



# Argentine biodiesel seeking for new customers

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On the other hand, in the information provided by the Argentine Ministry of Energy and Mining, in the first quarter of 2018 biodiesel sales were informed to several countries in an attempt to atomize and diversify our exports: The Netherlands (150,000 tons), Malta (119,000 tn), Peru (11,200 tn) and Holland (10,000 tn). In the case of Canada, this northern country has a small biodiesel market, but it is under development. With its extensive territory, it is one of the nations with the lowest population density in the world, with approximately 4 inhabitants per square kilometer. Being a country with very low temperatures, it faces particular needs for the consumption of biodiesel. To understand this, it is worth mentioning that soybean oil - an input that is used in our country for the production of biofuel - contains glycosides that crystallize in very cold climates, which means that the final product cannot be used in certain engines. Therefore, Canada requires a distilled biodiesel, which means it must have gone through a process of exposure to high temperatures, in which harmful particles are eliminated, obtaining a better quality product. Argentina has a company with a biodiesel distillation tower, but there are also some industries that carry out distillation through a less expensive alternative process. It is interesting to look at Canada's complete balance sheet, published by the United States Department of Agriculture in its annual biofuels report.



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**Cuadro N° 1: Canadá. Hoja de Balance de Biodiesel. Período 2010-2018 (proyectado)**

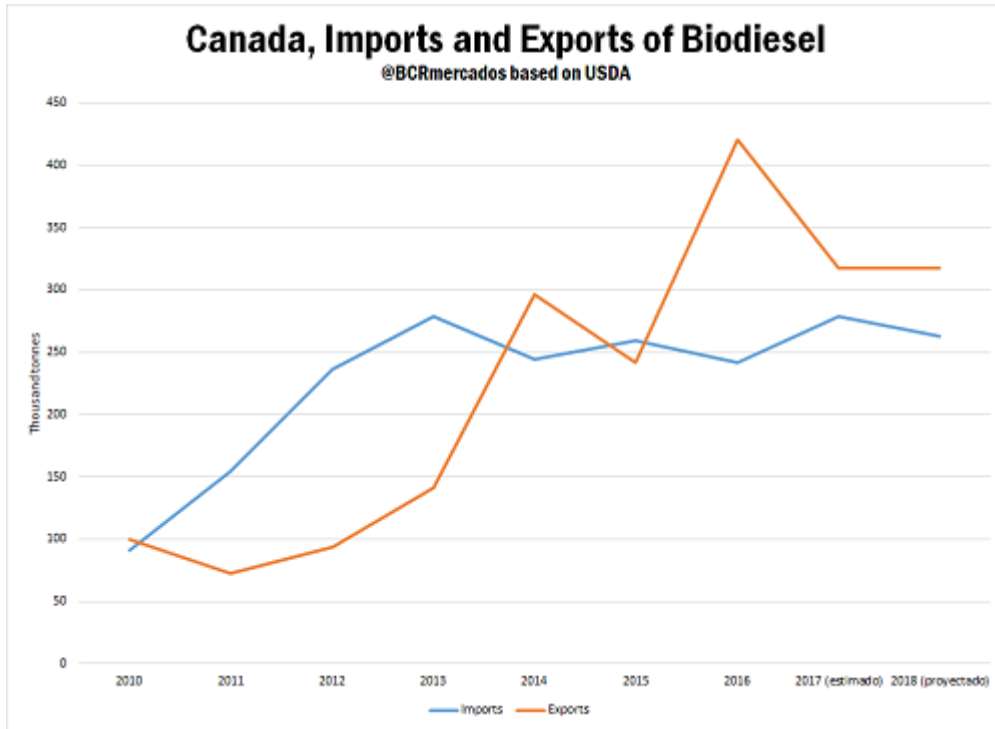
	Datos en millones de litros									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (est.)	2018 (proy.)	
<b>Biodiesel (Millones de Litros)</b>										
<b>Stocks Iniciales</b>	10	19	19	4	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Producción</b>	115	120	100	140	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Importaciones</b>	100	170	261	307	269	286	267	307	290	
<b>Exportaciones</b>	110	80	103	156	327	267	464	350	350	
<b>Consumo</b>	96	210	274	275	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Stocks Finales</b>	19	19	4	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Capacidad de Producción de Biodiesel (Millones de Litros)</b>										
Número de Plantas	13	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	
Capacidad Productiva	258	225	223	400	400	400	425	591	641	
Capacidad Utilizada (%)	0,45	0,53	0,45	0,35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Materia Prima Utilizada para Biodiesel (1,000 MT)</b>										
Aceite de Canola	3	7	7	35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Grasa Animal	78	63	26	30	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Aceite de cocina usado	27	46	65	65	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Soja	1	1	0	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Diesel Renovable (HVO) (Millones de Litros)</b>										
<b>Importaciones</b>	130	235	178	273	254	250	240	250	250	
<b>Consumo</b>	130	235	178	273	254	250	240	250	250	
<b>Biodiesel + Diesel Renovable (HVO)</b>										
<b>Stocks Iniciales</b>	10	19	19	4	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Producción</b>	115	120	100	140	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Importaciones</b>	230	405	440	580	524	536	507	557	540	
<b>Exportaciones</b>	110	80	103	156	327	267	464	350	350	
<b>Consumo</b>	226	445	452	548	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Stocks Finales</b>	19	19	4	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Penetración del Mercado, Biodiesel + Diesel Renovable (HVO) (Millones de litros)</b>										
Biodiesel+HVO, uso en	126	275	350	350	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Gasoil, uso en carreteras	16.823	17.339	17.070	17.495	17.909	17.292	17.048	17.100	17.100	
Tasa de corte	0,7%	1,6%	2,1%	2,0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Gasoil, uso total	28.516	30.030	28.179	29.464	29.987	29.307	28.894	29.000	29.000	

Fuente: Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos. Abril 2018

Some relevant data mentioned in the report are the following: First, volumes produced by Canada are low, in fact, Canadian biodiesel production capacity has remained well below domestic demand since 2011. In spite of this, production is expected to grow driven by both federal and provincial active policies that promote the development and consumption of renewable energies and biofuels, seeking to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. There is no specific estimate of production given that the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of that country does not provide official data since 2013. On the other hand, the USDA report states that -for the moment- the storage capacity of biofuels in Canada is limited, which prevents producers from having large stocks. By 2018, it would increase its capacity by 50 million liters compared to the previous year, reaching 641 million thanks to the expansion of an existing plant and the acquisition of a new one. Regarding the inputs used for its elaboration, it is observed that in 2013 - the last official information - almost half of the Canadian biodiesel was produced based on used cooking oils, while the remaining balance was divided between canola oil and animal fat, with a marginal share of soy. In relation to international trade, in recent years Canada exported most of its production to the United States in response to some policies of the neighboring country favorable to Canadian producers, such as the existence of a tax credit (that expired at the end of 2016, which explains the decrease in exports in that year). Canada imports sufficient volumes of biodiesel to meet provincial blending requirements (which will soon be



eliminated, pointing to a carbon intensity approach that replaces the current minimum blending requirement scheme). Since 2013, its level of imports has hovered around 290 million liters per year (approximately equivalent to 250 thousand tons), and it is not expected to change in 2018, as said in the report. The following chart illustrates Canadian imports and exports, based on the previous table. A conversion was made from liters to tons, assuming a weight of 0.875 grams per cubic centimeter.



It can be seen that, even if Canada made all its international biodiesel purchases to Argentina, the almost 300 thousand tons would be well below the 1.5 MT acquired by its neighboring country - United States - in 2016. But everything contributes. As we said before: Argentina needs to diversify and atomize its clients' portfolio. This is the challenge for the current year and for the future.

