













ČESKÁ ASOCIACE
PETROLEJÁŘSKÉHO PRÚMYSLU A OBCHODU
CZECH ASSOCIATION
OF PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Project co-financed by the CEI Know-How Exchange Programme sponsored by the CEI Fund at the EBRD

Questions of highest interest





Description of the inspection procedure (1)

Czech Trade Inspection Authority

(takes sample of fuel)

↓ Sample of fuel Note:

Generally, workers of CTIA perform sampling of liquid fuels. CNG and LPG sampling is performed by accredited subject in presence of CTIA workers

Accredited laboratory

(according to EN ISO/IEC 17025)



Report on analysis

(determined values of monitored parameters)





Description of the inspection procedure (2)

Report on analysis

(determined values of monitored parameters)

Inspection body

(according to EN ISO/IEC 17020)

Inspection report

(comparison with tolerance limits, clear conformity assessment)

Czech Trade Inspection Authority

Final decision (sanctions)



Details of sampling procedure (1)

Sampling of liquid fuels (petrol, diesel, ...)

Technicians of Czech Trade Inspection (CTIA) are authorized for sampling of liquid fuels by the Act 64/1986 (on Czech Trade Inspection Authority).

Sampling of LPG (and CNG)

- > Technicians that perform sampling of LPG (and CNG) have to be workers of the subject accredited for sampling:
 - accredited laboratory according to EN/ISO/IEC 17025
 - accredited inspection body according to EN/ISO/IEC 17020





Details of sampling procedure (2)

Sampling procedures:

- ➤ EN 14275: Automotive Fuels Assessment of petrol and diesel Fuel quality sampling from retail site pumps and commercial site fuel dispensers
- > EN ISO 3170: Liquefied petroleum gases Method of sampling
- > EN ISO 4257: Petroleum liquids Manual sampling





Example of Report on analysis issued by accredited laboratory (EN ISO/IEC 17025)

(original document - CZ)









Zkušební laboratoř č. 1152.1 akreditovaná Českým institutem pro akreditaci o.p.s. podle ČSN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005

ZKUŠEBNÍ PROTOKOL č. 183661

Zákazník

Výzkumný ústav

Drnovická 2507, 183 01 Praha 8

Objednávka

Číslo zakázky

9487

Číslo vzorku, produkt

183661

Nafta motorová

Specifikace vzorku

NM. Zemědělské družstvo. 18.10.2015

Množství, typ vzorkovnice

Datum odběru

SPECIFICATION AND THE SPECIFICATION OF AUTOMOTION OF AUTOMOTION AND THE SPECIFICATION AN

Místo odběru vzorku

Vzorek odebral

Odebráno zákazníkem

Akreditovaný odběr - postup

Odběr vzorku je mimo rozsah akreditace

Zkoušky zadal

zákazník

Datum přijetí vzorku

18.10.2015

Datum schválení protokolu

25.10.2015

Protokol vystavil

Luboš Chládek

Datum vystavení: 25.10.2015

Schválil:

Výsledky v tomto zkušebním protokolu se vztahují pouze ke zkoušenému vzorku v dodaném stavu, pokud není uvedeno jinak. Všechny zkoušky byly provedeny dle poslední revíze uvedených zkušebních postupů, pokud není na tomto protokolu označeno jinak. Na níže uvedené výsledky se vztahují údaje o preciznosti měření. Při využívání výsledků zkoušek k porovnávání s pozadavky jakékoli specifikace nebo procesu by mělo být přihlednuto k posledním revízim norem ASTM D-3244, IP 387 a ISO 4259 (ČSN EN ISO 4259). Tento zkušební protokol byl vystaven v souladu se Všeobecnými podmínkami pro poskytování služeb SGS (kopie je k dispozici na vyžádání nebo na webových stránkách společnosti http://www.sgsgroup.cz/cs-CZT-Emrs-and-Conditions.aspx). Věnujte pozomost sekcim omezení odpovědností, odškodnění a jurisdikčních záležitostí. Tento zkušební protokol nesmí být bez písemného souhlasu laboratoře reprodukován jinak než celý.

Zkoušky mimo rozsah akreditace jsou identifikovány kódem, který je vysvětlen pod tabulkou výsledků.

SGS Czech Republic, s.r.o.

Divize paliv a maziv, U Trati 42, 100 00 Praha 10 – Strašnice, Česká republika fakturační adresa: K Hájúm 1233/2, 165 00 Praha 5, Česká republika 10: 49589241, zashana v OR MS Praha, odd. C, vl. 18205, dne 8.3.1993 t +420 274 021 310 f +420 274 817 287 e sgs_czech@sgs.com www.cz.sgs.com







SPECIAL ON AMATSIS

Zkušební protokol č. 183661

Kód	Název zkoušky, parametry	Jednotka	Výsledek	Datum	Zkušební postup
11	Síra	mg/kg	7,3	04.01.2016	SOP 101 (ČSN EN ISO 20846)
11	Bod vzplanutí v uzavřeném kelímku PM	°C	62,5	04.01.2016	SOP 29 (ČSN EN ISO 2719)
11	Voda podle Karl Fischera (m)	mg/kg	30	04.01.2016	SOP 51 (ČSN EN ISO 12937)
12	Kinematická viskozita při 40°C	mm^2/s	2,606	04.01.2016	SOP 3 (ASTM D 7042)
11	Teplota vylučování parafinů	°C	-8	04.01.2016	SOP 38 (ČSN EN 23015)
12	Popel	% m/m	<0,001	04.01.2016	SOP 46 (ČSN EN ISO 6245)
11	Polyaromatické uhlovodíky	% m/m	4,0	06.01.2016	SOP 105 (ČSN EN 12916)
11	Vzhled vzorku			04.01.2016	SOP 57
	volná voda		nepřítomna		
	mechanické nečistoty		nepřítomny		_
11	Korozivní působení na měď 3hod./50°C	stupeň	třída1	04.01.2016	SOP 49 (ČSN EN ISO 2160)
11	Celkové nečistoty nízkoviskózních paliv filtrací	mg/kg	<6,0	04.01.2016	SOP 33 (ČSN EN 12662)
22	Mazivost HFRR	μm	436	04.01.2016	EN ISO 12156-1
12	Cetanové číslo		50,7	05.01.2016	SOP 104 (ČSN EN ISO 5165)
12	Conradsonův karbonizační zbytek 10% zbytku	% m/m	0,03	04.01.2016	SOP 43 (ČSN ISO 6615, ČSN EN ISO 3405)
11	Destilační zkouška - NM			04.01.2016	SOP 26 (ČSN EN ISO 3405)
	začátek destilace	°C	175,8		
	předestilovaný objem při 250°C	% V/V	42,5		
	předestilovaný objem při 350°C	% V/V	96,8		
	předestilovaný objem při 360°C	% V/V	*		
	95% (V/V) předestiluje při teplotě	°C	343,9		4
	celkový předestilovaný objem	% V/V	99,8		
	konec destilace	°C	359,0		
11	Teplota filtrovatelnosti (CFPP)	°C	-22	04.01.2016	SOP 36 (ČSN EN 116)
11	Methylestery mastných kyselin (V)	% V/V	<0,30	04.01.2016	SOP 91 (ČSN EN 14078)
12	Oxidační stabilita Rancimat (110°C)	h	112,3	11.01.2016	SOP 113 (ČSN EN 15751)
11	Hustota při 15°C	kg/m^3	836,7	04.01.2016	SOP 27 (ČSN EN ISO 12185)
11	Cetanový index		50,2	04.01.2016	SOP 35 (ČSN EN ISO 4264)
12	Oxidační stabilita NM			05.01.2016	SOP 111 (ČSN EN ISO 12205)
	celkové nerozpustné úsady	g/m^3	1		
11	Mangan (I)	mg/l	<0,1	06.01.2016	SOP 135 (ČSN EN 16576)
21	Oxidační stabilita PetroOxy	min.	102,9	08.01.2016	SOP 149 (ASTM D 7545)

První číslice kódu označuje, zda byla zkouška provedena v rámci rozsahu akreditace zkušební laboratoře 1152 1: 1...-akreditovaná zkouška; 2..=neakreditovaná zkouška Druhá číslice kódu označuje místo provedení: ... 1=laboratoř Praha, U Trati 42, Praha 10; ...2=laboratoř Kolín, Ovčárecká 314, Kolín 5; ...3=mobilní laboratoř, U Trati 42, Praha 10...

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Poznámka		

Zkušební postup	Komentář
SOP 101 (ČSN EN ISO 20846)	Analyzátor s UV detekcí, rozšířená nejistota výsledku stanovení je ±5% hodnoty výsledku.
SOP 29 (CSN EN ISO 2719)	Rozšířená nej stota výsledku stanovení je ±1°C.
SOP 51 (ČSN EN ISO 12937)	Coulometrická titrace podle Karl Fischera, rozšířená nejistota výsledku pro obsah vody do 1000 mg/kg ±5 % hodnoty výsledku.
SOP 3 (ASTM D 7042)	Viskozimetr Stabinger, rozšířená nejistota výsledku stanovení je ±0,1% hodnoty výsledku.
SOP 38 (ČSN EN 23015)	Rozšířená nejistota výsledku stanovení je ±1,5°C.
SOP 46 (ČSN EN ISO 6245)	Rozšířená nejistota stanovení je ±3% hodnoty výsledku pro výsledky nad 1 %m/m, ±6% hodnoty výsledku pro výsledky pod 1 %m/m.
SOP 105 (ČSN EN 12916)	Kapalinová chromatografie, rozšířená nejistota výsledku stanovení je ±7 % hodnoty výsledku.
SOP 57	Vizuální zkouška.
SOP 49 (ČSN EN ISO 2160)	Vizuální zkouška.
SOP 33 (ČSN EN 12662)	Rozšířená nejistota výsledku stanovení je ±10 % hodnoty výsledku.
SOP 104 (ČSN EN ISO 5165)	Zkušební motor Waukesha CFR F-5, rozšířená nejistota výsledku stanovení je ±1 jednotka cetanového čísla.
SOP 43 (ČSN ISO 6615, ČSN EN ISO 3405)	Rozšířená nejistota stanovení je ±4% hodnoty výsledku.
SOP 26 (ČSN EN ISO 3405)	Rozšířená nejistota měření je ±4°C a ±2%V/V.
SOP 36 (ČSN EN 116)	Rozšířená nejistota výsledku stanovení je ±1°C.
SOP 91 (ČSN EN 14078)	Infračervená spektrometrie, rozšířená nejistota výsledku stanovení je ±0,3%V/V.
SOP 113 (ČSN EN 15751)	Automatický přístroj, rozšířená nejistota výsledku stanovení je ±0,5 hod.
SOP 27 (CSN EN ISO 12185)	Digitální hustoměr s oscilační U-trubicí, rozšířená nejistota výsledku stanovení je ±0,2 kg/m*3.
SOP 35 (ČSN EN ISO 4264)	Výpočet na základě průběhu destilační křivky a hustoty.
SOP 111 (ČSN EN ISO 12205)	Oxidační přístroj s gravimetrickým hodnocením vytvořených úsad. 16 h při 95 °C, 3 L kyslíku/h, filtr 0,8 µm. Rozšířená nejistota sta novení ±10% hodnoty výsledku.
SOP 135 (ČSN EN 16576)	Optický emisní spektrometr s indukčně vázaným plazmatem, rozšířená nejistota stanovení je ±15 % hodnoty výsledku.

Ovedená rozsířená nejistota vysledku stanovení je součínem standardní nejistoty měření a koeficientu rozsíření k=2, což pro normální rozdělení odpovídá pravděpodobností pokrytí asi 95%. Standardní nejistota měření byla stanovena v souladu s dokumentem EA-4/02.

Vytištěno: Strana 2 (celkem 2)



Examples of Inspection reports issued by accredited Inspection body (EN ISO/IEC 17020) for Czech Trade Inspection Authority

(translated documents - EN)







SGS Czech Republic, s.r.o.

Divize paliv a maziv U Trati 42, 100 00 Praha 10

Inspection body, type A accredited by Czech Accreditation Institute under no. 4015

SPECIMEN OF INSPECTION REPORT - PETROL

Inspection report:	8915/2016	Laboratory tests and evaluation of their results
Object of inspection:	petrol 95	Number of sample: 120115, Czech Trade Inspection (225/61/16)
Method and date of sampling:	Sample delivered by customer 12.4.2016	Sealed sample
Customer:		Czech Trade Inspection, Praha 2 Štěpánská 15
+		

petrol 95	Parameter	Unit	Test method	Measured		ce limits	
ČSN EN			1	value	after application CSN EN ISO 4259		Assessment
228 (2013)							
` ′					min.	max.	
	Benzene	% V/V	SOP 132 (CSN EN ISO 22854 - benzene)	0.70		1.1	Compliant
class C1-D	Distillation		SOP 26 (ČSN EN ISO 3405)				
	- sample evaporated at 70°C	% V/V		30.2	20.0	52.0	Compliant
	- sample evaporated at 100°C	% V/V		50.7	44.0	73.0	Compliant
	- sample evaporated at 150°C	% V/V		82.4	74.0		Compliant
	- final boiling point	°C		201.1		214.0	Compliant
	- residue	% V/V		1.2		2.0	Compliant
	Density at 15°C	kg/m^3	SOP 27 (ČSN EN ISO 12185)	751.9	719.2	775.8	Compliant
	Induction period	min.	SOP 114 (CSN EN ISO 7536)	>600	339		Compliant
	Oxygenates and total oxygen		SOP 132 (ČSN EN ISO 22854)				
	- methanol	% V/V		<0.1		3.2	Compliant
	- ethanol	% V/V		4.2		5.2	Compliant
	- iso-propylalcohol	% V/V		<0.1			Not assessed
	- iso-butylalcohol	% V/V		<0.1			Not assessed
	- tertbutylalcohol	% V/V		<0.1			Not assessed
	- ethers (C5 or > C5)	% V/V		4.3			Not assessed
	from them ETBE	% V/V		0.2			Not assessed
	- other oxygenates	% V/V		<0.1			Not assessed
	- calculated total oxygen	% m/m		2.30		2.9	Compliant
	Manganese	mg/l	SOP 133 (ČSN EN 16135)	<1.0		2.6	Compliant
	MON		SOP 110 (CSN EN ISO 5163)				
	- MON - corrected			85.0	84.5		Compliant
	RON		SOP 110 (ČSN EN ISO 5164)				Compliant
	- MON - corrected			95.9	94.6		Compliant
	Lead	mg/l	SOP 24 (ČSN EN 237)	<2.5		5.4	Compliant
	Sulfur	mg/kg	SOP 101 (CSN EN ISO 20846)	5.3		13.0	Compliant
	Composition	1	SOP 132 (ČSN EN ISO 22854)				
	- olefins	% V/V	,	10.2		20.8	Compliant
	- aromatics	% V/V		33.2		37.0	Compliant
	Appearance		SOP 57	compliant		compliant	Compliant

Final assessment: The tested parameters are compliant to

ČSN EN 228 (2013)



SGS Czech Republic, s.r.o.

SPECIMEN OF INSPECTION REPORT - PETROL

Divize paliv a maziv U Trati 42, 100 00 Praha 10

Inspection body, type A accredited by Czech Accreditation Institute under no. 4015

Inspection report:	8915/2016	Laboratory tests and evaluation of their results
Object of inspection:	petrol 95	Number of sample: 120115, Czech Trade Inspection (225/61/16)
Method and date of sampling:	Sample delivered by customer 12.4.2016	Sealed sample
Customer:		Czech Trade Inspection, Praha 2 Štěpánská 15

Laboratory tests were performed by accredited laboratory SGS Czech Republic, s.r.o., Divize paliv a maziv, No. 1152.1,

- APEARANCE, visual method according to CSN EN 228,
- OCTANE NUMBER (RON and MON) corrected determined on test engine; results corrected according to CSN EN 228
 Inspection (evaluation of test results) performed according to SIP 1 (CSN EN ISO/IEC 17020:2012)

Inspection finished and Inspection report released: 14. 4. 2016	
Inspection performed by:	
Authorized by:	



SGS Czech Republic, s.r.o.

SPECIMEN OF INSPECTION REPORT - DIESEL

Divize paliv a maziv U Trati 42, 100 00 Praha 10

Inspection body, type A accredited by Czech Accreditation Institute under no. 4015

Inspection report:	8916/2016	Laboratory tests and evaluation of their results
Object of inspection:	diesel	Number of sample: 120116, Czech Trade Inspection (226/61/16)
Method and date of sampling:	Sample delivered by customer 16.04.2016	Sealed sample
Customer:		Czech Trade Inspection, Praha 2 Štěpánská 15

diesel ČSN EN 590 (2014)	Parameter	Unit	Test method	Measured value	after ap	ce limits plication ISO 4259 max.	Assessment
(2011)	Flash point (P.M.)	°C	SOP 29 (ČSN EN ISO 2719)	59.0	53.0	1	Compliant
class B	Cetane number		SOP 104 (ČSN EN ISO 5165)	53.1	48.4		Compliant
class B	Cetane index		SOP 35 (ČSN EN ISO 4264)	53.7	45.0		Compliant
	Distillation		SOP 26 (ČSN EN ISO 3405)				
	- sample recovered at 250°C	% V/V		37.4		<66.0	Compliant
	- sample recovered at 350°C	% V/V		93.3	84.0		Compliant
	- 95% (V/V) recovered at	°C		356.7		365.0	Compliant
class B	Density at 15°C	kg/m^3	SOP 27 (ČSN EN ISO 12185)	832.6	819.0	846.0	Compliant
	Manganese	mg/l	SOP 135 (CSN EN 16576)	<0.1		2.21	Compliant
	FAME	% V/V	SOP 91 (ČSN EN 14078)	5.9		7.3	Compliant
	Oxidation stability	g/m^3	SOP 111 (CSN EN ISO 12205)	3		33	Compliant
	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	% m/m	SOP 105 (CSN EN 12916)	2.6		8.6	Compliant
	Sulfur	mg/kg	SOP 101 (CSN EN ISO 20846)	6.7		12.0	Compliant
	Water	mg/kg	SOP 51 (ČSN EN ISO 12937)	60		260	Compliant
	Appearance		SOP 57	compliant		compliant	Compliant

Final assessment: The tested parameters are compliant to	ČSN EN 590 (2014)	

Laboratory tests were performed by accredited laboratory SGS Czech Republic, s.r.o., Divize paliv a maziv, No. 1152.1, Inspection (evaluation of test results) performed according to SIP 2.1 (CSN EN ISO/IEC 17020:2012)

Inspection finished and Inspection report released: 18. 4. 2016	
Inspection performed by:	
Authorized by:	

Conformity assessment

- ➤ Report on analysis (issued by accredited laboratory) containing results of analysis is given to the Inspection body (EN ISO/IEC 17020).
- > Accredited laboratory cannot make conformity assessment.
- ➤ The inspection body compares results of analysis with tolerance limits (calculated from specification limits and application of EN ISO 4259).
- > Only samples having parameters outside tolerance limits (less stringent than specification limits) are labeled as:

NON-COMPLIANT



Conformity assessment - example

- ➤ Accredited laboratory determines Motor Octane Number (MON) of petrol: 84.7
- > Specification limit is: min. 85.0
- > Tolerance limit is: 84.5 (85.0 0.59 · 0.9)
- ➤ Inspection body compares measured value with tolerance limit: measured value (84.7) > tolerance limit (84.5)

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Conformity assessment:

COMPLIANT FUEL





Determination of tolerance limits

- Tolerance limits are calculated from fuel specification limits and Reproducibility of corresponding test method that is proposed in corresponding standard test method (Reproducibility does not depend on measurement uncertainty of particular laboratory).
- ➤ Application of EN ISO 4259 takes into account "measurement uncertainty" and consequently the fact, that two different accredited laboratories can determine different values (one laboratory above specification limit, the other laboratory below specification limit = compliant/non-compliant?).





Determination of tolerance limits

- ➤ The quality control against specification is proposed in the article 9 of the standard EN ISO 4259.
- ➤ The inspection body is in the position of a recipient → article 9.3 is applied (Testing margin at the recipient).
- ➤ The recipient with a single test result must suppose that the specification limit has not been met, with 95% confidence, if the test result is:

 $X > A1 + 0.59 \cdot R$ for maximum specification limit (A1)

 $X < A2 - 0.59 \cdot R$ for minimum specification limit (A2),

where R is Reproducibility of the test method

> If there are maximum and minimum specification limits both conditions are applied.

Determination of tolerance limits

Application of EN ISO 4259 for conformity assessment :

TL1 = $A1 + 0.59 \cdot R$ A1, A2: specification limits

 $TL2 = A2 - 0.59 \cdot R$ TL1, TL2: tolerance limits

- > The same approach is applied in terms of European FQMS
- ➤ There are references for application of EN ISO 4259 for conformity assessment in following documents:
 - EN 14274 (Fuel quality monitoring system)
 - European directives 98/70/EC and 2009/30/EC
 - EN 228 and EN 590 (fuel specifications)
- ➤ In the framework of the Czech FQMS, tolerance limits of certain parameters were slightly modified
 - = some values were rounded to be slightly less stringent.

Determination of reproducibility

- \triangleright Reproducibility influences tolerance limits $(T_n = A_n \pm 0.59 \cdot R)$
- ➤ Reproducibility is obtained from corresponding standard test method (for distillation test from EN ISO 3405, for determination of MON from EN ISO 5163, etc.).
- ➤ Difficult calculation of reproducibility in some cases (e.g. manual distillation test according to EN ISO 3405).
- ➤ One tested parameter can have various reproducibility (=various tolerance limits) depending on test method used for its determination → example: Olefin content in petrol.

Olefin content:	Test method	Reproducibility	
18 % (V/V) (specification limi	EN 15553	4.6	
(Specification initi	FN ISO 22854	2.6	



Determination of reproducibility

- Reproducibility can change due to changes connected with amendments of standard test methods or due to implementation of new test methods.
- > Amendments of test methods + amendments of specifications.
- ➤ There are extra values for reproducibility of selected parameters in fuel specifications in some cases (e.g. reproducibility for flash point mentioned in EN 590).
- > Some less significant variability in tolerance limits can be caused by various approach to expression of results (format and number of decimal places) and rounding.

Cooperation of state administration and state departments in the area of FQM

- Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT) and Czech Trade Inspection Authority (subordinated agency) are responsible for fuel quality monitoring.
- ➤ All costs are paid from the budget of MIT there is a sum of money allocated for FQMS from the budget of MIT. CTIA plans the number of samples, which depends on financial allocations.
- Customs Administration (subordinated to Ministry of Finance) use results of FQM in order to control payment of excise. If CTIA detects deviations in some parameters (e.g. sulfur, distillation FAME content), it sends results to Customs Administration immediately (suspicion of tax fraud).

Cooperation of state administration and state departments in the area of FQM

- > CTIA transfers results of FQM to Customs Administration on the basis of agreement.
- ➤ If fuel quality deviation detected by CTIA is serious, Customs Administration makes local investigation and if the payment of excise is not proved, Customs Administration may assess an excise.
- ➤ Ministry of Industry and Trade regularly sends up-dated database of petrol stations.
- Customs Administration uses this database together with results of FQM (from CTIA) for selection of petrol stations, where local investigation is subsequently made including independent sampling and analysis of fuel.

Cooperation of state administration and state departments in the area of FQM

- Customs Administration may also control petrol stations, producers, distributors and carriers.
- ➤ Customs Administration control mainly tax issues according to the Act 353/2003 (Act on excise) and Act 588/1992 (Act on value added tax).
- ➤ Customs Administration also operates the register of fuel distributors and issues permits for their business (according to Act 311/2006).





Categorization of deviations (CTIA)

- ➤ The categorization of deviation was made for CTIA as a document that helps to evaluate the severity of fuel quality deviations.
- > This methodology was certified on the basis of two peer reviews.
- > The document was made within the framework of the research project.





The original letter,
written by Czech
Trade Inspection
Authority, confirming
approval and
utilization of the
categorization of
deviations.



Česká obchodní inspekce Štěpánská 15, 120 00 Praha 2

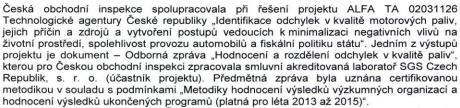
Vážený pan Ing. Ivan Souček Koordinátor projektu FUELPAGE

Vaše zn.

Sp. zn.

Cj. ČOI 96363/16/0100 Vyřizuje/kl. Mgr. Rudolf/189 Praha 02, 08, 2016

Vážený pane inženýre,

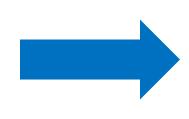


Uvedená Odborná zpráva je Českou obchodní inspekcí využívána v rámci kontroly, sledování a monitorování jakosti pohonných hmot.

Odchylky jednotlivých jakostních ukazatelů ve srovnání s požadavky jakostních norem, které jsou součástí prezentace v rámci projektu FUELPAGE jsou totožné s kategorizací odchylek zpracovaných v Odborné zprávě "Hodnocení a rozdělení odchylek v kvalitě paliv", kterou Česká obchodní inspekce aplikuje při své kontrolní činnosti v rámci kontroly, sledování a monitorování jakosti pohonných hmot.

S pozdravem

Mgr. Michael Maxa ředitel odboru metodiky a podpory kontroly





Categorization of deviations (CTL)

- Customs Technical Laboratory (CTL) does not have any internal document for categorization of deviations.
- > CTL test reports contain results of determined parameters including measurement uncertainty.
- ➤ If some parameters are outside the set limits (product specification or customs tariff) → this finding is mentioned in the interpretation part of the test report.
- ➤ The interpretation does not give any instruction about subsequent procedure (assess a tax, inform CTIA, confiscate goods, ...).

Arbitrage procedure

- ➤ Arbitrage procedure is defined by legislation for administrative procedure and appeals procedure (Act 500/2004 Administrative Procedure Code).
- > Arbitration process usually takes several months up to one year.
- ➤ Particular time limit depends on character and severity of deviation, legal force of appeal, statement of expert etc.
- 1) Firstly, a multistage appeals procedure starts.
- 2) If CTIA does not accept arguments of inspected subject, judicial process follows as a final step (The judicial process is carried out according to general rules).

Experience with FQMS in the Czech Republic

- > FQM started in 2001.
- ➤ All requirements for European FQMS were implemented to original national FQMS in 2004 (entrance to European Union).
- > The introduction of FQMS and application of sanctions influenced the quality of motor fuels positively.
- ➤ The portion of non-compliant samples dropped from original 10 - 15 % to present values (less than 2 % for petrol and diesel).
- ➤ Positive influence on fuel quality also brought publishing of information about filling station that sold non-compliant fuels.

Costs on sampled fuels

- ➤ If no non-compliance is found out, an inspected subject may invoice CTIA the costs for sampled fuels.
- > The subject need not use this right.
- If non-compliant fuel is find out, inspected subject bears all costs.
- Fuel sampled by Customs Administration is not paid in any way.
- ➤ The goods are property of the subject, which may demand to get back the rest of goods. Otherwise, Customs Administration disposes the goods on its own costs.



Responsibility for non-compliant fuel

- > CTIA administrative procedure is held always with inspected subject, which is considered as an "offender".
- ➤ In the case of suspicion of tax fraud, subsequent investigation is managed by Customs Administration or by police.
- ➤ If the inspected subject is sure that non-compliant fuel is not its fault, it can submit a warranty claim to fuel producer, distributor or transport operator.
- ➤ If the warranty claim is accepted, the subject can require financial compensation for penalty, business loss or damage of goodwill.

What can seller do with non-compliant fuel?

- ➤ The inspected subject manages the disposal of nonconforming fuel on the basis of its contractual relationship with other parties.
- ➤ Non-compliant fuel can be:
 - sold to competent company for reprocessing
 - sold as goods for different purposes
 - disposed as dangerous waste (handling must be in accordance with legislation)
- Less serious deviations (CFPP, flash point, vapor pressure) can be remedied by delivery and adding new quality fuel. This solution has to be carefully considered in order to prevent deterioration of new quality fuel.

Belgian model of FQM

- ➤ Organization Fapetro established in 1995 by Royal Decree (responsible for quality control of the petroleum products).
- > Fapetro is subordinated to Ministry of Economy.
- ➤ Belgium, as well as other members of European Union, started FQMS on the basis of the request of Directive 98/70/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels.
- > The costs for fuel analysis are paid from the Fund for analysis of petroleum products.
- > The fund is financed by a special fuel charge of 0.25 €/1000 liters.
- Fapetro organization uses this fund to cover its activities.

Belgian model of FQM

- Companies, selling motor fuels to the final consumers, pay a special fee from every sold liter of fuel.
- ➤ Annual sales of diesel and petrol are about 10,000,000,000 liters in Belgium → "Fund of quality" is approximately € 2,500,000.
- > Sample collection, fuel analysis and evaluation of results are provided by independent subject.
- If any deviations in fuel quality are found out, the operator of filling station has to stop selling immediately until the problem is solved (quality of fuel must be checked before reopening).

Belgian model of FQM

- Serious fuel quality deviations, indicating illegal manipulation with fuel, are reported to competent authority.
- Fund of quality can also fund creating a fuel database and utilization of modern analytical methods that help identifying the fuel origin (GC or IR fingerprint, statistical evaluation of selected parameters, chemometry).
- ➤ Belgian FQMS is largely self-regulating, because it protects participants of the market against unfair competition.
- > The portion of non-compliant samples has dropped from original 15 % to less than 1 %.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATENTION



