

Monthly Oil Data Service (MODS)

September 2026 Edition

Database documentation

International
Energy Agency

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

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1. 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 .csv files and in the .Stat Data Explorer. Csv 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

CSV file	Content
SUPPLY.csv	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: SUPPLYHIST.csv
MOSCRUDBAL.csv	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 MOSCRUDBALHIST.csv.
MOSPRODBAL.csv	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: MOSPRODBALHIST.csv
MOSPRODSPLIT.csv	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: MOSPRODSPLITHIST.csv
OECDDEM.csv	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: OECDDEMHIST.csv
NOECDDEM.csv	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: NOECDDEMHIST.csv
MOSSTOCKS.csv	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: MOSSTOCKSHIST.csv
SUMMARY.csv	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).

1.2. Trade

CSV file	Content
MOSIMPORTS.csv	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: MOSIMPORTSHIST.csv
MOSEXPORTS.csv	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: MOSEXPORTSHIST.csv

1.3. Field-by-Field Supply

CSV file	Excel File	Content
field_by_field.csv	field_by_field.xlsx	Field by Field Supply 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	1 st column	2 nd column	3 rd column	4 th column	5 th column	6 th column	7 th column	8 th 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

CSV file	Content
GLOBALDEM.csv	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.

2. 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.csv)

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 SUPPLYHIST.csv.

.STAT COLUMN	.STAT Display Name	TYPE
COUNTRY	Country/Region	DIMENSION
ENERGY_BALANCE_FLOW	Flow	DIMENSION
ENERGY_PRODUCT	Product	DIMENSION
FREQUENCY	Frequency	DIMENSION
TIME_PERIOD	Time Period	DIMENSION
UNIT	Unit	DIMENSION
QUALIFIER	Qualifier	ATTRIBUTE
CONF_STATUS	Confidential Status	ATTRIBUTE
DECIMALS	Decimals	ATTRIBUTE

Sources

Supply data is provided by a variety of sources, including governments and companies. The timeliness of the data varies.

Dimensions

Country/Region

Note: from November 2022 publication, Serbia and Montenegro (SERBIAMONT) have 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)

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Australia	AUSTRALIA	
Austria	AUSTRIA	
Canada	CANADA	
Chile	CHILE	
Czech Republic	CZECH	
Denmark	DENMARK	
Estonia	ESTONIA	
France	FRANCE	
Germany	GERMANY	
Greece	GREECE	
Hungary	HUNGARY	
Israel	ISRAEL	
Italy	ITALY	
Korea	KOREA	
Japan	JAPAN	

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Mexico	MEXICO	
Netherlands	NETHERLANDS	
New Zealand	NEWZEALAND	
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	OECDEUR_X_NORTHSEA	
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	OECDAM	OECD Americas includes Canada, Chile, Mexico and the United States.
OECD Asia Oceania	OECDAO	OECD Asia Oceania includes Australia, Israel, Japan, Korea and New Zealand.
Albania	ALBANIA	
Bulgaria	BULGARIA	
Croatia	CROATIA	
Romania	ROMANIA	
Serbia	SERBIA	
Former Yugoslavia	F_YUGOSLAVIA	
Azerbaijan	AZERBAIJAN	

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Belarus	BELARUS	
Georgia	GEORGIA	
Kazakhstan	KAZAKHSTAN	
Kyrgyzstan	KYRGYZSTAN	
Russia	RUSSIA	
Tajikistan	TAJIKISTAN	
Turkmenistan	TURKMENIST	
Ukraine	UKRAINE	
Uzbekistan	UZBEKISTAN	
Non-Russian republics of former USSR	F_USSR_X_RUSSIA	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	CONGO_DRC	
Egypt	EGYPT	
Ghana	GHANA	
Ivory Coast	COTEIVOIRE	
Mauritania	MAURITANIA	
Morocco	MOROCCO	
Senegal	SENEGAL	
South Africa	SOUTHAFRIC	
South Sudan	SSUDAN	
Sudan	SUDAN	
Tunisia	TUNISIA	
Uganda	UGANDA	
Niger	NIGER	
Non-OPEC Africa	NON_OECDAFR_X_OPEC	Non-OPEC Africa includes Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger,

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
		Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia, and Uganda.
Afghanistan	AFGHANISTAN	
Bangladesh	BANGLADESH	
Brunei	BRUNEI	
East Timor	TIMORLESTE	
India	INDIA	
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	PAPUANG	
China	CHINA	
Chinese Taipei	TAIPEI	
Philippines	PHILIPPINES	
Thailand	THAILAND	
Viet Nam	VIETNAM	
Non-OPEC Asia	NON_OECDX_OPEC	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	NON_OECDX_CHINA_X_OPEC	
Argentina	ARGENTINA	
Barbados	BARBADOS	
Bolivia	BOLIVIA	
Brazil	BRAZIL	
Colombia	COLOMBIA	
Cuba	CUBA	

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
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	SURINAME	
Trinidad and Tobago	TRINIDAD	
Non-OPEC Americas	NON_OECDAM_X_OPEC	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	NON_OECDME_X_OPEC	Non-OPEC Middle East includes Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Syria, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.
Non-OPEC Non-OECD Total	NON_OECD_X_OPEC	
Non-OPEC (including processing gains)	NON_OPEC	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	NON_OPECHIST	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, production from Qatar is excluded

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
		through 2018, and production from the United Arab Emirates is excluded through May 2026.
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_REPUB	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	EQGUINEA	Equatorial Guinea became a member of OPEC from June 2017 onwards and is included within secondary OPEC Historical Composition totals for this period.
Iraq	IRAQ	
Iran	IRAN	
Kuwait	KUWAIT	
Libya	LIBYA	
Neutral Zone	NEUTRALZONE	
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	SAUDIARABIA	
United Arab Emirates	UAE	The United Arab Emirates suspended its OPEC membership from May 2026 onward and is excluded from OPEC Historical Composition total for this period.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Venezuela	VENEZUELA	
OPEC	OPEC	OPEC primary total based on its current composition, namely Algeria, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.
OPEC Historical Composition	OPEC_HIST	OPEC Historical Composition including OPECs members at any point in time. It includes Algeria, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Neutral Zone, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, 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, production from Qatar is included through 2018, and production from the United Arab Emirates is included through May 2026.
Non-OECD Europe	NON_OECDEUR	Non-OECD Europe includes Albania, Bulgaria, Former Yugoslavia (Croatia and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, excluding Slovenia) and Romania.
Former USSR excluding Estonia	F_USSR_X_OECD	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	NON_OECDXO_X_CHINA	Asia includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, East Timor, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, China, Chinese Taipei, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.
Latin America excluding Mexico and Chile	LATINAMERIC_X_MEX-CHILE	Latin America includes Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador,

		Guatemala, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.
		Middle East includes Bahrain, Oman, Syria, Yemen, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Neutral Zone, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.
Middle East	NON_OECDME	
Non-OECD Total	NON_OECDTOT	
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.
World	WORLD	

Flow

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Indigenous production and other sources	INDPROD_OSOURCES	
Indigenous production and other sources, including processing gains	INDPROD_OSOURCE_PROCGAIN	
Processing Gains	REFINERY_VOLUMETRIC_GAINS	

Frequency

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Annual	A	
Quarterly	Q	
Monthly	M	

Product

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Crude Oil	CRUDE_OIL	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	CONDENSATE	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.
Liquid biofuels	LIQBIO-FUEL_BLEND	Quantities of liquid biofuels reported in this category relate to the quantities of biofuel and not to the total volume of liquids into which the biofuels are blended. This category includes bio-gasoline, biodiesels and bio jet kerosene
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-). For OPEC countries, condensates are included with NGL rather than crude oil.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Unconventional Oil	NONCONVENTIONAL_OILS	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	OIL_PRIM_PRODUCTS	The sum of crude oil, NGLs and non-conventional oils.

Time Period

The data set contains 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.

Unit

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
kb/d	KBD	Kilobarrel per day

2.2. Balance: Crude Oil (MOSCRUDBAL.csv)

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 MOSCRUD-BALHIST.csv.

.STAT COLUMN	.STAT Display Name	TYPE
COUNTRY	Country	DIMENSION
ENERGY_PRODUCT	Product	DIMENSION
ENERGY_BAL- ANCE_FLOW	Flow	DIMENSION
UNIT	Unit	DIMENSION
TIME_PERIOD	Time Period	DIMENSION
FREQUENCY	Frequency	DIMENSION
QUALIFIER	Qualifier	ATTRIBUTE
CONF_STATUS	Confidential Status	ATTRIBUTE
DECIMALS	Decimals	ATTRIBUTE

Sources

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

Dimensions

Country

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Australia	AUSTRALIA	Australia excludes the overseas territories.
Austria	AUSTRIA	
Belgium	BELGIUM	
Canada	CANADA	

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
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 January 2017 includes the overseas departments (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte and Reunion).
Germany	GERMANY	
Greece	GREECE	
Hungary	HUNGARY	
Iceland	ICELAND	
Ireland	IRELAND	
Israel¹	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	
Netherlands	NETHERLANDS	The Netherlands exclude Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles.
New Zealand	NEWZEALAND	
Norway	NORWAY	
Poland	POLAND	
Portugal	PORTUGAL	Portugal includes the Azores and Madeira.

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.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Slovak Republic	SLOVAKIA	
Slovenia	SLOVENIA	
Spain	SPAIN	Spain includes the Canary Islands, the Balearic Islands, and Ceuta and Melilla.
Sweden	SWEDEN	
Switzerland	SWITZERLAND	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	OECDAM	Includes Canada, Chile, Mexico and the United States.
OECD Asia Oceania	OECD AO	Includes Australia, Israel, Japan, Korea and New Zealand.
OECD Europe	OECD EUR	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.

Flow

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Indigenous production and other sources	INDPROD_OSOURCES	Indigenous production includes all production within national boundaries including offshore 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.
Imports	IMPORTS	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.
Exports	EXPORTS	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	DIRECTUSE	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	PROD-TRANSF_BACKFLOW	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 petrochemical 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)	STCHANAT	Stock changes are defined in terms of stocks held on national territory as follows: Closing stocks - Opening stocks
This accounts for differences in coverage and/or definitions in reporting systems.		

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Statistical difference	STATDIFF_REFIN	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: Refinery gross output - Refinery fuel + Imports - Exports - International marine bunkers + Transfers - Stock changes - Statistical difference = Gross inland deliveries observed
Refinery intake (Observed)	REFIN-INT_OBS	Amount observed to have entered the refining process.
Refinery losses (calculated)	RE-FLOSS_CALC	Differences between observed refinery intake and gross refinery output . Losses may occur during the distillation processes due to evaporation.
Opening stock level (National territory)	OS-NATTER	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)	CSNATTER	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	CSGOV	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).

Frequency

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
------	------	-------------

Monthly

M

Product

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Crude Oil	CRUDE_OIL	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	REFIN- ERY_FEEDSTOCKS	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	ADDITIVES	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	HYDROCARBONS_OTHER	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	OIL_PRIM_PRODUCTS	Sum of Crude oil, NGL, Refinery feedstocks, Additives/oxygenates and Other hydrocarbons.

Time Period

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

Unit

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
kt	KT	Kilotonne
kb	KB	Kilobarrel

2.3. Balance: Products (MOSPRODBAL.csv)

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 MOSPRODBALHIST.csv.

.STAT COLUMN	.STAT Display Name	TYPE
COUNTRY	Country	DIMENSION
ENERGY_PRODUCT	Product	DIMENSION
ENERGY_BALANCE_FLOW	Flow	DIMENSION
UNIT	Unit	DIMENSION
TIME_PERIOD	Time Period	DIMENSION
FREQUENCY	Frequency	DIMENSION
QUALIFIER	Qualifier	ATTRIBUTE
CONF_STATUS	Confidential Status	ATTRIBUTE
DECIMALS	Decimals	ATTRIBUTE

Sources

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

Dimensions

Country

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

Flow

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Refinery gross output	REFINOUT	This is the production of finished petroleum products at a refining or blending plant. It excludes refinery losses, but includes refinery fuel.
Oil Refineries (Own use)	EREFINER	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.
Imports	IMPORTS	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.
Exports	EXPORTS	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	BUNKERS_MARINE	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	TRANS-FERS_PPRECPTS	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.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
		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)	STCHANAT	Stock changes are defined in terms of stocks held on national territory as follows: Closing stocks - Opening stocks
Statistical difference	STATDIFF_GRDEL	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)	GRDEL_IN-LAND_OBS	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	AUTO_DIESEL_LPG	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.).
Primary product receipts	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	OMRGRADJ	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	BACKFLOW	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.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Backflow adjustment for OMR	OMRBFADJ	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	OMRDEM	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
Opening stock level - national territory	OSNATTER	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	CSNATTER	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	CSGOV	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).

Frequency

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Monthly	M	

Product

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Crude Oil	CRUDE_OIL	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	REFINERY_GAS	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 (C ₂ H ₆), 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 (C ₃ H ₈) and butane (C ₄ H ₁₀) 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 30°C and 210°C 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).

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Motor gasoline	MOTOR_GASOLINE	Motor gasoline consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35°C and 215°C. 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, reformat, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.
Aviation gasoline	AVIATION_GASOLINE	This is Motor Spirit prepared especially for aviation piston engines, with an octane number suited to the engine, a freezing point of -60°C and a distillation range usually within the limits of 30°C and 180°C.
Gasoline type jet fuel	GASOLINE_JET	This includes all light hydrocarbon oils for use in aviation turbine power units, distilling between 100°C and 250°C. 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	KEROSENE_JET	This is a distillate used for aviation turbine power units. It has the same distillation characteristics between 150°C and 300°C (generally not above 250°C) 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	KEROSENE_OTHER	Kerosene comprises refined petroleum distillate and is used in sectors other than aircraft transport. It distils between 150°C and 300°C.
Gas, diesel and heavy gas oil	GAS_DIESEL_HEAVY_OIL	Gas/diesel oil is primarily a medium distillate, distilling between 180°C and 380°C. 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 380°C and 540°C and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks
Residual fuel oil	FUEL_OIL_RESIDUAL	This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10cSt at 80°C. The flash point is always above 50°C and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l. Petroleum coke is a black solid residue, obtained mainly by cracking and carbonising

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Petroleum coke	PETROLEUM_COKE	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 non-specified secondary oil products	OTH_SEC_OIL_PRODS_XPET-COKE	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 30° and 200°C. 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 60°C). • White spirit: Industrial spirit with a flash point above 30°C. The distillation range of white spirit is 135° to 200°C. 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

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
		colourless, odourless and translucent, with a melting point above 45°C. 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.
Oil products	OIL_SEC_PRODUCTS	Sum of refined products

Time Period

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

Unit

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
kt	KT	Kilotonne
kb	KB	Kilobarrel

2.4. Balance: Sub products (MOSPRODSPLIT.csv)

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 MOSPROD-SPLITHIST.csv.

.STAT COLUMN	.STAT Display Name	TYPE
COUNTRY	Country	DIMENSION
ENERGY_PRODUCT	Product	DIMENSION
ENERGY_BAL- ANCE_FLOW	Flow	DIMENSION
UNIT	Unit	DIMENSION
TIME_PERIOD	Time Period	DIMENSION
FREQUENCY	Frequency	DIMENSION
QUALIFIER	Qualifier	ATTRIBUTE
CONF_STATUS	Confidential Status	ATTRIBUTE
DECIMALS	Decimals	ATTRIBUTE

Sources

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

Dimensions

Country

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

Flow

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Refinery gross output	REFINOUT	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.
Oil Refineries (Own use)	EREFINER	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.
Imports	IMPORTS	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.
Exports	EXPORTS	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	BUNKERS_MARINE	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	TRANSFERS_PPRECTPS	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

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
		processing in the refinery, without delivery to final consumers.
Stock change (national territory)	STCHANAT	Stock changes are defined in terms of stocks held on national territory as follows: Closing stocks - Opening stocks
Statistical difference	STATDIFF_GRDEL	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)	GRDEL_IN- LAND_OBS	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	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	BACKFLOW	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 terri- tory	OSNATTER	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	CSNATTER	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.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Closing government stock level	CSGOV	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).

Frequency

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Monthly	M	

Product

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Motor gasoline	MOTOR_GASOLINE	Motor gasoline consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35°C and 215°C. 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, reformat, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.
Biogasoline	BIOGASOLINE_BLEND	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 42%) and bioMTBE (methyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of biomethanol: the percentage by volume of bioMTBE that is calculated as biofuel is 36%).
Motorgasoline excluding any biofuel component	MOTOR_GASOLINE_NONBIO	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.
Kerosene type jet fuel	KEROSENE_JET	This is a distillate used for aviation turbine power units. It has the same distillation characteristics between 150°C and 300°C (generally not above 250°C)

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
		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	KERO- SENE_JET_BIO_BLEND	Liquid biofuels derived from biomass and blended with Jet kerosene.
Kerosene type jet fuel excluding biofuels	KEROSENE_JET_NON-BIO	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.
Automotive diesel	DIESEL_ROAD	Diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, marine etc) "usually of low sulphur content;"
Heat and other gas oil	HEATING_OTHER_GASOIL	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 380°C and 540°C and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks.
Gas, diesel and heavy gas oil	GAS_DIESEL_HEAVY_OIL	Gas/diesel oil is primarily a medium distillate, distilling between 180°C and 380°C. 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 380°C and 540°C and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks
Biodiesels	BIODIESEL_BLEND	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.
Gas/diesel oil excluding biofuels	GAS_DIESEL_OIL_NONBIO	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.
Residual fuel oil	FUEL_OIL_RESIDUAL	This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10cSt at 80°C. The flash point is always above 50°C and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.
Low-sulphur fuel oil	FUEL_OIL_LOW_SULPHUR	Heavy fuel oil with sulphur content lower than 1%.
High-sulphur fuel oil	FUEL_OIL_HIGH_SULPHUR	Heavy fuel oil with sulphur content of 1% or higher.

Time Period

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

Unit

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
kt	KT	Kilotonne

2.5. OECD demand (OECDDEM.csv)

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 (MOSPRODBAL.csv). 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 OECDDEMHIST.csv.

.STAT COLUMN	.STAT Display Name	TYPE
COUNTRY	Country/Region	DIMENSION
ENERGY_PRODUCT	Product	DIMENSION
FREQUENCY	Frequency	DIMENSION
TIME_PERIOD	Time Period	DIMENSION
UNIT	Unit	DIMENSION
QUALIFIER	Qualifier	ATTRIBUTE
CONF_STATUS	Confidential Status	ATTRIBUTE
DECIMALS	Decimals	ATTRIBUTE

Sources

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

Dimensions

Country/Region

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

Additionally, this data set contains the following countries and regions:

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg	BENELUX	Includes Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.
OMR Euro 4	OMR_EURO_4	Includes France, Germany, Italy and the UK
Other non-OECD Europe	OTH_NON_OECDEUR	Includes Austria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Republic of Türkiye
OECD G9	OECD_G9	Includes Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the UK and the US
Scandinavia	SCANDINAVIA	Includes Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden
United States (50 states)	USA_50	
US Territories	USA_TERRITORIES	

Frequency

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Annual	A	
Quarterly	Q	
Monthly	M	

Product

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
LPG and ethane	LPG_ETHANE	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 30°C and 210°C distillation range or part of this range.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Motor gasoline	MOTOR_GASOLINE	Motor gasoline consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35°C and 215°C. 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, reformat, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.
Jet and kerosene	KEROSENE	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 150°C and 300°C (generally not above 250°C) 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 150°C and 300°C.
Gas/diesel oil	GAS_DIESEL_OIL	Gas/diesel oil is primarily a medium distillate, distilling between 180°C and 380°C. 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 380°C and 540°C and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks
Diesel	DIESEL_ROAD	Diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, etc.).
Other gasoil	HEATING_OTHER_GASOIL	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 380°C and 540°C and

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
		which are used as petrochemical feedstocks.
Residual fuel	FUEL_OIL_RESIDUAL	This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10cSt at 80°C. The flash point is always above 50°C and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.
Other products	OTH_SEC_OIL_PRODS_ND	The category other products include the following: 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	OIL_SEC_PRODUCTS	Sum of all products

Time Period

The data set contains 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.

Unit

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
kb/d	KBD	Kilobarrel per day

2.6. Non-OECD demand (NOECDDEM.csv)

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 NOECDDEM HIST.csv.

.STAT COLUMN	.STAT Display Name	TYPE
COUNTRY	Country	DIMENSION
ENERGY_PRODUCT	Product	DIMENSION
FREQUENCY	Frequency	DIMENSION
TIME_PERIOD	Time Period	DIMENSION
UNIT	Unit	DIMENSION
QUALIFIER	Qualifier	ATTRIBUTE
CONF_STATUS	Confidential Status	ATTRIBUTE
DECIMALS	Decimals	ATTRIBUTE

Sources

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

Dimensions

Country/Region

NAME	CODE	NAME	CODE	NAME	CODE
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

NAME	CODE	NAME	CODE	NAME	CODE
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
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 Americas	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 Macedonia	NORTHMACED	Jordan	JORDAN
South Africa	SOUTHAFRIC	Gibraltar	GIBRALTAR	Kuwait	KUWAIT
South Sudan	SSUDAN	Malta	MALTA	Lebanon	LEBANON
Sudan	SUDAN	Romania	ROMANIA	Neutral Zone	NEUTRALZON
Tunisia	TUNISIA	Former Yugoslavia	FORMERYUGO	Oman	OMAN
Tanzania	TANZANIA	TOTAL EUROPE	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

NAME	CODE	NAME	CODE	NAME	CODE
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				

Frequency

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Annual	A	
Quarterly	Q	

Product

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
LPG and ethane	LPG_ETHANE	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 30°C and 210°C distillation range or part of this range.
Motor gasoline	MOTOR_GASOLINE	Motor gasoline consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35°C and 215°C. 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.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Jet and kerosene	KEROSENE	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 150°C and 300°C (generally not above 250°C) 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 150°C and 300°C.
Gas/diesel oil	GAS_DIESEL_OIL	Gas/diesel oil is primarily a medium distillate, distilling between 180°C and 380°C. 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 380°C and 540°C and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks
Diesel	DIESEL_ROAD	Diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, etc.).
Other gasoil	HEATING_OTHER_GASOIL	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 380°C and 540°C and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks.
Residual fuel	FUEL_OIL_RESIDUAL	This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10cSt at 80°C. The flash point is always above 50°C and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.
Other products	OTH_SEC_OIL_PRODS_ND	The category other products include the following: 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	OIL_SEC_PRODUCTS	Sum of all products

Time Period

The data set contains 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.

Unit

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
kb/d	KBD	Kilobarrel per day

2.7. Stocks (MOSSTOCKS.csv)

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 MOSSTOCKSHIST.csv.

.STAT COLUMN	.STAT Display Name	TYPE
COUNTRY	Country	DIMENSION
ENERGY_PRODUCT	Product	DIMENSION
STOCKS_CATEGORY	Stock Category	DIMENSION
TIME_PERIOD	Time Period	DIMENSION
FREQUENCY	Frequency	DIMENSION
UNIT	Unit	DIMENSION
QUALIFIER	Qualifier	ATTRIBUTE
CONF_STATUS	Confidential Status	ATTRIBUTE
DECIMALS	Decimals	ATTRIBUTE

Sources

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

Dimensions

Country

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

Frequency

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Monthly	M	

Product

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Crude oil	CRUDE_OIL	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.
Non Crude Oil primary oil products	OIL_PRIM_PRODS_X_CRUDE	Sum of NGL, Refinery feedstocks, Additives/oxygenates and Other hydrocarbons
Primary oil	OIL_PRIM_PRODUCTS	Sum of Crude oil, NGL, Refinery feedstocks, Additives/oxygenates and Other hydrocarbons.
Motor gasoline	MOTOR_GASOLINE	Motor gasoline consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35°C and 215°C. 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, reformat, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.
Middle distillates	MIDDLE_DISTILLATES	Sum of gas/diesel oil, kerosene type jetfuel & other kero
Residual fuel oil	FUEL_OIL_RESIDUAL	This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10cSt at 80°C. The flash point is always above 50°C and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.
		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

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Other non-specified secondary oil products	OTH_SEC_OIL_PRODS_ND	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 (C₄H₁₀) 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 30°C and 210°C 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 -60°C and a distillation range usually within the limits of 30°C and 180°C. Gasoline type jet fuel (naphtha type jet fuel or JP4) includes all light hydrocarbon oils for use in aviation turbine power units, distilling between 100°C and 250°C. 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 intermediates with a distillation in the

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
		naphtha/kerosene range. They are sub-divided as: • Industrial spirit (SBP): Light oils distilling between 30° and 200°C. 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 60°C). • White spirit: Industrial spirit with a flash point above 30°C. The distillation range of white spirit is 135° to 200°C. 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 45°C. 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.
Oil products	OIL_SEC_PRODUCTS	Sum of refined products.
Oil and oil products	OIL_TOTAL	Sum of crude oil, NGL, Refinery feedstocks and refined products.

Stock Category

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Industry stocks	INDUS- TRY_STOCKS	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	GOVERN- MENT_STOCKS	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.

Time Period

The data set contains 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.

Unit

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
kb	KB	Kilobarrel

2.8. Summary table (SUMMARY.csv)

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.

.STAT COLUMN	.STAT Display Name	TYPE
COUNTRY	Country/Region	DIMENSION
ENERGY_PRODUCT	Product	DIMENSION
ENERGY_INDICATOR	Indicator	DIMENSION
FREQUENCY	Frequency	DIMENSION
TIME_PERIOD	Time Period	DIMENSION
UNIT	Unit	DIMENSION
QUALIFIER	Qualifier	ATTRIBUTE
CONF_STATUS	Confidential Status	ATTRIBUTE
DECIMALS	Decimals	ATTRIBUTE

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

Country/Region

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
OECD Americas	OECDAM	OECD Americas is comprised of Canada, Chile, Mexico and the US.
OECD Europe	OECDEUR	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

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
		Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Republic of Türkiye and the UK.
OECD Asia Oceania	OECDAO	OECD Asia Oceania is comprised of Australia, Israel, Japan, Korea and New Zealand.
OECD Total	OECDTOT	
Non-OECD Former Soviet Union	F_USSR_X_OECD	Excludes Estonia and Latvia.
Europe	EUROPE	Europe includes OECD and non-OECD economies.
China, People's Republic of	CHINA	
Non-OECD Asia Oceania (excluding China)	NON_OECDAO_X_CHINA	
Non-OECD Americas	NON_OECDAM	
Non-OECD Middle East	NON_OECDME	
Africa	AFRICA	Africa includes OECD and non-OECD economies, but in the current OECD composition is equivalent to Non-OECD Africa
Total Non-OECD	NON_OECDTOT	
World	WORLD	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.
Non-OPEC, Non-OECD Asia Oceania	NON_OECDAO_X_OPEC	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-OPEC, Non-OECD Middle East	NON_OECDME_X_OPEC	
Non-OPEC	NON_OPEC	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)	NON_OPECHIST	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, Indonesia from 2009 to December 2015 and from December 2016 onwards, production from Qatar is excluded through 2018, and production from the United Arab Emirates is excluded through May 2026.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
OPEC	OPEC	OPEC primary total based on its current composition, namely Algeria, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.
OPEC Historical Composition	OPEC_HIST	OPEC Historical Composition secondary total including Algeria, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Neutral Zone, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, 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, production from Qatar is included through 2018, and production from the United Arab Emirates is included through May 2026.
OECD Total	OECDTOT	

Frequency

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Annual	A	
Quarterly	Q	

Indicator

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Call on OPEC Crude and Stock Changes	CALL_OPEC_STCH	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.
Demand, bottom-up	DEMAND	
Difference between supply and demand	DIFF_SUPPLY_DEMAND	
Changes in floating storage/oil	FLOATING_STORAGE	
Indigenous production	INDPROD	
Miscellaneous balance differences	MISC_BALANCE	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

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Processing Gains	REFINERY_VOLU-METRIC_GAINS	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.
Stock change (national territory)	STCHANAT	
Stock change (national territory - government stocks)	STCHGOVT	
Stock change (national territory - industry stocks)	STCHINDUS	
Energy supplied	SUPPLY	

Product

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Crude oil	CRUDE_OIL	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.
Liquid biofuels	LIQBIOFUEL	
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 than crude oil.
Primary oil	OIL_PRIM_PROD-UCTS	
Oil products	OIL_SEC_PROD-UCTS	
Oil and oil products	OIL_TOTAL	

Time Period

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

Unit

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
kb/d	KBD	Kilobarrel per day

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 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 OECD, non-OECD and WORLD.

3. 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):

- **MOSIMPORTS.csv**
- **MOSEXPORTS.csv**

3.1. Imports (MOSIMPORTS.csv)

3.1. Structure

The data sets on imports 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 MOSIM-PORTSHIST.csv.

.STAT COLUMN	.STAT Display Name	TYPE
COUNTRY	Country	DIMENSION
ENERGY_PRODUCT	Product	DIMENSION
PARTNER_COUNTRY	Origin	DIMENSION
TIME_PERIOD	Time Period	DIMENSION
FREQUENCY	Frequency	DIMENSION
UNIT	Unit	DIMENSION
QUALIFIER	Qualifier	ATTRIBUTE
CONF_STATUS	Confidential Status	ATTRIBUTE
DECIMALS	Decimals	ATTRIBUTE

3.2. Sources

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

3.3. Dimensions

Country

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

Frequency

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Monthly	M	

Origin

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Australia	AUSTRALIA	
Austria	AUSTRIA	
Belgium	BELGIUM	
Canada	CANADA	
Chile	CHILE	
Czech Republic	CZECH	
Denmark	DENMARK	
Estonia	ESTONIA	
Finland	FINLAND	
France	FRANCE	
Germany	GERMANY	
Greece	GREECE	
Hungary	HUNGARY	
Iceland	ICELAND	
Ireland	IRELAND	
Israel	ISRAEL	
Italy	ITALY	
Japan	JAPAN	
Korea	KOREA	

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Latvia	LATVIA	
Lithuania	LITHUANIA	
Luxembourg	LUXEMBOURG	
Mexico	MEXICO	
Netherlands	NETHERLANDS	
New Zealand	NEWZEALAND	
Norway	NORWAY	
Poland	POLAND	
Portugal	PORTUGAL	
Slovak Republic	SLOVAKIA	
Slovenia	SLOVENIA	
Spain	SPAIN	
Sweden	SWEDEN	
Switzerland	SWITZERLAND	
Republic of Türkiye ²	TURKIYE	
United Kingdom	UK	
United States	USA	
OECD Total	OECDTOT	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	
Republic of the Congo	CONGO_REPUB	
Equatorial Guinea	EQGUINEA	
Gabon	GABON	
Iran	IRAN	
Iraq	IRAQ	
Kuwait	KUWAIT	
Libya	LIBYA	

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Nigeria	NIGERIA	
Neutral Zone	NEUTRALZONE	
Saudi Arabia	SAUDIARABIA	
United Arab Emirates	UAE	
Venezuela	VENEZUELA	
OPEC	OPEC	Algeria, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela
Argentina	ARGENTINA	
Bahamas	BAHAMAS	
Brazil	BRAZIL	
Colombia	COLOMBIA	
Ecuador	ECUADOR	
Curaçao/Netherlands Antilles	CURACAO	
Peru	PERU	
Trinidad and Tobago	TRINIDAD	
Other non-OECD Americas	OTH_NON_OECDAM	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	
Romania	ROMANIA	
Non-OECD Former Soviet Union	F_USSR_X_OECD	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	
Belarus	BELARUS	
Georgia	GEORGIA	
Kazakhstan	KAZAKHSTAN	

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Moldova	MOLDOVA	
Russian Federation	RUSSIA	
Ukraine	UKRAINE	
Other Former Soviet Union	OTHER_F_USSR	Includes Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and non-specified former FSU.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BOSNIAHERZ	
Croatia	CROATIA	
North Macedonia	NORTHMACED	
Montenegro	MONTENEGRO	
Serbia	SERBIA	
Other Former Yugoslavia	OTHER_F_YUGO	
Other non-OECD Europe	OTH_NON_OECDEUR	Includes Albania, Cyprus ² , Gibraltar and Malta.
Qatar	QATAR	
Other Near and Middle East	OTH_NON_OECDME	Includes Jordan and Lebanon
Bahrain	BAHRAIN	
Yemen	YEMEN	
Oman	OMAN	
Syrian Arab Republic	SYRIA	
Brunei Darussalam	BRUNEI	
China (People's Republic of)	CHINA	
Hong Kong, China	HONGKONG	
India	INDIA	
Indonesia	INDONESIA	
Malaysia	MALAYSIA	

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.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Papua New Guinea	PAPUANG	
Singapore	SINGAPORE	
Viet Nam	VIETNAM	
Other non-OECD Asia Oceania	OTH_NON_OECDAO	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	
Cameroon	CAMEROON	
Congo, Democratic Republic	CONGO_DRC	
Egypt	EGYPT	
Tunisia	TUNISIA	
Other non-OECD Africa	OTH_NON_OECDAFR	Includes Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African 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.
Other Non-specified	NONSPEC	Includes non-specified origins.
Total	TOTAL	

Product

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Crude Oil	CRUDE_OIL	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.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
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	REFINERY_FEEDSTOCKS	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/blending component	ADDITIVES	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	HYDROCARBONS_OTHER	This category includes synthetic crude oil from tar sands, shale oil, etc., liquids from coal liquefaction, hydrogen and emulsified oils (e.g. Orimulsion).
Primary oil	OIL_PRIM_PRODUCTS	Sum of Crude oil, NGL, Refinery feedstocks, Additives/oxygenates and Other hydrocarbons.
Refinery gas	REFINERY_GAS	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 (C ₂ H ₆), 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 (C ₃ H ₈) and butane (C ₄ H ₁₀) or a combination of the two.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
		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 30°C and 210°C distillation range or part of this range.
Motor gasoline	MOTOR_GASOLINE	Motor gasoline consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35°C and 215°C. 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, reformat, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.
Aviation gasoline	AVIATION_GASOLINE	This is motor spirit prepared especially for aviation piston engines, with an octane number suited to the engine, a freezing point of -60°C and a distillation range usually within the limits of 30°C and 180°C.
Gasoline type jet fuel	GASOLINE_JET	This includes all light hydrocarbon oils for use in aviation turbine power units, distilling between 100°C and 250°C. 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	KEROSENE_JET	This is a distillate used for aviation turbine power units. It has the same distillation characteristics between 150°C and 300°C (generally not above 250°C) 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	KEROSENE_OTHER	Kerosene comprises refined petroleum distillate and is used in sectors other than aircraft transport. It distils between 150°C and 300°C.
Gas, diesel and heavy gas oil	GAS_DIESEL_HEAVY_OIL	Gas/diesel oil is primarily a medium distillate, distilling between 180°C and 380°C. Several grades are available depending on uses:

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
		• 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 380°C and 540°C and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks.
Residual fuel oil	FUEL_OIL_RESIDUAL	This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10cSt at 80°C. The flash point is always above 50°C and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.
Petroleum coke	PETROLEUM_COKE	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 non-specified secondary oil products	OTH_SEC_OIL_PRODS_XPET-COKE	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 subdivided as: • Industrial spirit (SBP): Light oils distilling between 30° and 200°C. 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 60°C) • White spirit: Industrial spirit with a flash point above 30°C. The distillation range of white spirit is 135° to 200°C 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

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
		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 45°C. 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.
Oil products	OIL_SEC_PRODUCTS	Sum of refined products.
Oil and oil products	OIL_TOTAL	Sum of Crude oil, NGL, Refinery feedstocks and refined products.

Time Period

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

Unit

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
kt	KT	Kilotonne

3.2. Exports (MOSEXPORTS.csv)

3.4. Structure

The data sets on 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. Historical data from 1984 to 2004 are available with the same dimensions in MOSEX-PORTSHIST.csv.

.STAT COLUMN	.STAT Display Name	TYPE
COUNTRY	Country	DIMENSION
ENERGY_PRODUCT	Product	DIMENSION
PARTNER_COUNTRY	Destination	DIMENSION
TIME_PERIOD	Time Period	DIMENSION
FREQUENCY	Frequency	DIMENSION
UNIT	Unit	DIMENSION
QUALIFIER	Qualifier	ATTRIBUTE
CONF_STATUS	Confidential Status	ATTRIBUTE
DECIMALS	Decimals	ATTRIBUTE

3.5. Sources

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

3.6. Dimensions

Country

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

Destination

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Australia	AUSTRALIA	
Austria	AUSTRIA	
Belgium	BELGIUM	
Canada	CANADA	
Chile	CHILE	
Czech Republic	CZECH	
Denmark	DENMARK	
Estonia	ESTONIA	
Finland	FINLAND	
France	FRANCE	
Germany	GERMANY	
Greece	GREECE	
Hungary	HUNGARY	
Iceland	ICELAND	
Ireland	IRELAND	
Israel	ISRAEL	
Italy	ITALY	
Japan	JAPAN	
Korea	KOREA	
Latvia	LATVIA	
Lithuania	LITHUANIA	
Luxembourg	LUXEMBOURG	
Mexico	MEXICO	
Netherlands	NETHERLANDS	
New Zealand	NEWZEALAND	
Norway	NORWAY	
Poland	POLAND	
Portugal	PORTUGAL	
Slovak Republic	SLOVAKIA	

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Slovenia	SLOVENIA	
Spain	SPAIN	
Sweden	SWEDEN	
Switzerland	SWITZERLAND	
Republic of Türkiye²	TURKIYE	
United Kingdom	UK	
United States	USA	
OECD Total	OECDTOT	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	
Iran	IRAN	
Iraq	IRAQ	
Lebanon	LEBANON	
Libya	LIBYA	
Nigeria	NIGERIA	
Saudi Arabia	SAUDIARABIA	
Argentina	ARGENTINA	
Brazil	BRAZIL	
Colombia	COLOMBIA	
Curaçao/Netherlands Antilles	CURACAO	
Trinidad and Tobago	TRINIDAD	
Venezuela	VENEZUELA	
Other non-OECD Americas	OTH_NON_OECDAM	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.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Bulgaria	BULGARIA	
Romania	ROMANIA	
Non-OECD Former Soviet Union	F_USSR_X_OECD	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	
Belarus	BELARUS	
Moldova	MOLDOVA	
Russian Federation	RUSSIA	
Ukraine	UKRAINE	
Other Former Soviet Union	OTHER_F_USSR	Includes Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and non-specified former FSU.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BOSNIAHERZ	
Croatia	CROATIA	
North Macedonia	NORTHMACED	
Montenegro	MONTENEGRO	
Serbia	SERBIA	
Other Former Yugoslavia	OTHER_F_YUGO	
Other non-OECD Europe	OTH_NON_OECDEUR	Includes Albania, Cyprus ³ , Gibraltar and Malta.
Qatar	QATAR	
Syrian Arab Republic	SYRIA	
Other Near/Middle East	OTH_NON_OECDME	Includes Bahrain, Jordan, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, former Neutral Zone

3. 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.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
China (People's Republic of)	CHINA	
Hong Kong, China	HONGKONG	
India	INDIA	
Indonesia	INDONESIA	
Malaysia	MALAYSIA	
Pakistan	PAKISTAN	
Philippines	PHILIPPINES	
Singapore	SINGAPORE	
Chinese Taipei	TAIPEI	
Thailand	THAILAND	
Viet Nam	VIETNAM	
Other non-OECD Asia Oceania	OTH_NON_OECDAO	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.
Egypt	EGYPT	
South Africa	SOUTHAFRICA	
Tunisia	TUNISIA	
Other non-OECD Africa	OTH_NON_OECDAFR	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 non-specified	NONSPEC	Includes non-specified origins.
Total	TOTAL	

Frequency

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Monthly	M	

Product

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Crude Oil	CRUDE_OIL	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. 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	REFINERY_FEEDSTOCKS	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/blending component	ADDITIVES	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.
	HYDROCARBONS_OTHER	This category includes synthetic crude oil from tar sands, shale oil, etc., liquids from

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Other hydrocarbons		coal liquefaction, hydrogen and emulsified oils (e.g. Orimulsion).
Primary oil	OIL_PRIM_PRODUCTS	Sum of Crude oil, NGL, Refinery feedstocks, Additives/oxygenates and Other hydrocarbons.
Refinery gas	REFINERY_GAS	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 (C ₂ H ₆), 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 (C ₃ H ₈) and butane (C ₄ H ₁₀) 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 30°C and 210°C distillation range or part of this range.
Motor gasoline	MOTOR_GASOLINE	Motor gasoline consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35°C and 215°C. 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, reformat, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.
Aviation gasoline	AVIATION_GASOLINE	This is motor spirit prepared especially for aviation piston engines, with an octane number suited to the engine, a freezing point of -60°C and a distillation range usually within the limits of 30°C and 180°C.
Gasoline type jet fuel	GASOLINE_JET	This includes all light hydrocarbon oils for use in aviation turbine power units, distilling between 100°C and 250°C. They are obtained by blending kerosenes and gasolines

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
		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	KEROSENE_JET	This is a distillate used for aviation turbine power units. It has the same distillation characteristics between 150°C and 300°C (generally not above 250°C) 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	KEROSENE_OTHER	Kerosene comprises refined petroleum distillate and is used in sectors other than aircraft transport. It distils between 150°C and 300°C.
Gas, diesel and heavy gas oil	GAS_DIESEL_HEAVY_OIL	Gas/diesel oil is primarily a medium distillate, distilling between 180°C and 380°C. 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 380°C and 540°C and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks.
Residual fuel oil	FUEL_OIL_RESIDUAL	This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10cSt at 80°C. The flash point is always above 50°C and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.
Petroleum coke	PETROLEUM_COKE	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 include the following: White spirit and SBP are defined as refined distillate intermediates with a distillation in

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Other non-specified secondary oil products	OTH_SEC_OIL_PRODS_XPET-COKE	the naphtha/kerosene range. They are subdivided as: • Industrial spirit (SBP): Light oils distilling between 30° and 200°C. 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 60°C) • White spirit: Industrial spirit with a flash point above 30°C. The distillation range of white spirit is 135° to 200°C 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 45°C. 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.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Oil products	OIL_SEC_PRODUCTS	Sum of refined products.
Oil and oil prod- ucts	OIL_TOTAL	Sum of Crude oil, NGL, Refinery feedstocks and refined products.

Time Period

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

Unit

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
kt	KT	Kilotonne

4. Field by field supply package (field_by_field.csv and field_by_field.xlsx)

4.1. 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

4.2. Source

Field-by-field data is provided by a variety of sources, including governments and companies. The timeliness of the data varies.

4.3. Dimensions

Environment

This dimension contains information on the field category: NONSPEC, ONSHORE or OFFSHORE.

Frequency

The data set contains monthly, quarterly and yearly data.

Time

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

Timestamp

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

Product

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
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.
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

Field

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)

5. Global demand by product (GLOBALDEM.csv)

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

Country/Region

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

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

Frequency

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Annual	A	
Quarterly	Q	
Monthly	M	

Product

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Automotive diesel	DIESEL_ROAD	Diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, marine etc) "usually of low sulphur content;"
LPG and ethane	LPG_ETHANE	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 30°C and 210°C 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	MOTOR_GASOLINE	Motor gasoline consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35°C and 215°C. 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, reformat, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.
Heating and other gas oil	HEATING_OTHER_GASOIL	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 380°C and 540°C and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks.
Kerosene	KEROSENE	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 150°C and 300°C (generally not above 250°C) and flash point as kerosene. In addition, it has particular specifications (such as freezing point) which are

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
		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 150°C and 300°C.
Gas/diesel oil	GAS_DIESEL_OIL	Gas/diesel oil is primarily a medium distillate, distilling between 180°C and 380°C. 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 380°C and 540°C and which are used as petrochemical feedstocks
Residual fuel oil	FUEL_OIL_RESIDUAL	This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). Kinematic viscosity is above 10cSt at 80°C. The flash point is always above 50°C and density is always more than 0.90 kg/l.
Other non-specified secondary oil products	OTH_SEC_OIL_PRODS_ND	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 30° and 200°C. 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 60°C). • White spirit: Industrial spirit with a flash point above 30°C. The distillation range of white spirit is 135° to 200°C. 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.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
		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 45°C. 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.
Oil products	OIL_SEC_PRODUCTS	Sum of refined products

Time Period

The data set contains 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.

Unit

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
kb/d	KBD	Kilobarrel per day

6. Attributes

6.1. Qualifier

Code	Name
A	Normal Value
D	Definition Differs
E	Estimated Value
F	Forecast Value
I	Imputed Value
M	Missing Value; Data cannot exist
O	Missing Value
P	Provisional Value

6.2. Confidential status

Code	Name
A	Primary confidentiality due to small counts
C	Confidential statistical information
D	Secondary confidentiality set by the sender, not for publication
E	Not for publication, restricted for internal use only (equivalent to the code N) until the embargo time elapses; Free for publication (equivalent to the code F) after the embargo time elapses.
F	Free (non-confidential)
G	Primary confidentiality due to dominance by one or two units
M	Primary confidentiality due to data declared confidential based on other measures of concentration

- N** Not for publication, restricted for internal use only
- O** Primary confidentiality due to dominance by one unit
- S** Secondary confidentiality set and managed by the receiver, not for publication
- T** Primary confidentiality due to dominance by two units
- X** Confidentiality due to military secrecy

6.3. Decimals

Decimals specify the number of decimal places displayed for the observation VALUE.

7. Conversion factors

7.1. 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

7.2. Conversion factors for energy

To	TJ	Gcal	Mtoe	MBtu	GWh
From	multiply by				
Terajoule (TJ)	1	2.388x10 ²	2.388x10 ⁻⁵	9.478x10 ²	2.778x10 ⁻¹
Gigacalorie (Gcal)	4.187x10 ⁻³	1	1.000x10 ⁻⁷	3.968	1.163x10 ⁻³
Million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)	4.187x10 ⁴	1.000x10 ⁷	1	3.968x10 ⁷	1.163x10 ⁴
Million British thermal units (MBtu)	1.055x10 ⁻³	2.520x10 ⁻¹	2.520x10 ⁻⁸	1	2.931x10 ⁻⁴
Gigawatt hour (GWh)	3.600	8.598x10 ²	8.598x10 ⁻⁵	3.412x10 ³	1

7.3. Conversion factors for mass

To	kg	t	lt	st	lb
From	multiply by				
Kilogramme (kg)	1	1.000x10 ⁻³	9.842x10 ⁻⁴	1.102x10 ⁻³	2.205
Tonne (t)	1.000x10 ³	1	9.842x10 ⁻¹	1.102	2.205x10 ³
Long ton (lt)	1.016x10 ³	1.016	1	1.120	2.240x10 ³
Short ton (st)	9.072x10 ²	9.072x10 ⁻¹	8.929x10 ⁻¹	1	2.000x10 ³
Pound (lb)	4.536x10 ⁻¹	4.536x10 ⁻⁴	4.464x10 ⁻⁴	5.000x10 ⁻⁴	1

7.4. 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	8.327x10 ⁻¹	2.381x10 ⁻²	1.337x10 ⁻¹	3.785	3.785x10 ⁻³
U.K. gallon (gal U.K.)	1.201	1	2.859x10 ⁻²	1.605x10 ⁻¹	4.546	4.546x10 ⁻³
Barrel (bbl)	4.200x10 ¹	3.497x10 ¹	1	5.615	1.590x10 ²	1.590x10 ⁻¹
Cubic foot (ft ³)	7.481	6.229	1.781x10 ⁻¹	1	2.832x10 ¹	2.832x10 ⁻²
Litre (l)	2.642x10 ⁻¹	2.200x10 ⁻¹	6.290x10 ⁻³	3.531x10 ⁻²	1	1.000x10 ⁻³
Cubic metre (m ³)	2.642x10 ²	2.200x10 ²	6.290	3.531x10 ¹	1.000x10 ³	1