IT’S YOUR CHANCE

LIQUID GAS EUROPE’S PRIORITIES FOR THE 2019-2024 EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT TERM
Each year, 400,000 people die prematurely because of exposure to air pollution – the biggest environmental risk to health in the EU.

Particulate matter (PM) and nitrous oxides (NOx) pose the highest health risk. They are mainly generated by the combustion of solid and liquid fuels in heating appliances and by diesel vehicles.

When it is used as a heating fuel, boilers relying on LPG emit 80-99% less PM and 50-75% less NOx than solid and liquid fuels boilers (such as coal, heating oil, peat and biomass).

LPG’s environmental benefits in the transport sector are recognised by EU legislation, which grants it the status of alternative transport fuel. LPG cars have almost no pollutant emissions. They emit 98% less NOx than diesel cars and 90% less PM than gasoline cars in real driving conditions. Having a strong infrastructure network, LPG is readily available almost anywhere in the EU and a perfect solution to start cleaning up the air today.

**TIGHTEN EU AIR QUALITY STANDARDS**
- Align EU limits in the Ambient Air Quality Directives to WHO guidelines.

**PROMOTE ‘HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES’**
- Carefully assess the impact on air quality of all energy and transport policy proposals.
- Monitor national implementations of the Clean Energy Package, ensuring that they lead to air quality improvements.

**CONTINUE SUPPORT FOR ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORT FUELS**
- Speed up the implementation of the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive.
- Ensure recognition of the benefits of alternative fuels in all EU transport policy proposals.

**HOW CAN THE LPG INDUSTRY HELP?**

When it is used as a heating fuel, boilers relying on LPG emit **80-99% less PM** and **50-75% less NOx** than solid and liquid fuels boilers (such as coal, heating oil, peat and biomass).
Limiting global warming to 1.5°C requires ambitious cuts in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Heating is responsible for 14% of EU’s GHG emissions. Road transport is responsible for 25% of EU’s GHG emissions, produced by 250 million cars, on average 11 years old. Currently, EU legislation only sets CO₂ emission standards for new vehicles.

ROLL OUT VERY EFFICIENT HEATING SYSTEMS.

- In the 2023 review of the Energy Efficiency Directive:
  - Affix energy labels to boilers already in service, to raise consumers’ awareness of their (in)efficiency.
  - Stimulate the upgrade of residential and commercial heating systems as a priority.

DISCOURAGE THE USE OF HIGH CARBON HEATING FUELS

+ Increase awareness of high carbon heating fuels’ CO₂ emissions. Lay out a strategy to reduce their use.

REDUCE THE CO₂ EMISSIONS FROM THE EXISTING VEHICLE FLEET

+ Develop a strategy addressing CO₂ emissions from the existing fleet, also promoting retrofitting to gas.

HOW CAN THE LPG INDUSTRY HELP?

In heating, switching from an oil or coal boiler to an LPG one can reduce emissions respectively by 25% and 50%.

Switching to a micro-CHP or heat pump, these benefits increase up to 65%.

In transport, retrofitting a gasoline car to LPG can reduce its CO₂ emissions by 10-20% for a moderate cost.
Today, renewable energy accounts for 17% of the EU’s energy mix. The EU set an ambitious 32% target for 2030.

To limit global warming to 1.5°C, the EU needs to accelerate the development and deployment of renewable energy.

**PROVIDE ADEQUATE, EFFECTIVE AND ACCESSIBLE FUNDING TO R&D**
- Under Horizon Europe and its successors, increase funding for R&D energies, including renewable gases, and reduce administrative burden to its access.

**MAKE LEGISLATION STABLE AND PREDICTABLE**
- Ensure stability in sustainability criteria and support for bioenergy, to give the market a clear signal of what it should be aiming at.

**SUPPORT THE ROLL OUT OF RENEWABLE HEATING AND TRANSPORT FUELS**
- In the 2023 revision of the Renewable Energy Directive, consider financial support to the deployment of both renewable heating and transport fuels.

**HOW CAN THE LPG INDUSTRY HELP?**

Renewable LPG, which the industry recently started distributing in small, but growing quantities, can reduce CO₂ emissions by up to 94%.

Reputable studies conclude that there is sufficient non-food feedstock so that the industry can satisfy 100% of the LPG demand with renewable LPG by 2050.
LPG supply is increasing every year and it can be sourced from many different regions, including Europe. Renewable LPG has been recently put into the market in small, but quickly increasing volumes.

**Clean Energy**
As a mix of propane and butane gas, LPG helps improve air quality and emits fewer greenhouse gases than many alternatives. Even greater benefits in terms of greenhouse gas emissions will be delivered with renewable LPG.

**Portable**
LPG needs no pipeline so it can be used in urban, rural and remote areas.

**Forward-Looking**
Currently produced in small quantities, renewable LPG can potentially satisfy up to 100% of EU’s LPG demand by 2050.

LPG covers 17% of the heating and cooking energy needs of the 40 million households in the EU28 living outside the natural gas grid.

About 8 million vehicles in the EU run on LPG.