

Consultation on the Oil Stocks Directive (Directive 2009/119/EC)

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

This consultation is launched to collect views and suggestions from stakeholders and citizens for the purposes of the current evaluation of Council Directive 2009/119/EC imposing an obligation on Member States to maintain stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products. The general objective of the evaluation is to assess how the Oil Stocks Directive has been implemented in the Member States and how it is functioning in practice; to identify possible problems and areas for improvement or simplification.

Article 22 of the Directive tasked the Commission to "review" (evaluate) the functioning and implementation of this Directive. As a first step, an independent study was carried out by an external consultant. The final report is published on the website of the Directorate General for Energy (<https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/studies>). As a part of this study, a technical survey was carried out addressed to targeted stakeholders.

For more information about the evaluation, see the [roadmap](#)

Who should answer?

The Commission is now seeking the views of all stakeholders and general public, with the help of a general non-technical survey, which focusses on the basic questions of the evaluation. Stakeholders having replied to the technical survey are encouraged to answer to this public consultation, which will serve as a complement to the input they provided in the past. This consultation also provides experts the opportunity to express their personal views, which might well differ from the official position of their institutions / authorities.

What is the Oil Stocks Directive?

In view of the important role of oil for the economy and the significant import dependence, EU Member States have to hold emergency oil stocks. This obligation was imposed first in 1968, under Council Directive 68/414/EEC of 20 December 1968. Such stocks shall ensure the continuity of supply of petroleum products to consumers in case of possible disruptions. In 2009 the legislation was revised with the following main objectives in mind:

- improving the availability of the stocks,
- better harmonization with the stockholding system created by the International Energy Agency (IEA),
- reducing administrative burden
- and improving transparency.

Member States had to transpose the Directive into their national legal order by 31 December 2012.

Main provisions of the Oil Stocks Directive

Member States must maintain a total level of emergency oil stocks corresponding, at the very least, to 90 days of average daily net imports or 61 days of average daily inland consumption, whichever of the two quantities is greater.

The average daily net imports are to be calculated on the basis of the method explained in Annex I of the Directive, whilst the procedure for calculating average daily inland consumption is given in Annex II. Annex III lays down the procedure for calculating stock levels.

The Directive includes several provisions which are supposed to improve the availability of stocks; for example, it distinguishes emergency stocks and commercial stocks and clarifies that stocks held by bankrupt companies cannot be reported as emergency stocks. The Directive also introduced the so-called specific stocks; Member States may make a voluntary commitment to establish such stocks which have to meet stricter requirements related to their composition and availability. Member States have an obligation to ensure that emergency oil stocks are available and physically accessible. In this regard, they are responsible for putting in place arrangements for the identification, accounting and control of these stocks. A register containing information on emergency stocks (the location of the depot, refinery or storage facility, the quantities (involved, the owner of the stocks and their nature) has to be established and continually updated.

Since 2013, a single questionnaire is used by the IEA and the Commission, which was adjusted to fully meet the requirements of the Directive. In addition to the monthly reporting of stock levels, the Directive introduced annual reporting (summary copy of the register and a report on the measures ensuring the availability and physical accessibility of stocks) which provides additional information about the Member States' stockholding arrangements.

CSE: In order to maintain stocks, each Member State may set up a central stockholding entity (CSE), in the form of a non-profit making body or service. The CSE shall maintain oil stocks (acquire and manage these stocks). Under the conditions and limitations laid down by the Directive, CSEs and Member States may delegate part of the management of stocks to another Member State with stocks on its territory, to the CSE set up by the said Member State or to economic operators

Specific stocks and other stocks of products: Each Member State is invited to commit to maintaining specific stocks. In this case, they must maintain a minimum level defined in terms of number of days of consumption. Specific stocks shall be owned by the Member State concerned or the CSE set up by it. Member States shall publish their decision to hold specific stocks in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Specific stocks shall be composed of one or several of the following products: ethane; LPG; motor gasoline; aviation gasoline; gasoline-type jet fuel (naphtha-type jet fuel or JP4); kerosene-type jet fuel; other kerosene; gas/diesel oil (distillate fuel oil); fuel oil (high sulphur content and low sulphur content); white spirit and SBP; lubricants; bitumen; paraffin waxes; petroleum coke.

Member States shall ensure that in total, for the reference year, the crude oil equivalent of the quantities consumed of products included in the categories used is at least equal to 75 % of inland consumption. If there is no commitment to maintain at least 30 days of specific stocks, Member States shall ensure that at least one third of their commitment is held in the form of products, under the conditions laid down by the Directive.

Biofuels and additives: When calculating stockholding obligations and stock levels actually maintained, biofuels and additives shall be taken into account only where they have been blended with the petroleum products concerned. Furthermore, under certain conditions, part of the biofuels and additives stored on the territory of the Member State in question may be taken into account when calculating stock levels actually maintained.

Emergency procedures: Member States must be able to release all or part of their emergency stocks and specific stocks if required. Contingency plans shall be developed. In the event of a major supply disruption, emergency procedures must be in place. Specific rules also apply according to whether or not there is an effective international decision to release stocks.

Finally, the Directive set up a "Coordination Group for oil and petroleum products" (Article 17). While the main role of the Group is to facilitate coordination between Member States in case of a disruption, it is also a useful forum to discuss various issues related to the implementation of the Directive.

See more information about the EU stockholding system at

<https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/imports-and-secure-supplies/eu-oil-stocks>

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

IEA regime

Each IEA country has an obligation to hold oil stocks equivalent to no less than 90 days of net imports. No obligation is imposed to countries that are net oil exporters. The oil stocks obligation can be met through stocks held exclusively for emergency purposes and also to stocks held for commercial or operational use, including stocks held at refineries, port facilities and in tankers in ports. In case of oil disruption, the IEA may activate collective emergency oil response measures.

IEA has 29 member countries. 20 EU Member States are also parties to IEA.

See more information on the IEA stockholding system at

http://www.iea.org/media/freepublications/security/EnergySupplySecurity2014_PART1.pdf

<https://www.iea.org/netimports/>

1. General information about respondents

* 1.1. Are you answering on behalf of an organisation or institution?

- Yes, I am answering on behalf of an organisation or institution
- No, I am answering as an individual

* 1.2. If replying as an individual/private person, please give your name; otherwise give the name of your organisation, your full name and position title.

Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted

Polski Koncern Naftowy ORLEN SA
Ul. Chemików 7, 09-411 Płock
Aleksander Vigne
EU Policy Adviser

* 1.3. Please enter your email address:

aleksander.vigne@orlen.pl

* 1.4. In which capacity are you completing this questionnaire?

- as an individual / private person
- civil society organisation
- private enterprise
- public authority
- consumers association
- academic/research institution
- international organisation
- professional organisation
- public enterprise
- other

1.5. If you are a private or public enterprise, could you please indicate your principal business sector?

- Central Stockholding Entity
- Oil processing
- Oil storage
- Oil transportation
- Oil trading
- Chemicals
- Transport
- other

1.6. If you are a private or public enterprise, could you please indicate the size of your company?

(Medium-sized enterprise: an enterprise that employs fewer than 250 persons and whose annual turnover does not exceed EUR 50 million or whose annual balance-sheet total does not exceed EUR 43 million. Small enterprise: an enterprise that employs fewer than 50 persons and whose annual turnover and/or annual balance-sheet total does not exceed EUR 10 million. Micro-enterprise: an enterprise that employs fewer than 10 persons and whose annual turnover and/or annual balance-sheet total does not exceed EUR 2 million.)

- large enterprise
- medium-sized enterprise
- small enterprise
- micro-enterprise
- I don't know

1.7 If you are a private or public enterprise, could you please indicate whether you are obliged to hold oil stocks?

- Yes
- No

1.8. If you are a professional organisation, which sector(s) does your organisation represent?

- Oil processing
- Oil storage
- Oil transportation
- Oil Import-export
- ChemicalsTransport
- other

1.9. If you are a professional organisation, where are your member companies located? (several answers are possible)

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom
- non-EU country(ies)

1.10. If you are a civil society organisation, please indicate your main area of focus.

- Energy
- Environment & Climate
- Technology & Research
- other

1.11. If you are a public authority, can you define more specifically your area of competence?

- national government
- national parliament
- regional government
- regional parliament
- local authority
- governmental agency
- EU institution / body
- other

1.12. Is your organisation registered in the [Transparency Register](#)?

- Yes
- No

Please give your Register ID number

(nb. If your organisation/institution responds without being registered, the Commission will consider its input as that of an individual and will publish it as such.)

200 character(s) maximum

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1.13. Please give your country of residence/establishment

- | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Austria | <input type="radio"/> Belgium | <input type="radio"/> Bulgaria | <input type="radio"/> Croatia |
| <input type="radio"/> Cyprus | <input type="radio"/> Czech Republic | <input type="radio"/> Denmark | <input type="radio"/> Estonia |
| <input type="radio"/> Finland | <input type="radio"/> France | <input type="radio"/> Germany | <input type="radio"/> Greece |
| <input type="radio"/> Hungary | <input type="radio"/> Ireland | <input type="radio"/> Italy | <input type="radio"/> Latvia |
| <input type="radio"/> Lithuania | <input type="radio"/> Luxembourg | <input type="radio"/> Malta | <input type="radio"/> Netherlands |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Poland | <input type="radio"/> Portugal | <input type="radio"/> Romania | <input type="radio"/> Slovakia |
| <input type="radio"/> Slovenia | <input type="radio"/> Spain | <input type="radio"/> Sweden | <input type="radio"/> United Kingdom |
| <input type="radio"/> Other non-EU European country | <input type="radio"/> Non-European country | | |

* 1.14. Please indicate your preference for the publication of your response on the Commission's website:

(Please note that regardless the option chosen, your contribution may be subject to a request for access to documents under Regulation 1049/2001 on public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/access_documents/index_en.htm In this case the request will be assessed against the conditions set out in the Regulation and in accordance with applicable data protection rules.)

- Under the name given: I consent to publication of all information in my contribution and I declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication.
- Anonymously: I consent to publication of all information in my contribution and I declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication.
- Please keep my contribution confidential. (it will not be published, but will be used internally within the Commission)

2. Relevance

Relevance looks at the relationship between the needs and problems in society and the objectives of the intervention. The economic, social or political climate may change over time which could make a previous intervention less relevant. In this context, is it still relevant to stipulate minimum requirements for emergency oil stocks and/or to align those requirements to those of the International Energy Agency (IEA)?

2.1 Do you agree that the emergency oil stocks are necessary to guarantee the security of supply in the EU?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

Oil products are essential to the EU security of energy supply. The current geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe makes such regulations even more relevant today.

2.2 Do you agree that the EU needs to have its own rules on emergency oil stocks?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

Not all EU countries are members of IEA (for instance Lithuania where we also operate a refinery). Minimum requirements for emergency oil stocks need to be set at EU level for this reason.

2.3 Do you agree that the EU rules on emergency oil stocks need to be in line with the rules applied in the context of the IEA?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

In order to avoid overlapping and no-identical obligations, a full alignment of EU requirements to those of the IEA is needed. Obligated parties should be allowed to use Naphtha stocks.

2.4. The Directive obliges to hold a level of oil stocks equivalent to 90 days of average daily net imports or 61 days of average daily inland consumption, whichever of the two quantities is greater. In your view, are these levels of emergency oil stocks requested by the Directive appropriate for the EU to cope with a serious oil supply disruption?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer notably by clarifying if you think higher or lower level of stocks would be more adapted.

200 character(s) maximum

The amounts are fully sufficient.

2.5. The average daily net imports referred to in question 2.3. need to be calculated based on the crude oil equivalent of imports during the previous year. Annex I of Directive 2009/119/EC lays down the methodology based on which the imports of petroleum products are converted into crude oil equivalent. In your view, is this methodology well adapted for the calculation of the equivalent of crude oil import?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

The coefficients used for calculating both import and inland consumption should be unified and the 1,065 coefficient should be used in both instances.

2.6. The average daily inland consumption referred to in question 2.3 need to be calculated based on the crude oil equivalent of inland consumption during the previous calendar year. Annex II of Directive 2009/119/EC lays down the methodology based on which the inland consumption is converted into crude oil equivalent of inland. In your view, is this methodology well adapted for the calculation of the inland consumption?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

Same as above for coefficients.
Moreover, regarding inland consumption, it would be justified to exclude jet fuel used for outgoing flights as most of it will be used abroad, so exported.

2.7. Annex III of Directive 2009/119/EC lays down the methodology for calculating the level of stocks held. In your view, is this methodology well adapted for calculating the actual level of stocks that would be actually accessible and available in case of oil supply disruption?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

To the best of our knowledge, unavailability factors are in fact less than 3%. Therefore, in order to keep EU legislation consistent with IEA requirements both bodies should lead a study to confirm it

2.8. Any additional views related to the relevance of the objectives of Directive 2009/119?

500 character(s) maximum

To meet the energy security goal of the stock Directive, the list of allowed products should consist solely of strategic products and therefore eliminate products such as Petcoke, Sulfur, Paraffin and waxes.
The provisions of art.20 regarding crisis situations should be more detailed and provide more specific definitions of crisis and measures to be taken. Currently it is left to Member States and companies leading to potentially uncoordinated, within the country and outside of it, actions.

3. Effectiveness

Effectiveness analysis considers how successful EU action has been in achieving or progressing towards its objectives. The evaluation should form an opinion on the progress made to date and the role of the EU action in delivering the observed changes. Directive 2009/119 aimed at: (1) improving the availability of the stocks, (2) better harmonizing with the stockholding system created by the IEA, (3) reducing administrative burden and (4) improving transparency. In this context, to what extent have the 4 main objectives been achieved? To what extent have the planned results been produced and contributed to the overall objective of strengthening the security of oil supply?

3.1. In your view, has the Directive improved the availability of the stocks in case of oil disruption?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

The list of allowed products should consist solely of strategic products in case of a crisis and therefore eliminate products such as Petcoke, Sulfur, Paraffin and waxes.

3.2. In your view, has the Directive improved the physical accessibility of the stocks in case of oil disruption?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

The provisions of art.20 regarding crisis situations should be more detailed. Currently defining crisis measures is left to Member States and operators leading to uncoordinated plans and actions.

3.3. In your view, has the Directive achieved a better harmonization with the International Energy Agency (IEA) system?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

3.4. If you are a public administration, how would you rate the impact of the Directive on the administrative burden?

- The administrative burden increased largely
- The administrative burden increased slightly
- No impact
- The administrative burden decreased slightly
- The administrative burden decreased largely
- No opinion

3.5. If you are an economic operator, how would you rate the impact of the Directive on the administrative burden?

- The administrative burden increased largely
- The administrative burden increased slightly
- No impact
- The administrative burden decreased slightly
- The administrative burden decreased largely
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

Recalculations to COE require additional administrative efforts.

3.6. In your view, has the Directive improved the transparency as regards the level of emergency oil stocks held in the Member States and the European Union as a whole?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

3.7. Emergency oil stocks may be held at any location across the EU. The previous rules allowed cross-border stockholding only if there was a bilateral agreement between the Member States concerned. The Directive removed this requirement, but Member States need to authorize in advance cross-border arrangements between operators. In your view, has the Directive improved transparency as regards the cross border stocks?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

The authorization procedure is a necessary one, allowing a better harmonization. However, it is necessary to safeguard the possibility for Member States to require additional contractual guarantees.

3.8. Are you aware of any unexpected or unintended effects of the Directive?

- Yes
- No

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

The discrepancy between the provision for unavailable stocks between EU and IEA rules unduly increased the obligation for EU Member States and thus, costs.

3.9. Any additional views on the effectiveness of Directive 2009/119?

500 character(s) maximum

It is worth underlining that the Directive provided significant added value compared to relying on IEA methodology only, although we would like to raise some issues during the review: a more targeted list of eligible products; naphtha stocks to be allowed for compulsory coverage when used for gasoline production (transport use); 10% deduction rule to be reviewed; level playing field between between EU refiners and importers.

4. Efficiency

Efficiency considers the relationship between the resources used by an intervention and the changes generated by the intervention. Efficiency analysis will include analysis of administrative and regulatory burden and look at aspects of simplification. It is important to note that efficiency analysis should always look closely at both the costs and benefits of the EU intervention as they accrue to different stakeholders.

The ex-ante cost benefit carried out by the Commission in 2008 can be consulted in the [Impact Assessment](#)

4.1. In your view, the costs related to the implementation of the Directive were:

- Very high
- high
- Moderate
- Low
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

The costs might even have been reduced.
A level playing field between all obligated parties is needed in order to decrease compliance costs and to avoid competition distortions.

4.2. How would you estimate the economic burden resulting from the Directive on the different stakeholders? (0 stands for no impact 1 for minimum impact and 5 for a maximum impact)

	0	1	2	3	4	5
CSE	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
SME	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Industry	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consumers	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tax payers	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
State finance	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4.3. Did the Directive improve efficiency by simplifying reporting?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

It became more complicated.
 An EU global reporting scheme would not only simplify reporting, but also save costs both for economic actors and for Member States.

4.4. Did the Directive improve efficiency through better harmonisation with the IEA system?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

In order to keep EU legislation consistent with IEA requirements, both bodies should lead a study to confirm the 10% deduction rule with regards to the current practices and recent techniques.

4.5. Considering your answers to chapter 3 and to questions 4.3 and 4.4, do you think that the costs related to the implementation of the Directive are proportionate to the benefits achieved?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

Costs could be further decreased without affecting security of supply.

4.6. Any additional views on the effectiveness of Directive 2009/119?

500 character(s) maximum

In certain Member States the CSO legislation requires refiners to hold a higher obligation than importers, thus providing a competitive advantage for importers. Member States should therefore ensure a more level-playing field, including justification and transparency of any exemptions or partial exemptions granted to some market participants.

5. Coherence

The evaluation of coherence involves looking at how well or not different actions work together. Checking "internal" coherence means looking at how the various internal components of an EU intervention operate together to achieve its objectives. Similar checks can be conducted in relation to other "external" interventions, at different levels: for example, between interventions within the same policy field or in areas which may have to work together. At its widest, external coherence looks at compliance with international agreements/declarations.

5.1. The IEA requires its members to hold oils stocks equivalent 90 days of net imports and imposes no obligation on net oil exporters. Contrary to the EU system, stocks held for commercial or operational use can be counted to this purpose. 20 EU Member States have to comply with both the EU and the IEA mechanism. In your view, is the system resulting from the Directive coherent with IEA obligations?

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

We consider that EU legislation should be fully in line with IEA methodology. Especially parties should be allowed to use Naphtha stocks for compulsory coverage when used for gasoline production.

5.2. The Energy Union means making energy more secure, affordable and sustainable. The Energy Union strategy is made up of 5 dimensions: (1) energy security, solidarity and trust; (2) a fully integrated European energy market; (3) energy efficiency contributing to moderation of demand; (4) decarbonising the economy and (5) research innovation and competitiveness.

http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/energy-union-and-climate_en

In your view, is the Directive coherent with the Energy Union objectives?

	Yes, fully	Yes, partly	No	No opinion
Energy security, solidarity and trust	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fully integrated European energy market	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy efficiency contributing to moderation of demand	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Decarbonising the economy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Research, innovation and Competitiveness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

Oil plays and will continue to play an important role in the EU energy mix. The objectives of the Directive come under the fundamental need of preventing and responding to potential supply disruptions

5.3. In your view, is the Directive coherent with other EU rules in the energy sector ? <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics>

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

5.4. In your view, is the Directive coherent with other EU rules relating to the oil sector? <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/oil-gas-and-coal>
http://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/newsroom/cf/itemdetail.cfm?item_id=8630&lang=en

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

The Directive more than other EU rules recognizes the importance of oil products for the EU economy.

5.5. In your view, is the Directive coherent with other EU policies? https://ec.europa.eu/info/index_en

- Yes, fully
- Yes, partly
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

The cumulative cost of different pieces of legislation on the EU refining sector has to be taken into account as their accumulation constitutes a threat for the whole sector.

5.6. Any additional views on the coherence of the Directive with other rules, policies and actions?

500 character(s) maximum

6. EU added value

European added value is defined as the value resulting from an EU intervention which is additional to the value that would have been otherwise created by Member State action alone. In the context of the evaluation, the question is whether having an EU Directive on emergency oil stocks presents more added value than a situation without EU intervention.

6.1. Do you see an added value in having a coordinated mechanism for emergency oil stocks?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

6.2. Do you think that the existence of a separate EU system for emergency oil stocks is justified?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

An EU Directive is needed at least because some MS are not members of the IEA. However, EU rules need to be fully aligned with the IEA system to avoid market distortion & administrative burden.

6.3. Do you consider that the EU system is a good complement of the IEA system?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

Yes, provided rules are fully aligned with IEA system.

6.4. What would be the consequences on the levels of oil stocks available in case of disruption if the EU no longer required Member States to hold emergency stocks?

- No consequence
- Decrease the level of oil stocks held
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

6.5. What would be the consequences on the security of oil supply if the EU no longer required Member States to hold emergency stocks?

- No consequence
- Increase the vulnerability in case of oil disruption
- No opinion

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

6.6. Is there a need for EU additional policy on emergency oil stocks?

- Yes
- No

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

6.7. Any additional views on Directive 2009/119 added value?

500 character(s) maximum

7. Results of the study – Recommendations

A study in support of the mid-term evaluation of the functioning and implementation of Council Directive 2009/119/EC was prepared by a consultant to provide the Commission with an independent evaluation of the Directive. Respondents are invited to give their opinion on the findings and recommendations presented in the report[1].

The composition and levels of emergency stocks held are crucial to addressing a disruption in an effective way. Annex I of the Directive sets out the methods and procedures for the calculation of the crude oil equivalent of the petroleum product imports. Annex II sets out the method for calculating the crude oil equivalent of inland consumption. Annex III sets out the methods for calculating the level of stocks held. The methods and procedures described in these Annexes may be amended in comitology, in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred in Article 23(2).

Naphtha is a petroleum product which can also have a petrochemical use. Annex I and Annex II detailed specific provisions to take into account the part of naphtha not available for energy purposes. Annex I states that the crude oil equivalent of oil import is reduced by 4%, or if by the net actual consumption or the average naphtha yield if greater than 7% on the national territory of the Member State. Annex III state that crude oil stocks are to be reduced by 4% which correspond to the average naphtha yield, and stocks of naphtha are not included in the emergency stocks.

[1] Study in support of the mid-term evaluation of the functioning and implementation of Council Directive 2009/119/EC- Trinomics, 2016- http://ec.europa.eu/energy/energy_efficiency/energy_security/studies_en

7.1. The 7% naphtha threshold might have an impact on the stockholding obligation for some Member States with naphtha yield fluctuating around 7%. Do you consider annex I should be amended to limit the trigger effect of the 7% naphtha yield?

- Yes
 No

Please explain your answer

500 character(s) maximum

The stockholding obligation of some Member States might change quite significantly up or down due to the naphtha calculation method and threshold values which exposes Member States to sharp increases or decreases in obligation which are hard to manage. The simplest solution to this issue is to put EU rules in line with IEA obligations.

7.2. Under the IEA methodology, for calculating the stock levels, the 4% naphtha yield is deducted from "crude oil, NGL, and feedstock" which is the abbreviation for the full name of Crude, NGL, Feedstocks, Additives/oxygenates and Other Hydrocarbons; compared to 4% reduction of "crude oil" in Annex III of the Directive. "Crude oil" in the sense used in Annex III of the Directive comprises also Crude, NGL, Feedstocks, Additives/oxygenates and Other Hydrocarbons. Do you consider Annex III of the Directive should be amended to explicitly indicate the full name of Crude, NGL, Feedstocks, Additives /oxygenates and Other Hydrocarbons?

- Yes
- No

Please explain your answer

500 character(s) maximum

The clearer the Directive wording the better.

7.3. Under the IEA methodology, naphtha for gasoline production is included in the calculation for stock levels if it is reported as gasoline blending component while naphtha for petrochemical uses is excluded. According to Annex III of the Directive, stocks of naphtha are not included in the emergency stocks. Do you consider Annex III of the Directive should be amended to further detail the possible reporting of naphtha as gasoline blending component?

- Yes
- No

Please explain your answer

500 character(s) maximum

It does not seem to be any good reasons not to allow reporting naphtha as gasoline blending component. Therefore obligated parties should be allowed to use naphtha stocks for compulsory coverage when used for gasoline production (transport use). This is consistent with the aim of the EU Directive to bring the EU regulation in line with IEA methodology.

Both in the IEA methodology and in Annex III of the Directive, a 10% deduction is made on the quantities of stocks calculated. According to the IEA methodology the deduction is made to account for unavailable stocks. The Directive does not specify any reason for the deduction.

7.4. In your view, is a 10% deduction still justified?

- Yes
- No

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

The EU should remain consistent with IEA - an updated technical study backed by IEA should be launched, based on current practices and recent techniques available.

7.5. if not justified, how should Annex III be amended?

- No deduction rate at all for unavailability
- A lower deduction rate
- Several deduction rates based on the nature of the stock holders (whether CSE, private, cross border,...)
- Other (specify)

Please explain your answer

200 character(s) maximum

Studies performed by petroleum companies indicate an unavailability factors of less than 3%. An updated study backed by IEA should be launched, based on both current practices and recent techniques.

Additional contribution

Do you have other specific views that could not be expressed in the context of your replies to the above questions?

5000 character(s) maximum

Finally, you may upload here any relevant documents, e.g. position papers, that you would like the European Commission to be aware of.

Thank you for your participation in the consultation!

Contact

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