EEA Core Set of Indicators - CSI 037 Use of cleaner and alternative fuels May 2005 assessment

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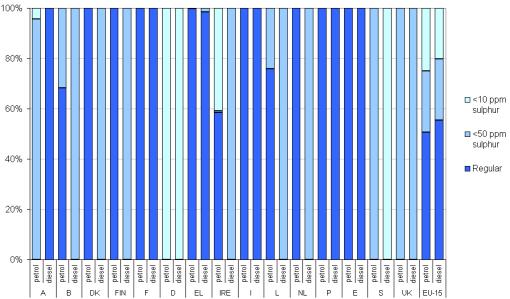


Key policy question: Is EU's progress towards promoting cleaner and alternative fuels satisfactory?

Key message:

- O Many Member States have introduced incentives to promote low and zero sulphur fuels towards the objective of reducing the sulphur content of fuels to a maximum of 50 ppm (low) by 2005 and to a maximum of 10 ppm (zero) by 2009. From 2002 to 2003 the combined penetration grew from around 20 to almost 50%, but is still some way off the 100% target for 2005.
- O The penetration of biofuels and other alternative fuels is also low. The share of biofuels in the EU25 is less than 0.4 %, still far off the 2 % target set for 2005. However, due to the implementation of the biofuels directive the situation is changing rapidly.

Fig. 1: Low sulphur fuel use (%), EU15



Data source : European Commission, 2005. Quality of petrol and diesel fuel used for road transport in the European Union: Second annual report (Reporting year 2003). Report from the Commission (COM (2005) 69 final).



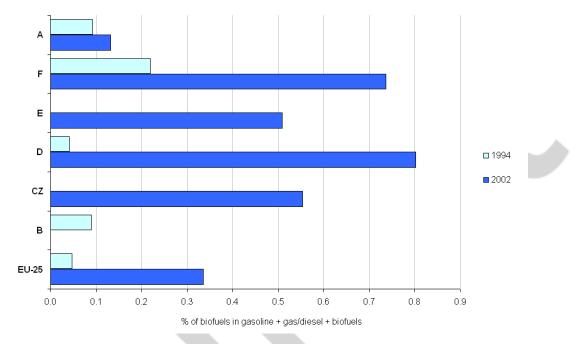


Fig. 2: Share of biofuels in transport fuels (%)

Data source : Eurostat.

Note: The Biofuels Directive aims at promoting the use of biofuels for transport to replace diesel or petrol. The primary objective is to increase the consumption of biofuels, as opposed to its production, which may or not be exported to other countries. The share of biofuels should reach 2% by 2005 and 5.75% by 2010. The denominator includes all EU-25 countries with consumption of diesel and gasoline. The numerator refers to the final energy consumption of biofuels in the transport sector. By 2002, only few EU countries had consumption of biofuels or were reporting consumption of biofuels to Eurostat. A progressively larger number of EU countries are expected to report biofuels consumption to Eurostat when data becomes available for 2003, year of entry into force of the Directive.