Section 3 – Oil and Oil Products

Key results show:

Total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs (Natural Gas Liquids) in Q1 2017 was 4.6 per cent lower than a year ago, driven largely by a decrease in production at fields feeding into the Sullom Voe terminal. **(Chart 3.1)**

Indigenous production of petroleum products was 3.0 per cent higher in the first quarter of 2017 compared with the same quarter in 2016, partly because Q1 2016 production was affected by maintenance that had been delayed from 2015. The long term trend is one of ongoing decline in UK refinery production (**Chart 3.2**)

The pattern of trade showed substantial variation compared to last year. Imports of petroleum products decreased by 7.3 per cent and exports decreased by 4.7 per cent. The UK was a net importer of petroleum products in Q1 2017 by 2.5 million tonnes. **(Chart 3.2)**

Net imports of primary oils (crude oil, NGLs and feedstocks) in Q1 2017 nearly doubled to 2.6 million tonnes due to lower indigenous production and increased refinery demand. The UK's refineries relied more on imported oil, with net imports meeting around 10 per cent of the UK's refinery demand, up from 2.7 per cent in Q1 2016. **(Chart 3.3)**

Demand in Q1 2017 was down 0.3 per cent compared to the first quarter of 2016. Demand for key transport fuels increased by 0.5 per cent compared with Q1 2016. Motor spirit deliveries were down by 2.4 per cent, whilst deliveries of DERV (road diesel) and aviation fuels were up by 0.5 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively. (**Chart 3.5)**

Overall stocks of crude oil and petroleum products were up by 4.1 per cent at end of the Q1 2017 compared to a year earlier. **(Chart 3.6)**

Relevant tables

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Chart 3.1 Production and trade of crude oil and NGLs (Table 3.1)

Indigenous production of primary oils was down 4.6 per cent with a crude oil contraction of 6.0 per cent, contrasting with an increase in NGL production of 16 per cent.

The opening of new fields such as Golden Eagle has seen a boost to production since early 2015, with production in Q1 2016 particularly high and a recent decline in output from fields feeding into Sullom Voe.

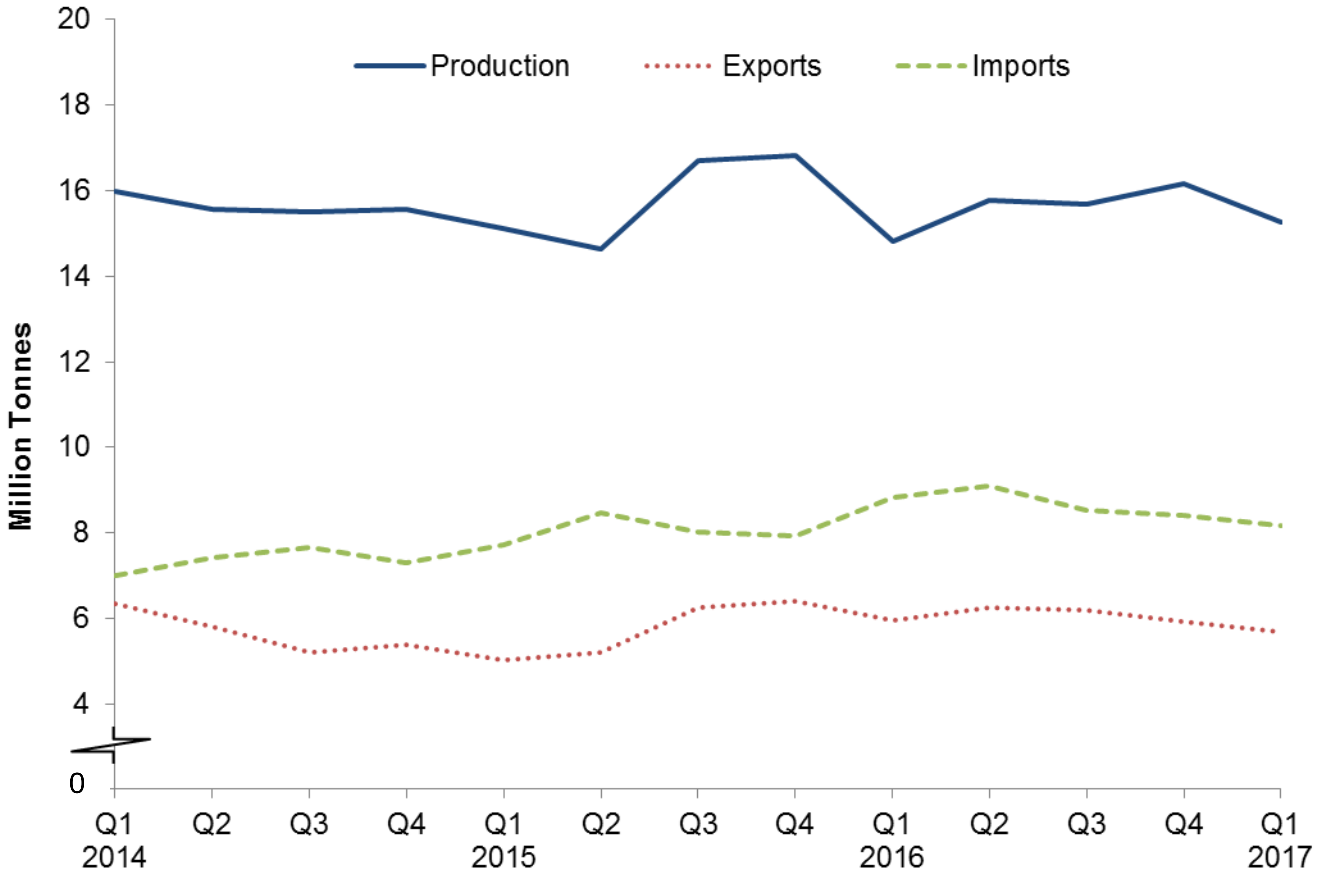
NGL production has been boosted because oil extracted from new fields contains a higher proportion of NGLs.

Imports of crude oil and NGLs were 12 per cent higher compared with Q1 2016, reflecting lower production and increased refinery demand for feedstocks.

Exports of crude oil and NGLs stayed broadly the same whereas exports of feedstocks decreased by 44 per cent, again due to increased refinery demand this quarter.

Overall, net imports of primary oils (crude, NGLs and feedstocks) were 2.6 million tonnes in Q1 2017, compared with 1.4 million tonnes in the same quarter of 2016.

Chart 3.2 Production and trade of petroleum products (Table 3.2)

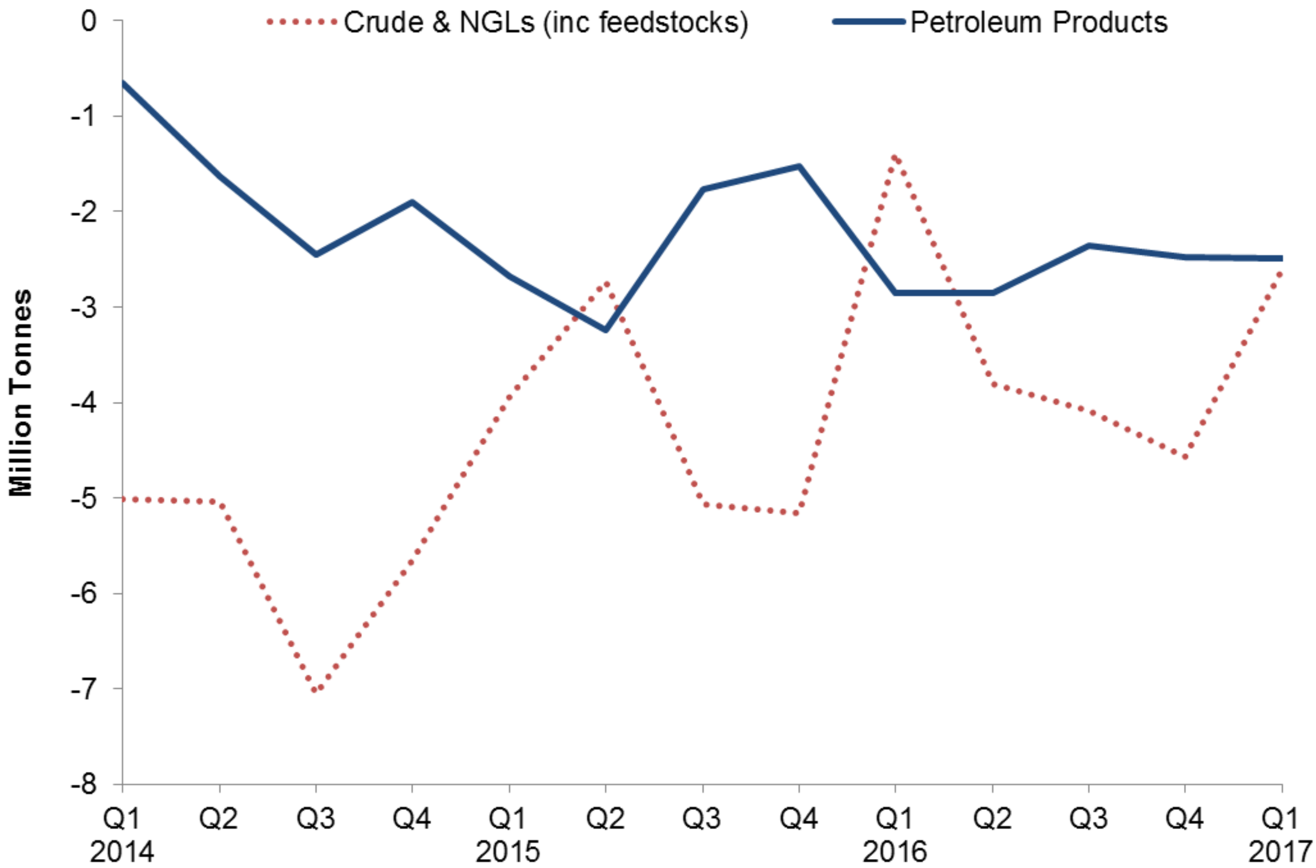


Indigenous production of petroleum products in Q1 2017 was 3.0 per cent higher compared with the same quarter in 2016. This is partly due to maintenance postponed from 2015 to Q1 2016, which affected production figures last year.

Compared to Q1 2016 imports of petroleum products in Q1 2017 decreased by 7.3 per cent and exports decreased by 4.7 per cent. The majority of petroleum products saw a decrease in imports, particularly for motor spirit (down 16 per cent). Demand for motor spirit has been down this quarter, alongside higher production compared to this period last year. Exports of motor spirit were stable, but all other products except petroleum gases saw a decrease in exports.

In overall terms, the UK was a net importer (2.5 million tonnes) of petroleum products in Q1 2017.

Chart 3.3 Overall trade in primary oils and petroleum products (Table 3.1)

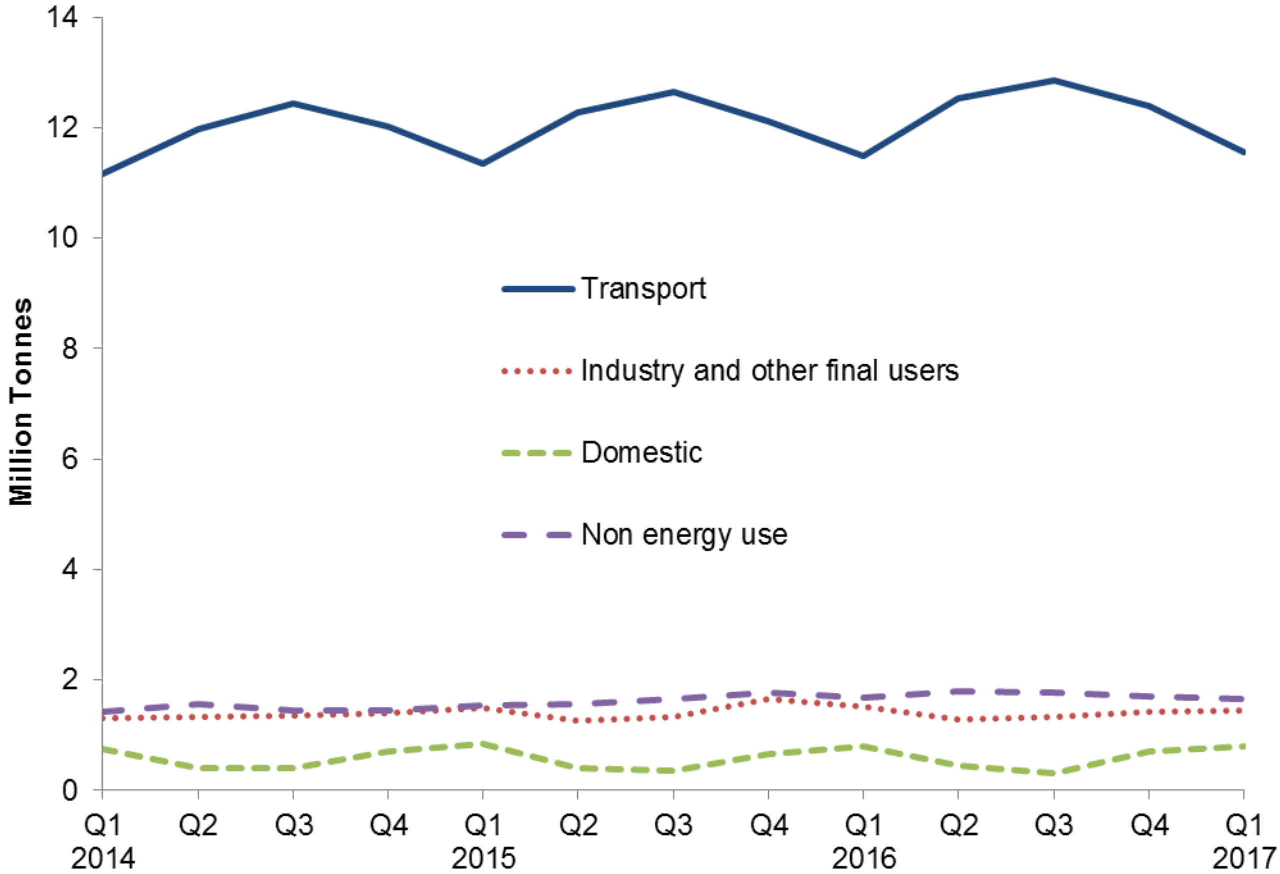


Net imports of primary oils (crude, NGLs and feedstocks) increased from 1.4 million tonnes in Q1 2016 to 2.6 million tonnes in Q1 2017, an increase of 87 per cent. Decreased indigenous production of crude oil has meant higher imports in Q1 2017, with refineries using more imported and process oils.

The UK's overall net import dependence for primary oils (crude, NGLs and feedstocks) was 10 per cent in Q1 2017, up from 2.7 per cent in Q1 2016.

In Q1 2017 the UK was a net importer of petroleum products, by 2.5 million tonnes, down from 2.8 million tonnes in the first quarter of 2016.

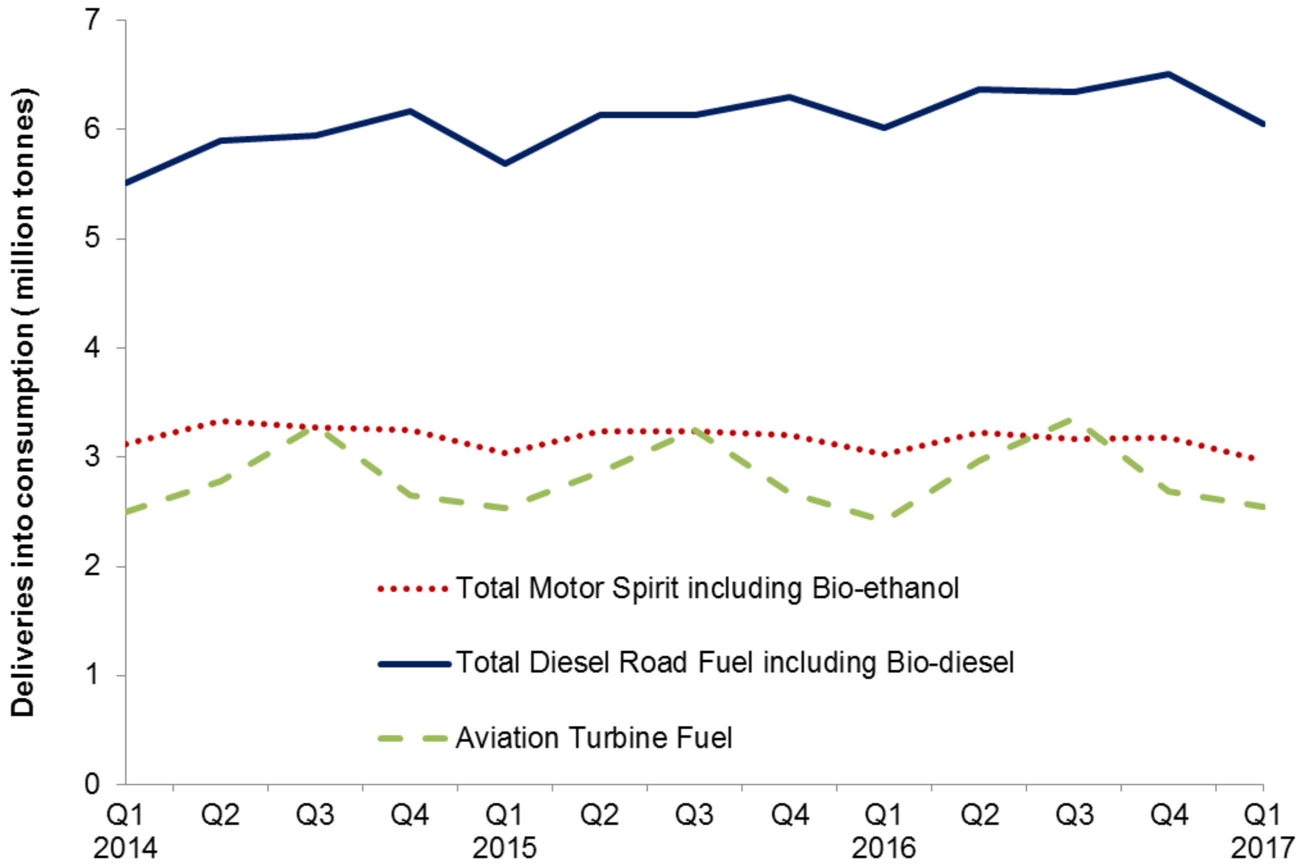
Chart 3.4 Final consumption of oil ([Table 3.4](#))



In quarter 1 2017, final consumption of petroleum products was down 0.1 per cent, the first quarter to show a reduction following 10 consecutive quarters of increases in demand. Increases in consumption have largely been driven by key transport fuels, and in Q1 2017 demand for diesel increased just 0.5 per cent and motor spirit was down 2.4 per cent, following a period of robust demand likely driven by the comparatively low cost of road fuel in recent quarters. There was an increase in demand for aviation turbine fuel of 5.3 per cent.

Fuel use in the domestic sector was down by 2.5 per cent because this has been a warmer period compared to this time last year. Non-energy use was stable compared to Q1 2016 (down 1.2 per cent) following the recent period of growth in this sector.

Chart 3.5 Demand for key transport fuels (Table 3.4 and Table 3.5)

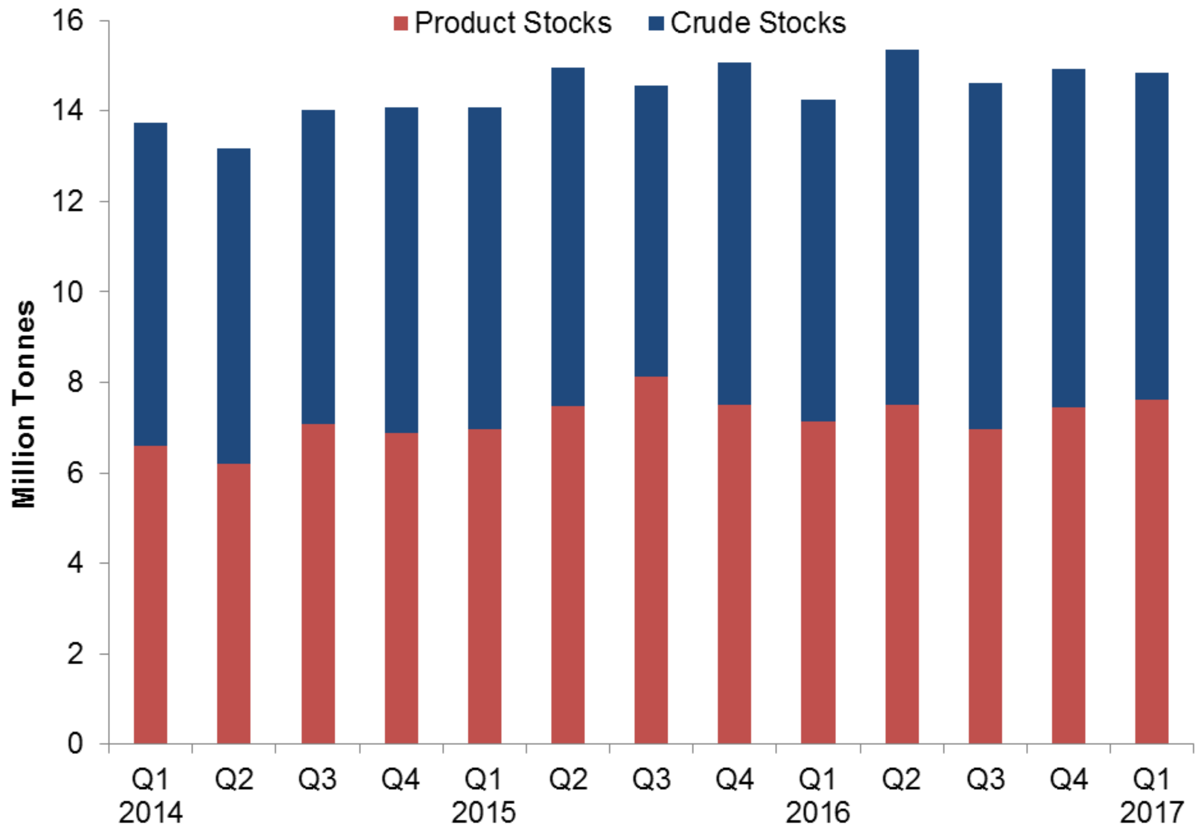


Demand for all transport fuels stayed broadly the same in quarter 1 2017 as it was in early 2016. In Q1 2017, total deliveries of the three key transport fuels were higher by 0.5 per cent. Within this:

Motor spirit (petrol, including the bio-element) deliveries were down by 1.8 per cent on the first quarter of 2016. This follows the downward trend in motor spirit deliveries as we see more motorists switch to road diesel. Demand for DERV (road diesel, including the bio-element) increased by 0.6 per cent compared to Q1 2016.

Demand for aviation fuels was lower than in the previous three quarters in line with seasonal patterns. However, demand was up on the same quarter of 2016 by 5.3 per cent.

Chart 3.6 UK oil stocks (Table 3.6)



At the end of Q1 2017 total stocks of crude and products were up by 4.1 per cent compared to Q1 2016, and both physical stocks and net bilaterals had increased. Stocks of crude and feedstocks increased by 1.4 per cent and stocks of products increased by 6.8 per cent.

An increase in stocks of crude and process oils being held offshore offset volumes no longer being held at terminals, while volumes held at refineries increased by 1.6 per cent.

The most notable increases in stocks of products were in motor spirit and gas/diesel oil, at 11.8 per cent and 11.3 per cent respectively. Product stocks held abroad for the UK under bilateral agreements were up by 7.5 per cent as companies seek to maximise efficiency.

Chart 3.6 shows crude and product stocks held for the UK. At the end of Q1 2017, UK companies held stocks equal to around 61 days of consumption.

Further information on how the UK meets its oil stocking obligations are set out at:
www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-emergency-oil-stocking-international-obligations

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

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

Thousand tonnes

	2015	2016 p	*per cent change*	2015 1st quarter	2015 2nd quarter	2015 3rd quarter	2015 4th quarter	2016 1st quarter	2016 2nd quarter	2016 3rd quarter	2016 4th quarter	2017 1st quarter p	*per cent change*[8]
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production[2]	45,698	47,872r	*+4.8r*	10,836	12,141	10,515	12,206	12,716	12,210	11,377	11,570r	12,130	*-4.6*
Crude oil	42,826	44,306r	*+3.5r*	10,163	11,364	9,895	11,404	11,816	11,347	10,560	10,583r	11,103	*-6.0*
NGLs[3]	2,462	3,139r	*+27.5r*	577	689	508	688	784	757	717	881r	911	*+16.2*
Feedstocks	410	428	*+4.2*	96	88	112	114	116	105	100	106	116	*-0.3*
Imports[4]	50,604r	48,708r	*-3.7r*	12,037r	12,035r	12,979r	13,553r	11,480r	11,785r	12,305	13,138r	12,432	*+8.3*
Crude oil & NGLs	45,286r	42,415r	*-6.3r*	10,952r	10,931	11,396	12,006r	9,842	10,171	10,681	11,721r	10,989	*+11.7*
Feedstocks	5,318r	6,293r	*+18.3r*	1,085r	1,104r	1,583r	1,547	1,638r	1,614r	1,624	1,417	1,443	*-11.9*
Exports[4]	33,709r	34,856r	*+3.4r*	8,096r	9,309r	7,908	8,396r	10,090r	7,976r	8,225	8,565r	9,834	*-2.5*
Crude Oil & NGLs	31,820r	33,247r	*+4.5r*	7,612r	8,846	7,279	8,083r	9,460	7,544	7,931	8,312r	9,481	*+0.2*
Feedstocks	1,890r	1,609r	*-14.8r*	484r	463r	630	313	630r	433r	294	253r	353	*-43.9*
Stock change[5]	-98r	-125r	*+27.2*	-59	-384	970	-626r	355	-492	95	-83r	408	*+14.9*
Transfers[6]	-1,152	-1,282r	*+11.3r*	-100	-382	-225	-445	-225	-368	-209	-481r	-493	*(+)*
Total supply	61,343r	60,317r	*-1.7*	14,618r	14,101r	16,331r	16,292	14,236r	15,159r	15,343	15,579r	14,643	*+2.9*
Statistical difference[7]	-48r	-45r		-15r	-2r	-16r	-16	+14r	-81r	+4.3r	+17.1r	-11	
Total demand	61,391r	60,362r	*-1.7*	14,633r	14,103	16,347r	16,308	14,221r	15,240r	15,339r	15,562	14,653	*+3.0*
TRANSFORMATION	61,391r	60,362r	*-1.7*	14,633r	14,103	16,347r	16,308	14,221r	15,240r	15,339r	15,562	14,653	*+3.0*
Petroleum refineries	61,391r	60,362r	*-1.7*	14,633r	14,103	16,347r	16,308	14,221r	15,240r	15,339r	15,562	14,653	*+3.0*

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.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.2 Supply and use of petroleum products

Thousand tonnes

	2015	2016 p	*per cent change*	2015 1st quarter	2015 2nd quarter	2015 3rd quarter	2015 4th quarter	2016 1st quarter	2016 2nd quarter	2016 3rd quarter	2016 4th quarter	2017 1st quarter p	*per cent change*[1]
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production[2]	63,282r	62,455r	*-1.3r*	15,106r	14,628r	16,713r	16,835r	14,819r	15,790r	15,689r	16,156r	15,263	*+3.0*
Imports[3]	32,133r	34,854r	*+8.5r*	7,712r	8,457r	8,024r	7,940r	8,814r	9,098r	8,539r	8,403r	8,170	*-7.3*
Exports[3]	22,926r	24,312r	*+6.0r*	5,038r	5,212r	6,260r	6,416r	5,964r	6,245r	6,179r	5,923r	5,687	*-4.7*
Marine bunkers	2,509r	2,659r	*+6.0r*	551r	698r	687r	573r	538	727	763	632r	510	*-5.3*
Stock change[4]	-743	+89r		-142	-266	-267	-68	148r	-278	460	-241	-301	
Transfers[5]	-1,190	-1,268r		-530	-249	-227	-184	-474	-300	-281	-212r	-256	
Total supply	68,046r	69,158r	*+1.6r*	16,556r	16,660r	17,296r	17,534r	16,805r	17,337r	17,465r	17,552r	16,679	*-0.7*
Statistical difference[6]	-51r	+30r		66r	-25r	-62r	-30r	32r	-2r	-7r	8r	-49	
Total demand	68,097r	69,128r	*+1.5r*	16,490r	16,685r	17,358r	17,564r	16,773r	17,339r	17,472r	17,544r	16,728	*-0.3*
TRANSFORMATION	1,125r	1,094r	*-2.7r*	262r	256r	293r	314r	302r	254r	250r	288r	272	*-9.9*
Electricity generation	560r	501r	*-10.5r*	132r	128r	142r	158r	146r	110r	115r	130r	118	*-19.1*
Heat generation	59	58r	*-0.7r*	15	15	15	15	15r	14r	14r	15	15	*-*
Other Transformation	506	535r	*+5.7r*	115	113	136	142	142	130	121r	143r	139	*-1.9*
Energy industry use	4,043r	3,946r	*-2.4r*	983r	924r	1,089r	1,047r	988r	1,019r	949r	990r	991	*+0.2*
Petroleum Refineries	3,344r	3,284r	*-1.8r*	808r	750r	915r	872r	823r	854r	783	824r	825	*+0.3*
Blast Furnaces	-	-										-	
Others	699	662r	*-5.3r*	175	175	175	175	166r	166r	166r	166r	166	*-*
FINAL CONSUMPTION	62,929r	64,088r	*+1.8r*	15,245r	15,505r	15,976r	16,203r	15,482r	16,066r	16,273r	16,266r	15,466	*-0.1*
Iron & steel	6	4r	*-29.9r*	1	1r	2r	2r	3r	1r	0	0	3	*+7.3*
Other industries	3,939r	3,722r	*-5.5r*	1,051r	821r	858r	1,208r	1,095r	821r	842r	964r	1,073	*-1.9*
Transport	48,374r	49,292r	*+1.9r*	11,356r	12,265r	12,638r	12,115r	11,495r	12,531r	12,867r	12,400r	11,549	*+0.5*
Domestic	2,273r	2,275r	*+0.1r*	845r	414r	363	652r	799r	447r	313r	716r	779	*-2.5*
Other final users	1,813r	1,840r	*+1.5r*	443r	449r	467r	454r	410r	473r	485r	473r	401	*-2.2*
Non energy use	6,525r	6,954r	*+6.6r*	1,548r	1,556r	1,648r	1,773r	1,681r	1,794r	1,766r	1,714r	1,661	*-1.2*

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

	2016 1st quarter									2017 1st 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]	14,819r	4,111	2,932	1,720	915	1,114	1,703r	671	1,653	15,263	4,378	3,160	1,668	1,016	1,027	1,738	671	1,606
Imports[5]	8,814	979	3,560	507	2,084	283	195	359	846	8,170	827	3,321	183	2,293	296	221	246	782
Exports[5]	5,964	2,707	559	621	307	907	182	73	609	5,687	2,708	476	533	268	795	231	31	644
Marine bunkers	538	-	-	345	-	193	0	-	-	510	-	-	328	-	182	-	-	-
Stock change[6]	+148	-0	+56	+43	-57	+51	-12	+26	+41	-301	-133	+87	-21	-240	-10	-21	+8	+30
Transfers[7]	-474	+515	-72	-200	-218	-139	-	+210	-570	-256	+462	-152	+92	-239	-148	-22	+230	-479
Total supply	16,805r	2,898	5,918	1,104	2,418	209	1,704r	1,194	1,361	16,679	2,825	5,940	1,062	2,562	187	1,685	1,124	1,294
Statistical difference[8]	+32	+21	-	+9	+2	-2	-34	+13	+23	-49	+17	-	-4	+18	-8	-48	-15	-9
Total demand	16,773r	2,877	5,889	1,095	2,416	211	1,738r	1,181	1,366	16,728	2,808	5,921	1,066	2,543	195	1,734	1,139	1,323
TRANSFORMATION	302	-	-	25	-	70	181	-	26	272	-	-	25	-	42	176	-	28
Electricity generation	146	-	-	24	-	59	63	-	-	118	-	-	24	-	31	63	-	-
Heat generation	15	-	-	1	-	11	2	-	-	15	-	-	1	-	11	2	-	-
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	22	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	22	21	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	21
Other transformation [9]	120	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	4	118	-	-	-	-	-	111	-	7
Energy industry use	988	-	-	150	-	80	470	-	289	991	-	-	150	-	59	472	-	310
FINAL CONSUMPTION	**15,482**	**2,877**	**5,889**	**920**	**2,416**	**61**	**1,087**	**1,181**	**1,051**	**15,466**	**2,808**	**5,921**	**891**	**2,543**	**94**	**1,086**	**1,139**	**984**
Iron & steel	3	-	-	-	-	3	0	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Other industries	1,095r	-	-	326	-	37	106r	489	137	1,073	-	-	334	-	81	101	459	98
Transport	11,495	2,877	5,889	292	2,416	0	19	-	2	11,549	2,808	5,921	270	2,543	1	4	-	2
Domestic	799	-	-	29	-	-	78	692	-	779	-	-	25	-	-	74	680	-
Other final users	410r	-	-	270	-	21	119r	-	-	401	-	-	258	-	9	133	-	-
Non energy use	1,681	-	-	4	-	-	766	-	912	1,661	-	-	3	-	-	774	-	884

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 Biofuel sales and sales through supermarkets[1]

Thousand tonnes

	2015	2016 p	*per cent change*	2015 1st quarter	2015 2nd quarter	2015 3rd quarter	2015 4th quarter	2016 1st quarter	2016 2nd quarter	2016 3rd quarter	2016 4th quarter	2017 1st quarter p	*per cent change* [2]
MOTOR SPIRIT													
of which, Hydrocarbon [3]	12,082	11,951r	*-1.1%*	2,893	3,076	3,072	3,040	2,877	3,072	3,014	2,988r	2,808	*-2.4%*
of which, Bio-ethanol [4]	631	603r	*-4.5%*	150	161	163	157	146	154	150	152r	160	*9.8%*
Total Motor Spirit including Bio-ethanol	**12,713**	**12,554r**	*-1.3%*	**3,043**	**3,237**	**3,235**	**3,197**	**3,023**	**3,226**	**3,164**	**3,140r**	**2,968**	*-1.8%*
of which, sold through Supermarkets [5]	5,794	5,885	*1.6%*	1,418	1,467	1,435	1,473	1,480	1,479	1,453	1,473	1,388	*-6.2%*
DIESEL ROAD FUEL													
of which, Hydrocarbon [3]	23,656	24,648r	*4.2%*	5,575	5,998	5,976	6,106	5,889	6,173	6,167	6,419r	5,921	*0.5%*
of which, Bio-diesel [4]	595	630r	*5.8%*	111	135	158	191	127	195	174	133r	131	*2.8%*
Total Diesel Road Fuel including Bio-diesel	**24,251**	**25,279r**	*4.2%*	**5,687**	**6,133**	**6,134**	**6,298**	**6,016**	**6,368**	**6,342**	**6,552r**	**6,052**	*0.6%*
of which, sold through Supermarkets 5	6,644	7,267	*9.4%*	1,605	1,648	1,706	1,685	1,793	1,802	1,814	1,858	1,761	*-1.8%*

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.

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
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		3,156	1,629	499	2,289	7,574	1,084	1,425	1,858	314	792	2,022	7,497	4,312	10,759	15,070
2016 p		3,088	1,795	526r	2,006	7,415r	1,079	1,342	2,033	218	687	2,082	7,442	4,089	10,769r	14,857r
2015	1st quarter	3,793	991	461	1,871	7,116	1,304	1,142	1,553	292	634	2,051	6,976	3,922	10,170	14,092
	2nd quarter	3,590	1,565	474	1,862	7,491	1,150	1,265	1,706	348	697	2,315	7,481	4,177	10,795	14,972
	3rd quarter	3,098	1,211	350	1,793	6,451	1,087	1,436	1,825	314	750	2,703	8,116	4,496	10,071	14,567
	4th quarter	3,156	1,629	499	2,289	7,574	1,084	1,425	1,858	314	792	2,022	7,497	4,312	10,759	15,070
2016	1st quarter	3,081	1,370	478	2,193	7,122	1,085	1,456	1,767	247	763	1,812	7,130	4,005	10,247	14,253
	2nd quarter	3,201	1,586	635	2,427	7,849	1,158	1,398	1,990	270	780	1,899	7,495	4,326	11,018	15,344
	3rd quarter	3,238	1,473	615	2,323	7,650	1,107	1,241	1,809	261	718	1,826	6,964	4,150	10,464	14,614
	4th quarter	3,088	1,795	526r	2,006	7,415r	1,079	1,342	2,033	218	687	2,082	7,442	4,089	10,769r	14,857r
2017	1st quarter p	3,131	1,307	557	2,229	7,224	1,212	1,575	1,968	236	678	1,949	7,618	4,178	10,664	14,842
Per cent change [11]		*+1.6*	*-4.6*	*+16.4*	*+1.6*	*+1.4*	*+11.8*	*+8.2*	*+11.3*	*-4.3*	*-11.2*	*+7.5*	*+6.8*	*+4.3*	*+4.1*	*+4.1*

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.