Section 3 - Oil and Oil Products

Key results show:

Total indigenous UK production of crude oil and Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) in Q2 2016 was 1.1 per cent higher than a year ago. This latest quarter shows a flattening off of oil production following strong growth in each of the preceding four quarters. **(Chart 3.1)**

Net imports of primary oils (crude oil, NGLs and process oils) in Q2 2016 increased to 3.7 million tonnes (up 37 per cent) due to increased refinery demand. This met about 16 per cent of UK's refinery demand. **(Chart 3.3)**

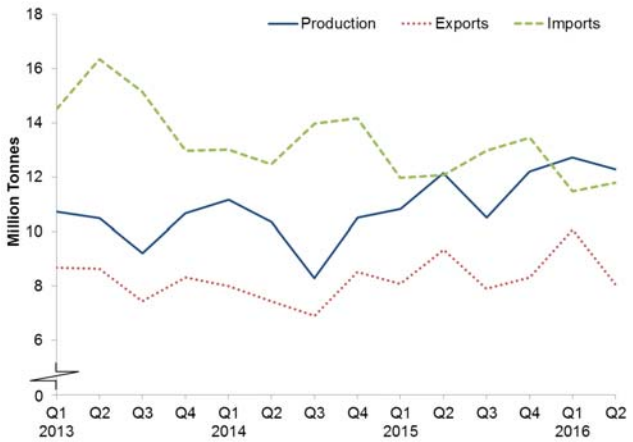
Indigenous production of petroleum products was 7.3 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2016 compared with the same quarter in 2015. Last year production was affected by maintenance at a major refinery. (**Chart 3.2**)

Exports increased by 19.6 per cent compared with the second quarter of 2015 due to robust production, and imports increased by 9.6 per cent to meet product demand. The UK was a net importer of petroleum products in Q2 2016, for the twelfth consecutive quarter, by 2.9 million tonnes. This follows a long period where the UK was generally a net exporter of petroleum products. **(Chart 3.2)**

In Q2 2016 total deliveries of key transport fuels increased by 2.1 per cent compared with Q2 2015. Petrol deliveries were steady at -0.1 per cent, road diesel deliveries increased by 2.9 per cent (excluding the blended bio-element), while deliveries of jet fuel increased by 2.6 per cent. (**Chart 3.5)**

Overall stocks of crude oil and petroleum products were up by 1.9 per cent at end of the Q2 2016. **(Chart 3.7)**

Chart 3.1 Production and trade of crude oil and NGLs



Indigenous crude oil production was higher by 0.4 per cent in Q2 2016 compared with the same quarter a year ago. Production has been boosted with new fields coming online through 2015.

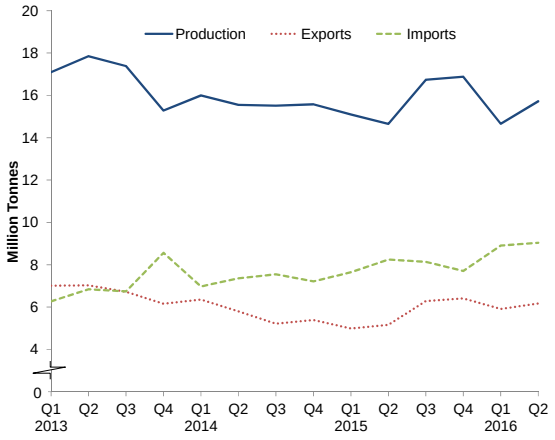
Production of Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) increased by 9.9 per cent on the second quarter of 2015; the new fields contain a higher proportion of NGLs.

Taken together, indigenous production of crude and NGLs was 1.1 per cent higher, continuing the recent trend for strong production.

In Q2 2016 imports of crude oil and NGLs were 6.9 per cent lower compared with the same period a year ago, reflecting reasonably strong indigenous production and robust refinery demand. Exports of crude oil and NGLs decreased by 13.8 per cent.

Overall, net imports of primary oils (crude, NGLs and feedstocks) were 3.7 million tonnes in Q2 2016 compared with 2.7 million tonnes in the same quarter of 2015, reflecting the strong demand at refineries.

Chart 3.2 Production and trade of petroleum products

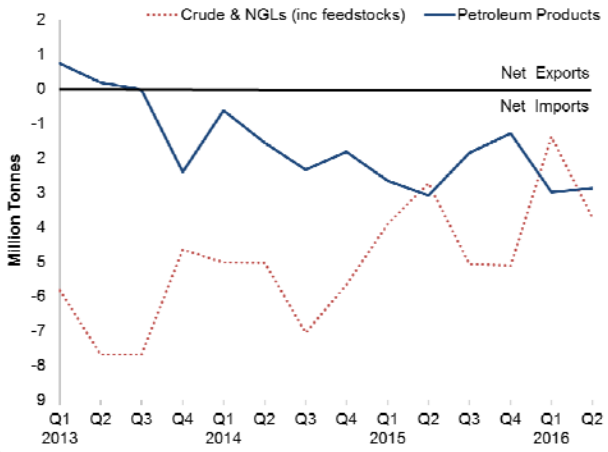


Indigenous production of petroleum products in Q2 2016 was higher by 7.3 per cent compared with the same quarter in 2015, due to maintenance in this period last year.

Imports increased by 9.6 per cent and exports by 19.6 per cent. The principal driver of this is the product mix, importing higher volumes of aviation turbine fuel and typically exporting more motor spirit and petroleum gases. In absolute terms, this quarter the largest increase in imports was for petrol, up by nearly half (0.3 million tonnes). (see Chart 3.5)

The UK was a net importer (2.9 million tonnes) of petroleum products in Q2 2016.

Chart 3.3 Overall trade of primary oils and petroleum products

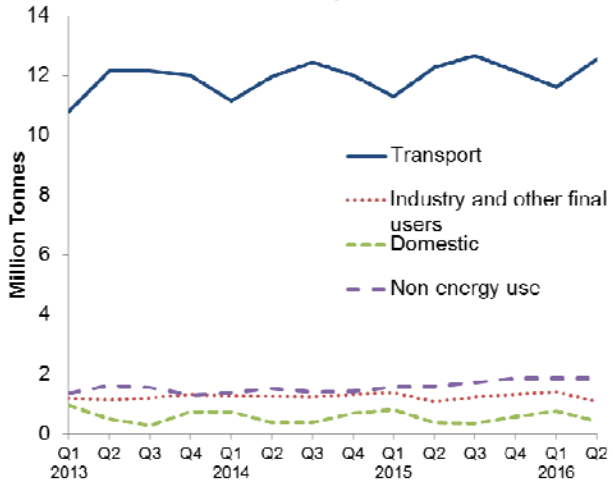


In Q2 2016, net imports of primary oils (crude, NGLs and feedstocks) increased to 3.7 million tonnes compared with 2.7 million tonnes in Q2 2015, an increase of 37 per cent and indicative of the strong refinery demand.

The UK's overall net import dependence for primary oils was 16 per cent in Q2 2016, down from 18 per cent in Q2 2015.

In Q2 2016 the UK was a net importer of petroleum products, by 2.9 million tonnes, down from 3.1 million tonnes in the same quarter of 2015. There have now been 12 consecutive quarters where the UK has imported more petroleum products than it exported. This follows decades where the UK has been a net exporter of petroleum; the last time was in 1984 when there was industrial action in the coal industry.

Chart 3.4 Final consumption of oil

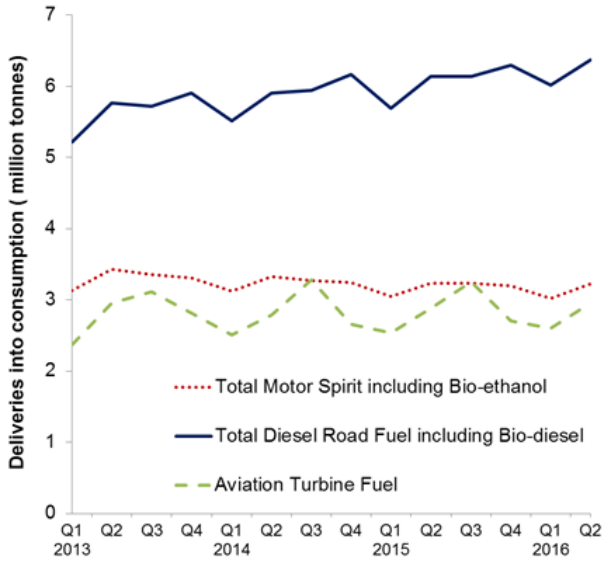


In Q2 2016, final consumption of petroleum products was higher by 3.8 per cent compared with Q2 2015. Within this:

Transport, which accounts for about three-quarters of UK final consumption, was higher by 2.1 per cent. This was largely driven by an increase in demand for road diesel. (See Chart 3.5 for more detail).

Demand for products for **non-energy use** was higher by 17.8 per cent in the latest quarter, fuelled by deliveries of gases and other products, including naphtha, to the petrochemical processing industry.

Chart 3.5 Demand for key transport fuels



In Q2 2016, total deliveries of key hydrocarbon transport fuels were higher by 2.1 per cent. Within this:

Motor spirit (petrol) deliveries were down by 0.1 per cent on the second quarter of 2015, the smallest contraction in the time series beginning in 1999. With the dieselisation of the vehicle fleet petrol consumption had until recently decreased 3.5 per cent on average each month.

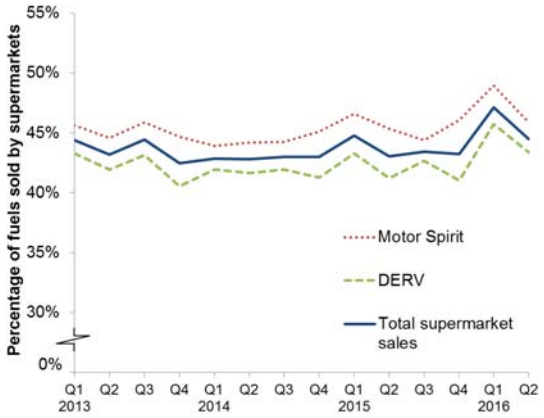
Overall **DERV** (diesel) demand increased by 2.9 per cent compared to Q2 2015. Total DERV consumption, including biodiesel, increased by 3.8 per cent as a greater quantity of biofuels were blended in Q2 2016.

Robust demand for road fuels has been noted in recent quarters. The increase could be attributed to the growth in the UK economy over the same period, with GDP rising 2.2 per cent compared to Q2 2015[1]. In addition the typical retail price of premium unleaded in June 2016 was 5.4 pence per litre cheaper compared to 2015, and for diesel was 9.4 pence per litre cheaper[2].

Demand for **aviation turbine fuel** increased by 2.6 per cent compared to Q2 2015. Consumption increased sharply on the first quarter of this year because demand is seasonal with more people flying during summer months.

[1] For GDP statistics see ONS economics statistics
[2] For road fuel price statistics see the BEIS road fuels prices statistics

Chart 3.6 Supermarket share of road fuel sales

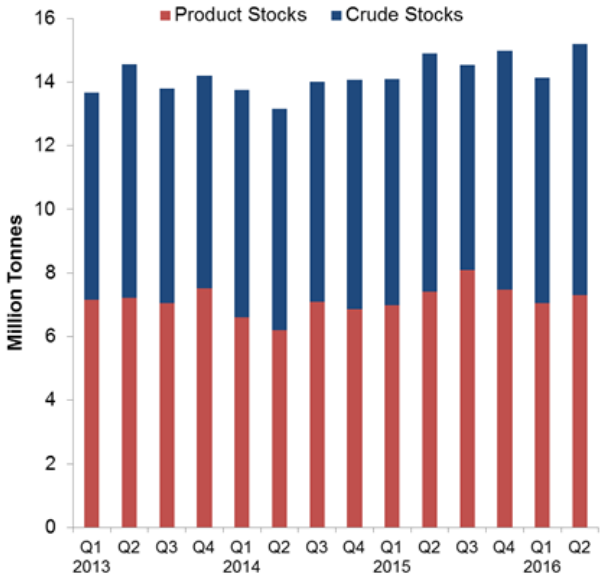


On an overall basis, in Q2 2016 supermarket outlets accounted for 44 per cent of total retail sales, up from 43 per cent in 2015. Within this:

The overall volume of **petrol** sales (including the bio-fuel element) decreased by 0.1 per cent and supermarkets sold 46 per cent of that volume, up slightly from 45 per cent in the same period last year.

Sales of **diesel** (including the bio-fuel element) increased 3.8 per cent and the supermarket share increased from 41 per cent to 43 per cent.

Chart 3.7 UK oil stocks



At the end of Q2 2016, total stocks for all oil were up by 1.9 per cent (0.3 million tonnes) compared to the same point in 2015. Total stocks are currently at the highest level since Q2 2010.

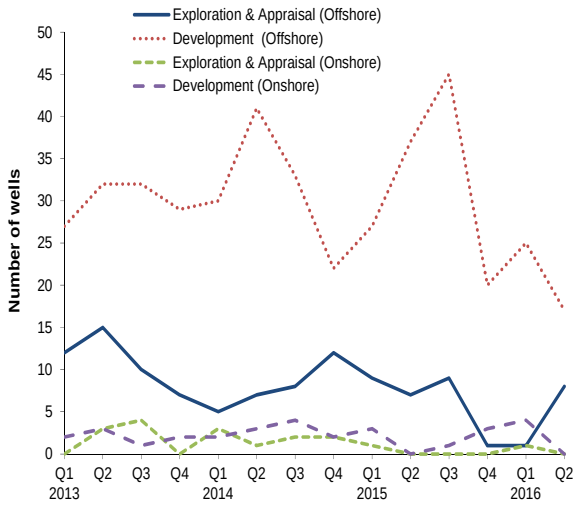
Total stocks of crude and process oils were 0.4 million tonnes (5.3 per cent) higher at the end of Q2 2016 compared with the same quarter a year earlier. Within this, stocks held at refineries decreased by over 440 million tonnes (12.4 per cent), whereas stocks held abroad under official agreement increased by over 660 million tonnes (36 per cent).

Despite an increase of 400kt of product being held in the UK (likely due to current low prices), there has been an overall decrease of 1.5 per cent in product stocks in Q2 2016. The decrease was driven by a 500kt (22 per cent) reduction in bilateral agreements.

Chart 3.7 combines stocks of products with the product equivalent of stocks of crude oil to give an overall level of UK stocks of key products.

At the end of the Q2 2016, the UK had stocks equal to around 70 days of demand.

Chart 3.8 Drilling activity on the UKCS



There were 8 exploration and appraisal wells started offshore in the second quarter of 2016, compared to 7 in the corresponding quarter of 2015.

There were 17 development wells drilled offshore in the second quarter of 2016, compared to 37 in the corresponding quarter of 2015.

There were no exploration and appraisal wells started onshore in either the second quarter of 2016 or the corresponding quarter of 2015.

There were no development wells drilled onshore in either the second quarter of 2016 or the corresponding quarter of 2015.

Relevant tables

3.1: Supply and use of crude oil, natural gas liquids and feedstocks…… Page 24
3.2: Supply and use of petroleum products…… Page 25
3.4: Supply and use of petroleum products…… Page 26
3.5: Biofuels sales and sales through supermarkets…… Page 27
3.6: Stocks of petroleum at end of period……Page 28
3.7: Drilling activity on the UK Continental Shelf……Page 29

Changes to published tables in September 2016

In March 2016, BEIS consulted on a number of proposals regarding the annual and quarterly tables. Please see the article 'Changes to the Oil and Gas tables' in the June issue of Energy Trends for a summary. BEIS continue to work with industry on this matter.

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3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.1 Supply and use of crude oil, natural gas liquids and feedstocks[1]

Thousand tonnes

	2014	2015	*per cent change*	2014 2nd quarter	2014 3rd quarter	2014 4th quarter	2015 1st quarter	2015 2nd quarter	2015 3rd quarter	2015 4th quarter	2016 1st quarter	2016 2nd quarter p	*per cent change* [8]
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production[2]	40,328	45,698	*+13.3*	10,358	8,296	10,510	10,836	12,141	10,515	12,206	12,720r	12,280	*+1.1*
Crude oil	37,474	42,826	*+14.3*	9,634	7,692	9,779	10,163	11,364	9,895	11,404	11,816r	11,414	*+0.4*
NGLs[3]	2,454	2,462	*+0.3*	644	503	623	577	689	508	688	784	757	*+9.9*
Feedstocks	400	410	*+2.6*	79	101	108	96	88	112	114	120	108	*+22.3*
Imports[4]	53,638	50,480	*-5.9*	12,481	13,964	14,174	11,985	12,068	12,979	13,448	11,479	11,798	*-2.2*
Crude oil & NGLs	48,890	45,159	*-7.6*	11,340	12,831	13,101	10,920	10,931	11,406	11,902	9,842	10,179	*-6.9*
Feedstocks	4,747	5,322	*+12.1*	1,142	1,133	1,074	1,065	1,137	1,574	1,547	1,637	1,619	*+42.5*
Exports[4]	30,869	33,660	*+9.0*	7,446	6,906	8,515	8,082	9,339	7,908	8,331	10,088	8,058	*-13.7*
Crude Oil & NGLs	29,809	31,730	*+6.4*	7,164	6,634	8,231	7,587	8,846	7,279	8,018	9,460	7,626	*-13.8*
Feedstocks	1,060	1,930	*+82.1*	282	273	284	494	493	630	313	628	433	*-12.2*
Stock change[5]	-592	-19	*(-)*	63	199	-566	-59	-384	970	-546	399	-473	
Transfers[6]	-1,439	-1,135	*-21.1*	-324	-306	-455	-83	-382	-225	-445	-389	-395	
Total supply	61,066	61,365	*+0.5*	15,132	15,246	15,149	14,597	14,104	16,332	16,332	14,121	15,152	*+7.4*
Statistical difference[7]	+4	-10	*(-)*	-2	-24	+8	-35	+1	-1	+24	+15	-20	
Total demand	61,063	61,375	*+0.5*	15,134	15,270	15,141	14,632	14,103	16,332	16,308	14,106	15,172	*+7.6*
TRANSFORMATION	61,063	61,375	*+0.5*	15,134	15,270	15,141	14,632	14,103	16,332	16,308	14,106	15,172	*+7.6*
Petroleum refineries	61,063	61,375	*+0.5*	15,134	15,270	15,141	14,632	14,103	16,332	16,308	14,106	15,172	*+7.6*

1. As there is no use made of primary oils and feedstocks by industries other than the oil and gas extraction and petroleum refining industries, other industry headings have not been included in this table. As such, this table is a summary of the activity of what is known as the Upstream oil industry.
2. Includes offshore and onshore production.
3. Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) are condensate and petroleum gases derived at onshore treatment plants.
4. Foreign trade as recorded by the Petroleum Industry which may differ from the figures published by HM Revenue and Customs in the Overseas Trade Statistics. Data are subject to further revision as revised information on imports and exports becomes available.
5. Stock fall (+), stock rise (-). Stocks include stocks held at refineries, at oil terminals and also those held in tanks and partially loaded vessels at offshore facilities.
6. Mostly direct disposals to petrochemical plants.
7. Total supply minus total demand.
8. Percentage change between the most recent quarter and the same quarter a year earlier; (+) represents a positive percentage change greater than 100%.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.2 Supply and use of petroleum products

Thousand tonnes

	2014	2015	*per cent change*	2014 2nd quarter	2014 3rd quarter	2014 4th quarter	2015 1st quarter	2015 2nd quarter	2015 3rd quarter	2015 4th quarter	2016 1st quarter	2016 2nd quarter p	*per cent change* [1]
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production[2]	62,647	63,368	*+1.2*	15,556	15,515	15,577	15,097	14,652	16,736	16,883	14,658r	15,725	*+7.3*
Imports[3]	29,093	31,727	*+9.1*	7,358	7,546	7,213	7,643	8,247	8,134	7,703	8,902r	9,036	*+9.6*
Exports[3]	22,748	22,835	*+0.4*	5,796	5,212	5,387	4,984	5,159	6,283	6,409	5,913r	6,172	*+19.6*
Marine bunkers	2,824	2,426	*-14.1*	667	695	764	526	673	679	548	518r	767	*+13.9*
Stock change[4]	+292	-747		227	-324	184	-148	-229	-295	-75	+182r	-267	
Transfers[5]	-817	-1,218		-272	-181	-125	-529	-249	-257	-184	-310r	-273	
Total supply	65,643	67,869	*+3.4*	16,406	16,649	16,699	16,552	16,589	17,357	17,371	17,001r	17,282	*+4.2*
Statistical difference[6]	-109	+78		+38	-75	-34	+128	-4	-53	+7	+8r	-8	
Total demand	65,752	67,790	*+3.1*	16,368	16,724	16,733	16,424	16,593	17,410	17,363	16,994r	17,290	*+4.2*
TRANSFORMATION	1,055	1,116	*+5.8*	237	254	271	260	254	290	311	317r	266	*+4.7*
Electricity generation	490	551	*+12.4*	117	115	124	130	126	140	155	156r	119	*-6.0*
Heat generation	61	59	*-3.7*	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	*-0.0*
Other Transformation	504	506	*+0.5*	105	124	131	115	113	136	142	146	133	*+17.7*
Energy industry use	3,861	4,099	*+6.2*	957	957	938	994	933	1,108	1,064	962r	1,028	*+10.2*
Petroleum Refineries	3,198	3,400	*+6.3*	791	791	772	819	758	933	889	787r	853	*+12.5*
Blast Furnaces	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	663	699	*+5.5*	166	166	166	175	175	175	175	175	175	-
FINAL CONSUMPTION	60,837	62,576	*+2.9*	15,174	15,513	15,524	15,170	15,406	16,012	15,989	15,714r	15,996	*+3.8*
Iron & steel	6	6	*+6.6*	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	*(-)*
Other industries	3,765	3,612	*-4.1*	898	875	982	1,028	748	827	1,009	1,051r	760	*+1.6*
Transport	47,578	48,427	*+1.8*	11,960	12,442	12,020	11,316	12,290	12,660	12,161	11,627r	12,544	*+2.1*
Domestic	2,278	2,212	*-2.9*	398	404	715	844	405	363	600	792r	441	*+8.8*
Other final users	1,390	1,490	*+7.2*	374	374	356	379	353	415	342	366r	357	*+1.1*
Non energy use	5,820	6,830	*+17.4*	1,544	1,417	1,449	1,601	1,607	1,747r	1,875r	1,877r	1,893	*+17.8*

1. Percentage change between the most recent quarter and the same quarter a year earlier; (+) represents a positive percentage change greater than 100%.
2. Includes refinery production and petroleum gases extracted as products during the production of oil and gas.
3. Foreign trade as recorded by the Petroleum Industry which may differ from the figures published by HM Revenue and Customs in the Overseas Trade Statistics. Data are subject for further revision as revised information on imports and exports becomes available.
4. Stock fall (+), stock rise (-).
5. Mainly transfers from product to feedstock.
6. Total supply minus total demand.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.4 Supply and use of petroleum products - latest quarter

Thousand tonnes

	2015 2nd quarter									2016 2nd quarter p								
	Total Petroleum Products	Motor spirit	DERV[9]	Gas oil[1]	Aviation turbine fuel	Fuel oils	Petroleum gases[2]	Burning oil	Other products[3]	Total Petroleum Products	Motor spirit	DERV[9]	Gas oil[1]	Aviation turbine fuel	Fuel oils	Petroleum gases[2]	Burning oil	Other products[3]
SUPPLY																		
Indigenous Production[4]	14,652r	3,811	2,836	1,796	1,251	1,256	1,660r	371	1,670	15,725	4,359	3,259	1,782	1,255	1,144	1,807	367	1,753
Imports[5]	8,247	779	3,796	474	2,052	229	158	168	591	9,036	1,097	3,789	589	1,991	307	400	215	647
Exports[5]	5,159	2,173	384	729	245	824	244	15	544	6,172	2,748	567	694	288	853	391	19	613
Marine bunkers	673	-	-	451	-	222	0	-	-	767	-	-	534	-	233	-	-	-
Stock change[6]	-229	+154	-101	-52	-109	-60	-34	-6	-23	-267	-76	-189	-59	+30	-23	-17	+28	+40
Transfers[7]	-249	+507	-158	+103	-83	-180	-	+76	-514	-273	+449	-106	+61	-33	-181	-	+25	-489
Total supply	16,589r	3,078	5,989	1,141	2,866	200	1,540r	594	1,180	17,282	3,081	6,185	1,145	2,956	161	1,799	616	1,338
Statistical difference[8]	-4	+2	-	-1	-11	-8	-0	+30	-16	-8	+9	-	-	+5	-1	+5	+8	-34
Total demand	16,593r	3,076	5,998	1,142	2,877	208	1,540r	564	1,187	17,290	3,072	6,173	1,145	2,951	163	1,794	608	1,384
TRANSFORMATION	254	-	-	24	-	43	154	-	33	266	-	-	24	-	43	170	-	28
Electricity generation	126	-	-	23	-	32	63	-	-	119	-	-	23	-	32	63	-	0
Heat generation	15	-	-	1	-	11	2	-	-	15	-	-	1	-	11	2	-	-
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	22	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	22
Other transformation [9]	91	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	3	111	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	7
Energy industry use	933	-	-	158	-	77	427	-	271	1,028	-	-	158	-	76	492	-	302
FINAL CONSUMPTION	15,406r	3,076	5,998	959	2,877	89	960r	564	882	15,996	3,072	6,173	962	2,951	43	1,132	608	1,054
Iron & steel	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Other industries	748r	-	-	370	-	57	87r	229	4	760	-	-	376	-	43	92	247	2
Transport	12,290	3,076	5,998	316	2,877	0	19	-	4	12,544	3,072	6,173	309	2,951	0	34	-	4
Domestic	405	-	-	29	-	-	41	335	-	441	-	-	32	-	-	48	361	-
Other final users	353r	-	-	240	-	29	84r	-	-	357	-	-	242	-	0	115	-	-
Non energy use	1,607	-	-	3	-	-	729	-	875	1,893	-	-	3	-	-	843	-	1,047

1. Includes middle distillate feedstock destined for use in the petrochemical industry and marine diesel
2. Includes ethane, propane, butane and other petroleum gases.
3. Includes naphtha, industrial and white spirits, lubricants, bitumen, petroleum waxes, petroleum coke and other oil products.
4. Includes refinery production and petroleum gases extracted as products during the production of oil and gas.
5. Foreign trade as recorded by the Petroleum Industry which may differ from the figures published by HM Revenue and Customs in the Overseas Trade Statistics. Data are subject to further revision as revised information on imports and exports becomes available.
6. Stock fall (+), stock rise (-).
7. Mainly transfers from product to feedstock.
8. Total supply minus total demand.
9. Backflows from petrochemical companies have been placed on a separate row for the first time June 2016. Please see article in Energy Trend June 2016 for more information.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.5 Demand for key petroleum products[1]

Thousand tonnes

	2014	2015	*per cent change*	2014 2nd quarter	2014 3rd quarter	2014 4th quarter	2015 1st quarter	2015 2nd quarter	2015 3rd quarter	2015 4th quarter	2016 1st quarter	2016 2nd quarter p	*per cent change* [2]
MOTOR SPIRIT													
of which, Hydrocarbon [3]	12,326	12,082	*-2.0%*	3,163	3,103	3,086	2,893	3,076	3,072	3,040	2,877	3,072	*-0.1%*
of which, Bio-ethanol [4]	645	631	*-2.1%*	164	168	160	150	161	163	157	146	154	*-4.4%*
Total Motor Spirit including Bio-ethanol	**12,971**	**12,713**	*-2.0%*	**3,327**	**3,271**	**3,247**	**3,043**	**3,237**	**3,235**	**3,197**	**3,023**	**3,226**	*-0.3%*
of which, sold through Supermarkets [5]	5,755	5,794	*0.7%*	1,471	1,448	1,464	1,418	1,467	1,435	1,473	1,480	1,479	*0.8%*
of which, sold through Refiners, and other traders [6]	7,216	6,919	*-4.1%*	1,856	1,823	1,783	1,625	1,770	1,800	1,724	1,543	1,747	*-1.3%*
of which, sold via commercial sales [7]	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DIESEL ROAD FUEL													
Hydrocarbon [8]	22,675	23,656	*4.3%*	5,674	5,701	5,960	5,575	5,998	5,976	6,106	5,889	6,173	*2.9%*
Bio-diesel [9]	850	595	*-29.9%*	230	243	204	111	135	158	191	127	195	*44.1%*
Total Diesel Road Fuel including Bio-diesel	**23,525**	**24,251**	*3.1%*	**5,903**	**5,944**	**6,164**	**5,687**	**6,133**	**6,134**	**6,298**	**6,016**	**6,368**	*3.8%*
of which, sold through Supermarkets [10]	6,394	6,644	*3.9%*	1,602	1,625	1,658	1,605	1,648	1,706	1,685	1,793	1,802	*9.4%*
of which, sold through Refiners, and other traders [11]	8,946	9,168	*2.5%*	2,247	2,252	2,360	2,103	2,351	2,293	2,421	2,129	2,350	*-0.1%*
of which, sold via commercial sales [12]	8,185	8,439	*3.1%*	2,054	2,067	2,146	1,979	2,134	2,135	2,192	2,094	2,216	*3.8%*
OTHER GAS DIESEL OIL [13]	**5,241**	**4,824**	*-8.0%*	**1,288**	**1,485**	**1,286**	**1,091**	**1,141**	**1,417**	**1,174**	**1,076r**	**1,145**	*0.3%*
AVIATION FUELS													
Total sales	11,238	11,383	*1.3%*	2,788	3,284	2,655	2,538	2,881	3,255	2,709	2,599r	2,956	*2.6%*
Aviation spirit	18	11	*-36.9%*	5	4	3	2	4	4	2	2	4	*25.9%*
Aviation turbine fuel	11,220	11,372	*1.4%*	2,784	3,280	2,652	2,536	2,877	3,252	2,707	2,597r	2,951	*2.6%*
FUEL OIL													
Total Sales	579	506	*-12.7%*	144	142	137	210	117	88	90	129r	103	*-11.8%*
Light	225	199	*-11.8%*	74	68	54	92	40	31	35	44r	45	*11.1%*
Medium	128	117	*-8.8%*	31	31	34	46	28	22	20	37r	37	*33.3%*
Heavy	209	173	*-17.5%*	32	37	52	66	42	32	33	48r	48	*13.7%*

1. Monthly data for inland deliveries of oil products are available - See BEIS website: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/oil-statistics
2. Percentage change between the most recent quarter and the same quarter a year earlier
3. Demand excluding bioethanol. Based on HMRC data.
4. Bioethanol based on HMRC data and excludes other renewables
5. Data for sales by supermarkets collected by a monthly reporting system. Includes Asda, Morrisons, Sainsburys and Tesco only.
6. Equals total motor spirit sales minus supermarket and commercial sales.
7. Commercial sales are estimated through returns provided by the UK's refiners
8. Demand excluding biodiesel. Based on HMRC data.
9. Biodiesel based on HMRC data and excludes other renewables.
10. Data for sales by supermarkets collected by a monthly reporting system. Includes Asda, Morrisons, Sainsburys and Tesco only.
11. Equals total diesel sales minus supermarket and commercial sales.
12. Commercial sales are estimated through returns provided by the UK's refiners
13. This includes gas diesel oil used for other purposes such as heating and middle distillate feedstock destined for use in the petrochemical industry.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.6 Stocks of petroleum[1] at end of period

Thousand tonnes

		Crude oil and refinery process oil					Petroleum products							Total stocks		
		Refineries[2]	Terminals[3]	Offshore[4]	Net bilaterals of Crude and Process oil [5]	Total[5]	Motor Spirit[6]	Kerosene[7]	Gas/Diesel Oil[8]	Fuel oils	Other products[9]	Net bilaterals of products [5]	Total products	Total Net bilaterals [5]	Total Stocks in UK[10]	Total stocks
2011		3,889	694	540	151	5,274	696	1,454	1,949	525	845	2,100	7,569	2,251	10,592	12,843
2012		3,829	1,194	473	195	5,690	605	1,427	1,931	491	841	2,441	7,735	2,636	10,790	13,425
2013		3,592	1,102	513	1,469	6,677	1,041	1,419	1,539	404	693	2,432	7,528	3,901	10,304	14,205
2014		3,876	1,147	460	1,728	7,211	947	1,178	1,656	253	773	2,064	6,871	3,792	10,290	14,082
2015		3,106	1,629	499	2,289	7,524	1,084	1,425	1,859	321	755	2,022	7,466	4,312	10,678	14,990
2014	2nd quarter	3,384	1,226	548	1,799	6,956	887	1,118	1,715	241	718	1,529	6,208	3,328	9,837	13,164
	3rd quarter	3,248	1,309	512	1,863	6,932	914	1,259	1,681	330	684	2,215	7,083	4,078	9,938	14,016
	4th quarter	3,876	1,147	460	1,728	7,211	947	1,178	1,656	253	773	2,064	6,871	3,792	10,290	14,082
2015	1st quarter	3,793	991	461	1,871	7,116	1,304	1,142	1,553	292	640	2,051	6,982	3,922	10,176	14,098
	2nd quarter	3,590	1,565	474	1,862	7,491	1,150	1,265	1,706	348	634	2,315	7,418	4,177	10,731	14,909
	3rd quarter	3,098	1,211	350	1,793	6,451	1,087	1,436	1,825	314	716	2,703	8,082	4,496	10,037	14,533
	4th quarter	3,106	1,629	499	2,289	7,524	1,084	1,425	1,859	321	755	2,022	7,466	4,312	10,678	14,990
2016	1st quarter	3,038	1,370r	478r	2,193	7,078r	1,086	1,450	1,641	256	807	1,812	7,052	4,005	10,125r	14,131r
	2nd quarter p	3,145	1,586	627	2,527	7,886	1,162	1,395	1,890	278	784	1,799	7,308	4,326	10,868	15,193
Per cent change [11]		*-12.4*	*+1.3*	*+32.2*	*+35.7*	*+5.3*	*+1.1*	*+10.3*	*+10.8*	*-20.0*	*+23.7*	*-22.3*	*-1.5*	*+3.6*	*+1.3*	*+1.9*

1. Stocks held at refineries, terminals and power stations. Stocks in the wholesale distribution system and certain stocks at offshore fields (UK Continental Shelf [UKCS]), and others held underare approved bilateral agreements also included.
2. Stocks of crude oil, NGLs and process oil at UK refineries.
3. Stocks of crude oil and NGLs at UKCS pipeline terminals.
4. Stocks of crude oil in tanks and partially loaded tankers at offshore fields (UKCS).
5. The difference between stocks held abroad for UK use under approved bilateral agreements and the equivalent stocks held in the UK for foreign use. From 2013 onwards, EU Directive 2009/119/EC came into effect and this has lead to changes in how UK companies manage their stock-holding. The increase in crude stocks held abroad was at the expense of a decrease in product stocks held under similar agreements.
6.Motor spirit and aviation spirit.
7. Aviation turbine fuel and burning oil.
8. Gas oil, DERV fuel, middle distillate feedstock (mdf) and marine diesel oil.
9. Ethane, propane, butane, other petroleum gases, naphtha (ldf), industrial and white spirits, bitumen, petroleum wax, lubricating oil, petroleum coke, and miscellaneous products.
10. Stocks held in the national territory or elsewhere on the UKCS
11. Percentage change between the most recent quarter and the same quarter a year earlier.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.7 Drilling activity[1] on the UKCS

Number of wells started

		Offshore				Onshore	
		Exploration	Appraisal	Exploration & Appraisal	Development[2]	Exploration & Appraisal	Development[2]
2011		14	28	42	123	14	11
2012		22	31	53	122	4	13
2013		15	29	44	120	7	8
2014		14	18	32	126	8	11
2015		13	13	26	129	1	7
Per cent change		*-7.1*	*-27.8*	*-18.8*	*+2.4*	*-87.5*	*-36.4*
2014	2nd quarter	4	3	7	41	1	3
	3rd quarter	3	5	8	33	2	4
	4th quarter	4	8	12	22	2	2
2015	1st quarter	2	7	9	27	1	3
	2nd quarter	5	2	7	37	-	-
	3rd quarter	6	3	9	45	-	1
	4th quarter	-	1	1	20	-	3
2016	1st quarter	1	-	1	25r	1	4r
	2nd quarter p	5	3	8	17	-	-
Per cent change[3]		-	*+50.0*	*+14.3*	*-54.1*		

1. Including sidetracked wells
2. Development wells are production or injection wells drilled after development approval has been granted.
3. Percentage change between the most recent quarter and the same quarter a year earlier.