

Annex F

United Kingdom oil and gas resources

Introduction

F.1 This section provides background information on the United Kingdom's crude oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas production, disposal and operations. This information is intended as a supplement to that in the commodity balances included in Chapter 3. Most of the data (including those on gas) are obtained from the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy's Petroleum Production Reporting System (PPRS). Further information can be obtained from BEIS's oil and gas website at www.gov.uk/guidance/oil-and-gas-uk-field-data.

F.2 The annual statistics relate to calendar years, or the ends of calendar years, and the data cover the United Kingdom Continental Shelf [UKCS] (both onshore and offshore). Annual data for production, imports and exports of crude oil during the period 1970 to 2015 are given in Chapter 3, long term trends, Table 3.1.1 (www.gov.uk/government/statistics/petroleum-chapter-3-digest-of-united-kingdom-energy-statistics-dukes). The equivalent for natural gas production is Chapter 4, long term trends, Table 4.1.1 (www.gov.uk/government/statistics/natural-gas-chapter-4-digest-of-united-kingdom-energy-statistics-dukes).

Oil and gas reserves

F.3 Information on oil and gas reserves can be found on BEIS's oil and gas section of the GOV.UK website at: www.gov.uk/guidance/oil-and-gas-uk-field-data.

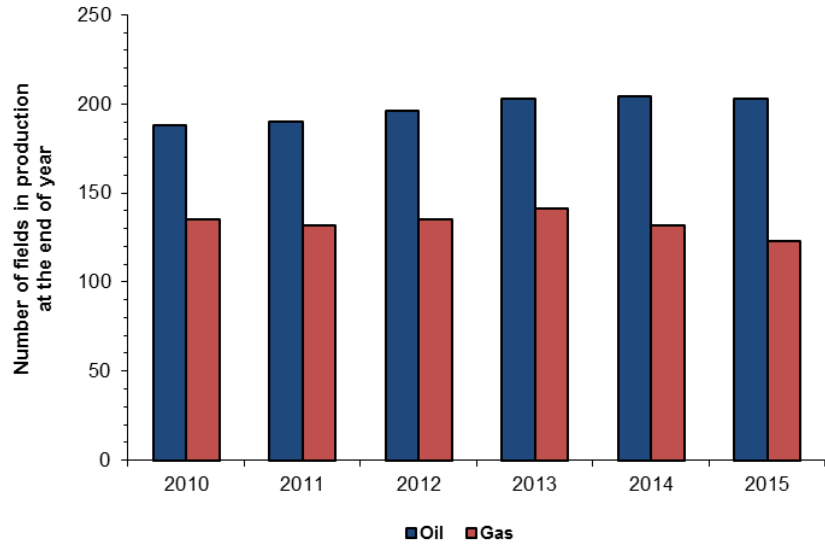
Offshore oil and gas fields and associated facilities

F.4 Table F.A below shows that the number of offshore oil fields in production or under development rose from 198 at the end of 2010 to 230 at the end of 2015. For offshore gas fields the equivalent change between the end of 2010 and 2015 was from 137 to 125 with a few older gas fields closing and not many being added into production. Most oil fields also produce gas: these are not double-counted. The changes in the number of fields in production are shown in Chart F.1 (offshore fields in production). Throughout the period since 2010 there have been 5 onshore oil terminals. In 2007 there were 5 onshore associated sub-gas terminals and 9 other (dry) sub-gas terminals. However, during 2010 the three (dry) sub terminals at Easington were combined into a single terminal. In 2011 two (dry) sub-gas terminals at Bacton were combined into a single sub-gas terminal. While there are significant numbers of oil and gas fields onshore, total onshore production is less than 2 per cent of the UK total.

Table F.A: Offshore oil and gas fields and facilities

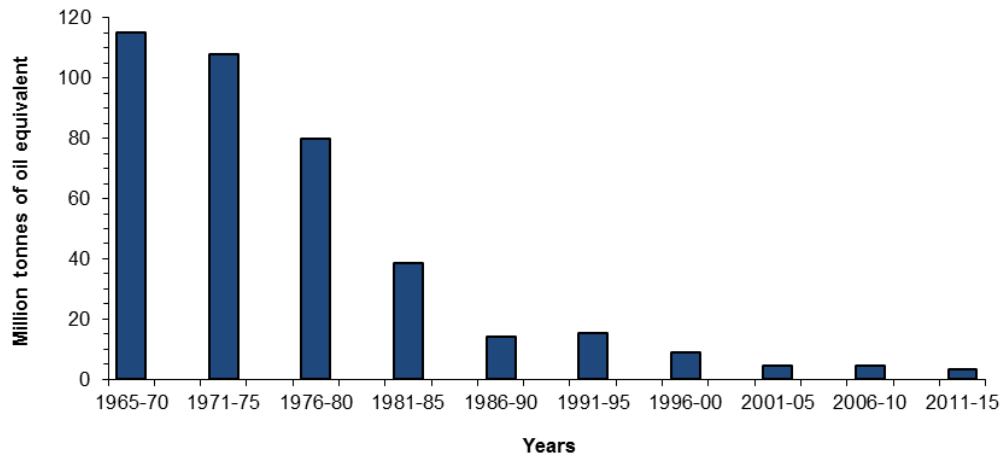
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Offshore oil fields in production	188	190	196	203	204	203
Offshore oil fields under development	10	14	23	25	30	27
Offshore gas fields in production	135	132	135	141	132	123
Offshore gas fields under development	2	5	8	3	2	2

Chart F.1: Number of offshore oil and gas fields in production, 2010 to 2015



The average size of fields commencing production in the years 2011 to 2015 was 3.4 million tonnes of oil equivalent (see Chart F.2). The general fall in average field size reflects a decline in the size of fields discovered compared with the early period of the development of the North Sea and the effect of improved technology providing cost-effective means of extracting oil and gas from smaller fields and hitherto unpromising locations. The industry continues to face a range of challenges in order to realise fully the North Sea's potential. Alongside other initiatives, government and industry are tackling these challenges via the joint Government and Industry task force, PILOT.

Chart F.2: Average size⁽¹⁾ of offshore oil and gas fields commencing production



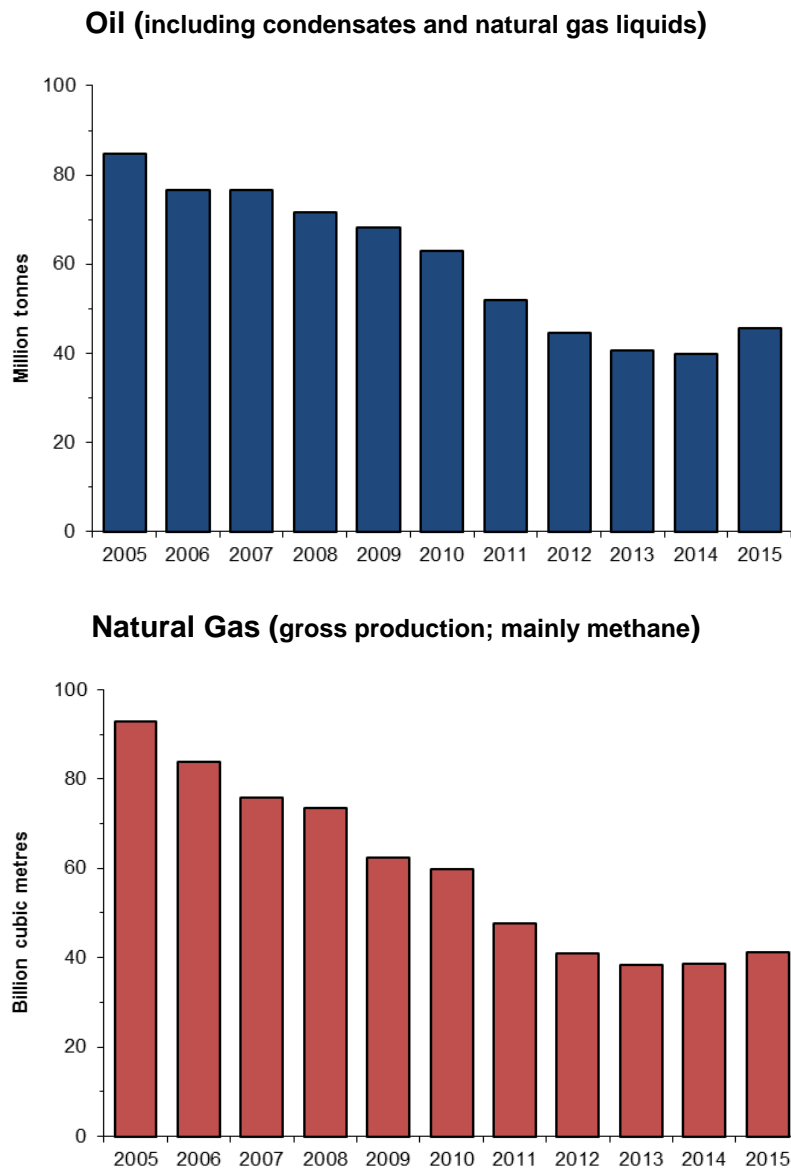
(1) Recoverable reserves originally present based on the operators' best estimate at the time production commenced. Please note that the start-up of the very large Buzzard field in 2007 does not stand out in this table because of the start-up of a significant number of fields with much smaller reserves.

Production of oil and gas (Tables F.1, F.2 and F.3)

F.6 These tables show production of crude oil, natural gas (mainly methane) and natural gas liquids. Before 2001, oil and gas production were reported based on field level data on well-head production, but aggregate figures are now based on terminal receipts following the introduction in January 2001 of a simplified Petroleum Production Reporting System and subsequent in-house changes to the data collection system. These new data are more accurate measures of production because the oil that leaves a terminal has been stabilised (that is any water, natural gas liquids or other organic compounds have been removed from the crude oil). Gross gas production includes gas used at terminals but excludes any flaring or venting at the terminals (not available before 2001). Except for associated gas fields, field level data can still be found at BEIS's oil and gas section of the GOV.UK website at: www.gov.uk/oil-and-gas-uk-field-data.

F.7 Chart F.3 shows the trend in total oil production from 2005 to 2015. After reaching a record level of 137 million tonnes in 1999, production has generally declined each year with the exception of 2015 to 45.7 million tonnes in 2015, 33 per cent of the peak level. Gross natural gas production (mainly methane) peaked in 2000 at 115 billion cubic metres but has declined to around 41 billion cubic metres in 2015, 36 per cent of the peak level.

Chart F.3: Production of oil and gas, 2005 to 2015

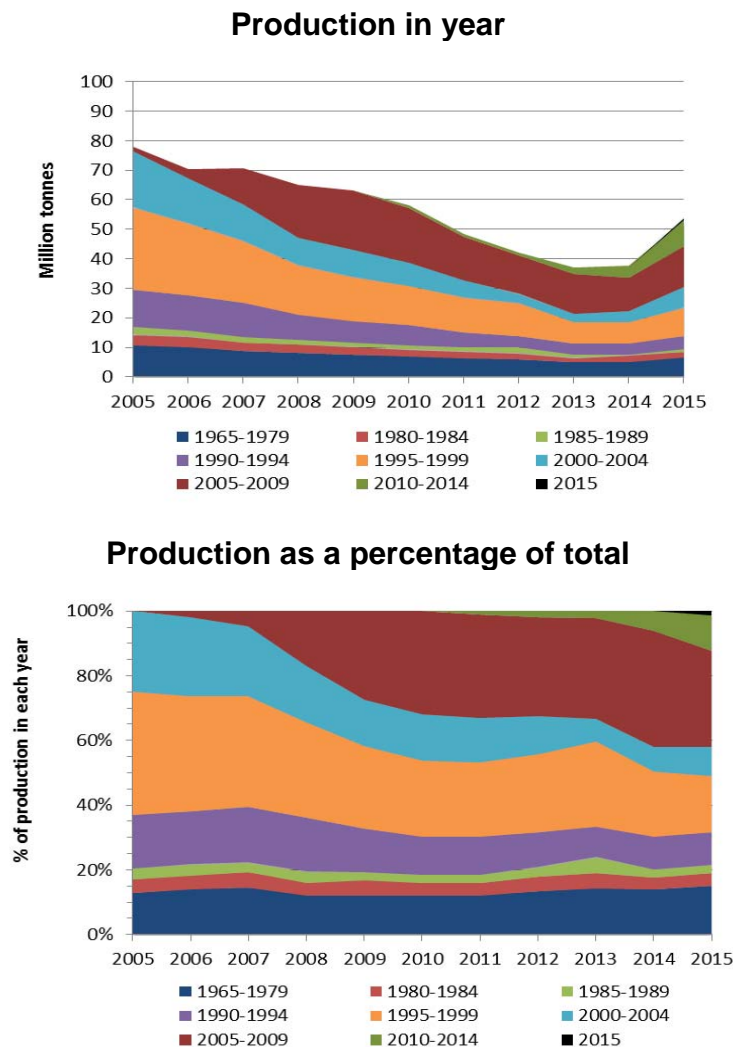


Production of crude oil

F.8 Production from established oil fields has been dropping in recent years. This is illustrated in Chart F.4 below, where oil production in each year from 2005 to 2015 is broken down by the age group of the fields in production during that year. Two charts are shown, the first with the actual amounts of crude oil produced during the year for each age group and the second with the same data transformed to show what percentage of total production each year comes from each field age group. The data used to produce these charts can be found in BEIS's oil and gas section of the GOV.UK website at: www.gov.uk/oil-and-gas-uk-field-data.

F.9 It can be seen from the production chart that during the 2000s the amount of oil produced from older established fields was in general decline. It is also noticeable that the decline for 1995-1999 as well as 2000-2004 developments is greater than for earlier developments. This is because later technology meant crude oil could be extracted at a relatively greater rate leading to a quicker exhaustion of the reserves. Production for fields starting up between 2005-2009 still seem to be quite good and as expected production between 2010 to 2014 is on the incline. In 2015, these newer (post 1994) fields accounted for 74 per cent of the UK's oil production, with an increase in production in 2015 due to the resolution of maintenance issues affecting the Buzzard field in late 2014 and the new discovery of the current second largest North Sea oil field Golden Eagle. The charts also clearly reflect the start up and prolonged plateau of the very large Buzzard field at the beginning of 2007 and, for fields that commenced production in the period 2000 to 2004, the suspension of production from the Elgin/Franklin area because of a gas leak in March 2012.

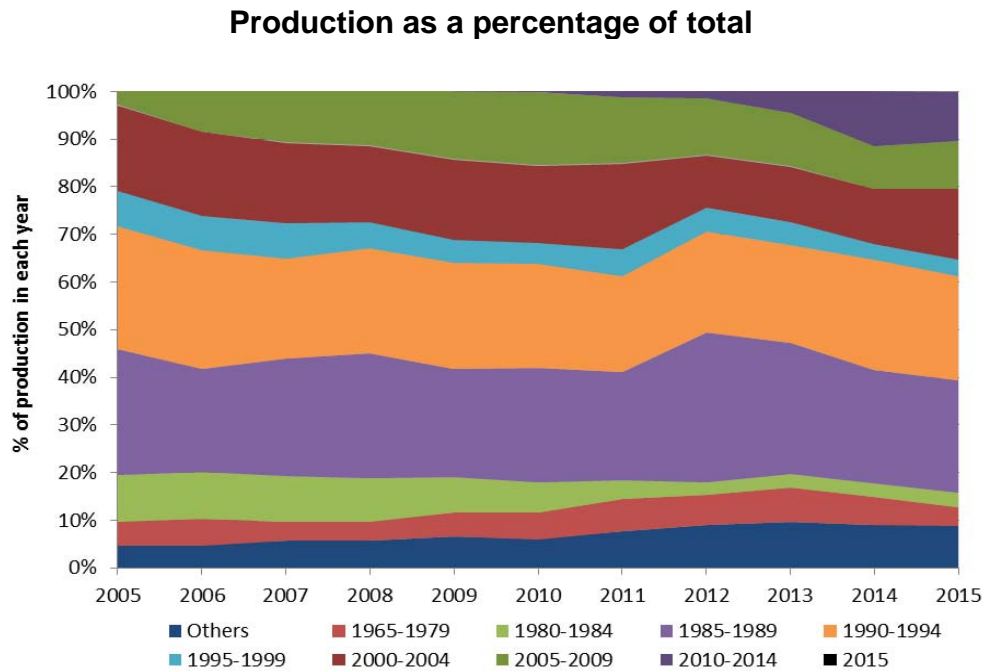
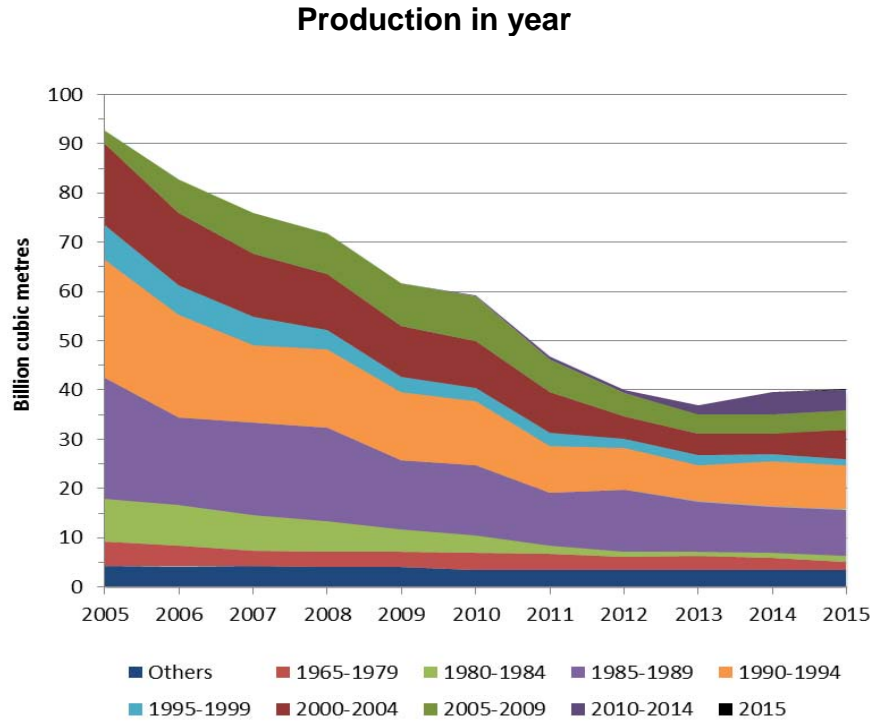
Chart F.4: Age profile of UK crude oil production



Production of gas

F.10 The charts below present gross gas production reported at field/system level and include gas used for drilling, production and pumping operations, but exclude gas flared, vented and re-injected. The data used to produce these charts can be found in BEIS's oil and gas section of the GOV.UK website at: www.gov.uk/oil-and-gas-uk-field-data.

Chart F.5: Age profile of gross UK gas production



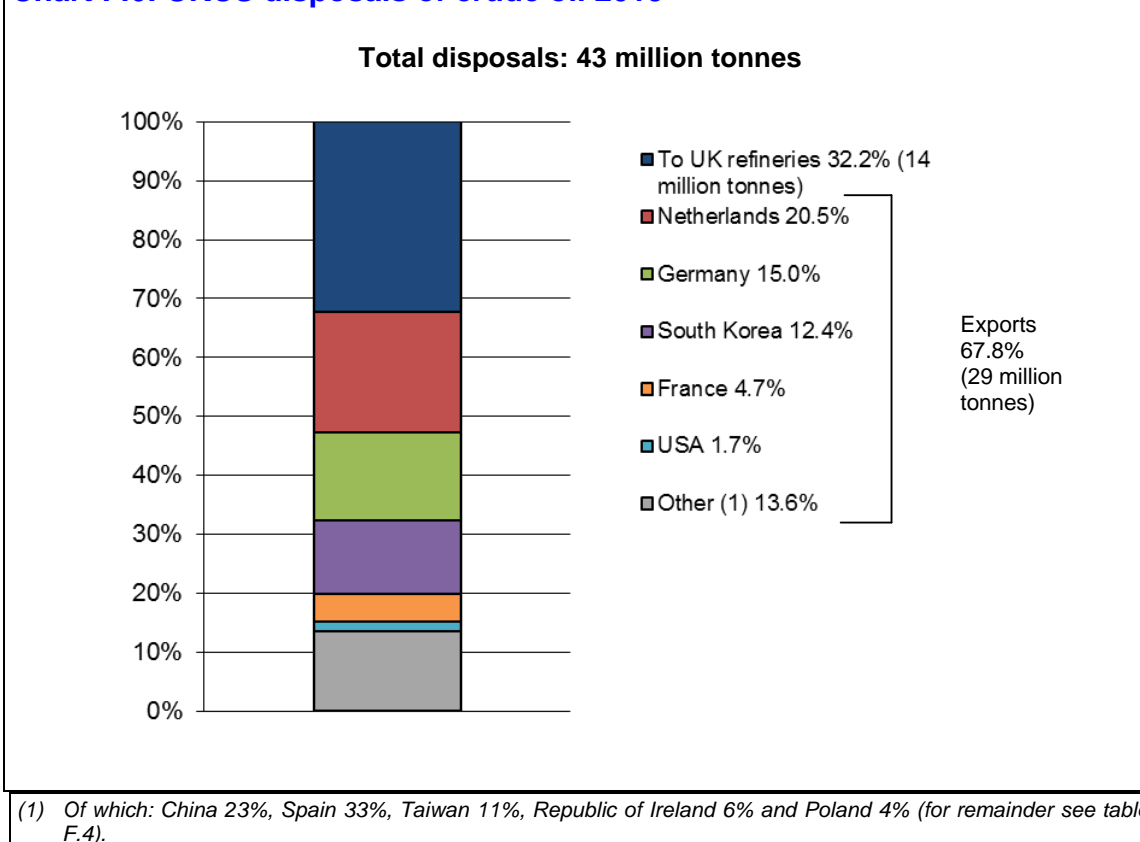
F.11 Gross gas production reached a peak in 2000. Since then production has fallen to 37 per cent of peak production with a slight rise in production in 2014 and 2015 (Chart F.5). As mentioned above

(in paragraph F.8) for older oil fields, production from the older gas fields that were discovered in the Southern North Sea has reduced in recent years as the reserves originally present in the fields become depleted. Chart F.5 illustrates this. The apparent extent of the decline in gas production from older fields is not as significant as that shown for oil fields (Chart F.4). This is partly because most associated gas production is not back allocated to individual fields and, therefore, the associated gas is based on terminal start date rather than field start date. However, it should be noted, as mentioned above (in paragraph F.9), for fields than commenced production in 2000 to 2004, the impact of the suspension of production from the Elgin/Franklin area in March 2012 because of a gas leak is clearly reflected.

Disposals of crude oil (Table F.4)

F.12 Table F.4 and Chart F.6 show the destination of crude oil split between amounts to UK refineries and exports (see technical notes, paragraphs F.14 to F.21) by country of destination (from which it may be transhipped elsewhere). The figures are obtained from returns made to the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy by operators of oil fields and onshore terminals under the Petroleum Production Reporting System (see paragraphs F.16 to F.18).

Chart F.6: UKCS disposals of crude oil 2015



F.13 The exports figures in Table F.4 may differ from those compiled by the United Kingdom Petroleum Industry Association (UKPIA) and published in Chapter 3. UKPIA figures also include re-exports. These are products that have been imported into the UK and stored before being exported from the UK, and were never part of UK production.

Technical notes and definitions

Petroleum Production Reporting System

F.14 Licensees operating on the UK Continental Shelf are required to make monthly returns on their production of hydrocarbons to the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). BEIS compiles this information in the Petroleum Production Reporting System (PPRS). The PPRS is used to report flows, stocks and uses of hydrocarbon from the well-head through to final disposals from a pipeline or terminal and is the major source of the information presented in this chapter.

F.15 Returns are collected covering field and terminal data compiled by relevant reporting units. Each type of return is provided by a single operator, but usually covers the production of a number of companies, since frequently operations carried out on the Continental Shelf involve several companies working together in joint ventures.

F.16 Every production system has one or more sets of certified meters to measure oil, gas or condensate production. The flows measured by the meters are used to check the consistency of returns and are therefore used to assure the accuracy of the PPRS.

Exports

F.17 The term exports used in Table F.4 refers to figures recorded by producers of oil and gas for their exports. These figures may differ from the figures for exports compiled by HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and given in Annex G. In addition, HMRC now differentiate between EU and non-EU trade by using the term dispatches for trade going to other EU countries, with exports retained for trade going to non-EU countries. The differences can occur between results from the two sources of information because, whilst the trader's figures are a record of actual shipments in the period, for non-EU trade HMRC figures show the trade as declared by exporters on documents received during the period stated.

F.18 In addition, trade in oil frequently involves a "string" of transactions, which can result in the actual destination of the exports changing several times even after the goods have been dispatched. As such, differences can arise between the final country of destination of the exports as recorded by the producers themselves and in the HMRC figures. The HMRC figures also include re-exports. These are products that might originally have been imported into the UK and stored before being exported back out of the UK, as opposed to actually having been produced in the UK.

F.19 In editions of the Digest before 1997, these exports were called "shipments" in an attempt to highlight their difference from the other sources of trade data.

Units of measurement for gas

F.20 The basic unit of measurement for quantities of flows and stocks is volume in cubic metres at a temperature of 15°C and a pressure of 1.01325 bar.

Monthly and Quarterly data

F.21 Monthly and quarterly data on the production of crude oil and natural gas from the UKCS, along with details of imports and exports of oil, oil products and gas, are available. This information can be obtained free of charge by following the links given at the BEIS Energy Statistics section of the GOV.UK website at:

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy

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F.1 Crude oil and Natural Gas Liquids production

		Thousand tonnes																			
CRUDE OIL		Total to end 1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total to end 2015
Offshore production:	Offshore loaded (1)	379,268	30,312	34,169	37,317	31,268	29,976	28,315	25,481	21,977	18,875	18,679	16,007	15,753	15,327	13,141	10,769	9,758	9,182	10,432	756,005
Terminal receipts:	Flotta (2)	258,529	10,061	9,564	8,251	6,677	6,464	5,452	4,967	3,371	3,369	3,235	3,067	2,834	2,068	1,519	733	903	3,598		338,948
	Flotta West (3)	232	3,753	4,330	4,577	3,723	5,281	4,010	3,535	2,987	2,912	2,390	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,756
	Forties (4)	552,146	38,352	41,565	35,177	32,806	34,059	30,726	27,715	24,996	21,985	27,168	29,213	28,653	25,261	20,192	17,302	18,520	15,843	18,906	1,040,584
	Nigg Bay (5)	19,840	365	194	137	62	385	293	292	192	106	98	54	338	449	187	142	552	196	10	23,893
	Norpipe (6)	8,155	7,619	7,819	6,867	5,870	5,989	5,984	5,077	4,600	5,076	3,941	3,729	3,501	3,054	3,074	2,267	1,852	3,596	3,024	91,095
	Sullom Voe (7)	821,773	28,805	26,658	22,107	25,059	22,603	20,857	18,508	16,491	15,962	13,441	11,985	10,328	10,180	9,231	9,184	6,039	6,740	6,003	1,101,954
Total terminal receipts:		1,660,675	88,955	90,130	77,116	74,197	74,781	67,322	60,094	53,553	49,412	50,407	48,242	45,886	41,778	34,752	30,413	27,695	27,278	31,541	2,634,229
Onshore production:	Rail, road, terminals (8)	38,374	5,161	4,285	3,247	2,921	2,673	2,198	1,941	1,648	1,379	1,271	1,248	1,181	941	678	870	1,003	1,014	853	72,886
Other:	Extended well tests (9)	693	-	-	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	895
Total crude oil production:		2,079,010	124,428	128,584	117,882	108,386	107,430	97,835	87,516	77,178	69,666	70,357	65,497	62,820	58,047	48,571	42,052	38,456	37,474	42,826	3,464,015
Total natural gas liquids production:		96,155	8,205	8,515	8,363	8,292	8,514	8,238	7,858	7,543	6,913	6,218	6,168	5,378	4,915	3,401	2,508	2,190	2,454	2,462	204,290
Total crude oil and NGL production:		2,175,165	132,633	137,099	126,245	116,678	115,944	106,073	95,374	84,721	76,579	76,575	71,665	68,198	62,962	51,972	44,560	40,646	39,928	45,288	3,668,305

(1) Production from: Alba, Angus, Ardmore, Balloch, Banff, Beryl, Bittern, Blackbird, Blake, Boa (UK), Buckland, Captain, Chestnut, Clapham, Cook, Curlew, Curlew C, Don South West (from April 2009 to February 2010 see footnote (7)), Donan (Maersk).

Douglas, Douglas West, Ettrick, Fergus, Fife, Flora, Foinaven, Gryphon, Guillemot A, NW and W, Harding, Huntington, Kyle, Leadon, Lennox, Lochranza, Lorrston, Maclure, Ness, Nevis, Pict, Pierce, Ross, Saxon, Shelley, Skene, Stajford (UK), Teal, Teal South, Tullich, West Don (from June 2009 to February 2010 - see footnote (7)).

(2) Production from: Chanter, Claymore, Duart, Galley, Golden Eagle, Hamish, Highlander, Iona, Ivanhoe, MacCulloch, Peregrine, Petronella, Piper, Renee, Rob Roy, Rubie, Saltire, Scapa, Tartan, Tweedsmuir, Tweedsmuir South.

(3) Production from: Foinaven. The Flotta contract to process Foinaven crude expired in 2008. Direct disposals from Foinaven are included in the offshore loaded figure.

(4) Production from: Andrew, Arbroath, Arkwright, Bacchus, Balmoral, Bardolino, Beaully, Beinn, Birch, Brae Area, Braemar, Brechin, Brenda, Brimmond, Britannia, Brodgar, Bruce, Buchan, Burghley, Buzzard, Caledonia, Callanish, Causeway, Cyrus, Drake, Egret, Elgin, Enochdu, Enock (UK), Erskine, Everest, Farragon, Fleming, Forties, Franklin, Gadwall, Glamis, Glenelg, Golden Eagle, Goosander, Grouse, Hannay, Hawkins, Heron, Howe, Keith, Kingfisher, Kinnoull, Kittiwake, Larch, Lomond, Machar, Madoes, Mallard, Maria, Marnock, Maule, Merganser, Miller, Mirren, Monan, Montrose, Mungo, Nelson, Nicol, Peregrine, Rhum, Rochelle, Scoter, Scott, Seymour, Shearwater, Skua, Starling, Stirling, Sycamore, Telford, Thelma, Tiffany, Toni, Tonto, Wood.

(5) Production from: Athena, Beatrice, Jacky, Lybster.

(6) Production from: Affleck, Auk, Auk North, Blane (UK), Clyde, Fulmar, Gannet A-G, Halley, Jade, James, Janice, Jasmine, Joanne, Judy, Leven, Medwin, Nethan, Orion.

(7) Production from: Alwyn North, Brent, Broom, Causeway, Clahham, Claire, Columba B/D, Columba E, Conrie, Cormorant (East, North and South), Deveron, Don, Don South West (from March 2010 - see footnote (1)) from Dunbar, Dunlin, Dunlin South West, Eider, Ellon, Falcon, Fionn, Forvie, Grant, Heather, Hudson, Hutton, Hutton NW, Islay, Jura, Kestrel, Loyal, Lyell, Magnus,

Magnus South, Merlin, Murchison (UK), Ninian, Osprey, Otter, Pelican, Penguin, Playfair, Schiehallion, Strathspey, Tern, Thistle, West Don (from March 2010 - see footnote (1)).

(8) Production from the Hamble and Holybourne terminals, plus other onshore oil fields.

(9) Extended well tests other than from established fields.

F.3 Natural Gas Liquids net production

	Thousand tonnes																
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Offshore oil pipeline terminals (1):																	
Ethane	534	567	485	511	528	495	402	356	362	333	299	257	229	142	133	126	155
Propane	852	682	903	969	954	849	773	678	627	672	673	554	526	324	339	387	414
Butane	705	483	857	960	961	866	778	722	659	684	684	584	438	281	311	320	396
Condensate	424	439	422	532	532	500	469	419	411	412	406	393	328	181	123	105	249
Total offshore oil terminals:	2,516	2,171	2,667	2,972	2,975	2,710	2,422	2,175	2,058	2,101	2,062	1,788	1,521	928	905	937	1,214
Offshore associated gas terminals (2):																	
Ethane	1,173	1,321	1,114	1,085	1,003	978	1,011	925	791	869	701	608	370	280	208	259	191
Propane	1,890	1,966	1,747	1,700	1,579	1,551	1,374	1,239	1,141	1,254	994	908	521	422	324	384	182
Butane	1,203	1,229	1,044	1,059	997	975	856	810	744	748	593	575	330	285	232	285	137
Condensate	950	1,025	1,033	1,086	1,050	1,062	1,380	1,311	1,057	798	651	592	285	264	215	271	218
Total offshore associated gas terminals:	5,217	5,541	4,938	4,930	4,629	4,566	4,621	4,285	3,733	3,670	2,938	2,683	1,505	1,251	980	1,199	728
Offshore dry gas terminals (3):																	
Condensate	582	505	548	497	545	516	450	412	390	364	346	427	375	316	286	299	199
Total offshore dry gas terminals:	582	505	548	497	545	516	450	412	390	364	346	427	375	316	286	299	199
Onshore production (4):																	
Ethane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	104	76	68	59	45	40	34	29	28	25	26	17	0	13	20	19	18
Butane	96	70	61	52	41	23	15	11	10	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Condensate	-	-	10	4	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total onshore production:	200	146	139	115	89	66	49	41	38	33	32	17	0	13	20	19	18
Total Ethane	1,707	1,888	1,599	1,596	1,531	1,473	1,414	1,281	1,153	1,203	999	866	599	422	341	384	345
Total Propane	2,846	2,724	2,718	2,728	2,578	2,440	2,181	1,946	1,796	1,952	1,692	1,479	1,047	759	683	790	744
Total Butane	2,004	1,782	1,962	2,071	1,999	1,864	1,648	1,543	1,412	1,439	1,284	1,159	768	566	542	605	642
Total Condensate	1,956	1,969	2,013	2,119	2,130	2,081	2,300	2,143	1,858	1,574	1,403	1,412	987	761	624	675	729
Total production:	8,515	8,363	8,292	8,514	8,238	7,858	7,543	6,913	6,218	6,168	5,378	4,915	3,401	2,508	2,190	2,454	2,461

(1) Production from: Flotta, Forties, Nigg, Norpipe, Sullom Voe.

(2) Production from: Bacton SEAL Shell, CATS, FLAGS, Frigg (UK), SAGE.

(3) Production from: Bacton Perenco, Tullow, Shell, Dimlington, Easington,

Barrow, Point Of Ayr, Theddlethorpe. Includes exports from fields that export gas directly to the Netherlands using the Dutch offshore pipeline system.

(4) Production from: Hamble, Holybourne, Knaption, Wytch Farm.

F.4 Disposals of crude oil⁽¹⁾

	Thousand tonnes																	
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
UK refineries	46,887	47,170	38,335	32,770	32,060	29,960	27,692	27,971	24,484	25,878	24,574	23,797	21,328	20,789	13,056	9,363	9,400	13,768
Exports:	77,322	80,078	79,061	75,749	75,367	68,073	59,553	49,226	44,923	45,129	40,808	39,102	36,898	28,112	28,536	29,432	27,805	28,935
Albania	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas (2)	257	143	65	-	-	-	-	67	88	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	1,035	1,193	1,038	362	392	560	-	62	-	77	483	-	242	465	-	70	26	28
Canada	808	625	1,667	3,447	3,527	2,786	2,882	1,706	2,471	1,208	490	615	380	292	528	47	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	666	626	523	234	846	-	-
China	-	1,588	519	260	1,364	159	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	349	1,333	1,343
Denmark	-	-	-	79	64	57	-	-	104	-	240	424	589	551	247	376	236	194
Finland	788	929	690	1,674	184	245	236	552	790	1,626	250	-	-	-	-	156	230	-
France	15,261	15,177	11,975	11,725	10,019	9,842	8,528	4,685	7,249	5,154	3,501	2,540	3,322	2,354	1,662	2,268	1,546	1,994
Germany	17,406	11,879	10,732	11,043	8,058	8,854	9,521	11,000	10,251	10,271	10,542	6,382	7,186	5,210	6,287	4,999	6,312	6,399
Gibraltar	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	-	-	109	82	-	-	111	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	277	1,638	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	135	-	92	152	-	162	78	155
Italy	1,219	1,819	1,459	957	1,075	236	2,178	1,961	1,269	401	399	-	169	347	65	495	506	91
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martinique (2)	87	-	84	-	178	330	385	754	646	700	347	6	-	-	83	159	239	80
Morocco	-	-	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands (3)	15,591	16,540	18,912	20,194	19,794	16,418	12,325	10,462	10,517	11,245	11,192	15,570	13,426	11,832	12,764	11,341	10,527	8,740
Norway	1,087	1,297	542	329	223	545	331	796	156	954	326	352	970	157	559	419	347	49
Poland	1,494	682	368	-	-	-	-	87	319	415	239	321	669	535	160	798	767	237
Portugal	1,157	1,394	714	413	1,078	1,054	563	250	606	85	-	14	80	86	-	-	-	102
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	212	103	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Ireland	82	69	-	322	964	977	719	783	100	171	-	75	157	-	-	65	135	345
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	117	83	-	165	226	-	-	61	136
South Africa	1,028	-	-	-	263	-	-	-	271	-	-	258	126	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	-	260	-	-	-	480	85	-	-	81	605	886	78	619	3,530	3,528	1,328	5,293
Spain	3,403	4,040	2,107	2,025	1,062	589	808	575	389	612	1,211	475	339	159	-	480	1,877	1,934
St Lucia (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	499	135	-	-	856	-
Sweden	1,266	1,024	636	1,313	1,596	992	1,025	588	455	630	671	362	171	1,004	897	552	-	195
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	646
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	471	277	80	595	-	195	166	335	7
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
USA	15,017	21,142	25,340	21,496	24,288	22,259	17,801	13,817	9,056	9,774	9,651	9,868	6,905	3,299	1,166	2,157	835	717
Virgin Islands (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	110	1,103	1,478	1,906	988	88	-	-	-	78	84	159	-	121	195
Total disposals (4)	124,209	127,248	117,396	108,519	107,427	98,033	87,245	77,197	69,407	71,007	65,382	62,899	58,225	48,900	41,592	38,795	37,206	42,703

(1) Monthly data for aggregate disposals to refineries and exports are available - See paragraph F.21.

(2) Some of the exports to the Caribbean area may have been for transshipment to the USA.

(3) Exports to the Netherlands include oil for transshipment or in transit to other destinations (e.g. Belgium and Germany).

(4) Includes disposals of onshore production. The difference between disposals and production as shown in

Table F.2 is accounted for by platform and other field stock changes and by terminal and transit stock changes.