#### **WEBINAR:**

# Who's Buying? A Closer Look at Grain Trade and Biofuel Policy

July 29, 2025

10 a.m. (PT) / 11 a.m. (MT) 12 p.m. (CT) / 1 p.m. (ET)

### **Moderator and Keynote Speakers**



**Rob Fox**Director,
Knowledge Exchange



Jacqui Fatka
Lead Economist,
Farm Supply and Biofuel,
Knowledge Exchange



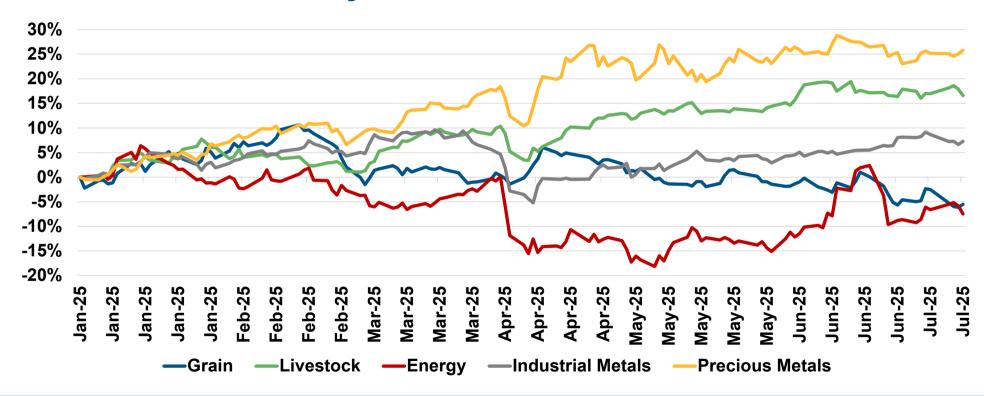
Tanner Ehmke
Lead Economist,
Grains and Oilseeds,
Knowledge Exchange

### **Grain Market Outlook**

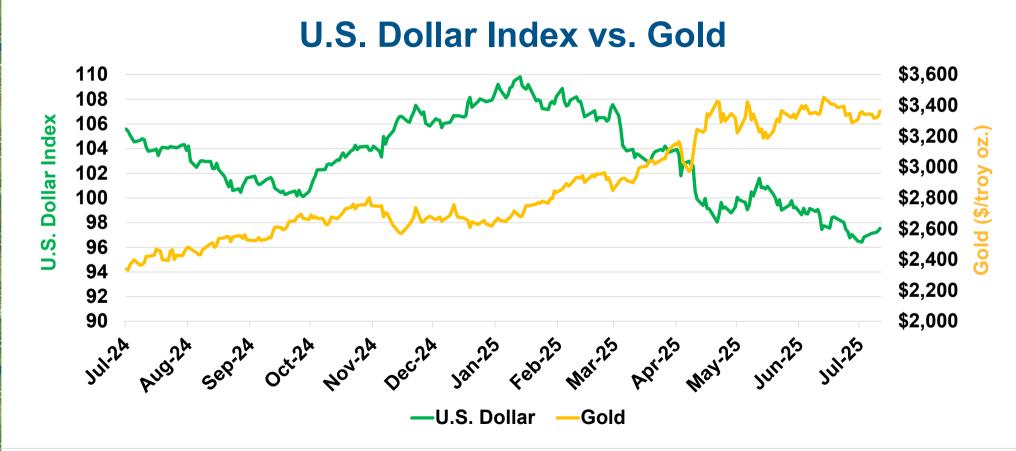
Tanner Ehmke Lead Economist, Grains and Oilseeds

### **Grains Among Poorest Performing Commodities**

### **Commodity Indexes Performance YTD**

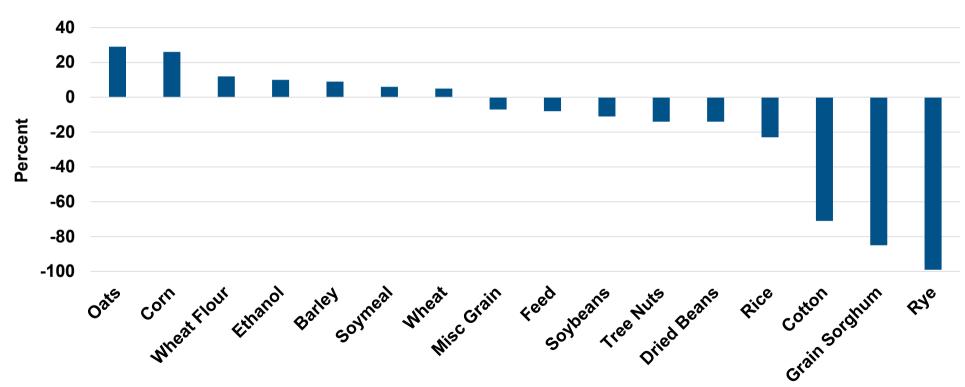


### U.S. Dollar Weakening as Investors Flee U.S. Assets



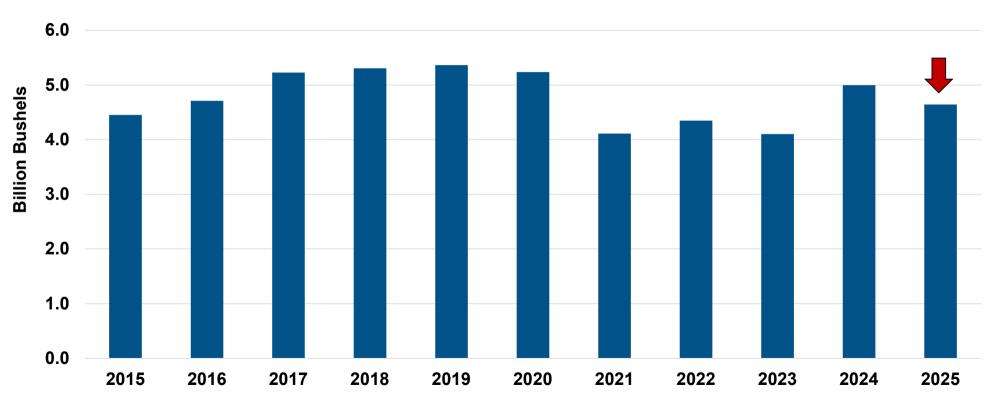
### **Trade Uncertainty Thwarting Exports of Some Crops**

### Change in U.S. Crop and Derivatives Exports YoY

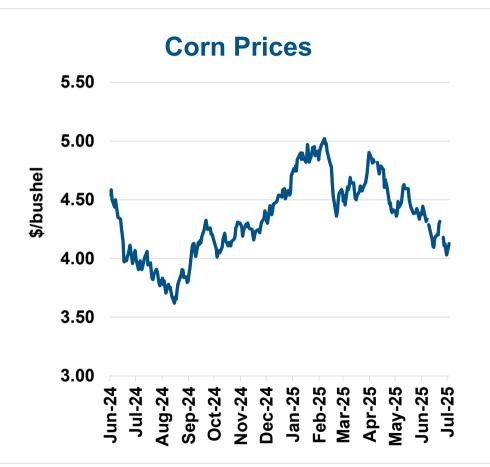


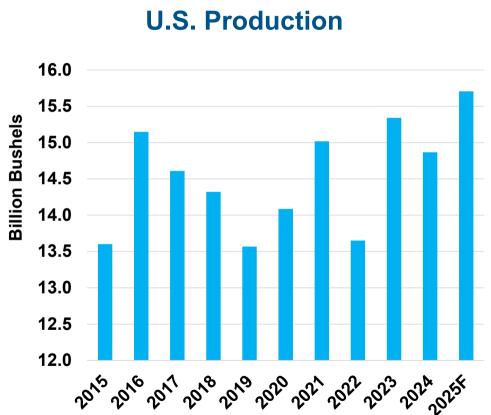
### **Strong Exports and Ethanol Demand Lowering Corn Stocks**





### **Expectations for Record Corn Crop Depressing Corn Prices**





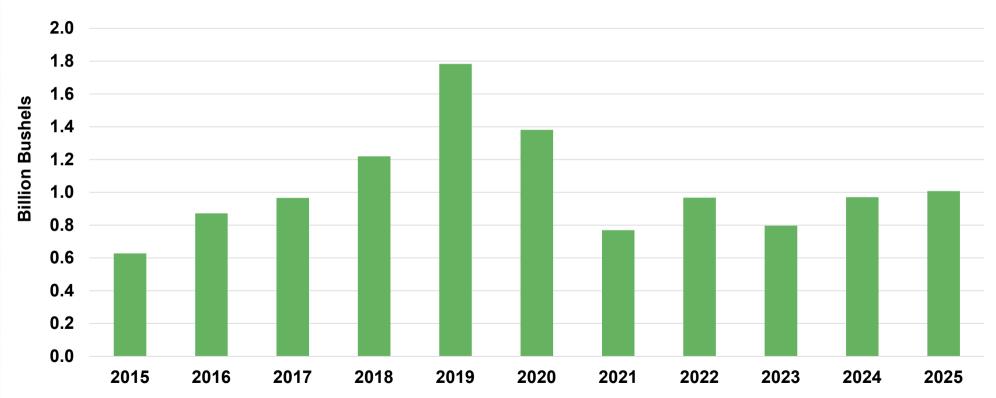
### **Corn Carries Have Reversed on Anticipation of Record Crop**





### **U.S. Still Working Through Bigger Soybean Inventories**

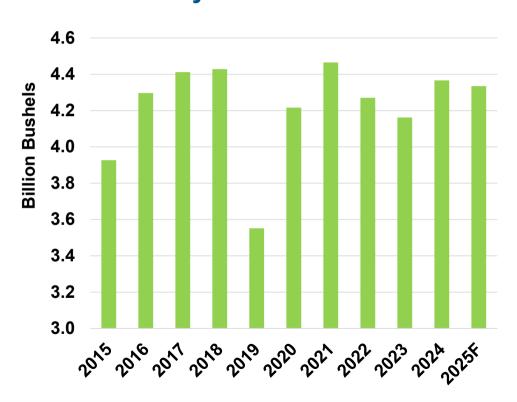




### Soybean Values Supported on Expanded U.S. Crush



#### **U.S. Soybean Production**

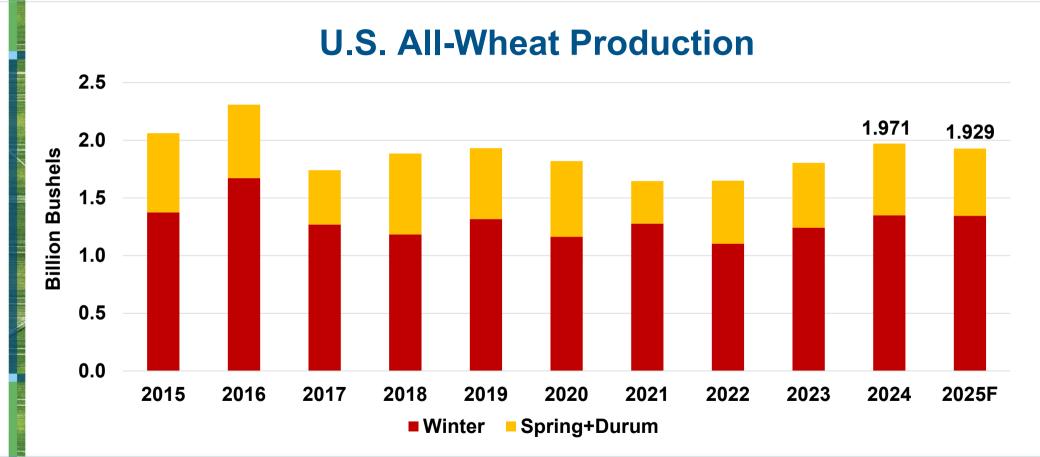


### Soybean Carries Climbing on Demand Fears, Crop Prospects

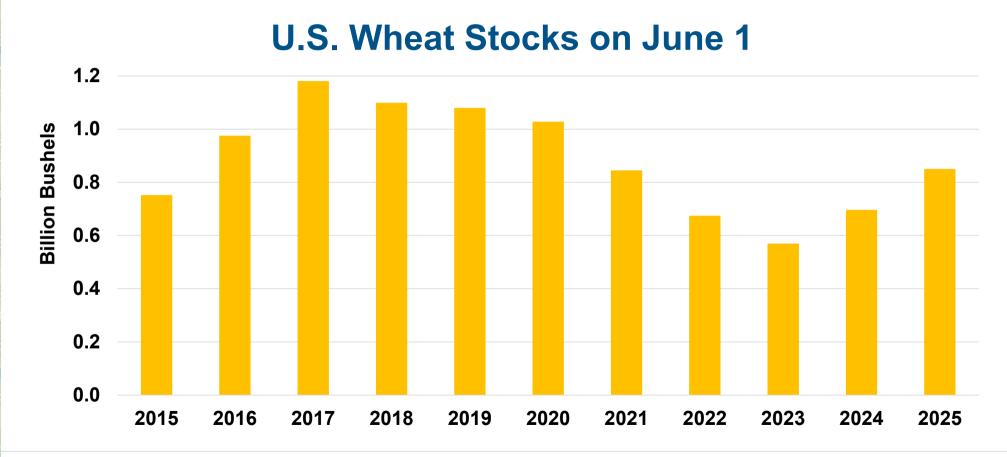
### Futures Carry for Soybeans (Sep '25 – Nov '25)



### U.S. All-Wheat Crop Down 2.2% YoY

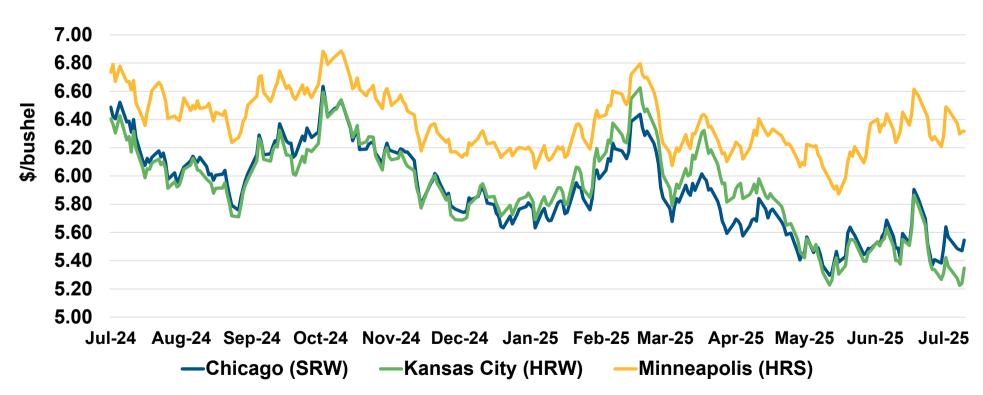


### **Old-Crop Wheat Stocks Will Be Needed for Blending**



### **Ample U.S. Wheat Supplies Depressing Prices**





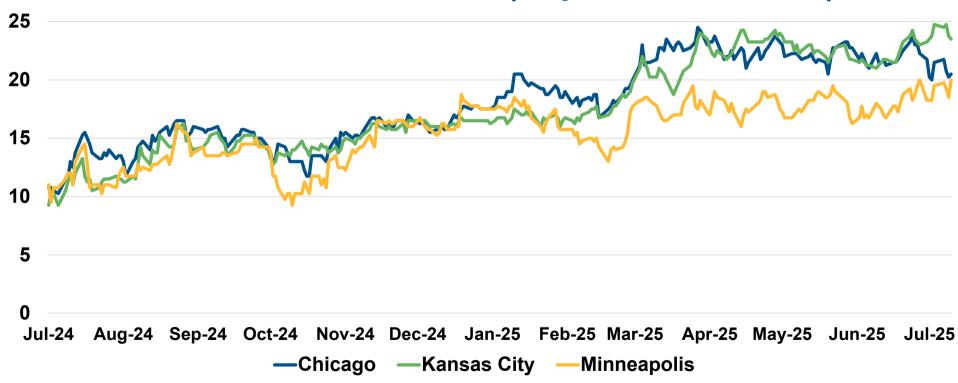
### **U.S. Wheat Production by Class**

#### **Million Bushels**

	2023	2024	2025F	CHANGE YOY
Hard Red Winter	601.0	770.4	754.5	-15.9 (-2.1%)
Hard Red Spring	468.1	502.9	468.8	-34.0 (-6.8%)
Soft Red Winter	449.0	342.4	336.8	-5.6 (-1.6%)
White	234.5	275.5	288.8	13.3 (+4.8%)
Durum	59.3	80.1	79.7	-0.3 (-0.4%)
All Wheat	1,812.0	1,971.3	1,928.8	-42.5 (-2.2%)

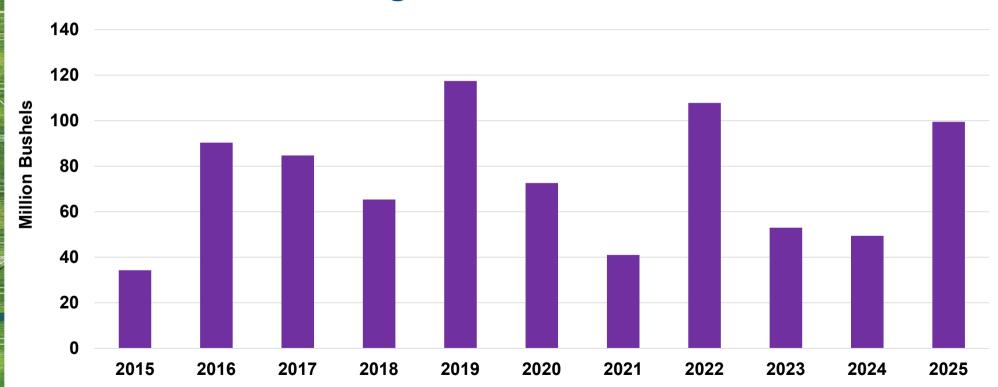
### **Market is Paying More to Store Wheat**





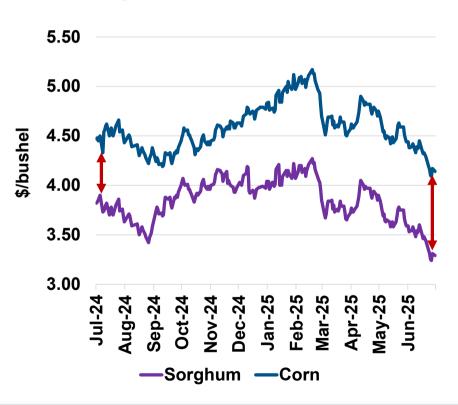
### U.S. Sorghum Stocks Ample on Loss of Chinese Demand



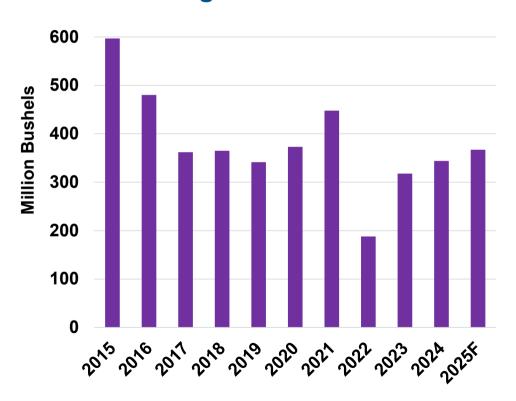


### **Sorghum Trading at Steeper Discount to Corn**

#### Cash Sorghum vs Corn (Western Kan.)



#### **U.S. Sorghum Production**



#### **Outlook**

■ U.S. Dollar: A weakening U.S. dollar is a tailwind for U.S. agricultural exports.

• U.S. Trade and Biofuel Policy: Uncertainty over tariffs has been a headwind for numerous crops, but expanded mandates on biofuels and restrictions on biofuels and feedstock imports is helping to replace lost export demand.

■ Global Abundance: The U.S. is harvesting bigger crops, but also faces growing headwinds from competing exporters, especially Brazil.

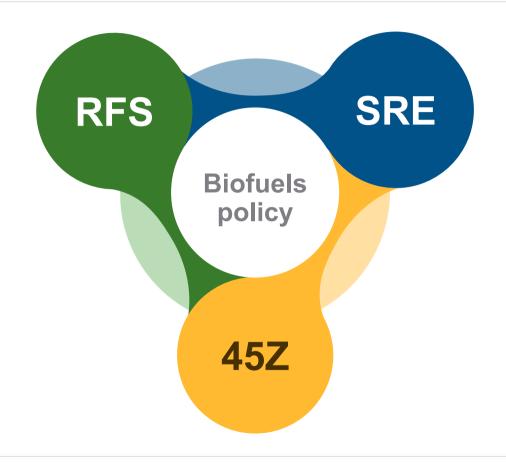


Jacqui Fatka Lead Economist, Farm Supply and Biofuels



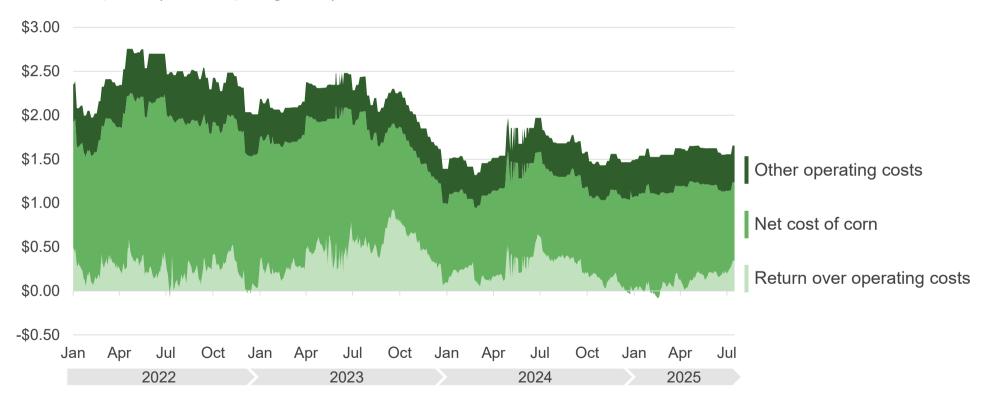


### Three-legged stool holding up biofuels policy



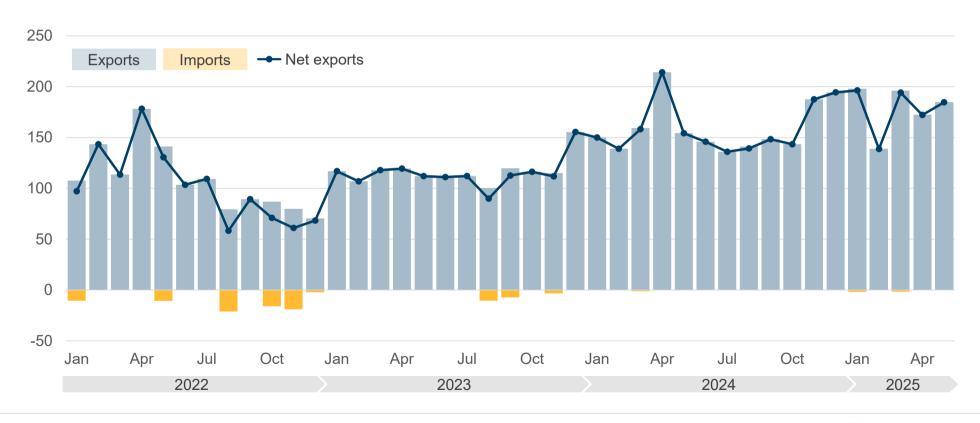
### Ethanol margins returning, but at moderate levels

#### Ethanol price (dollars per gallon)



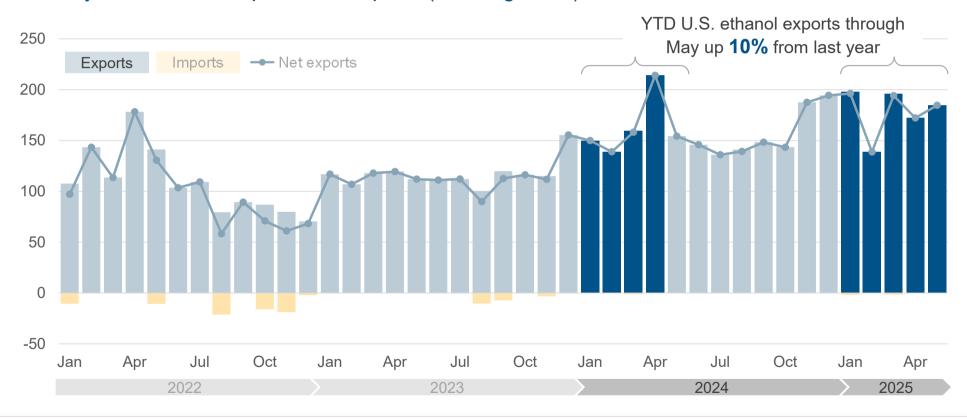
### Ethanol exports show strong start for the year

#### Monthly U.S. ethanol exports and imports (million gallons)



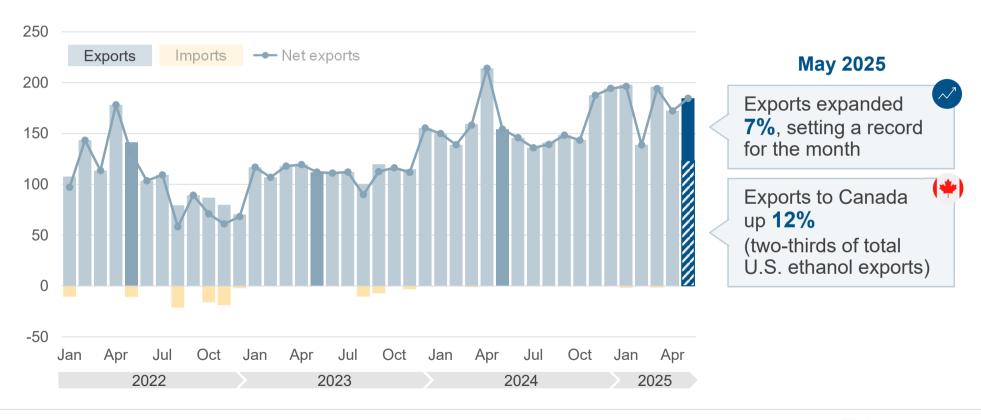
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### Top ethanol partners in crosshairs of reciprocal tariffs

Country	2024 total export (million gallons)	s Percent of total	Proposed reciprocal tariff
Canada	674.6	35%	USMCA - 0%
U.K.	243.8	13%	10%
E.U.	197	10%	20%
India	187	10%	26%
Colombia	133.7	7%	10%
S. Korea	84.9	4%	25%
Mexico	83.8	4%	USMCA - 0%
Philippines	71.1	4%	17%
Peru	50.3	3%	10%
Singapore	46.1	2%	10%
Rest of world	138	7%	

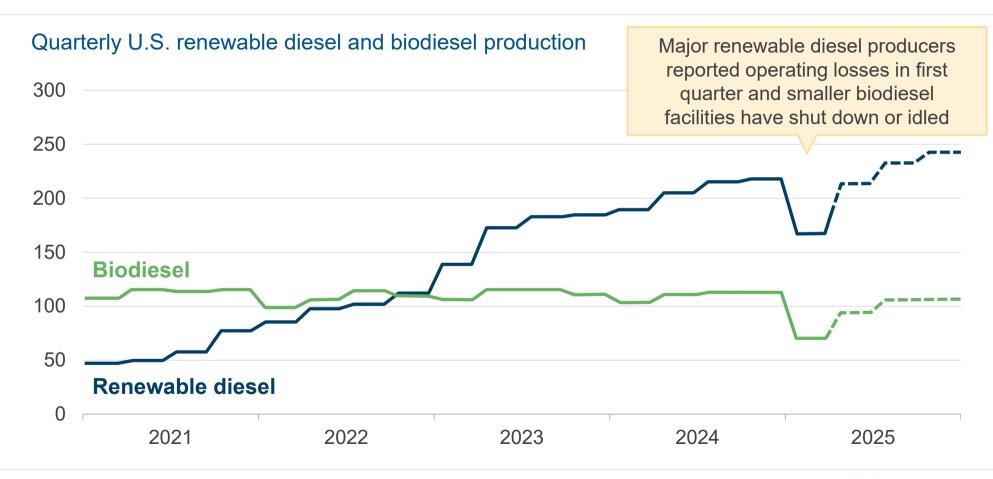
New U.K. trade agreement touts \$700M in ethanol sales (last year UK purchased \$535M)

India opportunity
rests in changing their
regulations to allow
U.S. ethanol to qualify
for fuel use

### Ethanol can be an easy win in trade negotiations

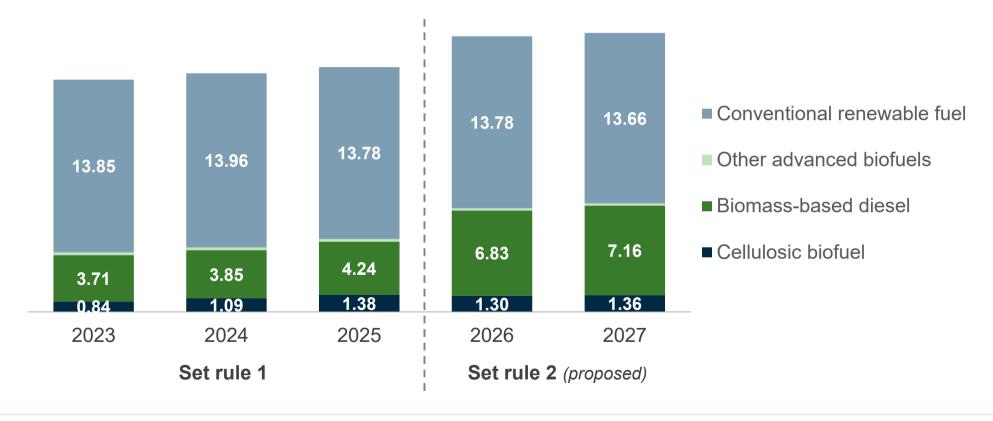
Country	Current ethanol blend estimate	Blend goal
U.S.	10.35%	
S Brazil	46.60%	
EU	6.20%	<b>10%</b> by 2020
China	2.30%	10%
India	11.50%	<b>20%</b> by 2025
(*) Canada	9.10%	<b>20%</b> by 2030
( Mexico	0.50%	
Colombia	8.90%	8-10%
Indonesia	0.00%	<b>20%</b> by 2025
Philippines	8.00%	<b>20%</b> by 2025

### Renewable diesel, biodiesel to pick up to meet RFS mandate



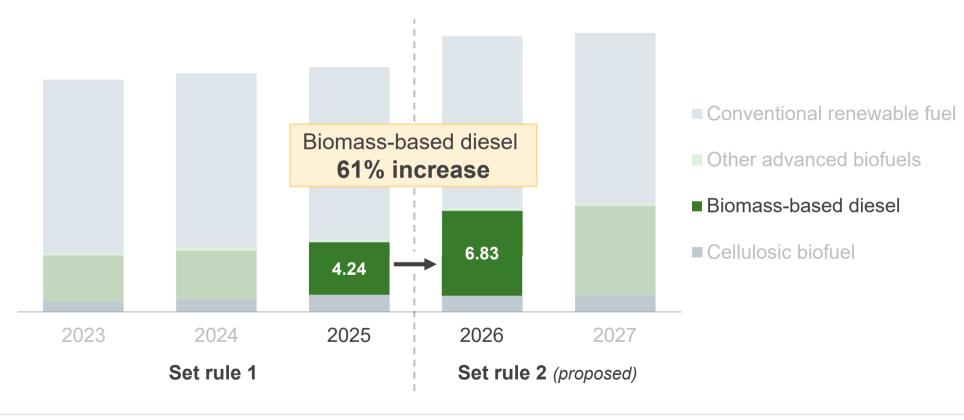
### Biomass-based diesel biggest winner in new set rule

Projected supply to satisfy volume requirements (billion gallons)

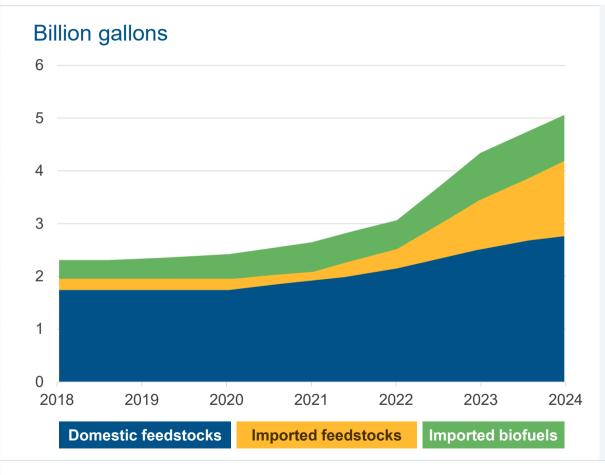


### Biomass-based diesel biggest winner in new set rule

#### Projected supply to satisfy volume requirements (billion gallons)



### RFS proposal encourages use of domestic feedstocks



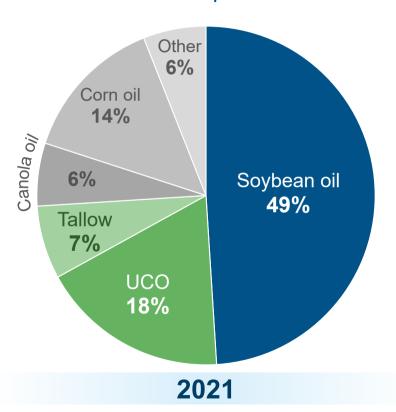
# New rule provides only 50% of RIN value for imported feedstocks

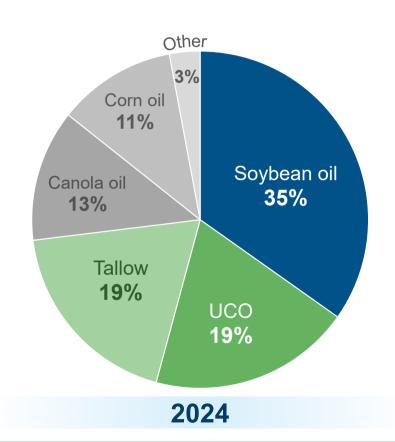
If EPA does not maintain the RIN reduction for imported feedstocks, the 7.12 billion BBD mandate could be met with 4.5 billion gallons of biodiesel and renewable diesel.

- Renewable diesel RIN value lowered to 1.6 RIN/gallon
- EPA assumes RD will use more domestic feedstocks but how much is wild card

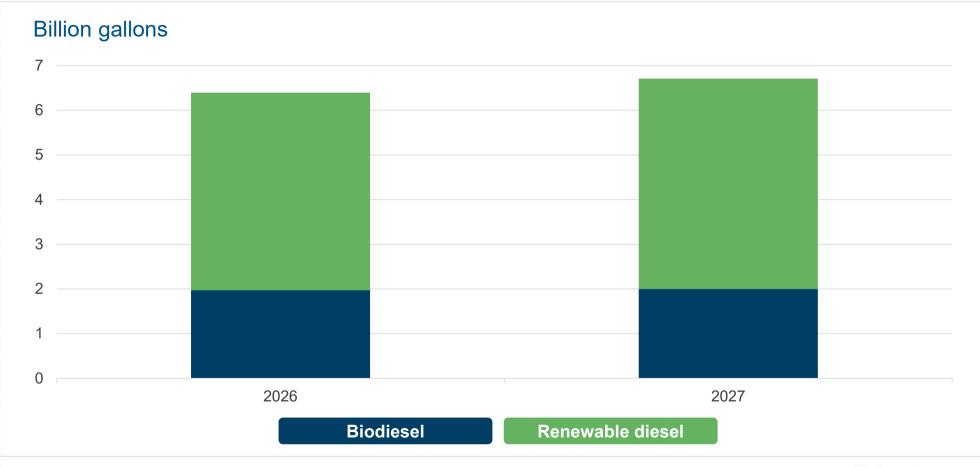
### Soybean oil has seen decreasing share in feedstock pie

#### Feedstocks consumed for production of biofuels





### Renewable diesel will meet nearly 2/3 of mandate BBD

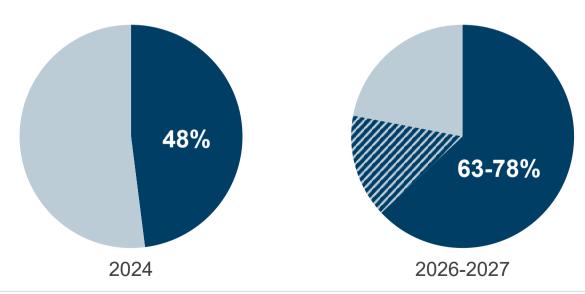


### **EPA** projects soybean oil for RD to grow the most

Additional soybean oil demand:

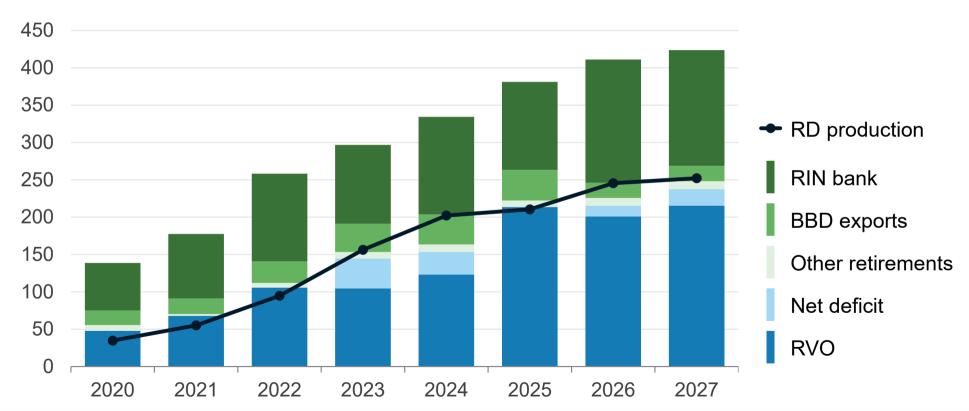
- ► +3.8 billion pounds in 2026
- ► +1.9 billion pounds in 2027

Domestic soybean oil used for biofuels:



### **EPA** proposed significantly higher BBD levels for 2026-27





#### X Factor: EPA's treatment of historical SREs

# **EPA** to decide on 189 outstanding small refinery exemptions

- ► EPA to make its decision on SREs ahead of the final RVO proposal release
- ► EPA projects 34 qualifying and operational small refineries producing up to 18B gallons of gasoline and diesel each year, or 10% of total reported volume of obligated gasoline and diesel
- Looking back to 2017, EPA exempted
   89.2B gallons affecting 12.6 billion RINs



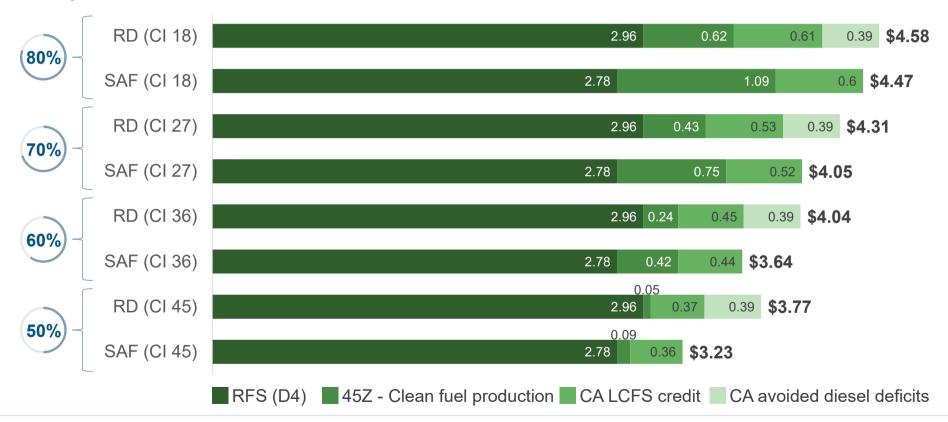
# Republicans preserved 45Z provisions in One Big Beautiful Bill – key provisions impact 45Z extension

- Extends through end of 2029
- Limits feedstocks to those produced in North America
- Indirect land use change not used in calculating eligibility for the tax credit (will improve CI scores for corn and soy products)
- Allows transferability of credits –
   key for farmer-owned ethanol plants
- ► SAF tax lowered from \$1.75 to \$1.00

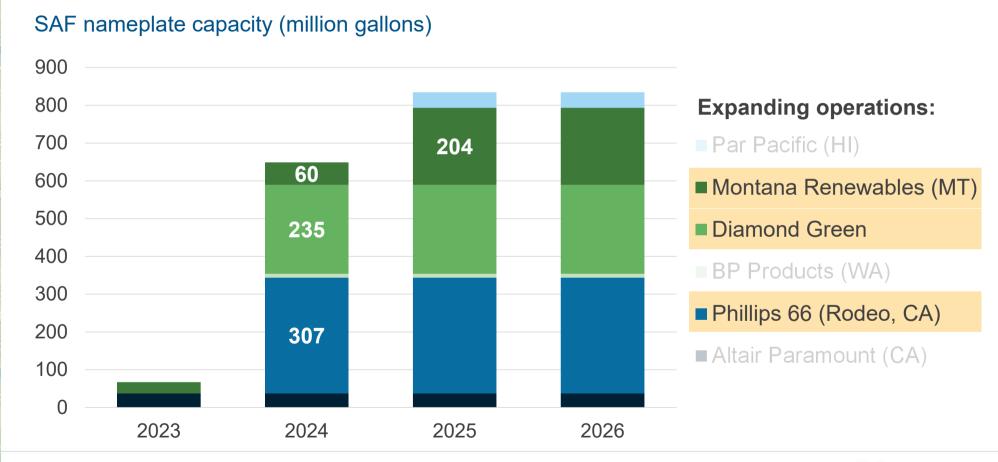


### SAF and RD production driven by regulatory incentives

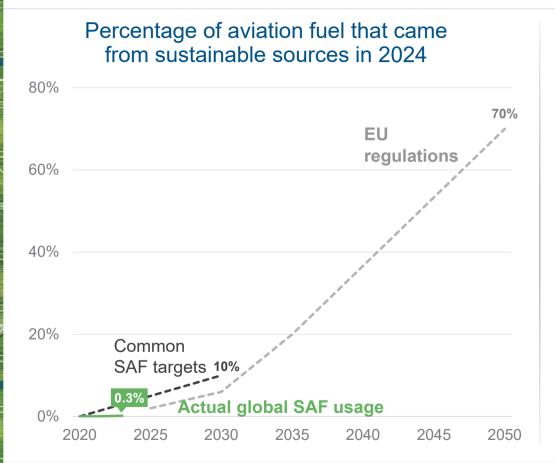
#### Lifecycle GHG emissions reduction, 2025



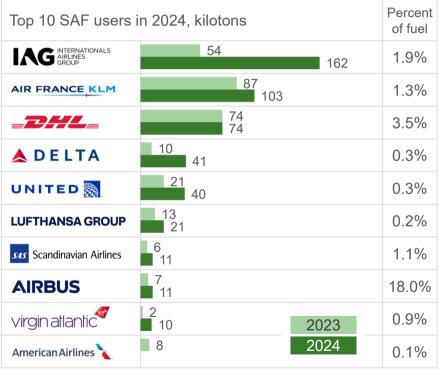
### **New SAF** production to come online in 2025-26



### Market and regulations driving SAF outlook



## Airlines are off pace to reach promised SAF target of 10% by 2030



### **Final thoughts**



Ethanol exports can provide an easy trade win, but also greatest profitability risk if export sales slow.



Soy oil biggest winner in proposed RVO, but SREs remains the X factor in whether levels will be realized.



SAF biggest loser in updated 45Z legislation but removal of indirect land use change will improve CI score for crop-based feedstocks.

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