

Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 of 20 April 2015 laying down calculation methods and reporting requirements pursuant to Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels

ANNEX I

METHOD FOR THE CALCULATION AND REPORTING OF THE LIFE CYCLE GREENHOUSE GAS INTENSITY OF FUELS AND ENERGY BY SUPPLIERS

Part 1

Calculation of a supplier's greenhouse gas intensity of fuels and energy

The greenhouse gas intensity for fuels and energy is expressed in terms of grams of carbon dioxide equivalent per mega joule of fuel (gCO_{2eq}/MJ).

1. The greenhouse gases taken into account for the purposes of calculating the greenhouse gas intensity of fuel is carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and methane (CH₄). For the purpose of calculating CO₂ equivalence, emissions of those gases are valued in terms of CO₂ equivalent emissions, as follows:

CO ₂ : 1;	CH ₄ : 25;	N ₂ O: 298
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2. Emissions from the manufacture of machinery and equipment utilised in extraction, production, refining and consumption of fossil fuels are not taken into account in the greenhouse gas calculation.
3. A supplier's greenhouse gas intensity from the life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of all fuels and energy supplied shall be calculated in accordance with the formula below:

$$\text{A supplier's greenhouse gas intensity}_{(\#)} = \frac{\sum_x (\text{GHG}_x \times \text{AF} \times \text{MJ}_x) - \text{UER}}{\sum_x \text{MJ}_x}$$

where:

- (a) ‘#’ means the supplier's identification (i.e. the identification of the entity liable to pay excise duty) defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 684/2009⁽¹⁾ as the Trader Excise Number (System for Exchange of Excise Data (SEED) registration number or value added tax (VAT) identification number in point 5(a) of Table 1 of Annex I to that Regulation for Destination Type codes 1 to 5 and 8), which is also the entity liable to pay the excise duty in accordance with Article 8 of Council Directive 2008/118/EC⁽²⁾ at the time that excise duty became chargeable in accordance with Article 7(2) of Directive 2008/118/EC. If this identification is not available, Member States shall ensure that an equivalent means of identification is established in accordance with a national excise duty reporting scheme;
- (b) ‘x’ means the fuel and energy types falling within the scope of this Directive as expressed in point 17(c) of Table 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 684/2009. If these data are not available, Member States shall collect equivalent data in accordance with a nationally established excise duty reporting scheme;
- (c) ‘MJ_x’ means the total energy supplied and converted from reported volumes of fuel ‘x’ expressed in mega joules. This is calculated as follows:
 - (i) The quantity of each fuel per fuel type

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It is derived from data reported pursuant to points 17(d), (f) and (o) of Table 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 684/2009. Biofuel quantities are converted to their lower-heat-value energy content pursuant to the energy densities set out in Annex III to Directive 2009/28/EC. Quantities of fuels from non-biological origin are converted to their lower-heat-value energy content pursuant to energy densities set out in Appendix 1 to the Joint Research Centre-EUCAR-CONCAWE (JEC)⁽³⁾ Well-to-Tank report (version 4) of July 2013⁽⁴⁾;

(ii) Simultaneous co-processing of fossil fuels and biofuels

Processing includes any modification during the life cycle of a fuel or energy supplied causing a change to the molecular structure of the product. The addition of denaturant does not fall under this processing. The quantity of biofuels co-processed with fuels from non-biological origin reflects the post-processing state of the biofuel. The quantity of the co-processed biofuel is determined according to the energy balance and efficiency of the co-processing process as set out in point 17 of Part C of Annex IV to Directive 98/70/EC.

Where multiple biofuels are blended with fossil fuels, the quantity and type of each biofuel is taken into account in the calculation and reported by suppliers to the Member States.

The quantity of biofuel supplied that does not meet the sustainability criteria referred to in Article 7b(1) of Directive 98/70/EC is counted as fossil fuel.

E85 petrol-ethanol blend shall be calculated as a separate fuel for the purpose of Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁵⁾.

If quantities are not collected pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 684/2009, Member States shall collect equivalent data in accordance with a nationally established excise duty reporting scheme;

(iii) Quantity of electricity consumed

This is the amount of electricity consumed in road vehicles or motorcycles where a supplier reports this amount of energy to the relevant authority in each Member State in accordance with the following formula:

Electricity consumed = distance travelled (km) × electricity consumption efficiency (MJ/km);

(d) Upstream emission reduction (UER)

‘UER’ is the upstream emission reduction of greenhouse gases claimed by a supplier, measured in gCO_{2eq} if quantified and reported in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) Eligibility

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UERs shall only be applied to the upstream emission's part of the average default values for petrol, diesel, CNG or LPG.

UERs originating from any country may be counted as a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions against fuels from any feedstock source supplied by any supplier.

UERs shall only be counted if they are associated with projects that have started after 1 January 2011.

It is not necessary to prove that UERs would not have taken place without the reporting requirement set out in Article 7a of Directive 98/70/EC;

(ii) Calculation

UERs shall be estimated and validated in accordance with principles and standards identified in International Standards, and in particular ISO 14064, ISO 14065 and ISO 14066.

The UERs and baseline emissions are to be monitored, reported and verified in accordance with ISO 14064 and providing results of equivalent confidence of Commission Regulation (EU) No 600/2012⁽⁶⁾ and Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012⁽⁷⁾. The verification of methods for estimating UERs must be done in accordance with ISO 14064-3 and the organisation verifying this must be accredited in accordance with ISO 14065;

(e) 'GHG_{i,x}' is the greenhouse gas intensity of fuel or energy 'x' expressed in gCO_{2eq}/MJ. Suppliers shall calculate the greenhouse gas intensity of each fuel or energy as follows:

- (i) Greenhouse gas intensity of fuels from a non-biological origin is the 'weighted life cycle greenhouse gas intensity' per fuel type listed in the last column of the table under point 5 of Part 2 of this Annex;
- (ii) Electricity is calculated as described in point 6 of Part 2;
- (iii) Greenhouse gas intensity of biofuels

The greenhouse gas intensity of biofuels meeting the sustainability criteria referred to in Article 7b(1) of Directive 98/70/EC is calculated in accordance with Article 7d of that Directive. In case data on the life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of biofuels was obtained in accordance with an agreement or scheme that has been the subject of a decision pursuant to Article 7c(4) of Directive 98/70/EC covering Article 7b(2) of that Directive, this data is also to be used to establish the greenhouse gas intensity of biofuels under Article 7b(1) of that Directive. The greenhouse gas intensity for biofuels not meeting the sustainability criteria referred to in Article 7b(1) of Directive 98/70/EC is equal to the greenhouse intensity of the respective fossil fuel derived from conventional crude oil or gas;

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- (iv) Simultaneous co-processing of fuels from non-biological origin and biofuels

The greenhouse gas intensity of biofuels co-processed with fossil fuels shall reflect the post-processing state of the biofuel;

- (f) 'AF' represents the adjustment factors for powertrain efficiencies:

Predominant conversion technology	Efficiency factor
Internal combustion engine	1
Battery electric powertrain	0,4
Hydrogen fuel cell electric powertrain	0,4

Part 2

Reporting by suppliers for fuels other than biofuels

1. UERs of fossil fuels

In order for UERs to be eligible for the purposes of the reporting and calculation method, suppliers shall report the following to the authority designated by the Member States:

- (a) the starting date of the project, which must be after 1 January 2011;
- (b) the annual emission reductions in gCO_{2eq};
- (c) the duration for which the claimed reductions occurred;
- (d) the project location closest to the source of the emissions in latitude and longitude coordinates in degrees to the fourth decimal place;
- (e) the baseline annual emissions prior to installation of reduction measures and annual emissions after the reduction measures have been implemented in gCO_{2eq}/MJ of feedstock produced;
- (f) the non-reusable certificate number uniquely identifying the scheme and the claimed greenhouse gas reductions;
- (g) the non-reusable number uniquely identifying the calculation method and the associated scheme^[F1.]
- (h) ^[F2.]]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and

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repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Text with EEA relevance).

F2 Deleted by Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Text with EEA relevance).

F2. Origin

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F23. Place of purchase

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F24. SMEs

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5. Average life cycle greenhouse gas intensity default values for fuels other than biofuels and electricity

Raw material source and process	Fuel placed on the market	Life cycle GHG intensity (gCO _{2eq} /MJ)	Weighted life cycle GHG intensity (gCO _{2eq} /MJ)
Conventional crude	Petrol	93,2	93,3
Natural Gas-to-Liquid		94,3	
Coal-to-Liquid		172	
Natural bitumen		107	
Oil shale		131,3	
Conventional crude	Diesel or gasoil	95	95,1
Natural Gas-to-Liquid		94,3	
Coal-to-Liquid		172	
Natural bitumen		108,5	
Oil shale		133,7	
Any fossil sources	Liquefied Petroleum Gas in a spark ignition engine	73,6	73,6
Natural Gas, EU mix	Compressed Natural Gas in a spark ignition engine	69,3	69,3

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Natural Gas, EU mix	Liquefied Natural Gas in a spark ignition engine	74,5	74,5
Sabatier reaction of hydrogen from non-biological renewable energy electrolysis	Compressed synthetic methane in a spark ignition engine	3,3	3,3
Natural gas using steam reforming	Compressed Hydrogen in a fuel cell	104,3	104,3
Electrolysis fully powered by non-biological renewable energy	Compressed Hydrogen in a fuel cell	9,1	9,1
Coal	Compressed Hydrogen in a fuel cell	234,4	234,4
Coal with Carbon Capture and Storage of process emissions	Compressed Hydrogen in a fuel cell	52,7	52,7
Waste plastic derived from fossil feedstocks	Petrol, diesel or gasoil	86	86

6. Electricity

For the reporting by energy suppliers of electricity consumed by electric vehicles and motorcycles, Member States should calculate national average life cycle default values in accordance with appropriate International Standards.

Alternatively, Member States may permit their suppliers to establish greenhouse gas intensity values ($\text{gCO}_{2\text{eq}}/\text{MJ}$) for electricity from data reported by Member States on the basis of:

- (a) Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁸⁾;
- (b) Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁹⁾; or
- (c) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 666/2014⁽¹⁰⁾.

F27. Feedstock trade name

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- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 684/2009 of 24 July 2009 implementing Council Directive 2008/118/EC as regards the computerised procedures for the movement of excise goods under suspension of excise duty (OJ L 197, 29.7.2009, p. 24).
- (2) Council Directive 2008/118/EC of 16 December 2008 concerning the general arrangements for excise duty and repealing Directive 92/12/EEC (OJ L 9, 14.1.2009, p. 12).
- (3) The JEC consortium brings together the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC), EUCAR (European Council for Automotive R&D) and CONCAWE (the oil companies' European association for environment, health and safety in refining and distribution).
- (4) http://iet.jrc.ec.europa.eu/about-jec/sites/about-jec/files/documents/report_2013/wtt_report_v4_july_2013_final.pdf
- (5) Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 setting emission performance standards for new passenger cars as part of the Community's integrated approach to reduce CO₂ emissions from light-duty vehicles (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 1).
- (6) Commission Regulation (EU) No 600/2012 of 21 June 2012 on the verification of greenhouse gas emission reports and tonne-kilometre reports and the accreditation of verifiers pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 181, 12.7.2012, p. 1).
- (7) Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 of 21 June 2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 181, 12.7.2012, p. 30).
- (8) Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics (OJ L 304, 14.11.2008, p. 1).
- (9) Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC (OJ L 165, 18.6.2013, p. 13).
- (10) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 666/2014 of 12 March 2014 establishing substantive requirements for a Union inventory system and taking into account changes in the global warming potentials and internationally agreed inventory guidelines pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 26).