



MOS OIL AND EMERGENCY STOCKS – IMPLEMENTATION AND CHALLENGES

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Eurostat's mission: to be the leading provider of high quality statistics on Europe.

Key task: *to provide the European Union with statistics at European level that enable **comparisons between countries and regions***

Data comparisons between countries is possible
if, and only if
statistical methodologies are harmonised!

Overview

- *Situation of the Energy Community*
- *Legal basis*
- *Are you ready for emergency oil stocks reporting?*
- *Workflow*
- *Typical problematic issues*
- *Emergency Oil Stocks available in Eurobase*

Situation in the Energy Community Contracting Parties

<i>Albania</i>	<i>no MOSOIL sent</i>
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	<i>no MOSOIL sent</i>
<i>Kosovo*</i>	<i>no MOSOIL sent</i>
<i>Georgia</i>	<i>no MOSOIL sent</i>
<i>The Former Yugoslav Republic Of Macedonia</i>	<i>MOS OIL sent, but Table 5b_5c & stocks breakdown not filled</i>
<i>Republic of Moldova</i>	<i>no MOSOIL sent</i>
<i>Montenegro</i>	<i>no MOSOIL sent</i>
<i>Serbia</i>	<i>no MOSOIL sent</i>
<i>Ukraine</i>	<i>no MOSOIL sent</i>

* (under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244/99)

General framework legislation for Eurostat

- Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics
 - laying out the way the **European Statistical System (ESS)** should be organised and outlining the main duties of its members (**Statistical Confidentiality**)
- Commission decision on Eurostat (2012/504/EU)
 - defines the role and responsibilities of **Eurostat**



Legal basis for MOSOIL

- Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy statistics (ESR)
 - **covers energy data collection for all fuels**
 - **harmonized at international level**

Amended by:

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 844/2010
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 147/2013
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 431/2014
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2010

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2008/1099/2017-11-30>



Legal basis for MOSOIL

- Directive 2009/119/EC of 14 September 2009 imposing an obligation on Member States to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products
 - **Lays down certain end results that must be achieved in every Member State**
 - **National authorities have to adapt their laws to meet these goals, but are free to decide how to do so**
 - **Amendment is coming soon**

Are you ready for emergency oilstocks reporting? (1)

- Which type of emergency stocks?
- Which organisation will send the questionnaire?
- Is the work to be done each month/year allocated?
- Is the transposition of the Directive done completely?

Are you ready for emergency oilstocks reporting? (2)

- Are you in contact with all the participants in the domestic oil market?
- All stakeholders are trained or at least informed?
- Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear?
- Do you have the necessary resources?

Which type of emergency stocks?

Who to hold?

- **Government/Agency/Industry**

What to hold?

- **Crude oil / products**

Some restrictions

Where to hold it?

- **In the country/abroad**

Availability and physical accessibility to be taken into account

- **Own/rented storage**
- **Commingled/segregated**

Which type of emergency stocks? Stockholding Regimes in Europe

Government Stocks

- **Financed by government budget**
- **Held exclusively for emergency purposes**

Stocks held by stockholding organizations

- **Held by dedicated bodies/agencies/entities**
- **Usually held exclusively for emergency purposes**

Industry Stocks

- **Stocks held under an obligation imposed on companies (compulsory stocks)**
- **(Commercial stocks)**

Most Member States have a mixed system

Which type of emergency stocks? Central stockholding entity (CSE)

Each Member State may set up one CSE

- **Can be an industry-related entity but the Member State should designate it as the CSE**

A body or service without profit objective, acting in the general interest

Main purpose: to acquire, maintain and sell oil stocks

Can delegate tasks relating to the management of stocks to other CSEs, Member States and economic operators

Economic operators can delegate their obligation to CSEs

CSEs to publish volumes it can maintain for economic operators and the conditions

An obligation to establish a CSE when

- **the right of economic operators to delegate is limited to less than 10% (30% after 5 years) of their stockholding obligation (Article 8(2))**

Which type of emergency stocks? Delegations - 1

What is a delegation?

- **For a fee, the economic operator is relieved from (all or part of) its stockholding obligation**
- **The entity "receiving" the delegation has to hold the stocks**
- *What is a subdelegation?*
 - **The "receiving" entity delegates the obligation further**

Which type of emergency stocks? Delegations - 2

MS shall ensure that economic operators can effectively delegate at least a part of their stockholding obligation

Economic operators can freely choose the way of delegation among a)-d) of Article 8 as there is no priority order

No subdelegation in certain cases

The right to delegate can be restricted

Member States can require economic operators to delegate at least part of the obligation to its (national) CSE



Which organisation will send the questionnaire?

- National Statistical offices (NSI's)
- Ministries
- ONA's (Other National Authorities) e.g. CSE



Which organisation will send the questionnaire?

ONAs – Other National Authorities

PDF [List of National Statistical Institutes and other national authorities responsible for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics as designated by Member States](#) (updated: 9 June 2015)

The list above is published for information only in accordance with Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164). It is updated regularly. Where necessary, the names of the National statistical institutes and other national authorities have been translated into English by Eurostat.

For further information:

- [Procedure to update the list](#)
- [Other National Authorities – Practical considerations, agreed on ESS Committee meeting on 15 May 2014](#)

link to ESS page:

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/c/portal/layout?p_l_id=747716&p_v_l_s_g_id=0

link to the ONAs list:

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/747709/753176/List_ONAs_SK_09062015/266c54b6-f9b7-48f5-acf8-dbf7db22d2b2



Is the work to be done each month/year allocated? - 1

Monthly reporting of emergency and commercial stocks

- **Through the MOS questionnaire**
- **Reported to Eurostat under Regulation 1099/2008 on energy statistics and Directive 2009/119/EC**
- **To be submitted to Eurostat 55 days after the reference month**
- **Questionnaire and reporting instructions are available at Eurostat**

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/energy/methodology/monthly>

Is the work to be done each month/year allocated? - 2

MOS Oil questionnaire

Developed and used jointly with the IEA

Covers production, exports, imports, refining, stocks ...

*Covers also stocks-related data under the oil stocks directive
(Article 12, Article 14 and Annex IV)*

- **Table 5b "EU-Emergency Stocks"**
- **Table 5c "EU-Commercial Stocks"**
- **Table 8c "Stocks held abroad, of which pursuant to government / CSE delegation"**
- **Days Equivalent Calculation sheet to calculate compliance**

Table 5b (extract)

Table 5b: EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY STOCK LEVELS under Directive 2009/119/EC

			Crude oil	Natural gas liquids	Refinery feedstocks
			A	B	C
(EU-a) Emergency stocks (Total)	Opening	1	0	0	0
on national territory	Closing	2	0	0	0
(EU-b) Stocks held for other EU	Opening	3			
Member States under official agreement	Closing	4	0	0	0
(EU-c) Stocks with known	Opening	5			
foreign EU destination	Closing	6	0	0	0
(EU-g) Stocks held by government	Opening	7			
on national territory	Closing	8			
(EU-h) Stocks held by the Central Stockholding	Opening	9			
Entity (CSE) on national territory	Closing	10			
(EU-ie) Stocks held by Economic Operators	Opening	11			
on national territory	Closing	12			
(EU-j) Stocks held abroad in other EU	Opening	13			
Member States under official agreement	Closing	14	0	0	0
(EU-k) Stocks held abroad in EU, designated	Opening	15			
definitely for import into your country	Closing	16	0	0	0
(EU-l) Total Emergency Stocks held by the MS	Opening	17	0	0	0
in accordance with the EU Directive 2006/119/EC	Closing	18	0	0	0

Are you in contact with all the participants in the domestic oil market?

- Producers
- Importers
- Traders
- Whole salers
- Refiners
- Large consumers

Is the work to be done each month/year allocated? - 3

Register of emergency stocks (Article 6)

- **Continually updated**
- **Quantity, nature, owner and location of stocks**
- **Summary copy to be sent to Commission by 15 March**

Annual report for Member State with less than 30 days of specific stocks (Article 9(5))

- **measures taken by national authorities to ensure and verify the availability and physical accessibility of emergency stocks**
- **Arrangements allowing the Member State to control the use of these stocks in case of oil supply disruptions**
- **to be sent to the Commission by the end of January**

Imposing stockholding obligations

Verifying the availability and physical accessibility

Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear? Interaction Table 1/Table 2 – Table 3/Table 4

MONTHLY OIL QUESTIONNAIRE

Country _____
 Month of data June 2018
 Status of data (final/provisional) Final
 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		Natural gas liquids	Refinery feedstocks	Additives / oxygenates	Of which Biofuels	Other hydrocarbons	Total (A to F, excl. E)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
- Indigenous production ¹	1	3320	250		0		0	3570
- Receipts from other sources ²	2				125	125	0	125
- Backflows ³	3			35				35
- Products transferred ⁴	4			102				102
= Imports (Balance) ⁵	5	3534	137	505	1		3	4180
- Exports (Balance) ⁶	6	2383	146	201	0		0	2730
- Direct use ⁸	7	0	176	0	125	125	6	307
- Stock changes ⁹	8	211	2	-6	0	0	0	207
= Refinery intake (Calculated)	9	4260	63	447	1	0	-3	4768
- Statistical difference	10	2	3	10	1	0	-4	12
= Refinery intake (Observed)	11	4258	60	437	0	0	1	4756
Memo item: Refinery losses	12	0	0	32	0	0	0	32

Imports = Total Imports
 Exports = Total Exports

Table 1, Direct use = Table 2, Primary product receipts
 Table 1, Refinery intake >= Table 2, Refinery gross output

Table 2, Product transferred = Table 1, Product transferred

MONTHLY OIL QUESTIONNAIRE

(Main country)
 June 2018

Table 2: SUPPLY OF FINISHED PRODUCTS

	Class of	Natural gas liquids	Refinery gas	Others	LPG	Naphtha	Total diesel		Other diesel	Total gasoil	Total petrol	Total kerosene	Total aviation turbine fuel	Total jet fuel	Total other aviation turbine fuel	Total other aviation turbine fuel	Total other aviation turbine fuel	Total other aviation turbine fuel	Total other aviation turbine fuel	Total other aviation turbine fuel	Total other aviation turbine fuel	Total other aviation turbine fuel	Total other aviation turbine fuel	
							D	E																
- Primary production ¹	1	13	13	23	12	23	72	13	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Receipts from other sources ²	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Backflows ³	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Imports (Balance) ⁴	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Exports (Balance) ⁵	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Direct use ⁸	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Stock changes ⁹	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
= Refinery intake (Calculated)	9	13	13	23	12	23	72	13	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Statistical difference	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
= Refinery intake (Observed)	11	13	13	23	12	23	72	13	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Memo item: Refinery losses	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear? Interaction in Table 2

MONTHLY OIL QUESTIONNAIRE
(select counts)
June 2018

Table 2: SUPPLY OF FINISHED PRODUCTS

Unit: Thousand metric tons

	Crude oil	Natural gas liquids	Refinery gas	Ethane	LPG	Naphtha	Total motor gasoline	Bio gasoline	Non-bio gasoline	Aviation gasoline	Gasoline type jet fuel	Total kerosene type jet fuel	Bio jet kerosene	Non-bio jet kerosene	Other kerosene	Road diesel	Heating and other gas oil	Total gas/diesel oil	Biodiesels	Non-bio gas/diesel oil	Total fuel oil	Fuel oil-low sulphur (<1%)	Fuel oil-high sulphur (>=1%)	Petroleum coke	Other products	Total products	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
1	0	176					78	72	6							53		53	53							307	
2			191	0	202	187	1,324		1,324	0	0	504	0	504	77	952	628	1,580		1,580	299	179	120	144	216	4,724	
3							0					0	0					0								0	
4			158	0			0					0	0					0			11	11	0	92	0	261	
5					73	86	342	0	342	1	0	691	0	691	44	1,449	195	1,644	0	1,644	80	63	17	62	155	3,178	
6					89	59	757	0	757	0	0	144	0	144	8	68	210	278	0	278	247	91	156	16	115	1,713	
7							0					0	0				150	150		150	71	53	18	0	221		
8	0	-176	0	88	72	-153	155	0	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	-91	92	1		1	1	1	0	0	12	0	
9			0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	59	60	0	60	1	1	0	0	37	102	
10					25	7	66	10	46	0	0	-71	0	-71	-4	18	62	80	-10	90	12	49	-37	36	21	162	
11	0	0	33	88	233	54	1,084	62	1,022	1	0	1,121	0	1,121	116	2,276	434	2,710	63	2,647	38	38	0	64	210	5,750	
12	0	0	-2	0	-6	-11	-1	0	-1	0	0	-5	0	-5	0	-2	-1	-3	0	-3	0	0	0	-2	-4	-34	
13	0		35	88	239	65	1,085	62	1,023	1	0	1,126	0	1,126	116	2,278	435	2,713	63	2,650	38	38	0	64	214	5,784	
14												1,058		1,058												1,058	
15	0		22	0	1												7	7		7	11	11	0	3	0	44	
16					6																					6	
17																	139	139		139						139	
18	0		0	88	183	65											1	1		1				2	213	552	
19			12	0	22	0												0								1	35
20																										1	5,749

Interproduct Transfers
reclassification of products



Total products = 0

e.g. 10 kt Naphtha to Motor gasoline
Naphtha



Motor gasoline

Interproduct Transfers: -10 kt

Interproduct Transfers: +10 kt

Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear? Petrochemical Industry (Table 2)

Table 1, Refinery intake



Oil refinery

Table 2, Refinery output



Table 2, Backflows to refineries
(= Table 1, Backflows)

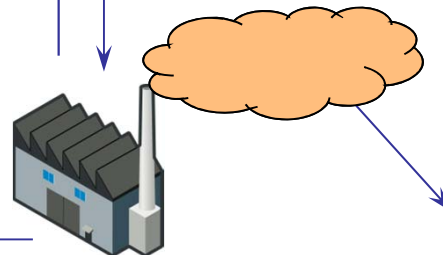
Table 2, Gross Deliveries
to the petrochemical industry

Covered in MOSOIL

Not covered in MOSOIL

Non-energy use
in the petrochemical industry

Energy use
in the petrochemical industry

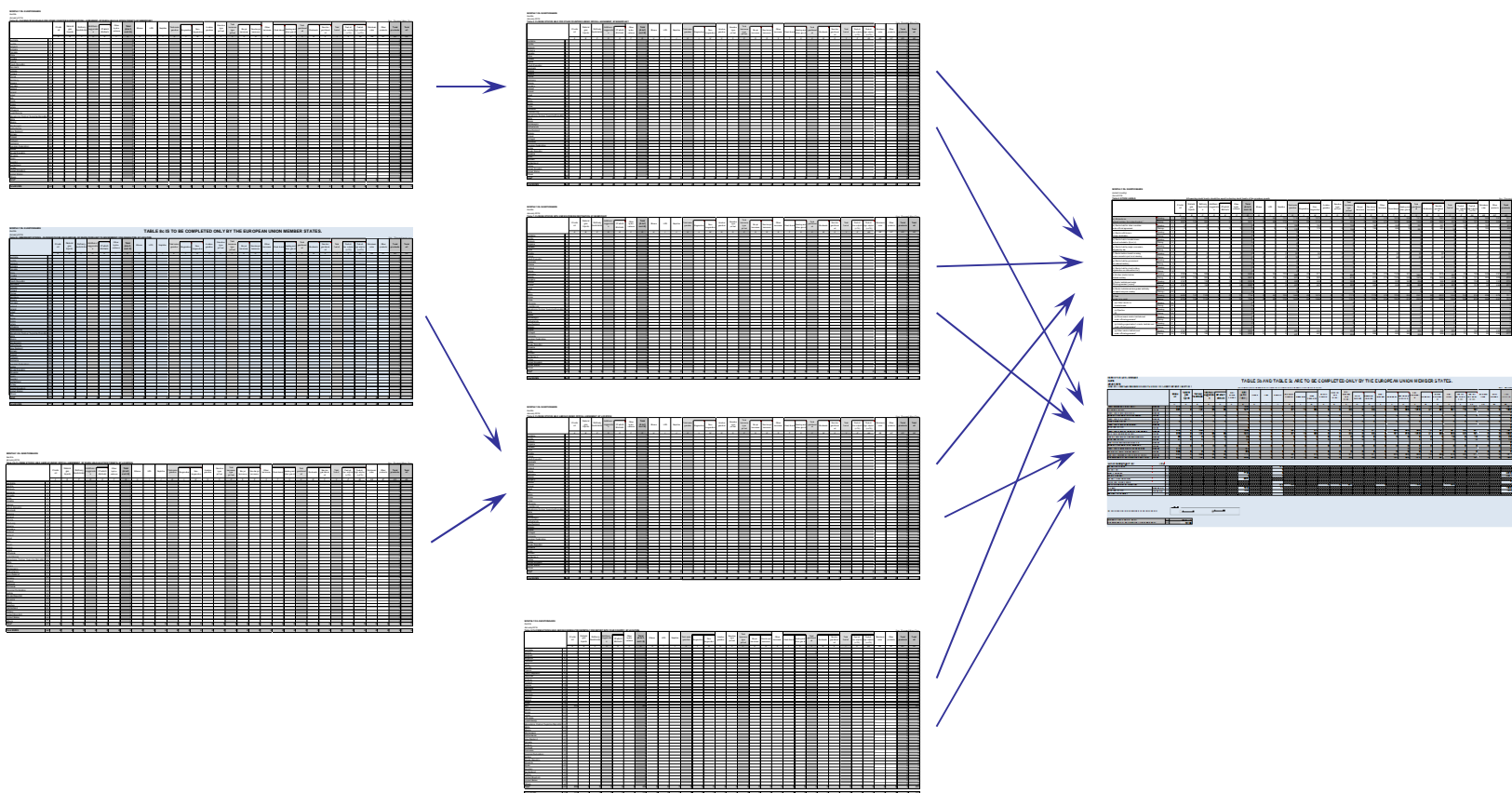


Petrochemical industry



European
Commission

Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear? Interaction Table 6b/8b/8c – Table 6/7/8/9 – Table 5/5b_5c

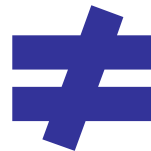


Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear? Monthly collections for Oil & Petroleum Products

JODI – Joint Organisations Data Initiative – OIL

shared with the IEA, OECD, UNECE, OPEC, OLADE, APEC, IEFS

- eDAMIS: `ENERGY_JODIOIL_M`
- **deadline within one calendar month**



MOS (Monthly Oil & Natural Gas Statistics) – OIL part

shared with the IEA

- eDAMIS: `ENERGY_MOSOIL_M`
- **deadline within 55 days**

Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear? National Obligations

- 90 days of average daily net imports of oil/oil products, (after deduction of 10% for unavailables);
or
- 61 days of average daily consumption whatever leads to higher obligation

(article 3, Stockholding Directive)

3 methods for naphtha correction of net imports:

- Standard 4% deduction
- Actual naphtha consumption
- Naphtha production yield correction of net crude imports

(annex III, Stockholding Directive)

Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear? Product stockholding obligation

*For Member States with less than 30 days of
specific stocks*

- **At least 1/3 of the stockholding obligation to be held in products**
- **Product composition to reflect consumption patterns**

(article 9 §5, Stockholding Directive)

In line with the rules for specific stocks (the selected products have to cover at least 75% of inland consumption)

(article 9 §3, Stockholding Directive)

*Member States have full flexibility with respect to
the rest of the stockholding obligation*

Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear? Product categories

For emergency stocks

- **As listed in the Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 on energy statistics**

For 1/3 product stockholding obligation

- **“Ethane, LPG, Motor gasoline, Aviation gasoline, Gasoline-type jet fuel (naphtha-type jet fuel or JP4), Kerosene-type jet fuel, Other kerosene, Gas/diesel oil (distillate fuel oil), Fuel oil (high sulphur content and low sulphur content), White spirit and SBP, Lubricants, Bitumen, Paraffin waxes, Petroleum coke”**

(article 9 §2, Stockholding Directive)

Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear? Biofuels and additives

Biofuel = liquid or gaseous fuel for transport produced from biomass, 'biomass' being ... (Article 2(c))

When to take biofuels and additives into account? (Article 16)

- **When calculating stockholding obligations**

only if they have been blended with the petroleum products concerned

- **When calculating the stock levels actually maintained**

if they have been blended with petroleum products concerned

or

they are stored on the territory of the Member State concerned and the Member State has adopted rules ensuring that they are to be blended with petroleum products held pursuant to stockholding requirements set out in the Directive and

they are to be used in transportation

Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear? Calculating stock levels (Article 4)

Calculation methodology in Annex III

- **Stock types/locations which can be included**
- **Stock types/locations which are to be excluded**
- **10% deduction**

Stocks subject to a seizure order or enforcement action are to be excluded (Article 12(3))

Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear? Quantities which may not be included (Annex III)

in pipelines

in rail tank cars

in seagoing ships' bunkers

in service stations and retail stores

by other consumers

in tankers at sea

as military stocks

Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear? Quantities which may be included (Annex III)

in refinery tanks

in bulk terminals

in pipeline tankage

in barges

in intercoastal tankers

in oil tankers in port

in inland ship bunkers

in storage tank bottoms

as working stocks

by large consumers as

required by law or otherwise

controlled by governments

Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear? Availability and physical accessibility

"At all times, Member States shall ensure that emergency stocks and specific stocks are available and physically accessible for the purposes of this Directive"

- **Availability**

Not defined

Objective: to guarantee that all stocks can be mobilised in case of a disruption
Member States to take all necessary measures to prevent all obstacles and encumbrances that could hamper stock availability

- **Physical accessibility**

"arrangements for locating and transporting stocks to ensure their release or effective delivery to end users and markets within time frames and conditions conducive to alleviating the supply problems which may have arisen"

- **Is pledging of stocks allowed?**

The bank should not be able to block the release of stocks

- **Cross-border stocks**

The Member State for whose benefit the stocks are held remains ultimately responsible for the availability and physical accessibility of stocks

Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear? Availability of stocks (Article 5)

"At all times, Member States shall ensure that emergency stocks and specific stocks are available and physically accessible for the purposes of this Directive"

National measures should clearly specify how the availability and physical accessibility of stocks is ensured

- **Member States to establish arrangements for the identification, accounting and control of the stocks**
- **Reporting system**
- **Physical inspections, audits**

Is the calculation and reporting methodology clear? Cross-border stocks

Stocks to be held within the Community (Article 3(1))

Member States may set limits or additional conditions on the possibility of stocks being held abroad (Article 5(1))

No bilateral intergovernmental agreements required

- **Bilateral agreements are not forbidden**
- **Existing agreements are not annulled**
- **Recital 13: they are "useful instruments"**

Prior authorization needed for most cross-border stockholding

The Member State for whose benefit the stocks are held remains ultimately responsible for the availability of stocks

In case of a disruption, Member States to prohibit, and refrain from taking, any measure hindering the transfer, use or release of stocks held within their territory on behalf of another Member State (Article 5(2))

Do you have the necessary resources?

- Sufficient and trained staff
- IT systems
- Access to required data of other organisations (tax office, customs, port authorities, business registers)

Typical problematic issues - 1

- *Not using the appropriate questionnaire format*
 - "The transmission format shall conform to an appropriate interchange standard specified by Eurostat. Data shall be transmitted or uploaded by electronic means to the single entry point for data at Eurostat"
(annex c, Energy Statistics Regulation)
- *Different geographical coverage for imports and stocks*
 - "Amounts are considered as imported or exported when they have crossed the political boundaries of the country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not."
(annex a, Energy Statistics Regulation)

Typical problematic issues - 2

- *Not all sub-columns for gas/diesel oil, gasoline and kerosene type jet fuel are filled-in*
 - "Motor gasoline is a product aggregate equal to the sum of blended biogasoline (biogasoline in motor gasoline) and non-biogasoline. Gas/diesel oil is a product aggregate equal to the sum of blended biodiesels (biodiesels in gas/diesel oil) and non-biodiesels. Kerosene type jet fuel is a product aggregate equal to the sum of blended bio jet kerosene (bio jet kerosene in kerosene type jet fuel) and non-bio jet kerosene."
- (annex a, Energy Statistics Regulation)
- *Opening stocks are not consistent with closing stocks of the previous month*

Typical problematic issues - 3

- *Commercial stocks are not filled-in*
 - "Member States shall send the Commission a monthly statistical summary of the levels of commercial stocks held within their national territory."

(article 14, Stockholding Directive)
- *Over-estimation of bio-components in the emergency stocks*
- *Sum of monthly figures not filled-in*
- *Error messages of questionnaire are not considered*

Typical problematic issues - 4

- *Switch to new "Sum of monthly figures" not in reference month April*
 - "(...) the daily averages of net imports and inland consumption, (...) , shall be determined, as regards the period from 1 January to 31 March of each calendar year, on the basis of the quantities imported or consumed during the last year but one before the calendar year in question."
- (article 3, Stockholding Directive)*
- *More than one monthly questionnaire per eDAMIS submission*

Typical problematic issues - 5

- *Late submission of data*
 - "Deadline for transmission of data
Within 55 days following the reported month."
(annex c, Energy Statistics Regulation)
- *Entities/companies are not obliged by law to provide information in time (no penalties)*
 - "Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the national provisions (...). Such penalties shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. (...)"
(article 21, Stockholding Directive)

Typical problematic issues - 6

- *Discrepancies between days equivalent in the calculation sheet and Table 5b_5c*
- *High numbers of revisions*
- *Negative stock levels*
- *Lack of training & preparation*
- *Data confidentiality*
- *Too many institutions involved in data collection*

Typical problematic issues - 7

International marine bunkers

Quantities of fuels delivered to ships of all flags that are engaged in international navigation

- **The international navigation may take place at sea, on inland lakes and waterways, and in coastal waters**

Excluded is:

- **consumption by ships engaged in domestic navigation**
The domestic/international split should be determined on the basis of port of departure and port of arrival, and not by the flag or nationality of the ship
- **consumption by fishing vessels**
- **consumption by military forces**

Emergency Oil Stocks in Eurobase

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

DATABASE

Data Navigation Tree

Database by themes

- General and regional statistics
- Economy and finance
- Population and social conditions
- Industry, trade and services
- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- International trade
- Transport
- Environment and energy
 - Environment (env)
 - Energy (nrg)
 - Energy statistics - quantities, annual data (nrg_quant)
 - Energy statistics - quantities, monthly data (nrg_quantm)
 - Energy statistics - supply, transformation, consumption (nrg_10m) M
 - Energy statistics - imports (nrg_12m) M
 - Energy statistics - exports (nrg_13m) M
 - Energy statistics - oil stocks (nrg_14m) M

Energy statistics - oil stocks (nrg_14m) M

- ZIP Oil stocks - stock levels - monthly data (nrg_141m) i
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CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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Term
Method for calculation of obligation (calculated) (Code 10_OBMETHC)
Term extension
Energy
Definition
Method for calculation of obligation (calculated) whereas: METHOD FOR CALCULATING THE CRUDE OIL EQUIVALENT OF IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS The crude oil equivalent of imports of petroleum products is obtained by calculating the sum of the net imports of crude oil, NGL, refinery feedstocks and other hydrocarbons as defined in Section 4 of Annex B to Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008, adjusting the result to take account of any stock changes, deducting 4 % for naphtha yield (or, if the average naphtha yield within the national territory is greater than 7 %, deducting the net actual consumption of naphtha or the average naphtha yield) and adding this to the net imports of all other petroleum products including naphtha, also adjusted to take account of stock changes and multiplied by a factor of 1,05. International marine bunkers are not included in the calculation. 1 Annex I (Naphtha Actual Consumption) 2 Annex I (Naphtha Yield) 3 Annex I (Actual Naphtha Yield) 4 Annex I (Total Inland Consumption) METHOD FOR CALCULATING THE CRUDE OIL EQUIVALENT OF INLAND CONSUMPTION The crude oil equivalent of inland consumption must be calculated using the following method: Inland consumption is the sum of the aggregate 'observed gross inland deliveries', as defined in Section 3.2.1 of Annex C to Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008, of the following products only: motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, gasoline-type jet fuel (naphtha-type jet fuel or JFA), kerosene-type jet fuel, other kerosene, gas/diesel oil (distillate fuel oil) and fuel oil (high sulphur content and low sulphur content) as defined in Section 4 of Annex B to Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008. International marine bunkers are not included in the calculation. The crude oil equivalent of inland consumption is calculated by multiplying by a factor of 1,2.
Source
Council Directive 2009/119/EC of 14 September 2009 imposing an obligation on Member States to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products
Hyperlink
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=141511449953&uri=CELEX:32009L0119