

# Corn Ethanol - Viable?

Dick Perrin

Economic viability condition:

**Energy value of corn > Food value of corn**



- price of oil
- blenders credit, tariff
- mandates



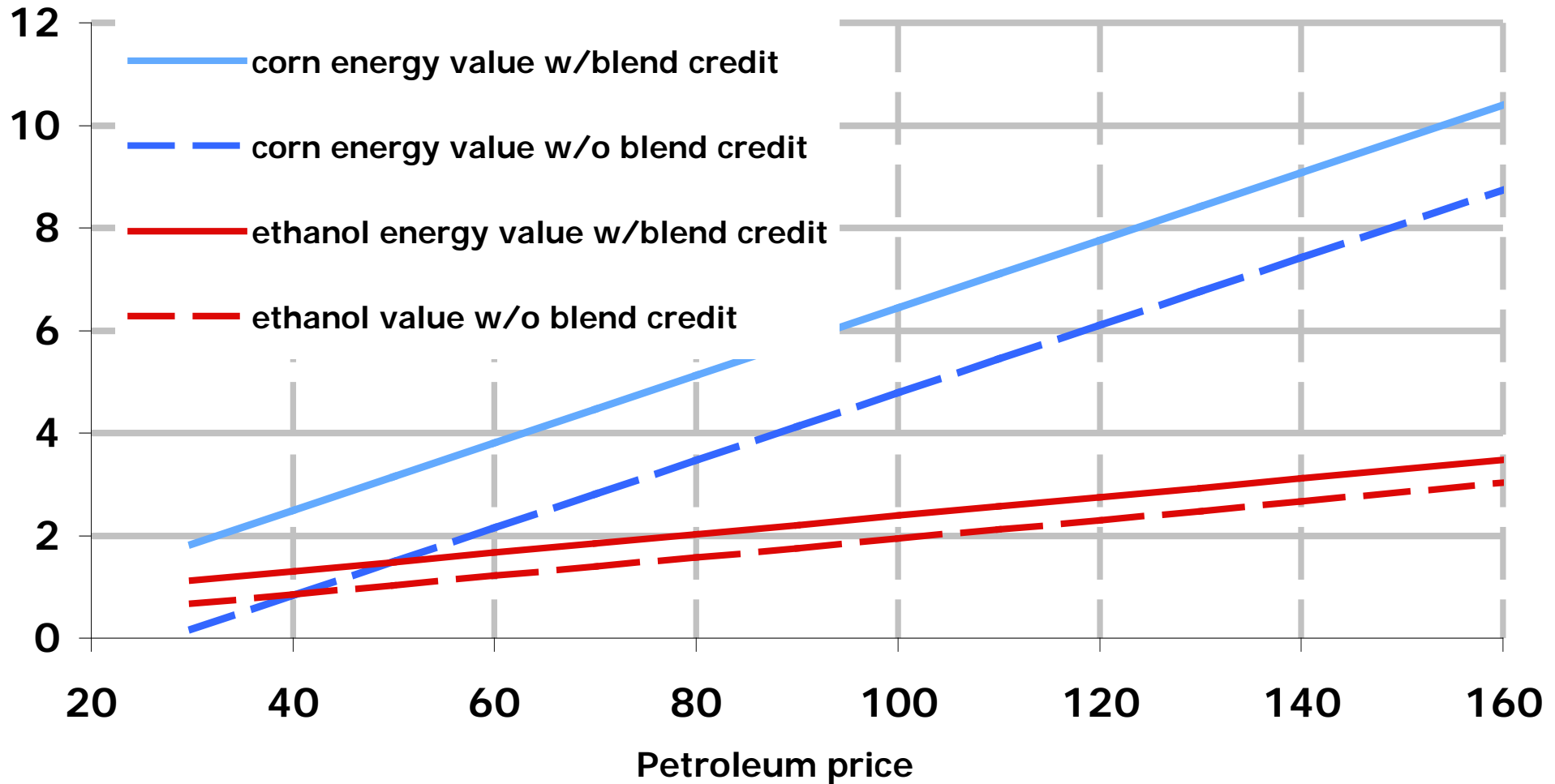
- carbon foot print
- political will



Growth in world:

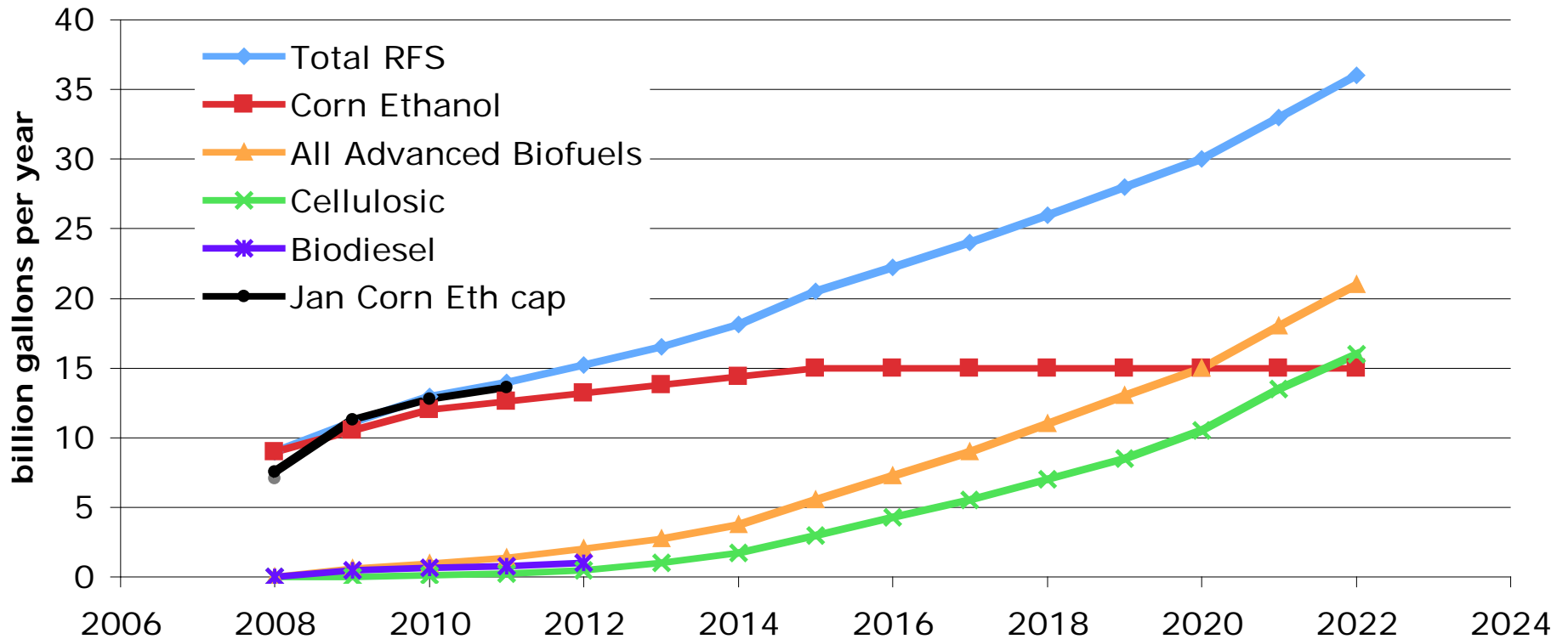
- population
- income/cap

# The energy value of ethanol and corn, based on petroleum



# Value due to mandates?

## Renewable Fuel Standard - Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007



# Political Viability – Greenhouse gas emissions?

## Carbon footprint estimates

---

Fuel	gCO <sub>2</sub> e/MJ
------	-----------------------

---

Gasoline	92-94
----------	-------

## Corn ethanol estimates

Normal life cycle analysis	38-80
----------------------------	-------

Searchinger - add ILU	104
-----------------------	-----

Total	140-180
-------	---------

<i>BESS - dry mill, wet byproduct</i>	38
---------------------------------------	----

<i>Old California life cycle est.</i>	76
---------------------------------------	----

<i>Cellulosic ethanol</i>	5-15
---------------------------	------

<i>EISA corn eth. standard</i>	74
--------------------------------	----

<i>EISA adv biofuel standard</i>	46
----------------------------------	----

---

# Political Viability – Use food for fuel?

A silly argument in today's US:

- U.S. ethanol accounts for 40% of the *increase* in world grain consumption in the last 5 years
- Grain prices have risen by something close to 100% in that time
- So *maybe* ethanol is 40% responsible -  $.4 \times 100 =$  a 40% price increase
- The *farm value of all grains* in the US = 3¢ per \$1 of food expenditures
- Therefore, ethanol *may* have caused that 3¢ to go to 4.2¢ - -  
about a 1.2% increase in US food cost
- Food is 10% of consumer income, so this represents 0.12% of income

# Political Viability – Use food for fuel?

But in *poor* countries today:

- grain may be 30% of food expenditures
- food may be 70% of income
- so a 100% price increase might = 20% of income

And in the next 40 years:

- world population will rise about 50%
- per capita incomes will probably (hopefully?) rise
- thus increasing demand for grains by more than 50%

World grain yields increase 50+%? not at all likely

Water supplies for agriculture diminish? very likely

Quantity and/or quality of land increase? not likely

Will grain be too valuable to burn? *Absolutely*

# So, *is* corn ethanol viable?

Yes, for 20+ years, because of oil prices and policies:

- ❑ w/o ethanol, corn is now worth perhaps \$3.00 for food
- ❑ Therefore energy can buy more corn if oil is \$60 or more
- ❑ Or, w/o VEETC or mandates, if oil is \$85 or more
- ❑ Therefore, we *will* see more corn ethanol expansion, with or without subsidies and mandates
- ❑ But the expansion will be cautious and is unlikely to continue beyond 10 years or so:
  - research will produce cheaper low-carbon fuels(cellulosic?)
  - food and sequestered carbon will be too valuable

END

.....what do *you* think?

# Economic Viability – Budget basis

Average costs per gallon of denatured ethanol for seven Midwest dry-mill plants, 2006-2007

Item	units	price	quantity	cost
Electricity	kwh	0.044	0.570	0.025
Natural gas	MMBTU	7.2	0.0263	0.190
Chemicals and denaturant				0.133
Labor & mgt				0.051
Other				0.056
Total processing costs				0.455
Feedstock cost (corn)	bu	3.04	1/2.86	1.063
Byproduct (distillers grains)	lbs DM	0.044	5.210	<u>-0.229</u>
Net feedstock costs				0.834
Net operating costs				1.288
Ethanol revenue				1.951
Return over operating cost				0.663