



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>
aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*



Topics

Data

Publications

Newsroom

Calendar

[Site Map](#) | [A-Z Index](#) | [Advanced Search](#) | [Search Tips](#)

You are here: [Home](#) / [Amber Waves](#) / [2015 - September](#) / [Energy Policies Could Drive Ethanol Trade](#)

Stay Connected



Finding: Farm Economy

September 08, 2015



PRINT



PDF



EMAIL

Energy Policies Could Drive Ethanol Trade

by **Jayson Beckman**



The United States has been the world's largest producer and consumer of ethanol since 2006, yet until 2010, the United States relied on imports to meet domestic demand. ERS research on recent trends in the global biofuel market shows that in 2010, the United States became a net exporter of ethanol for the first time, exporting 200 million more gallons than it imported. A year later, a combination of falling Brazilian exports and plateauing domestic demand helped the U.S. become the world's leading ethanol exporter, accounting for nearly 55 percent of global ethanol exports. U.S. ethanol exports continued to be strong in 2014,

Your visitors can save your web pages as PDF in one click with <http://pdfmyurl.com!>

Amber Waves

[Amber Waves Home](#)

[All Articles](#)

[About Amber Waves](#)

Share or Save This Article

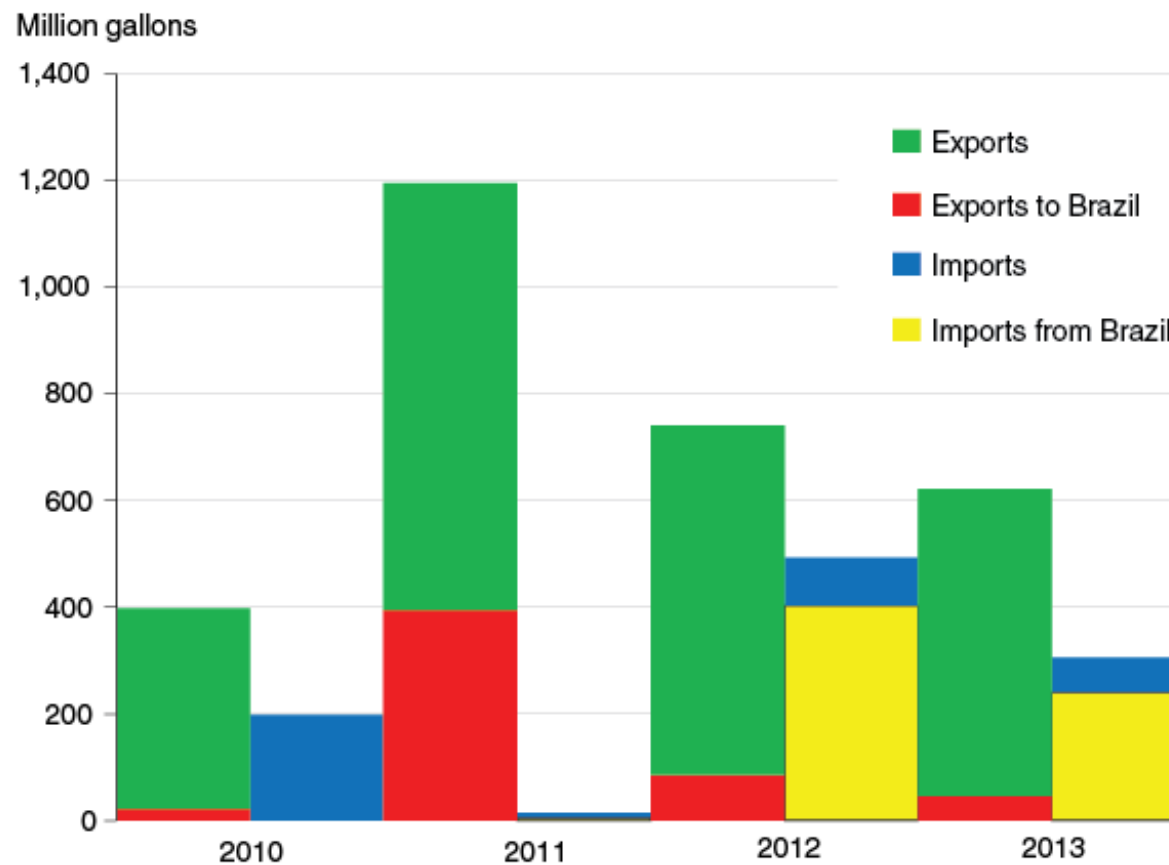


reaching 837 million gallons.

Despite being the world's leading exporter, the United States still imports ethanol from other countries, especially Brazil. Between 2011 and 2013 the United States exported more than 2.5 billion gallons of ethanol and imported 1 billion gallons. Imports of ethanol have continued largely due to the U.S. *Renewable Fuel Standard*, which specifies annual blending targets for a set of biofuel categories. Under the mandate, Brazilian ethanol is classified as an "advanced biofuel" and therefore does not compete with U.S.-produced ethanol, which is classified under a different category. From 2011 to 2013, Brazil imported more than 500 million gallons of U.S. corn-based ethanol to offset its own domestic shortfall, especially in 2011 and 2012.

The future of U.S. ethanol trade will mostly depend on domestic energy policies and policies in major ethanol producing countries. For example, Brazil's 2014 decision to increase its mandatory blending rate of ethanol from 25-27.5 percent could leave less Brazilian ethanol to compete with U.S. ethanol in the global market. Brazil could also continue to import U.S. ethanol to meet its mandate requirements. At the same time, an increase in the mandated amount of advanced biofuels in the United States could lead to a rise in imports of ethanol from Brazil and other countries.

The United States continues to import ethanol, despite being the world's leading exporter



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Energy Information Administration, Petroleum and Other Liquids database (2014).

This article is drawn from...

Biofuel Use in International Markets: The Importance of Trade, by Jayson Beckman, USDA, Economic Research Service, September 2015



Amber Waves on Your Tablet

On the go? Stay connected with our *Amber Waves* app for tablets. Subscribe to the quarterly magazine on [iTunes](#) or [Google Play](#).

[ERS Home](#) | [USDA.gov](#) | [Careers](#) | [Site Map](#) | [What's New](#) | [E-Mail Updates](#) | [RSS](#) | [Text Only](#) | [Report Fraud](#)
[FOIA](#) | [Accessibility](#) | [Information Quality](#) | [Privacy Policy & Nondiscrimination Statement](#) | [USA.gov](#) | [White House](#)