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Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
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Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1185¹ sets out a methodology for determining the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions savings achieved by renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBO) and recycled carbon fuels (RCF) of individual projects and based on a life-cycle assessment. Individual efforts to reduce emissions are therefore considered. It provides several options for determining the emission intensity of electricity used to produce RFNBO and RCF, or to determine the emission impact of displacing rigid inputs. This includes the use of the annual average of the emission intensity of electricity in the country where the fuel is produced. Applying average values for the emission intensity of electricity in a country is justified given that it represents an approach that is commonly applied in life cycle assessment to assess the merits of individual projects.

The Commission adopted a Delegated Regulation² on 8 July 2025, setting out a methodology for determining the greenhouse gas (GHG) savings of low-carbon fuels, which includes several changes to the way the emission intensity of electricity is considered and which are relevant for the consideration of the emission impact of displacing rigid inputs. The Delegated Regulation has been submitted to the European Parliament and the Council. These changes can be taken into account when Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1185 is aligned with the revised Renewable Energy Directive (Directive (EU) 2018/2001³). It is expected that the changes will facilitate the achievement of the greenhouse gas emission savings threshold for installations producing RCF from unavoidable industrial off gases such as the Steelanol facility.

¹ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2023/1185/oj/eng.

² C(2025) 4674 final.

³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2018/2001/oj/eng>.