Monthly Oil Data Service (MODS)

September 2025 Edition

Database documentation

International Energy Agency

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

The IEA examines the full spectrum of energy issues including oil, gas and coal supply and demand, renewable energy technologies, electricity markets, energy efficiency, access to energy, demand side management and much more. Through its work, the IEA advocates policies that will enhance the reliability, affordability and sustainability of energy in its 32 member countries, 13 association countries and beyond.

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MODS database structure

The International Energy Agency (IEA) collects and analyses monthly oil data. The main source of the data is the Monthly Oil Survey (MOS). MOS is a monthly survey among the OECD countries. The national administrations submit data to the IEA Secretariat. Data are collected on an M-2 basis, the so-called MOS month. The questionnaire can be seen here: https://www.iea.org/areas-of-work/data-and-statistics/questionnaires. Data are validated by the IEA Secretariat and published every month (see publishing schedule here: https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/monthly-oil-data-service-mods-complete#schedule). Supply, Demand, Summary and Field by Field files include 6 to 18 months of forecasts.
For some countries, stock data in the Stock file are available on an M-1 basis (the month following the MOS month) based on preliminary information.
For non-OECD countries, a number of various sources are used.

The **Monthly Oil Data Service (MODS)** database includes monthly data for supply, demand, balances, stocks, trade, field-by-field supply and global demand by product. The MODS database includes the following four datasets:

- **Supply, Demand, Balances and Stocks**
- **Trade**
- **Field by Field Supply**
- **Global demand by product**

Data are available on https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-products as text files and in the .Stat Data Explorer. Text files can easily be imported into database software.

Please address your comments and inquiries to MOS@iea.org.

Please note that all IEA data are subject to the following terms and conditions found on the IEA website: www.iea.org/t&c/.

1.1. Supply, Demand, Balances and Stocks

Text File	Content
SUPPLY.TXT	**Supply** Supply data by type of primary oil product for most of the world (KBD). Monthly, quarterly and annual data from 2005 onwards. Includes forecasts for the remainder of current calendar year past the MOS month. Historic data from 1984 to 2004 with same granularity: HSUPPLY.TXT.
CRUDEDAT.TXT	**Balance: Crude oil** Product balances for primary oil products for OECD countries (all balance items in thousand metric tons and some flows in thousand barrels). Monthly data from 2005 onwards. Historic data from 1984 to 2004 with same granularity CRUDEDAT.TXT.
PRODDAT.TXT	**Balance: Product** Product balances for secondary oil products for OECD countries (all balance items in thousand metric tons and some flows in thousand barrels). Monthly data from 2005 onwards. Historic data from 1984 to 2004 with same granularity: PRODDAT.TXT.
SPLITDAT.TXT	**Balance: Sub product** Product balances for secondary sub products for OECD countries (thousand metric tons). Monthly data from 2005 onwards. Historic data from 2000 to 2004 with same granularity: SPLITDAT.TXT.
OECDDE.TXT	**OECD Demand** Demand for oil products in OECD countries (KBD). Monthly, quarterly and annual data from 2005 onwards. Includes forecasts for 12-18 months past the MOS month. Historic data from 1984 to 2004 with same granularity: HOECDDE.TXT.
NOECDDE.TXT	**NON-OECD Demand** Demand for oil products in non-OECD countries (KBD). Differently from OECD Demand, this file only shows total demand per country. Quarterly and annual data from 2005 onwards. Includes forecasts for 4-7 quarters. Timeliness and detail are highly variable. Historic data from 1984 to 2004 with same granularity from 1991 onward: HNOECDDE.TXT
STOCKDAT.TXT	**Closing stocks, thousand barrels** Closing stocks of six oil products for OECD countries (kbbl). Monthly data from 2005 up to MOS month with forecast for the following month. Historic data from 1984 to 2004 with same granularity: STOCKDAT.TXT.
SUMMARY.TXT	**Summary Table** Supply, demand and stocks data for OECD and non-OECD countries (KBD). Quarterly data back to 1986.

XLSX file	
ref_throughput.xlsx	**Refinery throughput** Monthly, quarterly, and annual assessments of total refinery throughputs for total OECD and total non-OECD regions. This file includes crude and condensate use in crude distillation units and condensate splitters with time series from the beginning of 2005 and up to most current MODS data month. Data are reported in thousand barrels per day (kb/d).

File	1st column	2nd column	3rd column	4th column
SUPPLY.TXT	Country	Product	Time	
CRUDEDAT.TXT	Country	Product	Balance	Time
PRODDAT.TXT	Product	Country	Balance	Time
SPLITDAT.TXT	Product	Country	Balance	Time
OECDDE.TXT	Country	Product	Time	
NOECDDE.TXT	Country	Time		
STOCKDAT.TXT	Stock	Country	Product	Time
SUMMARY.TXT	Geography	Final	Time	
ref_through-put.csv	Region	Time	Frequency	Timestamp

1.2. Trade

Text File	Content
IMPORDAT.TXT	**Imports** Imports data by trading country for primary and secondary oil products for OECD countries (kt). Monthly data from 2005 onwards. Historic data from 1984 to 2004 with same granularity: IMPORDAT.TXT.
EXPORDAT.TXT	**Exports** Exports data by trading country for primary and secondary oil products for OECD countries (kt). Monthly data from 2005 onwards. Historic data from 1984 to 2004 with same granularity: EXPORDAT.TXT.

TXT File	1st column	2nd column	3rd column	4th column
IMPORDAT.TXT	Reporting country	Product	Imports from	Time
EXPORDAT.TXT	Reporting country	Product	Exports to	Time

1.3. Field-by-Field Production

CSV File	Excel File	Content
field_by_field.csv	**field_by_field.xlsx**	**Field by Field Production** Production by field for OECD and non-OECD countries (KBD). Monthly, quarterly & annual data from 1994 onwards.
country_details.csv	**-**	**List of countries with details** (ISO alpha codes)
field_details.csv	**-**	**List of fields with details** (field code, field name, country, group code, group name, product, environment)

The files are organised as indicated in the following table:

CSV File	1st column	2nd column	3rd column	4th column	5th column	6th column	7th column	8th column
Field_by_field.csv	FIELD	COUNTRY	PRODUCT	ENVIRONMENT	TIME	FREQUENCY	TIMESTAMP	**-**
country_details.csv	COUNTRY_CODE	COUNTRY_NAME	ISO_ALPHA_2	ISO_ALPHA_3	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
field_details.csv	FIELD_CODE	FIELD_NAME	COUNTRY	GROUP_CODE	GROUP_NAME	PRODUCT	ENVIRONMENT	**-**

1.4. Global demand by product

Text File	Content
GLOBALDE.TXT	**Global demand by product** Monthly, quarterly, and annual demand data for seven products in individual OECD and Non-OECD countries with aggregates for selected regions. The dataset starts in January 2005. Data are in thousand barrels per day and include 6-18 month forecasts.

File	1st column	2nd column	3rd column
GLOBALDE.TXT	Country	Product	Time

Supply, Demand, Balances and Stocks package

The Supply, Demand, Balances and Stocks package consists of nine files:

1. **Supply**
2. **Balance: Crude oil**
3. **Balance: Product**
4. **Balance: Sub product**
5. **OECD demand**
6. **Non-OECD demand**
7. **Stocks**
8. **Summary**
9. **Refinery throughput**

In the following sections is a more detailed description of the content of each of the nine files.

2.1. Supply (SUPPLY.TXT)

Structure

This data set contains data on supply of crude oil, condensates, natural gas liquids and nonconventional oils for OECD and non-OECD countries in thousand barrels per day from 2005 onwards. Historical data from 1984 to 2004 are available with the same dimensions in HSUPPLY.TXT.

Sources

The Monthly Oil Statistics (MOS) questionnaire conducted by the IEA is the main source for OECD countries. Non-OECD supply data is provided by a variety of sources, including governments and companies. The timeliness of the data varies.

Dimensions

Time

The data set contains data from monthly, quarterly and annual data from January 2005 to the end of the current or next calendar year (next calendar year is added with the July publication). Data after MOS month are estimated.

Products

Product	Short name	Definition
Crude Oil	**CRUDE**	**Crude oil** is a mineral oil of natural origin comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons and associated impurities, such as sulphur. It exists in the liquid phase under normal surface temperature and pressure and its physical characteristics (density, viscosity, etc.) are highly variable. This category includes field or lease condensate recovered from associated and non-associated gas where it is commingled with the commercial crude oil stream.
Condensate	**COND**	**Condensates** are liquid hydrocarbon mixtures composed of C5 and higher carbon number hydrocarbons, normally recovered from fractionation of gaseous flows at associated and non-associated gas field. They normally have an API between 50° and 85°. They are included in crude for non-OPEC countries, and in NGLS for OPEC countries.
Natural gas liquids	**NGLS**	**NGL** are liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons recovered from natural gas in separation facilities or gas processing plants. Natural gas liquids include ethane, propane, butane (normal and iso-). For OPEC countries, condensates are included with NGL rather than crude oil.
Unconventional Oil	**NONCONV**	This category includes synthetic crude oil from tar sands, oil shale, etc., liquids from coal liquefaction, liquids from gas to liquids processes, hydrogen and emulsified oils (e.g. orimulsion), refinery additives and MTBE.
Total	**TOTAL**	The sum of crude oil, NGLs and non-conventional oils.

Countries

Note: from November 2022 publication, Serbia and Montenegro (SERBIAMONT) has been replaced by Serbia (SERBIA). Also, the following countries, previously marked as "discontinued", were removed from the dataset:

- GERMOFF - Germany Offshore (disc)
- GERMON - Germany Onshore (disc)
- NETHOFF - Netherlands Offshore (disc)
- NETHON - Netherlands Onshore (disc)
- UKOFF - Uk Offshore (disc)
- UKON - Uk Onshore (disc)
- ALASKA - Alaska (disc)
- LOWER48 - Lower 48 (disc)
- CSFR - Former CSFR
- ABUDHABI - Abudhabi (disc)
- DUBAI - Dubai (disc)
- SHARJRAS - Sharjah/Ras Al Khaimah (disc)

Country	Short name	Definition
Australia	AUSTRALIA	
Austria	AUSTRIA	
Canada	CANADA	
Chile	CHILE	
Czech Republic	CZECHREPUB	
Denmark	DENMARK	
Estonia	ESTONIA	
France	FRANCE	
Germany	GERMANY	
Greece	GREECE	
Hungary	HUNGARY	
Israel	ISRAEL	
Italy	ITALY	
Korea	KOREA	
Japan	JAPAN	
Mexico	MEXICO	
Netherlands	NETHLAND	
New Zealand	NZ	

Country	Short name	Definition
Norway	NORWAY	
Poland	POLAND	
Portugal	PORTUGAL	
Slovakia	SLOVAKIA	
Slovenia	SLOVENIA	
Spain	SPAIN	
Sweden	SWEDEN	
Republic of Türkiye	TURKIYE	
United Kingdom	UK	
North Sea	NORTHSEA	North Sea includes all offshore production from Denmark, Norway and the UK including the Norwegian Sea and Barents Sea.
OECD Europe ex North Sea	OEEUREXNS	
United States	USA	
OECD Europe	OECDEUR	OECD Europe includes Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Republic of Türkiye, and the UK.
OECD Americas	OECDAME	OECD Americas includes Canada, Chile, Mexico and the United States.
OECD Asia Oceania	OECDAOC	OECD Asia Oceania includes Australia, Israel, Japan, Korea and New Zealand.
Albania	ALBANIA	
Bulgaria	BULGARIA	
Croatia	CROATIA	
Romania	ROMANIA	
Serbia	SERBIA	
Former Yugoslavia	FORMERYUGO	
Azerbaijan	AZERBAIJAN	
Belarus	BELARUS	
Georgia	GEORGIA	
Kazakhstan	KAZAKHSTAN	
Kyrgyzstan	KYRGYZSTAN	
Russia	RUSSIA	

Country	Short name	Definition
Tajikistan	TAJIKISTAN	
Turkmenistan	TURKMENIST	
Ukraine	UKRAINE	
Uzbekistan	UZBEKISTAN	
Non-Russian republics of former USSR	NONRUSSIAN	Non-Russian republics of former USSR includes Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.
Benin	BENIN	
Cameroon	CAMEROON	
Chad	CHAD	
Democratic Republic of Congo	CONGOREP	
Egypt	EGYPT	
Ghana	GHANA	
Ivory Coast	IVORYCOAST	
Mauritania	MAURITANIA	
Morocco	MOROCCO	
Senegal	SENEGAL	
South Africa	SOUTHAFRIC	
South Sudan	SOUTHSUDAN	
Sudan	SUDAN	
Tunisia	TUNISIA	
Uganda	UGANDA	
Niger	NIGER	
Non-OPEC Africa	NOPAFRICA	Non-OPEC Africa includes Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia, and Uganda.
Afghanistan	AFGHANIS	
Bangladesh	BANGLADESH	
Brunei	BRUNEI	
East Timor	EASTTIMOR	
India	INDIA	

Country	Short name	Definition
Indonesia	**INDONESIA**	Indonesia suspended its OPEC membership from 2009 to 2015 and from December 2016 onwards and it is excluded from the OPEC Historical Composition total for these periods.
Malaysia	**MALAYSIA**	
Mongolia	**MONGOLIA**	
Myanmar	**MYANMAR**	
Nepal	**NEPAL**	
Pakistan	**PAKISTAN**	
Papua New Guinea	**PAPUANEWGU**	
China	**CHINA**	
Chinese Taipei	**TAIPEI**	
Philippines	**PHILIPPINE**	
Thailand	**THAILAND**	
Viet Nam	**VIETNAM**	
Non-OPEC Asia	**NOPASIA**	Non-OPEC Asia includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, East Timor, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, China, Chinese Taipei, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.
Non-OPEC Asia ex China	**NOASIEXCH**	
Argentina	**ARGENTINA**	
Barbados	**BARBADOS**	
Bolivia	**BOLIVIA**	
Brazil	**BRAZIL**	
Colombia	**COLOMBIA**	
Cuba	**CUBA**	
Ecuador	**ECUADOR**	Ecuador was a member of OPEC through 1992 and from December 2007 to December 2019. It is included within secondary OPEC Historical Composition totals for these periods. Ecuador suspended its OPEC membership from January 2020 onward and is excluded from OPEC Historical Composition total for this period.
Guatemala	**GUATEMALA**	
Peru	**PERU**	
Surinam	**SURINAM**	

Country	Short name	Definition
Trinidad and Tobago	**TRINIDAD**	
Non-OPEC Americas	**NOPLATAM**	Non-OPEC Latin America includes Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, Surinam and Trinidad and Tobago.
Bahrain	**BAHRAIN**	
Oman	**OMAN**	
Syria	**SYRIA**	
Yemen	**YEMEN**	
Non-OPEC Middle East	**NOPMIDEAST**	Non-OPEC Middle East includes Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Syria and Yemen.
Non-OPEC Non-OECD Total	**NOPNOECD**	
Non-OPEC (including processing gains)	**NONOPECCUR**	Non-OPEC primary total based on its composition from January 2009, excluding all current OPEC members back through the historical time series and for the forecast.
Non-OPEC Historical Composition	**NONOPEC**	Non-OPEC Historical Composition secondary total including all countries not within OPEC membership at the prevailing time in history. Includes Ecuador between 1993 and November 2007 inclusive and from January 2020 onwards, Gabon from 1995 through June 2016, Angola prior to 2007 and after December 2023, Equatorial Guinea prior to June 2017, Congo prior to July 2018, excludes Indonesia from 2009 to 2015 and from January through November 2016, Qatar production is excluded through 2018.
European Union 28	**EU28**	
European Union 27	**EU27**	
European Union 15	**EU15**	
Algeria	**ALGERIA**	
Angola/Cabinda	**ANGOLA**	Angola became a member of OPEC from 2007 onwards through December 2023 inclusive, and is included within secondary OPEC Historical Composition totals for this period.
Congo	**CONGO**	Congo became a member of OPEC from June 2018 onwards and is included within secondary OPEC Historical Composition totals for this period.
Gabon	**GABON**	Gabon was a member of OPEC through 1994 and again from July 2016. It is included within the OPEC Historical Composition totals for these periods.
Equatorial Guinea	**EQUATORIAL**	Equatorial Guinea became a member of OPEC from June 2017 onwards and is included within secondary OPEC Historical Composition totals for this period.

Country	Short name	Definition
Iraq	**IRAQ**	
Iran	**IRAN**	
Kuwait	**KUWAIT**	
Libya	**LIBYA**	
Neutral Zone	**NEUTRALZON**	
Nigeria	**NIGERIA**	
Qatar	**QATAR**	Qatar suspended its OPEC membership from January 2019 onward and is excluded from OPEC Historical Composition total for this period.
Saudi Arabia	**SAUDIARABI**	
United Arab Emirates	**UAE**	
Venezuela	**VENEZUELA**	
OPEC	**OPECCUR**	OPEC primary total based on its current composition, namely Algeria, Congo, Equatorial Guinea , Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Venezuela.
OPEC Historical Composition	**OPEC**	OPEC Historical Composition including OPECs members at any point in time. It includes Algeria, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Neutral Zone, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. Also, Ecuador production is included through 1992 and from December 2007 to December 2019, Gabon production included through 1994 and from July 2016, Angola from 2007 onwards through December 2023 inclusive, Equatorial Guinea from June 2017 onwards, Congo from July 2018 onwards, Indonesia production is excluded from 2009 to 2015 and from December 2016 onwards and Qatar production is included through 2018.
Non-OECD Europe	**NONOECDEUR**	Non-OECD Europe includes Albania, Bulgaria, Former Yugoslavia (Croatia and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, excluding Slovenia) and Romania.
Former USSR excluding Estonia	**FORMERUSSR**	Former USSR includes Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.
Africa	**AFRICA**	Africa includes Algeria, Angola/Cabinda, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan and Tunisia.
Asia	**ASIACHINA**	Asia includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, East Timor, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, China, Chinese Taipei, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

Country	Short name	Definition
Latin America excluding Mexico and Chile	**LATINAMERI**	Latin America includes Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.
Middle East	**MIDDLEEAST**	Middle East includes Bahrain, Oman, Syria, Yemen, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Neutral Zone, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.
Non-OECD Total	**NONOECDTOT**	
OECD Total	**OECDTOT**	OECD includes Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Republic of Türkiye, and the UK, Canada, Chile, Mexico and the United States, Australia, Israel, Japan and New Zealand.
Processing Gains	**PROCGAINS**	
Global Biofuels	**GLOBIOTOT**	Global Biofuels comprise all world biofuel production including fuel ethanol from the US and Brazil.
Total World Supply	**WORLD**	

2.2. Balance: Crude Oil (CRUDEDAT.TXT)

Structure

This data set contains monthly balances for crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feedstocks, additives/oxygenates and other hydrocarbons for OECD countries in thousand metric tons and thousand barrels for some flows from 2005 onwards.
Historical data from 1984 to 2004 are available with the same dimensions in CRUDEDAT.TXT.

Sources

The source of the data is the Monthly Oil Statistics (MOS) questionnaire conducted by the IEA.

Dimensions

Time

The data set contains monthly data from January 2005 up to the current MOS month.

Products

Product	Short name	Definition
Crude Oil	**CRUDEOIL**	**Crude oil** is a mineral oil of natural origin comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons and associated impurities, such as sulphur. It exists in the liquid phase under normal surface temperature and pressure and its physical characteristics (density, viscosity, etc.) are highly variable. This category includes field or lease condensate recovered from associated and non-associated gas where it is commingled with the commercial crude oil stream.
Natural Gas Liquids	**NGL**	**NGL** are liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons recovered from natural gas in separation facilities or gas processing plants. Natural gas liquids include ethane, propane, butane (normal and iso-), (iso) pentane and pentanes plus (sometimes referred to as natural gasoline or plant condensate). For OPEC countries, field condensates are usually included with NGL rather than crude oil.
Refinery feedstocks	**REFFEEDS**	A **refinery feedstock** is a processed oil destined for further processing (e.g. straight run fuel oil or vacuum gas oil) excluding blending. With further processing, it will be transformed into one or more components and/or finished products. This definition also covers returns from the petrochemical industry to the refining industry (e.g. pyrolysis gasoline, C4 fractions, gasoil and fuel oil fractions).

Product	Short name	Definition
Additives/oxygenates	**ADDITIVE**	Additives and oxygenates are non-hydrocarbon compounds added to or blended with a product to modify fuel properties (octane, cetane, cold properties, etc.) e.g. alcohols (methanol, ethanol), ethers (such as MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether), ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether), TAME (tertiary amyl methyl ether) or esters(e.g. rapeseed or dimethylester, etc.). Additives include chemical compounds (such as TML (tetramethyl lead) or TEL (tetraethyl lead)) and detergents.
Other hydrocarbons	**NONCRUDE**	This category includes synthetic crude oil from tar sands, shale oil, etc., liquids from coal liquefaction, hydrogen and emulsified oils (e.g. orimulsion).
Crude + NGL + Feedstocks	**CRNGFEED**	Sum of Crude oil, NGL, Refinery feedstocks, Additives/oxygenates and Other hydrocarbons.

Balance

Balance	Short name	Definition
Indigenous production [in kt]	**INDPRODT**	**Indigenous production** includes all production within national boundaries including off-shore production. Production only includes marketable production, excluding volumes returned to formation. Such production includes all crude oil, NGL, condensates and oil from shale and tar sands, etc. It also includes the receipts of additives/oxygenates by refineries and blending plants, from outside the refinery sector. Also includes supplies of additives/oxygenates and other hydrocarbons, the production of which has already been covered in other fuel balances e.g. in NZ the manufacture of synthetic gasoline requires natural gas as feedstock. The amount of gas for methanol manufacture is accounted for in the natural gas balance, while the receipts of methanol are reported as inputs 'from other sources' in the oil balance. Measured in thousand metric tons.
Indigenous production [in kbbl]	**INDPRODB**	**Indigenous production** includes all production within national boundaries including off-shore production. Production only includes marketable production, excluding volumes returned to formation. Such production includes all crude oil, NGL, condensates and oil from shale and tar sands, etc. It also includes the receipts of additives/oxygenates by refineries and blending plants, from outside the refinery sector. Also includes supplies of additives/oxygenates and other hydrocarbons, the production of which has already been covered in other fuel balances e.g. in NZ the manufacture of synthetic gasoline requires natural gas as feedstock. The amount of gas for methanol manufacture is accounted for in the natural gas balance, while the receipts of methanol are reported as inputs `from other sources' in the oil balance. Measured in thousand barrels.
		Total imports reflect amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries, whether customs clearance has taken place or not.

Balance	Short name	Definition
Total imports [in kt]	**TOTIMPST**	Quantities of crude oil and products imported under processing agreements (i.e. refining on account) are included. Crude oil and NGLs are reported as coming from the country of ultimate origin; refinery feedstocks and finished products are reported as coming from the country of last consignment. Any gas liquids (e.g. LPG) extracted during the regasification of imported liquefied natural gas are included as imports. Petroleum products imported directly by the petrochemical industry are included.
Total exports [in kt]	**TOTEXPST**	**Total exports** reflect amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. Quantities of crude oil and products exported under processing agreements (i.e. refining on account) are included. Petroleum products exported directly by the petrochemical industry are included.
Direct use [in kt]	**DIRECUSET**	Crude oil, NGL and other hydrocarbons which are used directly without being processed in oil refineries are reported as direct use. This includes, for example, crude oil burned for electricity generation.
Products Transferred + Backflows [in kt]	**TRANSFERST**	For primary products, transfers are calculated as: **Products transferred + Backflows from petrochemical industry**. **Products transferred**: These are imported petroleum products which are reclassified as feedstocks for further processing in the refinery, without delivery to final consumers. **Backflows from petrochemical industry**: These are finished or semi-finished products which are returned from final consumers to refineries for processing, blending or sale. They are usually by-products of petro-chemical manufacturing. For integrated petro-chemical industries this flow is estimated. Transfers from one refinery to another within the country are excluded.
Stock change (National territory) [in kt]	**STCHANATT**	**Stock changes** are defined in terms of stocks held on national territory as follows: **Closing stocks - Opening stocks**
Statistical difference [in kt]	**STATDIFFT**	This accounts for differences in coverage and/or definitions in reporting systems. 1. For **primary products** this is calculated so as to satisfy the following condition: **Indigenous production (inc. From other sources)** **+ Imports** **- Exports** **- Direct use** **+ Transfers** **- Stock changes** **- Statistical difference** **= Refinery intake observed** 2. For **refined products** this is calculated so as to satisfy the following condition:

Balance	Short name	Definition
		Refinery gross output **- Refinery fuel** **+ Imports** **- Exports** **- International marine bunkers** **+ Transfers** **- Stock changes** **- Statistical difference** **= Gross inland deliveries observed**
Refinery intake (observed) [in kt]	**REFINOBST**	Amount observed to have entered the refining process. It is measured in thousand metric tons (kt).
Refinery intake (observed) [in kbbl]	**REFINOBSB**	Amount observed to have entered the refining process. Measured in thousand barrels (kbbl).
Refinery losses [in kt]	**REFLOSST**	Differences between **observed refinery intake** and **gross refinery output**. Losses may occur during the distillation processes due to evaporation.
Opening stock level (National territory) [in kt]	**OS-NATTERT**	Opening stock levels, at the first day of the month, of stocks held on national territory. This includes all non-military stocks held by importers, refiners, governments, major non-importing final consumers whose stocks are subject to government control, and by foreign entities in the following facilities: bulk terminals, refinery tanks, pipeline tankage, barges, intercoastal tankers (when port of destination and departure are in the reporting country), tankers in port (if their cargo is to be discharged in the reporting country) and inland ship bunkers. Oil is reported regardless of the ownership of such storage facilities.
Closing stock level (National territory) [in kt]	**CSNATTERT**	Closing stock levels, at the last day of the month, of stocks held on national territory. This includes all non-military stocks held by importers, refiners, governments, major non-importing final consumers whose stocks are subject to government control, and by foreign entities in the following facilities: bulk terminals, refinery tanks, pipeline tankage, barges, intercoastal tankers (when port of destination and departure are in the reporting country), tankers in port (if their cargo is to be discharged in the reporting country) and inland ship bunkers. Oil is reported regardless of the ownership of such storage facilities.
Closing government stock level [in kt]	**CSGOVT**	Closing stock levels, at the last day of the month, of primary stocks, exclusively for emergency purposes, owned by governments and organisations which have been established to hold stocks (stock holding organisations).

Countries

Countries	Short name	Definition
Australia	**AUSTRALI**	Australia excludes the overseas territories.
Austria	**AUSTRIA**	
Belgium	**BELGIUM**	
Canada	**CANADA**	
Chile	**CHILE**	
Czech Republic	**CZECH**	
Denmark	**DENMARK**	Denmark excludes the Danish Faroes and Greenland.
Estonia	**ESTONIA**	
Finland	**FINLAND**	
France	**FRANCE**	France includes Monaco and excludes the overseas territories Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guyana, Reunion, St.-Pierre and Miquelon, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna, and Mayotte. Following a methodological change in the French statistics coverage, data from January2017 includes the overseas departments (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte and Reunion).
Germany	**GERMANY**	
Greece	**GREECE**	
Hungary	**HUNGARY**	
Iceland	**ICELAND**	
Ireland	**IRELAND**	
Israel[1]	**ISRAEL**	
Italy	**ITALY**	Italy includes San Marino and the Vatican.
Japan	**JAPAN**	Japan includes Okinawa.
Korea	**KOREA**	
Latvia	**LATVIA**	
Lithuania	**LITHUANIA**	
Luxembourg	**LUXEMBOU**	
Mexico	**MEXICO**	

1. The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Countries	Short name	Definition
Netherlands	**NETHLAND**	The Netherlands exclude Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles.
New Zealand	**NZ**	
Norway	**NORWAY**	
Poland	**POLAND**	
Portugal	**PORTUGAL**	Portugal includes the Azores and Madeira.
Slovak Republic	**SLOVAKIA**	
Slovenia	**SLOVENIA**	
Spain	**SPAIN**	Spain includes the Canary Islands, the Balearic Islands, and Ceuta and Melilla.
Sweden	**SWEDEN**	
Switzerland	**SWITLAND**	Switzerland includes Liechtenstein.
Republic of Türkiye	**TURKIYE**	
United Kingdom	**UK**	
United States	**USA**	The United States includes the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the US Virgin Islands and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.
OECD Total	**OECDTOT**	Includes Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Republic of Türkiye, the United Kingdom and the United States.
OECD Americas	**OECDAME**	Includes Canada, Chile, Mexico and the United States.
OECD Asia Oceania	**OECDAOC**	Includes Australia, Israel, Japan, Korea and New Zealand.
OECD Europe	**OECDEUR**	Includes Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Republic of Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

2.3. Balance: Products (PRODDAT.TXT)

Structure

This data set contains monthly balances for secondary oil products for OECD countries from 2005 onwards in thousand metric tons and in thousand barrels for some balance flows.
Historical data from 1984 to 2004 are available with the same dimensions in PRODDAT.TXT.

Sources

The source of the data is the Monthly Oil Statistics (MOS) questionnaire conducted by the IEA.

Dimensions

Time

The data set contains monthly data from January 2005 up to the current MOS month.

Products

Product	Short name	Definition
Crude Oil	**CRUDEOIL**	**Crude Oil** is a mineral oil of natural origin comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons and associated impurities, such as sulphur. It exists in the liquid phase under normal surface temperature and pressure and its physical characteristics (density, viscosity, etc.) are highly variable. This category includes field or lease condensate recovered from associated and non-associated gas where it is commingled with the commercial crude oil stream.
Natural Gas Liquids	**NGL**	**NGL** are liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons recovered from natural gas in separation facilities or gas processing plants. Natural gas liquids include ethane, propane, butane (normal and iso-), (iso) pentane and pentanes plus (sometimes referred to as natural gasoline or plant condensate). For OPEC countries, field condensates are included with NGL rather than crude oil.
Refinery gas	**REFINGAS**	**Refinery gas** includes a mixture of non-condensable gases mainly consisting of hydrogen, methane, ethane and olefins obtained during distillation of crude oil or treatment of oil products (e.g. cracking) in refineries. This also includes gases which are returned from the petrochemical industry.
Ethane	**ETHANE**	A naturally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C2H6), extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Product	Short name	Definition
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**LPG**	**LPG** are light saturated paraffinic hydrocarbons derived from the refinery processes, crude oil stabilisation and natural gas processing plants. They consist mainly of propane (C3H8) and butane (C4HI0) or a combination of the two. They are normally liquefied under pressure for transportation and storage.
Naphtha	**NAPHTHA**	**Naphtha** is a feedstock destined for either the petrochemical industry (e.g. ethylene manufacture or aromatics production) or for gasoline production by reforming or isomerisation within the refinery. Naphtha comprises material in the 30ºC and 2I0ºC distillation range or part of this range. Naphtha imported for blending is reported as an import of naphtha, then shown on the interproduct transfer row, as a negative entry for naphtha, and a positive entry for the corresponding finished product (e.g. gasoline).
Motor gasoline	**MOTORGAS**	**Motor gasoline** consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35ºC and 215ºC. It is used as a fuel for land-based spark ignition engines. Motor gasoline may include additives, oxygenates and octane enhancers, including lead compounds such as TEL (tetraethyl lead) and TML (tetramethyl lead). This category includes motor gasoline blending components (excluding additives/oxygenates), e.g. alkylates, isomerate, reformate, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.
Aviation gasoline	**AVGAS**	This is Motor Spirit prepared especially for aviation piston engines, with an octane number suited to the engine, a freezing point of -60ºC and a distillation range usually within the limits of 30ºC and 180ºC.
Gasoline type jet fuel	**JETGAS**	This includes all light hydrocarbon oils for use in aviation turbine power units, distilling between 100ºC and 250ºC. They are obtained by blending kerosenes and gasolines or naphthas in such a way that the aromatic content does not exceed 25% in volume, and the vapour pressure is between 13.7kPa and 20.6kPa.
Kerosene type jet fuel	**JETKERO**	This is a distillate used for aviation turbine power units. It has the same distillation characteristics between 150ºC and 300ºC (generally not above 250ºC) and flash point as kerosene. In addition, it has particular specifications (such as freezing point) which are established by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).
Other kerosene	**OTHKERO**	**Kerosene** comprises refined petroleum distillate and is used in sectors other than aircraft transport. It distils between 150ºC and 300ºC.

Product	Short name	Definition
Gas/diesel oil	**GASDIES**	**Gas/diesel oil** is primarily a medium distillate, distilling between 180ºC and 380ºC. Several grades are available depending on uses: • **Diesel oil** for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, marine etc.) • **Light heating oil** for industrial and commercial uses • **Other gas oil** (including heavy gas oils) which distil between 380ºC and 540ºC and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks
Fuel oil (residual)	**RESFUEL**	This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10cSt at 80ºC. The flash point is always above 50ºC and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.
Petroleum coke	**PETCOKE**	Petroleum coke is a black solid residue, obtained mainly by cracking and carbonising residue feedstock, tar and pitches in processes such as delayed coking or fluid coking. It consists mainly of carbon (90 to 95%) and has a low ash content. It is used as a feedstock in coke ovens for the steel industry, for heating purposes, for electrode manufacture and for production of chemicals. The two most important qualities are "green coke" and "calcinated coke". This category also includes "catalyst coke" deposited on the catalyst during refining processes; this coke is not recoverable and is usually burned as refinery fuel.
Other products	**OPRODS**	The category 'other products' includes the following: White spirit and SBP white spirit and SBP are defined as refined distillate intermediates with a distillation in the naphtha/kerosene range. They are sub-divided as: • **Industrial spirit (SBP):** Light oils distilling between 30º and 200ºC. There are 7 or 8 grades of industrial spirit, depending on the position of the cut in the distillation range. The grades are defined according to the temperature difference between the 5% volume and 90% volume distillation points (which is not more than 60ºC). • **White spirit**: Industrial spirit with a flash point above 30ºC. The distillation range of white spirit is 135º to 200ºC. **Lubricants** are hydrocarbons produced from distillate or residue; they are mainly used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. This category includes all finished grades of lubricating oil, from spindle oil to cylinder oil, and those used in greases, including motor oils and all grades of lubricating oil base stocks. **Bitumen** is a solid, semi-solid or viscous hydrocarbon with a colloidal structure, being brown to black in colour, obtained as a residue in the distillation of crude oil, by vacuum distillation of oil residues from atmospheric distillation. Bitumen is often referred to as asphalt and is

Product	Short name	Definition
		primarily used for construction of roads and for roofing material. This category includes fluidized and cut back bitumen. **Paraffin** waxes are saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons. These waxes are residues extracted when dewaxing lubricant oils. They have a crystalline structure which is more-or-less fine according to the grade. Their main characteristics are as follows: they are colourless, odourless and translucent, with a melting point above 45ºC. Other are all products not specifically mentioned above, for example: tar and sulphur. This category also includes aromatics (e.g. BTX or benzene, toluene and xylene) and olefins (e.g. propylene) produced within refineries.
Total products	**TOTPRODS**	Sum of refined products

Balance

Balance	Short name	Definition
Refinery gross output [in kt]	**REFGROUTT**	This is the production of finished petroleum products at a refining or blending plant. It excludes refinery losses, but includes refinery fuel. Measured in thousand metric tons.
Refinery gross output [in kbbl]	**REFGROUTB**	This is the production of finished petroleum products at a refining or blending plant. It excludes refinery losses, but includes refinery fuel. Measured in thousand barrels.
Refinery fuel [in kt]	**REFFUELT**	These are all petroleum products consumed in support of the operation of a refinery. This does not include products used by oil companies outside the refining process, e.g. bunkers or oil tankers.
Total imports [in kt]	**TOTIMPST**	**Total imports** reflect amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. Quantities of crude oil and products imported under processing agreements (i.e. refining on account) are included. Crude oil and NGLs are reported as coming from the country of ultimate origin; refinery feedstocks and finished products are reported as coming from the country of last consignment. Any gas liquids (e.g. LPG) extracted during the regasification of imported liquefied natural gas are included as imports. Petroleum products imported directly by the petrochemical industry are included.
Total exports [in kt]	**TOTEXPST**	**Total exports** reflect amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. Quantities of crude oil and products exported under processing agreements (i.e. refining on account) are included. Petroleum products exported directly by the petrochemical industry are included.

Balance	Short name	Definition
International marine bunkers [in kt]	**BUNKERST**	**Bunkers** cover the quantities of fuels delivered to sea-going ships of all flags, including warships. Consumption by ships engaged in transport in inland and coastal waters is not included. Note that fuel delivered for deep-sea fishing is not included.
Interproduct transfers + Recycled + Primary products receipts - Products transferred [in kt]	**TRANSFERST**	These are calculated as: **Interproduct transfers + Recycled products + Primary product receipts - Product transfers** **Interproduct transfers:** Result from the reclassification of products either because their specification has changed, or because they are blended into another product. For example, quantities of kerosene may be reclassified as gasoil after blending with the latter in order to meet its winter diesel specification. **Recycled products**: These are finished products which pass a second time through the marketing network, after having been once delivered to final consumers (e.g. used lubricants which are reprocessed). These quantities should be distinguished from petrochemical backflows (see definitions). **Primary product receipts**: Quantities of indigenous or imported crude oil (including condensate) and indigenous NGL which are used directly without being processed in an oil refinery. **Products transferred**: These are imported petroleum products which are reclassified as feedstocks for further processing in the refinery, without delivery to final consumers.
Stock change (national territory) [in kt]	**STCHANATT**	**Stock changes** are defined in terms of stocks held on national territory as follows: **Closing stocks - Opening stocks**
Statistical difference [in kt]	**STATDIFFT**	This accounts for differences in coverage and/or definitions in reporting systems This is calculated so as to satisfy the following condition: **Refinery gross output** **- Refinery fuel** **+ Imports** **- Exports** **- International marine bunkers** **+ Transfers** **- Stock changes** **- Statistical difference** **= Gross inland deliveries observed**
Gross inland deliveries (observed) [in kt]	**GDINCTROT**	These are the observed deliveries of finished petroleum products from primary sources (e.g. refineries, blending plants etc.) to the inland market.
Inland deliveries of automotive diesel and LPG [in kt]	**AUDILPGT**	All deliveries of diesel oil and LPG used for road transport vehicles. This flow is a memo item: the amounts are included in Gross inland deliveries (obs.).

Balance	Short name	Definition
Primary product receipts [in kt]	**PPRECPTS**	Quantities of indigenous or imported crude oil (including condensate) and indigenous NGL which are used directly without being processed in an oil refinery. This flow is a memo item: the amounts are included in TRANSFERST (Inter-product transfers + Recycled + Primary products receipts - Products transferred).
Gross deliveries adjustment for OMR [in kt]	**OMRGRADJT**	These are adjustment flows whose aim is to make the addition of 12 months of monthly data consistent with data coming from the IEA Annual Oil and Gas database and which are incorporated in demand aggregates shown in the Oil Market Report.
Backflows to refineries [in kt]	**BACKFLOWT**	Those quantities of backflows returned to refinery are shown as backflows in the primary products balance and subsequently as a part of refinery intake, gross refinery output and of final consumption of the relevant products.
Backflow adjustment for OMR [in kt]	**OMRBFADJT**	These are adjustment flows whose aim is to make the addition of 12 months of monthly data consistent with data coming from the IEA Annual Oil and Gas database and which are incorporated in demand aggregates shown in the Oil Market Report.
Demand as defined in the Oil Market Report [in kt]	**OMRDEMT**	This corresponds to demand as defined in the Oil Market Report, being the sum of adjusted gross inland deliveries, refinery fuel and international marine bunkers, minus adjusted backflows. **Gross inland deliveries observed** **+ Refinery fuel** **+ International marine bunkers** **+ OMR adjustment to Gross deliveries** **- Backflows** **- OMR adjustment to Backflows** **Measured in thousand metric tons**
Demand as defined in the Oil Market Report [in kbbl]	**OMRDEMB**	This corresponds to demand as defined in the Oil Market Report, being the sum of adjusted gross inland deliveries, refinery fuel and international marine bunkers, minus adjusted backflows. **Gross inland deliveries observed** **+ Refinery fuel** **+ International marine bunkers** **+ OMR adjustment to gross deliveries** **- Backflows** **- OMR adjustment to Backflows** **Measured in thousand barrels**

Balance	Short name	Definition
Opening stock level - national territory [in kt]	**OSNATTERT**	Opening stock levels, at the first day of the month, of stocks held on national territory. This includes all non-military stocks held by importers, refiners, Governments, major non-importing final consumers whose stocks are subject to government control, and by foreign entities in the following facilities: bulk terminals, refinery tanks, pipeline tankage, barges, intercoastal tankers (when port of destination and departure are in the reporting country), tankers in port (if their cargo is to be discharged in the reporting country) and inland ship bunkers. Oil is reported regardless of the ownership of such storage facilities.
Closing stock level - national territory [in kt]	**CSNATTERT**	Closing stock levels, at the last day of the month, of stocks held on national territory. This includes all non-military stocks held by importers, refiners, Governments, major non-importing final consumers whose stocks are subject to government control, and by foreign entities in the following facilities: bulk terminals, refinery tanks, pipeline tankage, barges, intercoastal tankers (when port of destination and departure are in the reporting country), tankers in port (if their cargo is to be discharged in the reporting country) and inland ship bunkers. Oil is reported regardless of the ownership of such storage facilities.
Closing government stock level [in kt]	**CSGOVT**	Closing stock levels, at the last day of the month, of primary stocks, exclusively for emergency purposes, owned by governments and organisations which have been established to hold stocks (stock holding organisations).

Countries

OECD countries (see the list of countries under CRUDEDAT.TXT for a list of long and short names as well as definitions for OECD countries).

2.4. Balance: Sub products (SPLITDAT.TXT)

Structure

This data set contains monthly balances for selected secondary oil products and their sub products for OECD countries in thousand metric tons from 2005 onwards.
Historical data from 2000 to 2004 are available with the same dimensions in SPLITDAT.TXT.

Sources

The source of the data is the Monthly Oil Statistics (MOS) questionnaire conducted by the IEA.

Dimensions

Time

The data set contains monthly data from January 2005 up to the current MOS month.

Products

Product	Short name	Definition
Motor gasoline	**MOTORGAS**	**Motor gasoline** consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35ºC and 215ºC. It is used as a fuel for land based spark ignition engines. Motor gasoline may include additives, oxygenates and octane enhancers, including lead compounds such as TEL (tetraethyl lead) and TML (tetramethyl lead). This category includes motor gasoline blending components (excluding additives/oxygenates), e.g. alkylates, isomerate, reformate, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.
Biogasoline	**BIOGASOL**	This category includes bioethanol (ethanol produced from biomass and/or the biodegradable fraction of waste),biomethanol (methanol produced from biomass and/or the biodegradable fraction of waste), bioETBE (ethyl-tertiobutyl-ether produced on the basis of bioethanol: the percentage by volume of bioETBE that is calculated as biofuel is 37%) and bioMTBE (methyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of biomethanol: the percentage by volume of bioMTBE that is calculated as biofuel is 22%).
Non-biogasoline	**NONBIOGASO**	This category covers Motor gasoline as defined above excluding Biogasoline. If no information on the biofuel portion was submitted, the non-biofuel is assumed to be 100% of the product.
		This is a distillate used for aviation turbine power units. It has the same distillation characteristics between 150ºC

Product	Short name	Definition
Kerosene type jet fuel	**JETKERO**	and 300ºC (generally not above 250ºC) and flash point as kerosene. In addition, it has particular specifications (such as freezing point) which are established by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).
Bio jet kerosene	**BIOJETKERO**	Liquid biofuels derived from biomass and blended with Jet kerosene.
Non-bio jet kerosene	**NONBIOJETK**	This category covers jet kerosene as defined above excluding Bio jet kerosene.If no information on the biofuel portion was submitted, the non-biofuel is assumed to be 100% of the product.
Road diesel	**DIESEL**	Diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, marine etc) "usually of low sulphur content;"
Heat and other gas oil	**HEATOIL**	Light heating oil for industrial and commercial uses; Marine diesel and diesel used in rail traffic; Other gas oil including heavy gas oils which distil between 380ºC and 540ºC and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks.
Total gas/diesel oil	**GASDIES**	Gas/diesel oil is primarily a medium distillate, distilling between 180ºC and 380ºC. Several grades are available depending on uses:- diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, marine etc.); • Light heating oil for industrial and commercial uses • Other gas oil including heavy gas oils which distil between 380ºC and 540ºC and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks
Biodiesel	**BIODIESEL**	This category includes biodiesel (a methyl-ester produced from vegetable or animal oil, of diesel quality), biodimethylether (dimethylether produced from biomass), Fischer Tropsch (Fischer Tropsch produced from biomass), cold pressed biooil (oil produced from oil seed through mechanical processing only) and all other liquid biofuels which are added to, blended with Gas/diesel oil.
Non-bio gas/diesel oil	**NONBIODIES**	This category consists of gas diesel oil as defined above excluding Biodiesel. If no information on the biofuel portion was submitted, the non-biofuel is assumed to be 100% of the product.
Fuel oil (residual)	**RESFUEL**	This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10cSt at 80ºC. The flash point is always above 50ºC and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.
Fuel oil low sulphur	**LOWSULF**	Heavy fuel oil with sulphur content lower than 1%.
Fuel oil high sulphur	**HIGHSULF**	Heavy fuel oil with sulphur content of 1% or higher.

Balance

Balance	Short name	Definition
Refinery gross output [in kt]	**REFGROUTT**	This is the production of finished petroleum products at a refining or blending plant. It excludes refinery losses, but includes refinery fuel. Measured in thousand metric tons.
Refinery fuel [in kt]	**REFFUELT**	These are all petroleum products consumed in support of the operation of a refinery. This does not include products used by oil companies outside the refining process, e.g. bunkers or oil tankers.
Total imports [in kt]	**TOTIMPST**	Total imports reflect amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. Quantities of crude oil and products imported under processing agreements (i.e. refining on account) are included. Crude oil and NGLs are reported as coming from the country of ultimate origin; refinery feedstocks and finished products are reported as coming from the country of last consignment. Any gas liquids (e.g. LPG) extracted during the regasification of imported liquefied natural gas are included as imports. Petroleum products imported directly by the petrochemical industry are included.
Total exports [in kt]	**TOTEXPST**	Total exports reflect amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. Quantities of crude oil and products exported under processing agreements (i.e. refining on account) are included. Petroleum products exported directly by the petrochemical industry are included.
International marine bunkers [in kt]	**BUNKERST**	Bunkers cover the quantities of fuels delivered to sea-going ships of all flags, including warships. Consumption by ships engaged in transport in inland and coastal waters is not included. Note that fuel delivered for deep-sea fishing is not included.
Interproduct transfers + Recycled + Primary products receipts - Products transferred [in kt]	**TRANSFERST**	These are calculated as: **Interproduct transfers + Recycled products + Primary product receipts - Product transfers** **Interproduct transfers**: Result from the reclassification of products either because their specification has changed, or because they are blended into another product. For example, quantities of kerosene may be reclassified as gasoil after blending with the latter in order to meet its winter diesel specification. **Recycled products**: These are finished products which pass a second time through the marketing network, after having been once delivered to final consumers (e.g. used lubricants which are reprocessed). These quantities should be distinguished from petrochemical backflows (see definitions). **Primary product receipts**: Quantities of indigenous or imported crude oil (including condensate) and indigenous NGL which are used directly without being processed in an oil refinery.

Balance	Short name	Definition
		Products transferred: These are imported petroleum products which are reclassified as feedstocks for further processing in the refinery, without delivery to final consumers.
Stock change (national territory) [in kt]	**STCHANATT**	Stock changes are defined in terms of stocks held on national territory as follows: Closing stocks - Opening stocks
Statistical difference [in kt]	**STATDIFFT**	This accounts for differences in coverage and/or definitions in reporting systems. This is calculated so as to satisfy the following condition: **Refinery gross output** **- Refinery fuel** **+ Imports** **- Exports** **- International marine bunkers** **+ Transfers** **- Stock changes** **- Statistical difference** **= Gross inland deliveries observed**
Gross inland deliveries (observed) [in kt]	**GDINCTROT**	These are the observed deliveries of finished petroleum products from primary sources (e.g. refineries, blending plants etc.) to the inland market.
Primary product receipts [in kt]	**PPRECPTS**	Quantities of indigenous or imported crude oil (including condensate) and indigenous NGL which are used directly without being processed in an oil refinery. This flow is a memo item: the amounts are included in TRANSFERST (Inter-product transfers + Recycled + Primary products receipts - Products transferred).
Backflows to refineries [in kt]	**BACKFLOWT**	Those quantities of backflows returned to refinery are shown as backflows in the primary products balance and subsequently as a part of refinery intake, gross refinery output and of final consumption of the relevant products.
Opening stock level - national territory [in kt]	**OSNATTERT**	Opening stock levels, at the first day of the month, of stocks held on national territory. This includes all non-military stocks held by importers, refiners, governments, major non-importing final consumers whose stocks are subject to government control, and by foreign entities in the following facilities: bulk terminals, refinery tanks, pipeline tankage, barges, intercoastal tankers (when port of destination and departure are in the reporting country), tankers in port (if their cargo is to be discharged in the reporting country) and inland ship bunkers. Oil is reported regardless of the ownership of such storage facilities.
Closing stock level - national territory [in kt]	**CSNATTERT**	Closing stock levels, at the last day of the month, of stocks held on national territory. This includes all non-military stocks held by importers, refiners, governments, major non-importing final consumers whose stocks are subject to government control, and by foreign entities in the following facilities: bulk terminals, refinery tanks, pipeline tankage, barges, intercoastal tankers (when port of destination and departure are in the reporting country), tankers in port (if their cargo is to be discharged in the reporting

Balance	Short name	Definition
		country) and inland ship bunkers. Oil is reported regardless of the ownership of such storage facilities.
Closing government stock level [in kt]	**CSGOVT**	Closing stock levels, at the last day of the month, of primary stocks, exclusively for emergency purposes, owned by governments and organisations which have been established to hold stocks (stock holding organisations).

Countries

OECD countries (see the list of countries under CRUDEDAT.TXT for a list of long and short names as well as definitions for OECD countries).

2.5. OECD demand (OECDDE.TXT)

Structure

This data set contains monthly data on demand for secondary oil products for OECD countries in thousand barrels per day (KBD) from 2005 onwards. There might be small differences between the demand in this file and in the product balances (PRODAT.TXT). Differences that cannot be explained by rounding are adjustments made by the IEA analysts. The IEA oil analysts may make small adjustments to original values submitted by the national administration to better reflect market information.
Historical data from 1984 to 2004 are available with the same dimensions in HOECDDE.TXT.

Sources

The main source of the data is the Monthly Oil Statistics (MOS) questionnaire conducted by the IEA..

Dimensions

Time

The data set contains data from monthly, quarterly and annual data from January 2005 to the end of the current or next calendar year (next calendar year is added with the July publication). Data after MOS month are estimated.

Products

Products	Short name	Definition
LPG and ethane	**LPGETHANE**	Liquefied petroleum gases. Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane and isobutylene produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants which fractionate raw natural gas liquids. The IEA's statistical questionnaire collects data separately for LPG (excluding ethane and ethylene) and for ethane and ethylene; this table combines the two categories.
Naphtha	**NAPHTHA**	Naphtha is a feedstock destined for either the petrochemical industry (e.g. ethylene manufacture or aromatics production) or for gasoline production by reforming or isomerisation within the refinery. Naphtha comprises material in the 30ºC and 2l0ºC distillation range or part of this range.

Products	Short name	Definition
Motor gasoline	**MOTORGAS**	Motor gasoline consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35ºC and 215ºC. It is used as a fuel for land-based spark ignition engines. Motor gasoline may include additives, oxygenates and octane enhancers, including lead compounds such as TEL (tetraethyl lead) and TML (tetramethyl lead). This category includes motor gasoline blending components (excluding additives/oxygenates), e.g. alkylates, isomerate, reformate, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.
Jet and kerosene	**JETANDKERO**	Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and other kerosene: Kerosene-type jet fuel is a distillate used for aviation turbine power units. It has the same distillation characteristics between 150ºC and 300ºC (generally not above 250ºC) and flash point as kerosene. In addition, it has particular specifications (such as freezing point) which are established by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). Other kerosene comprises refined petroleum distillate and is used in sectors other than aircraft transport. It distils between 150ºC and 300ºC.
Gas/diesel oil	**GASDIES**	Gas/diesel oil is primarily a medium distillate, distilling between 180ºC and 380ºC. Several grades are available depending on uses: • Diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, marine etc.) • Light heating oil for industrial and commercial uses • Other gas oil including heavy gas oils which distil between 380ºC and 540ºC and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks
Diesel	**DIESEL**	Diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, etc.).
Other gasoil	**OTHGASOIL**	Other gasoil includes: • light heating oil for industrial and commercial uses • marine gasoil and diesel used in rail traffic • other gas oil including heavy gas oils which distil between 380ºC and 540ºC and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks.
Residual fuel	**RESFUEL**	This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10cSt at 80ºC. The flash point is always above 50ºC and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.
Other products	**OTHERPRODS**	The category other products include the following:

Products	Short name	Definition
		Crude oil, 'other' NGL, synthetic fuels, orimulsion, hydrogen, synthetic crude, refinery gas, aviation gasoline, naphtha type jet fuel, white spirit, industrial spirit (SBP), lubricants, bitumen, paraffin waxes, petroleum coke, tar, sulphur, aromatics and olefins.
Total products	**TOTPRODS**	Sum of all products

Countries

OECD countries (see the list of countries under CRUDEDAT.TXT for a list of long and short names as well as definitions for OECD countries).

2.6. Non-OECD demand (NOECDDE.TXT)

Structure

This data set contains quarterly and annual data on demand for secondary oil products for non-OECD countries in thousand barrels per day (KBD) from 2005. Differently from OECD Demand, this file only shows total demand per country. Include forecasts for 4-7 quarters. Historical data from 1984 to 2004 are available with the same dimensions in HNOECDDE.TXT.

Sources

Non-OECD supply data are provided by a variety of sources, including governments and companies. The timeliness of the data varies.

Dimensions

Time

The data set contains quarterly and annual data from January 2005 to the end of the current or next calendar year (next calendar year is added with the July publication). Data after MOS month are estimated.

Countries

Country	Shortname	Country	Shortname	Country	Shortname
Algeria	ALGERIA	**Korea DPR**	KOREADPR	**Colombia**	COLOMBIA
Angola	ANGOLA	**India**	INDIA	**Costa Rica**	COSTARICA
Benin	BENIN	**Indonesia**	INDONESIA	**Cuba**	CUBA
Cambodia	CAMBODIA	**Malaysia**	MALAYSIA	**Dominican Republic**	DOMINICANR
Cameroon	CAMEROON	**Myanmar**	MYANMAR	**Ecuador**	ECUADOR
Congo	CONGO	**Nepal**	NEPAL	**El Salvador**	ELSALVADOR
Democratic Republic of Congo	CONGOREP	**Pakistan**	PAKISTAN	**Guatemala**	GUATEMALA
Curacao	CURACAO	**China**	CHINA	**Haiti**	HAITI
Egypt	EGYPT	**Hong Kong (China)**	HONGKONG	**Honduras**	HONDURAS
Ethiopia	ETHIOPIA	**Philippines**	PHILIPPINE	**Jamaica**	JAMAICA
Gabon	GABON	**Singapore**	SINGAPORE	**Nicaragua**	NICARAGUA
Ghana	GHANA	**Sri Lanka**	SRILANKA	**Panama**	PANAMA

Country	Shortname	Country	Shortname	Country	Shortname
Ivory Coast	COTEIVOIRE	**Chinese Taipei**	TAIPEI	**Paraguay**	PARAGUAY
Kenya	KENYA	**Thailand**	THAILAND	**Peru**	PERU
Kosovo	KOSOVO	**Viet Nam**	VIETNAM	**Trinidad and Tobago**	TRINIDAD
Libya	LIBYA	**Other Asia**	OTHERASIA	**Uruguay**	URUGUAY
Mongolia	MONGOLIA	**TOTAL OTHER ASIA**	OMROTHASIA	**Venezuela**	VENEZUELA
Montenegro	MONTENEGRO	**Albania**	ALBANIA	**Other Non-OECD Ameri-cas**	OTHERLATIN
Morocco	MOROCCO	**Bosnia and Herzegovina**	BOSNIAHERZ	**TOTAL Non OECD Americas**	OMRLAM
Mozambique	MOZAMBIQUE	**Bulgaria**	BULGARIA	**Bahrain**	BAHRAIN
Nigeria	NIGERIA	**Croatia**	CROATIA	**Iraq**	IRAQ
Senegal	SENEGAL	**Cyprus**	CYPRUS	**Iran**	IRAN
Serbia	SERBIA	**North Mace-donia**	NORTHMACED	**Jordan**	JORDAN
South Africa	SOUTHAFRIC	**Gibraltar**	GIBRALTAR	**Kuwait**	KUWAIT
South Su-dan	SSUDAN	**Malta**	MALTA	**Lebanon**	LEBANON
Sudan	SUDAN	**Romania**	ROMANIA	**Neutral Zone**	NEUTRALZON
Tunisia	TUNISIA	**Former Yugo-slavia**	FORMERYUGO	**Oman**	OMAN
Tanzania	TANZANIA	**TOTAL EU-ROPE**	OMRNEUR	**Qatar**	QATAR
Zambia	ZAMBIA	**Former Soviet Union**	FSU	**Saudi Arabia**	SAUDIARABI
Zimbabwe	ZIMBABWE	**Russia**	RUSSIA	**Syria**	SYRIA
Other Africa	OTHERAFRIC	**Other FSU**	OTHFUSSR	**United Arab Emirates**	UAE
TOTAL AF-RICA	AFRICA	**Argentina**	ARGENTINA	**Yemen**	YEMEN
Bangladesh	BANGLADESH	**Bolivia**	BOLIVIA	**TOTAL MID-DLE EAST**	MIDDLEEAST
Brunei	BRUNEI	**Brazil**	BRAZIL	**Suriname**	SURINAME
TOTAL NON-OECD	NONOECD				

2.7. Stocks (STOCKDAT.TXT)

Structure

This data set contains monthly balances for secondary oil products for OECD countries in thousand barrels from 2005 onwards.
Historical data from 1984 to 2004 are available with the same dimensions in STOCKDAT.TXT.

Sources

The main source of the data is the Monthly Oil Survey (MOS) carried out by the IEA.

Dimensions

Time

The data set contains monthly data from January 2005 up to the MOS month. For some countries stock data are available on an M-1 basis (the month following the MOS month) based on preliminary information.

Products

Products	Short name	Definition
Crude Oil	**CRUDEOIL**	**Crude Oil** is a mineral oil of natural origin comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons and associated impurities, such as sulphur. It exists in the liquid phase under normal surface temperature and pressure and its physical characteristics (density, viscosity, etc.) are highly variable. This category includes field or lease condensate recovered from associated and non-associated gas where it is commingled with the commercial crude oil stream.
NGL + Feedstocks and other	**NGLFEED**	Sum of NGL, Refinery feedstocks, Additives/oxygenates and Other hydrocarbons
Crude + NGL + Feedstocks	**CRNGFEED**	Sum of Crude oil, NGL, Refinery feedstocks, Additives/oxygenates and Other hydrocarbons.
Motor gasoline	**MOTORGAS**	Motor gasoline consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35ºC and 215ºC. It is used as a fuel for land based spark ignition engines. Motor gasoline may include additives, oxygenates and octane enhancers, including lead compounds such as TEL (tetraethyl lead) and TML (tetramethyl lead). This category includes motor gasoline blending components (excluding additives/oxygenates), e.g. alkylates, isomerate, reformate, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.
Middle distillates	**MIDDIST**	Sum of gas/diesel oil, kerosene type jetfuel & other kero
Fuel oil (residual)	**RESFUEL**	This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10cSt

Products	Short name	Definition
		at 80ºC. The flash point is always above 50ºC and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.
Other products	**OTHER**	Other products include the following: **Refinery gas** (not liquefied) includes a mixture of non-condensed gases mainly consisting of hydrogen, methane, ethane and olefins obtained during distillation of crude oil or treatment of oil products (e.g. cracking) in refineries. This also includes gases which are returned from the petrochemical industry. **Ethane** is naturally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C2H6), extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. **Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG**) are light saturated paraffinic hydrocarbons derived from the refinery processes, crude oil stabilisation and natural gas processing plants. They consist mainly of propane (C3H8) and butane (C4Hl0) or a combination of the two. They also include propylene, isobutene and isobutylene. LPG are normally liquefied under pressure for transportation and storage. **Naphtha** is a feedstock destined for either the petrochemical industry (e.g. ethylene manufacture or aromatics production) or for gasoline production by reforming or isomerisation within the refinery. Naphtha comprises material in the 30ºC and 2l0ºC distillation range or part of this range. **Aviation gasoline** is a motor spirit prepared especially for aviation piston engines, with an octane number suited to the engine, a freezing point of -60ºC and a distillation range usually within the limits of 30ºC and 180ºC. **Gasoline type jet fuel** (naphtha type jet fuel or JP4) includes all light hydrocarbon oils for use in aviation turbine power units, distilling between 100ºC and 250ºC. They are obtained by blending kerosenes and gasolines or naphthas in such a way that the aromatic content does not exceed 25% in volume, and the vapour pressure is between 13.7kPa and 20.6kPa. **Petroleum coke** is a black solid residue, obtained mainly by cracking and carbonising residue feedstock, tar and pitches in processes such as delayed coking or fluid coking. It consists mainly of carbon (90 to 95%) and has a low ash content. It is used as a feedstock in coke ovens for the steel industry, for heating purposes, for electrode manufacture and for production of chemicals. The two most important qualities are "green coke" and "calcinated coke". This category also includes "catalyst coke" deposited on the catalyst during refining processes; this coke is not recoverable and is usually burned as refinery fuel. **White spirit** and **SBP** are defined as refined distillate

Products	Short name	Definition
		intermediates with a distillation in the naphtha/kerosene range. They are sub-divided as: • **Industrial spirit (SBP):** Light oils distilling between 30º and 200ºC. There are 7 or 8 grades of industrial spirit, depending on the position of the cut in the distillation range. The grades are defined according to the temperature difference between the 5% volume and 90% volume distillation points (which is not more than 60ºC). • **White spirit**: Industrial spirit with a flash point above 30ºC. The distillation range of white spirit is 135º to 200ºC. **Lubricants** are hydrocarbons produced from distillate or residue; they are mainly used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. This category includes all finished grades of lubricating oil, from spindle oil to cylinder oil, and those used in greases, including motor oils and all grades of lubricating oil base stocks. **Bitumen** is a solid, semi-solid or viscous hydrocarbon with a colloidal structure, being brown to black in colour, obtained as a residue in the distillation of crude oil, by vacuum distillation of oil residues from atmospheric distillation. Bitumen is often referred to as asphalt and is primarily used for construction of roads and for roofing material. This category includes fluidized and cut back bitumen. **Paraffin** waxes are saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons. These waxes are residues extracted when dewaxing lubricant oils. They have a crystalline structure which is more-or-less fine according to the grade. Their main characteristics are as follows: they are colourless, odourless and translucent, with a melting point above 45ºC. **Other**: All products not specifically mentioned above, for example: tar and sulphur. This category also includes aromatics (e.g. BTX or benzene, toluene and xylene) and olefins (e.g. propylene) produced within refineries.
Total products	**TOTPRODS**	Sum of refined products.
Crude + NGL + Feedstocks + prods	**TOTALOIL**	Sum of crude oil, NGL, Refinery feedstocks and refined products.

Flow

Flow	Short name	Definition
Industry stocks	**INDUSTRY**	Primary stocks held by oil companies, importers, traders and other organisations except those holding government-controlled stocks. They include stocks held by industry to meet IEA, EU and national emergency reserve commitments.
Government stocks	**GOVERNMENT**	Primary stocks, exclusively for emergency purposes, owned by governments and organisations which have been established to hold stocks (stock holding organisations).
Total stocks	**TOTAL**	Industry and government-controlled stocks aggregated.

Countries

OECD countries (see the list of countries under CRUDEDAT.TXT for a list of long and short names as well as definitions for OECD countries).

2.8. Summary table (SUMMARY.TXT)

Structure

This data set contains quarterly and annual supply, demand, stock changes and other selected variables data for secondary oil products for regions in thousand barrels per day (KBD) from 1st quarter 1986 onwards.

Sources

The Monthly Oil Survey carried out by the IEA is the main source for OECD countries. Non-OECD supply data are provided by a variety of sources, including governments and companies.

Dimensions

Time

The data set contains quarterly and annual data from 1st quarter 1986 to the end of the current calendar year. Timeliness of the data varies and most recent data are forecasts.

Geography

Country	Short name	Definition
OECD Americas Demand	**AMEDEM**	OECD Americas is comprised of Canada, Chile, Mexico and the US.
OECD Europe Demand	**EURODEM**	OECD Europe is comprised of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Republic of Türkiye and the UK.
OECD Asia Oceania Demand	**AOCDEM**	OECD Asia Oceania is comprised of Australia, Israel, Japan, Korea and New Zealand.
TOTAL OECD Demand	**OECDDEM**	
FSU Demand	**FSUDEM**	Excludes Estonia and Latvia.
Europe Demand	**EASTEURDEM**	
China Demand	**CHINADEM**	
Other Asia Demand	**OTHASIADEM**	
Non-OECD Americas Demand	**LATAMDEM**	
Middle East Demand	**MIDEASTDEM**	

Country	Short name	Definition
Africa Demand	**AFRICADEM**	
TOTAL NON-OECD Demand	**NOECDDEM**	
TOTAL Demand	**TOTALDEM**	Measured as deliveries from refineries and primary stocks. Comprises inland deliveries, international marine bunkers and refinery fuel. It includes crude for direct burning, oil from non-conventional sources and other sources of supply.
OECD Americas Supply	**AMESUP**	
OECD Europe Supply	**EUROSUP**	
OECD Asia Oceania Supply	**AOCSUP**	
TOTAL OECD Supply	**OECDSUP**	
FSU Supply	**FSUSUP**	Excludes Estonia and Latvia.
Europe Supply	**EASTEURSUP**	
China Supply	**CHINASUP**	
Other Asia Supply	**OTHASIASUP**	Includes production from Non-OPEC, Non-OECD Other Asia based on current composition, excluding all current OPEC members back through the historical time series and for the forecast. Includes Indonesia.
Non-OECD Americas Supply	**LATAMSUP**	Includes production from Non-OPEC, Non-OECD Americas based on current composition, excluding all current OPEC members back through the historical time series and for the forecast. Excludes Venezuela.
Middle East Supply	**MIDEASTSUP**	
Africa Supply	**AFRICASUP**	Includes production from Non-OPEC, Non-OECD Africa based on current composition, excluding all current OPEC members back through the historical time series and for the forecast. Excludes Algeria, Gabon, Libya and Nigeria.
TOTAL NON-OECD SUPPLY	**NOECDSUP**	Includes production from Non-OPEC, Non-OECD countries based on current composition, excluding all current OPEC members back through the historical time series and for the forecast.
Processing Gains	**PROCGAIN**	Is the volumetric increase achieved in refinery processes which breakdown large hydrocarbon molecules into smaller ones (for example in the conversion of vacuum gas oils into light products). Refinery and marine transportation losses are subtracted from the estimate of global refinery processing gains to show a net volumetric gain.
Global Biofuels	**GLOBIOTOT**	Global Biofuels comprise all world biofuel production including fuel ethanol from the US and Brazil.
TOTAL NON-OPEC SUPPLY	**NONOPECCUR**	Non-OPEC primary total based on its current composition, excluding all current OPEC members back through the historical time series and for the forecast.
		Non-OPEC Historical Composition secondary total including all countries not within OPEC membership at the prevailing time in history. Includes Ecuador between 1993

Country	Short name	Definition
Non-OPEC Historical Composition	**NOPECTOT**	and November 2007 inclusive and from January 2020 onwards, Gabon from 1995 through June 2016, Angola prior to 2007 and after December 2023, Equatorial Guinea prior to June 2017, Congo prior to July 2018, Indonesia from 2009 to December 2015 and from December 2016 onwards and Qatar production is excluded through 2018.
OPEC Crude	**OPECCRUD**	
OPEC NGLs	**OPECNGLS**	
TOTAL OPEC SUPPLY	**OPECCUR**	OPEC primary total based on its current composition, namely Algeria, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Venezuela.
OPEC Historical Composition	**OPECTOT**	OPEC Historical Composition secondary total including Algeria, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Neutral Zone, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. Also, Ecuador production is included through 1992 and from December 2007 to December 2019, Gabon production included through 1994 and from July 2016, Indonesia production is included through 2008 and from January 2016 to November 2016, Angola from 2007 onwards through December 2023 inclusive. Equatorial Guinea from June 2017 onwards, Congo from July 2018 onwards and Qatar production is included through 2018.
TOTAL SUPPLY	**TOTALSUP**	Comprises crude oil, condensates, NGLs, oil from non-conventional sources and other sources of supply.
Industry Stock Changes	**STCHINDUS**	Stock changes are closing stocks minus opening stocks. Industry stocks are primary stocks owned by oil companies, traders and other organisations except those holding government-controlled stocks. They include stocks held by industry to meet IEA, EU and national emergency reserve commitments.
Government Stock Changes	**STCHGOVT**	Stock changes are closing stocks minus opening stocks. Government-Controlled Stocks are primary stocks, exclusively for emergency purposes, owned by governments and organisations that have been established to hold stocks (stock-holding organisations).
TOTAL OECD Stock Changes	**STCHOECD**	Stock changes are closing stocks minus opening stocks.
Floating Storage/Oil in Transit	**FLOATSTOR**	Changes in floating storage/oil in transit represent estimates of the change in global crude oil stocks in transit at sea between producing and consuming countries or held in moored tankers used for temporary storage.
Miscellaneous to balance	**MISBAL**	Difference between supply and demand, reported OECD stock changes, changes in floating storage. It includes changes in non-reported stocks in OECD and non-OECD areas.
TOTAL STOCK CHANGE & MISC	**TOTALSTCH**	
Call on OPEC Crude + Stock Ch.	**CALLOPECCU**	Call on OPEC Crude + Stock Changes equals total demand minus total non-OPEC supply minus OPEC NGLs and thus includes "Miscellaneous to balance" for historical time periods.

2.9. Refinery throughputs (ref_throughput.csv and ref_throughput.xlsx)

Structure

This data set contains monthly, quarterly and annual refinery throughputs for total OECD and total non-OECD in thousand barrels per day (KBD) from 1st January 2005 onwards.

Sources

The Monthly Oil Survey carried out by the IEA is the main source for OECD countries. Non-OECD data are provided by a variety of sources, including governments and companies.

Dimensions

Time

The data set contains monthly, quarterly and annual data from January 2005 up to the current MOS month.

Timestamp

This dimension contains the same information as the TIME dimension but in date format.

Frequency

The data set contains monthly, quarterly and yearly data.

Region

The data set contains data for total OECD and total non-OECD.

Trade package

The trade package contains detailed information on trade between OECD countries as well as trade between OECD countries and the rest of the world. There are two files in this package with identical detail (except for differences in the country lists):

- **IMPORDAT.TXT**
- **EXPORDAT.TXT**

Structure

The data sets on imports and exports contain monthly data on primary and secondary oil products to OECD countries by country in thousand metric tons (kt) from 2005 to latest MOS month. Crude oil and NGLs are reported as country of ultimate origin whereas refinery feedstocks and finished products are reported as coming from the country of last consignment.
Historical data from 1984 to 2004 are available with the same dimensions in:

- **IMPORDAT.TXT**
- **EXPORDAT.TXT**

Sources

The source of the data is the Monthly Oil Statistics (MOS) questionnaire conducted by the IEA.

Dimensions

Time

The data set contains monthly data from January 2005 up to the current MOS month.

Products

Product	Short name	Definition
Crude Oil	**CRUDEOIL**	**Crude Oil** is a mineral oil of natural origin comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons and associated impurities, such as sulphur. It exists in the liquid phase under normal surface temperature and pressure and its physical characteristics (density, viscosity, etc.) are highly variable. This category includes field or lease condensate recovered from associated and non-associated gas where it is commingled with the commercial crude oil stream.

Product	Short name	Definition
Natural Gas Liquids	**NGL**	**NGL** are liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons recovered from natural gas in separation facilities or gas processing plants. NGL include ethane, propane, butane (normal and iso-), (iso) pentane and pentanes plus (sometimes referred to as natural gasoline or plant condensate). For OPEC countries, field condensates are usually included with NGL rather than crude oil.
Refinery feedstocks	**REFFEEDS**	A refinery feedstock is a processed oil destined for further processing (e.g. straight run fuel oil or vacuum gas oil) excluding blending. With further processing, it will be transformed into one or more components and/or finished products. This definition also covers returns from the petrochemical industry to the refining industry (e.g. pyrolysis gasoline, C4 fractions, gasoil and fuel oil fractions).
Additives/oxygenates	**ADDITIVE**	Additives and oxygenates are non-hydrocarbon compounds added to or blended with a product to modify fuel properties (octane, cetane, cold properties, etc.) e.g. alcohols (methanol, ethanol), ethers (such as MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether), ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether), TAME (tertiary amyl methyl ether) or esters(e.g. rapeseed or dimethylester, etc.). Additives include chemical compounds (such as TML (tetramethyl lead) or TEL (tetraethyl lead)) and detergents.
Other hydrocarbons	**NONCRUDE**	This category includes synthetic crude oil from tar sands, shale oil, etc., liquids from coal liquefaction, hydrogen and emulsified oils (e.g. Orimulsion).
Crude + NGL + Feedstocks	**CRNGFEED**	Sum of Crude oil, NGL, Refinery feedstocks, Additives/oxygenates and Other hydrocarbons.
Refinery gas	**REFINGAS**	Refinery gas includes a mixture of non-condensed gases mainly consisting of hydrogen, methane, ethane and olefins obtained during distillation of crude oil or treatment of oil products (e.g. cracking) in refineries. This also includes gases which are returned from the petrochemical industry.
Ethane	**ETHANE**	A naturally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C2H6), extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**LPG**	LPG are light saturated paraffinic hydrocarbons derived from the refinery processes, crude oil stabilisation and natural gas processing plants. They consist mainly of propane (C3H8) and butane (C4HI0) or a combination of the two. They are normally liquefied under pressure for transportation and storage.
Naphtha	**NAPHTHA**	Naphtha is a feedstock destined for either the petrochemical industry (e.g. ethylene manufacture or aromatics production) or for gasoline production by reforming or isomerisation within the refinery. Naphtha comprises material in the 30ºC and 2I0ºC distillation range or part of this range.
		Motor gasoline consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35ºC and 215ºC. It is used as a

Product	Short name	Definition
Motor gasoline	**MOTORGAS**	fuel for land based spark ignition engines. Motor gasoline may include additives, oxygenates and octane enhancers, including lead compounds such as TEL (tetraethyl lead) and TML (tetramethyl lead). This category includes motor gasoline blending components (excluding additives/oxygenates), e.g. alkylates, isomerate, reformate, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.
Aviation gasoline	**AVGAS**	This is motor spirit prepared especially for aviation piston engines, with an octane number suited to the engine, a freezing point of -60ºC and a distillation range usually within the limits of 30ºC and 180ºC.
Gasoline type jet fuel	**JETGAS**	This includes all light hydrocarbon oils for use in aviation turbine power units, distilling between 100ºC and 250ºC. They are obtained by blending kerosenes and gasolines or naphthas in such a way that the aromatic content does not exceed 25% in volume, and the vapour pressure is between 13.7kPa and 20.6kPa.
Kerosene type jet fuel	**JETKERO**	This is a distillate used for aviation turbine power units. It has the same distillation characteristics between 150ºC and 300ºC (generally not above 250ºC) and flash point as kerosene. In addition, it has particular specifications (such as freezing point) which are established by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).
Other kerosene	**OTHKERO**	Kerosene comprises refined petroleum distillate and is used in sectors other than aircraft transport. It distils between 150ºC and 300ºC.
Gas/diesel oil	**GASDIES**	Gas/diesel oil is primarily a medium distillate, distilling between 180ºC and 380ºC. Several grades are available depending on uses: • Diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, marine etc.) • Light heating oil for industrial and commercial uses • Other gas oil including heavy gas oils which distil between 380ºC and 540ºC and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks.
Fuel oil (residual)	**RESFUEL**	This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10cSt at 80ºC. The flash point is always above 50ºC and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.

Petroleum coke is a black solid residue, obtained mainly by cracking and carbonising residue feedstock, tar and pitches in processes such as delayed coking or

Product	Short name	Definition
Petroleum coke	**PETCOKE**	fluid coking. It consists mainly of carbon (90 to 95%) and has a low ash content. It is used as a feedstock in coke ovens for the steel industry, for heating purposes, for electrode manufacture and for production of chemicals. The two most important qualities are "green coke" and "calcinated coke". This category also includes "catalyst coke" deposited on the catalyst during refining processes; this coke is not recoverable and is usually burned as refinery fuel.
Other products	**OPRODS**	**Other products** include the following: White spirit and SBP are defined as refined distillate intermediates with a distillation in the naphtha/kerosene range. They are sub-divided as: • **Industrial spirit** (SBP): Light oils distilling between 30º and 200ºC. There are 7 or 8 grades of industrial spirit, depending on the position of the cut in the distillation range. The grades are defined according to the temperature difference between the 5% volume and 90% volume distillation points (which is not more than 60ºC) • **White spirit**: Industrial spirit with a flash point above 30ºC. The distillation range of white spirit is 135º to 200ºC **Lubricants** are hydrocarbons produced from distillate or residue; they are mainly used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. This category includes all finished grades of lubricating oil, from spindle oil to cylinder oil, and those used in greases, including motor oils and all grades of lubricating oil base stocks. **Bitumen** is a solid, semi-solid or viscous hydrocarbon with a colloidal structure, being brown to black in colour, obtained as a residue in the distillation of crude oil, by vacuum distillation of oil residues from atmospheric distillation. Bitumen is often referred to as asphalt and is primarily used for construction of roads and for roofing material. This category includes fluidized and cut back bitumen. **Paraffin** waxes are saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons. These waxes are residues extracted when dewaxing lubricant oils. They have a crystalline structure which is more-or-less fine according to the grade. Their main characteristics are as follows: they are colourless, odourless and translucent, with a melting point above 45ºC. **Other**: All products not specifically mentioned above, for example: tar and sulphur. This category also includes aromatics (e.g. BTX or benzene, toluene and xylene) and olefins (e.g. propylene) produced within refineries.

Product	Short name	Definition
Total products	**TOTPRODS**	Sum of refined products.
Crude + NGL + Feedstocks + Prods	**TOTALOIL**	Sum of Crude oil, NGL, Refinery feedstocks and refined products.

Countries

OECD countries (see the list of countries under CRUDEDAT.TXT for a list of long and short names as well as definitions for OECD countries).

Imports and Exports

Country	Short name	Imports / Exports	Definition
Australia	**AUSTRALI**	Both	
Austria	**AUSTRIA**	Both	
Belgium	**BELGIUM**	Both	
Canada	**CANADA**	Both	
Chile	**CHILE**	Both	
Czech Republic	**CZECH**	Both	
Denmark	**DENMARK**	Both	
Estonia	**ESTONIA**	Both	
Finland	**FINLAND**	Both	
France	**FRANCE**	Both	
Germany	**GERMANY**	Both	
Greece	**GREECE**	Both	
Hungary	**HUNGARY**	Both	
Iceland	**ICELAND**	Both	
Ireland	**IRELAND**	Both	
Israel	**ISRAEL**	Both	
Italy	**ITALY**	Both	
Japan	**JAPAN**	Both	
Korea	**KOREA**	Both	

Country	Short name	Imports / Exports	Definition
Latvia	**LATVIA**	Both	
Lithuania	**LITHUANIA**	Both	
Luxembourg	**LUXEMBOU**	Both	
Mexico	**MEXICO**	Both	
Netherlands	**NETHLAND**	Both	
New Zealand	**NZ**	Both	
Norway	**NORWAY**	Both	
Poland	**POLAND**	Both	
Portugal	**PORTUGAL**	Both	
Slovak Republic	**SLOVAKIA**	Both	
Slovenia	**SLOVENIA**	Both	
Spain	**SPAIN**	Both	
Sweden	**SWEDEN**	Both	
Switzerland	**SWITLAND**	Both	
Republic of Türkiye[2]	**TURKIYE**	Both	
United Kingdom	**UK**	Both	
United States	**USA**	Both	
Total OECD	**TOTOECD**	Both	Includes Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Republic of Türkiye, United Kingdom and United States.
Algeria	**ALGERIA**	Both	
Congo	**CONGO**	**IMPORTS**	
Equatorial Guinea	**EQGUINEA**	**IMPORTS**	
Gabon	**GABON**	**IMPORTS**	
Iran	**IRAN**	Both	
Iraq	**IRAQ**	Both	
Kuwait	**KUWAIT**	**IMPORTS**	

Country	Short name	Imports / Exports	Definition
Libya	**LIBYA**	Both	
Nigeria	**NIGERIA**	Both	
Neutral Zone	**NEUTRALZON**	**IMPORTS**	
Saudi Arabia	**SAUDIARABI**	Both	
United Arab Emirates	**UAE**	**IMPORTS**	
Venezuela	**VENEZUELA**	**IMPORTS**	
Total OPEC	**TOTOPEC**	**IMPORTS**	Algeria, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Venezuela
Argentina	**ARGENTINA**	Both	
Bahamas	**BAHAMAS**	**IMPORTS**	
Brazil	**BRAZIL**	Both	
Colombia	**COLOMBIA**	Both	
Ecuador	**ECUADOR**	**IMPORTS**	
Netherlands Antilles	**CURACAO**	Both	
Peru	**PERU**	**IMPORTS**	
Trinidad and Tobago	**TRINIDAD**	Both	
Venezuela	**VENEZUELA**	**EXPORTS**	
Other Non-OECD Americas	**OTHERLATIN**	**EXPORTS**	Includes Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay.
Other Non-OECD Americas	**OTHERLATIN**	**EXPORTS**	Includes Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay.

Country	Short name	Imports / Exports	Definition
Other Non-OECD Americas	**OTHERLATIN**	**IMPORTS**	Includes Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay.
Bulgaria	**BULGARIA**	Both	
Romania	**ROMANIA**	Both	
Total Former Soviet Union	**FSU**	Both	Before 1990, Former Soviet Union (if no detail) includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. After 1990, Estonian ,Latvian and Lithuanian data are available as a part of OECD total.
Azerbaijan	**AZERBAIJAN**	Both	
Belarus	**BELARUS**	Both	
Georgia	**GEORGIA**	**IMPORTS**	
Kazakhstan	**KAZAKHSTAN**	**IMPORTS**	
Moldova	**MOLDOVA**	Both	
Russian Federation	**RUSSIA**	Both	
Ukraine	**UKRAINE**	Both	
Other Former USSR	**OTHFUSSR**	**EXPORTS**	Includes Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and non-specified former FSU.
Other Former USSR	**OTHFUSSR**	**IMPORTS**	Includes Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and non-specified former FSU.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	**BOSNIAHERZ**	Both	
Croatia	**CROATIA**	Both	
North Macedonia	**NORTHMACED**	Both	
Montenegro	**MONTENEGRO**	Both	
Serbia	**SERBIA**	Both	

Country	Short name	Imports / Exports	Definition
Other Former Yugoslavia (if no detail)	**FORMERYUGO**	Both	
Other Europe	**OTHEREUROP**	Both	Includes Albania, Cyprus[2], Gibraltar and Malta.
Lebanon	**LEBANON**	**EXPORTS**	
Qatar	**QATAR**	Both	
Syrian Arab Republic	**SYRIA**	**EXPORTS**	
Other Near/Middle East	**OTHERNEARM**	**EXPORTS**	Includes Bahrain, Jordan, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, former Neutral Zone
Other Near/Middle East	**OTHERNEARM**	**IMPORTS**	Includes Jordan and Lebanon
Bahrain	**BAHRAIN**	**IMPORTS**	
Yemen	**YEMEN**	**IMPORTS**	
Oman	**OMAN**	**IMPORTS**	
Syrian Arab Republic	**SYRIA**	**IMPORTS**	
Other Near/Middle East	**OTHERNEARM**	**IMPORTS**	
Brunei Darussalam	**BRUNEI**	**IMPORTS**	
China (People's Republic of)	**CHINA**	Both	
Hong Kong, China	**HONGKONG**	Both	
India	**INDIA**	Both	
Indonesia	**INDONESIA**	Both	
Malaysia	**MALAYSIA**	Both	
Pakistan	**PAKISTAN**	**EXPORTS**	
Philippines	**PHILIPPINE**	**EXPORTS**	
Papua New Guinea	**PAPUANEWGU**	**IMPORTS**	

2. Note by the Republic of Türkiye: The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. The Republic of Türkiye recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, the Republic of Türkiye shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue". Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of the Republic of Türkiye. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Country	Short name	Imports / Exports	Definition
Singapore	**SINGAPORE**	Both	
Chinese Taipei	**TAIPEI**	**EXPORTS**	
Thailand	**THAILAND**	**EXPORTS**	
Viet Nam	**VIETNAM**	Both	
Other Asia	**OTHERASIA**	**EXPORTS**	Includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Democratic People's republic of Korea, Fiji, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Macau (China), Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
Other Asia	**OTHERASIA**	**IMPORTS**	Includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Macau (China), Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
Angola	**ANGOLA**	**IMPORTS**	
Cameroon	**CAMEROON**	**IMPORTS**	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	**CONGOREP**	**IMPORTS**	
Egypt	**EGYPT**	Both	
South Africa	**SOUTHAFRIC**	**EXPORTS**	
Tunisia	**TUNISIA**	Both	
Other Africa	**OTHERAFRIC**	**EXPORTS**	Includes Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
Other Africa	**OTHERAFRIC**	**IMPORTS**	Includes Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African

Country	Short name	Imports / Exports	Definition
			Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
Not elsewhere specified	**NONSPEC**	Both	Includes non-specified origins.
Total exports	**TOTEXPST**	**EXPORTS**	
Total imports	**TOTIMPST**	**IMPORTS**	

Field by field supply package

Structure

The field-by-field database contains monthly, quarterly and annual production data, starting in 1994, with forecasts for oil fields covering the total world oil production. Where data on a field level basis is unavailable, balancing items (signalled by OTHER or MISCBAL) will be used. Every field has an associated country and product. For every product the country production is equal to the sum of all its fields. There is one file in this package available in two different extensions:

- **CSV**: Field_by_field.csv
- **XLSX**: Field_by_field.xlsx

Dimensions

Time

The data set contains monthly, quarterly and annual data from January 1994 to the end of the current calendar year. Timeliness of the data varies and most recent data are forecasts.

Frequency

The data set contains monthly, quarterly and yearly data.

Timestamp

This dimension contains the same information as the TIME dimension but in date format.

Products

Product	Short name	Definition
Crude oil	**CRUDE**	Crude oil is a mineral oil of natural origin comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons and associated impurities, such as sulphur. It exists in the liquid phase under normal surface temperature and pressure and its physical characteristics (density, viscosity, etc.) are highly variable. This category includes field or lease condensate recovered from associated and non-associated gas where it is commingled with the commercial crude oil stream.
		Condensates are liquid hydrocarbon mixtures composed of C5 and higher carbon number hydrocarbons, normally

Product	Short name	Definition
Condensate	**COND**	recovered from fractionation of gaseous flows at associated and non-associated gas field. They normally have an API between 50° and 85°. They are included in crude for non-OPEC countries, and in NGLS for OPEC countries.
Natural Gas Liquids	**NGLS**	NGL are liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons recovered from natural gas in separation facilities or gas processing plants. Natural gas liquids include ethane, propane, butane (normal and iso-). For OPEC countries, condensates are included with NGL rather than crude oil.
Nonconventional oils	**NONCONV**	This category includes synthetic crude oil from tar sands, oil shale, etc., liquids from coal liquefaction, liquids from gas to liquids processes, hydrogen and emulsified oils (e.g. orimulsion), refinery additives and MTBE.
Total	**TOTAL**	The sum of crude oil, NGLs and non-conventional oils.

Country

The list of all the country is available in the '*country_details.csv'* file in the **field_by_field.csv.zip** archive. For each country you will find the following information:

- **COUNTRY_CODE**: The country code as used in the database
- **COUNTRY_NAME**: A long name for the country
- **ISO_ALPHA_2**: The ISO alpha 2 code
- **ISO_ALPHA_3**: The ISO alpha 3 code

Fields

The list of all the field country is available in the '*field_details.csv*' file in the **field_by_field.csv.zip** archive. For each field you will find the following information:

- **FIELD_CODE**: The field code as used in the database
- **FIELD_NAME**: A long name for the field
- **COUNTRY**: The code of the country to which the field is associated
- **GROUP_CODE**: Each can belong to a group which can be a basin, a system or other. This is the code of the group to which the field belongs. The default value is NONSPEC.
- **GROUP_NAME**: A long name for the group to which the field belongs.
- **PRODUCT**: The code of the product to which the field is associated
- **ENVIRONMENT**: The environment of the field (Onshore, Offshore or NonSpec)

Global demand by product

Structure

This dataset contains monthly, quarterly, and annual demand data for seven products in individual OECD and Non-OECD countries with aggregates for selected regions. The dataset starts in January 2005. Data are in thousand barrels per day and include 6-18 month forecasts. This dataset combines OECD and non-OECD demand data into a single, harmonised dataset including more granularity for non-OECD countries (demand available by product and by month).

Source

OECD supply data are collected by the Monthly Oil Statistics (MOS) questionnaire conducted by the IEA.
Non-OECD supply data are provided by a variety of sources, including governments and companies. The timeliness of the data varies.

Dimensions

Time

The data set contains data from monthly, quarterly and annual data from January 2005 to the end of the current or next calendar year (next calendar year is added with the July publication). Data after MOS month are estimated.

Products

Product	Short name	Definition
Road diesel	**DIESEL**	Diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, marine etc) "usually of low sulphur content;"
LPG and ethane	**LPGETHANE**	Liquefied petroleum gases. Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane and isobutylene produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants which fractionate raw natural gas liquids. The IEA's statistical questionnaire collects data separately for LPG (excluding ethane and ethylene) and for ethane and ethylene; this table combines the two categories.
Naphtha	**NAPHTHA**	**Naphtha** is a feedstock destined for either the petrochemical industry (e.g. ethylene manufacture or aromatics production) or for gasoline production by reforming or isomerisation within the refinery. Naphtha comprises material in the 30ºC and 2l0ºC distillation range or part of this range.

Product	Short name	Definition
		Naphtha imported for blending is reported as an import of naphtha, then shown on the interproduct transfer row, as a negative entry for naphtha, and a positive entry for the corresponding finished product (e.g. gasoline).
Motor gasoline	**MOTORGAS**	**Motor gasoline** consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35ºC and 215ºC. It is used as a fuel for land-based spark ignition engines. Motor gasoline may include additives, oxygenates and octane enhancers, including lead compounds such as TEL (tetraethyl lead) and TML (tetramethyl lead). This category includes motor gasoline blending components (excluding additives/oxygenates), e.g. alkylates, isomerate, reformate, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.
Other gasoil	**OTHGASOIL**	Other gasoil includes: • light heating oil for industrial and commercial uses • marine gasoil and diesel used in rail traffic other gas oil including heavy gas oils which distil between 380ºC and 540ºC and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks.
Jet and kerosene	**JETANDKERO**	Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and other kerosene: Kerosene-type jet fuel is a distillate used for aviation turbine power units. It has the same distillation characteristics between 150ºC and 300ºC (generally not above 250ºC) and flash point as kerosene. In addition, it has particular specifications (such as freezing point) which are established by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). Other kerosene comprises refined petroleum distillate and is used in sectors other than aircraft transport. It distils between 150ºC and 300ºC.
Gas/diesel oil	**GASDIES**	**Gas/diesel oil** is primarily a medium distillate, distilling between 180ºC and 380ºC. Several grades are available depending on uses: • **Diesel oil** for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, marine etc.) • **Light heating oil** for industrial and commercial uses • **Other gas oil** (including heavy gas oils) which distil between 380ºC and 540ºC and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks
Fuel oil (residual)	**RESFUEL**	This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10cSt at 80ºC. The flash point is always above 50ºC and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.
		The category 'other products' includes the following: White spirit and SBP white spirit and SBP are defined as refined distillate intermediates with a distillation in the naphtha/kerosene range. They are sub-divided as: • **Industrial spirit (SBP):** Light oils distilling between 30º and 200ºC. There are 7 or 8 grades of industrial

Product	Short name	Definition
Other products	**OTHERPRODS**	spirit, depending on the position of the cut in the distillation range. The grades are defined according to the temperature difference between the 5% volume and 90% volume distillation points (which is not more than 60ºC). • **White spirit**: Industrial spirit with a flash point above 30ºC. The distillation range of white spirit is 135º to 200ºC. **Lubricants** are hydrocarbons produced from distillate or residue; they are mainly used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. This category includes all finished grades of lubricating oil, from spindle oil to cylinder oil, and those used in greases, including motor oils and all grades of lubricating oil base stocks. **Bitumen** is a solid, semi-solid or viscous hydrocarbon with a colloidal structure, being brown to black in colour, obtained as a residue in the distillation of crude oil, by vacuum distillation of oil residues from atmospheric distillation. Bitumen is often referred to as asphalt and is primarily used for construction of roads and for roofing material. This category includes fluidized and cut back bitumen. **Paraffin** waxes are saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons. These waxes are residues extracted when dewaxing lubricant oils. They have a crystalline structure which is more-or-less fine according to the grade. Their main characteristics are as follows: they are colourless, odourless and translucent, with a melting point above 45ºC. Other are all products not specifically mentioned above, for example: tar and sulphur. This category also includes aromatics (e.g. BTX or benzene, toluene and xylene) and olefins (e.g. propylene) produced within refineries.
Total products	**TOTPRODS**	Sum of refined products

Country

OECD countries (see the list of countries under CRUDEDAT.TXT for a list of long and short names as well as definitions for OECD countries).
Non-OECD countries (see the list of countries under NOECDDE.TXT for a list of long and short names as well as definitions for OECD countries).

Units and conversions

5.1. Conversion factors for oil products

Oil product	Bbls / metric ton
LPG	**11.60**
Ethane	**16.85**
Naphtha	**8.50**
Gasoline	**8.53**
Kerosene	**7.88**
Kerosene and type jet fuel	**7.93**
Gas/diesel oil	**7.46**
Residual fuel oil	**6.66**
Other products	**8.00**

5.2. Conversion factors for energy

To	TJ	Gcal	Mtoe	MBtu	GWh
From	multiply by				
Terajoule (TJ)	**1**	2.388×10^{2}	2.388×10^{-5}	9.478×10^{2}	2.778×10^{-1}
Gigacalorie (Gcal)	4.187×10^{-3}	**1**	1.000×10^{-7}	3.968	1.163×10^{-3}
Million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)	4.187×10^{4}	1.000×10^{7}	**1**	3.968×10^{7}	1.163×10^{4}
Million British thermal units (MBtu)	1.055×10^{-3}	2.520×10^{-1}	2.520×10^{-8}	**1**	2.931×10^{-4}
Gigawatt hour (GWh)	3.600	8.598×10^{2}	8.598×10^{-5}	3.412×10^{3}	**1**

5.3. Conversion factors for mass

To	kg	t	lt	st	lb
From	multiply by				
Kilogramme (kg)	**1**	1.000×10^{-3}	9.842×10^{-4}	1.102×10^{-3}	2.205
Tonne (t)	1.000×10^{3}	**1**	9.842×10^{-1}	1.102	2.205×10^{3}
Long ton (lt)	1.016×10^{3}	1.016	**1**	1.120	2.240×10^{3}
Short ton (st)	9.072×10^{2}	9.072×10^{-1}	8.929×10^{-1}	**1**	2.000×10^{3}
Pound (lb)	4.536×10^{-1}	4.536×10^{-4}	4.464×10^{-4}	5.000×10^{-4}	**1**

5.4. Conversion factors for volume

To	gal U.S.	gal U.K.	bbl	ft^3	l	m^3
From	multiply by					
U.S. gallon (gal U.S.)	**1**	8.327×10^{-1}	2.381×10^{-2}	1.337×10^{-1}	3.785	3.785×10^{-3}
U.K. gallon (gal U.K.)	1.201	**1**	2.859×10^{-2}	1.605×10^{-1}	4.546	4.546×10^{-3}
Barrel (bbl)	4.200×10^{1}	3.497×10^{1}	**1**	5.615	1.590×10^{2}	1.590×10^{-1}
Cubic foot (ft^3)	7.481	6.229	1.781×10^{-1}	**1**	2.832×10^{1}	2.832×10^{-2}
Litre (l)	2.642×10^{-1}	2.200×10^{-1}	6.290×10^{-3}	3.531×10^{-2}	**1**	1.000×10^{-3}
Cubic metre (m^3)	2.642×10^{2}	2.200×10^{2}	6.290	3.531×10^{1}	1.000×10^{3}	**1**