale of biomethane plants varies from 15,000 to 90,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day.

 Different business structures that decide to invest in the business may define different cost structures for the project and different expected rates of return. In other words, these values should be used as a reference for planning state public policies, but any investment decision must undergo a detailed analysis of the project's reality and the context in which it is inserted.

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## **HOW TO REALIZE THIS POTENTIAL**

- The development of the biomethane market still presents a series of **challenges** that interact and create a complex situation:
  - Limited competitiveness in the short term (price of biomethane vs. competing) energy sources)
  - Territorial mismatch between potential supply and demand (logistical problem)
  - Demand and remuneration for environmental attributes
- Actions to overcome these challenges must have clear criteria:
  - Impact on the transformation of the biomethane market
  - Implementation timeline and benefit capture.
  - Complexity of implementing the measure
  - Market efficiency
- The role of the government is fundamental in defining the appropriate set of incentives and well-articulated public policies to mitigate initial barriers and develop long-term objectives.



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# PRIORITY MEASURES SUGGESTED FOR THE STATE GOVERNMENT TO ENCOURAGE BIOMETHANE IN THE SHORT TERM



## Offer of biomethane at the lowest price

- Coordination for the valuation of environmental attributes (certificates/GHG Protocol);
- ICMS reduction on biomethane;



### Investment in infrastructure for biomethane distribution:

- **Hubs** planning;
- Strengthening the role of biomethane in concession renewal criteria;
- Regulatory improvement.



## Stimulating gas demand in heavy transport:

- Corridor Planning;
- Reduction of vehicle tax (IPVA) and sales tax (ICMS) on gaspowered trucks and equipment for refueling gas-powered vehicles.



### **Cross-sections measures:**

- Matchmaking platform;
- Strategies for capacity building, R&D, and incentives for the equipment industry.

**Prioritization of measures** throughout the study



**SCENARIOS FOR ANALYZING THE IMPACT** OF INCENTIVE MEASURES ON THE LEVELIZED COST OF BIOMETHANE (LCOB) Comparing to a basis scenario

Pessimistic Scenario:

LCOB Increase Between 14% and 35% **Optimistic Scenario:** 

LCOB Reduction Between 18% and 55%

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## PRIORITY MEASURES SUGGESTED FOR THE STATE GOVERNMENT TO ENCOURAGE BIOMETHANE IN THE SHORT TERM **STATUS**



### Offer of biomethane at the lowest price

- Coordination for the valuation of environmental attributes (certificates/GHG Protocol); - Under implementation
- ICMS reduction on biomethane The tax reduction has been extended

### Investment in infrastructure for biomethane distribution:



- Hubs planning Under study
- Strengthening the role of biomethane in concession renewal criteria *Under* implementation
- Regulatory improvement Under implementation



## Stimulating gas demand in heavy transport:

- Corridor Planning Under study
- Reduction of vehicle tax (IPVA) and sales tax (ICMS) on gas-powered trucks and equipment for refueling gas-powered vehicles - The IPVA reduction has been approved



### **Cross-sections measures:**

- Matchmaking platform Under implementation
- Strategies for capacity building, R&D, and incentives for the equipment industry
- Under implementation

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# MAIN MESSAGES

- The state of São Paulo has biomethane potential that could boost a new industry linked to the bioeconomy, a vocation of the state, and to equipment and services for biomethane.
- Benefits: reduction of carbon emissions, job creation, strengthening of the sugarcane energy industry and neoindustrialization (equipment and services for the production and consumption of biomethane)
- Key incentive measures linked to plant CAPEX to reduce the cost of biomethane are needed to increase demand for biomethane, especially in industry.
- Measures related to replacing diesel in transportation can boost demand distributed across the territory and make the industry even more competitive.
- Separating the molecule from its environmental attribute in negotiations and contracts is essential to avoid burdening industry/consumers and to enable the generation of more revenue from biomethane.
- There is no "silver bullet" to transform the biomethane market. Coordinated measures in the supply, logistics, and demand of biomethane must be implemented.
- São Paulo should view the development of the biomethane market and industry as strategic for industrial development, leadership in the energy transition, and advanced fuels.
- o Incentive measures of the portfolio should form part of a State Biogas and Biomethane plan or program.











# QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

To access the executive summary, technical report and detailed presentation video:



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