Monthly Oil – Definitions

Products

1. Crude Oil : Including lease condensate – excluding NGL
2. NGL : Liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons recovered from gas separation plants and gas processing facilities
3. Other : Refinery Feedstocks + Additives/oxygenates + Other Hydrocarbons
4. Total : Sum of categories (1) to (3)
   \[ \text{Total} = \text{Crude Oil} + \text{NGL} + \text{Other} \]
5. LPG : Comprises propane and butane
6. Naphtha : Comprises naphtha used as feedstocks for producing high octane gasoline and also as feedstock for the chemical/petrochemical industries
7. Gasoline : Comprises motor gasoline and aviation gasoline. Motorgasoline includes biogasoline, e.g. ethanol blends
8. Total Kerosene : Comprises jet kerosene and other kerosene
9. Of which: Jet Kerosene : Aviation fuel used for aviation turbine power units. This amount is a subset of the amount reported under Total Kerosene
10. Gas/Diesel Oil : For automotive and other purposes. Biodiesel is included
11. Heavy Fuel Oil : Heavy residual oil / boiler oil, including bunker oil
12. Other Products : Refinery gas, Ethane, Petroleum Coke, Lubricants, White Spirit & SPB, Bitumen, Paraffin Waxes and Other Petroleum Products
13. Total Products : Sum of categories (5) to (12)
   \[ \text{Demand for Total Products includes direct consumption of crude oil, NGL and Other Hydrocarbons} \]

Flows

1. Production : Marketed production, after removal of impurities but including quantities consumed by the producer in the production process
2. From Other Sources : Inputs of Additives, Biofuels and Other Hydrocarbons that are produced from non-oil sources such as: coal, natural gas or renewables
3. Imports/Exports : Goods having physically crossed the international boundaries, excluding transit trade, international marine and aviation bunkers
4. Products Transferred/Backflows : Sum of Products transferred and Backflows from the Petrochemical industry
5. Direct Use : Refers to crude oil, NGL and other hydrocarbons which are used directly, without being processed in oil refineries, for example:
crude oil burned for electricity generation

6. Stocks Changes: Closing minus opening level. A positive number corresponds to stock build, negative number corresponds to stock draw.

7. Statistical Difference: Differences between observed supply flows and Refinery Intake or Demand

8. Refinery Intake: Observed refinery throughputs

9. Closing Stock: Represents the primary stocks level at the end of the month within national territories; includes stocks held by importers, refiners, stock holding organisations and governments

10. Refinery output: Gross output (including refinery fuel)

11. Receipts: Primary Product Receipts (quantities of oil used directly without processing in a refinery) + Recycled Products

   *Receipts for Other Products include direct use of crude oil and NGL*

12. Products Transferred: Imported petroleum products which are reclassified as feedstocks for further processing in the refinery, without delivery to final consumers

13. Interproduct Transfers: Reclassification of products, because their specification has changed, or because they are blended into another product: a negative indicates a product that will be reclassified, a positive shows a reclassified product.

   *Interproduct Transfers for Other Products includes interproduct transfers of crude oil and NGL*

14. Demand: Deliveries or sales to the inland market (domestic consumption) plus Refinery Fuel plus International Marine and Aviation Bunkers

   *Demand for Other Products includes direct consumption of crude oil, NGL, and other hydrocarbons.*