

ETHANOL SUCCESS STORIES

USGC SOUTHEAST ASIA & OCEANIA PROGRAMS



In 2020, the Southeast Asia & Oceania office maintained ethanol promotion momentum during the COVID-19 pandemic by moving all engagement programs virtual. Coalition building among government stakeholders and private industry set market access and policy action in motion. In 2022, the Council was able to commercialize these efforts as ethanol flows into the region.

2020-2022 KEY ETHANOL ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA



In 2020, Council efforts led to the creation of a 3% blend wall in the Indonesia fuel import specs, **creating a potential market of more than 200 million gallons of ethanol.** (A corn equivalent 71 million bushels.)



Import volumes to Singapore reached 51.1 million gallons in 2022, making this regional transshipment hub the 9th largest market for U.S. ethanol



In 2020, Vietnam reduced the ethanol import tariff (both fuel and non fuel) from 20% to 15%. **Direct ethanol sales increased by 37.7%** from 2021-2022.



The Council helped to develop the Indonesia BioEthanol Roadmap, **generating a regulatory pathway for the expansion** of domestic consumption.



Indonesia received approximately 50 million gallons (\$130 million) in 2021-2022 via pre-blended gasoline imports.



Lower tariff rates are **increasing demand among Vietnamese importers** and fuel companies, generating additional support to expand the E5 mandate to all fuel grades.

FEED GRAIN SUCCESS STORIES

USGC SOUTHEAST ASIA & OCEANIA PROGRAMS



Demand for U.S. feed grains is growing in Southeast Asia, thanks in large part to USGC efforts in the region. The Council has coordinated efforts to grant market access for U.S. sorghum, led industry advocacy groups to tackle restrictive Minimum Access Volume requirements, reduced tariffs across the region and enabled stable access for U.S. corn through import regulation reform.



2020-2022 KEY FEED GRAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA



Market barriers for U.S. sorghum in Vietnam were eliminated because of policy efforts, which now position U.S. sorghum as an alternative feed input for growing industries including aquaculture, human and pet food.



The USDA is forecasting corn exports to the Philippines to double because of tariff reductions. The in-quota import tariff on non-ASEAN corn was lowered from 35% to 5%, and the out-quota import tariff on non-ASEAN corn was lowered from 50% to 15%.



The corn import tariff for U.S.-origin corn to Vietnam was lowered from 5% to 2%, leveling the playing field with competing suppliers and opening a profitable and alternative market for U.S. corn.



Vietnam DDGS imports exceed 1.3 million metric tons, making it the second largest export market.



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