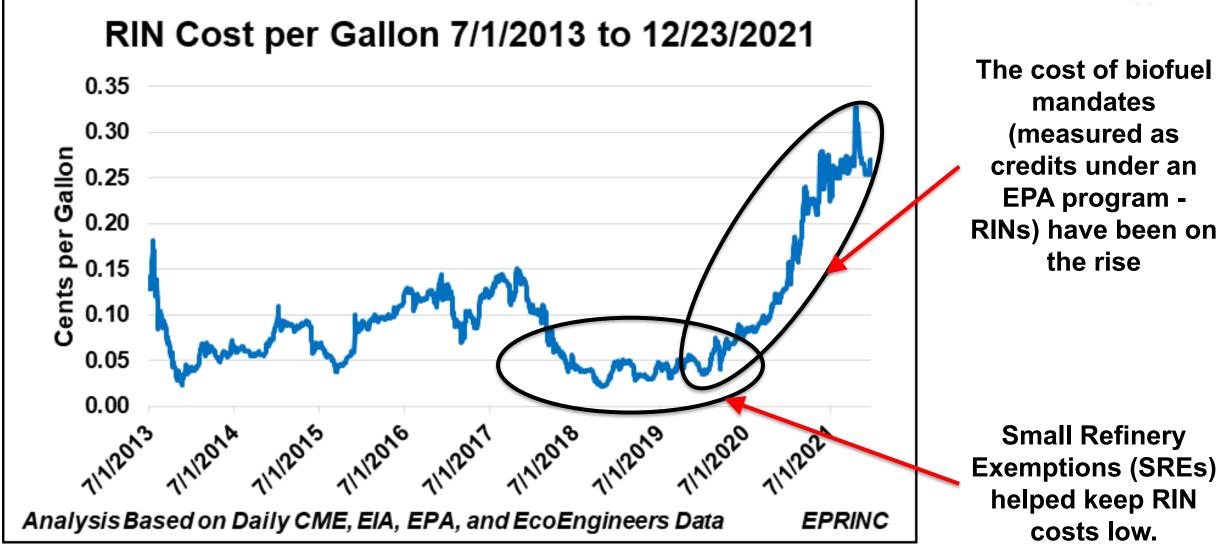
Chart of the Week 2022-07: The Renewable Fuel Standard and Gasoline Prices

> Lucian Pugliaresi Max Pyziur February 16, 2022 Washington, DC

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Biofuel Mandates Are Adding to Gasoline Prices





Rising Crude Prices and Regulatory Mandates Raising Gasoline Prices



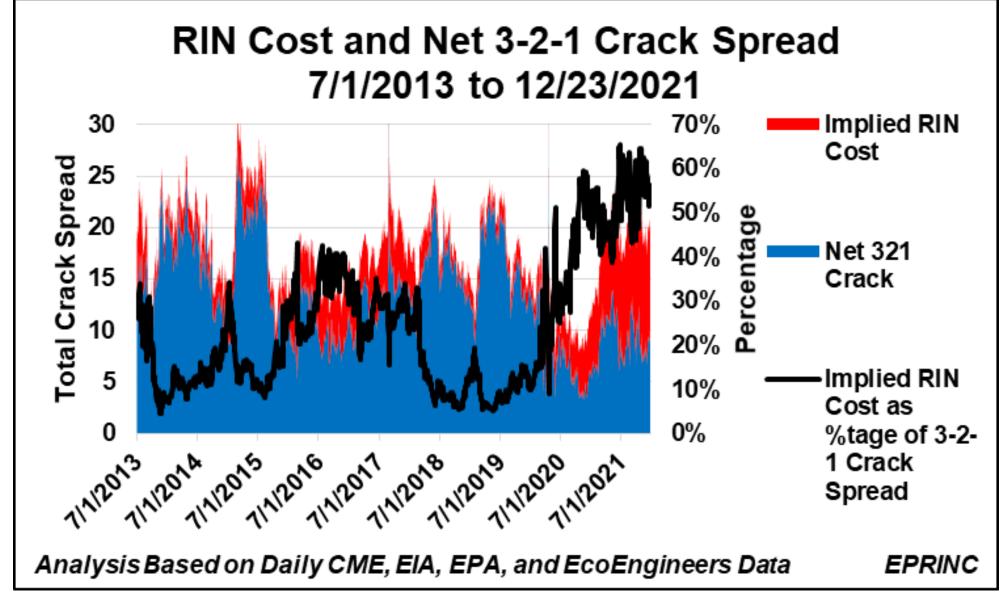
- Recent increases in gasoline prices in the United States are primarily driven by crude oil prices and refining costs. Although taxes and distribution costs play an important role, these costs have been relatively stable over the last year.
- "The Crack Spread" is defined as the value of petroleum products less the cost of the crude oil raw material; it serves as a benchmark proxy for the refinery gross margin. The so-called 3-2-1 Crack Spread assumes that 3 barrels of crude oil will yield 2 barrels of gasoline (xBOB) and 1 barrel of diesel.
- Under US law (RFS Renewable Fuel Standard), refiners and importers must meet mandates to include specific volumes of biofuels in the production of gasoline. RINs (Renewable fuel Identification Numbers) are acquired and submitted for compliance.
- Both the cost of biofuels and the cost of compliance at higher mandates are adding to refiner costs, which are passed on to consumers.
- This slide deck is available at: https://eprinc.org/chart-of-the-week/
- For more information on this chart, please contact Lucian Pugliaresi (<u>loup@eprinc.org</u>) or Max Pyziur (<u>maxp@eprinc.org</u>).



Additional Slides

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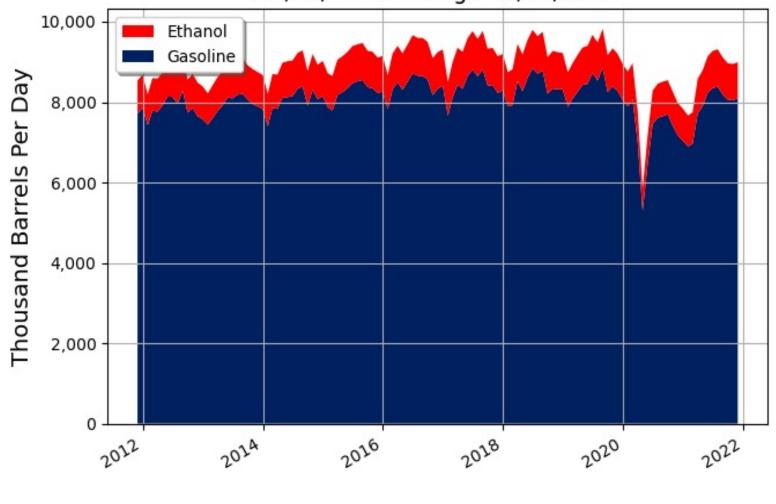




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Ethanol as a Percentage of Gasoline

Monthly U.S. Consumption - Gasoline and Fuel Ethanol: 11/30/2011 through 11/30/2021



	RESEARCH FOUNDATION INC.
U.S. Annual Gasoline	
Ethanol Blending	
Average	
2012	9.57%
2013	9.70%
2014	9.74%
2015	9.75%

 2014
 9.74%

 2015
 9.75%

 2016
 9.81%

 2017
 9.85%

 2018
 9.89%

 2019
 9.96%

 2020
 9.98%

 2021
 10.04%

Analysis based on EIA Data

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