Bioethanol has been added to gasoline since 1930s, and almost all cars in Brazil are made or adapted to be able to use both fuels. In 2022, biofuels produced from Brazilian sugarcane represented 25% of all Brazil’s land transport fuel, and the Brazilian Biorenewables National Lab is working to expand the use of biofuels into aviation. Sugarcane is also used to produce bioelectricity, and biorefineries are working to replace other chemicals and materials with bio-based alternatives, e.g. replacing fertilisers with bio-nutrients – 80% of Brazilian soybean plantations have replaced fossil fuel-dependent nitrogen fertilisers with specially developed micro-organisms. These biofuels and bio-products have positive externalities, creating new economic sectors, advancing economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.