

Status of Fuel Quality and Vehicle Emission Standards: Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

Updated January 2012

Country	Lead		Sulphur max allowable by law			Vehicle Emission Standards, Light Duty Passenger
	Current Status	Comments	Diesel	Petrol	Comments	
Albania	Unleaded	Imports of leaded petrol banned July 2005	150	110	10 ppm sulphur plan for 2012.	No existing Euro vehicle emission standards for light duty vehicles in place. Albania imports only and there are no vehicle importation restrictions, but taxes and fees discourage older cars. Nationwide vehicle inspection centers are planned, in accordance with Directive 2009/40/EC.
Armenia	Unleaded	Unleaded from October 2001.	10	500	10 ppm sulphur in diesel required from 1/1/2010; 10 ppm petrol available in regular, premium and super grades.	No existing Euro vehicle emission standards for light duty vehicles in place.
Azerbaijan	Unleaded	Has not produced leaded petrol since 1995.	1000	500	It was announced in June 2011 by the state standardization committee that the country will move to 50 ppm in fuels from 2015.	Imports vehicles only. No existing Euro vehicle emission standards for light duty vehicles in place.
Belarus	Unleaded	Ban since 1998.	350	500	Adopted EN 228:1993 in 1993.	Cars imported in Belarus by official dealers must meet Euro II emission standards, and not exceed 160 g CO ₂ /km. Cars produced in Belarus must meet Euro V standards for export purposes. Custom duties increase on cars older than 10 years.

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Unleaded	Production of leaded fuel ended March 2010, full phaseout completed in 2011.	350	150	Over 97 percent of fuel imported from neighboring countries, including Serbia. New draft decision on fuel quality pending with target date of 2012 for 10 ppm fuels. Brod refinery now produces 10 ppm fuel for both diesel and petrol.	Euro III import requirement. No imports older than 12 years.
Bulgaria	Unleaded	Ban since 2004.	10	10	Follows EU Fuel and Vehicle Directives	Euro V
Croatia	Unleaded	Ban since 2006.	10	10	New regulation adopted May 2006 transposing 98/70/EC and 1999/32/EC. Rijeka and Sisak refinery upgrades have started, will continue to 2012 and will cost EUR 750 million. Plans 10ppm fuel introduction in 2009. Petrol and diesel fuel sulphur grades 11-50 ppm is placed on the market according to Governmental decision.	Euro V
Cyprus	Unleaded	Ban since May 2004.	10	10	Follows EU Fuel and Vehicle Directives	Euro V
Czech Republic	Unleaded	Ban since 2001.	10	10	Follows EU Fuel and Vehicle Directives	Euro V
Estonia	Unleaded	Ban since May 2001.	10	10	Follows EU Fuel and Vehicle Directives	Euro V
Georgia	Unleaded – limit .005 g/l	Ban since 2000.	300	250	Imports fuel. Petrol: benzene 3%, aromatics 42%; plans for 150 ppm petrol as of 1 January 2014. Diesel plan 200 ppm from 1 January 2014.	No existing Euro vehicle emission standards for light duty vehicles in place. Inspection of light duty vehicles in private ownership is voluntary and optional prior to January 1, 2013.
Hungary	Unleaded	Ban since 1999.	10	10	Follows EU Fuel and Vehicle Directives	Euro V

Kazakhstan	Unleaded				In 2008, Euro 2 fuel standard introduced but not really implemented, as the oil refineries do not presently have enough capacity and are in a bad state of repair. The Customs Union is planning to introduce Euro 3 & 4, and then (2014-2015), Euro 5 standards; in response, the oil industry has announced it will comply in order to expand production and get the necessary modernization financed.	Unknown
			2,000	500		
Kyrgyzstan	Unleaded	Ban since 2002.			In 2008 Gazprom introduced 150 ppm for petrol, 350 ppm for diesel. The country imports fuel from Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan.	Unknown
			2,000	1,000		
Latvia	Unleaded	Ban since 2001.	10	10	Follows EU Fuel and Vehicle Directives	Unknown
Lithuania	Unleaded	Ban since 2001.	10	10	Follows EU Fuel and Vehicle Directives	Euro V
Montenegro	Unleaded	Imports from neighboring countries.			The market of fuels in Montenegro is divided between Jugopetrol-Kotor, which covers about 90% of the imported and distributed fuels, Montenegro Bonus, which participates with less than 5%, while the other 5% is divided between 40 smaller importers/distributors. 10 ppm standard passed in January 2011.	Euro V imports (no national production) from January 2011.
			10	10		
Poland	Unleaded	Ban since 2003.	10	10	Follows EU Fuel and Vehicle Directives	Euro V

Moldova	Unleaded	Ban since 2002.	2,000	500	All major fuel distributors (Lukoil, Petrom, Rompetrol) sell Euro-grade diesel and petrol fuel (50 ppm or lower).	Vehicle imports only - no local production. Ban on import of cars older than 7 years, heavy duty vehicles older than 10 years. Import duties applied based on engine volume.
Romania	Unleaded	Ban since 2004.	10	10	Follows EU Fuel and Vehicle Directives	Euro V
Russia	Unleaded	Ban since 2003.	350	150	Various fuel grades available: Lukoil makes 50 ppm available in Moscow and St. Petersburg. 50 ppm petrol planned from 2014. 2,000 ppm diesel to be allowed through 2014.	Euro IV from January 2010 and Euro V from 2015 for new domestic and all imported vehicles. An age-based taxation system is in place for imported vehicles: 30% tax increase on imported cars older than 1 year; 35% tax increase for imported vehicles from 3 to 5 years old; for vehicles older than 5 year the tax is within 2.5 and 5.8 Euro per cm3 of engine volume.
Serbia	Unleaded	A new Rulebook on Oil Derived Liquid Fuels, which prohibits the marketing of leaded petrol, has entered into force on January 1, 2011.	10,000	1,000	Domestic refineries produce 10,000 ppm diesel and a 350 ppm 'EKO' diesel grade, with very small quantities of 50 ppm diesel produced at Pancevo refinery. Lower sulphur diesel is imported in limited quantities. A new Rulebook on fuel quality is under development, while negotiations with the refinery are underway to raise fuel quality to 50 ppm with a transitional compliance period for the refinery (be end 2012).	Imported new/used vehicles must be Euro III.
Slovakia	Unleaded	Ban since 1995.	10	10	Follows EU Fuel and Vehicle Directives	Euro V
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Tajikistan	Unleaded	Fully unleaded 2010	2,000	1,000	Follows GOST standards.	Unknown

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Unleaded	Leaded petrol import and production banned in July 2009	10	10	5% bio diesel allowed in diesel Д-Е III grade. OKTA Macedonia produces 10 ppm fuel.	Vehicles imported only. Import restrictions on vehicles (formerly Euro III) lifted due to economic crisis.
Turkey	Unleaded	Ban since 2006. Phase-out began in 2002.	10	10	Nationwide switch to 10 ppm fuel from 1/1/2011.	Euro V. Importation of used vehicles is banned.
Turkmenistan	Unleaded	Ban since 2003	2,000	1,000	Follows GOST standards.	Unknown
Ukraine	Unleaded	Ban since 01/01/2003.	350	150		Significantly higher registration fees for old vehicles. Restrictions on import of older vehicles (formerly 8 years old) was lifted due to WTO membership requirements.
Uzbekistan	Dual	Full unleaded 2010.	5,000	1,000		Unknown

Sources of Information

UNEP National Questionnaires

National Ministries

Fuel distributor and producer websites

Trade publications

Delphi 2010/2011 Vehicle Standards Booklet