

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

COMMITTEE FOR ENERGY POLICY

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**MONTHLY OIL AND GAS
QUESTIONNAIRE**

Attached is the Monthly Oil and Gas questionnaire, which provides for the submission of monthly oil and gas data. On the 25th of each month, Administrations are requested to provide monthly oil and gas data for the month before last, i.e. January data is to be submitted on the 25th of March.

Data should be transmitted in questionnaire format, by ELECTRONIC MAIL to MOS@IEA.ORG in the Energy Statistics Division.

** La version française du questionnaire est disponible auprès du Secrétariat.*

REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

OIL

1. UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Report all figures to the nearest whole number of thousands of metric tons.

(Examples: Eighteen thousand four hundred and thirty-six metric tons (18 436) should be reported as "18". One thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight metric tons (1 728) should be reported as "2". Eighteen thousand five hundred metric tons (18 500) should be reported as "18" or "19", as required to ensure that rounded figures add to totals where relevant.)

- **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 (Table 13), the factor that has been used.

- **Kilolitres (cubic metres) to Metric Tons**

Kilolitres should be converted to metric tons by using conversion factors based on actual density. Please specify on the Remarks page (Table 13), the factor that has been used.

2. DEFINITIONS OF CRUDE OIL AND PRODUCTS

Please note: in the definitions, petrochemical feedstocks refer to all oil products which are used as raw material in the petrochemical industry for steamcracking, aromatics plants, e.g. naphtha, LPG, light and heavy gasoil, reformat etc.

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).

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/Oxygenates

Additives and oxygenates are non-hydrocarbon compounds added to or blended with a product to modify fuel properties (octane, cetane, cold properties, etc.)

- oxygenates, such as alcohols (methanol, ethanol), ethers (such as MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether), ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether), TAME (tertiary amyl methyl ether));
- esters (e.g. rapeseed or dimethylester, etc.);
- chemical compounds (such as TML, TEL and detergents).

Note: Quantities of additives/oxygenates (alcohols, ethers, esters and other chemical compounds) reported in this category should relate to the quantities destined for blending with fuels or for fuel use.

Of Which Biofuels

Report under this category the following:

- **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%).
- **Biodiesels:** 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 or used straight* as transport diesel.

Please note that the quantities of liquid biofuels reported in this category should relate to the **quantities of biofuel** and **not to the total volume of liquids** into which the biofuels are blended.

All trade of biofuels which have not been blended with transport fuels (i.e. in their pure form) should **not** be reported here. The biofuels traded as part of transport fuels **should be** reported in the appropriate product (i.e. motor gasoline or transport diesel) indicating the biofuel portion.

Other Hydrocarbons

This category includes synthetic crude oil from tar sands, shale oil, etc., liquids from coal liquefaction, output of liquids from natural gas conversion, hydrogen and emulsified oils (e.g. Orimulsion).

Note on the reporting of emulsified oils:

All imports of emulsified oils (e.g. Orimulsion) should be reported as imports of 'other hydrocarbons' (reference F5 in Table 1). As these oils do not need further processing in a refinery, report these quantities as direct use (reference F7 in Table 1) and primary product receipts in the 'other products' category of the Supply of Finished Products report (reference U1 in Table 2).

Any production of emulsified oils should appear as indigenous production of 'other hydrocarbons' (reference F1 in Table 1). Report all quantities in physical weight of the emulsion (i.e. including the water content).

Note on the reporting of shale oil: Only the production of shale oil (secondary product) is to be reported here (as From other sources in the Other hydrocarbons category) not the production of oil shale (which is a primary solid fuel).

Refinery Gas (not liquefied)

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

A naturally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon (C_2H_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_3H_8) and butane (C_4H_{10}) or a combination of the two. They should also include propylene, isobutene and isobutylene. LPG are normally liquefied under pressure for transportation and storage.

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 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.

Of Which 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%).

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 (Naphtha Type Jet Fuel or JP4)

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

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 comprises refined petroleum distillate and is used in sectors other than aircraft transport. It distils between 150°C and 300°C .

Total Gas/Diesel Oil (Distillate Fuel Oil)

Gas/diesel oil is primarily a medium distillate, distilling between 180°C and 380°C . Several grades are available depending on uses:

Transport Diesel: on road diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks etc.), usually of low sulphur content;

Heating and 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.

This category includes blending components.

Of Which Biodiesels

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 or used straight* as transport diesel.

Note: Where a full balance for transport diesel and heating and other gasoil is not available, please use the total Gas/Diesel oil column, while reporting the partial information in the respective rows/columns.

Fuel Oil

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 content:** Heavy fuel oil with sulphur content lower than 1%.
- **High sulphur content:** Heavy fuel oil with sulphur content of 1% or higher.

Note: Where a full balance for low and high sulphur content is not available, please use the total fuel oil column, while reporting the partial information in the respective rows/columns.

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 Petroleum products

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:
 - i **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).
 - ii **White Spirit:** Industrial spirit with a flash point above 30°C. The distillation range of white spirit is 135° to 200°C.
- **Lubricants**
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**
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**

These 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.

3. INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING INDIVIDUAL TABLES IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

TABLE 1

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

This table covers all flows of crude oil, NGL, refinery feedstocks, additives/oxygenates and other hydrocarbons. For individual definitions see section 2 above.

1. **Indigenous Production:** Report all production within national boundaries including offshore production. Production should only include marketable production, excluding volumes returned to formation. Such production should include all crude oil, NGL, condensates and oil from shale and tar sands, etc. It should also include the receipts of additives/oxygenates by refineries and blending plants, from outside the refinery sector.
2. **From other sources:** Report supplies of additives/oxygenates, biofuels 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.
3. **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 petrochemical industries this flow should be estimated. Transfers from one refinery to another within the country should be excluded. Total backflows on Table 1 (reference G3) must be equal to reference V18 in Table 2.
4. **Products Transferred:** These are usually imported petroleum products, which are reclassified as feedstocks for further processing in the refinery, without delivery to final consumers. For example, naphtha imported for upgrading would be first reported as imports of naphtha (reference F5 in Table 2), and then appear also as products transferred of naphtha (reference F9 in Table 2). The sum of the references for products transferred (reference V9), Table 2, should be reported in reference C4, Table 1.
- 5/6. **Imports and Exports:** Data should reflect amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. Quantities of crude oil and products imported or exported under processing agreements (i.e. refining on account) should be included. Crude oil and NGLs should be reported as coming from the country of ultimate origin; refinery feedstocks and finished products should be reported as coming from the country of last consignment. Any gas liquids (e.g. LPG) extracted during the regasification of imported liquefied natural gas should be included as imports in this questionnaire. Petroleum products imported or exported directly by the petrochemical industry should be included.

Note: Imports or exports of ethanol (reported in the additives/oxygenates column) should relate to the quantities destined for fuel use.

Re-exports of oil imported for processing within bonded areas should be included as an export of product from the processing country to the final destination.

Imports and exports reported in Tables 1 and 2 should correspond to Total Imports, line 103 in Table 3 and to Total Exports, line 96 in Table 4.

7. **Direct Use:** 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. Such quantities will also be reported in the supply of products under primary product receipts in line 1 on Table 2 (see notes for Table 2).
8. **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.
9. **Refinery Intake (calculated):** This is defined as the total amount of oil calculated to have entered the refinery process. It is defined as:
 - Indigenous production
 - + From other sources
 - + Backflows from industry
 - + Products transferred
 - + Imports
 - Exports
 - Direct use
 - Stock changes
 - = Refinery Intake (calculated)
10. **Statistical Difference:** This is the difference between calculated and observed refinery intake. Reasons for any major differences should be stated in the section provided for remarks (Table 13).
11. **Refinery Intake (observed):** This is defined as the total amount of oil (including other hydrocarbons and additives) observed to have entered the refinery process.
12. **Memo Item - Refinery Losses:** These are the differences between observed refinery intake (reference G11) and gross refinery output (reference V2 of Table 2). Losses may occur during the distillation processes due to evaporation

TABLE 2

SUPPLY OF FINISHED PRODUCTS

These tables cover the supply of finished products. Finished products comprise: refinery gas, ethane, LPG, naphtha, unleaded and leaded motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, gasoline type jet fuel, kerosene type jet fuel, other kerosene, gas/diesel oil, low and high sulphur fuel oil, petroleum coke and other products (white spirit and SBP, lubricants, bitumen, paraffin waxes and other). In addition, crude oil and NGL used for direct burn should be included in the deliveries of finished products. For definitions of individual products, see section 2.

1. **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. For example, crude oil used to generate

electricity should be placed in primary product receipts of crude oil (reference A1). Quantities of indigenous NGL which are not included in refinery intake should be reported in primary product receipts of NGL (reference B1), then transferred through the interproduct transfers row to the allocated product type. Please note that this flow includes the amounts of backflows from the petrochemical industry which, although not primary fuel, are used directly.

2. **Gross Refinery Output:** This is the production of finished petroleum products at a refining or blending plant. It excludes refinery losses, but includes refinery fuel. The total (reference V2) must be equal to refinery intake (observed) minus refinery losses (references G11 and G13 respectively of Table 1).
3. **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).
4. **Refinery Fuel:** These are all petroleum products consumed in support of the *operation* of a refinery. This should not include products used by oil companies outside the refining process, e.g. bunkers or oil tankers.
5. **Imports:** See definitions under Table 1.
6. **Exports:** See definitions under Table 1.
7. **International Marine Bunkers:** 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 should not be included.
8. **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. 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 V8) should be zero.
9. **Products Transferred:** See definitions under Table 1.
10. **Stock Changes:** See definitions under Table 1.
11. **Gross Inland Deliveries (calculated):** This is defined as:

Primary product receipts
 + Gross refinery output
 + Recycled products
 - Refinery fuel
 + Imports
 - Exports
 - International marine bunkers
 + Interproduct transfers
 - Products transferred
 - Stock changes
 = Gross Inland Deliveries (calculated)

12. **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 (Table 13).

13. **Gross Inland Deliveries (observed):** These are the observed deliveries of finished petroleum products from primary sources (e.g. refineries, blending plants etc.) 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.
14. **Deliveries to International Aviation:** Report all deliveries of aviation fuels other than for domestic aircraft activities.
15. **Deliveries to Main Activity Producer (formerly known as Public) Power (electricity and heat) Plants:** Report quantities of petroleum products used for electricity and heat generation in main activity producer power plants.
16. **Deliveries of Automotive LPG:** Report all deliveries of LPG used for road transport vehicles.
17. **Gross Deliveries to the Petrochemical Sector:** Report only those quantities of fuels delivered to the petrochemical sector.
18. **Backflows from Petrochemical Sector to Refineries:** Total product backflows reported in reference V18 must be equal to total backflows reported in reference C3 in Table 1. (See backflows from industry in Table 1). Those quantities of backflows returned to refinery should be shown as backflows in Table 1 and subsequently as a part of refinery intake, gross refinery output and of final consumption of the relevant products.

Quantities of backflows that are used directly as finished products should be included in the data reported under backflows to refineries and subsequently as direct use in Table 1 and primary product receipts in Table 2.

Example: 500 units of naphtha are input to the petrochemical industry. Of the 500, 300 are used as feedstock for the production of petrochemicals, 200 units are returned directly to refineries for further processing of which 120 are pyrolysis gasoline and 80 are fuel oil. This should result in an entry of 500 under gross inland deliveries, 200 under backflows to refineries (fully included in backflows from industry in Table 1), 120 for motor gasoline and 80 for fuel oil. The 200 in backflows to refineries will be included in gross refinery output divided between products.

19. **Total Net Inland Deliveries:** This is defined as gross inland deliveries (observed) minus backflows to refineries.

TABLES 3 AND 4

IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND EXPORTS BY DESTINATION

Geographical definitions:

- Australia excludes the overseas territories
- Denmark includes the Danish Faroes and Greenland;
- France includes Monaco and excludes the overseas territories Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guyana, Reunion, St.-Pierre and Miquelon, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna, Mayotte;
- Italy includes San Marino and the Vatican;
- Japan includes Okinawa;
- The Netherlands excludes the Netherlands Antilles;
- Portugal includes the Azores and Madeira;

- Spain includes the Canary Islands;
- Switzerland includes Liechtenstein;
- The United States includes the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the US Virgin Islands and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Statistical differences may arise if only total imports and exports are available (from customs or refinery surveys) while the geographical breakdown is based on a different survey, source or concept. In this case, report the differences in the 'Not Elsewhere Specified' category.

Import origins or export destinations not listed individually on the trade tables should be reported under the appropriate 'Other' category (Other Africa, Other Asia, etc.) as shown in Annex 1. Where no origin or destination can be reported, the category 'Not Elsewhere Specified' should be used.

TABLE 5

STOCK LEVELS

Report in the categories 1 to 12, stocks in the following locations: refinery tanks, bulk terminals, pipeline tankage, barges and coastal 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 stocks of oil held in pipelines, in rail tanks cars, in truck tanks cars, in sea-going ships' bunkers, in service stations, in retail stores and in bunkers at sea. Specific categories of stocks in Table 5 are set out below:

- a. **Stocks on national territory** (Category a): This is the sum of categories 2 to 9 below. Include stocks held by all importers, refiners, stock holding organisations, governments, and major consumers, whose stocks are subject to government control. Line 8 in Table 1 and line 10 in Table 2, should correspond to line 2 minus line 1 in Table 5.
- b. **Stocks held for other countries under bilateral government agreements** (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 32 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. Line 6 in Table 5 should correspond to line 32 in Table 7.
- d. **Stocks held in bonded areas and not included in 2 or 3** (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, eligible under IEA commitments** (Category e): Include stocks which are subject to government control. 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 oil in coastal 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 state oil 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. 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.
- j. Stocks held abroad under bilateral government agreements** (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 20 in Table 5 should correspond to the country specific breakdown (line 32) 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. Line 22 in Table 5 should correspond to line 32 in Table 9.
- 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 oil (crude oil and petroleum products) contained in pipelines, necessary to maintain the flow in the pipelines.
- o. Memo Item - Government stocks held abroad under bilateral government 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 bilateral government 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; 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 bilateral government agreement** (Category q): This is the portion of category 10 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.

TABLE 6

**CLOSING STOCKS HELD FOR OTHER COUNTRIES UNDER
BILATERAL GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS BY BENEFICIARY**

This is a breakdown by beneficial country of the data contained in the category "Stocks held for other countries under bilateral government agreements", in Line 4 (Category b) of Table 5. Line 32 of must be equal to the aforementioned Line 4 on Table 5.

TABLE 6b

**CLOSING STOCKS HELD FOR OTHER COUNTRIES UNDER BILATERAL GOVERNMENT
AGREEMENTS, OF WHICH HELD AS STOCK TICKETS, BY BENEFICIARY**

Please report in Table 6b, the amount of the stocks reported in Table 6 which are held as tickets, detailed by beneficiary country. The ticket reservation is a system whereby oil is reserved with the option to buy at a market price set out in an agreement. This does not entail the buying and selling of physical oil but rather oil stock reservations, referred to as tickets.

TABLE 7

**OTHER CLOSING STOCKS WITH KNOWN FOREIGN
DESTINATION BY BENEFICIARY**

This is a breakdown by beneficial country of the data contained in the category "Other stocks with known foreign destination", in Line 6 (Category c) of Table 5. Line 32 must be equal to the aforementioned Line 6 of Table 5.

TABLE 8

**CLOSING STOCKS HELD ABROAD UNDER BILATERAL
GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS BY LOCATION**

This is a breakdown by location of the data contained in the category "Stocks held abroad under bilateral government agreements", in Line 20 (Category j) of Table 5. Line 32 must be equal to the aforementioned Line 20 of Table 5.

TABLE 8b

**CLOSING STOCKS HELD ABROAD UNDER BILATERAL
GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS, OF WHICH HELD BY TICKETS, BY LOCATION**

Please report in Table 8b, the amount of the stocks reported in Table 8 which are held as tickets, detailed by host country. The ticket reservation is a system whereby oil is reserved with the option to buy at a market price set out in an agreement. This does not entail the buying and selling of physical oil but rather oil stock reservations, referred to as tickets.

TABLE 9

**OTHER CLOSING STOCKS HELD ABROAD DESIGNATED DEFINITELY
FOR IMPORT INTO YOUR COUNTRY BY LOCATION**

This is a breakdown by location of the data contained in the category "Other stocks held abroad designated definitely for import into your country", in Line 22 (Category k) of Table 5. Line 32 must be equal to the aforementioned Line 22 in Table 5.

REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

NATURAL GAS

1. UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Report all figures to the nearest whole number of million cubic metres at 15°C and 760mm Hg, i.e Standard Cubic Metres and in Terajoules (TJ), on the basis of gross calorific values (1 TJ = 10¹²J).

- **Normal Cubic Metres to Standard Cubic Metres**

Normal cubic metres (0°C and 760mmHg) should be converted to standard cubic metres by multiplying by a factor of 1.0548.

2. DEFINITION OF NATURAL GAS

Natural gas comprises gases, occurring naturally in underground deposits, whether liquefied or gaseous, consisting mainly of methane. It includes both "non-associated" gas originating from fields producing hydrocarbons only in gaseous form, and "associated" gas produced in association with crude oil as well as methane recovered from coal mines (colliery gas). Manufactured gas (produced from municipal or industrial waste, or sewage) and quantities vented or flared should not be included.

3. INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING INDIVIDUAL TABLES IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

TABLE 10

SUPPLY OF NATURAL GAS

- 1. Indigenous production:** Report dry marketable production, measured after purification and extraction of NGL and sulphur. It should not include quantities re-injected, extraction losses or quantities vented or flared. It should include quantities used within the natural gas industry, in gas extraction, pipeline systems and processing plants.
- 2/3. Imports and Exports:** Amounts are considered as imported or exported when they have crossed the physical boundaries of the country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. Data should be taken from declarations from importers and exporters, although those may not be identical to customs data. Imports of liquefied natural gas should cover only the dry marketable equivalent after regasification.
Imports and exports reported in Table 10 should correspond to total imports and total exports in Tables 11 and 12 respectively.
- 4. Stock Change:** Stock changes should reflect the difference between the closing stock level (Line 9 of Table 10) and the opening stock level of recoverable gas (Line 8 of Table 10). A stock build is shown as a positive number, and a stock draw as a negative number.
- 5. Deliveries to Inland Consumption (calculated):** This is defined as:

Indigenous Production
+ Imports
- Exports

- Stock Change
- = Deliveries to Inland Consumption (calculated)

6. **Statistical Difference:** This is the difference between the calculated and observed Inland Consumption. Reasons for any major differences should be stated in the section provided for remarks, Table 13.
7. **Deliveries to Inland Consumption (observed):** This category represents deliveries of marketable gas to the inland market, including gas used by the gas industry for heating and operation of their equipment (i.e. consumption in gas extraction, in the pipeline system and in processing plants); losses in distribution should also be included.
- 8/9. **Stock Levels (Lines 8 and 9 of Table 10):** This refers to recoverable natural gas stored in special storage facilities (depleted gas and/or oil field, aquifer, salt cavity, mixed caverns or other) as well as liquefied natural gas storage. Cushion gas should be excluded.
10. **Own Use and Losses of the Natural Gas Industry:** This covers own use by the gas industry for heating and operation of its equipment (i.e. consumption in gas extraction, in the pipeline system and in processing plants). Losses in distribution should also be included in this category.

TABLES 11 and 12

NATURAL GAS IMPORTS BY ORIGIN AND EXPORTS BY DESTINATION

Geographical definitions:

- Australia excludes the overseas territories;
- Denmark excludes the Danish Faroes and Greenland;
- France includes Monaco and excludes the overseas territories Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guyana, Reunion, St.-Pierre and Miquelon, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna, Mayotte;
- Italy includes San Marino and the Vatican;
- Japan includes Okinawa;
- The Netherlands excludes Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles;
- Portugal includes the Azores and Madeira;
- Spain includes the Canary Islands;
- Switzerland includes Liechtenstein;
- The United States includes the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the US Virgin Islands and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

The tables concern imports of gas by ultimate origin (the country in which the natural gas was produced) for use in the country and exports of domestically produced gas by ultimate destination.

Please use data from declarations from importers and exporters, although these may not be identical to customs data.

The geographical definitions for import origins or export destinations corresponding to the former USSR are shown in Annex 1. Where no origin or destination can be reported, or where the country is not specified in the table, the category 'Not Elsewhere Specified' may be used.

Statistical differences may arise if only total imports and exports are available, while the geographical breakdown is based on a different survey, source or concept. In this case, report the differences in the 'Not Elsewhere Specified' category.

Annex 1: Import Origins and Export Destinations

The following list shows the countries which are not separately identified as import origins or export destinations in Tables 3 and 4. They should be grouped in the category under which they are classified.

OIL IMPORTS:

Other Africa
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia (incl. Eritrea)
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Rwanda
Saint Helena
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
S. Africa/Lesotho/Swaziland
Sudan
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Other Near/Middle East
Israel
Jordan
Lebanon

Other Europe
Albania
Gibraltar

Other Western Hemisphere
Antigua and Barbuda
Barbados
Belize
Bermuda
Bolivia
Cayman Islands
Chile
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Falkland Islands
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Lee and Windward Islands
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Saint Kitts-Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Surinam
Turks and Caicos Islands
Uruguay

Other Asia
Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Cambodia
Fiji
Kiribati
Laos
Macao
Maldives
Mongolia
Myanmar (Burma)
Nauru
Nepal
North Korea
Pakistan
Palau
Philippines
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Chinese Taipei (formerly Taiwan)
Thailand
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Western Samoa

OIL EXPORTS:

Other Africa
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Dem. Rep. of Congo (ex-Zaire)
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia (incl. Eritrea)
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Rwanda
Saint Helena
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sudan
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Other Near/Middle East

Bahrain
Jordan
Neutral Zone
Oman
UAE
Yemen

Other Europe
Albania
Gibraltar

Other Western Hemisphere
Antigua and Barbuda
the Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bermuda
Bolivia
Cayman Islands
Chile
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Falkland Islands
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Lee and Windward Islands
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Saint Kitts-Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Surinam
Turks and Caicos Islands
Uruguay

Other Asia
Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei
Cambodia
Fiji
Kiribati
Laos
Macao
Maldives
Mongolia
Myanmar (Burma)
Nauru
Nepal
North Korea
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Western Samoa

NATURAL GAS IMPORTS:

Other Former Soviet Union
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Georgia
Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan.

NATURAL GAS EXPORTS:

Other Former Soviet Union
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan.

MONTHLY OIL AND GAS QUESTIONNAIRE

All data should be entered in thousand metric tons, with no decimal place.
Please round data before calculating the totals.
All opening stock levels should equal closing stock levels of the previous month.
Before sending off your submission, please ensure that there are no discrepancies left.
A summary table of all discrepancies is shown below on this page.
You can address your questions to the MOS section : mos@iea.org

This sheet summarises the main discrepancies found in the tables

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

Table 2: SUPPLY OF FINISHED PRODUCTS

Table 3: IMPORTS BY ORIGIN

Table 4: EXPORTS BY DESTINATION

Table 5: STOCK LEVELS

Table 10: SUPPLY OF NATURAL GAS

Table 11: IMPORTS OF NATURAL GAS BY ORIGIN

Table 12: EXPORTS OF NATURAL GAS BY DESTINATION

MONTHLY OIL AND GAS QUESTIONNAIRE

Country _____
 Month of data _____
 Status of data (final/provisional) _____
 Prepared by _____
 Date of transmission _____

**ALL DATA SHOULD BE ENTERED
 IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS
 WITH NO DECIMAL PLACE**

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

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Crude Oil	NGL	Refinery Feedstocks	Additives Oxygenates	Of which Biofuels	Other Hydrocarbons	Total
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
+	Indigenous Production	1						
+	From Other Sources	2						
+	Backflows ¹	3						
+	Products Transferred ²	4						
+	Imports ³	5						
-	Exports ⁴	6						
-	Direct Use ⁵	7						
-	Stock Change ⁶	8						
=	Refinery Intake (Calculated)	9						
-	Statistical difference	10						
=	Refinery Intake Observed	11						
Memo Item:	Refinery Losses	12						

1. Total of Backflows (reference G3) should correspond to total of Backflows in Table 2 (reference V18).
2. Total of Products Transferred (reference G4) should correspond to total of Products Transferred in Table 2 (reference V9).
3. Imports should correspond to Total Imports for these products in Table 3 (references A102 to F102).
4. Exports should correspond to Total Exports for these products in Table 4 (references A95 to F95).
5. Direct Use should be carried over to Primary Product Receipts in Table 2 (line 1).
6. Stock Change is closing level minus opening level of Stocks on National Territory, Table 5 (line 2 minus line 1).

Table 2: SUPPLY OF FINISHED PRODUCTS

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Crude Oil	NGL	Refinery Gas	Ethane	LPG	Naphtha	Motor Gasoline	Of which Bio-gasoline	Aviation Gasoline	Gasoline Jet Fuel	Kerosene Jet Fuel	Other Kerosene
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
+	Primary Product Receipts ¹	1											
+	Gross Refinery Output	2											
+	Recycled Products	3											
-	Refinery Fuel	4											
+	Imports ²	5											
-	Exports ³	6											
-	International Marine Bunkers	7											
+	Interproduct Transfers ⁴	8											
-	Products Transferred ⁵	9											
-	Stock Change ⁶	10											
=	Gross Inland Deliveries (Calculated)	11											
-	Statistical Difference	12											
=	Gross Inland Deliveries Observed	13											
	<i>Memo Items:</i> ⁷ Deliveries to International Aviation	14											
	Deliveries to Main Activity Producer Power Plants	15											
	Deliveries of Automotive LPG	16											
	Gross Deliveries to Petrochemical Sector ⁸	17											
	Backflows from Petrochemical Sector to Refineries ⁹	18											
	Total Net Inland Deliveries	19											

- Total of Primary Product Receipts (reference V1) should correspond to total of Direct Use in Table 1 (reference G7).
- Imports should correspond to Total Imports for these products in Table 3 (references G102 to Y102).
- Exports here should correspond to Total Exports for these products in Table 4 (references G95 to Y95).
- Total of Interproduct Transfers (reference V8) should add to 0.
- Total of Products Transferred (reference V9) should correspond to total of Products Transferred in Table 1 (reference G4).
- Stock Change is closing level minus opening level of Stocks on National Territory, Table 5 (line 2 minus line 1).
- Memo item shouldn't be greater than the Gross Inland Deliveries Observed:
 - Deliveries to International Aviation,
 - Deliveries to Main Activity Producer Power Plants,
 - Deliveries of Automotive LPG.
- Gross Deliveries to the Petrochemical Sector shouldn't be greater than the Gross Inland Deliveries Observed.
- Total of Backflows (reference V18) should correspond to total of Backflows in Table 1 (reference G3).

Table 2: SUPPLY OF FINISHED PRODUCTS - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		<i>Transport Diesel</i>	<i>Of which Biodiesels</i>	<i>Heating and Other Gasoil</i>	<i>Total Gas Diesel Oil</i>	<i>Low Sulphur Fuel Oil</i>	<i>High Sulphur Fuel Oil</i>	<i>Total Fuel Oil</i>	<i>Petroleum Coke</i>	<i>Other Products</i>	<i>Total Products</i>
		<i>M</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>V</i>
+ Primary Product Receipts ¹	1										
+ Gross Refinery Output	2										
+ Recycled Products	3										
- Refinery Fuel	4										
+ Imports ²	5										
- Exports ³	6										
- International Marine Bunkers	7										
+ Interproduct Transfers ⁴	8										
- Products Transferred ⁵	9										
- Stock Change ⁶	10										
= Gross Inland Deliveries (Calculated)	11										
- Statistical Difference	12										
= Gross Inland Deliveries Observed	13										
<i>Memo Items:</i> ⁷ Deliveries to International Aviation	14										
Deliveries to Main Activity Producer Power Plants	15										
Deliveries of Automotive LPG	16										
Gross Deliveries to Petrochemical Sector ⁸	17										
Backflows from Petrochemical Sector to Refineries ⁹	18										
Total Net Inland Deliveries	19										

- Total of Primary Product Receipts (reference V1) should correspond to total of Direct Use in Table 1 (reference G7).
- Imports should correspond to Total Imports for these products in Table reference G7).02.Imports should correspond to Total Imports for these products in Table
- Exports here should correspond to Total Exports for these products in Table 4 (references G95 to Y95).
- Total of Interproduct Transfers (reference V8) should add to 0.
- Total of Products Transferred (reference V9) should correspond to total of Products Transferred in Table 1 (reference G4).
- Stock Change is closing level minus opening level of Stocks on National Territory, Table 5 (line 2 minus line 1).
- Memo item shouldn't be greater than the Gross Inland Deliveries Observed:
 - Deliveries to International Aviation,
 - Deliveries to Main Activity Producer Power Plants,
 - Deliveries of Automotive LPG.
- Gross Deliveries to the Petrochemical Sector shouldn't be greater than the Gross Inland Deliveries Observed.
- Total of Backflows (reference V18) should correspond to total of Backflows in Table 1 (reference G3).

Table 3: IMPORTS BY ORIGIN

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Crude Oil	NGL	Refinery Feedstocks	Additives Oxygenates	Other Hydrocarbons	Total Crude	Ethane	LPG	Naphtha	Motor Gasoline	Of which Bio-gasoline	Aviation Gasoline	Gasoline Jet Fuel	Kerosene Jet Fuel	Other Kerosene
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Algeria	1															
Angola	2															
Argentina	3															
Australia	4															
Austria	5															
Bahamas	6															
Bahrain	7															
Belgium	8															
Brazil	9															
Brunei	10															
Bulgaria	11															
Cameroon	12															
Canada	13															
People's Republic of China	14															
Colombia	15															
Congo	16															
Democratic Republic of Congo	17															
Cyprus	18															
Czech Republic	19															
Denmark	20															
Ecuador	21															
Egypt	22															
Finland	23															
France	24															
Gabon	25															
Germany	26															
Greece	27															
Hong Kong	28															
Hungary	29															
Iceland	30															
India	31															
Indonesia	32															
Iran	33															
Iraq	34															
Ireland	35															
Italy	36															
Japan	37															
Korea	38															
Kuwait	39															
Libya	40															
Luxembourg	41															
Malaysia	42															
Malta	43															
Mexico	44															

Table 3: IMPORTS BY ORIGIN - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Crude Oil	NGL	Refinery Feedstocks	Additives Oxygenates	Other Hydrocarbons	Total Crude	Ethane	LPG	Naphtha	Motor Gasoline	Of which Bio-gasoline	Aviation Gasoline	Gasoline Jet Fuel	Kerosene Jet Fuel	Other Kerosene
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Netherlands	45															
Netherlands Antilles	46															
New Zealand	47															
Nigeria	48															
Norway	49															
Oman	50															
Other Africa	51															
Other Europe	52															
Other Asia	53															
Other Near/Middle East	54															
Other Western Hemisphere	55															
Papua New Guinea	56															
Peru	57															
Poland	58															
Portugal	59															
Qatar	60															
Romania	61															
Saudi Arabia	62															
Singapore	63															
Slovak Republic	64															
Spain	65															
Sweden	66															
Switzerland	67															
Syria	68															
Trinidad and Tobago	69															
Tunisia	70															
Turkey	71															
United Arab Emirates	72															
United Kingdom	73															
United States	74															
Former USSR ³	75															
Armenia	76															
Azerbaijan	77															
Belarus	78															
Estonia	79															
Georgia	80															
Kazakhstan	81															
Kyrgyzstan	82															
Latvia	83															
Lithuania	84															
Moldova	85															
Russia	86															
Tajikistan	87															
Turkmenistan	88															

Table 3: IMPORTS BY ORIGIN - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Crude Oil	NGL	Refinery Feedstocks	Additives Oxygenates	Other Hydrocarbons	Total Crude	Ethane	LPG	Naphtha	Motor Gasoline	Of which Bio-gasoline	Aviation Gasoline	Gasoline Jet Fuel	Kerosene Jet Fuel	Other Kerosene
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
<i>Ukraine</i>	89															
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	90															
<i>Non-specified Former USSR</i>	91															
<i>Venezuela</i>	92															
<i>Vietnam</i>	93															
<i>Yemen</i>	94															
<i>Former Yugoslavia⁴</i>	95															
<i>Bosnia Herzegovina</i>	96															
<i>Croatia</i>	97															
<i>FYR of Macedonia</i>	98															
<i>Montenegro</i>	99															
<i>Serbia</i>	100															
<i>Slovenia</i>	101															
<i>Not Elsewhere Specified*</i>	102															
Total Imports^{1,2}	103															

1. Total Crude Imports (reference F103) should be equal to reference G5 in Table 1 and Total Products Imports (reference Y103) should be equal to reference V5 in Table 2.
2. Total Imports should be equal to the sum of its components for Crude (column F) and for Products (column Y).
3. Total Imports from Former USSR should be equal to the sum of its components for Crude (references F76 to F91) and for Products (references Y76 to Y91).
4. Total Imports from Former Yugoslavia should be equal to the sum of its components for Crude (references F96 to F101) and for Products (references Y96 to Y101).

* Not Elsewhere Specified: Please detail where possible.

<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	104															
<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	105															
<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	106															

Table 3: IMPORTS BY ORIGIN - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		<i>Transport Diesel</i>	<i>Of which Biodiesels</i>	<i>Heating and Other Gasoil</i>	<i>Total Gas Diesel Oil</i>	<i>Low Sulphur Fuel Oil</i>	<i>High Sulphur Fuel Oil</i>	<i>Total Fuel Oil</i>	<i>Petroleum Coke</i>	<i>Other Products</i>	<i>Total Products</i>	<i>Total Oil</i>
		<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>
Algeria	1											
Angola	2											
Argentina	3											
Australia	4											
Austria	5											
Bahamas	6											
Bahrain	7											
Belgium	8											
Brazil	9											
Brunei	10											
Bulgaria	11											
Cameroon	12											
Canada	13											
People's Republic of China	14											
Colombia	15											
Congo	16											
Democratic Republic of Congo	17											
Cyprus	18											
Czech Republic	19											
Denmark	20											
Ecuador	21											
Egypt	22											
Finland	23											
France	24											
Gabon	25											
Germany	26											
Greece	27											
Hong Kong	28											
Hungary	29											
Iceland	30											
India	31											
Indonesia	32											
Iran	33											
Iraq	34											
Ireland	35											
Italy	36											
Japan	37											
Korea	38											
Kuwait	39											
Libya	40											
Luxembourg	41											
Malaysia	42											
Malta	43											
Mexico	44											

Table 3: IMPORTS BY ORIGIN - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Transport Diesel	Of which Biodiesels	Heating and Other Gasoil	Total Gas Diesel Oil	Low Sulphur Fuel Oil	High Sulphur Fuel Oil	Total Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Other Products	Total Products	Total Oil
		P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Netherlands	45											
Netherlands Antilles	46											
New Zealand	47											
Nigeria	48											
Norway	49											
Oman	50											
Other Africa	51											
Other Europe	52											
Other Asia	53											
Other Near/Middle East	54											
Other Western Hemisphere	55											
Papua New Guinea	56											
Peru	57											
Poland	58											
Portugal	59											
Qatar	60											
Romania	61											
Saudi Arabia	62											
Singapore	63											
Slovak Republic	64											
Spain	65											
Sweden	66											
Switzerland	67											
Syria	68											
Trinidad and Tobago	69											
Tunisia	70											
Turkey	71											
United Arab Emirates	72											
United Kingdom	73											
United States	74											
Former USSR ³	75											
Armenia	76											
Azerbaijan	77											
Belarus	78											
Estonia	79											
Georgia	80											
Kazakhstan	81											
Kyrgyzstan	82											
Latvia	83											
Lithuania	84											
Moldova	85											
Russia	86											
Tajikistan	87											
Turkmenistan	88											

Table 3: IMPORTS BY ORIGIN - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		<i>Transport Diesel</i>	<i>Of which Biodiesels</i>	<i>Heating and Other Gasoil</i>	<i>Total Gas Diesel Oil</i>	<i>Low Sulphur Fuel Oil</i>	<i>High Sulphur Fuel Oil</i>	<i>Total Fuel Oil</i>	<i>Petroleum Coke</i>	<i>Other Products</i>	<i>Total Products</i>	<i>Total Oil</i>
		<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>
<i>Ukraine</i>	89											
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	90											
<i>Non-specified Former USSR</i>	91											
<i>Venezuela</i>	92											
<i>Vietnam</i>	93											
<i>Yemen</i>	94											
<i>Former Yugoslavia⁴</i>	95											
<i>Bosnia Herzegovina</i>	96											
<i>Croatia</i>	97											
<i>FYR of Macedonia</i>	98											
<i>Montenegro</i>	99											
<i>Serbia</i>	100											
<i>Slovenia</i>	101											
<i>Not Elsewhere Specified*</i>	102											
Total Imports^{1,2}	103											

1. Total Crude Imports (reference F103) should be equal to reference G5 in Table 1 and Total Products Imports (reference Y103) should be equal to reference V5 in Table 2.

2. Total Imports should be equal to the sum of its components for Crude (column F) and for Products (column Y).

3. Total Imports from Former USSR should be equal to the sum of its components for Crude (references F76 to F91) and for Products (references Y76 to Y91).

4. Total Imports from Former Yugoslavia should be equal to the sum of its components for Crude (references F96 to F101) and for Products (references Y96 to Y101).

* Not Elsewhere Specified: Please detail where possible.

<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	104											
<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	105											
<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	106											

Table 4: EXPORTS BY DESTINATION

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Crude Oil	NGL	Refinery Feedstocks	Additives Oxygenates	Other Hydrocarbons	Total Crude	Ethane	LPG	Naphtha	Motor Gasoline	Of which Bio-gasoline	Aviation Gasoline	Gasoline Jet Fuel	Kerosene Jet Fuel	Other Kerosene
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Algeria	1															
Argentina	2															
Australia	3															
Austria	4															
Belgium	5															
Brazil	6															
Bulgaria	7															
Canada	8															
People's Republic of China	9															
Colombia	10															
Cyprus	11															
Czech Republic	12															
Denmark	13															
Egypt	14															
Finland	15															
France	16															
Germany	17															
Greece	18															
Hong Kong	19															
Hungary	20															
Iceland	21															
India	22															
Indonesia	23															
Iran	24															
Iraq	25															
Ireland	26															
Israel	27															
Italy	28															
Japan	29															
Korea	30															
Kuwait	31															
Lebanon	32															
Libya	33															
Luxembourg	34															
Malaysia	35															
Malta	36															
Mexico	37															
Netherlands	38															
Netherlands Antilles	39															
New Zealand	40															
Nigeria	41															
Norway	42															
Other Africa	43															
Other Europe	44															

Table 4: EXPORTS BY DESTINATION - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Crude Oil	NGL	Refinery Feedstocks	Additives Oxygenates	Other Hydrocarbons	Total Crude	Ethane	LPG	Naphtha	Motor Gasoline	Of which Bio-gasoline	Aviation Gasoline	Gasoline Jet Fuel	Kerosene Jet Fuel	Other Kerosene
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Other Asia	45															
Other Near/Middle East	46															
Other Western Hemisphere	47															
Pakistan	48															
Philippines	49															
Poland	50															
Portugal	51															
Qatar	52															
Romania	53															
Saudi Arabia	54															
Singapore	55															
Slovak Republic	56															
South Africa	57															
Spain	58															
Sweden	59															
Switzerland	60															
Syria	61															
Chinese Taipei	62															
Thailand	63															
Trinidad and Tobago	64															
Tunisia	65															
Turkey	66															
United Kingdom	67															
United States	68															
Former USSR ³	69															
Armenia	70															
Azerbaijan	71															
Belarus	72															
Estonia	73															
Georgia	74															
Kazakhstan	75															
Kyrgyzstan	76															
Latvia	77															
Lithuania	78															
Moldova	79															
Russia	80															
Tajikistan	81															
Turkmenistan	82															
Ukraine	83															
Uzbekistan	84															
Non-specified Former USSR	85															
Venezuela	86															
Vietnam	87															

Table 4: EXPORTS BY DESTINATION - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Crude Oil	NGL	Refinery Feedstocks	Additives Oxygenates	Other Hydrocarbons	Total Crude	Ethane	LPG	Naphtha	Motor Gasoline	Of which Bio-gasoline	Aviation Gasoline	Gasoline Jet Fuel	Kerosene Jet Fuel	Other Kerosene
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Former Yugoslavia ⁴	88															
<i>Bosnia Herzegovina</i>	89															
<i>Croatia</i>	90															
<i>FYR of Macedonia</i>	91															
<i>Montenegro</i>	92															
<i>Serbia</i>	93															
<i>Slovenia</i>	94															
Not Elsewhere Specified*	95															
Total Exports^{1 2}	96															

1. Total Crude Exports (reference F96) should be equal to reference G6 in Table 1 and Total Products Exports (reference Y96) should be equal to reference V6 in Table 2.

2. Total Exports should be equal to the sum of its components for Crude (column F) and for Products (Column Y).

3. Total Exports to F. USSR should be equal to the sum of its components for Crude (references F70 to F85) and for Products (references Y70 to Y85).

4. Total Exports to F. Yugoslavia should be equal to the sum of its components for Crude (references F89 to F94) and for Products (references Y89 to Y94).

* Not Elsewhere Specified: Please detail where possible.

<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	97															
<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	98															
<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	99															

Table 4: EXPORTS BY DESTINATION - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Transport Diesel	Of which Biodiesels	Heating and Other Gasoil	Total Gas Diesel Oil	Low Sulphur Fuel Oil	High Sulphur Fuel Oil	Total Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Other Products	Total Products	Total Oil
		P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Algeria	1											
Argentina	2											
Australia	3											
Austria	4											
Belgium	5											
Brazil	6											
Bulgaria	7											
Canada	8											
People's Republic of China	9											
Colombia	10											
Cyprus	11											
Czech Republic	12											
Denmark	13											
Egypt	14											
Finland	15											
France	16											
Germany	17											
Greece	18											
Hong Kong	19											
Hungary	20											
Iceland	21											
India	22											
Indonesia	23											
Iran	24											
Iraq	25											
Ireland	26											
Israel	27											
Italy	28											
Japan	29											
Korea	30											
Kuwait	31											
Lebanon	32											
Libya	33											
Luxembourg	34											
Malaysia	35											
Malta	36											
Mexico	37											
Netherlands	38											
Netherlands Antilles	39											
New Zealand	40											
Nigeria	41											
Norway	42											
Other Africa	43											
Other Europe	44											

Table 4: EXPORTS BY DESTINATION - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		<i>Transport Diesel</i>	<i>Of which Biodiesels</i>	<i>Heating and Other Gasoil</i>	<i>Total Gas Diesel Oil</i>	<i>Low Sulphur Fuel Oil</i>	<i>High Sulphur Fuel Oil</i>	<i>Total Fuel Oil</i>	<i>Petroleum Coke</i>	<i>Other Products</i>	<i>Total Products</i>	<i>Total Oil</i>
		<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>
Other Asia	45											
Other Near/Middle East	46											
Other Western Hemisphere	47											
Pakistan	48											
Philippines	49											
Poland	50											
Portugal	51											
Qatar	52											
Romania	53											
Saudi Arabia	54											
Singapore	55											
Slovak Republic	56											
South Africa	57											
Spain	58											
Sweden	59											
Switzerland	60											
Syria	61											
Chinese Taipei	62											
Thailand	63											
Trinidad and Tobago	64											
Tunisia	65											
Turkey	66											
United Kingdom	67											
United States	68											
Former USSR ³	69											
<i>Armenia</i>	70											
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	71											
<i>Belarus</i>	72											
<i>Estonia</i>	73											
<i>Georgia</i>	74											
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	75											
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	76											
<i>Latvia</i>	77											
<i>Lithuania</i>	78											
<i>Moldova</i>	79											
<i>Russia</i>	80											
<i>Tajikistan</i>	81											
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	82											
<i>Ukraine</i>	83											
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	84											
<i>Non-specified Former USSR</i>	85											
Venezuela	86											
Vietnam	87											

Table 4: EXPORTS BY DESTINATION - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		<i>Transport Diesel</i>	<i>Of which Biodiesels</i>	<i>Heating and Other Gasoil</i>	<i>Total Gas Diesel Oil</i>	<i>Low Sulphur Fuel Oil</i>	<i>High Sulphur Fuel Oil</i>	<i>Total Fuel Oil</i>	<i>Petroleum Coke</i>	<i>Other Products</i>	<i>Total Products</i>	<i>Total Oil</i>
		<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Z</i>
Former Yugoslavia ⁴	88											
<i>Bosnia Herzegovina</i>	89											
<i>Croatia</i>	90											
<i>FYR of Macedonia</i>	91											
<i>Montenegro</i>	92											
<i>Serbia</i>	93											
<i>Slovenia</i>	94											
Not Elsewhere Specified*	95											
Total Exports^{1,2}	96											

1. Total Crude Exports (reference F96) should be equal to reference G6 in Table 1 and Total Products Exports (reference Y96) should be equal to reference V6 in Table 2.

2. Total Exports should be equal to the sum of its components for Crude (column F) and for Products (Column Y).

3. Total Exports to F. USSR should be equal to the sum of its components for Crude (references F70 to F85) and for Products (references Y70 to Y85).

4. Total Exports to F. Yugoslavia should be equal to the sum of its components for Crude (references F89 to F94) and for Products (references Y89 to Y94).

* Not Elsewhere Specified: Please detail where possible.

<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	97											
<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	98											
<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	99											

Table 5: STOCK LEVELS

All opening stock levels should be equal to closing stock levels of the previous month

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

			Crude Oil	NGL	Refinery Feedstocks	Additives Oxygenates	Of which Biofuels	Other Hydrocarbons	Total Crude	Ethane	LPG	Naphtha	Motor Gasoline	Of which Bio-gasoline	Aviation Gasoline	Gasoline Jet Fuel	Kerosene Jet Fuel	Other Kerosene
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
(a) All stocks on national territory (b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i) ¹	Opening	1																
	Closing	2																
(b) Stocks held for other countries under bilateral government agreements	Opening	3																
	Closing ²	4																
(c) Stocks with known foreign destination	Opening	5																
	Closing ³	6																
(d) Stocks held in bonded areas and not included in (b) or (c)	Opening	7																
	Closing	8																
(e) Stocks held by major consumers eligible under IEA commitments	Opening	9																
	Closing	10																
(f) Stocks held on board incoming ocean vessels in port or at mooring	Opening	11																
	Closing	12																
(g) Stocks held by government on national territory	Opening	13																
	Closing	14																
(h) Stocks held by stock holding organisation on national territory	Opening	15																
	Closing	16																
(i) All other stocks held on national territory	Opening	17																
	Closing	18																
(j) Stocks held abroad under bilateral government agreements (o+p+q) [*]	Opening	19																
	Closing ⁴	20																
(k) Stocks held abroad designated definitely for import into your country	Opening	21																
	Closing ⁵	22																
(l) Total stocks (a-b-c+j+k)	Opening	23																
	Closing	24																
(m) Other stocks in bonded areas	Opening	25																
	Closing	26																
(n) Pipeline fill	Opening	27																
	Closing	28																
(o) Government stocks held abroad under bilateral government agreements [*]	Opening	29																
	Closing	30																
(p) Holding organisation's stocks held abroad under bilateral government agreements [*]	Opening	31																
	Closing	32																
(q) Other stocks held abroad under bilateral government agreements [*]	Opening	33																
	Closing	34																

1. Closing stock minus Opening stock on national territory (line 2 minus line 1) should correspond to Stock change in Table 1 (line 8) and in Table 2 (line 10).

2. Line 4 should be equal to total stocks for Crude and for Products in Table 6 (line 32).

3. Line 6 should be equal to total stocks for Crude and for Products in Table 7 (line 32).

4. Line 20 should be equal to total stocks for Crude and for Products in Table 8 (line 32). Please provide detail in categories (o), (p), and (q).

5. Line 22 should be equal to total stocks for Crude and for Products in Table 9 (line 32).

* Stocks held abroad under bilateral government agreements (j) are the total of: government (o), stock holding organizations (p), and other stocks (q) held abroad under bilateral government agreements. The sum of categories (o), (p) and (q) should equal to category (j) stocks.

Table 5: STOCK LEVELS - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

			Transport Diesel	Of which Biodiesels	Heating and Other Gasoil	Total Gas Diesel Oil	Low Sulphur Fuel Oil	High Sulphur Fuel Oil	Total Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Other Products	Total Products	Total Oil
			Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA
(a) All stocks on national territory (b+c+d+e+f+g+h+i) ¹	Opening	1											
	Closing	2											
(b) Stocks held for other countries under bilateral government agreements	Opening	3											
	Closing ²	4											
(c) Stocks with known foreign destination	Opening	5											
	Closing ³	6											
(d) Stocks held in bonded areas and not included in (b) or (c)	Opening	7											
	Closing	8											
(e) Stocks held by major consumers eligible under IEA commitments	Opening	9											
	Closing	10											
(f) Stocks held on board incoming ocean vessels in port or at mooring	Opening	11											
	Closing	12											
(g) Stocks held by government on national territory	Opening	13											
	Closing	14											
(h) Stocks held by stock holding organisation on national territory	Opening	15											
	Closing	16											
(i) All other stocks held on national territory	Opening	17											
	Closing	18											
(j) Stocks held abroad under bilateral government agreements (o+p+q) [*]	Opening	19											
	Closing ⁴	20											
(k) Stocks held abroad designated definitely for import into your country	Opening	21											
	Closing ⁵	22											
(l) Total stocks (a-b-c+j+k)	Opening	23											
	Closing	24											
(m) Other stocks in bonded areas	Opening	25											
	Closing	26											
(n) Pipeline fill	Opening	27											
	Closing	28											
(o) Government stocks held abroad under bilateral government agreements [*]	Opening	29											
	Closing	30											
(p) Holding organisation's stocks held abroad under bilateral government agreements [*]	Opening	31											
	Closing	32											
(q) Other stocks held abroad under bilateral government agreements [*]	Opening	33											
	Closing	34											

1. Closing stock minus Opening stock on national territory (line 2 minus line 1) should correspond to Stock change in Table 1 (line 8) and in Table 2 (line 10).

2. Line 4 should be equal to total stocks for Crude and for Products in Table 6 (line 32).

3. Line 6 should be equal to total stocks for Crude and for Products in Table 7 (line 32).

4. Line 20 should be equal to total stocks for Crude and for Products in Table 8 (line 32). Please provide detail in categories (o), (p), and (q).

5. Line 22 should be equal to total stocks for Crude and for Products in Table 9 (line 32).

* Stocks held abroad under bilateral government agreements (j) are the total of: government (o), stock holding organizations (p), and other stocks (q) held abroad under bilateral government agreements. The sum of categories (o), (p) and (q) should equal to category (j) stocks.

Table 6: CLOSING STOCKS HELD FOR OTHER COUNTRIES UNDER BILATERAL GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS BY BENEFICIARY

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Crude Oil	NGL	Refinery Feedstocks	Additives Oxygenates	Of which Biofuels	Other Hydrocarbons	Total Crude	Ethane	LPG	Naphtha	Motor Gasoline	Of which Bio-gasoline	Aviation Gasoline	Gasoline Jet Fuel	Kerosene Jet Fuel	Other Kerosene
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Australia	1																
Austria	2																
Belgium	3																
Canada	4																
Czech Republic	5																
Denmark	6																
Finland	7																
France	8																
Germany	9																
Greece	10																
Hungary	11																
Iceland	12																
Ireland	13																
Italy	14																
Japan	15																
Korea	16																
Luxembourg	17																
Mexico	18																
Netherlands	19																
New Zealand	20																
Norway	21																
Poland	22																
Portugal	23																
Slovak Republic	24																
Spain	25																
Sweden	26																
Switzerland	27																
Turkey	28																
United Kingdom	29																
United States	30																
Others	31																
Total¹	32																

1. Total (line 32) should correspond to line 4 in Table 5.

Table 6: CLOSING STOCKS HELD FOR OTHER COUNTRIES UNDER BILATERAL GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS BY BENEFICIARY - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Transport Diesel	Of which Biodiesels	Heating and Other Gasoil	Total Gas Diesel Oil	Low Sulphur Fuel Oil	High Sulphur Fuel Oil	Total Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Other Products	Total Products	Total Oil
		Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA
Australia	1											
Austria	2											
Belgium	3											
Canada	4											
Czech Republic	5											
Denmark	6											
Finland	7											
France	8											
Germany	9											
Greece	10											
Hungary	11											
Iceland	12											
Ireland	13											
Italy	14											
Japan	15											
Korea	16											
Luxembourg	17											
Mexico	18											
Netherlands	19											
New Zealand	20											
Norway	21											
Poland	22											
Portugal	23											
Slovak Republic	24											
Spain	25											
Sweden	26											
Switzerland	27											
Turkey	28											
United Kingdom	29											
United States	30											
Others	31											
Total¹	32											

1. Total (line 32) should correspond to line 4 in Table 5.

Table 6b: CLOSING STOCKS HELD FOR OTHER COUNTRIES UNDER BILATERAL GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS, OF WHICH HELD AS STOCK TICKETS, BY BENEFICIARY

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Crude Oil	NGL	Refinery Feedstocks	Additives Oxygenates	Of which Biofuels	Other Hydrocarbons	Total Crude	Ethane	LPG	Naphtha	Motor Gasoline	Of which Bio-gasoline	Aviation Gasoline	Gasoline Jet Fuel	Kerosene Jet Fuel	Other Kerosene
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Australia	1																
Austria	2																
Belgium	3																
Canada	4																
Czech Republic	5																
Denmark	6																
Finland	7																
France	8																
Germany	9																
Greece	10																
Hungary	11																
Iceland	12																
Ireland	13																
Italy	14																
Japan	15																
Korea	16																
Luxembourg	17																
Mexico	18																
Netherlands	19																
New Zealand	20																
Norway	21																
Poland	22																
Portugal	23																
Slovak Republic	24																
Spain	25																
Sweden	26																
Switzerland	27																
Turkey	28																
United Kingdom	29																
United States	30																
Others	31																
Total¹	32																

1. Total (line 32) should be less than or equal to line 32 in Table 6.

Table 6b: CLOSING STOCKS HELD FOR OTHER COUNTRIES UNDER BILATERAL GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS, OF WHICH HELD AS STOCK TICKETS, BY BENEFICIARY - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Transport Diesel	Of which Biodiesels	Heating and Other Gasoil	Total Gas Diesel Oil	Low Sulphur Fuel Oil	High Sulphur Fuel Oil	Total Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Other Products	Total Products	Total Oil
		Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA
Australia	1											
Austria	2											
Belgium	3											
Canada	4											
Czech Republic	5											
Denmark	6											
Finland	7											
France	8											
Germany	9											
Greece	10											
Hungary	11											
Iceland	12											
Ireland	13											
Italy	14											
Japan	15											
Korea	16											
Luxembourg	17											
Mexico	18											
Netherlands	19											
New Zealand	20											
Norway	21											
Poland	22											
Portugal	23											
Slovak Republic	24											
Spain	25											
Sweden	26											
Switzerland	27											
Turkey	28											
United Kingdom	29											
United States	30											
Others	31											
Total¹	32											

1. Total (line 32) should be less than or equal to line 32 in Table 6.

Table 7: CLOSING STOCKS WITH KNOWN FOREIGN DESTINATION BY BENEFICIARY

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Crude Oil	NGL	Refinery Feedstocks	Additives Oxygenates	Of which Biofuels	Other Hydrocarbons	Total Crude	Ethane	LPG	Naphtha	Motor Gasoline	Of which Bio-gasoline	Aviation Gasoline	Gasoline Jet Fuel	Kerosene Jet Fuel	Other Kerosene
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Australia	1																
Austria	2																
Belgium	3																
Canada	4																
Czech Republic	5																
Denmark	6																
Finland	7																
France	8																
Germany	9																
Greece	10																
Hungary	11																
Iceland	12																
Ireland	13																
Italy	14																
Japan	15																
Korea	16																
Luxembourg	17																
Mexico	18																
Netherlands	19																
New Zealand	20																
Norway	21																
Poland	22																
Portugal	23																
Slovak Republic	24																
Spain	25																
Sweden	26																
Switzerland	27																
Turkey	28																
United Kingdom	29																
United States	30																
Others	31																
Total¹	32																

1. Total (line 32) should correspond to line 6 in Table 5.

Table 7: CLOSING STOCKS WITH KNOWN FOREIGN DESTINATION BY BENEFICIARY - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Transport Diesel	Of which Biodiesels	Heating and Other Gasoil	Total Gas Diesel Oil	Low Sulphur Fuel Oil	High Sulphur Fuel Oil	Total Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Other Products	Total Products	Total Oil
		Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA
Australia	1											
Austria	2											
Belgium	3											
Canada	4											
Czech Republic	5											
Denmark	6											
Finland	7											
France	8											
Germany	9											
Greece	10											
Hungary	11											
Iceland	12											
Ireland	13											
Italy	14											
Japan	15											
Korea	16											
Luxembourg	17											
Mexico	18											
Netherlands	19											
New Zealand	20											
Norway	21											
Poland	22											
Portugal	23											
Slovak Republic	24											
Spain	25											
Sweden	26											
Switzerland	27											
Turkey	28											
United Kingdom	29											
United States	30											
Others	31											
Total¹	32											

1. Total (line 32) should correspond to line 6 in Table 5.

Table 8: CLOSING STOCKS HELD ABROAD UNDER BILATERAL GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS BY LOCATION

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Crude Oil	NGL	Refinery Feedstocks	Additives Oxygenates	Of which Biofuels	Other Hydrocarbons	Total Crude	Ethane	LPG	Naphtha	Motor Gasoline	Of which Bio-gasoline	Aviation Gasoline	Gasoline Jet Fuel	Kerosene Jet Fuel	Other Kerosene
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Australia	1																
Austria	2																
Belgium	3																
Canada	4																
Czech Republic	5																
Denmark	6																
Finland	7																
France	8																
Germany	9																
Greece	10																
Hungary	11																
Iceland	12																
Ireland	13																
Italy	14																
Japan	15																
Korea	16																
Luxembourg	17																
Mexico	18																
Netherlands	19																
New Zealand	20																
Norway	21																
Poland	22																
Portugal	23																
Slovak Republic	24																
Spain	25																
Sweden	26																
Switzerland	27																
Turkey	28																
United Kingdom	29																
United States	30																
Others	31																
Total¹	32																

1. Total (line 32) should correspond to line 20 in Table 5.

Table 8: CLOSING STOCKS HELD ABROAD UNDER BILATERAL GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS BY LOCATION - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Transport Diesel	Of which Biodiesels	Heating and Other Gasoil	Total Gas Diesel Oil	Low Sulphur Fuel Oil	High Sulphur Fuel Oil	Total Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Other Products	Total Products	Total Oil
		Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA
Australia	1											
Austria	2											
Belgium	3											
Canada	4											
Czech Republic	5											
Denmark	6											
Finland	7											
France	8											
Germany	9											
Greece	10											
Hungary	11											
Iceland	12											
Ireland	13											
Italy	14											
Japan	15											
Korea	16											
Luxembourg	17											
Mexico	18											
Netherlands	19											
New Zealand	20											
Norway	21											
Poland	22											
Portugal	23											
Slovak Republic	24											
Spain	25											
Sweden	26											
Switzerland	27											
Turkey	28											
United Kingdom	29											
United States	30											
Others	31											
Total¹	32											

1. Total (line 32) should correspond to line 20 in Table 5.

Table 8b: CLOSING STOCKS HELD ABROAD UNDER BILATERAL GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS, OF WHICH HELD AS STOCK TICKETS, BY LOCATION

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Crude Oil	NGL	Refinery Feedstocks	Additives Oxygenates	Of which Biofuels	Other Hydrocarbons	Total Crude	Ethane	LPG	Naphtha	Motor Gasoline	Of which Bio-gasoline	Aviation Gasoline	Gasoline Jet Fuel	Kerosene Jet Fuel	Other Kerosene
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Australia	1																
Austria	2																
Belgium	3																
Canada	4																
Czech Republic	5																
Denmark	6																
Finland	7																
France	8																
Germany	9																
Greece	10																
Hungary	11																
Iceland	12																
Ireland	13																
Italy	14																
Japan	15																
Korea	16																
Luxembourg	17																
Mexico	18																
Netherlands	19																
New Zealand	20																
Norway	21																
Poland	22																
Portugal	23																
Slovak Republic	24																
Spain	25																
Sweden	26																
Switzerland	27																
Turkey	28																
United Kingdom	29																
United States	30																
Others	31																
Total¹	32																

1. Total (line 32) should be less than or equal to line 32 in Table 8.

Table 8b: CLOSING STOCKS HELD ABROAD UNDER BILATERAL GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS, OF WHICH HELD AS STOCK TICKETS, BY LOCATION - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Transport Diesel	Of which Biodiesels	Heating and Other Gasoil	Total Gas Diesel Oil	Low Sulphur Fuel Oil	High Sulphur Fuel Oil	Total Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Other Products	Total Products	Total Oil
		Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA
Australia	1											
Austria	2											
Belgium	3											
Canada	4											
Czech Republic	5											
Denmark	6											
Finland	7											
France	8											
Germany	9											
Greece	10											
Hungary	11											
Iceland	12											
Ireland	13											
Italy	14											
Japan	15											
Korea	16											
Luxembourg	17											
Mexico	18											
Netherlands	19											
New Zealand	20											
Norway	21											
Poland	22											
Portugal	23											
Slovak Republic	24											
Spain	25											
Sweden	26											
Switzerland	27											
Turkey	28											
United Kingdom	29											
United States	30											
Others	31											
Total¹	32											

1. Total (line 32) should be less than or equal to line 32 in Table 8.

Table 9: CLOSING STOCKS HELD ABROAD DESIGNATED DEFINITELY FOR IMPORT INTO THE COUNTRY BY LOCATION

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		Crude Oil	NGL	Refinery Feedstocks	Additives Oxygenates	Of which Biofuels	Other Hydrocarbons	Total Crude	Ethane	LPG	Naphtha	Motor Gasoline	Of which Bio-gasoline	Aviation Gasoline	Gasoline Jet Fuel	Kerosene Jet Fuel	Other Kerosene
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Australia	1																
Austria	2																
Belgium	3																
Canada	4																
Czech Republic	5																
Denmark	6																
Finland	7																
France	8																
Germany	9																
Greece	10																
Hungary	11																
Iceland	12																
Ireland	13																
Italy	14																
Japan	15																
Korea	16																
Luxembourg	17																
Mexico	18																
Netherlands	19																
New Zealand	20																
Norway	21																
Poland	22																
Portugal	23																
Slovak Republic	24																
Spain	25																
Sweden	26																
Switzerland	27																
Turkey	28																
United Kingdom	29																
United States	30																
Others	31																
Total¹	32																

1. Total (line 32) should correspond to line 22 in Table 5.

Table 9: CLOSING STOCKS HELD ABROAD DESIGNATED DEFINITELY FOR IMPORT INTO THE COUNTRY BY LOCATION - continued

Unit: Thousand Metric Tons

		<i>Transport Diesel</i>	<i>Of which Biodiesels</i>	<i>Heating and Other Gasoil</i>	<i>Total Gas Diesel Oil</i>	<i>Low Sulphur Fuel Oil</i>	<i>High Sulphur Fuel Oil</i>	<i>Total Fuel Oil</i>	<i>Petroleum Coke</i>	<i>Other Products</i>	<i>Total Products</i>	<i>Total Oil</i>
		Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA
Australia	1											
Austria	2											
Belgium	3											
Canada	4											
Czech Republic	5											
Denmark	6											
Finland	7											
France	8											
Germany	9											
Greece	10											
Hungary	11											
Iceland	12											
Ireland	13											
Italy	14											
Japan	15											
Korea	16											
Luxembourg	17											
Mexico	18											
Netherlands	19											
New Zealand	20											
Norway	21											
Poland	22											
Portugal	23											
Slovak Republic	24											
Spain	25											
Sweden	26											
Switzerland	27											
Turkey	28											
United Kingdom	29											
United States	30											
Others	31											
Total¹	32											

1. Total (line 32) should correspond to line 22 in Table 5.

Table 10: SUPPLY OF NATURAL GAS

		Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Natural Gas
		Million cubic metres	Terajoules	Gross Calorific Value calculated
		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
Indigenous Production	1			
Imports ¹	2			
Exports ²	3			
Stock Change ³	4			
Gross Inland Deliveries (Calculated)	5			
Statistical Difference	6			
Gross Inland Deliveries Observed	7			
Opening level of stocks held on national territory ⁴	8			
Closing level of stocks held on national territory	9			
Own use and losses of the natural gas industry	10			

1. Line 2 should correspond to Total Imports for cubic metres (reference A68) and for terajoules (reference C68) in Table 11.

2. Line 3 should correspond to Total Exports for cubic metres (reference A52) and for terajoules (reference C52) in Table 12.

3. Line 4 should be equal to closing stock level (line 9) minus opening stock level (line 8) for cubic metres and for terajoules.

4. Opening level of stocks (line 8) should be equal to closing level of previous month.

Table 11: IMPORTS OF NATURAL GAS BY ORIGIN

		Natural Gas Million cubic metres	<i>Of which: LNG</i>	Natural Gas Terajoules	<i>Of which: LNG</i>	Natural Gas Gross Calorific Value calculated
		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
Algeria	1					
Australia	2					
Austria	3					
Belgium	4					
Brunei	5					
<i>Bulgaria</i>	6					
Canada	7					
<i>Cyprus</i>	8					
Czech Republic	9					
Denmark	10					
<i>Egypt</i>	11					
Finland	12					
France	13					
Germany	14					
Greece	15					
Hungary	16					
Indonesia	17					
Iran	18					
Iraq	19					
Ireland	20					
Italy	21					
Japan	22					
Korea	23					
Libya	24					
Luxembourg	25					
Malaysia	26					
<i>Malta</i>	27					
Mexico	28					
Netherlands	29					
New Zealand	30					
Nigeria	31					
Norway	32					
Oman	33					
Poland	34					
Portugal	35					
Qatar	36					
<i>Romania</i>	37					
Slovak Republic	38					
Spain	39					
Sweden	40					
Switzerland	41					

Table 11: IMPORTS OF NATURAL GAS BY ORIGIN - continued

		Natural Gas Million cubic metres	Of which: LNG	Natural Gas Terajoules	Of which: LNG	Natural Gas Gross Calorific Value calculated
		A	B	C	D	E
Trinidad and Tobago	42					
Turkey	43					
United Arab Emirates	44					
United Kingdom	45					
United States	46					
Former USSR ³	47					
<i>Belarus</i>	48					
<i>Estonia</i>	49					
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	50					
<i>Latvia</i>	51					
<i>Lithuania</i>	52					
<i>Moldova</i>	53					
<i>Russia</i>	54					
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	55					
<i>Ukraine</i>	56					
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	57					
<i>Other F. USSR</i>	58					
Former Yugoslavia ⁴	59					
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	60					
<i>Croatia</i>	61					
<i>FYR of Macedonia</i>	62					
<i>Montenegro</i>	63					
<i>Serbia</i>	64					
<i>Slovenia</i>	65					
Other Asia	66					
Not elsewhere specified*	67					
Total Imports^{1 2}	68					

1. Total Imports (references A68 and C68) should be equal to references A2 and B2 in Table 10.

2. Total Imports should be equal to the sum of its components in cubic metres (column A) and in terajoules (column C).

3. Former USSR (line 47) should be equal to the sum of its components (lines 48 to 58) in cubic metres and in terajoules.

4. Former Yugoslavia (line 59) should be equal to the sum of its components (lines 60 to 65) in cubic metres and in terajoules.

* Not Elsewhere Specified: Please detail where possible.

<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	69					
<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	70					
<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	71					

Table 12: EXPORTS OF NATURAL GAS BY DESTINATION

		Natural Gas	Of which: LNG	Natural Gas	Of which: LNG	Natural Gas
		Million cubic metres		Terajoules		Gross Calorific Value calculated
		A	B	C	D	E
Australia	1					
Austria	2					
Belgium	3					
Bulgaria	4					
Canada	5					
Cyprus	6					
Czech Republic	7					
Denmark	8					
Finland	9					
France	10					
Germany	11					
Greece	12					
Hungary	13					
Ireland	14					
Italy	15					
Japan	16					
Korea	17					
Luxembourg	18					
Malta	19					
Mexico	20					
Netherlands	21					
New Zealand	22					
Norway	23					
Poland	24					
Portugal	25					
Romania	26					
Slovak Republic	27					
Spain	28					
Sweden	29					
Switzerland	30					
Turkey	31					
United Kingdom	32					
United States	33					
Former USSR ³	34					
<i>Belarus</i>	35					
<i>Estonia</i>	36					
<i>Georgia</i>	37					
<i>Latvia</i>	38					
<i>Lithuania</i>	39					
<i>Moldova</i>	40					

Table 12: EXPORTS OF NATURAL GAS BY DESTINATION - continued

		Natural Gas Million cubic metres	Of which: LNG	Natural Gas Terajoules	Of which: LNG	Natural Gas Gross Calorific Value calculated
		A	B	C	D	E
<i>Russia</i>	41					
<i>Ukraine</i>	42					
<i>Other F. USSR</i>	43					
Former Yugoslavia ⁴	44					
<i>Bosnia Herzegovina</i>	45					
<i>Croatia</i>	46					
<i>FYR of Macedonia</i>	47					
<i>Montenegro</i>	48					
<i>Serbia</i>	49					
<i>Slovenia</i>	50					
Not elsewhere specified*	51					
Total Exports^{1 2}	52					

1. Total Exports (references A52 and C52) should be equal to references A3 and B3 in Table 10.

2. Total Exports should be equal to the sum of its components in cubic metres (column A) and in terajoules (column C).

3. Former USSR (line 34) should be equal to the sum of its components (lines 35 to 43) in cubic metres and in terajoules.

4. Former Yugoslavia (line 44) should be equal to the sum of its components (lines 45 to 50) in cubic metres and in terajoules.

* Not Elsewhere Specified: Please detail where possible.

<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	53					
<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	54					
<i>Country Name not listed above</i>	55					

Remarks MOS:

[Empty rectangular box for Remarks MOS]