

**European Union – Fuel Quality Directive (petroleum products) (new).** The Directive requires petrol, diesel and other transport fuels to emit less greenhouse gas. This includes calculating the emissions of various fuels throughout their lifecycles from production to consumption. Some members complained that this could block certain fuel exports from entering the EU market if the emission calculations turn out to be unfavourable.

Canada and the United States urged the European Union to provide more information on the implementation of this Directive, and asked the EU to provide a solid scientific basis for calculating the emissions values of various fuels. The two countries also argued that all globally-traded petroleum products should be treated without discrimination, in line with [Article 2.1 of the TBT Agreement](#), and urged the EU to consider less trade-restrictive approaches to achieve its goals.

The EU responded that it is premature to discuss this in the TBT committee, as it is still preparing the regulations to implement the directive and is still assessing the impact. The EU said it would continue its stakeholder consultations and ensure that the final adopted measures are compatible with the WTO.

[http://www.wto.org/spanish/news\\_s/news13\\_s/tbt\\_29oct13\\_s.htm#stc](http://www.wto.org/spanish/news_s/news13_s/tbt_29oct13_s.htm#stc)