

Section 3 – Oil and Oil Products

Key results show:

Total indigenous UK production of crude oil and NGLs (Natural Gas Liquids) in Q1 2018 was relatively stable on last year (up just 1.4 per cent). The Schiehallion and Kraken fields were not producing during Q1 2017 but increases from these fields were balanced against lower production at other fields across the UKCS. **(Chart 3.1)**

Indigenous production of petroleum products was impacted by maintenance at several larger refineries in the first quarter of 2018 and was down 9.8 per cent on last year. At 13.7 million tonnes, this was a record quarterly low. **(Chart 3.2)**

The subsequent reduction in refinery demand for primary oils drove a 64 per cent fall in net imports. Where exports remained relatively flat, imports fell 15 per cent to their lowest levels this century as refinery demand dropped by 9.4 per cent. Net imports of primary oils fell to near record lows and met just 4.1 per cent of the UK's refinery demand, down from 11 per cent in Q1 2017. **(Chart 3.3)**

To make up for the shortfall in refinery production, demand was met by an increase in imports (which were up 13 per cent to reach a record high), and a reduction in exports (down 8.1 per cent). Subsequently net product imports reached 4.1 million tonnes in Q1 2018, a new quarterly record since the UK became a net importer in 2013. **(Chart 3.2)**

Demand for refined products in Q1 2018 was up 0.9 per cent compared to the first quarter of 2017. Demand for key transport fuels increased by 1.2 per cent compared with Q1 2017. Including biofuels, motor spirit deliveries were down by 1.1 per cent whilst deliveries of road diesel were up 3.3 per cent, and aviation fuel increased by 2.0 per cent. **(Chart 3.5)**

Overall stocks of crude oil and petroleum products were up by 1.8 per cent at end of the Q1 2018 compared to a year earlier. **(Chart 3.6)**

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Contacts for further information:

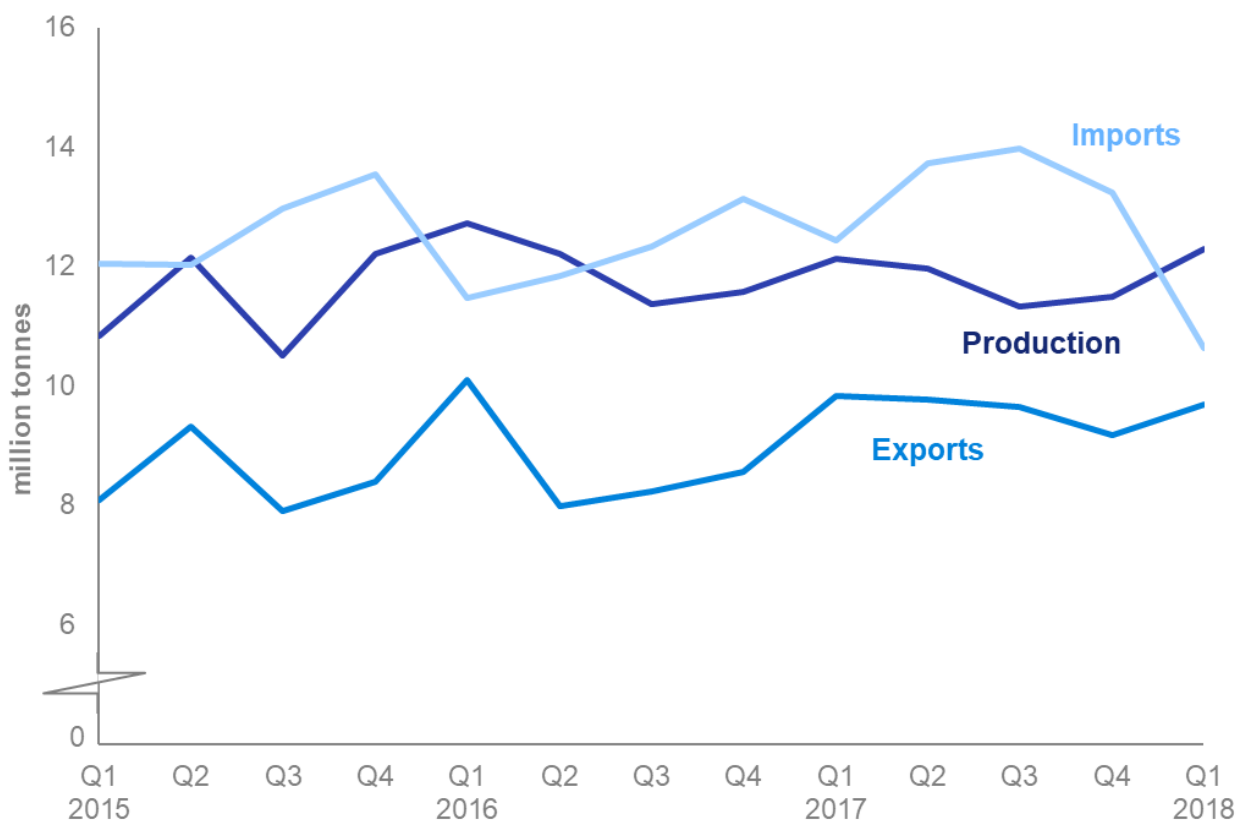
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Chart 3.1 Production and trade of crude oil and NGLs (Table 3.1)

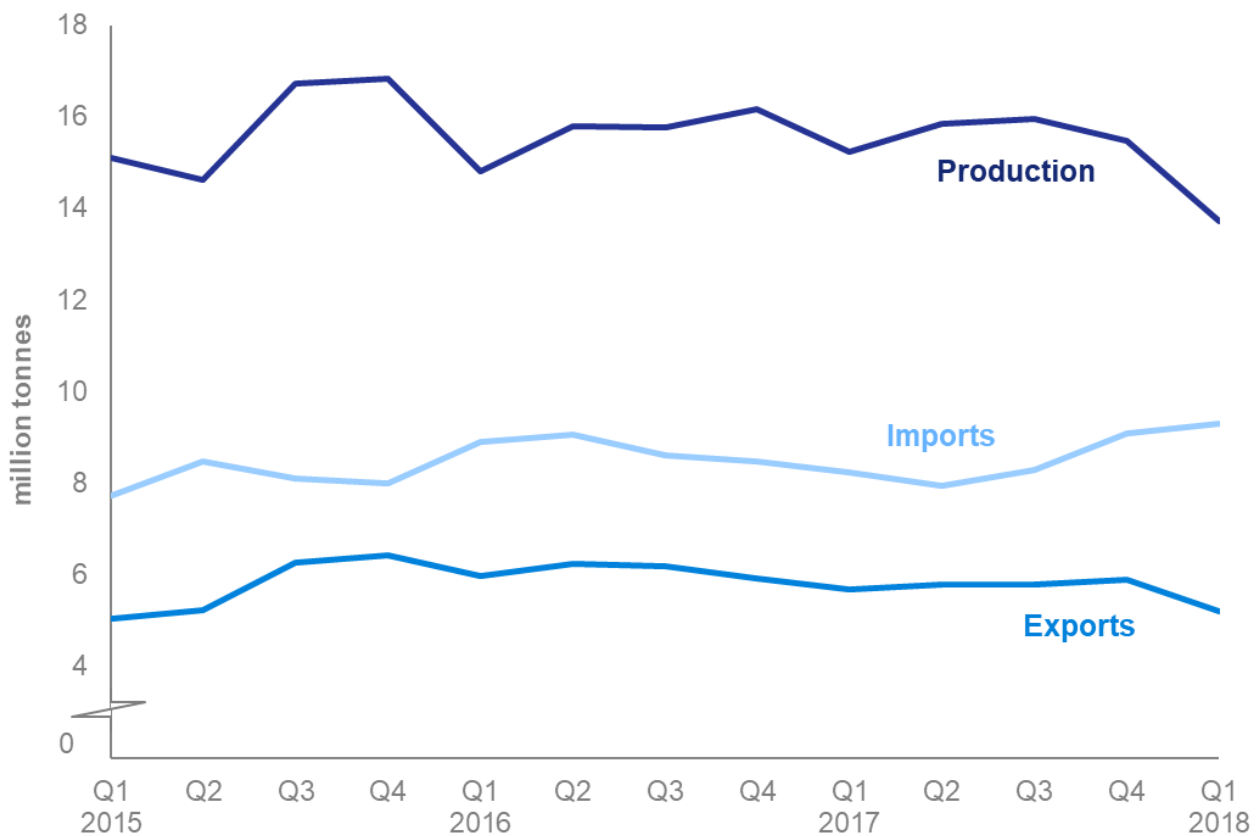


Imports of crude oil and NGLs were 15 per cent lower compared with Q1 2017 and reached the lowest level since prior to the turn of the century (when the UK was producing 137 million tonnes of crude a year compared to current levels of around 47 million tonnes). This large decrease in imports was a result of the large fall in refinery demand, which has two drivers. In the short term this was because of the closure of units at different refineries for maintenance this year, but in the long term is a result of refinery closures and rationalisations reducing ongoing demand.

Exports of crude oil and NGLs decreased by 1.4 per cent, whilst exports of feedstocks decreased by a third.

Indigenous production of primary oils was up 1.4 per cent, with increases at some fields being balanced against lower production at others. The Schiehallion and Kraken fields were not producing during Q1 2017 but increases from these fields were balanced against lower production at other fields across the UKCS.

Overall, net imports of primary oils (crude, NGLs and feedstocks) were 0.9 million tonnes in Q1 2018, compared with 2.6 million tonnes in the same quarter of 2017 and one of the lowest levels since the UK became a net importer of primary oils in 2004 (see Chart 3.3).

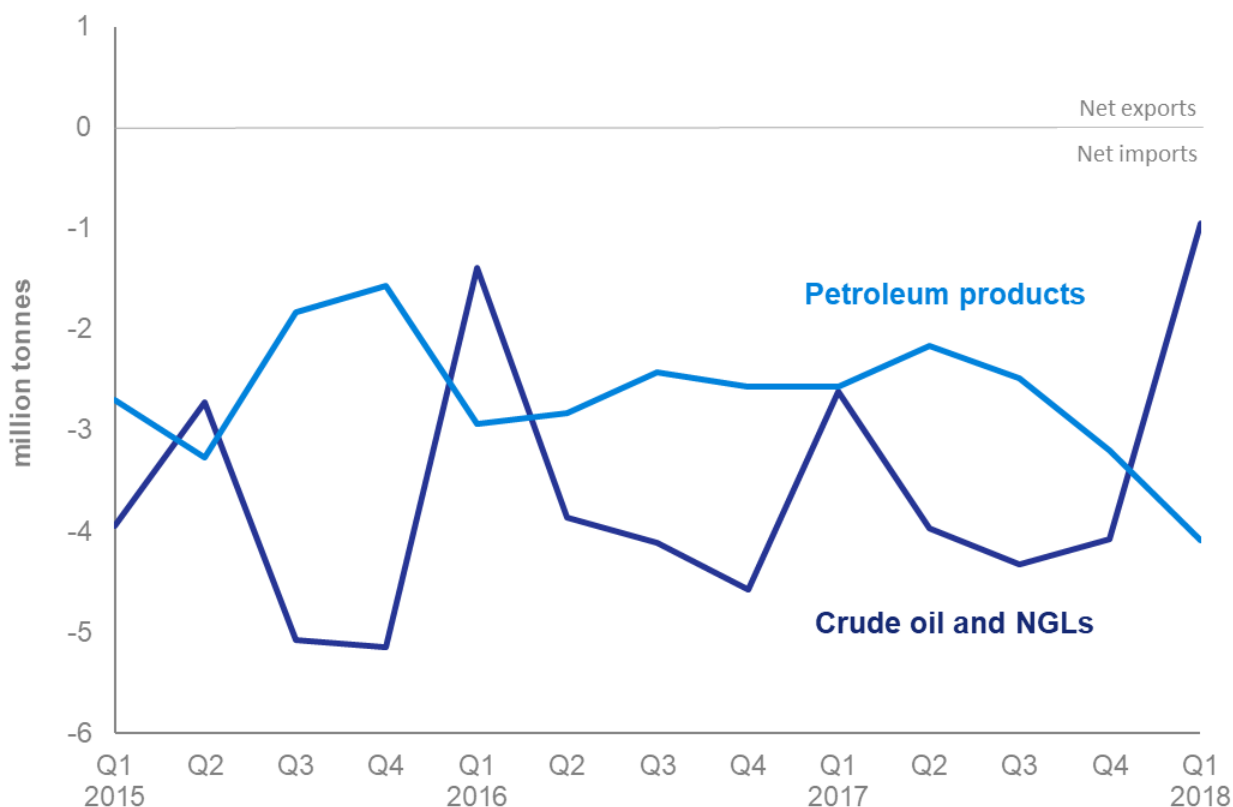
Chart 3.2 Production and trade of petroleum products (Table 3.2)

Indigenous production of petroleum products in Q1 2018 was down 9.8 per cent on the same quarter in 2017 as some of the UK's refineries completed major maintenance work. At 13.7 million tonnes, this was a new record quarterly low.

Compared to Q1 2017 imports of petroleum products increased by 13 per cent to 9.3 million tonnes - levels not seen since the miner's strike in 1984. Conversely exports decreased by 8.1 per cent to make up the shortfall in production. This meant that net product imports reached a high of 4.1 million tonnes in Q1 2018, a new quarterly record since the UK became a net importer in 2013.

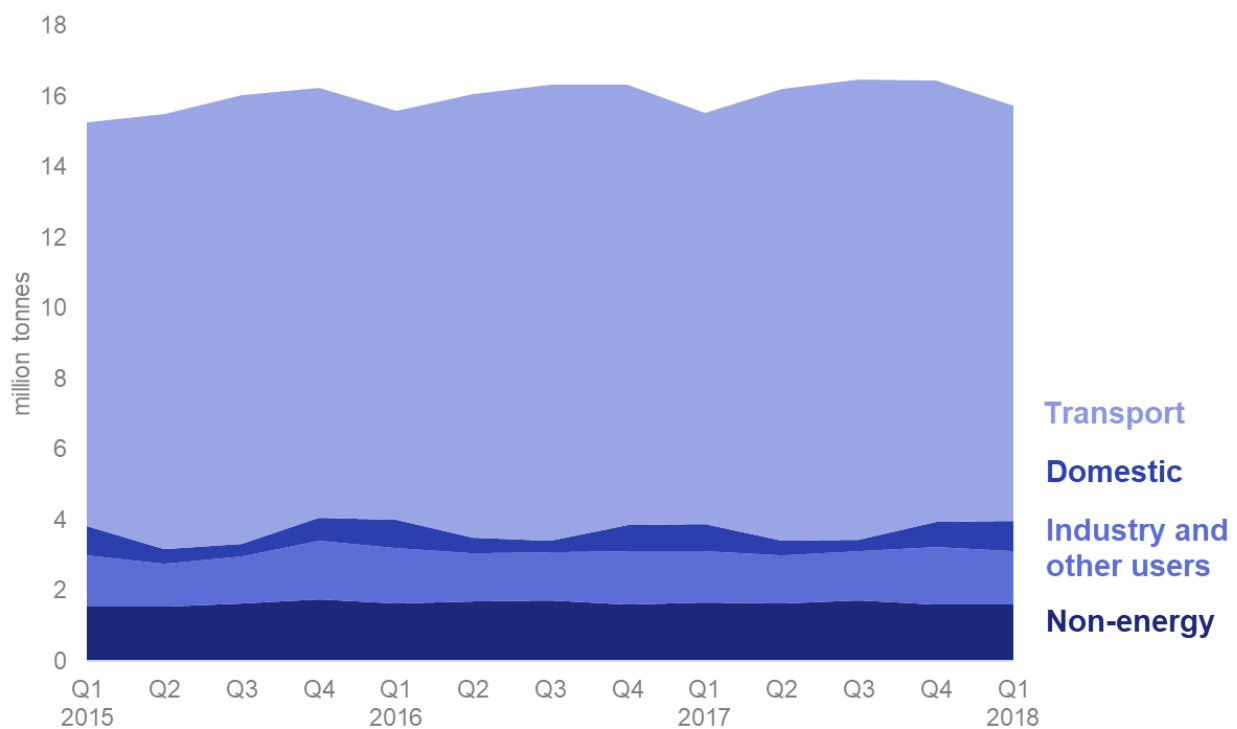
On a product basis imports were up most notably for diesel and motor spirit, which each increased by one-fifth. Lower exports of motor spirit (down 16 per cent), fuel oil (down 23 per cent), and other products (down 17 per cent) drove the overall decrease in exports.

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



Net imports of primary oils (crude, NGLs and feedstocks) decreased by two-thirds from 2.6 million tonnes in Q1 2017 to just 0.9 million tonnes in Q1 2018 – one of the lowest levels since the UK became a net importer of primary oils in 2004. This was a result of the lower imports due to reduced refinery demand this year (see Chart 3.1) and meant that the UK’s overall net import dependence for primary oils was just 4.1 per cent in Q1 2018, down from 11 per cent in Q1 2017 and again a near record since the UK became a net importer in 2004.

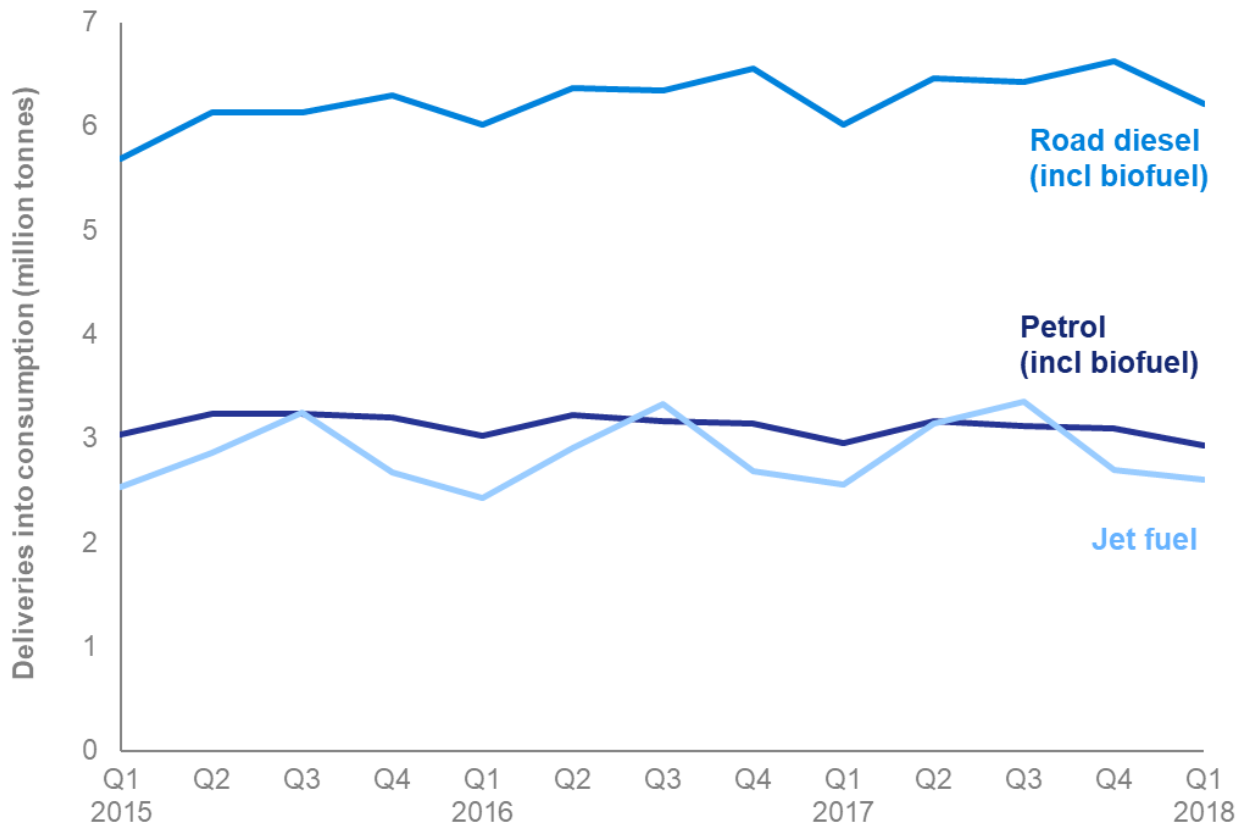
In Q1 2018 the UK was a net importer of petroleum products by 4.1 million tonnes, up from 2.6 million tonnes in the first quarter of 2017. While exports were down 8.1 per cent, it was record imports that predominantly caused this new quarterly record since the UK became a net importer of oil products in 2013. Imports will continue to form an important part of the UK’s supply portfolio as refinery operations continue to be rationalised in the long term.

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

In Q1 2018 final consumption of petroleum products was up 0.9 per cent. Increases in consumption have largely been driven by key transport fuels, and in Q1 2018 demand for diesel increased 2.0 per cent and motor spirit was down 1.3 per cent, following a period of robust demand. There was an increase in demand for aviation turbine fuel of 2.0 per cent.

Fuel use in the domestic sector is primarily used for heating and deliveries were up by 15 per cent compared to this time last year as the 'Beast from the East' brought significantly colder temperatures. Non-energy use decreased compared to Q1 2017 (down 5.1 per cent) following the recent period of growth in this sector.

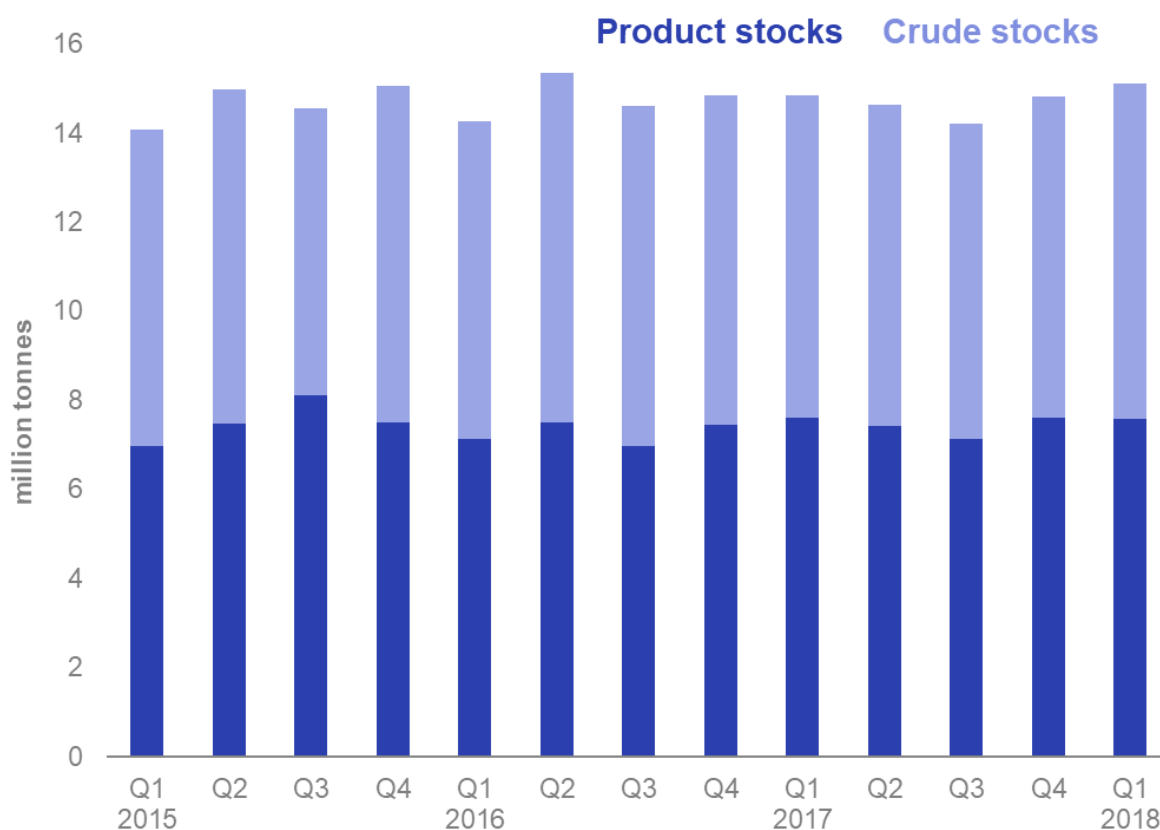
Chart 3.5 Demand for key transport fuels (Table 3.4 and Table 3.5)



Demand for all fuels increased by 0.9 per cent in Q1 2018 and total deliveries of the three key transport fuels were higher by 1.2 per cent.

Petrol deliveries (including the bio-element) were down by 1.3 per cent on the first quarter of 2017. This follows the downward trend in motor spirit deliveries as we see more motorists switch to road diesel. Demand for road diesel (including the bio-element) increased by 2.0 per cent compared to Q1 2017.

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 2017 by 2.0 per cent.

Chart 3.6 UK oil stocks (Table 3.6)

To meet our stockholding obligation, companies who have been directed to hold stocks on behalf of the UK have the option to either hold physical stocks in tanks or buy ‘tickets’, whereby another company holds stock on their behalf. Ticketed volumes can also be traded in other countries with whom the UK has a bilateral agreement – these can be bought on behalf of the UK on stocks held abroad, or tickets on stocks held here can be sold. Net bilaterals refers to the net amount of stocks available to the UK once these sales and purchases have been summed.

At the end of Q1 2018 total stocks of crude and products were up by 1.8 per cent compared to Q1 2017, where physical stocks decreased and net bilaterals increased. Stocks of crude and feedstocks increased by 4.3 per cent and stocks of products remained stable (down just 0.5 per cent).

The increase in stocks of primary oils was underpinned by an increase in net bilaterals (up by one-fifth) and stocks held at refineries (up by 8.2 per cent), which more than compensated for a 23 per cent decrease in stocks held at terminals.

Within products stocks, kerosene fell by 27 per cent (or 0.4 million tonnes) but there was an increase in stocks of other products and motor spirit, as well as in net bilaterals. Stocks held abroad for the UK under bilateral agreements were up by 4.4 per cent.

Chart 3.6 shows crude and product stocks held for the UK. At the end of Q1 2018, 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 feedstocks¹

Thousand tonnes

	2016	2017 p	per cent change	2016 1st quarter	2016 2nd quarter	2016 3rd quarter	2016 4th quarter	2017 1st quarter	2017 2nd quarter	2017 3rd quarter	2017 4th quarter	2018 1st quarter p	per cent change ⁸
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production ²	47,872	46,916	-2.0	12,716	12,210	11,377	11,570	12,127	11,962r	11,325r	11,502r	12,297	+1.4
Crude oil	44,306	43,050	-2.8	11,816	11,347	10,560	10,583	11,101	10,918r	10,460r	10,572r	11,288	+1.7
NGLs ³	3,139	3,446	+9.8	784	757	717	881	911	940	765	830	906	-0.6
Feedstocks	428	420	-1.9	116	105	100	106	116	103	100	100	104	-10.5
Imports ⁴	48,798r	53,384	+9.4	11,480	11,845	12,335	13,138r	12,439	13,736r	13,965r	13,244r	10,631	-14.5
Crude oil & NGLs	42,415	46,837	+10.4	9,842	10,171	10,681	11,721	10,990	11,796r	12,385r	11,666r	9,000	-18.1
Feedstocks	6,383r	6,547	+2.6	1,638	1,674	1,654	1,417r	1,449	1,939	1,580	1,578r	1,631	+12.6
Exports ⁴	34,856	38,397	+10.2	10,090	7,976	8,225	8,565	9,824	9,771r	9,636	9,167r	9,687	-1.4
Crude Oil & NGLs	33,247	36,941	+11.1	9,460	7,544	7,931	8,312	9,470	9,445r	9,195	8,831r	9,453	-0.2
Feedstocks	1,609	1,456	-9.5	630	433	294	253	353	325	441	336	234	-33.8
Stock change ⁵	-125	330	(-)	355	-492	95	-83	414	-94	191	-182r	220	-46.9
Transfers ⁶	-1,282	-2,035	+58.7	-225	-368	-209	-481	-574	-560	-440	-461r	-267	(-)
Total supply	60,407r	60,198	-0.3	14,236	15,219	15,373	15,579r	14,583	15,273r	15,406r	14,936r	13,194	-9.5
Statistical difference ⁷	15r	-47		+14	-21	+4	+17r	-4	-5r	0r	-38r	-18	
Total demand	60,392r	60,245	-0.2	14,221	15,240	15,369	15,562r	14,587	15,279	15,406	14,973r	13,212	-9.4
TRANSFORMATION	60,392r	60,245	-0.2	14,221	15,240	15,369	15,562r	14,587	15,279	15,406	14,973r	13,212	-9.4
Petroleum refineries	60,392r	60,245	-0.2	14,221	15,240	15,369	15,562r	14,587	15,279	15,406	14,973r	13,212	-9.4

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

<i>Thousand tonnes</i>													
	2016	2017 p	<i>per cent change</i>	2016 1st quarter	2016 2nd quarter	2016 3rd quarter	2016 4th quarter	2017 1st quarter	2017 2nd quarter	2017 3rd quarter	2017 4th quarter	2018 1st quarter p	<i>per cent change¹</i>
SUPPLY													
Indigenous production ²	62,536r	62,494	-0.1	14,819	15,790	15,771	16,156r	15,223	15,845	15,943	15,483	13,724	-9.8
Imports ³	35,047r	33,521	-4.4	8,895	9,068	8,599	8,485r	8,229	7,938	8,279	9,076	9,299	13.0
Exports ³	24,312	23,110	-4.9	5,964	6,245	6,179	5,923	5,664	5,776	5,790	5,880r	5,204	-8.1
Marine bunkers	2,659	2,430	-8.6	538	727	763	632	511	597	729	593	517	1.3
Stock change ⁴	89	-122		148	-278	460	-241	-301	124	253	-197r	-61	
Transfers ⁵	-1,268	-612		-474	-300	-281	-212	-189	-75	-210	-138	-318	
Total supply	69,433r	69,742	0.4	16,886	17,307	17,607	17,633r	16,787	17,459r	17,746r	17,750r	16,923	0.8
Statistical difference ⁶	20r	-11		3	-16	-5	38r	8	-27r	-4r	12r	-12	
Total demand	69,413r	69,753	0.5	16,883	17,323	17,612	17,596r	16,779	17,486r	17,750r	17,738r	16,934	0.9
TRANSFORMATION													
Electricity generation	501	475	-5.3	146	110	115	130	124	107	111	133	130	5.4
Heat generation	42	48	13.4	11	11	10	11	12	12	12	12	12	0.0
Other Transformation	535	506	-5.4	142	130	121	143	139	125	122	120	127	-8.3
Energy industry use													
Petroleum Refineries	3,377r	3,407	0.9	823	854	876	824r	823	859	869	857	752	-8.6
Blast Furnaces	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Others	662	662	0.0	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	0.0
FINAL CONSUMPTION													
Iron & steel	4	4	-0.5	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	0r	4	45.4
Other industries	3,951	3,979	0.7	1,135	877	881	1,059	1,028	909r	913r	1,128	1,078	4.9
Transport	49,501	49,957	0.9	11,576	12,539	12,917	12,469	11,637	12,802r	13,011r	12,507r	11,760	1.1
Domestic	2,303	2,230	-3.2	821	450	315	718	762	407r	346r	714r	878	15.2
Other final users	1,814	1,840	1.5	410	471	468	464	419	457r	483r	482r	422	0.6
Non energy use	6,721	6,644	-1.1	1,652	1,715	1,742	1,612	1,667	1,641r	1,718r	1,618r	1,606	-3.7

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

	2017 1st quarter									2018 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 ⁷	15,223r	4,378	3,160	1,668	1,056	973	1,752r	631	1,606	13,724	3,800	2,743	1,815	907	813	1,569	659	1,418
Imports ⁵	8,229	829	3,289	294	2,266	281	205	244	820	9,299	993	4,006	220	2,328	179	352	226	996
Exports ⁵	5,664	2,708	476	533	268	798	204	31	646	5,204	2,281	571	625	347	616	186	43	535
Marine bunkers	511	-	-	332	-	179	0	-	-	517	-	-	342	-	176	-	-	-
Stock change ⁶	-301	-133	+87	-21	-240	-10	-17	+8	+26	-61	-153	+43	+18	+130	-24	-10	+16	-81
Transfers ⁷	-189	+462	-152	+92	-245	-94	-22	+236	-466	-318	+422	-208	+50	-405	+5	-17	+363	-526
Total supply	16,787r	2,827	5,908	1,169	2,568	172	1,714r	1,088	1,340	16,923	2,780	6,012	1,135	2,613	182	1,707	1,222	1,272
Statistical difference ⁸	+8	+12	+5	+7	+9	+4	-26	-3	-0	-12	+1	-12	-11	+3	+1	+0	+2	+4
Total demand	16,779r	2,815	5,903	1,162	2,559	167	1,740r	1,091	1,340	16,934	2,779	6,024	1,146	2,610	181	1,707	1,220	1,268
TRANSFORMATION	275	-	-	27	-	39	180	-	28	270	-	-	27	-	46	170	-	27
Electricity generation	124	-	-	26	-	31	66	-	-	130	-	-	26	-	38	66	-	-
Heat generation	12	-	-	1	-	8	4	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	8	4	-	-
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	21	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	21	22	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	22
Other transformation ⁹	118	-	-	-	-	-	111	-	7	106	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	5
Energy industry use	988	-	-	150	-	59	469	-	310	917	-	-	150	-	68	458	-	241
FINAL CONSUMPTION	15,516	2,815	5,903	986	2,559	69	1,091	1,091	1,002	15,747	2,779	6,024	969	2,610	66	1,079	1,220	1,000
Iron & steel	3	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Other industries	1,028r	-	-	351	-	43	100r	441	94	1,078	-	-	357	-	38	114	465	104
Transport	11,637	2,815	5,903	340	2,559	0	17	-	2	11,760	2,779	6,024	328	2,610	0	17	-	2
Domestic	762	-	-	29	-	-	83	651	-	878	-	-	29	-	94	755	-	-
Other final users	419r	-	-	262	-	24	133r	-	-	422	-	-	252	-	25	144	-	-
Non energy use	1,667	-	-	4	-	-	758	-	906	1,606	-	-	3	-	-	709	-	894

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

	2016	2017 p	per cent change	2016 1st quarter	2016 2nd quarter	2016 3rd quarter	2016 4th quarter	2017 1st quarter	2017 2nd quarter	2017 3rd quarter	2017 4th quarter	2018 1st quarter p	per cent change ²
MOTOR SPIRIT													
of which, Hydrocarbon ³	11,951	11,746	-1.7%	2,877	3,072	3,014	2,988	2,815	3,015	2,972	2,943r	2,779	-1.3%
of which, Bio-ethanol ⁴	603	598	-0.8%	146	154	150	152	146	153	145	154r	150	2.5%
Total Motor Spirit including Bio-ethanol	12,554	12,344	-1.7%	3,023	3,226	3,164	3,140	2,961	3,169	3,117	3,097r	2,929	-1.1%
of which, sold through Supermarkets ⁵	5,885	5,794	-1.6%	1,480	1,479	1,453	1,473	1,388	1,445	1,443	1,518	1,428	2.9%
DIESEL ROAD FUEL													
of which, Hydrocarbon ³	24,648	24,911	1.1%	5,889	6,173	6,167	6,419	5,903	6,280	6,265	6,462r	6,024	2.0%
of which, Bio-diesel ⁴	630	620	-1.6%	127	195	174	133	118	188	156	158r	198	67.0%
Total Diesel Road Fuel including Bio-diesel	25,279	25,531	1.0%	6,016	6,368	6,342	6,552	6,022	6,467	6,421	6,621r	6,222	3.3%
of which, sold through Supermarkets ⁵	7,267	7,383	1.6%	1,793	1,802	1,814	1,858	1,761	1,811	1,863	1,948	1,878	6.7%

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.

3 OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS

Table 3.6 Stocks of petroleum¹ 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		Motor Spirit ⁶	Kerosene ⁷	Gas/Diesel Oil ⁸		Fuel oils	Other Net bilaterals of products ⁹ of products ⁵		Total products	Total Net bilaterals ⁵	Total Stocks in UK ¹⁰
2013					3,592	1,102			513	1,469		6,677	1,041			
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		3,088	1,795	526	2,006	7,415	1,079	1,342	2,033	218	687	2,082	7,442	4,089	10,769	14,857
2017		3,244	1,235	600	2,121	7,200	1,129	1,298	2,028	239	794	2,126	7,614	4,246	10,568	14,814
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	526	2,006	7,415	1,079	1,342	2,033	218	687	2,082	7,442	4,089	10,769	14,857
2017	1st quarter	3,131	1,307	557	2,229	7,224	1,212	1,575	1,970	236	678	1,949	7,620	4,178	10,666	14,844
	2nd quarter	3,003	1,549	542	2,129	7,222	1,112	1,430	2,083	226	698	1,876	7,425	4,005	10,642	14,647
	3rd quarter	2,970	1,318	610	2,197	7,094	1,093	1,276	1,954	229	742	1,826	7,120	4,023	10,191	14,214
	4th quarter	3,244	1,235r	600	2,121	7,200r	1,129	1,298	2,028r	239	794	2,126	7,614r	4,246	10,568r	14,814r
2018	1st quarter	3,388	1,009	462	2,674	7,533	1,282	1,153	1,965	264	885	2,034	7,582	4,708	10,407	15,115
<i>Per cent change</i> ¹¹		+8.2	-22.8	-16.9	+20.0	+4.3	+5.8	-26.8	-0.3	+11.7	+30.5	+4.4	-0.5	+12.7	-2.4	+1.8

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 under 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 led 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.