

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)
Total = Crude Oil + NGL + 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)
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.