Hydro and Biofuels

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Various technological advances have been made in previous decades. Sugarcane has become the most popular and profitable fuel. The opportunity of green resource has been significantly utilized by Brazil and has become a global powerhouse for biofuel. Effective planning, policies, taxation, and cost-effective fuel generation has been essentially adopted by Brazil particularly in transportation (“BBC Two - Jimmy’s Global Harvest - Episode guide,” n.d.). Brazil has better emission indicators as compared to the United States, therefore, it is one step ahead in utilizing biofuels in transportation, however, the United States of America has standards that ensure the country is using ethanol (Gallas, 2015). Because of these standards and policies, the United States would remain ranked number one in renewable energy sources. The use of ethanol as a renewable energy source in transportation also depends on the seasons and geography of the country (Araújo, Mahajan, Kerr, & Silva, 2017). Other factors are strategic planning, particularly, political commitment is required in various states in controlling the emission of carbon dioxide in the country and consumption of renewable recourses on a wider scale.

Harvesting and production of sugarcane on a large scale has made Brazil the advanced green powerhouse. Brazil has gone through the biofuel crisis in recent years, however, strategic planning has saved the country from biofuel scarcity. Much of the economic programs have been replaced by sugarcane-based ethanol production (Araújo et al., 2017). Brazil has introduced various biofuel friendly cars that can utilize both petrol and ethanol. Ethanol prices are not competitive to the petrol prices as it varies because of seasonal and bad harvesting approaches (Araújo et al., 2017). The government of the United States has announced various policies to handle inflation, short-term issues and economic dogmas of the country to improve the biofuel issue (Helmar, Johnson, Myers, Whistance, & Baumes, 2018). According to FAO (2010), Brazil is becoming the largest powerhouse in producing renewable energy sources, for example, hydroelectric power and sugarcane-based ethanol.

# References

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