



Monthly Liquid Biofuel Statistics questionnaire v2026.4

Monthly Liquid Biofuels Statistics questionnaire - Reporting instructions

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Ver 2026.3

Attached is the Monthly Liquid Biofuels Statistics (MLBS) questionnaire. Administrations are invited to provide monthly biofuel data for the month before last (M-2) on the 25th of each month to the IEA (i.e. March data is to be submitted on the 25th of May)

For the IEA/OECD member countries, please send the questionnaire electronically to MOS@iea.org.

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1 Units and conversion to metric tons

1.1 Units

All figures should be reported in thousands of metric tons, rounded to three (3) decimal places.

For example, eighteen thousand four hundred and thirty-six metric tons (18,436) should be reported as **18.436**. A uniform decimal format (0, 1, 2, or 3 decimal places) must be maintained and clearly specified in the *Remarks* section.

To ensure accuracy, values such as **18.130** must be explicitly recorded as **18.130**, rather than **18.132**, rounded and displayed as **18.13**. This consistency must be upheld across all-time series for a given year, ensuring uniformity across flows and products.

1.2 Barrels to metric tons

Barrels are to be converted to metric tons by using conversion factors based on actual density. Where conversion from barrels per day is necessary, units should be multiplied by the actual number of days. Please specify on the Remarks page the factor that has been used.

2 Definition of Products

The quantities of liquid biofuels reported in this category should relate only to the quantities of the pure biofuel. In addition, liquid biofuels blended or intended to be blended with fossil fuels must be reported in the monthly oil statistics (MOS) questionnaire.

- **Biogasoline:** 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-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of bioethanol: the percentage by volume of bioETBE that is calculated as biofuel is 47%) 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%) suitable to be blended with or replace motor gasoline from fossil origin.
 - **Of which bioethanol:** This category includes bioethanol as part of biogasoline.
- **Bio jet kerosene:** Liquid biofuels suitable to be blended with or replacing Jet kerosene from fossil origin.
- **Biodiesel:** This category includes biodiesel (a methyl-ester produced from vegetable or animal oil, of diesel quality), biodimethylether (dimethylether produced from biomass), Fischer Tropsch (Fischer Tropsch produced from biomass), cold pressed biooil (oil produced from oil seed through mechanical processing only) suitable to be blended with or replace gas/diesel oil from fossil origin.
 - **Of which HVO:** This category includes Hydrogenated vegetable oil diesel, or renewable diesel, which is a blend of hydrocarbons that closely resemble petroleum diesel fuel in terms of properties but are derived from biological sources such as animal fats, used cooking oil, and both edible and inedible crops.
 - **Of which FAME:** This category includes transesterified biodiesel and microalgal biodiesel.
 - **Transesterified biodiesel:** Also known as conventional biodiesel, is biodiesel produced through a chemical reaction (transesterification) between an alcohol and the triglycerides found in vegetable oils or animal fats, using a catalyst. Transesterified biodiesel is a linear alkyl ester with a flash point of around 150°C and a density of about 880 kg/m³. Any animal fat or vegetable oil (including inedible oils) can be used to produce transesterified biodiesel, but the most frequently used oils are palm oil, rapeseed (canola) oil and soybean oil.

- **Microalgal biodiesel:** Also known as third-generation biodiesel, is the liquid biofuel produced by microalgae that can be used in diesel engines.
- **Other liquid biofuels:** Liquid biofuels not included in any of the previous categories. (e.g., bio-LPG).

3 Instructions for completing individual tables in the questionnaire

3.1 Table 2: Supply of pure liquid biofuels

- **Gross production:** Production for energy purposes of liquid biofuels.
- **Imports and Exports (Balance):** Data should reflect pure biofuel amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. Liquid biofuels should be reported as coming from the country of last consignment.
- **International marine bunkers:** Bunkers cover the quantities of liquid biofuels 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 liquid biofuel delivered for deep-sea fishing should not be included.
- **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 HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) may be reclassified as bio jet kerosene after further hydroprocessing via the HEFA-SPK (Hydroprocessed Esters and Fatty Acids - Synthetic Paraffinic Kerosene) pathway to meet aviation fuel specifications. A negative entry for one product must be compensated by a positive entry (or several entries) for one or several products and vice versa. The total net effect (reference H5) should be zero.
- **Stock changes:** Stock changes should reflect the difference between closing stock level and opening stock level for stocks held on national territory, as given in category (a) (lines 1 and 2 of Table 5). A stock build is shown as a positive number, and a stock draw as a negative number.

Note: Stocks of pure biofuels intended for later consumption in their pure form should be reported here. Stocks of pure biofuels intended for blending should not be reported in this questionnaire, but instead in the MOS Questionnaire. However, stocks of pure biofuels whose final purpose is unknown (blending or used pure) at the time of storage should also be reported here.

Example: A pure biofuel is stored with an unknown final use, so it is reported in MLBS as a positive stock change. If, in a following monthly cycle, part of this stock is withdrawn for blending with fossil fuels, it should be reported as a negative stock change in MLBS and included under “of which to be blended with fossil fuels” in Table 2, and at the same time recorded in MOS under “Receipts from other sources” of “Of which biofuels” in Table 1.

- **Gross inland deliveries (calculated):** This is defined as:
 - + Gross production
 - + Total imports
 - Total exports
 - International marine bunkers
 - + Interproduct transfers
 - Stock changes
 - = **Gross inland deliveries (Calculated)**
- **Statistical difference:** This is the difference between calculated and observed gross inland deliveries. Reasons for any major differences should be stated in the section provided for remarks.
- **Gross inland deliveries (observed):** These are the observed deliveries of liquid biofuels from primary sources (e.g. biorefineries) to the inland market. This figure may differ from the calculated figure due, for example, to differences in coverage and/or differences of definition in different reporting systems.
- **Of which to be blended with fossil fuels:** Report quantities of liquid biofuels which are not delivered to the final consumption directly but are blended and used with other petroleum products reported in the monthly oil statistics (MOS) questionnaire.

Note: The aggregated total quantity of “Of which to be blended with fossil fuels” should correspond to the “Receipts from other sources” flow under “Of which biofuels” in Table 1 of the MOS Questionnaire.

3.2 Tables 5: Stocks of pure liquid biofuels

Report in Table 5 stocks of only pure biofuels intended for later consumption in their pure form or whose final purpose at the time of storage is unknown. Report stocks in the following locations: refinery and biorefinery tanks, blending terminals, bulk terminals, pipeline tankage, barges and intercoastal tankers (when port of departure and destination are in the same country), tankers in a port of a member country (if their cargo is to be discharged at the port), inland ship bunkers. Exclude military stocks, stocks held in pipelines, in rail tanks cars, in truck tanks cars, in sea-going ships' bunkers, in service stations, in retail stores and in tankers at sea.

Note: Where the final purpose of pure biofuel stocks is blending and this is known at the time of storage, they should be reported in the MOS questionnaire.

- a. **All stocks on national territory (category a):** This is the sum of categories b to i below. Include stocks held by all importers, refiners, stock holding organisations, governments, and major consumers, whose stocks are subject to government control. Line 6 in Table 2 should correspond to line 2 minus line 1 in Table 5.

- b. Stocks held for other countries under official agreement (category b):** Include stocks in your national territory which belong to another country and to which the access is guaranteed by an agreement between the respective governments. Line 4 in Table 5 should correspond to line 57 "Total" in Table 6.
- c. Stocks with known foreign destination (category c):** Include stocks (not included in category b) in your national territory which belong to and are destined for another country. These stocks may be located inside or outside bonded areas.
- d. Stocks held in bonded areas and not included in b or c (category d):** Include stocks which are eligible under IEA commitments (irrespective of whether they have received customs clearance or not), not included in categories b or c.
- e. Stocks held by major consumers, obligated by law (category e):** Include stocks held by large consumers as required by law or otherwise controlled by the government. This definition does not include other consumer stocks.
- f. Stocks held on board incoming ocean vessels in port or at mooring (category f):** Include stocks irrespective of whether they have been cleared by customs or not. This category excludes stocks on board vessels at high seas. It includes liquid biofuels in intercoastal tankers if both their port of departure and destination are in your country. In the case of incoming vessels with more than one port of unloading, only report the amount to be unloaded in your country.
- g. Stocks held by government on national territory (category g):** Include non-military stocks held within the national territory by government, which are government owned or controlled and held exclusively for emergency purposes. It does not include stocks held by central stockholding entities (CSEs), state companies or electric utilities; neither does it include stocks held directly by industry to fulfil mandatory stock obligations. Government stocks held outside of national territory, in other countries, should not be included here but reported instead under categories j and o (see below).
- h. Stocks held by stock holding organisations on national territory (category h):** Include stocks held by both public and private corporations established to maintain stocks exclusively for emergency purposes, including central stockholding entities (CSEs). It does not include mandatory stocks held by private companies.
- i. All other stocks held on national territory (category i):** Include all other stocks satisfying the conditions described in category a above.

- io. Of which obligated industry stocks (category io):** Include the actual physical amount of industry stocks on national territory that are held by refiners, importers, wholesalers under a government-imposed obligation.
- j. Stocks held abroad under official agreement: (category j):** Include stocks belonging to your country but held in another country, to which access is guaranteed by an agreement between the respective governments. This category is comprised of stocks abroad owned by your government, stocks abroad held by stock holding organisations, and all other types of stocks belonging to your country but held in another country under bilateral government agreements. Please provide the breakdown of these stocks by type under categories o, p and q (see below). Line 22 in Table 5 should correspond to the country specific breakdown (line 57 "Total") in Table 8.
- k. Stocks held abroad designated definitely for import into your country (category k):** Include stocks (not included in category j) belonging to your country, which are held in another country and which are awaiting import into your country.
- l. Total Stocks (category l):** Include all stocks belonging to your country, whether on national territory or in the territory of another country. This should be equal to the following from the above categories: $a - b - c + j + k$.
- m. Memo Item (not included above) - Other stocks in bonded areas (category m):** Include other stocks in the national territory not eligible under IEA commitments and which are not included in the above categories.
- n. Memo Item (not included above) - Pipeline Fill (category n):** Include liquid biofuels contained in pipelines, necessary to maintain the flow in the pipelines.
- o. Memo Item - Government stocks held abroad under official agreement (category o):** This is the portion of category j stocks above, which are government stocks. Report your government's stocks held in another country, to which access is guaranteed by an agreement between the respective governments.
- p. Memo Item - Holding organisation's stocks held abroad under official agreement (category p):** This is the portion of category j stocks above, which are held by stock holding organisations. Include stocks held by both public and private corporations established to maintain stocks exclusively for emergency purposes, including central stockholding entities (CSEs); these are stocks belonging to your country but held in another country, to which access is guaranteed by an agreement between the respective governments.
- q. Memo Item - Other stocks held abroad under official agreement (category q):** This is the portion of category j stocks above, which are not already included in categories o and p above.



Include all other stocks belonging to your country, but held in another country, to which access is guaranteed by an agreement between the respective governments.

4 MLBS and MOS interaction

In order to ensure coherence across monthly data reporting, the MLBS questionnaire has been developed to complement the MOS Questionnaire. This section outlines the relationship between the two questionnaires and provides practical guidance on how data should be reported in each.

4.1 Production of liquid biofuels

Liquid biofuels can be produced from two locations:

- From a biorefinery and blending operation
- From co-processing in a refinery

Liquid biofuels **produced from a biorefinery and blending operation** must be reported as follows:

- **In MLBS Table 2:** « Gross Production » and « Of which to be blended with fossil fuels » AND
- **In MOS Table 1:** Biofuels in « *Receipts from other sources* » and « *Direct use* » AND
- **In MOS Table 2:** Biogasoline and/or Biodiesel and/or Bio jet kerosene in « Primary product receipts »

Note: It does not matter from the IEA perspective when the blending operation happens (at the refinery, at the vendor, etc...)

Liquid biofuels **co-processed in a refinery alongside with other primary oil** must be reported as follows:

- **In MLBS Table 2:** « Gross Production » and « Of which to be blended with fossil fuels » AND
- **MOS Table 1:** Biofuels in « *Receipts from other sources* » (it will automatically be added to « *Refinery intake (calculated)* ») AND
- **MOS Table 2:** Biogasoline and/or Biodiesel and/or Bio jet kerosene in « Refinery gross output »

Note: “Receipts from other sources” in the MOS in both cases must correspond to the sum of biofuels reported under “Of which to be blended with liquid fossil fuels” in the MLBS.

4.2 Trade of liquid biofuels

There are two options for the reporting of trade data regarding liquid biofuels:

- **Trade of pure biofuels**: Both trade of pure biofuels not indented for blending and intended for blending but in their pure form should be reported here. These data **should not be**

reported in the MOS questionnaire in Table 2(Supply) and/or Table 3 (imports) and/or Table 4 (exports). Instead, they **must be reported** in:

- MLBS Table 2 (Total Imports & Total Exports)
- **Trade of blended biofuels** (biogasoline, biodiesel, bio jet kerosene): Trade of the already blended product. These data **must be reported** in:
 - MOS questionnaire in Table 2 (Supply), Table 3 (Imports) and/or Table 4 (Exports)
 There must be also volumes reported in the corresponding non-bio product (non-biogasoline, non-biodiesel, non-bio jet kerosene), otherwise, it means it corresponds to **pure biofuels**.

4.3 Stocks of liquid biofuels

Stock data for liquid biofuels are divided into two categories:

- **Stocks of pure biofuels unblended and not intended to be blended:**
 They **should not be reported** in the MOS questionnaire in Table 5 (Stocks).
 They **must be reported** in:
 - MLBS questionnaire in Table 5, and its corresponding Stock Change (Table 2).
- **Stocks of biofuels already blended or intended to be blended :** Already blended fuels stocks or pure biofuels received at the facility but not blended yet and instead directed to stocks. They **must be reported** in:
 - MOS questionnaire in Table 5, and its corresponding Stock Change (Table 2)

Note: Stocks must be reported based on the status of the biofuel at the moment it is stored, regardless of its eventual release for blending. i.e. Pure biodiesel is stored with an unknown final use (for blending or used pure): it should be reported in MLBS (positive stock change). If in a following monthly cycle, part of this stock is released for blending with fossil fuels, it should be declared as a negative stock change in MLBS and included under the flow “Of which to be blended with fossil fuels” in Table 2.

4.4 Use cases

This section presents illustrative use cases to support the correct completion of the questionnaire. These examples are intended to clarify how specific reporting situations should be reflected in the different tables and to ensure consistent interpretation of the reporting guidelines both in MLBS and MOS questionnaires.

4.4.1 Use case 1: Bioethanol for direct use and blending

In January 2026, the country **production of liquid biofuels** is **100 kt of pure bioethanol**. Part of this production is intended for direct use in its pure form, while another part is destined for blending with non-bio gasoline. During the same month, **30 kt of pure bioethanol are exported** to other countries, and **20 kt are placed into stocks**, held in pure form by the government on national territory.

Out of the remaining volumes, as mentioned above, **20 kt of pure bioethanol are intended for blending**, and **30 kt are used in pure form for final consumption**. This results in **50 kt of gross inland deliveries of pure biofuels**.

Table 2: SUPPLY OF PURE LIQUID BIOFUELS		Unit: Thousand metric tons								
		Biogasoline		Bio jet kerosene	Biodiesels	Of which HVO	Of which FAME	Other liquid biofuels	H	
		A	Of which bioethanol B	C	D	E	F	G		
±	Gross production	1	100.000	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	100.000
±	Total imports (balance)	2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
-	Total exports (balance)	3	30.000	30.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	30.000
-	International marine bunkers	4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
±	Interproduct transfers	5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
-	Stock changes ⁶	6	20.000	20.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.000
=	Gross inland deliveries (Calculated)	7	50.000	50.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	50.000
-	Statistical difference	8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
=	Gross inland deliveries (Observed)	9	50.000	50.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	50.000
	Of which to be blended with fossil fuels	10	20.000	20.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.000

Figure 1 MLBS Table 2: Supply of Pure Liquid Biofuels (Case 1)

1. **Stocks** of pure biofuels should be declared in MLBS, since the status of the biofuel at the moment is stored is unknown, regardless of its eventual release for blending. Please do not report them again in the MOS questionnaire in Table 5 and Table 2.
2. **Stock changes** in Table 2 of MLBS should match with the Closing level minus the Opening level Stocks on national territory, Table 5.
3. **Total exports** refer to pure biofuels, regardless of its potential use for blending in another country. In the case of the importing country, they should also declare them in the MLBS as pure biofuels **Total imports** in Table 2.

Table 5: STOCK LEVELS		All opening stock levels should be equal to closing stock levels of the previous month							Unit: Thousand Metric Tons	
		Biogasoline		Bio jet kerosene	Biodiesels	Of which HVO		Of which FAME	Other liquid biofuels	Total
		A	B	C	D	E	F			
(a) All stocks on national territory (b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i) ¹	Opening	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	2	20.000	20.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.000
(b) Stocks held for other countries under official agreement	Opening	3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing ²	4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(c) Stocks with known foreign destination	Opening	5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing ³	6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(d) Stocks held in bonded areas and not included in (b) or (c)	Opening	7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(e) Stocks held by major consumers, obligated by law	Opening	9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(f) Stocks held on board incoming ocean vessels in port or at mooring	Opening	11	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	12	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(g) Stocks held by government on national territory	Opening	13	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	14	20.000	20.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.000
(h) Stocks held by stock holding organisation on national territory	Opening	15	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	16	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(i) All other stocks held on national territory	Opening	17	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	18	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(j) Of which: obligated industry stocks	Opening	19	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	20	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(l) Stocks held abroad under official agreement (o+p+q) ⁴	Opening	21	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing ⁵	22	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(k) Stocks held abroad designated definitely for import into your country	Opening	23	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing ⁵	24	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(l) Total stocks (a-b-c+j+k)	Opening	25	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	26	20.000	20.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.000

Figure 2 MLBS Table 5: Stock Levels (Case 1)

On the **refining side**, **20 kt of pure bioethanol** are received by refineries with the intention of being blended. However, only **15 kt are effectively blended** during the month with **150 kt of non-bio motor gasoline**. The remaining **5 kt of bioethanol are not blended** and are instead stored for blending in a subsequent cycle.

In parallel, the country produces **200 kt of non-bio motor gasoline**, of which **150 kt are delivered for final consumption as such**, while **50 kt are stored by the government for emergency purposes**.

Table 1: SUPPLY OF CRUDE OIL, NGL, REFINERY FEEDSTOCKS, ADDITIVES AND OTHER HYDROCARBONS

Unit: Thousand metric tons

		Crude oil	Natural gas liquids	Refinery feedstocks	Additives / oxygenates	Of which Biofuels	Other hydrocarbons	Total (A to F, excl. E)
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
+ Indigenous production	1	350.000	0.000		0.000		0.000	350.000
+ Receipts from other sources	2				20.000	20.000	0.000	20.000
+ Backflows ¹	3			0.000				0.000
+ Products transferred ²	4	0.000		0.000				0.000
+ Imports (Balance) ³	5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
- Exports (Balance) ⁴	6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
- Direct use ⁵	7	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.000	20.000	0.000	20.000
- Stock changes ⁶	8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
= Refinery intake (Calculated)	9	350.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	350.000
- Statistical difference	10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
= Refinery intake (Observed)	11	350.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	350.000
Memo Item: Refinery losses	12	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Figure 3 MOS Table 1: Supply of Crude Oil, NGL, Refinery Feedstocks, Additives and Other hydrocarbons (Case 1)

1. The figure reported in “Receipts from other sources” of the Product “Of which biofuels” should be consistent with the total volume reported in MLBS of “Of which to be blended with fossil fuels”.
2. The quantity of **pure bioethanol** that has been blended, or was intended to be blended, should be reported under “Receipts from other sources” of the Product “Of which biofuels”.
 - a. For standard blending operation, the same amount should be reported in “Direct Use” and in Table 2 under “Primary Products Receipts”.
 - b. In cases where biofuels are co-processed in a refinery together with other primary oil products, the corresponding volumes should instead be included directly in “Refinery Intake” in Table 1 and should also be reported under “Refinery Gross Output” in Table 2.

MONTHLY OIL QUESTIONNAIRE
(select country)
January 2026

Table 2: SUPPLY OF FINISHED PRODUCTS

		Total motor gasoline	Biogasoline	Non-biogasoline
		G	H	I
+ Primary product receipts ¹	1	20.000	20.000	0.000
+ Refinery gross output	2	350.000	0.000	350.000
+ Recycled products	3	0.000	0.000	0.000
- Refinery fuel	4	0.000	0.000	0.000
+ Imports (Balance) ²	5	0.000	0.000	0.000
- Exports (Balance) ³	6	0.000	0.000	0.000
- International marine bunkers	7	0.000	0.000	0.000
+ Interproduct transfers ⁴	8	0.000	0.000	0.000
- Products transferred ⁵	9	0.000	0.000	0.000
- Stock changes ⁶	10	55.000	5.000	50.000
= Gross inland deliveries (Calculated)	11	315.000	15.000	300.000
- Statistical difference	12	0.000	0.000	0.000
= Gross inland deliveries (Observed)	13	315.000	15.000	300.000
Memo Items: ⁷				
Deliveries to international aviation	14			
Deliveries to main activity producer power plants	15	0.000	0.000	0.000
Deliveries of automotive LPG	16			
Deliveries of rail and marine diesel	17			
Gross deliveries to the petrochemical industry ⁸	18	0.000	0.000	0.000
Backflows to refineries ⁹	19	0.000	0.000	0.000
Net deliveries of Total products	20			

Figure 4 MOS Table 2: Supply of finished products (Case 1)

1. **Stock changes** sum the quantity of pure biofuel intended to be blended that was stored (5 kt) and the amount of non-bio gasoline saved by the government for emergency purposes (50 kt).
2. **The gross inland deliveries** sum 315 kt, of which 150 kt is non-bio motor gasoline and 165 kt is blended motor gasoline.

Table 5: STOCK LEVELS			Total motor gasoline		
			K	L	M
(a) All stocks on national territory (b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i) ¹	Opening	1	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	2	55.000	5.000	50.000
(b) Stocks held for other countries under official agreement	Opening	3	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing ²	4	0.000	0.000	0.000
(c) Stocks with known foreign destination	Opening	5	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing ³	6	0.000	0.000	0.000
(d) Stocks held in bonded areas and not included in (b) or (c)	Opening	7	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	8	0.000	0.000	0.000
(e) Stocks held by major consumers, obligated by law	Opening	9	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	10	0.000	0.000	0.000
(f) Stocks held on board incoming ocean vessels in port or at mooring	Opening	11	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	12	0.000	0.000	0.000
(g) Stocks held by government on national territory	Opening	13	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	14	50.000	0.000	50.000
(h) Stocks held by stock holding organisation on national territory	Opening	15	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	16	0.000	0.000	0.000
(i) All other stocks held on national territory	Opening	17	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	18	5.000	5.000	0.000
(i) Of which: obligated industry stocks	Opening	19	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	20	0.000	0.000	0.000
(j) Stocks held abroad under official agreement (o+p+q) [*]	Opening	21	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing ⁴	22	0.000	0.000	0.000
(k) Stocks held abroad designated definitely for import into your country	Opening	23	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing ⁵	24	0.000	0.000	0.000
(l) Total stocks (a-b-c+i+k)	Opening	25	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	26	55.000	5.000	50.000

Figure 5 MOS Table 5: Stock Levels (Case 1)

4.4.2 Use case 2: Biodiesel used directly and held as pure stocks

In January 2026, a country **liquid biofuel production** is **80 kt** of pure biodiesel. This biodiesel is not intended for blending with fossil diesel but is instead allocated to use in its pure form and to stocks held for emergency purposes.

During the month:

- 10 kt of biodiesel are exported to other countries.
- 15 kt of biodiesel are placed into government-held stocks on national territory.

Of the remaining volumes, 55 kt of biodiesel are delivered for final consumption in pure form, mainly to captive fleets and heavy-duty transport.

As a result, gross inland deliveries of pure biodiesel amount to **55 kt** for the month.

Table 2: SUPPLY OF PURE LIQUID BIOFUELS			Unit: Thousand metric tons							
		Biogasoline		Bio jet kerosene	Biodiesels	Of which HVO		Other liquid biofuels		
		A	Of which bioethanol B	C	D	E	Of which FAME F			
+	Gross production	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	80.000	0.000	80.000	0.000	80.000
±	Total imports (balance)	2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
-	Total exports (balance)	3	0.000	0.000	0.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	0.000	10.000
-	International marine bunkers	4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
+	Interproduct transfers	5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
-	Stock changes ⁶	6	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.000	0.000	15.000	0.000	15.000
=	Gross inland deliveries (Calculated)	7	0.000	0.000	0.000	55.000	0.000	55.000	0.000	55.000
-	Statistical difference	8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
=	Gross inland deliveries (Observed)	9	0.000	0.000	0.000	55.000	0.000	55.000	0.000	55.000
	Of which to be blended with fossil fuels	10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Figure 6 MLBS Table 2: Supply of Liquid Biofuels (Case 2)

1. **Total exports** are declared in MLBS. These volumes should not be reported in the MOS, as they do not relate to blended products.
2. **Stocks** of pure biofuels should be reported in the MLBS, as these volumes are held in pure form for emergency purposes at the time of storage, regardless of whether they may eventually be released for blending or for direct use. These stocks should not be reported in the MOS questionnaire.

Table 5: STOCK LEVELS			All opening stock levels should be equal to closing stock levels of the previous month					
			Biogasoline		Bio jet kerosene	Biodiesels	Of which HVO	
			A	Of which bioethanol B	C	D	E	Of which FAME F
(a) All stocks on national territory (b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i) ¹	Opening	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	2	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.000	0.000	15.000
(b) Stocks held for other countries under official agreement	Opening	3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(c) Stocks with known foreign destination	Opening	5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(d) Stocks held in bonded areas and not included in (b) or (c)	Opening	7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(e) Stocks held by major consumers, obligated by law	Opening	9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(f) Stocks held on board incoming ocean vessels in port or at mooring	Opening	11	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	12	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(g) Stocks held by government on national territory	Opening	13	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	14	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.000	0.000	15.000
(h) Stocks held by stock holding organisation on national territory	Opening	15	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	16	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(i) All other stocks held on national territory	Opening	17	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	18	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(io) Of which: obligated industry stocks	Opening	19	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	20	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(j) Stocks held abroad under official agreement (o+p+q) ²	Opening	21	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	22	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(k) Stocks held abroad designated definitely for import into your country	Opening	23	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	24	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
(l) Total stocks (a-b-c+j+k)	Opening	25	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Closing	26	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.000	0.000	15.000

Figure 7 MLBS Table 5: Stock Levels (Case 2)

On the **refining side**, no volumes are expected to be reported under “Receipts from other sources” for “of which biofuels”, as the biodiesel production is intended exclusively for direct use in its pure form and not for blending operations.

Likewise, no stock changes related to biodiesel are expected to be reported in the refining section, since no biodiesel volumes are allocated to blending.

4.4.3 Use case 3: Bio jet kerosene fully intended for blending operations

In January 2026, a country produces **40 kt of bio jet kerosene** (Sustainable Aviation Fuel) on its national territory. In addition, 25 kt of bio jet kerosene are imported from another country during the same month. All bio jet kerosene volumes are handled in pure form upon production and import and are fully intended for blending with fossil jet kerosene.

The total available volume of bio jet kerosene amounts to **65 kt** (40 kt of domestic production and 25 kt of imports).

Table 2: SUPPLY OF PURE LIQUID BIOFUELS		Unit: Thousand metric tons								
		Biogasoline		Bio jet kerosene	Biodiesels	Of which HVO	Of which FAME	Other liquid biofuels		
		A	B							C
+	Gross production	1	0.000	0.000	40.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	40.000
+	Total imports (balance)	2	0.000	0.000	25.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	25.000
.	Total exports (balance)	3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
.	International marine bunkers	4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
+	Interproduct transfers	5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
.	Stock changes ⁸	6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
=	Gross inland deliveries (Calculated)	7	0.000	0.000	65.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	65.000
.	Statistical difference	8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
=	Gross inland deliveries (Observed)	9	0.000	0.000	65.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	65.000
.	Of which to be blended with fossil fuels	10	0.000	0.000	65.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	65.000

Figure 8 MLBS Table 2: Supply of Liquid Biofuels (Case 3)

1. **Imports** of pure bio jet kerosene should be reported in the MLBS, even when these volumes are intended to be blended at a later stage. They should not be reported in the MOS, as they do not relate to already blended products.
2. The volume reported under “**Of which: to be blended with fossil fuels**” should be equal to “**Gross Inland Deliveries**”, as all bio jet kerosene available in the country is fully intended for blending operations.

On the **refining side**, 65 kt of bio jet kerosene are received for blending operations and are blended with 1140 kt of fossil jet kerosene, resulting in blended jet fuel for final use.

Table 1: SUPPLY OF CRUDE OIL, NGL, REFINERY FEEDSTOCKS, ADDITIVES AND OTHER HYDROCARBONS

Unit: Thousand metric tons

		Crude oil	Natural gas liquids	Refinery feedstocks	Additives / oxygenates	Of which Biofuels	Other hydrocarbons	Total (A to F, excl. E)
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
+ Indigenous production	1	1110.000	0.000		0.000		0.000	1110.000
+ Receipts from other sources	2				65.000	65.000	0.000	65.000
+ Backflows ¹	3			0.000				0.000
+ Products transferred ²	4	0.000		0.000				0.000
+ Imports (Balance) ³	5	0.000	0.000	30.000	0.000		0.000	30.000
- Exports (Balance) ⁴	6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
- Direct use ⁵	7	0.000	0.000	0.000	65.000	65.000	0.000	65.000
- Stock changes ⁶	8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
= Refinery intake (Calculated)	9	1110.000	0.000	30.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1140.000
- Statistical difference	10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
= Refinery intake (Observed)	11	1110.000	0.000	30.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1140.000
Memo Item: Refinery losses	12	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Figure 9 MOS Table 1: Supply of Crude Oil, NGL, Refinery Feedstocks, Additives and Other hydrocarbons (Case 3)

Table 2: SUPPLY OF FINISHED PRODUCTS

		Total kerosene type jet fuel			
		L	M	N	O
+ Primary product receipts ¹	1	65.000	65.000	0.000	0.000
+ Refinery gross output	2	1140.000	0.000	1140.000	0.000
+ Recycled products	3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
- Refinery fuel	4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
+ Imports (Balance) ²	5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
- Exports (Balance) ³	6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
- International marine bunkers	7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
+ Interproduct transfers ⁴	8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
- Products transferred ⁵	9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
- Stock changes ⁶	10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
= Gross inland deliveries (Calculated)	11	1205.000	65.000	1140.000	0.000
- Statistical difference	12	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
= Gross inland deliveries (Observed)	13	1205.000	65.000	1140.000	0.000
Memo Items: ⁷ Deliveries to international aviation	14	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Deliveries to main activity producer power plants	15	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Deliveries of automotive LPG	16				
Deliveries of rail and marine diesel	17				

Figure 10 MOS Table 2: Supply of finished products (Case 3)

1. All bio jet kerosene volumes reported under “Of which: to be blended with fossil fuels” in the MLBS are subsequently reflected in the MOS, first in Table 1 under “Receipts from other sources” and “Direct Use” of “Of which Biofuels”, are then reported in Table 2 as “Primary Products Receipts” of the specific fuel.