

DL 467/XXV/2025

3 February 2026

Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 October 2023 (RED III) introduced ambitious targets to increase the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, and in particular in the transport sector, with a view to strengthening the regulatory framework for promoting the use of energy from renewable sources and, in doing so, meeting the objectives relating to the energy transition and the decarbonisation of the economy, which play a central role in the European Union's strategy to combat climate change and to promote a more sustainable and efficient energy system.

In this context, RED III amended Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998, seeking to raise the levels of bio-based components in gas oil. In particular, RED III increases the maximum limit for the incorporation of fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) in gas oil from 7 % to 10 %, while removing the possibility for Member States to allow the placing on the market of gas oil with a FAME content above that limit.

RED III also introduces an obligation to make gas oil with a maximum FAME content of 7 % available on the market as a protective measure, given the number of vehicles incompatible with the new FAME maximum limit that are expected to be present in the European vehicle fleet until at least 2030.

Lastly, and in order to avoid duplication of standards on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions, RED III repeals the relevant provisions contained in Directive 98/70/EC and Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 of 20 April 2015, which lays down the corresponding implementing rules.

This Decree-Law thus partially transposes RED III, aligning the national legal framework with the amendments made to Directive 98/70/EC and with the repeal of Directive (EU) 2015/652.

In addition, the obligation to make available on the market petrol with a maximum oxygen content of 2.7 % and a maximum ethanol content of 5 % has been removed and the specifications for petrol set out in Annex III to Decree-Law No 89/2008 of 30 May 2008 have been consolidated, thereby bringing the national legal framework closer to the provisions of Directive 98/70/EC. The consolidation of these specifications, in line with the provisions of Annex I to Directive 98/70/EC, does not result in the creation of a single type of petrol, or in a ban on the marketing of petrol *Euro super* or *Super plus*. Accordingly, these petrol types may continue to be placed on the market, provided that they comply with the maximum and minimum limits set out in Annex III to Decree-Law No. 89/2008 of 30 May 2008, as amended by this Decree-Law.

The opportunity is also taken to introduce amendments to Annexes I, II, IV, V, VI and VIII to Decree-Law No 89/2008 of 30 May 2008, in particular with a view to introducing two quantitative alternative methods for the determination of hydrogen sulphide in liquefied petroleum gases and LPG fuel and compliance with the provisions of Ordinance No 293/2023 of 2 October 2023.

[This Ordinance has been subject to the procedure provided by Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015, transposed by Decree-Law No. 30/2020 of 29 June 2020, which sets forth a notification procedure in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services.]

[The self-governing bodies of the Autonomous Regions and the National Consumer Council were consulted].

Therefore:

Pursuant to Article 198(1)(a) of the Constitution, the Government hereby decrees the following:

Article 1

Subject

This Decree-Law provides for:

- a) The partial transposition of Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 October 2023 amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652;

- b) The fourth amendment to Decree-Law No 89/2008 of 30 May 2008, as amended by Decree-Law No 142/2010 of 31 December 2010, Decree-Law No 214-E/2015 of 30 September 2015 and Decree-Law No 152-C/2017 of 11 December 2017;
- c) The repeal of Decree-Law No 91/2017 of 28 July 2017.

Article 2

Amendment to Decree-Law No 89/2008 of 30 May 2008

Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15 and 16 of Decree-Law No 89/2008 of 30 May 2008 are replaced by the following:

'Article 1

Subject

1 - This Decree-Law transposes Directive 2009/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the specification of petrol and automotive and non-automotive gas oils.

2 - [...]:

- a) [...];
- b) Defining the rules for the quality control of road fuels.

Article 2

[...]

[...]:

- a) [...];
- b) "Biofuels": liquid or gaseous fuel for transport produced from biomass;
- c) [...];
- d) [...];
- e) [...];
- f) [...];
- g) "Fuel for compression ignition engines" means gas oils falling within CN codes 2710 19 44 and 2710 20 11 of the Combined Nomenclature, as listed in Annex I to Council

Regulation (EEC) No 2687/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff, as amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2024/2522 of 23 September 2024, used for the propulsion of the vehicles referred to in Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2007 and Regulation (EC) No 595/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009;

- h) 'Gas oils for non-road mobile machinery, including inland waterway vessels, agricultural and forestry tractors and recreational craft' means petroleum-derived liquid fuels intended for compression-ignition engines referred to in Directive 2013/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013, Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 and Regulation (EU) No 167/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 February 2013, falling under CN codes 2710 19 44 and 2710 20 11 of the Combined Nomenclature, as set out in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2687/87 of 23 July 1987, as amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2522 of 23 September 2024;
- i) 'Gasoline' means any volatile mineral oil intended for the operation of spark-ignition internal combustion engines for the propulsion of vehicles and falling under CN codes 2710 12 45 and 2710 12 49 of the Combined Nomenclature, as set out in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2687/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff, as amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2522 of 23 September 2024;
- j) [...];
- l) 'Fuel supplier' or 'supplier' means the entity responsible

for the release for consumption of liquid or gaseous fuels for use in the transport sector and for the declaration of release for consumption (e-DIC), in accordance with the Excise Duty Code (CIEC), or, in the case of importation, for the respective customs declaration, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 establishing the Union Customs Code;

- m)* [...];
- n)* [...];
- o)* [...];
- p)* [...];
- q)* [...];
- r)* [...];
- s)* [...].

Article 4

[...]

1 - [...].

2 - [...].

3 - The labelling of automotive LPG shall comply with NP EN 16942 and its National Annex, and suppliers shall bring the labelling into conformity with any amendments introduced to that standard or to its National Annex within 30 days of the publication of such amendments.

4 - Analytical control of the fuels mentioned in the preceding paragraphs shall be carried out on the basis of the methods referred to in Annexes I and II to this Decree-Law, respectively. The DGEG may authorise the use of other suitable analytical methods, provided that these demonstrably offer at least the same accuracy and precision as the analytical methods replaced.

Article 5

[...]

1 - [...].

2 - [...].

3 - [...].

4 - [*Repealed.*]

5 - The labelling of petrol must comply with standard NP EN 16942 and its National Annex, and suppliers must bring the labelling into line with any amendments to that standard or its National Annex within 30 days of the publication of such amendments.

6 - For petrol containing ethanol, a derogation from the maximum vapour pressure of 60 kPa may be authorised by order of the Director-General for Energy and Geology for the period from 1 May to 30 September, in accordance with Annex VIII, if the ethanol used is a biofuel.

7 - The derogation provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be subject to prior authorisation from the European Commission, to which the Directorate-General for Energy and Geology (DGEG) shall provide all relevant information for assessing the relevance and duration of the derogation, in accordance with Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998.

8 - [...].

9 - [...].

10 - [...].

11 - [...].

Article 7

[...]

1 - [...].

2 - [...].

3 - The specifications for gas oil for non-road mobile machinery, including inland waterway vessels, agricultural and forestry tractors and recreational craft, intended for the national domestic market and for coloured and marked gas oil in accordance with Ordinance No 293/2023 of 2 October 2023 for the uses provided for in Article 93(3) of the Excise Duty Code, approved in the annex to Decree-Law No 73/2010 of 21 June 2010, shall be those referred to in paragraph 1.

4 - [...].

5 - [...].

6 - Suppliers shall ensure:

- a) The provision of information on the biofuel content of gas oil, in particular the FAME content of automotive gas oil, with a notice displayed at filling stations informing customers that this information is available for

consultation;

- b) Compliance with the labelling requirements set out in standard NP EN 16942 and its National Annex, with labelling to be aligned with any amendments made to the aforementioned standard or its National Annex within 30 days of the publication of such amendments.

7 - The information referred to in point (a) of the preceding paragraph must appear on the website of the entities which release the fuel for consumption.

8 - Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1, suppliers shall ensure that automotive gas oil with a maximum FAME content of 7 % is placed on the market.

9 - Liquid fuels other than gas oil may be used in inland waterway vessels or recreational craft only if their sulphur content does not exceed the limit defined in Annex V to this Decree-Law, which forms an integral part thereof.

Article 8

[...]

1 - The specifications of heating gas oil, intended for the national internal market, shall be those set out in Annex VI to this Decree-Law which forms an integral part thereof.

2 - [...].

Article 12

[...]

1 - [...].

2 - [...].

3 - The more stringent characteristics to be complied with by petrol or compression-ignition engine fuel, as well as the definition of the specific zones referred to in paragraph 1, shall be established, in compliance with paragraph 2, by joint order of

the members of the Government responsible for the areas of environment, energy and health, taking into account the applicable legislation, in particular Decree-Law No 102/2010 of 23 September 2010.

Article 13

...]

1 - [...].

2 - [...].

3 - [...].

4 - [...].

5 - [*Repealed.*]

6 - The specialised controlling authority for the energy sector shall inform the DGEG of the conclusion of infringement proceedings initiated following infringements detected in relation to the specifications set out in this Decree-Law, and of the penalties and fines applied.

7 - [...].

8 - [...].

9 - [...].

Article 15

[...]

1 - [...]:

- a) The release for consumption or the placing on the market of fuels which do not comply with the specifications set out in Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9;
- b) The absence of, or incorrect, labelling as provided for in Article 4(3), Article 5(5) and Article 7(6), point (b);
- c) The failure to provide, or to make available, the information provided for in Article 5(8) and (9) and in

Article 7(6), point (a), and (7);

d) [...];

e) [*Repealed*];

f) [...];

g) [...];

h) [...];

i) [*Repealed*];

j) [*Repealed*];

k) [*Repealed*];

l) Failure to comply with the obligation to ensure the placing on the market of automotive gas oil with a maximum FAME content of 7 %, as provided for in Article 7(8).

2 - [...].

Article 16

[...]

1 - Without prejudice to the powers conferred on the DGEG in Articles 13 and 14, and the powers of other bodies, the supervision of this Decree-Law shall be the responsibility of the controlling authority specialised in the energy sector.

2 - The specialised controlling authority for the energy sector shall be responsible for investigating administrative offence proceedings and for imposing the fines and additional penalties provided for in this Decree-Law.

3 - [...]»

Article 3

Amendment to Annexes I to VI and VIII of Decree-Law No 89/2008 of 30 May 2008

Annexes I to VI and VIII to Decree-Law No 89/2008 of 30 May 2008 shall be replaced by the text set out in Annex I to this Decree-Law, which forms an integral part thereof.

Article 4

Repeal

The following are repealed:

- a) Article 5(4), Article 13(5), Article 15(1), points (e), (i), (j) and (k), and Articles 10 and 14-A of Decree-Law No 89/2008 of 30 May 2008;
- b) Article 3(4) of Law No 6/2015 of 16 January 2015.
- c) Decree-Law No 91/2017 of 28 July 2017.

Article 5

Republication

Decree-Law No 89/2008 of 30 May 2008, as amended by this Decree-Law, is republished in Annex II to this Decree-Law, which forms an integral part thereof.

Article 6

Entry into force

This Decree-Law shall enter into force 60 days after its publication.

ANNEX I
(referred to in Article 4)
'ANNEX I
[...]

[...]	[...]	[...]		[...]
		[...]	[...]	
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...] [...] [...] [...] [...] [...] [...]	[...]	[...] [...] [...] [...] [...] [...] [...]	[...] [...] [...] [...] [...] [...] [...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
Hydrogen sulphide ⁽²⁾	-	Negative	Negative	EN ISO 8819
	mg/m ³	max. 0.75	max. 0.75	Absorption tubes
	mg/m ³	max. 0.75	max. 0.75	ASTM D 6228
Mercaptan sulphur or Ethylmercaptan	mg/kg	6 min.	6 min.	[...]
	ppmv	12 min.	12 min.	[...]
Total sulphur content (after odourisation) ⁽³⁾	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]

⁽¹⁾ [...].

⁽²⁾ The test methods indicated are alternative. The product shall be deemed to comply provided that it meets the limit when tested by at least one of the test methods.

⁽³⁾ In the event of a dispute concerning the total sulphur content, ASTM D 6667 shall be used.

ANNEX II

[...]

[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
Hydrogen sulphide ⁽³⁾	-	Negative	EN ISO 8819
	mg/m ³	max. 0.75	Absorption tubes
	mg/m ³	max. 0.75	ASTM D 6228
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
Total sulphur content (after odourisation) ⁽⁴⁾	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]

(1) [...]

(2) [...]

(3) The test methods indicated are alternative. The product shall be deemed to comply provided that it meets the limit when tested by at least one of the test methods.

(4) In the event of a dispute concerning the total sulphur content, ASTM D 6667 shall be used.

ANNEX III

[...]

Characteristic	Unit	Limits ⁽¹⁾		Test methods ⁽²⁾
		Minimum	Maximum	
Appearance ⁽³⁾		Clear and bright		Visual inspection
Density at 15 °C ⁽⁴⁾	kg/m ³	720.0	775.0	EN ISO 3675 EN ISO 12185
RON, min.		95	–	EN ISO 5164 ⁽⁵⁾
MON, min.		85	–	EN ISO 5163 ⁽⁵⁾
Vapour pressure				
-From 1 May to 30 September	kPa	45.0	60.0 ⁽⁷⁾	EN 13016-1 (DVPE) ⁽⁶⁾
-Months of October and April	kPa	45.0 ⁽⁸⁾	90.0 ⁽⁸⁾	
-From 1 November to 31 March	kPa	50.0	90.0	
Distillation:				EN ISO 3405
-Evaporated at 70 °C				
- From 1 May to 30 September	% v/v	20.0	50.0	
- Months of October and April	% v/v	20.0	52.0	
- From 1 November to 31 March	% v/v	22.0	52.0	
-Evaporated at 100 °C	% v/v	46.0	72.0	
-Evaporated at 150 °C	% v/v	75.0	–	
-Endpoint	°C	–	210	
-Residue	% v/v	–	2	
Hydrocarbon analysis: ⁽⁹⁾				EN ISO 22854 EN 15553
-Olefin resins	% v/v	–	18.0	EN 12177 EN 238 EN ISO 22854
-Aromatics	% v/v	–	35.0	
-Benzene ⁽¹⁰⁾	% v/v	–	1.0	
Oxygen content ^{(11) (12)}	% (m/m)	–	3.7	EN 1601 EN 13132 EN ISO 22854
Oxygenates: ⁽¹³⁾				EN 1601 EN 13132 EN ISO 22854
- Methanol, stabilising agents must be added ⁽¹⁴⁾	% v/v	–	3.0	
-Ethanol, stabilising agents may be required ⁽¹⁵⁾	% v/v	–	10.0	
-Isopropyl alcohol	% v/v	–	12.0	
-Tert-Butyl alcohol	% v/v	–	15.0	
-Iso-butyl alcohol	% v/v	–	15.0	
- Ethers with 5 or more carbon atoms per molecule	% v/v	–	22.0	
Other oxygenated compounds ⁽¹⁶⁾	% v/v	–	15.0	
Sulphur content ⁽¹⁷⁾	mg/kg	–	10.0	EN ISO 13032

			EN ISO 20846 EN ISO 20884
Lead content	g/l	– 0.005	EN 237
Oxidising stability	min.	360 –	EN ISO 7536
Existent gum (solvent washed)	mg/100 ml	– 5	EN ISO 6246
Copper strip corrosion (3 h at 50 °C)	Classification	Class 1	EN ISO 2160
Additives		(18) (19)	

- (1) The values indicated in the specification are 'true values'. To set its limit values, the terms of standard EN ISO 4259-1:2017/A1:2021 '*Petroleum and related products — Precision of measurement methods and results - Part 1 - Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test*' were applied and, to set a minimum value, a minimum difference of 2R above zero (R = reproducibility) was taken into account. The results of the individual measurements shall be interpreted on the basis of the criteria set out in EN ISO 4259-2:2017/A1:2019.
- (2) The test methods shall be those specified in standard EN 228:2012+A1:2017. The Directorate-General for Energy and Geology (DGEG) may authorise the use of other suitable analytical methods, provided that they ensure at least the same accuracy and the same level of precision as the analytical method replaced.
- (3) The visual appearance shall be determined at ambient temperature.
- (4) In the event of a dispute concerning the density at 15 °C, the method described in EN 12185 shall be used.
- (5) For the calculation of the final RON and MON result, a correction factor of 0.2 shall be subtracted from the measured result, in accordance with the requirements of Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998. See sections 5.6 and 5.7.2 of EN 228:2012+A1:2017 for recommendations on the presentation of results.
- (6) Dry Vapour Pressure Equivalent (DVPE) shall be reported.
- (7) Where a derogation is granted under Article 5(6) for petrol containing ethanol, the maximum vapour pressure shall be 60 kPa, to which the vapour pressure derogation specified in Annex VIII shall be added if the ethanol used is a biofuel.
- (8) Provided that the sum of 10 times the vapour pressure (expressed in kPa) and 7 times the evaporated pressure at 70 °C (expressed in % v/v) does not exceed 1164 for petrol with a maximum oxygen content of 3.7 % m/m.
- (9) In the event of a dispute concerning the hydrocarbon content, EN ISO 22854 shall be used.
- (10) In the event of a dispute concerning the benzene content, EN 238 is not suitable as a reference method.
- (11) In the event of a dispute concerning the oxygen content, EN 13132 cannot be used as a reference method.
- (12) The cited test methods do not have an established fidelity for an oxygen content of more than 3 % m/m. Based on interlaboratory test data from the last six years, for oxygen levels above 3 %, CEN/TC 19 accepts for average reproducibility a value of R= 0.37 for all test methods.
- (13) In the event of a dispute regarding oxygenated content, EN ISO 22854 shall be used.
- (14) In the event of a dispute concerning the methanol content, EN 1601 shall be used. EN 1601 is applicable to samples containing ether content greater than 15 % v/v, provided that a dilution step is carried out which reduces the ether content to less than 15 % v/v.
- (15) When used as a component of the mixture, it must comply with the specification of EN 15376. See clause 5.1 of EN 228: 2012 + A1: 2017.
- (16) Other mono-alcohols and ethers with a final distillation point not exceeding 210 °C

- ⁽¹⁷⁾ In the event of a dispute concerning the sulphur content, EN ISO 20846 or EN ISO 20884 shall be used.
- ⁽¹⁸⁾ The use of additives containing phosphorus is not allowed.
- ⁽¹⁹⁾ The use of the metallic additive methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT) has been limited to 2 mg of manganese per litre since 1 January 2014. Test methods for the determination of MMT: EN 16135 and EN 16136.

ANNEX IV
[...]

[...]	[...]	[...]		[...]
		[...]	[...]	
Appearance	[...]	[...]		[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	Class 1	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]				[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[Repealed]		[Repealed]		

ANNEX V

[...]

[...]	[...]	[...] [...]	[...]
[...]		[...]	EN ISO 5165 EN 15195 EN 16715 EN 16906 ⁽⁵⁾ EN 17155
Calculated cetane index ⁽⁶⁾		[...]	[...]
Volumetric mass at 15 °C ⁽⁷⁾ -From 1 December to 28/29 February	kg/m ³	820.0 815.0	845.0 845.0
[...]	[...]	2.000	4.500
Distillation: ^{(9) (10) (11) (12)}			EN ISO 3104 ISO 23581
[...]	[...]	[...]	EN ISO 3405 ⁽¹²⁾ EN ISO 3924 EN 17306 ⁽⁵⁾
[...]	[...]	[...]	
[...]	[...]	—	[...]
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons ⁽¹³⁾	[...]	[...]	[...]
Sulphur content ⁽¹⁴⁾	[...]	[...]	[...]
Filterability limit temperature ⁽¹⁵⁾			
[...]	[...]	[...]	EN 116
[...]	[...]	[...]	EN 16329 ⁽⁵⁾
[...]	[...]	[...]	
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
Carbon residue (on the 10 % distillation residue) ⁽¹⁶⁾	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	—	0.010
[...]	[...]	—	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	EN 12662
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
Oxidising stability ⁽¹⁷⁾	g/m ³	—	25
Oxidation stability (for gas oils with a FAME content > 2.0 % v/v ^{(17) (18)})	h or min.	20.0 60.0	— —
Lubricity-wear scar diameter (wsd 1.4) at 60 °C	[...]	[...]	[...]
			EN ISO 12156-1 ⁽¹⁹⁾

FAME ⁽²⁰⁾	% v/v	— 7.0 ⁽²¹⁾ — 10.0 ⁽²²⁾	[...]
Manganese content	mg/l	— 2.0 ⁽²³⁾	EN 16576

- (1) The values indicated in the specification are 'true values'. To set its limit values, the terms of standard EN ISO 4259-1:2017/A1:2021 '*Petroleum and related products — Precision of measurement methods and results - Part 1 - Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test*' were applied and, to set a minimum value, a minimum difference of 2R above zero (R= reproducibility) was taken into account. The results of the individual measurements shall be interpreted on the basis of the criteria set out in EN ISO 4259-2:2017/A1:2019.
- (2) The test methods are those specified in standard EN 590:2022 for gas oil with a maximum FAME limit of 7 %, and in standard EN 16734:2022 for gas oil with a maximum FAME limit of 10 %. The Directorate-General for Energy and Geology may authorise the use of other suitable analytical methods, provided that they ensure at least the same accuracy and the same level of precision as the analytical method replaced.
- (3) All test methods indicated include a reference to their precision. In the event of a dispute, the procedures to be followed for its resolution and for the interpretation of results based on the precision of the test method shall be those laid down in EN ISO 4259-2.
- (4) In the event of a dispute involving the Cetane Index, the method described in EN ISO 5165: 2015 shall be used.
- (5) In cases where the test method includes a bias correction of the dispute method, the bias corrected result shall be used to determine compliance with the limit.
- (6) FAME blends with gas oil are outside the scope of EN ISO 4264, as they were not included in the original data set used to establish the correlation between the cetane index and the cetane number. However, the assessment of the effect of FAME characteristics on the calculation of the cetane index indicates that, in blends up to 10 % v/v of FAME, the effects are relatively small compared to the accuracy of the EN ISO 5165:2015 cetane number test.
- (7) In the event of a dispute involving the density, the method described in EN ISO 12185 shall be used.
- (8) In the event of a dispute involving viscosity, the method described in EN ISO 3104 shall be used.
- (9) For the determination of the calculated Cetane Index, the recovered points of 10 % v/v, 50 % v/v and 90 % v/v are also required.
- (10) The distillation limits at 250 °C and 350 °C are included for gas oil in accordance with the EU Common Customs Tariff .
- (11) In the event of a dispute involving distillation, the method described in EN ISO 3405:2019 shall be used.
- (12) EN ISO 3924:2019 gives instructions to convert to data equivalent to EN ISO 3405.
- (13) Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are defined as the total content of aromatic hydrocarbons minus the content of mono-aromatic hydrocarbons, both determined by method EN 12 916:2019.
- (14) In the event of a dispute involving the sulphur content, either of the methods described in EN ISO 20846 or EN ISO 20884 shall be used. All parties must agree to use the same test method for the settlement of the dispute
- (15) In the event of a dispute concerning the cold filter plugging point (CFPP), the method described in EN 116 shall be used.
- (16) The carbon residue limit refers to a product free of cetane index improver additive. If the gas oil marketed has a value above that limit, the presence of nitrate shall be proven by method EN ISO 13759. If the presence of a cetane number improver additive is proven in this way, the limit value of the carbon residue of the product tested cannot be taken into account. The use of additives does not exempt the manufacturer from submitting a maximum value of 0.30 % (m/m) of carbon residue before the addition.
- (17) The characteristic of oxidation stability, using EN ISO 12205, applies to all gas oils regardless of FAME content. For gas oil containing FAME above 2.0 % v/v,

there is an additional requirement to test oxidation stability using EN 15751 or EN 16091.

- (18) In the event of a dispute involving oxidation stability for fuels containing FAME above 2.0 % v/v, the method described in EN 15751 shall be used.
- (19) The lubricity of a gas oil, regardless of its FAME content, must comply with the maximum HFRR limit of 460 µm. Gas oil with a FAME content of more than 4.0 % v/v generally has good lubricity, with HFRR of less than 460 µm, and does not necessarily require an HFRR test as long as no adverse experience is known.
- (20) FAME shall comply with the specifications of EN 14214: 2014 + A2: 2019. In Portugal, the national annexes are set out in NP EN 14214.
- (21) For gas oils with a maximum limit of 7 % FAME content, standard EN 590:2022 should be consulted.
- (22) For gas oils with a maximum limit of 10 % FAME content, standard EN 16734:2022 should be consulted.
- (23) The use of the metallic additive methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT) has been limited since 1 January 2014 to 2 mg of manganese per litre. When methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT) is used, specific labelling is required.

ANNEX VI

[...]

[...]	[...]	[...]		[...]
		[...]	[...]	
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...] [...] [...] [...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
[Repealed]	[Repealed].			

APPENDIX VIII

[...]

[...]	[...]
0	[...]
1	[...]
2	[...]
3	[...]
4	[...]
5	[...]
6	[...]
7	[...]
8	[...]
9	[...]
10	[...]

(1) [...]

(2) The values indicated in the specification are ‘true values’. To set its limit values, the terms of standard EN ISO 4259-1:2017/A1:2021 ‘*Petroleum and related products — Precision of measurement methods and results - Part 1 - Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test*’ were applied and, to set a minimum value, a minimum difference of 2R above zero (R = reproducibility) was taken into account. The results of individual measurements are interpreted based on the criteria set out in standard EN ISO 4259-2:2017/A1:2019.’

ANNEX II

(referred to in Article 6)

[To be included after stabilisation of this Decree-Law]