

DIRECTIVE 98/70/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels

14th Meeting of the Environmental Task Force of the Energy Community8 June 2017



Fuel Quality Directive - overview

- Established in 1998
- Amended repeatedly, last time in 2015
- REFIT evaluation report of the FQD adopted on 31 May 2017 (SWD(2017) 178 final)



Objectives of the FQD

- To achieve a high level of protection of the environment and human health in relation to fuel used in road transport as well as non-road mobile machinery by reducing pollution from the transport sector, and enhancing air quality
- To enhance the functioning of the single market for transport fuels and vehicles by setting minimum standards for the quality of transport fuels and ensuring the technical compatibility of such fuel with internal combustion engines and after-treatments
- To reduce the of life cycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from transport fuels



Key elements of the FQD

- Scope:
 - Fuels used in internal combustion engines on the road and in non-road mobile machinery (NRMM)
 - NRMM also covers inland waterway vessels, agricultural and forestry tractors, and recreational craft
- Fuel specifications apply to petrol, diesel, and biofuels blended in them for road vehicles
- Fuel specifications intended to limit air pollutants (mainly lead and other metals, SOx, NOx, particulate matter, unburnt hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), benzenes, and carbon monoxide) and to ensure compatibility with engines (in particular limits for blending biofuels)
- For NRMM more limited requirements apply (in particular limits for sulphur and lead)
- Monitoring and reporting on fuel quality by the Member States



Greenhouse gas reduction target

- Member States have to oblige fuel suppliers to reduce the GHG intensity of transport fuels by 6% relative to a 2010 baseline
- Contributions mainly expected from:
 - Biofuels
 - Low emissions fossil fuels (LPG, CNG, LNG)
 - Upstream emission reductions
 - Electricity
- Not yet fully implemented (transposition deadline was in April 2017)
- Target will not be extended beyond 2020. Post-2020, transport fuels will be addressed by the Renewable Energy Directive.



REFIT evaluation of the FQD

- The FQD is generally found fit for purpose and should remain in place.
- No legislative change proposed.
- Functioning of the internal market for transport fuels requires further monitoring, in particular concerning the diversity of fuel types available at national markets.



Draft Elements of a Recommendation of the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community

- CP to prepare the legal and institutional preconditions for the implementation of core elements of the FQD;
- Secretariat to support CP; annual progress reports to Ministerial Council;
- Secretariat and Commission to identify provisions suitable for incorporation in the Energy Community;
- Commission to inform about amendments of the FQD;
- Subject to a proposal from the Commission, Ministerial Council to decide on a decision incorporating suitable provisions