

## Sulphur Group

### Key Challenges

- Price (Slovenia) – government decided to import 50 ppm instead of 10 ppm
- Too high a penalty for retailer violators (Bulgaria)
- Availability of S-free fuel in the Mediterranean region (Slovenia)
- Illegal import of low quality fuel (Albania, Turkey, Lithuania)
- Loss of jobs because of possible closing of old refineries (Turkey, Albania)
- Quality control (Turkey, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Albania and Lithuania)
- Economic feasibility for refineries to desulphurize crude oil (Albania)
- Practical implementation strategy and timeframe for lowering sulphur and how to distinguish between refinery and imported fuel
- Deal with sulphur in the context of other important fuel parameters

### Solutions

- Public awareness on the benefits of cleaner fuels (including NGOs) and awareness for decision-makers
- Highlight the importance of fuel taxes to the economy (check with government inspectors and policy)
- Independent from producers and ISO accredited labs (country specific)
- For poor quality refineries designate fuel for non-transport use (for industrial boilers, marine, domestic heating) – temporary measure
- Availability of mobile testing labs for testing Fuel Quality (at least for sulphur and colour marking)
- Modernizing the equipment of state-owned labs
- Training of personnel for Fuel Quality control
- Higher tax for dirty fuels compared to cleaner fuels
- Sliding scale for penalties (starting with lower)