4 August 1994

HIGHLIGHTS

- Stronger than expected Japanese oil demand in June, primarily due to abnormally hot, dry weather has resulted in an upward revision of OECD demand in 2Q94, by 0.1 mb/d to 38.5 mb/d. Assuming normal weather in the second half of the year, OECD demand estimates for 3Q94 and 4Q94 are unchanged at 39.3 mb/d and 40.5 mb/d respectively although there is an upward sensitivity to 3Q94 demand depending on the duration of the Japanese heatwave.
- OECD oil demand in 1Q95 is expected to be 0.5 mb/d higher than in 1Q94 at 41.1 mb/d with the largest increase occurring in Europe. With non-OECD demand projected to increase also by 0.5 mb/d, as Asian demand grows strongly and the rate of decline in FSU apparent demand is assumed to slow, global oil demand is projected to be 0.9 mb/d higher at 70.2 mb/d. Total non-OPEC oil supply in 1Q95 is projected to be 0.7 mb/d higher than in 1Q94, primarily due to higher North Sea crude production.
- In July, a strike-related decrease in Nigerian production was offset by small increases in several other OPEC countries and total OPEC production is estimated to have been 24.9 mb/d, unchanged from the level in June. Non-OPEC supplies are believed to have declined by 0.1 mb/d in July due to the start of UK maintenance and lower FSU production.
- Estimated 2Q94 Russian oil production has been revised upwards by 0.2 mb/d. However, this increase appears to have been offset by a 0.1 mb/d increase in apparent demand and a 0.1 mb/d decrease in production from other FSU republics, leaving FSU net exports unchanged at 2.4 mb/d. Upward revisions of 0.1 mb/d have been made for the FSU supply and apparent demand for the second half of 1994 and for 1995.
- Preliminary estimates indicate that North American oil stocks were 54 mb lower than a year ago, including a reduction of 31 mb in crude oil inventories. This decrease was partly offset by higher stocks in Europe and the Pacific region resulting in a reduction of total OECD stocks of 32 mb. End of June industry stocks were equivalent to 64 days of forward consumption, 2 days lower than at the end of June 1993. Fuel oil stocks were significantly lower in all three regions contributing to the strength of fuel oil prices. In contrast, distillate stocks were at high levels in both Europe and North America.
- Benchmark crude prices fluctuated appreciably during July reflecting uncertainties surrounding the impact on oil exports of the Nigerian oil workers' strike. The Brent price reached the highest level for more than a year, in spite of ample supply in the European physical market as refiners reduced throughputs in response to lower refining margins. In Singapore, the prices of Minas crude and low sulphur waxy residue increased sharply reflecting the strong demand in the Far East for electricity generation, especially in Japan.
- The monthly average cracking margin in Europe decreased sharply, reaching the lowest average level for more than five years. The aggregate refinery throughputs in Europe, Japan and the US decreased from 30.2 mb/d in May to 30.0 mb/d in June, with a US increase more than offset by decreases in Europe and Japan. Preliminary indications for July suggest lower throughputs in both the US and Europe, and higher throughputs in Japan.

DEMAND

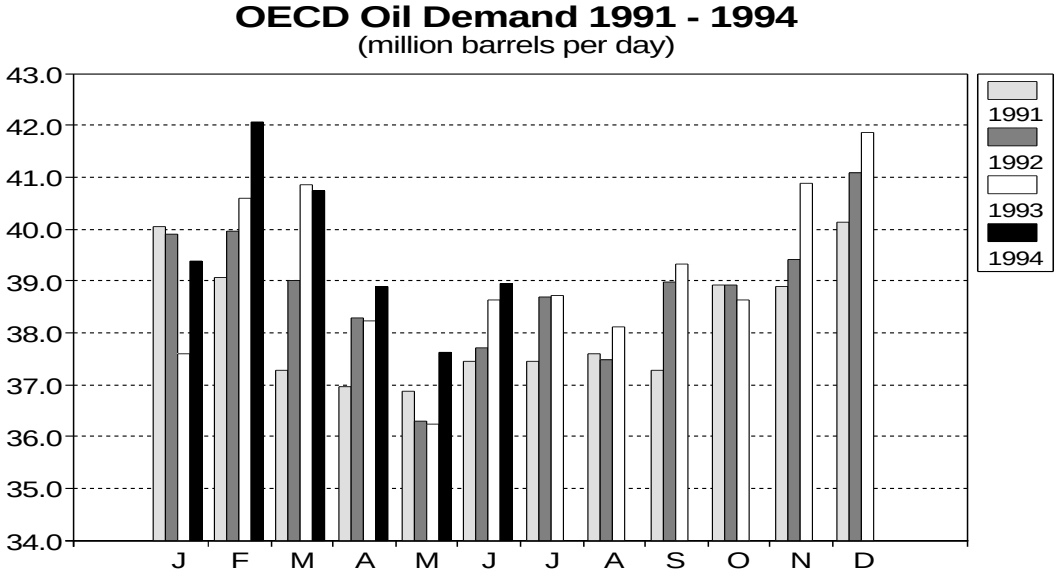
Summary

- In June, preliminary data indicate a marked slowdown in US oil demand growth compared with recent months, with deliveries rising by 2.1%. Oil demand in the four largest European consuming countries was 2.0% lower than the abnormally high demand level in June 1993 while Japanese deliveries were 3.1% up with higher oil use for power generation adding to the underlying strength of demand for road transportation fuels. Total OECD oil demand in 2Q94 is estimated to have been 2.1% higher at 38.5 mb/d. This is 0.1 mb/d higher than projected in last month's Report and reflects the higher than expected Japanese demand in June.

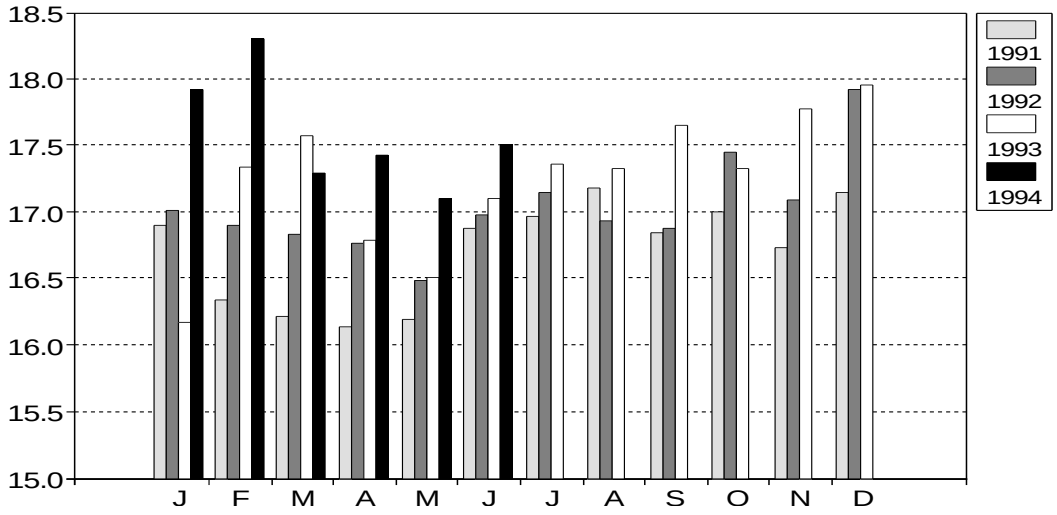
- No changes have been made to OECD demand in the second half of this year, although it should be noted that there is an upward sensitivity on Japanese oil demand depending on the duration of the current heatwave which has led to increased electricity demand for air conditioning and hence oil use. With oil use in the first half of this year in North America increased by the cold weather, a significant slowdown in growth in the second half of the year is projected. In Europe, a 0.1 mb/d increase in 3Q94 demand is expected to be offset by a similar decline in 4Q94 (against the high level of demand in 4Q93 ahead of 1 January 1994 tax increases).

- This Oil Market Report contains a projection for oil demand in 1Q95. North American demand is projected to be 19.8 mb/d, unchanged from 1Q94 with the effect of higher economic activity offset by the assumption of normal weather compared with the colder-than-normal weather in the first quarter of this year. The largest growth, 0.4 mb/d to 14.1 mb/d, is expected in Europe reflecting stronger economic activity coupled with mild weather in 1Q94 compared with the assumption of normal weather in 1Q95. Pacific oil demand is projected to increase 0.1 mb/d to 7.2 mb/d. This results in an increase in total OECD demand of 0.5 mb/d to 41.1 mb/d.

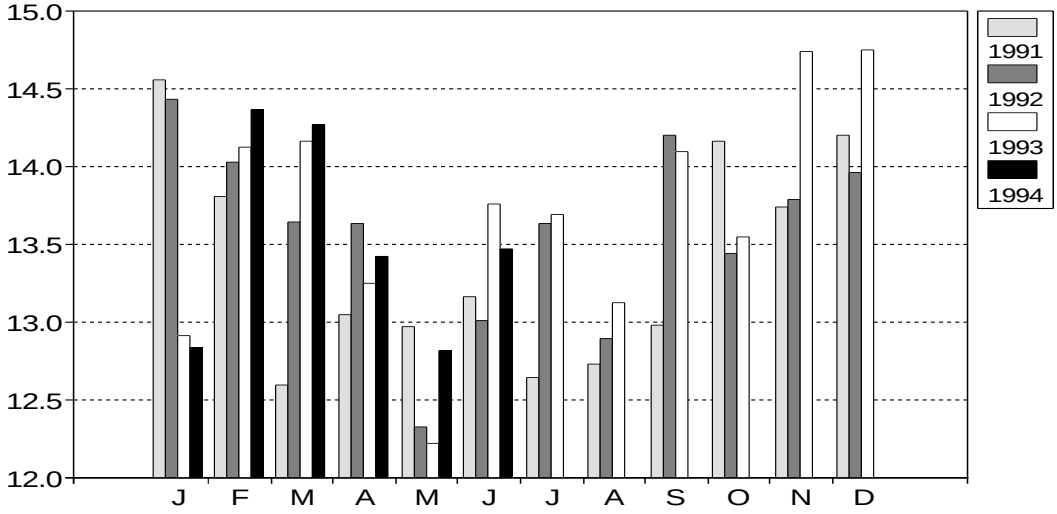
- Projections for non-OECD demand have been increased by 0.1 mb/d in 1994 and 0.2 mb/d in 1995, consistent with small upward revisions in FSU apparent demand and Asian demand.



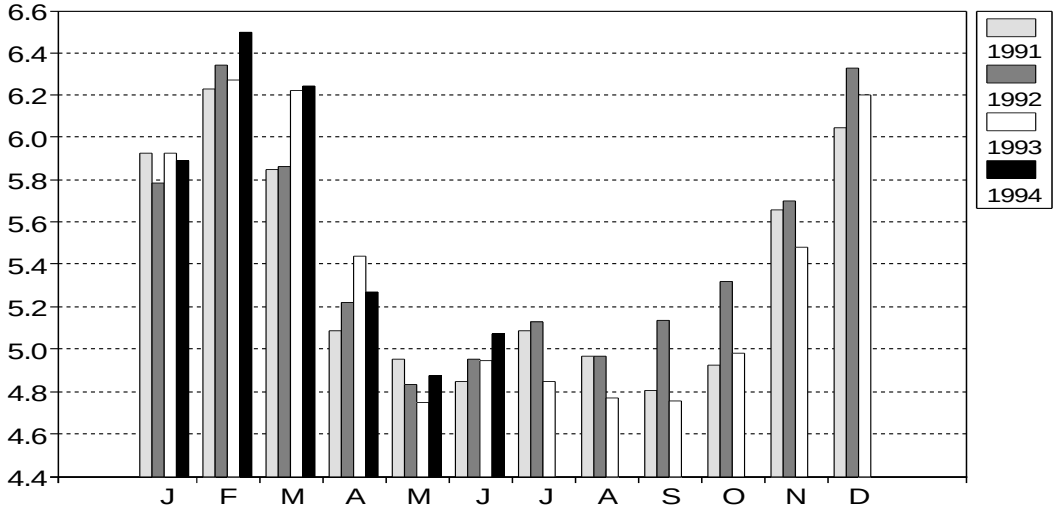
US Oil Demand 1991 - 1994
(million barrels per day)



European Oil Demand 1991 - 1994
(million barrels per day)



Japanese Oil Demand 1991 - 1994
(million barrels per day)



OECD

The Second Quarter of 1994

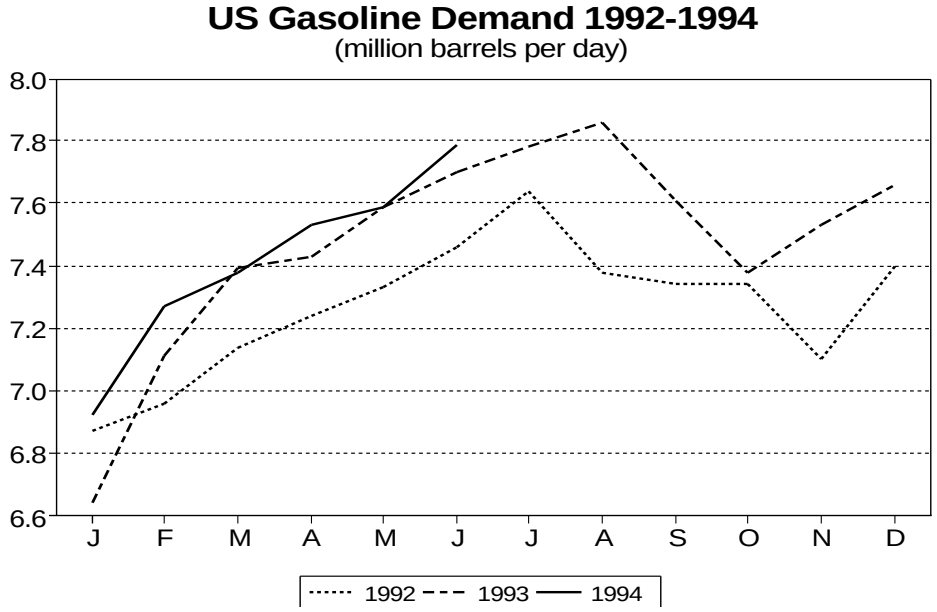
Table 2 shows total OECD oil demand in April, Table 3 gives demand in May for the seven largest OECD countries and the table below provides preliminary estimates for inland deliveries for these countries in June.

Preliminary Inland Deliveries[1] June 1994

	Motor Gasoline		Gasoil/Diesel		Residual Fuel Oil		Total Products[2]	
	mb/d	% change	mb/d	% change	mb/d	% change	mb/d	% change
USA[3]	7.79	+1.2	2.94	+2.7	0.81	-7.5	17.46	+2.1
Canada	0.65	+3.0	0.36	+3.4	0.09	-24.2	1.42	-0.1
Japan	0.83	+3.6	1.17	+7.0	0.75	+10.4	4.74	+3.1
France	0.39	-9.0	0.73	-10.8	0.07	-13.2	1.72	-6.5
Germany	0.74	-1.4	1.35	-2.4	0.12	-15.1	2.85	-1.3
Italy	0.41	+0.8	0.40	-3.4	0.37	-5.2	1.60	-1.4
UK	0.55	-1.4	0.42	+5.9	0.16	-12.6	1.62	+1.3
European Four	2.09	-2.5	2.90	-3.7	0.71	-9.4	7.79	-2.0
Total								

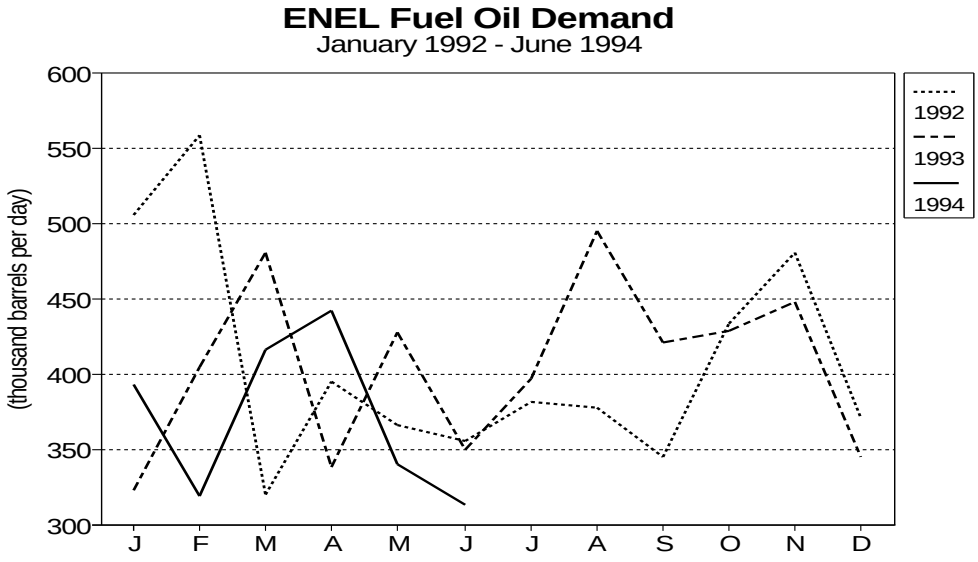
Sources: US EIA, Japan MITI, France CPDP, Germany MWV, UK PIA, Italy Ministry of Industry, Statistics Canada
1 excludes refinery fuel and bunkers (except for US)
2 includes other products not shown and direct use of crude oil
3 50 states only
Percentage change is calculated versus June 1993

In the **US**, oil demand growth in June at 2.1% was lower than in recent months. Jet/kerosene demand grew by 4% reflecting the continued economic recovery coupled with the increased travel associated with the World Cup. In spite of the heatwave on the East Coast, preliminary data show a decline of 7.5% in fuel oil demand. However, preliminary fuel oil demand data for May shown in last month's Report were once more increased when actual data became available and it is possible that a similar adjustment may take place for June. In **Canada**, demand for the main product categories followed a broadly similar patten to that experienced in the first five months of the year. Gasoline and gasoil/diesel deliveries continued to show strong growth, up by 3.0% and 3.4% respectively, while fuel oil demand was down by 24.2%.

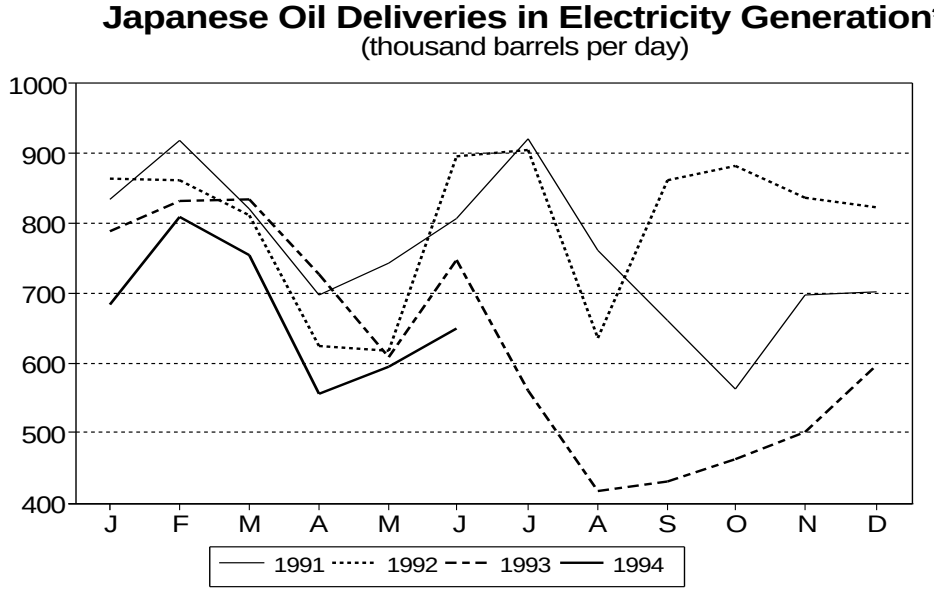


In **Europe**, as anticipated in last month's Report, oil demand in the four largest consuming countries was weak (lower by 2.0%) in relation to the strong demand in June 1993 with heating oil and fuel deliveries both being significantly lower. Demand in **France** was the most affected, being reduced by nearly 7%. In 1993, end-user taxes in France on gasoline, heating oil and fuel oil were increased on 1 July leading to surges in demand in June and, compared with these high levels, demand this year was lower by 9.0%, 25.6% and 13.2% respectively for the three products. Similarly, heating oil deliveries in **Germany** were 7.1% lower than the high level in June 1993 when secondary stocks were build ahead of a tax increase. Residual fuel was 15.1% lower, consistent with continuing substitution by other fuels and weak industrial

activity. More generally, German deliveries of all products were reduced because there was one less working day than in June 1993. In **Italy**, demand was also generally weak. Fuel oil deliveries were 5.2% lower, primarily due to reduced liftings by ENEL. In spite of the strengthening economic recovery, gasoline deliveries grew by only 0.8% while diesel fuel demand continued to be lower than previous year levels, being down by 1.4%. In the **UK**, fuel oil deliveries were 12.6% lower, primarily reflecting lower use for power generation as a result of the installation of new gas combined cycle plants over the past year, improved nuclear electricity generation and increased coal use. Diesel deliveries continued to be higher (up 9.2%). Gasoline deliveries were recorded at 1.4% lower than a year earlier although it should be noted that preliminary UK gasoline data in recent months has tended to be understated due to incomplete reporting of imports. Propane deliveries roughly tripled while those for naphtha were 29.6% lower as a result of a switch in petrochemical feedstocks from naphtha to propane reflecting the change in their relative prices and hence economic attractiveness as a steam cracker fuel.



In **Japan**, road transportation fuel deliveries continued to show firm growth in spite of the depressed level of economic activity, with gasoline and diesel fuel demand higher by 3.6% and 8.6% respectively. Fuel oil deliveries were 10.4% higher, consistent with the strong demand for electricity for air conditioning caused by abnormally hot weather. *Deliveries* of crude for direct burning were 20.9% lower but this was largely due to a significant stock build by power generation companies last June and *consumption* was 4.6% higher than in June last year.



As a result of the strength of Japanese demand in June, the estimate for Pacific demand in 2Q94 has been increased by 0.1 mb/d to 6.0 mb/d with a corresponding upward revision of 0.1 mb/d to total OECD demand to 38.5 mb/d as shown in the table below.

Second Quarter OECD Oil Demand by Region
(mb/d)

			Change	
	2Q93	2Q94	mb/d	%
North America	18.7	19.3	+0.5	+3.1
Europe	13.0	13.2	+0.2	+1.5
Pacific	5.9	6.0	-	+0.7
OECD	37.7	38.5	+0.8	+2.1

Totals may not add due to rounding

North American Demand in the First and Second Halves of 1994

The key feature affecting OECD oil demand in the first half of this year was the strength of demand in North America. While demand in Europe and the Pacific region was only marginally higher, North American demand was up 0.7 mb/d or 3.9% with strong growth in distillate demand in both the US and Canada and a large increase in fuel oil demand in the US as shown in the following table.

North American Oil Demand in the First Half of 1994

	US		Canada		North America[1]	
	mb/d	% change	mb/d	% change	mb/d	% change
Motor Gasoline	7.41	+1.4	0.58	+3.7	8.05	+1.6
Jet Fuel	1.47	+10.4	0.07	0.0	1.57	+9.8
Gasoil	3.26	+5.8	0.44	+8.7	3.73	+6.1
Residual Fuel Oil	1.11	+7.3	0.14	-12.2	1.30	+4.7
Other Products	4.33	+4.3	0.47	+1.2	4.86	+4.0
Total	17.58	+4.0	1.70	+2.6	19.52	+3.9

1 Includes US territories

A brief review of the main reasons for this increase should help in understanding not only 1H94 demand developments but also why demand growth is expected to slow appreciably in the second half of the year and in 1Q95. The first factor affecting 1H94 demand was the strong economic growth which is estimated to have exceeded 4% in the US and to have been only slightly lower in Canada. Secondly, there was the severe winter weather in January and February. It is of interest to note that, for the first half of the year as a whole, population weighted heating degree days were slightly *less* than in 1993, mainly due to mild weather in March and April. However, the weather in the US North-East region where a large part of the weather sensitive oil demand is located was about 4% colder and, more generally, colder than normal temperatures in January and February tend to have a greater effect on demand than corresponding milder weather later in the heating season. The majority of the increase in fuel oil use was for power generation to meet both higher electricity demand and a higher share of electricity production. The latter was due to a combination of factors. Nuclear availability on the East Coast was lower in February and coal use was limited by low stock levels, frozen stocks and transport difficulties. Gas prices increased relative to fuel oil, limiting the share of gas in power generation. Furthermore, sharp increases in residential and commercial gas demand led to reductions in supplies to industrial and electric utility customers with interruptible contracts, further increasing fuel oil use. Heating oil and propane use increased for residential and commercial heating and it is estimated that about 50 kb/d of the increase in jet fuel demand in 1Q94 was due to blending into diesel fuel and heating oil to improve cold handling properties.

While it is clearly difficult to isolate the effect of weather alone on demand, it is estimated that up to 0.3 mb/d of the increase in US demand in 1Q94 was due to the weather. This does not include the effect of weather on transportation fuel demand which is difficult to assess. Average vehicle mileage was undoubtedly adversely affected by the weather in the Northeast but this was partly offset by decreased vehicle efficiency due, for example, to longer warm up of engines and longer journey times. In Canada gas oil demand was also strongly influenced by the weather with the replacement of interruptible gas supplies adding to the total effect. However, unlike in the US, fuel oil demand was actually lower, with

higher use in Ontario and Quebec being more than offset by reductions in Newfoundland due to increased electricity, in New Brunswick due to increased nuclear availability and in British Columbia due to milder weather.

In April, part of the increase in US gas oil use (in spite of milder weather) was due to secondary stock building following the large drawdown in 1Q94 and secondary stocks are believed to have continued to build in May and June contributing to the strength of demand. Following the extremely cold weather in the first quarter, the extremely hot weather in June in the East Central and Eastern US increased electricity demand for air-conditioning and fuel oil took a share of this incremental generation.

Based on this analysis, it is clear that a slowdown of demand growth is anticipated in the second half of the year due to a variety of factors. First, and more importantly, weather is assumed to be normal following the periods of extreme cold and heat in 1H94. Secondly, a slight slowdown in economic growth is anticipated in the US and this is expected to decrease the rate of growth in oil demand marginally. Thirdly, the sharp rise in fuel oil prices during the second quarter and the decline in natural gas prices coupled with ample gas availability following the seasonal decline in demand and build up of stocks has led to a weakening in fuel oil demand. Finally, to the extent that secondary distillate stocks have been built to higher than normal levels during the second quarter, there is the potential for a corresponding reduction in demand at some stage during the second half of the year. On this basis we expect that US demand growth will slow to about 2% in 2H94, or about half the rate in 1H94.

The First Quarter of 1995

North American demand is expected to be essentially unchanged in 1Q95 compared with 1Q94 with the effect of continuing economic growth being offset by the assumption of normal weather following the effect of cold weather in 1Q94. Growth in oil product demand is expected to be primarily in gasoline demand which, as discussed above, was adversely affected by the weather in 1Q94 unlike most other products. Fuel oil and propane demand, which was most affected by the weather in 1Q94, is expected to decline, while jet/kerosene demand is projected to be little changed with higher aviation jet fuel demand offset by the assumption that, unlike in 1Q94, jet/kerosene will not be required for improving cold handling properties. Like gasoline, diesel fuel is expected to continue to grow, more than offsetting the weather related decline in heating oil use. Unlike in North America, **Europe** was milder than normal in 1Q94. The combined effect of assuming normal winter weather and strengthening economic activity leads to a projected growth to 14.1 mb/d in 1Q95 0.4 mb/d higher than in 1Q94. In **Japan**, the pace of economic activity is expected to continue to quicken in 1Q95 leading to higher oil demand growth, notably in transportation fuels (the demand for which continued to grow quite strongly even during the recent period of limited economic growth). This growth is expected to be partially offset by two factors. First, Japanese weather was somewhat colder in 1Q94 than the normal temperatures assumed for 1Q95. Secondly, it is expected that oil use for electricity generation will continue to decline as other forms of energy, including nuclear and natural gas, take a growing share of electricity generation. Overall, Pacific demand is expected to increase by 0.1 mb/d to 7.2 mb/d. Overall, this results in a total OECD demand of 41.1 mb/d, 0.5 mb/d higher than in 1Q94.

Non-OECD Demand

Table 1 of this Report includes some small revisions to non-OECD demand by region. In 1993, total oil demand has been increased by 0.2 mb/d to 28.2 mb/d because of minor adjustments in most regions following the finalisation of the IEA's *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries* for 1992. 1Q94 demand has been increased by 0.2 mb/d to 28.7 mb/d reflecting a more than 0.1 mb/d increase in other Asian demand due to stronger growth than previously estimated in India, South Korea and Thailand. The three other quarters of 1994 and the year 1994 have been revised upwards by 0.1 mb/d to take into account revisions in FSU apparent demand discussed in the Supply section of this Report and a marginal change made to Chinese demand in 4Q94. Demand in 1995 has been revised upwards by 0.2 mb/d to 29.0 mb/d reflecting a similar change in FSU apparent demand and minor changes to demand in China and Other Asia.

SUPPLY

Summary

- Nigeria has replaced Yemen as the primary source of supply concerns this month. Once again, however, less noticed increases in several other OPEC countries offset the loss in Nigerian production during the month of July and gains in non-OECD production outside of the FSU have also added more oil to the world market.
- OECD oil production is estimated to have declined by 0.22 mb/d in July to 17.25 mb/d from 17.47 mb/d in June. All of the change occurred in Europe as the result of North Sea maintenance, primarily in the UK sector. The June estimate has been left unchanged as a small downward revision in North America was offset by higher European production resulting from better than expected performance of Norwegian fields during the month. A decline of 0.2 mb/d in OECD production is expected in August due to the coincidence of maintenance activities in a number of large Norwegian fields.
- New data indicate that production in the second quarter in Russia was probably higher than preliminary data indicated. However, the unexpected production appears to have been fully absorbed in the Russian economy, leaving net exports for the quarter at the same level shown in last month's Oil Market Report.
- Preliminary projections for non-OPEC supply reflect a relatively level production between 4Q94 and 1Q95, but show substantial increases year-on-year, due predominantly to new North Sea fields that were in early stages of production expansion at the beginning of 1994.

Oil Supply in 1Q95 Compared with 1Q94 and 4Q94
(millions of barrels per day)

	Increases by Area			Decreases by Area	
	vs 1Q94	vs 4Q94		vs 1Q94	vs 4Q94
OECD-Europe	+0.50	+0.04	FSU	-0.49	-0.19
Latin America	+0.32	+0.09	OECD-North America	-0.11	-0.03
Asia*	+0.18	+0.11			
Other Middle East	+0.09	+0.03			
Africa	+0.07	+0.05			
OECD-Pacific	+0.07	+0.03			
	Major Increases			**Major Decreases**	
	vs 1Q94	vs 4Q94		vs 1Q94	vs 4Q94
UK North Sea	+0.29	+0.01	Russia	-0.58	-0.25
Norway	+0.20	+0.02	US L48 Onshore	-0.26	-0.04
Mexico	+0.11	+0.02	Canada	-0.03	+0.05
Alaska	+0.11	-0.04			
Colombia	+0.10	+0.06			
India	+0.09	+0.02			
Australia	+0.07	+0.02			
Oman	+0.05	+0.01			
Brazil	+0.05	-			

* Including China

Revisions

The non-OPEC oil supply estimate for June has been increased by 0.15 mb/d to reflect upward revisions in Russia production data. Increases in estimated May Russian production appear to have been completely offset by reductions in Asian crude oil output, primarily in India and China, and lower output from the non-Russian republics, the latter due to apparent constraints on pipeline capacity. Preliminary data from the Russian Ministry of Fuels and Electric Power suggest an even larger upward revision in June Russian production, which is estimated to have been only half offset by downward revisions to Asian production and lower than expected output in some Latin American countries. For both months the increased Russian production did not effect external markets, however, as the incremental production is thought to have been completely absorbed domestically.

Non-OPEC Oil Supply

(million barrels per day)

	1992	1993	1994[e]	1995[e]	2Q93	3Q93	4Q93	1Q94	2Q94[p]
CRUDE OIL									
North America	8.53	8.27	8.10	7.87	8.25	8.19	8.30	8.20	8.11
United States	7.17	6.84	6.69	6.51	6.84	6.72	6.86	6.76	6.66
Canada	1.36	1.43	1.41	1.35	1.41	1.47	1.44	1.44	1.45
Europe	4.52	4.80	5.49	5.62	4.50	4.81	5.31	5.40	5.47
North Sea	4.08	4.38	5.07	5.19	4.09	4.38	4.89	4.98	5.07
UK*	1.76	1.92	2.35	2.37	1.70	1.93	2.23	2.27	2.32
Norway	2.12	2.26	2.47	2.58	2.20	2.25	2.44	2.47	2.50
Other North Sea**	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.24	0.25
Other Europe	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.41
Pacific	0.59	0.55	0.59	0.62	0.59	0.56	0.51	0.57	0.58
Australia	0.53	0.50	0.54	0.57	0.53	0.50	0.45	0.52	0.52
Other Pacific	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Total OECD	13.64	13.62	14.18	14.10	13.34	13.55	14.12	14.18	14.16
Latin America	4.93	5.01	5.19	5.51	4.99	4.99	5.13	5.12	5.09
Asia (incl. China)	7.38	7.55	7.75	8.04	7.55	7.48	7.64	7.78	7.61
Africa	1.87	1.86	1.86	1.96	1.87	1.83	1.87	1.86	1.83
Other Middle East	1.48	1.61	1.78	1.83	1.55	1.61	1.73	1.75	1.79
Central and East Europe	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24
Total Non-OECD (ex. FSU)	15.90	16.27	16.81	17.58	16.22	16.16	16.61	16.75	16.56
Russia	7.70	6.66	5.91	5.25	6.85	6.49	6.32	6.01	6.04
Other Republics	0.88	0.81	0.75	0.88	0.81	0.82	0.80	0.75	0.74
Total FSU	8.58	7.47	6.66	6.13	7.66	7.30	7.12	6.75	6.77
NGLS & OTHER									
United States	1.83	1.97	1.99	2.02	1.98	1.97	1.93	1.94	1.92
Canada	0.70	0.75	0.78	0.82	0.72	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.73
North Sea	0.26	0.31	0.45	0.48	0.27	0.29	0.39	0.44	0.42
Russia	0.22	0.20	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.14
Other Non-OPEC	1.33	1.40	1.41	1.48	1.39	1.39	1.42	1.40	1.40
Total NGLs & Other	4.34	4.63	4.80	4.98	4.56	4.62	4.73	4.79	4.62
Processing Gains	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Total Non-OPEC Supply	**41.12**	**40.58**	**40.97**	**41.24**	**40.35**	**40.24**	**41.13**	**40.96**	**40.67**

e estimated
p preliminary
* excluding on-shore production
** Denmark, off-shore Netherlands and off-shore Germany

OECD

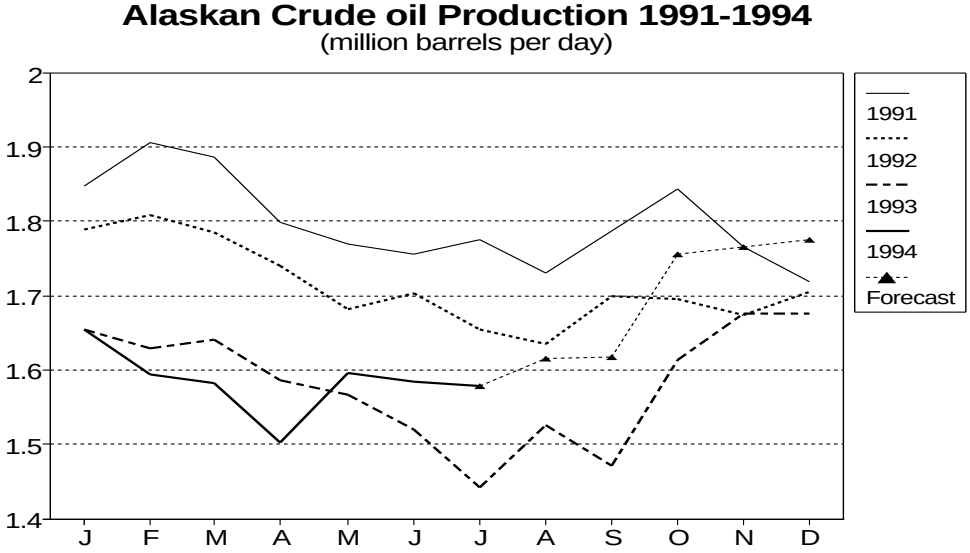
OECD supply is estimated to have decreased by 0.21 mb/d in July due to heavy maintenance scheduled for the UK North Sea. North American oil output is not thought to have changed between June and July as gains in Canada nearly offset declines in the US. The North Sea maintenance occurred in the Brent system fields and is estimated to have lowered output by 0.24 mb/d. The downward revisions in North American production in May were the result of a drop in reported "Other Hydrocarbons Oxygenates and Other Alcohol Fuels" that was only partially compensated for by an unexpectedly large increase in NGL production. The higher NGL output is estimated to have continued in June. Canadian NGL output is also thought to have exceeded expectations over the last three months.

United States

Preliminary weekly US supply data indicate that crude oil production declined from 6.68 mb/d in May to 6.62 mb/d and 6.58 mb/d in June and July, respectively. Conversely, production of natural gas liquids is estimated to have expanded from under 1.7 mb/d in the February-April period to 1.74 mb/d in July as higher ethane prices and lower natural gas feedstock costs aided the economics of ethane extraction. Recently released US DOE data on other hydrocarbons and oxygenates production indicate a continuation of the sharp drop from a relatively normal level of 0.30 mb/d in March to 0.21 mb/d in April and 0.17 mb/d in May. A level of 0.27 mb/d is projected for the rest of the year for other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

Oil production data for Alaska for the first three weeks of July were nearly 80 kb/d below forecast due to very warm weather and a short shutdown at the Point MacIntyre field to install a new well. The full month is now projected to roughly equal June's depressed levels, versus a previous forecast of a 40 kb/d

month-on-month gain. Hot weather significantly reduces the effectiveness of the gas-handling facilities at Prudhoe Bay, which were designed to operate best under the normally very cold weather conditions. Temperatures on the North Slope exceeded 70°F (22°C) in mid-July. Even under these unfavourable operating conditions, production from the enhanced gas-handling facilities (GHX-1) combined with the nine-month old 90-100 kb/d Point MacIntyre field registered a 115 kb/d gain over July of 1993.



Equipment for the second phase of the GHX project is believed to have arrived in Alaska recently and will be transported, installed and tested over the next few months. Alaskan production in the fourth quarter and the first quarter of 1995 are expected to exceed 1.7 mb/d as a result of the combined effects of the two GHX projects and new wells at Point MacIntyre.

Production in the Lower-48 states is estimated to have declined by about 50 kb/d between June and July based on preliminary weekly data. It is expected that small gains in offshore Gulf of Mexico production were not enough to compensate for the declines in older onshore fields and the effect of continued transportation constraints on offshore California production. Data released by the US DOE in late July reported May Lower-48 onshore production about 30 kb/d below expectation. Consequently June production estimates have also been revised downward by roughly 20 kb/d.

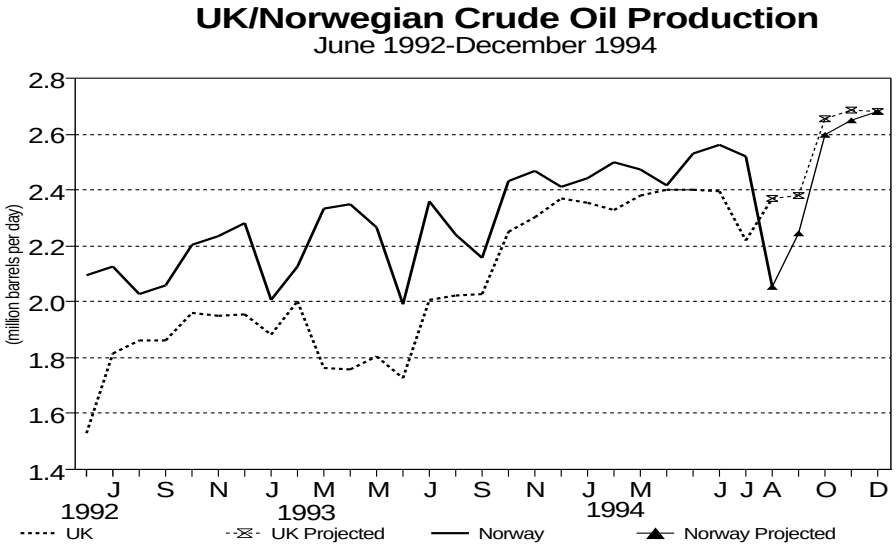
Canada

According to data submitted to the IEA by the Canadian government, crude oil production was constant in April and May at 1.47 kb/d. April crude oil production may have been about 50 kb/d higher, however, according to data presented by Natural Resources Canada (NRC) in its June "Crude Oil Pricing Report", offshore output from the Penuke and Cohasset fields off the Atlantic Coast produced a record 38 kb/d in April versus no production in April 1993 when the floating production systems remained in port apparently due to iceberg risks. NGL production is estimated to have added 0.51 mb/d and 0.53 mb/d in April and May, respectively. The largest changes in Canadian oil production were recorded in synthetic oils, where maintenance at the Syncrude plant lowered April output to 105 kb/d versus nearly 190 kb/d in March. Output from the smaller Suncor plant is reported to have held steady at 65 kb/d from March to April, but dropped to just under 50 kb/d in May. Conversely, Syncrude production recovered to about 185 kb/d in May following the maintenance.

Total Canadian oil output in June is expected to have declined seasonally in Alberta, but to have recovered in July as the result of higher NGL and synthetics output. Oil production in the 3Q94 and 4Q94 is projected to lag 1993 levels by 10-20 kb/d, but 1Q95 is expected to slightly exceed year earlier levels as increased NGL and synthetics production and higher Saskatchewan light oil production more than offset declines in mature Alberta fields. The relatively conservative Canadian crude oil production forecast is made despite a very high level of drilling in Western Canada and an expansion of capacity on the IPL crude oil pipeline. A majority of the drilling appears to be gas-directed and is not expected to add much to oil reserves and the bulk of the estimated shut-in production, over 70% in April, is less economically attractive heavy oil. Furthermore, the amount of shut-in light oil production declined by 80% and fell by 70% for heavy oil between February and April according to the NRC.

North Sea

North Sea production is estimated to have hit a new high of 5.54 mb/d in June before scheduled maintenance in a number of UK fields in July reduced aggregate North Sea output by 0.23 mb/d to 5.32 mb/d. An even sharper decline is projected for August due to extensive maintenance activity in the Norwegian sector, which is expected to lower total North Sea oil output by an additional 0.30 mb/d to 5.02 mb/d before reaching projected record levels in 4Q94.



The pattern of **UK** offshore production over the last few months has been one of relatively large offsetting changes in individual fields as they go into and out of maintenance periods or, in a few cases, as technical difficulties occur and are overcome as with the Piper and Alba fields. There are also a half dozen relatively new fields that are adding to a general upward trend. Offshore crude production in April and May was basically unchanged at 2.52 mb/d as higher production from the Forties complex compensated for maintenance-related declines in Brent system fields and the impact of the fire at the Piper B platform. In June that pattern appears to have reversed, with the return of the Brent Charlie platform and higher Piper production more than compensating for declines in the Forties' Scott, Bruce and Tiffany fields. However, June maintenance in the two Ninian fields, Magnus and Lyell, and seasonally lower NGL output is estimated to have resulted in a 40 kb/d monthly decline in UK offshore output.

For July, major maintenance in the Brent system is not thought to have been offset by the return of the Ninian fields and full recovery of Piper/Flotta field production. The 90 kb/d Brent Bravo platform began a projected year-long maintenance outage at the beginning of July. The North and South Cormorant, Eider, Dunlin, Osprey and Tern fields were also scheduled for maintenance for periods ranging from three to six weeks in July and August. The combined impact of the July portion of the maintenance is estimated to be a decline of about 300 kb/d versus June. Ninian system production gains from Magnus, North Alwynn, and Lyell, which were reduced by June maintenance, and a continued upward trend in the new Strathspey field is estimated to have compensated for about 130 kb/d of the Brent decline. However, Forties system production was uncharacteristically steady as upward trends in Tiffany/Toni and Brae East production were matched by declines in the Miller and Brae A&B fields, and declines in the Beryl and Fulmar offshore-loaded complexes offset most of the increases in the Piper and Saltire fields.

Norwegian production was about 70 kb/d higher than anticipated in June reaching 2.77 mb/d, including roughly 205 kb/d of condensates and other NGLs. Unexpectedly large gains in the Statfjord and Gyda fields and the absence of projected declines in production from Ula, Oseberg, Vesselfrik, and Brage accounted for most of the upward revision. As expected, Draugen field production rose sharply from around 25 kb/d in May to nearly 70 kb/d in June. The Tordis field which started up in early June performed in line with expectation, averaging just over 20 kb/d for the month. The only major problem in June was with the gas compressor system on the Snorre platform which resulted in a 45 kb/d decline from May. Similar problems occurred at the Snorre field in April. Finally, two relatively new condensate fields, Sleipner East and Lille Frigg added a combined increase of 20 kb/d, bringing total June condensate production to an estimated 60 kb/d. Production of lighter gas liquids is estimated at 120 kb/d for the month for a total NGL output of 180 kb/d.

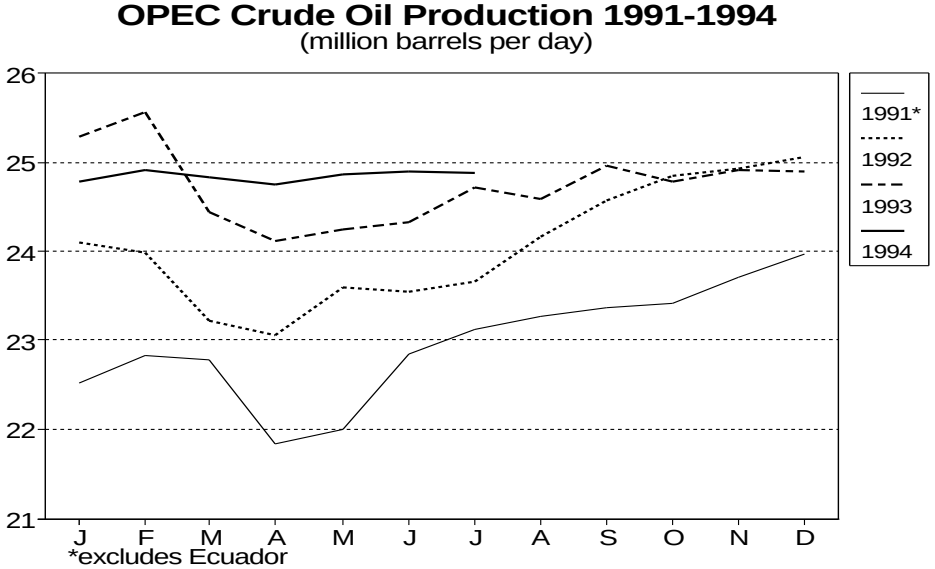
July production is believed to have declined by about 55 kb/d from June levels as summer maintenance programmes were scheduled to begin at Oseberg, Vesselfrik, Brage and Ekofisk. Some of the impact is thought to have been offset by a recovery of roughly 35 kb/d in Snorre production and smaller gains at Gullfaks, Embla and Statfjord. Small increases were also projected for Tordis and Draugen. The major maintenance impacts, however, are expected in August when Gullfaks is projected to decline from 560 kb/d to 335 kb/d. Ekofisk system maintenance is expected to deduct another 95 kb/d from August production and work on other Statfjord platforms could subtract another 75 kb/d. In addition, Gyda , Ula and the two Sture system fields, Oseberg and Vesselfrik are slated for 30-40 kb/d declines. With this extensive planned maintenance, total Norwegian oil output is expected to drop by between 450-500 kb/d in August, despite small projected increase from Tordis and Draugen.

Danish production declined by another 3 kb/d in June to 180 kb/d according to the Danish Energy Agency, 10 kb/d below last month's estimate of June production. Tyra and Regnar fields saw additional month-on-month declines, but Gorm and Skjold production recovered, with Gorm setting a new record of 44 kb/d. Seasonal declines in Tyra natural gas production have led to a decline in Tyra condensate production of about 25% from March's peak of 36 kb/d to 27 kb/d in June. Danish production is estimated to hold at just above the 180 kb/d level in 3Q94 and then rise to 190 kb/d in 4Q94 with seasonal condensate increases. The Danish decline was offset by higher June production from the **Dutch** North Sea which set a new record of 67 kb/d, including P18 condensate, up 4 kb/d from May and 6 kb/d above forecast. Production was more than 2.5 times June 1993 levels with the majority of the increase due to the new F3-FB field. Future increases in both Danish and Dutch production are doubtful since there is almost no drilling going on in the Netherlands offshore and drilling interest has been very limited in the Dutch sector, despite somewhat better terms offered in the recent licensing round.

Australia

According to data released by the Australian Department of Primary Industries and Energy, **Australian** oil production, including NGLs, decreased in May by 10 kb/d to 575 kb/d versus an expected gain of 35 kb/d to 620 kb/d from April levels. Apparently Carnarvon Basin production did not expand as quickly as projected with the addition of new fields at Thevenard Island. The Gippsland Basin, which was expected to hold crude oil production near the 275-285 kb/d level achieved in the previous two months, declined by 20 kb/d to 265 kb/d. May production in the Bonaparte Basin also failed to meet expectations, possibly due to slow recovery of the Skua field following an outage in April.

Total Australian oil production in June and July is estimated to have reached the 625 kb/d level expected in May. Increasing production from the new Carnarvon Basin Roller and Skate fields and better operating performance at the Griffen field are projected to offset declines in Gippsland and Cooper-Eromanga Basin output and is expected to enable production to remain in the 625-635 kb/d range for the rest of 1994. The Goodwin condensate field is expected to begin producing in December and could add another 25-35 kb/d to Australian liquids output during 1Q95.



OPEC

July OPEC production is estimated at 24.88 mb/d, despite a sizable decline in Nigerian production. June production appears to have been just under 24.90 mb/d. Small increases of 20-30 kb/d from June levels in each of seven other OPEC countries nearly offset the Nigerian production loss of 110 kb/d and a 50 kb/d Iranian decline. Trade data indicate Algerian production was also down marginally in July while Saudi Arabia and Kuwait production levels are thought to have remained unchanged.

The workers' strikes in **Nigeria** appear to have begun to seriously impact production levels only late in the month of July, possibly dropping crude oil production as low as the 1700-1750 kb/d range. However, some acceleration of loadings before the strikes could have been responsible for keeping the monthly average at around 1830 kb/d. As mentioned previously, the initial impact of domestic unrest in Nigeria, as in Yemen, has been to disrupt domestic oil operations, which frees up additional oil for export. Also, similarly to Yemen, lower production levels may be the result of technical staff not being available to overcome problems as happened with a broken pump in the Forcados field last week. What is different in the current situation is that oil exports are an explicit target of the strikers and producing companies have been forced to consolidate labour and security resources in the larger oil facilities. The last few days would suggest that the situation is deteriorating. Hence, Nigerian exports could be severely impacted in the early part of August, but would be likely to respond quickly to a settlement of the strike.

Iran's production appears to have returned to 3.55 mb/d, continuing the up and down pattern of the last seven months. The 50 kb/d decline in July brought production back to May levels. The pattern has been attributed by many sources to technical difficulties in key older onshore fields and forestalled development of new offshore fields although Iran has for some time denied the former reason and has recently announced progress on negotiations for offshore development.

Small output increases are thought to have occurred in Indonesia, UAE, Qatar, Libya, Venezuela, Iraq and the Neutral Zone. The **Indonesian** increase of about 30 kb/d came despite technical difficulties in the Duri field and was believed to be the result of increased demand for crude oil in Japan during July (see Prices and Refinery Activity section). Higher estimated production from Abu Dhabi's Upper Zakum field accounted for all of a 20 kb/d **UAE** increase. A similar monthly increase in **Iraqi** output is judged to have occurred due to increased direct crude burning at electric utility plants to meet higher summer demand. The end of **Neutral Zone** maintenance at the Hout field in late-June allowed production to recover to pre-maintenance levels above 400 kb/d, an increase of over 80 kb/d from April.

Former Soviet Union (FSU)

Production

Russian oil production in 2Q94 appears to have been substantially higher than previously thought, as anticipated "financial de-bottlenecking" referred to in the 5 May 1994 *Oil Market Report* took effect. Agricultural loans in March and April, to support the spring planting, had been expected to put cash in the system and allow refineries to begin to clear storage and eventually purchase more crude oil. Initial production data did not give an indication that the process had begun, as difficulties caused by the Bosporus accident and confusion over joint venture activities clouded the domestic oil production picture. New estimates for April and May and preliminary data for June indicate an increasing contribution from joint ventures and better performance by the larger production associations. It is important to note that the upward revisions in Russian production are not thought to have increased of FSU exports due to higher apparent demand and lower production from other FSU republics.

Crude production estimates for Russia for 2Q94 have been revised from 5.92 mb/d to 6.03 mb/d, (based on upward revisions of 0.18 mb/d, 0.28 mb/d and 0.45 mb/d in April, May and June respectively). However, the impact on total FSU oil output was not as great due to downward revisions in Russian NGL production and lower than expected output from the non-Russian republics. Both **Kazakhstan** and **Azerbijan** are reported to have had considerable difficulty in obtaining access to Russian pipelines to move oil to the Black Sea. It is also probable that Russian crude was getting priority over Kazakhi and Azeri crude oil in Russian refineries. The downward revisions for Kazakhstan production were on the order of 40-60 kb/d, but were much smaller for Azerbijan. The unexpected drop in NGL production from nearly 200 kb/d in February to less than 125 kb/d in April was considerably more than normal seasonal declines in natural gas production would explain and much more than expected. Preliminary data suggest that there was only a small recovery in June NGL production to 145 kb/d.

Because of the higher than expected 2Q94 Russian and total FSU production, the estimate for the latter has been increased by 0.2 mb/d to 7.1 mb/d, FSU production for the second half of 1994 has been revised upward by 0.1 mb/d. FSU oil production in 3Q94 is thus projected at 6.9 mb/d versus 6.8 mb/d previously

and 4Q94 is being raised from 6.7 mb/d to 6.8 mb/d. Some of the 4Q94 revision is an anticipated improvement in supply arrangements to allow more crude oil from Kazakhstan and Azerbijan into the Russian domestic and export pipeline systems. The preliminary estimate for FSU production for 1Q95 is 6.6 mb/d and the full year 1995 estimate has also been raised from 6.4 mb/d to 6.5 mb/d.

Exports

Net FSU exports for July are preliminarily estimated at 2.49 mb/d, up 0.28 mb/d from estimated June exports. Seaborne crude oil is seen as declining from 1.13 mb/d to 0.95 mb/d, but product exports are estimated to have more than doubled from 0.31 mb/d to 0.76 mb/d between June and July. Data on crude exports through the Druzhba pipeline into Central and Eastern Europe are available only through May, but running between 0.75-0.82 mb/d for the first five months of the year and are estimated at 0.80 mb/d for June and July. The table below details the monthly composition of net FSU exports for the first seven months of 1994.

Monthly Net FSU Exports January-July 1994
(million barrels per day)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	1Q	Apr	May	June	2Q	July
Black Sea Exports*	0.50	0.84	0.76	0.70	1.03	1.28	†	†	†
Baltic Exports	0.27	0.36	0.45	0.36	0.63	0.60	†	†	†
Total Seaborne	0.76	1.21	1.21	1.06	1.66	1.89	1.43	1.66	1.71
Druzhba Pipeline**	0.75	0.82	0.80	0.79	0.81	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.80
Total Exports	1.51	2.03	2.01	1.85	2.46	2.66	2.23	2.46	2.51
Imports	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Net FSU Exports	1.48	1.99	1.99	1.82	2.44	2.64	2.21	2.44	2.43
NB: Crude Oil	1.22	1.75	1.72	1.56	2.09	2.13	1.93	2.05	1.75
Oil Products	0.26	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.35	0.51	0.29	0.39	0.74

* Includes a small amount of non-Russian crude oil exports
** Crude oil only
† Data not available

Net FSU exports for the remainder of the third quarter are projected to be in the 2.2-2.3 mb/d range, leaving the 3Q94 estimate at 2.3 mb/d. Maintenance work scheduled for two of the main loading berths at the Russian Black Sea port of Novorossysk was originally scheduled for the middle three weeks of August, but appears to have been postponed until late August at the earliest. The maintenance is expected to be completed by the end of September. The estimate of fourth quarter net FSU exports also remains unchanged, at 1.9 mb/d, reflecting a normal seasonal increase in domestic demand for heating fuels. 1Q95 net FSU exports are expected to match 1Q94 levels of 1.8 mb/d. Full-year 1995 exports are assumed to be down slightly from 2.1 mb/d in 1994 to 2.0 mb/d in 1995, as demand decreases somewhat less than supply, although the rate of decline of both is assumed to continue to slow down.

Other Non-OPEC

Latin America

The largest regional gains in non-OPEC production over the next few quarters are expected to come from Latin America. The region is projected to add 335 kb/d to 1Q95 production versus 1Q94 and average output in 1995 is expected to be 355 kb/d higher than in 1994. Substantial increases are expected for most of the key producers, with Colombian and Mexican production (including NGLs) each adding year-on-year gains of over 100 kb/d in 1Q95. Brazil, Ecuador and Argentina are expected to show smaller increases.

Conversely, shorter term Latin American oil production estimates for May and June have been revised downward by 20 kb/d and 45 kb/d, respectively. The impact of the pipeline outages in Colombia in May was not as severe as originally judged, but the recovery in June was much slower than expected. Lower than expected output levels were also reported for Mexico in May and Brazil in both May and June, the latter being related to weather. Despite the downward revisions in the June estimates, Latin American oil supply is believed to have been 140 kb/d higher in June than in May. A similar gain is thought to have occurred in July with better operating performance in Mexico, more normal weather offshore Brazil, and no significant disruptions to the operation of the Colombian pipelines.

Mexican total oil production in May was reported by PEMEX to have declined by roughly 50 kb/d from April levels, with the bulk of the declines being in NGL production, one-third in ethane and the other two-thirds in heavier liquids. NGL output was about 30 kb/d below forecast and 40 kb/d down from May of

1993, despite higher production of natural gas, implying possible operating difficulties at Mexican gas plants. Crude oil production declined 10 kb/d from April 1994 and 15 kb/d year-on-year. Exports of Isthmus and Maya crudes were unchanged between April and May, but Olmeca exports were reported to have dropped by 12 kb/d. More of the exports in May went to the US than in April and less to Europe and the Far East.

The impact of the fire in May at **Colombia's** Cano Limon field that destroyed a pipeline station and the late month bombing further down the pipeline was not as severe as previously estimated. Output had previously been thought to have dropped nearly to 300 kb/d, but subsequent data indicate an average monthly level closer to 350 kb/d for May. The expected recovery in June, back to April levels of 465 kb/d, fell about 45 kb/d short, with preliminarily reported output of 420 kb/d. The higher level is now judged to have been reached in July. Colombian output will be increasing over the next year as four tranches of new production are planned to be added to the Cuisiana/Cupaigua fields. Three of the four tranches could be in place by the end of 1Q95, resulting in a projected output of just under 570 kb/d for the quarter, more than 100 kb/d above 1Q94. Projected full year 1995 production has been revised upward by 55 kb/d to 605 kb/d.

Brazilian output was reportedly constrained in June by storms in the Campos Basin area offshore from Rio de Janeiro and this kept total oil production from reaching the expected 700 kb/d level. It should be noted that Petrobras production data contains an estimated 25-30 kb/d of NGLs. Crude production in May and June are thus estimated to have been around 675 kb/d in each month. Total July output is preliminarily estimated to have exceeded 700 kb/d, reaching a record 736 kb/d (NGLs included) in late July with the addition of a new well at the Marlim field in the Campos Basin and the start-up of the Caravela field offshore from Sao Paulo. Recently received data indicate Brazilian alcohol fuel production during the first half of 1994 was about 215 kb/d versus 200-205 kb/d in the first two quarters of 1993.

Africa

African production is estimated to have declined in the second quarter as Egyptian and Angolan production appear to have been restrained by technical problems and guerrilla activities respectively. **Egyptian** production is projected to benefit from the return of one Gulf of Suez platform last month and the return of the Hilal platform before year-end. The two platforms, which were damaged in separate tanker-loading accidents, have a combined capacity of about 60 kb/d. Their return is expected to push Egyptian production back over 900 kb/d during 1Q95. There were no changes to estimates of African production in the second quarter, but preliminary estimates for July include gains of 20 kb/d in Egypt and 15 kb/d in Angola.

Asia

Estimates of Asian production for the second quarter has been revised downward by about 170 kb/d in April and May and 130 kb/d in June due to lower than expected production in **India** and a downward revision in China. The causes of the declines are thought to be temporary however, so that preliminary estimates for 1Q95 project an increase of approximately 180 kb/d from 1Q94. About half of the gain is the result of higher projected Indian Bombay High production and a further 40 kb/d reflects expected increases in Chinese offshore and far western production. Smaller gains are projected for Malaysia and Vietnam.

Crude oil production increased in **China** to 2.96 mb/d in June from 2.94 mb/d in May according to data from the Chinese National Oil Company. The two largest fields, Daqing and Shengli remained at 1125 kb/d and 625 kb/d respectively and each comfortably met more than half of their annual production targets during the first six months of the year. Production was reported to be up slightly in the Liaohe and Huabei fields, but most of the increases came from the combined effect of small gains in a number of small onshore fields. Offshore output recovered only slightly as storms continued to limit production.

Indian oil production in April and May appears to have fallen substantially from March levels. Based on recently released government data from the Finance Ministry for the first two months of the Indian fiscal year, crude oil output appears to have declined from 595 kb/d in March to 505 kb/d in April and 510 kb/d in May. One source indicated that the lower May production levels may have resulted from a deferral of maintenance in the offshore Bombay High from April to May, which does not explain the low April level. Onshore May production was reported to have been negatively impacted by environmental restrictions during the last 20 days of the month. Pending a better understanding of the April/May production shortfall, estimates for June and July have been lowered by 85 kb/d and 35 kb/d, respectively. However, by the fourth quarter it is expected that the capacity added in March at the Neelam field in the Bombay High offshore area will be fully functional, allowing Indian crude oil production to average 610 kb/d in 4Q94 and 630 kb/d in 1Q95.

Malaysian output is judged to have remained at 640-650 kb/d over the first half of 1994, but rapidly rising domestic demand is causing a marked erosion in exports. The state oil company Petronas recently projected exports will fall by 130 kb/d from 1993 levels to 300 kb/d in 1994. The relatively small projected annual production increase for 1995 of roughly 30 kb/d is expected to offset only about half of the projected local demand growth.

Non-OPEC Middle East

In 1995, non-OPEC Middle East production is expected to increase by 90 kb/d from 1Q94, despite the restraining influence of the recent hostilities in Yemen. Of the 90 kb/d roughly 55 kb/d is projected to come from Oman and 35 kb/d from Syria.

The shutdown of the **Yemen's** Marib oil field due to attacks by the southern Yemeni air force in early July lasted less than a week. Consequently, July production is estimated to have only been reduced by 15 kb/d to 335 kb/d. Even if existing production can be fully restored and protected, the pace of future development has probably been considerably slowed by the political situation. Consequently, a relatively conservative estimate of 340 kb/d for Yemen for 1Q95 and full-year 1995 is being maintained.

Omani production appears to have held steady at roughly 815 kb/d in June and July. Small increases are anticipated in August and September, bringing 3Q94 output to 820 kb/d, including an estimated 10 kb/d of NGLs. Further 5 kb/d and 10 kb/d quarterly increases are projected for Omani production for 4Q94 and 1Q95, respectively.

OECD STOCKS

Industry Stock Changes During 2Q94

Preliminary estimates indicate that total OECD industry stocks increased by 0.5 mb/d during June, resulting in a stock increase of 1.2 mb/d for the second quarter as a whole, unchanged from last month's estimate. As shown in the table below, the June increase in stocks occurred in North America with a slight contra-seasonal decline taking place in European stock levels. There was little change in total crude oil stocks in June, with small declines in North America and Europe offset by an increase in the Pacific. Gasoline stocks declined slightly in North America and Europe but were essentially unchanged in the Pacific. Distillate stocks continued to build seasonally in North America but were essentially unchanged in the other two regions. A major contribution to the total stockbuild in North America was an estimated increase of 0.4 mb/d in stocks of other products, feedstocks, NGLs and other hydrocarbons. For the third month in succession, there was no change to total government-controlled stocks.

Preliminary Industry Stock Changes in June
(mb/d)

	North America	Europe	Pacific	Total
Crude Oil	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0
Gasoline	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
Distillates	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Fuel Oil	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Other Oil*	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.3
Total Oil	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.5

* includes other products, feedstocks, NGLs and other hydrocarbons
Totals may not add due to rounding

Industry Stock Levels at the End of June

Total industry stock levels continued to be below last year's level although the difference has narrowed from 37 mb at the end of May to 32 mb at the end of June reflecting the somewhat lower stockbuild in June 1993. Recognising the anticipated increase in oil demand, the decrease in stocks is relatively larger in terms of days of forward consumption. As shown in Table 7, total stocks at the end of June are estimated at 92 days of forwards consumption, 2 days lower than a year earlier while industry stocks at 64 days were also 2 days lower. The main component of the difference is a 31 mb decrease in North American crude stocks with adequate refining margins and the contango in the distillate market providing an incentive to increase crude runs and product stocks at the expense of crude stocks. North American distillate stocks were at historically high levels while gasoline stocks were relatively low and this has contributed to the increase in the price differential between gasoline and distillate. In Europe, both gasoline and distillate stocks were historically high (see graphs). In both North America and Europe, fuel oil stocks were at low levels, contributing to the narrowing of prices between fuel oil and light products.

In comparing end of June stock levels with those of June 1993, it should be remembered that stocks last summer were well above those in 1992. Thus, compared with June 1992, total industry stocks were 13 mb higher, but still 1 day lower on a forward consumption basis.

Regional Stock Developments in June

In **North America**, crude oil stocks decreased by 0.1 mb/d. This was less than the 0.2 mb/d decrease in May and reflected sharply higher imports more than offsetting the effect of higher refinery throughputs. At the end of June, stocks were 31 mb or 7% lower than a year earlier. Gasoline stock levels decreased slightly with higher gasoline production offset by a reduction in imports from the high level in May. At the end of June, gasoline stocks were 4 mb below previous year levels. Distillate stocks continued to increase, rising by 0.3 mb/d in spite of high jet fuel demand and somewhat lower distillate production as some refiners gave greater priority to gasoline production consistent with the relatively low gasoline stocks. Distillate stocks at the end of June were 10 mb higher than a year earlier. Fuel oil stock levels were essentially unchanged with lower demand offset by lower production and imports.

In **Europe**, crude oil stocks decreased by 0.1 mb/d to end the month 14 mb higher than a year earlier and substantially higher than in June 1991 and 1992 (see Table 5). Following the increase in May, gasoline stocks decreased 0.1 mb/d consistent with lower production, higher demand and continued exports to the United States. In spite of this stockdraw, stocks at the end of the month were at historically high levels. Distillate stock levels were essentially unchanged and also ended the month high, notably in France, where

deliveries were significantly lower (see Demand section) and in the Netherlands where stock levels had been building rapidly since the end of April. In spite of a slight increase in stock levels, fuel oil stocks continued to be at low levels, notably in Italy, the Netherlands and France.

In the **Pacific** region, crude stock levels continued to increase, rising by 0.2 mb/d with reductions in refinery throughput offset by lower imports. By the end of the month, industry stocks were at the same level as a year earlier. This should be seen in the context of the lower share of emergency stocks which are required to be held by industry and the corresponding 19 mb increase in Japanese government-controlled stocks. Gasoline stocks were little changed with lower demand offset by lower refinery production and imports. At the end of June, stocks were 5% higher than a year earlier. Following the steep seasonal rise in distillate stocks in April and May, stocks increased only marginally, reflecting a combination of higher demand and lower production. Stock levels were 4% higher than year earlier levels by the end of the month. In spite of higher imports and somewhat greater production than in May, fuel oil stocks fell by 0.1 mb/d reflecting strong fuel oil demand. By the end of the month, stocks were 15% lower than a year earlier.

Stock Developments During the First Half of 1994

The table below compares the first two quarters of this year with the corresponding quarters of last year, identifying some of the main differences in supply and demand.

Quarterly Comparison Between the First Halves of 1993 and 1994
(million barrels per day)

	1Q93	1Q94	Δ	2Q93	2Q94	Δ
Demand						
North America	18.9	19.8	0.9	18.7	19.3	0.6
Asia (incl. China)	9.5	10.4	0.9	9.4	10.1	0.7
FSU	6.3	5.3	(1.0)	5.6	4.7	(0.9)
Other	33.5	33.8	0.3	31.7	32.2	0.5
	68.2	69.3	1.1	65.4	66.3	0.9
Supply						
North Sea	4.5	5.4	1.0	4.4	5.5	1.1
FSU	8.2	7.1	(1.1)	8.0	7.0	(1.0)
OPEC Crude	25.1	24.8	(0.2)	24.2	24.8	0.6
Other	30.2	30.7	0.5	30.2	30.5	0.3
	67.9	68.1	0.2	66.8	67.8	1.0
OECD Stocks	-0.2	-1.3	-1.1	0.9	1.2	0.3
Other	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	(0.2)
Total Stock Change and Miscellaneous	-0.3	-1.2	-0.9	1.4	1.5	0.1

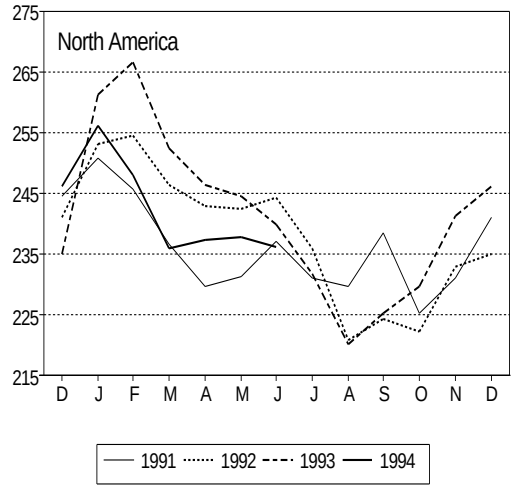
At the end of 1993, OECD industry stocks were 38 mb higher than a year earlier. As will be seen in the table, the increase in global demand in 1Q94 was much higher than the increase in supply and the OECD industry stockdraw was correspondingly much greater. As a result, the opening stock level increase was converted to a decrease of 56 mb by the end of the quarter.

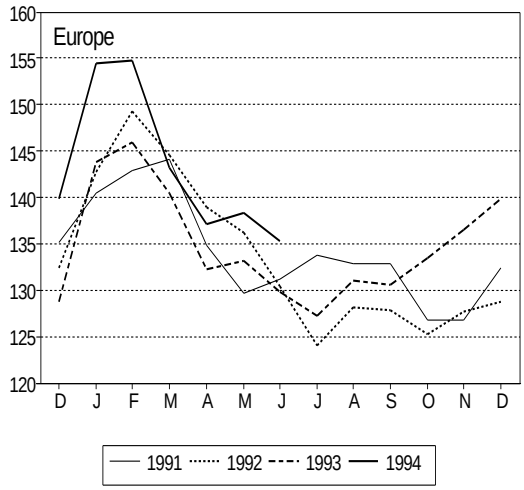
In 2Q94, with OPEC maintaining constant production compared with the sharp decrease which had occurred in 2Q93, the OECD stockbuild was somewhat higher than in 2Q93 but not by enough to compensate for the low opening stock level. By the end of the quarter, as discussed above, stocks were still 32 mb or 2 days lower than a year earlier.

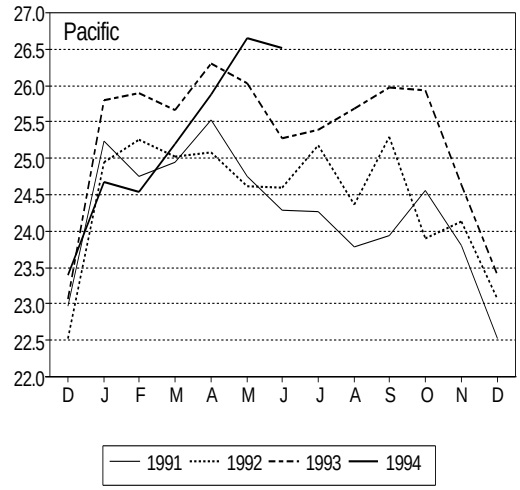
OECD Industry End Month Stocks

(million barrels)

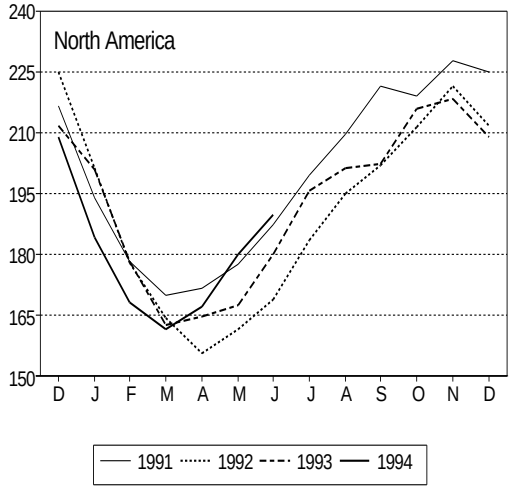
Motor Gasoline

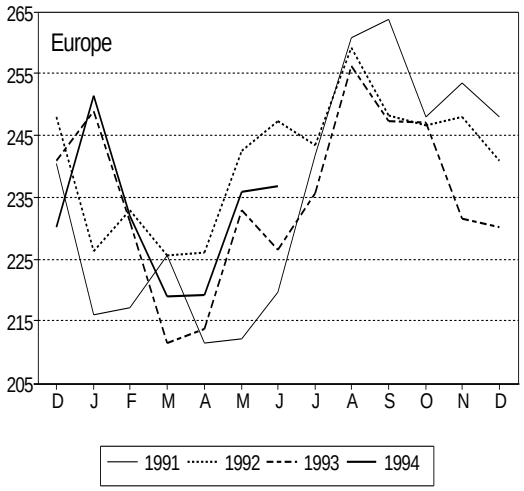


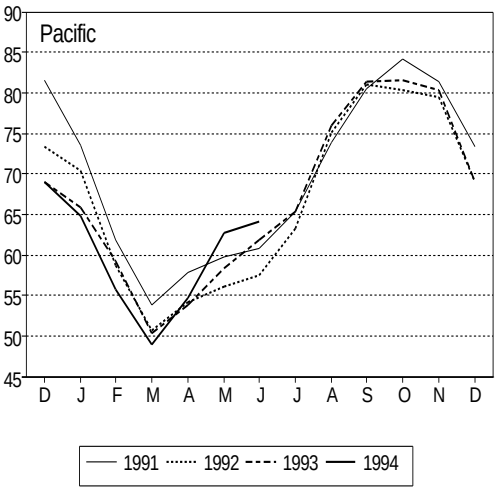




Middle Distillates



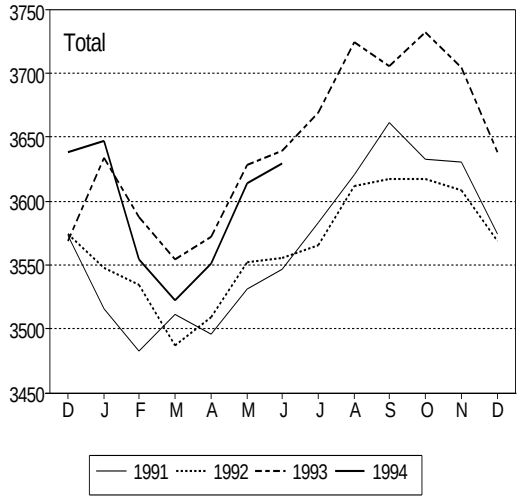


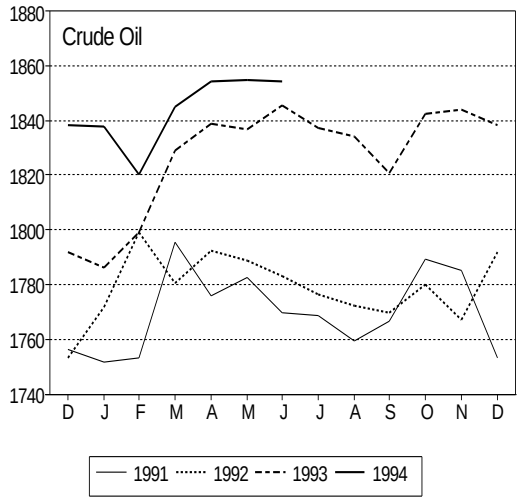


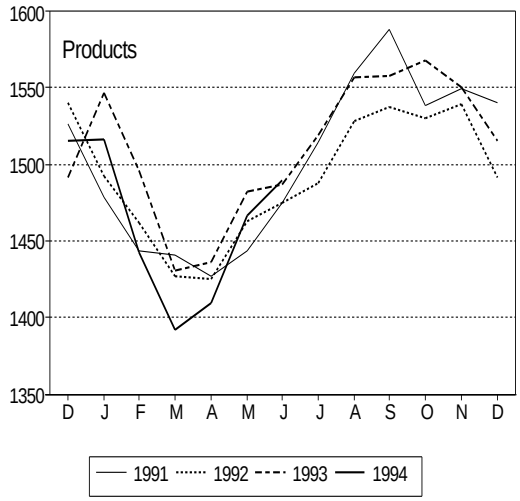
OECD End Month Stocks

(million barrels)

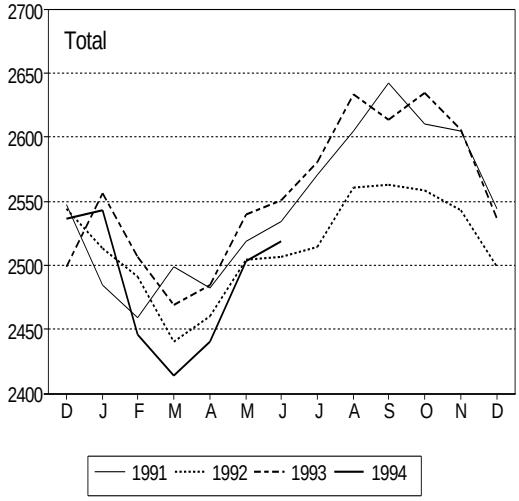
Total Stocks

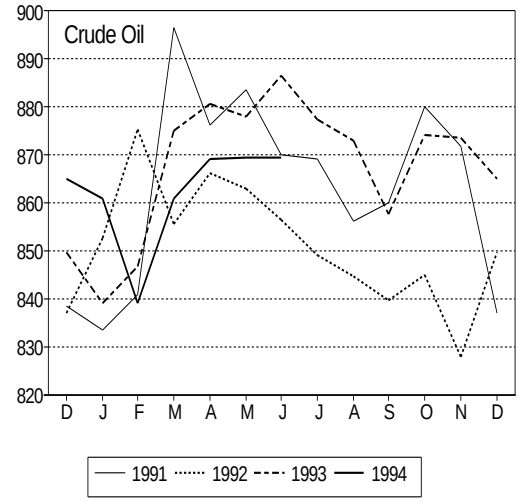


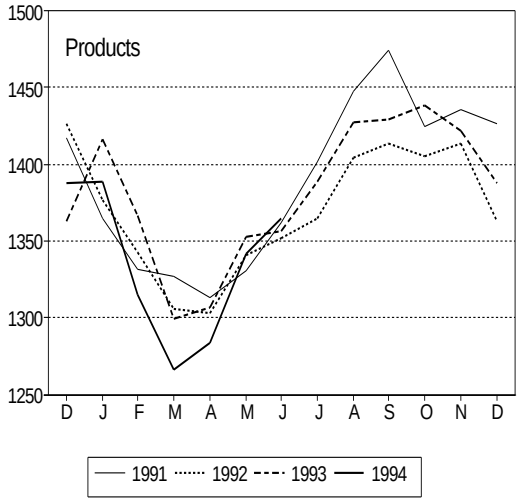




Industry Stocks







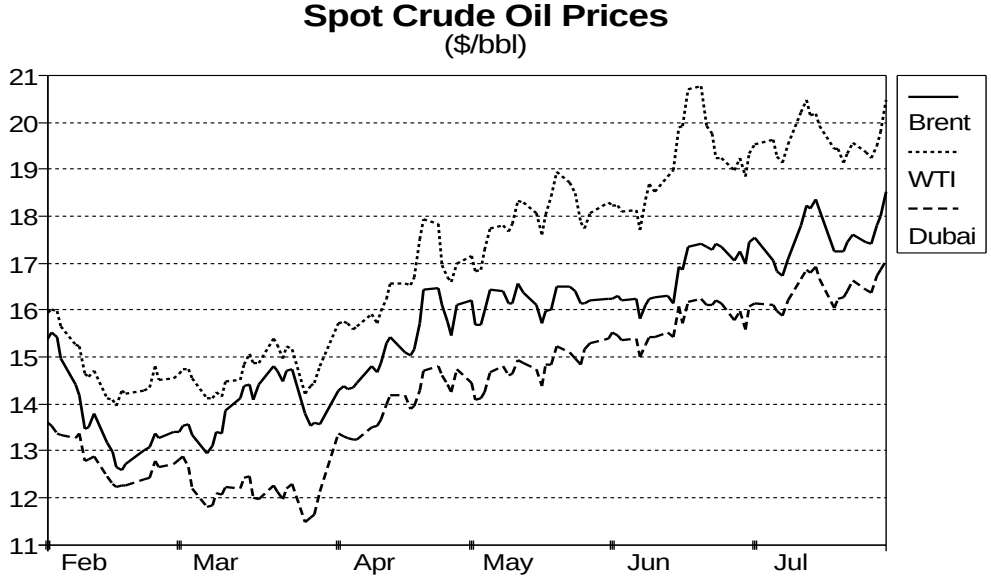
OIL PRICES AND REFINERY ACTIVITY

Summary

- Benchmark crude prices fluctuated appreciably during July reflecting uncertainties surrounding the impact on oil exports of the Nigerian oil workers' strike. The Brent price reached the highest level for more than a year, in spite of ample supply in the European physical market as refiners reduced throughputs in response to lower refining margins. The WTI/Brent differentials remained wide, in a range of $1.70-2.60/bbl in July.
- In Singapore, the prices of Minas crude and low sulphur waxy residue increased sharply in July, by $3.15/bbl and $4.85/bbl respectively reflecting the strong demand in the Far East for electricity generation, especially in Japan.
- The monthly average cracking margin in Europe decreased by $0.44/bbl to $0.94/bbl, the lowest average level for more than five years as increases in light product prices did not match the increase in the Brent price. In the US, the Brent cracking margin remained little changed while the ANS margin increased somewhat. The Dubai hydroskimming margin in Singapore increased in July due to the sharp increase in heavy fuel oil prices.
- The aggregate refinery throughputs in Europe, Japan and the US decreased from 30.2 mb/d in May to 30.0 mb/d in June, with a US increase more than offset by decrease in Europe and Japan. The aggregate level was 1.0 mb/d or 3.3% higher than the level in June 1993 with throughputs in all three markets higher than a year earlier. Preliminary indications for July suggest lower throughputs in both the US and Europe, and higher throughputs in Japan.

CIF Crude Import Costs

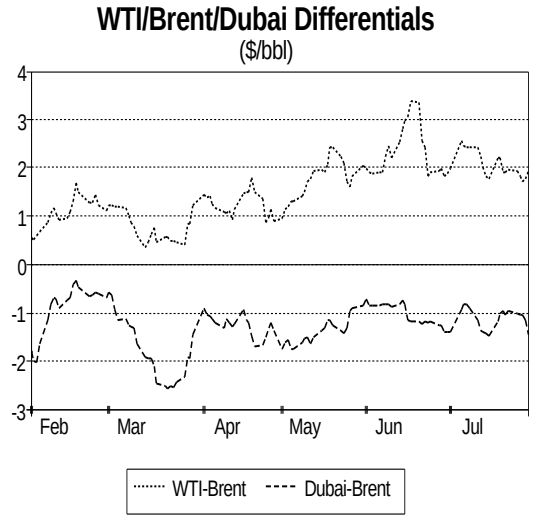
Table 8 shows that the weighted average CIF cost for crude imported into IEA countries in May was $15.54/bbl, $1.08/bbl higher than the April figure. The weighted average CIF prices are estimated to have been $16.10/bbl in June and $16.70/bbl in July.

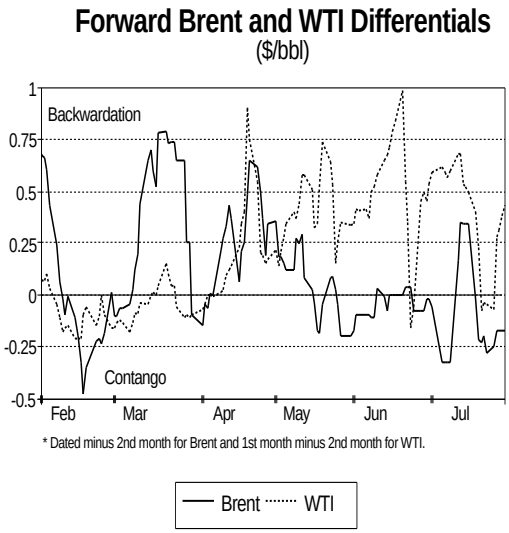


Spot Crude Oil Prices

Benchmark crude prices increased sharply in the middle of the month with the Brent price reaching the highest level for more than a year, in part due to the Nigerian oil workers' strike. Prices decreased in the second half of the month as the strike did not immediately have a major impact on crude exports. The decrease also reflected a developing overhang of physical cargo supply in Europe, where refiners reduced their throughputs in response to lower refining margins. Prices increased again at the end of the month reflecting the announcement of force majeure on Nigerian supplies by Shell, the largest operator in the country and the Brent price at the end of the month was $1.05/bbl higher than at the beginning of the month. In July, dated Brent averaged $17.59/bbl, $0.84/bbl higher than in June, and the highest monthly

average level since June last year.





The WTI/dated Brent differential remained wide, in a range of $1.70-2.60/bbl in July, providing a continuing arbitrage opportunity to move crude from Europe into the US. Many cargoes of North Sea crudes were reported to have been traded into the US. Although the continuing tight inland crude market in the US did not result in a return in July to the unusually high WTI price which was briefly seen in June, the WTI price still remained relatively high this month compared to domestic crude prices at the US Gulf coast. The Light Louisiana Sweet (LLS) price, which is normally slightly higher than WTI but was $0.67/bbl lower in June, was on average $0.56/bbl lower than the WTI price in July.

The dated Brent/Dubai differential remained in the $0.80-1.50/bbl range in July, briefly widening in mid-July as the Brent price responded more than the Dubai price to the Nigerian situation. In Europe, the price differential between dated Brent and Russian Urals, which had widened towards the end of June, narrowed sharply, in part reflecting loading delays due to export license problems and the expectation of a supply reduction in August due to planned maintenance of a berth at the loading port at Novorossiysk. The maintenance, which was originally planned to be conducted from 5 to 26 of August, is now postponed to the end of August, thus primarily affecting exports in September.

In the Far East, the Indonesian Minas crude price increased sharply with the differential to the benchmark Brent price increasing from minus $0.11/bbl to close to $3.00/bbl. The sharp increase reflected strong demand for direct burning for electricity generation in Japan, where utility demand for low sulphur crude and fuel oil increased due to the abnormally hot summer and little rain during the rainy season. The higher Minas price relative to Brent made low sulphur West African crudes, the prices of which are linked to the Brent crude price, attractive in the Far East market for the first time since spring last year. Some cargoes of West African crude were reported to have been traded into the Far East in spite of the fact that it takes more than 40 days to bring West African crude to the Far East and therefore demand and price developments by the date of arrival are uncertain. On the other hand, the price of the Malaysian Tapis, which is not used for direct burning due to its higher sulphur content, remained relatively stable in July. As a result, the Minas price became higher than the Tapis price for the first time since June last year.

In July, the Brent prompt price mostly remained lower than the price for forward delivery in the second month (contango) except in the middle of the month as shown in the graph, which shows the differential between the dated price and the second month forward price. The contango in part reflected the reduction in refinery throughputs in Europe due to low refinery margins. The price for prompt delivery briefly became higher than for forward delivery (backwardation) in the middle of the month reflecting the sharp dated price increase due to the concern about the Nigerian strike. In contrast to the prompt price, the Brent first month forward price was higher than the second month forward price in July, in part reflecting a technical squeeze in the market. The WTI price was in backwardation for most of July consistent with the continuing tight US Midwest market.

Spot Crude Oil Prices and Differentials
Monthly and Weekly Averages
($/bbl)

	May	June	July	Change	Week ending: 24 June	01 July	08 July	15 July	22 July	29 July
Brent Dated	16.16	16.75	17.59	0.84	17.36	17.26	16.92	18.13	17.35	17.83
Dubai	14.76	15.72	16.46	0.74	16.16	15.91	16.04	16.77	16.31	16.69
WTI	17.90	19.07	19.66	0.60	19.78	19.18	19.39	20.18	19.38	19.67
Brent over Dubai	1.40	1.03	1.13		1.20	1.34	0.87	1.36	1.04	1.14
WTI over Brent	1.74	2.32	2.07		2.42	1.93	2.47	2.05	2.04	1.84
Brent 1st month minus 2nd month	0.25	0.29	0.41		0.51	0.76	0.70	0.50	0.29	0.13

Spot Product Prices

Average prices of most major products in Europe, Singapore and the US increased in July with the exception of the gasoline price in Singapore. In general, prices of heavy fuel oils increased more than those of lighter products in all three markets with the largest increase of over $4/bbl being for low sulphur waxy residue in Singapore.

The **gasoline** price in the US increased, reflecting firm demand and relatively low stock levels, and reached the highest level since June last year. The European price also increased somewhat led by the higher US price. Near the end of the month, an accident at Texaco's Pembroke refinery which resulted in the temporary closure of about 10% of the UK refinery capacity contributed to the price increase. The differential between the US and Europe continued to be wide, remaining more than $2/bbl for most of the month, providing an arbitrage opportunity to move gasoline from Europe to the US. In Singapore, the gasoline price decreased during most of the month consistent with ample supply in the region.

Gasoil prices in both Europe and the US remained relatively stable, broadly following crude price movements. The stable gasoil prices coupled with higher gasoline prices resulted in the gasoline/gasoil differentials widening in both markets, consistent with relatively low gasoline stock levels and high gasoil stock levels in the United States. In Singapore, the gasoil price increased in the first half of the month partly reflecting strong demand from India and expectation of higher Chinese imports, but decreased in the second half consistent with ample supply.

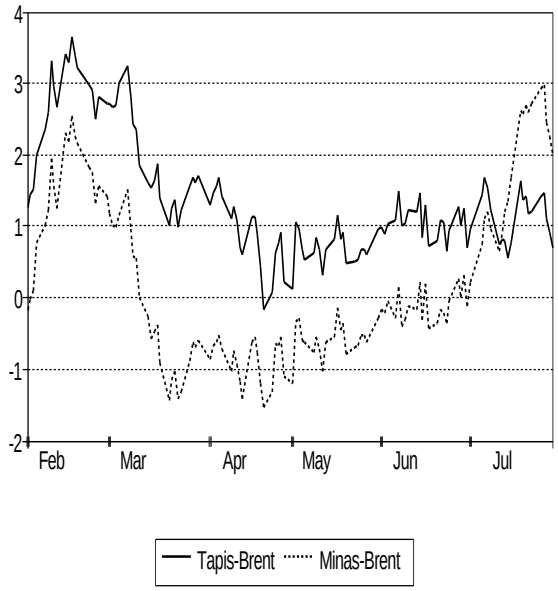
The price of **low sulphur waxy residue** in Singapore increased in July from $15.85/bbl at the beginning of the month to $20.70/bbl at the end, the highest level since the Gulf crisis. The sharp increase reflected the strong demand in the Far East, especially in Japan, for electricity generation. The heavy fuel oil stock level at the end of June this year was substantially lower than a year earlier in Japan. This year, however, demand for electricity increased sharply due to hot weather and recovery of economic activity while a short rainy season caused a lack of water for the generation of hydro-electricity. The sharp increase in the low sulphur waxy residue price coupled with the lower gasoil price resulted in the low sulphur waxy residue price becoming higher than the gasoil price at the end of the month. The price of **high sulphur heavy fuel oil** also increased in Singapore, in part reflecting strong regional utility demand. The high sulphur heavy fuel oil price also reached the highest level since February 1991. In the US, heavy fuel oil prices increased in the first half of July, reflecting hot weather, low stocks and tight supply. Gasoil/low sulphur fuel oil differentials have been decreasing in recent months as shown in the graph. These decreases have reflected several developments in the oil markets, including a lightening of average global crude supplies, increased refinery conversion capacity and, in the shorter term, the weather-related increase in fuel oil demand in the Far East and the US coupled with historically low fuel oil stocks.

End-User Product Prices

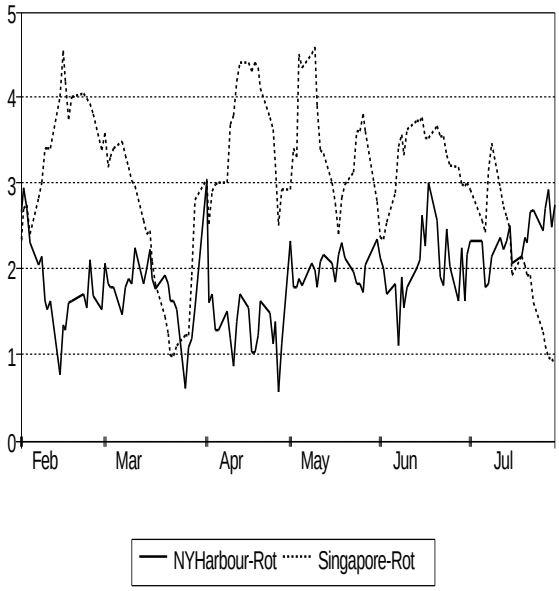
In US dollar terms, most product prices increased in Europe. However, with the US dollar weakening against most major currencies, most light product prices in Europe declined slightly in national currency terms. With cargo market prices increasing more for fuel oil than for light products, end-user prices for heavy fuel oil for industry *increased* in national currency terms except in Spain.

Table 8 shows average IEA CIF crude costs, spot crude and product prices and Table 9 shows end-user prices.

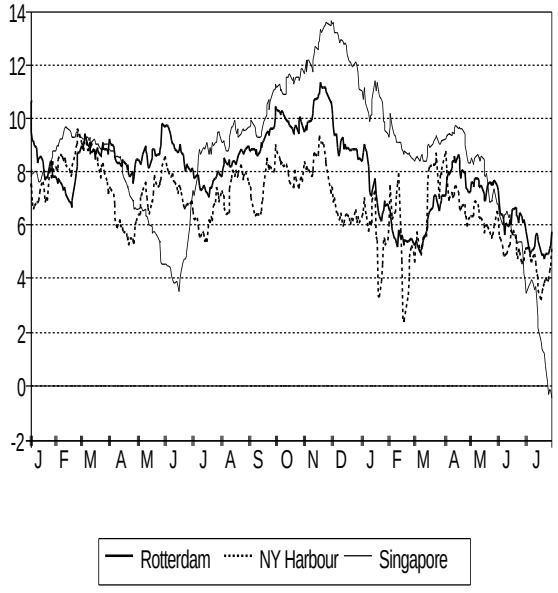
Tapis and Minas Prices versus Brent
($/bbl)



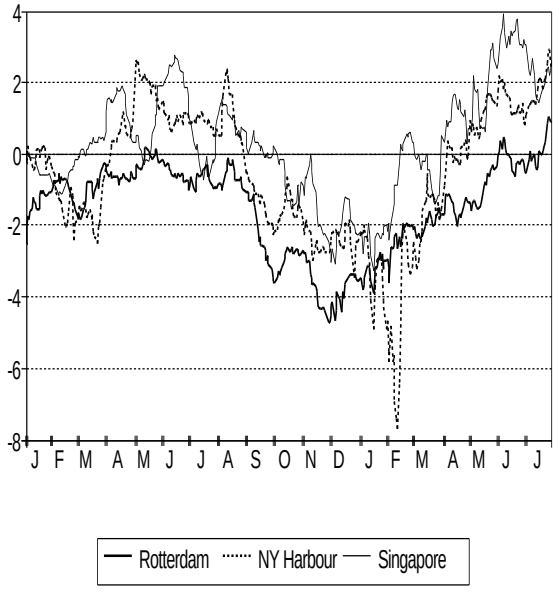
Gasoline Price Differentials
($/bbl)



Gasoil/LSFO Price Differentials
($/bbl)



Gasoline/Gasoil Price Differentials
($/bbl)



Spot Product Prices
(Monthly and Weekly Averages, $/bbl)

	Gasoline*			Gasoil			Low Sulphur Residual Fuel Oil*		
	Rotterdam	NY Harbour	Singapore	Rotterdam	NY Harbour	Singapore	Rotterdam	NY Harbour	Singapore
May	19.26	21.25	22.72	20.28	20.16	21.10	12.83	14.00	13.19
June	20.14	22.16	23.40	20.26	20.70	20.14	13.95	15.49	14.39
July	20.51	22.88	22.62	20.35	20.97	20.52	15.15	16.67	18.54
Change over month	0.37	0.72	-0.78	0.09	0.27	0.38	1.20	1.17	4.15
Week ending:									
24 June	20.39	22.54	23.85	20.73	21.33	20.39	14.35	16.27	14.95
01 July	20.14	22.14	23.16	20.48	21.07	20.09	14.39	16.22	15.71
08 July	19.98	22.00	22.88	20.07	20.58	20.50	15.04	15.75	16.63
15 July	20.33	22.63	22.87	20.56	20.97	21.21	15.05	16.68	18.16
22 July	20.33	22.76	22.26	20.21	20.78	20.44	15.30	17.13	19.16
29 July	21.42	24.08	22.46	20.48	21.42	20.07	15.27	17.04	20.26

* Gasolines are unleaded regular in Rotterdam and New York Harbour, and leaded regular in Singapore. The specification of gasoline in New York Harbour changed from 13.5 RVP to 9.0 RVP as of 2 May 1994. Low Sulphur Residual Fuel Oils are 1.0% LSFO in Rotterdam and New York Harbour, and low sulphur waxy residue in Singapore.

Refining Margins

The monthly average cracking margin in Europe decreased by $0.44/bbl to $0.94/bbl, the lowest average level since March 1989. The decrease reflected the fact that light product prices did not increase by as much as the price of Brent crude. The decrease in the hydroskimming margin was smaller than that for cracking, consistent with the higher low sulphur fuel oil yield (the price of which *increased* relative to the Brent crude price). In the US, the cracking margin for Brent remained little changed with the premium gasoline price increase relative to the Brent price offset by a relative decrease in the gasoil price. The ANS margin, on the other hand, increased somewhat due to a smaller increase in ANS price than the Brent price. With the WTI price still being bolstered by pipeline supply constraints, the WTI refining margin continued to be unrepresentative of US Gulf margins. More generally, it should be noted that, with distillates prices in contango, refiners can achieve higher margins than shown in this Report (which are based on spot prices) if spare ullage is available to store additional distillate which can be sold forward at higher than spot prices. In Singapore, the Dubai margin increased in July due to a sharp increase in heavy fuel oil prices.

Refining Margins in Major Refining Centres
($/bbl)

					Week ending:					
	May	June	July	Change	24 June	01 July	08 July	15 July	22 July	29 July
NW Europe										
Brent (Hydroskimming)	-0.47	-0.38	-0.64	-0.26	-0.61	-0.67	-0.26	-1.21	-0.41	-0.56
Brent (Cracking)	1.44	1.38	0.94	-0.44	1.13	1.03	1.26	0.41	1.09	1.09
US Gulf Coast										
Brent (Cracking)	1.20	1.73	1.67	-0.07	1.51	1.51	1.72	0.98	1.82	2.20
WTI (Cracking)	0.53	0.48	0.65	0.17	0.16	0.65	0.30	-0.01	0.83	1.45
ANS (Cracking)	0.37	1.44	1.68	0.23	1.83	1.76	1.48	1.18	1.87	2.17
Singapore										
Dubai(Hydroskimming)	1.01	0.09	0.60	0.50	-0.13	-0.00	0.27	0.48	0.95	0.80

Refinery Crude Throughputs

The aggregate refinery throughputs in Europe, Japan and the US decreased from 30.2 mb/d in May to 30.0 mb/d in June, with a US increase more than offset by decreases in Europe and Japan. The aggregate level was 1.0 mb/d or 3.3% higher than the level in June 1993 with higher throughputs in all three markets than a year earlier. The graph below shows monthly OECD refinery crude throughputs since the beginning of 1991. The continuing increase in average throughputs year-by-year is clearly seen together with the stability of throughputs so far this year with the exception of March.

Total crude inputs to distillation units in OECD European countries decreased from 12.3 mb/d in May to 12.1 mb/d in June. Throughputs decreased sharply in France while throughputs in other major countries remained little changed. Average crude throughputs in OECD European countries for the first six months of this year were 3.5% higher than for the same period last year.

Crude throughputs in the US, which had increased in the previous months, continued to increase in June, rising from 14.3 mb/d in May to 14.4 mb/d in June consistent with adequate refining margins, the contango in the distillate market and relatively low gasoline stocks. June throughputs were 0.3 mb/d or 1.8% higher than the level a year earlier. Utilisation of operating capacity in the US (excluding idle plant, but including capacity temporarily out of service for maintenance) was 97% in June. Average crude throughputs in the US for the first six months of this year were 1.2% higher than for the same period last year.

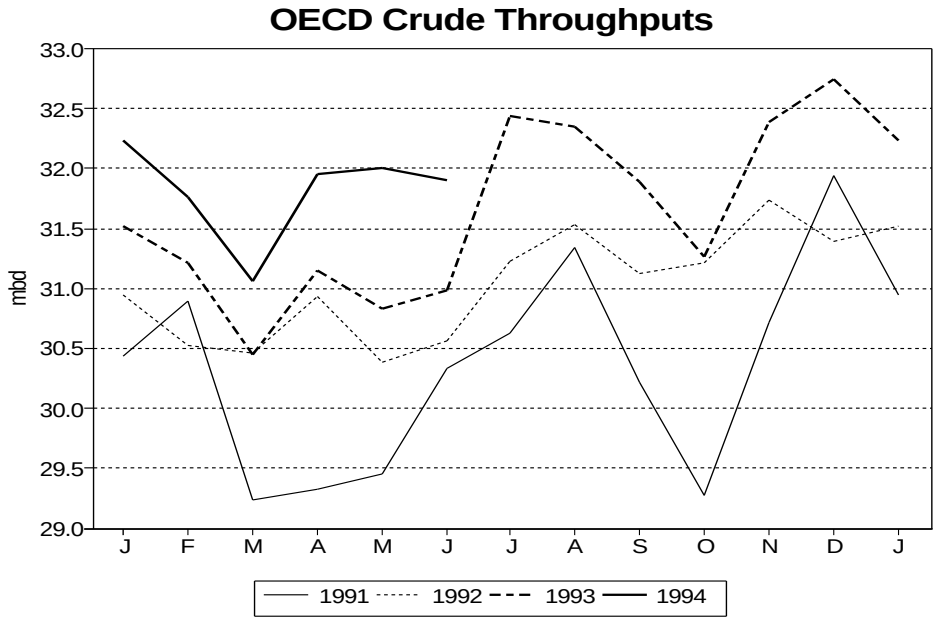
Japanese crude throughputs, which had decreased in April, decreased further from 3.7 mb/d in May to 3.5 mb/d in June as refinery maintenance reached its seasonal peak. Utilisation of operating capacity declined to 77%. The Japanese throughput level in June, however, was 12.2% higher than the level a year earlier, consistent with lighter maintenance planned this year compared to last year. Average crude throughputs in Japan for the first six months of this year were 4.7% higher than for the same period last year.

Refinery Crude Throughputs in OECD Countries

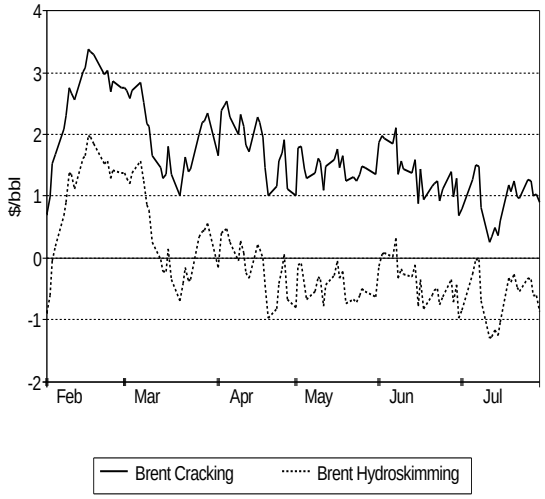
	million barrels per day						% change from previous year	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May*	June*	Jan-June 94	June	Jan-June 94
OECD Europe	12.11	11.79	12.07	12.27	12.10	12.14	2.8	3.5
France	1.54	1.62	1.62	1.59	1.30	1.55	-15.2	2.8
Germany	2.16	2.10	2.13	2.22	2.29	2.18	8.2	7.3
Italy	1.60	1.52	1.66	1.56	1.58	1.59	8.6	-1.4
Netherlands	1.15	1.01	0.96	1.11	1.10	1.08	9.3	1.5
UK	1.57	1.51	1.67	1.81	1.80	1.70	1.2	-1.1
US	13.13	12.98	13.87	14.28	14.39	13.66	1.8	1.2
Japan	4.58	4.38	4.12	3.67	3.49	4.13	12.2	4.7

* estimated

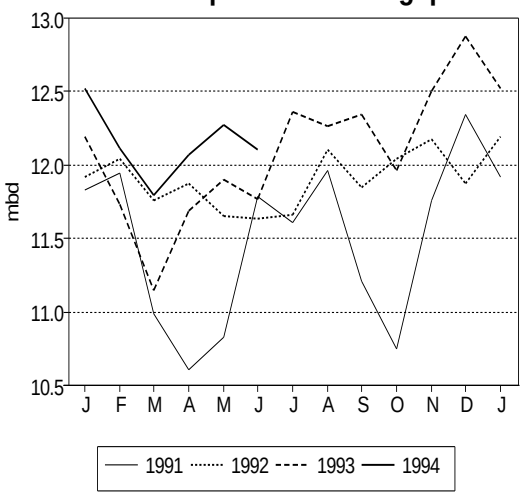
Preliminary indications for July suggest a decrease in European throughput levels. Several refiners were reported to have reduced throughputs in response to low refinery margins in July. Weekly US statistics indicate that the throughput level in July decreased somewhat to about 14.3 mb/d. Japanese crude throughputs in July are believed to have recovered to a level close to that of a year earlier as many refineries came back from maintenance. With a serious shortage of water supply in Japan caused by the short rainy season, it is reported that future refinery operations may be affected by the shortage depending on August weather.



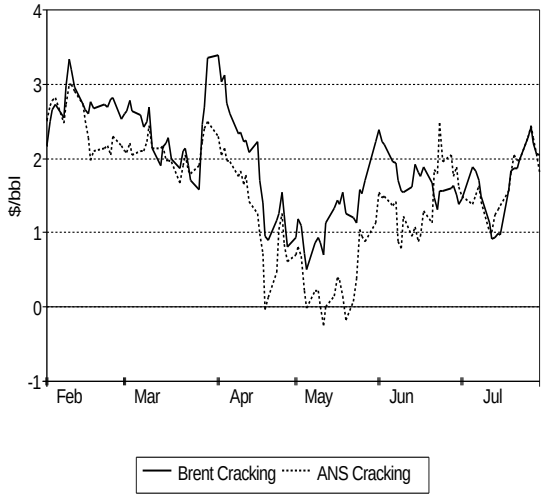
Rotterdam Refining Margins



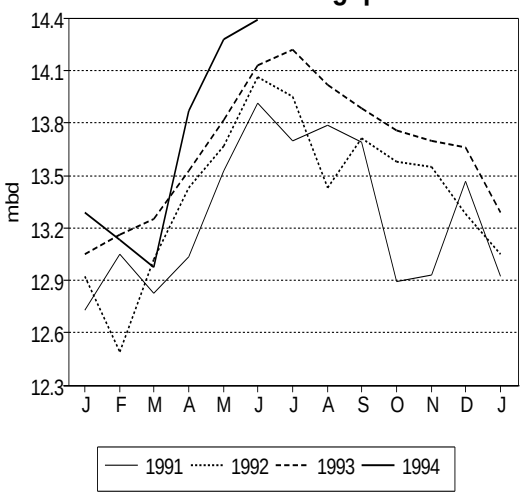
OECD Europe Crude Throughputs



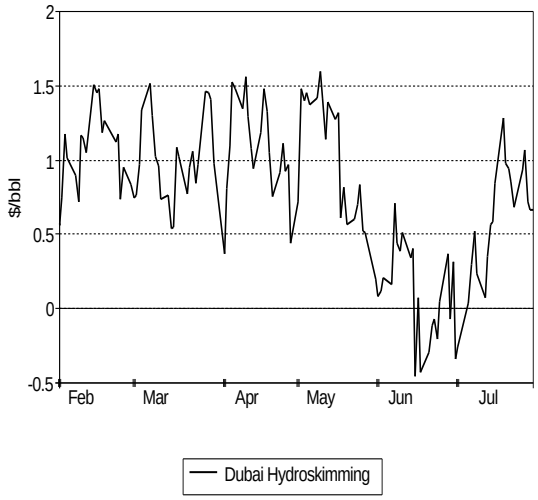
US Gulf Refining Margins



US Crude Throughputs



Singapore Refining Margins



Japan Crude Throughputs

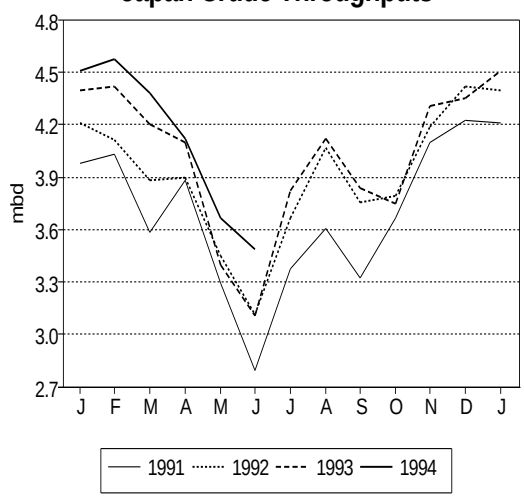


Table 1

WORLD OIL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

(million barrels per day)

	1991	1Q92	2Q92	3Q92	4Q92	1992	1Q93	2Q93	3Q93	4Q93	1993	1Q94	2Q94	3Q94	4Q94	1994	1Q95	1995
DEMAND																		
OECD																		
North America	18.6	18.7	18.6	18.9	19.4	18.9	18.9	18.7	19.4	19.6	19.2	19.8	19.3	19.8	19.9	19.7	19.8	19.9
Europe	13.4	14.0	13.0	13.6	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.0	13.6	14.1	13.6	13.7	13.2	13.7	14.0	13.7	14.1	13.9
Pacific	6.2	6.8	5.9	5.9	6.7	6.3	7.0	5.9	5.7	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.0	5.9	6.6	6.4	7.2	6.4
TOTAL OECD	38.2	39.6	37.4	38.4	39.8	38.8	39.6	37.7	38.7	40.2	39.1	40.6	38.5	39.3	40.5	39.7	41.1	40.3
NON-OECD																		
FSU[1]	8.3	8.0	7.0	6.4	6.2	6.9	6.3	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.5
Europe	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
China[2]	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4
Other Asia	5.9	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.8	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.4	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.0	6.8	7.7	7.2	7.7	7.6
Latin America	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8
Middle East	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
Africa	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
TOTAL NON-OECD	28.8	29.5	28.2	27.4	28.3	28.4	28.6	27.7	27.2	28.8	28.2	28.7	27.8	27.8	29.2	28.4	29.1	29.0
TOTAL DEMAND[3]	66.9	69.1	65.6	65.8	68.1	67.2	68.2	65.4	65.9	69.0	67.3	69.3	66.3	67.1	69.7	68.1	70.2	69.3
SUPPLY																		
OECD																		
North America	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.7
Europe	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.5	6.2
Pacific	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
TOTAL OECD	16.3	16.8	16.3	16.3	16.9	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.7	17.4	16.8	17.5	17.4	17.2	18.1	17.6	18.1	17.6
NON-OECD																		
FSU	10.4	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.4	9.0	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.5
Europe	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Other Asia	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
Latin America	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.3
Middle East	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Africa	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
Processing Gains[4]	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
TOTAL NON-OPEC	41.9	41.7	40.9	40.8	41.0	41.1	40.6	40.3	40.2	41.1	40.6	41.0	40.7	40.6	41.7	41.0	41.7	41.2
OPEC																		
Crude	23.0	23.8	23.4	24.1	24.9	24.1	25.1	24.2	24.7	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.8					
NGLs	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3					
TOTAL OPEC	25.0	25.8	25.5	26.2	27.1	26.2	27.3	26.4	27.0	27.1	27.0	27.1	27.1					
TOTAL SUPPLY[5]	66.9	67.5	66.4	67.0	68.0	67.3	67.9	66.8	67.2	68.2	67.5	68.1	67.8					
STOCK CHANGE AND MISCELLANEOUS																		
REPORTED OECD																		
Industry	0.0	-1.2	0.7	0.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4	0.9	0.7	-0.8	0.1	-1.4	1.2					
Government	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0					
TOTAL OECD	0.0	-1.1	0.8	0.7	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.9	0.7	-0.7	0.2	-1.3	1.2					
Floating Storage/Oil in Transit	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1					
Other & Misc. to balance[6]	0.1	-0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2					
TOTAL STOCK CH. & MISC.	0.0	-1.6	0.8	1.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	1.4	1.3	-0.8	0.3	-1.2	1.5					
Memo item:																		
FSU Net Exports	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.0

1 Figures for FSU are estimates of apparent domestic demand derived from official production figures and quarterly trade data.
2 Annual Chinese demand is estimated from production and (adjusted) trade data; quarterly figures represent estimates of domestic oil deliveries and are not derived from trade data.
3 Measured as deliveries from refineries and primary stocks, comprises inland deliveries, international marine bunkers and refinery fuel. It includes crude for direct burning, oil from non-conventional sources and other sources of supply.
4 Net of volumetric gains and losses in refining process (excludes net gain/loss in former USSR, China and non-OECD Europe).
5 Comprises crude oil, condensates, NGLs, oil from non-conventional sources and other sources of supply.
6 Includes changes in non-reported stocks in OECD and non-OECD areas and crude oil ocean losses.

Table 2

OECD REGIONAL OIL DEMAND

(million barrels per day)

	January			February			March			First Quarter			April		
	1993	1994	%	1993	1994	%	1993	1994	%	1993	1994	%	1993	1994	%
North America															
LPG	2.19	2.60	18.4	2.15	2.28	5.6	2.06	2.01	-2.3	2.13	2.30	7.5	1.78	1.87	5.2
Naphtha	0.24	0.24	-0.1	0.22	0.23	6.5	0.23	0.26	13.1	0.23	0.24	6.5	0.22	0.29	31.5
Motor Gasoline	7.18	7.51	4.6	7.72	7.91	2.5	8.01	8.01	0.1	7.63	7.81	2.3	8.05	8.14	1.1
Jet/Kerosene	1.53	1.66	8.5	1.55	1.67	8.3	1.50	1.57	4.4	1.52	1.63	7.1	1.42	1.61	12.9
Gasoil	3.55	4.21	18.5	3.98	4.13	3.8	3.90	3.82	-2.0	3.81	4.05	6.5	3.33	3.54	6.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.24	1.47	18.2	1.35	1.67	23.8	1.31	1.23	-5.7	1.30	1.45	11.7	1.28	1.25	-2.7
Other Products	2.02	2.14	6.2	2.31	2.42	4.8	2.52	2.35	-6.8	2.28	2.30	0.8	2.56	2.62	2.3
Total	**17.95**	**19.82**	**10.4**	**19.27**	**20.31**	**5.4**	**19.53**	**19.26**	**-1.4**	**18.91**	**19.78**	**4.6**	**18.64**	**19.31**	**3.6**
Europe															
LPG	0.91	0.94	3.2	0.93	1.00	8.4	0.89	0.88	-1.1	0.91	0.94	3.4	0.78	0.84	8.4
Naphtha	0.85	0.84	-1.0	0.84	0.87	3.6	0.88	0.81	-7.3	0.86	0.84	-1.8	0.74	0.78	4.5
Motor Gasoline	2.54	2.52	-0.9	2.85	2.81	-1.4	3.00	3.05	1.8	2.79	2.79	-0.1	3.11	2.98	-4.1
Jet/Kerosene	0.72	0.76	4.7	0.73	0.77	5.6	0.72	0.79	9.4	0.72	0.77	6.6	0.73	0.77	5.5
Gasoil	4.62	4.49	-2.8	5.24	5.46	4.0	5.11	5.30	3.8	4.98	5.07	1.8	4.57	4.66	2.1
Residual Fuel Oil	2.17	2.19	1.0	2.42	2.27	-5.9	2.36	2.21	-6.3	2.31	2.22	-3.8	2.03	2.08	2.6
Other Products	1.09	1.10	0.8	1.11	1.17	5.1	1.21	1.21	0.8	1.14	1.16	2.1	1.29	1.31	1.0
Total	**12.90**	**12.84**	**-0.5**	**14.12**	**14.35**	**1.7**	**14.16**	**14.26**	**0.7**	**13.71**	**13.80**	**0.6**	**13.25**	**13.42**	**1.3**
Pacific															
LPG	0.80	0.74	-6.5	0.80	0.82	3.1	0.81	0.77	-4.7	0.80	0.78	-2.9	0.76	0.69	-8.3
Naphtha	0.56	0.57	1.7	0.54	0.56	3.6	0.52	0.54	2.2	0.54	0.55	2.4	0.52	0.51	-0.2
Motor Gasoline	1.04	1.09	4.4	1.14	1.13	-0.4	1.17	1.22	3.9	1.12	1.15	2.7	1.16	1.17	0.4
Jet/Kerosene	1.07	1.07	-0.2	1.11	1.20	7.7	1.01	1.08	7.5	1.06	1.11	4.9	0.65	0.60	-8.4
Gasoil	1.34	1.38	3.0	1.57	1.62	3.1	1.61	1.65	2.6	1.50	1.55	2.9	1.37	1.43	4.1
Residual Fuel Oil	0.95	0.93	-1.7	1.04	1.01	-3.0	0.98	0.98	-0.2	0.99	0.97	-1.6	0.93	0.88	-4.9
Other Products	0.96	0.93	-3.0	0.99	1.05	6.3	1.05	0.96	-9.0	1.00	0.98	-2.3	0.94	0.87	-7.4
Total	**6.72**	**6.72**	**0**	**7.19**	**7.39**	**2.8**	**7.15**	**7.19**	**0.5**	**7.02**	**7.09**	**1.1**	**6.32**	**6.15**	**-2.7**
OECD															
LPG	3.89	4.28	9.8	3.88	4.10	5.8	3.76	3.67	-2.5	3.84	4.01	4.4	3.31	3.40	2.9
Naphtha	1.64	1.64	0	1.60	1.66	4.0	1.63	1.61	-1.3	1.63	1.64	0.8	1.48	1.58	6.9
Motor Gasoline	10.76	11.11	3.3	11.71	11.85	1.3	12.18	12.28	0.8	11.54	11.75	1.8	12.32	12.29	-0.3
Jet/Kerosene	3.32	3.49	4.9	3.38	3.64	7.5	3.22	3.43	6.5	3.31	3.52	6.3	2.81	2.98	6.0
Gasoil	9.52	10.09	6.0	10.79	11.21	3.8	10.62	10.78	1.5	10.29	10.67	3.7	9.27	9.63	3.9
Residual Fuel Oil	4.36	4.59	5.3	4.80	4.95	3.1	4.65	4.42	-4.9	4.60	4.65	1.0	4.23	4.21	-0.7
Other Products	4.08	4.18	2.6	4.41	4.64	5.2	4.78	4.52	-5.4	4.42	4.44	0.4	4.79	4.79	0
Total	**37.58**	**39.38**	**4.8**	**40.58**	**42.06**	**3.7**	**40.84**	**40.71**	**-0.3**	**39.63**	**40.67**	**2.6**	**38.21**	**38.88**	**1.7**

Demand, measured as deliveries from refineries and primary stocks, comprises inland deliveries, international bunkers and refinery fuel. It includes crude for direct burning, oil from non-conventional sources and other sources of supply.
Jet/kerosene comprises jet kerosene and non-aviation kerosene grades. Gasoil comprises diesel, light heating oil and other gasoils.
North America comprises US 50 States, territories and Canada.
Figures above are unadjusted data submitted to the IEA Secretariat in the Monthly Oil and Gas questionnaire. Regional totals for North America and Europe may differ slightly from those in Table 1 since the latter incorporates adjustments based on other government sources.

Table 3

OIL DEMAND IN SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES

(million barrels per day)

	February			March			First Quarter			April			May		
	1993	1994	%	1993	1994	%	1993	1994	%	1993	1994	%	1993	1994	%
United States															
LPG	1.96	2.08	6.1	1.87	1.82	-2.9	1.94	2.10	8.2	1.54	1.62	5.4	1.42	1.50	5.6
Naphtha	0.15	0.17	9.4	0.17	0.19	15.7	0.16	0.18	10.6	0.16	0.22	35.5	0.18	0.22	24.8
Motor Gasoline	7.11	7.27	2.2	7.39	7.38	-0.1	7.04	7.19	2.0	7.43	7.53	1.3	7.59	7.59	0.1
Jet/Kerosene	1.44	1.56	8.8	1.39	1.46	4.8	1.42	1.52	7.3	1.33	1.51	14.0	1.30	1.41	8.6
Gasoil	3.47	3.56	2.9	3.42	3.33	-2.6	3.33	3.53	5.8	2.94	3.12	6.1	2.69	2.92	8.6
Residual Fuel Oil	1.13	1.47	29.8	1.07	1.02	-5.0	1.08	1.24	15.7	1.07	1.06	-1.4	1.03	1.02	-1.8
Other Products	2.08	2.19	5.3	2.26	2.10	-7.5	2.05	2.07	1.0	2.30	2.36	2.6	2.30	2.43	5.7
Total	**17.33**	**18.30**	**5.6**	**17.57**	**17.29**	**-1.6**	**17.02**	**17.82**	**4.7**	**16.78**	**17.43**	**3.9**	**16.51**	**17.09**	**3.6**
Japan															
LPG	0.72	0.75	3.8	0.74	0.70	-6.0	0.73	0.71	-3.4	0.68	0.62	-9.7	0.56	0.56	-0.5
Naphtha	0.54	0.56	3.6	0.51	0.53	3.7	0.53	0.55	3.0	0.51	0.51	-0.2	0.41	0.51	22.8
Motor Gasoline	0.79	0.80	2.3	0.81	0.85	3.9	0.77	0.80	3.8	0.81	0.84	3.2	0.81	0.84	4.0
Jet/Kerosene	1.03	1.12	8.5	0.92	0.99	8.1	0.98	1.03	5.5	0.57	0.52	-10.0	0.43	0.45	4.2
Gasoil	1.35	1.40	3.7	1.38	1.42	2.5	1.30	1.34	2.9	1.16	1.21	4.9	1.05	1.07	2.1
Residual Fuel Oil	1.00	0.96	-4.2	0.94	0.94	-0.3	0.95	0.93	-2.5	0.89	0.84	-5.6	0.76	0.75	-0.7
Other Products	0.85	0.91	7.0	0.91	0.82	-10.3	0.87	0.84	-3.0	0.81	0.73	-9.3	0.73	0.69	-5.3
Total	**6.28**	**6.50**	**3.5**	**6.23**	**6.24**	**0.3**	**6.14**	**6.20**	**1.0**	**5.43**	**5.27**	**-3.1**	**4.75**	**4.87**	**2.5**
Germany															
LPG	0.10	0.13	28.6	0.10	0.12	20.9	0.10	0.12	19.7	0.09	0.12	24.7	0.09	0.11	29.5
Naphtha	0.23	0.22	-2.1	0.21	0.21	-0.8	0.21	0.22	4.3	0.22	0.22	-1.1	0.23	0.18	-21.2
Motor Gasoline	0.70	0.67	-3.8	0.75	0.74	-0.8	0.69	0.66	-4.2	0.76	0.70	-7.9	0.73	0.73	0.2
Jet/Kerosene	0.11	0.11	4.8	0.11	0.12	8.6	0.10	0.11	8.2	0.11	0.12	9.3	0.11	0.13	16.4
Gasoil	1.35	1.43	6.0	1.33	1.47	10.6	1.25	1.31	4.7	1.21	1.31	8.5	1.02	1.16	14.0
Residual Fuel Oil	0.21	0.21	1.3	0.21	0.19	-10.8	0.21	0.20	-6.3	0.19	0.19	0.9	0.17	0.17	-0.1
Other Products	0.21	0.22	3.7	0.23	0.23	-0.8	0.21	0.22	1.9	0.24	0.27	9.2	0.25	0.27	8.1
Total	**2.90**	**3.00**	**3.2**	**2.93**	**3.07**	**4.7**	**2.79**	**2.84**	**2.1**	**2.82**	**2.92**	**3.4**	**2.59**	**2.76**	**6.2**
Italy															
LPG	0.15	0.16	6.5	0.13	0.12	-10.6	0.14	0.14	1.0	0.10	0.10	0.8	0.08	0.09	13.2
Naphtha	0.09	0.08	-11.7	0.08	0.10	20.7	0.09	0.09	2.5	0.05	0.09	83.6	0.07	0.09	21.4
Motor Gasoline	0.37	0.38	1.8	0.38	0.41	8.5	0.36	0.37	5.2	0.41	0.41	-0.5	0.37	0.39	5.8
Jet/Kerosene	0.09	0.08	-2.0	0.07	0.07	3.6	0.08	0.08	1.4	0.07	0.08	15.5	0.06	0.07	9.3
Gasoil	0.57	0.62	8.1	0.54	0.53	-0.8	0.58	0.55	-5.1	0.45	0.47	4.6	0.39	0.42	6.5
Residual Fuel Oil	0.58	0.47	-18.3	0.63	0.53	-15.4	0.55	0.51	-8.6	0.46	0.55	18.8	0.53	0.50	-7.3
Other Products	0.12	0.14	18.8	0.11	0.15	36.5	0.13	0.14	10.4	0.16	0.13	-16.1	0.16	0.14	-17.6
Total	**1.96**	**1.93**	**-1.8**	**1.93**	**1.91**	**-1.2**	**1.92**	**1.87**	**-2.1**	**1.70**	**1.84**	**8.0**	**1.68**	**1.69**	**0.7**
France															
LPG	0.14	0.15	4.5	0.13	0.12	-8.0	0.14	0.14	-0.6	0.10	0.11	4.5	0.08	0.09	20.9
Naphtha	0.22	0.19	-12.6	0.22	0.18	-17.7	0.22	0.18	-16.0	0.20	0.15	-27.0	0.22	0.19	-13.8
Motor Gasoline	0.34	0.32	-6.0	0.35	0.34	-3.8	0.34	0.32	-4.8	0.39	0.35	-8.3	0.35	0.35	1.3
Jet/Kerosene	0.08	0.08	-3.0	0.09	0.08	-7.9	0.09	0.08	-2.9	0.09	0.10	11.2	0.09	0.10	1.6
Gasoil	1.01	0.95	-6.0	0.89	0.82	-8.4	0.93	0.88	-6.0	0.83	0.81	-3.3	0.67	0.67	-1.0
Residual Fuel Oil	0.20	0.16	-18.1	0.17	0.15	-10.6	0.17	0.16	-9.4	0.14	0.14	4.4	0.11	0.11	-6.9
Other Products	0.15	0.14	-1.8	0.16	0.17	3.2	0.15	0.15	-1.4	0.18	0.22	22.3	0.17	0.19	13.2
Total	**2.15**	**2.00**	**-6.7**	**2.02**	**1.86**	**-7.8**	**2.04**	**1.91**	**-6.3**	**1.94**	**1.88**	**-2.8**	**1.71**	**1.71**	**0**
United Kingdom															
LPG	0.13	0.17	29.5	0.11	0.15	31.8	0.12	0.16	26.4	0.11	0.17	48.0	0.10	0.16	54.5
Naphtha	0.07	0.08	13.5	0.10	0.07	-29.7	0.09	0.08	-11.5	0.05	0.07	50.7	0.05	0.06	12.1
Motor Gasoline	0.54	0.53	-2.1	0.56	0.55	-0.8	0.52	0.51	-1.6	0.55	0.54	-2.4	0.52	0.52	0.4
Jet/Kerosene	0.20	0.23	15.3	0.20	0.25	27.0	0.20	0.23	16.4	0.20	0.18	-8.0	0.20	0.19	-5.7
Gasoil	0.46	0.48	4.7	0.49	0.50	2.6	0.45	0.46	2.7	0.42	0.44	5.1	0.40	0.42	5.1
Residual Fuel Oil	0.29	0.26	-10.5	0.25	0.24	-2.3	0.26	0.25	-5.6	0.24	0.24	1.1	0.23	0.24	1.3
Other Products	0.17	0.15	-10.0	0.17	0.17	1.7	0.16	0.16	-2.1	0.15	0.16	3.2	0.15	0.17	10.1
Total	**1.86**	**1.90**	**2.3**	**1.87**	**1.94**	**3.5**	**1.81**	**1.85**	**2.2**	**1.71**	**1.79**	**4.6**	**1.66**	**1.75**	**5.5**
Canada															
LPG	0.19	0.19	0.3	0.18	0.19	4.3	0.19	0.19	0	0.22	0.23	4.6	0.21	0.23	8.1
Naphtha	0.06	0.06	-0.5	0.07	0.07	6.7	0.07	0.06	-3.6	0.06	0.07	20.0	0.06	0.06	2.2
Motor Gasoline	0.55	0.58	5.1	0.56	0.57	2.7	0.53	0.56	5.4	0.56	0.55	-0.9	0.57	0.59	4.4
Jet/Kerosene	0.08	0.08	-0.2	0.08	0.08	-0.9	0.08	0.08	2.5	0.07	0.06	-2.8	0.07	0.07	0.1
Gasoil	0.48	0.53	10.3	0.45	0.46	2.7	0.45	0.50	11.3	0.36	0.38	7.4	0.39	0.41	6.4
Residual Fuel Oil	0.16	0.14	-12.9	0.17	0.15	-12.1	0.17	0.15	-12.6	0.15	0.13	-13.5	0.13	0.13	-1.6
Other Products	0.18	0.18	-2.2	0.20	0.20	-1.5	0.19	0.18	-3.6	0.20	0.20	-0.5	0.20	0.21	4.8
Total	**1.71**	**1.76**	**3.1**	**1.71**	**1.72**	**0.8**	**1.67**	**1.72**	**3.0**	**1.62**	**1.64**	**1.2**	**1.62**	**1.70**	**4.7**

Demand, measured as deliveries from refineries and primary stocks, comprises inland deliveries, international bunkers and refinery fuel. It includes crude for direct burning, oil from non-conventional sources and other sources of supply.
Jet/kerosene comprises jet kerosene and non-aviation kerosene grades. Gasoil comprises diesel, light heating oil and other gasoils.
US figures do not include territories.

Table 4

WORLD OIL PRODUCTION

(million barrels per day)

	1992	1993	1994*	2Q93	3Q93	4Q93	1Q94	2Q94	MAY94	JUN94*	JUL94*
OPEC											
Crude Oil											
Saudi Arabia	8.22	7.96	-	7.91	7.91	7.88	7.88	7.91	7.90	7.90	7.90
Iran	3.43	3.65	-	3.60	3.70	3.60	3.63	3.55	3.55	3.60	3.55
Iraq	0.43	0.48	-	0.45	0.48	0.54	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.53
UAE	2.29	2.20	-	2.20	2.16	2.17	2.20	2.17	2.17	2.14	2.16
Kuwait	0.88	1.69	-	1.52	1.79	1.82	1.80	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83
Neutral Zone	0.36	0.36	-	0.30	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.42
Qatar	0.40	0.42	-	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.44
Nigeria	1.88	1.91	-	1.83	1.90	1.98	2.01	1.93	1.95	1.94	1.83
Libya	1.48	1.37	-	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.31	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.40
Algeria	0.75	0.75	-	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.74
Gabon	0.29	0.30	-	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
Venezuela	2.33	2.31	-	2.26	2.28	2.36	2.38	2.41	2.42	2.42	2.44
Indonesia	1.33	1.34	-	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.33
Total Crude Oil	24.06	24.73	-	24.23	24.75	24.86	24.84	24.83	24.86	24.90	24.88
NGLs[1]	2.09	2.22	-	2.22	2.24	2.22	2.26	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.37
TOTAL OPEC[3]	26.15	26.95	-	26.45	26.98	27.08	27.10	27.15	27.17	27.21	27.25
NON-OPEC[2]											
OECD											
North America	11.06	11.00	10.87	10.95	10.94	11.03	10.94	10.76	10.79	10.74	10.74
United States	9.00	8.81	8.68	8.82	8.69	8.79	8.70	8.58	8.56	8.62	8.58
Canada	2.06	2.18	2.19	2.13	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.18	2.23	2.12	2.17
Europe	4.83	5.16	5.99	4.82	5.14	5.76	5.90	5.95	5.96	6.01	5.79
UK	2.00	2.19	2.69	1.93	2.20	2.53	2.62	2.63	2.63	2.60	2.42
Norway	2.22	2.37	2.66	2.29	2.35	2.60	2.64	2.68	2.70	2.77	2.71
Others	0.61	0.60	0.65	0.59	0.59	0.63	0.65	0.64	0.62	0.64	0.65
Pacific	0.68	0.64	0.69	0.68	0.65	0.59	0.65	0.68	0.66	0.71	0.71
Australia	0.60	0.56	0.61	0.60	0.57	0.51	0.58	0.60	0.58	0.63	0.63
Others	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Total OECD	16.56	16.80	17.55	16.45	16.73	17.38	17.50	17.39	17.40	17.45	17.23
Non-OECD											
FSU	8.97	7.82	6.96	8.02	7.66	7.47	7.10	7.05	7.06	7.17	6.97
Russia	7.93	6.85	6.08	7.05	6.68	6.51	6.21	6.18	6.21	6.29	6.09
Others	1.05	0.97	0.89	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.88	0.88
Asia	4.61	4.73	4.88	4.71	4.68	4.78	4.88	4.79	4.79	4.82	4.87
China	2.84	2.91	2.98	2.93	2.89	2.95	3.01	2.93	2.94	2.96	2.98
Malaysia	0.68	0.67	0.69	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.68
India	0.59	0.55	0.60	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.60
Others	0.51	0.60	0.62	0.58	0.59	0.62	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62
Europe	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
Latin America	5.67	5.77	5.95	5.76	5.75	5.91	5.88	5.85	5.79	5.87	5.96
Mexico	3.12	3.14	3.18	3.13	3.12	3.21	3.16	3.16	3.15	3.16	3.19
Brazil	0.85	0.88	0.92	0.86	0.88	0.91	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.91
Colombia	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.42	0.36	0.43	0.47
Ecuador	0.32	0.34	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.38
Others	0.93	0.96	1.01	0.95	0.97	0.99	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01
Middle East[4]	1.50	1.63	1.81	1.58	1.63	1.75	1.78	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.78
Oman	0.75	0.79	0.82	0.77	0.79	0.83	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.83
Syria	0.52	0.57	0.59	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59
Yemen	0.18	0.22	0.35	0.19	0.22	0.29	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.31
Africa	2.02	2.05	2.04	2.05	2.02	2.06	2.04	2.01	2.01	2.02	2.04
Egypt	0.93	0.96	0.92	0.97	0.97	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.92
Angola	0.54	0.50	0.53	0.51	0.47	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.53
Others	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59
Total Non-OECD	23.06	22.28	21.92	22.40	22.02	22.25	21.97	21.79	21.75	21.98	21.89
Processing Gains[5]	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
TOTAL NON-OPEC	41.12	40.58	40.97	40.35	40.24	41.13	40.96	40.67	40.65	40.93	40.63
TOTAL SUPPLY	**67.28**	**67.53**	**-**	**66.79**	**67.23**	**68.21**	**68.07**	**67.82**	**67.82**	**68.14**	**67.88**

1 Includes condensates reported by OPEC countries and oil from non-conventional sources, e.g. Orimulsion.
2 Comprises crude oil, condensates, NGLs and oil from non-conventional sources.
3 Ecuador is identified separately as a non-OPEC producer country throughout the period covered by this table for the purposes of comparison.
4 Includes small amounts of production from Israel and Jordan
5 Net of volumetric gains and losses in refining (excludes net gain/loss in FSU, China and non-OECD Europe).
* estimated

Table 5

OECD INDUSTRY STOCKS[1] AND QUARTERLY STOCK CHANGES

	RECENT MONTHLY STOCKS[2] in Million Barrels					PRIOR YEARS' STOCKS[2] in Million Barrels			STOCK CHANGES in mb/d			
	FEB94	MAR94	APR94*	MAY94*	JUN94*	JUN91	JUN92	JUN93	Q393	Q493	Q194	Q294
North America												
Crude	390	402	398	390	388	406	392	419	-0.36	0.15	0.03	-0.16
Gasoline	248	236	237	238	236	237	244	240	-0.16	0.23	-0.12	0.00
Middle Distillate	168	161	167	180	190	187	169	180	0.24	0.07	-0.53	0.31
Residual Fuel Oil	47	49	47	48	47	53	50	55	-0.03	0.00	-0.04	-0.02
Total Products[3]	600	585	601	627	649	652	637	653	0.17	-0.04	-0.89	0.70
Total [4]	1136	1135	1147	1167	1183	1217	1190	1237	-0.05	-0.27	-0.81	0.53
Europe												
Crude	299	303	317	320	318	278	293	304	-0.03	0.09	-0.08	0.16
Gasoline	155	143	137	138	135	131	130	130	0.01	0.10	0.04	-0.09
Middle Distillate	232	219	219	236	237	220	247	226	0.23	-0.19	-0.12	0.20
Residual Fuel Oil	98	97	96	96	99	114	103	110	0.00	-0.08	-0.05	0.01
Total Products[3]	566	538	530	551	552	548	564	548	0.29	-0.18	-0.22	0.15
Total [4]	922	895	902	928	925	888	916	913	0.22	-0.10	-0.33	0.33
Pacific												
Crude	151	156	155	159	164	185	172	164	0.08	-0.17	0.00	0.09
Gasoline	25	25	26	27	27	24	25	25	0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.01
Middle Distillate	56	49	55	63	64	61	58	62	0.21	-0.13	-0.22	0.17
Residual Fuel Oil	16	16	15	15	14	19	17	16	0.04	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02
Total Products[3]	149	143	152	164	164	162	151	156	0.32	-0.23	-0.23	0.23
Total [4]	389	383	391	409	411	429	400	400	0.52	-0.47	-0.24	0.31
Total												
Crude	839	861	869	870	869	870	856	887	-0.31	0.08	-0.05	0.09
Gasoline	427	404	400	403	398	392	399	395	-0.14	0.30	-0.06	-0.07
Middle Distillate	456	429	441	479	491	468	474	468	0.68	-0.25	-0.87	0.67
Residual Fuel Oil	161	162	158	159	159	186	169	180	0.01	-0.11	-0.11	-0.03
Total Products[3]	1315	1266	1284	1342	1364	1362	1351	1357	0.78	-0.45	-1.35	1.08
Total [4]	2446	2413	2440	2503	2519	2534	2506	2550	0.69	-0.83	-1.38	1.16

OECD GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED STOCKS[5] AND QUARTERLY STOCK CHANGES

	RECENT MONTHLY STOCKS[2] in Million Barrels					PRIOR YEARS' STOCKS[2] in Million Barrels			STOCK CHANGES[3] in mb/d			
	FEB94	MAR94	APR94*	MAY94*	JUN94*	JUN91	JUN92	JUN93	Q393	Q493	Q194	Q294
North America												
Crude	587	590	591	591	591	568	570	583	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01
Europe												
Crude	129	129	129	129	129	123	130	130	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Products	127	125	125	125	125	113	123	130	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	0.00
Pacific												
Crude	265	265	265	265	265	208	227	246	0.01	0.11	0.09	0.00
Total												
Crude	981	984	985	985	985	899	927	959	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.01
Products	127	125	125	125	125	113	123	130	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Total [4]	1108	1110	1110	1110	1110	1012	1050	1089	0.03	0.10	0.09	0.01

* Estimated

1 Stocks are primary national territory stocks on land (excluding utility stocks and including pipeline and entrepot stocks where known). They include stocks held by industry to meet IEA, EU and national emergency reserve commitments and are subject to government control in emergencies.

2 Closing Stock levels.

3 Total products includes gasoline, middle distillates, fuel oil and other products.

4 Total includes NGL's, refinery feedstocks, additives/oxygenates and other hydrocarbons.

5 Includes government-owned stocks and stock holding organisation stocks held for emergency purposes.

Table 6

INDUSTRY STOCKS[1] ON LAND IN SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES

(million barrels)

	January			February			March			April			May		
	1993	1994	%	1993	1994	%	1993	1994	%	1993	1994	%	1993	1994	%
United States															
Crude	326.7	334.8	2.5	332.3	330.2	-0.7	337.1	337.6	0.2	348.7	335.0	-3.9	352.9	328.3	-7.0
Motor Gasoline	239.6	236.0	-1.5	244.7	227.4	-7.1	230.2	213.8	-7.1	224.8	213.9	-4.8	224.8	215.6	-4.1
Middle Distillate	172.6	161.2	-6.6	153.0	146.6	-4.2	139.5	140.2	0.5	140.8	143.1	1.6	145.3	156.3	7.5
Residual Fuel Oil	44.0	43.7	-0.6	41.9	39.4	-5.9	40.4	41.1	1.7	41.4	39.0	-5.8	43.1	39.4	-8.4
Other Products	124.4	123.0	-1.1	122.0	117.4	-3.7	127.7	118.6	-7.2	139.8	128.6	-8.0	153.4	141.4	-7.8
Total Products	580.5	563.9	-2.9	561.5	530.8	-5.5	537.8	513.7	-4.5	546.8	524.6	-4.1	566.6	552.7	-2.4
Other[2]	135.9	133.8	-1.6	132.6	132.6	-0.1	137.6	136.1	-1.1	139.3	134.5	-3.5	147.9	136.6	-7.6
Total	**1043.2**	**1032.4**	**-1.0**	**1026.5**	**993.5**	**-3.2**	**1012.6**	**987.4**	**-2.5**	**1034.9**	**994.1**	**-3.9**	**1067.4**	**1017.7**	**-4.7**
Japan															
Crude	145.6	137.4	-5.6	142.7	137.7	-3.5	143.9	140.8	-2.1	135.9	138.9	2.1	136.5	143.0	4.8
Motor Gasoline	16.8	17.6	4.7	16.8	17.0	1.5	17.0	17.1	0.5	17.7	17.8	0.8	17.5	18.0	3.0
Middle Distillate	56.4	56.4	-0.1	49.4	47.2	-4.4	41.3	40.9	-1.2	45.2	47.2	4.6	50.1	55.4	10.5
Residual Fuel Oil	14.0	13.9	-0.8	14.6	13.0	-11.2	13.1	12.8	-2.1	12.8	12.0	-6.0	13.2	12.5	-5.2
Other Products	55.7	49.2	-11.7	52.6	48.9	-7.2	52.4	49.3	-5.9	48.0	52.9	10.2	49.2	55.1	11.9
Total Products	143.0	137.0	-4.1	133.5	126.1	-5.5	123.8	120.0	-3.0	123.6	130.0	5.1	130.0	141.0	8.5
Other[2]	83.8	81.4	-2.8	83.5	81.8	-2.1	78.9	75.9	-3.8	77.9	76.9	-1.3	78.9	78.2	-0.8
Total	**372.3**	**355.9**	**-4.4**	**359.7**	**345.6**	**-3.9**	**346.6**	**336.8**	**-2.8**	**337.5**	**345.7**	**2.4**	**345.3**	**362.2**	**4.9**
Germany															
Crude	26.7	27.6	3.6	26.4	28.6	8.3	27.7	26.5	-4.1	27.3	29.2	6.9	27.4	28.7	4.8
Motor Gasoline	20.8	19.9	-4.3	21.6	19.7	-8.6	19.4	17.0	-12.2	18.1	17.0	-6.2	19.4	18.2	-6.0
Middle Distillate	32.3	33.9	4.9	28.9	28.8	-0.6	24.0	24.5	1.9	25.5	25.4	-0.2	32.4	28.9	-10.7
Residual Fuel Oil	8.9	9.5	7.1	9.0	9.1	1.0	9.4	9.3	-1.2	9.5	9.2	-2.9	9.8	9.2	-6.5
Other Products	13.9	12.7	-8.3	13.8	12.3	-11.1	12.5	11.8	-6.0	12.7	11.3	-11.2	12.6	12.0	-4.5
Total Products	75.8	75.9	0.3	73.4	69.9	-4.7	65.4	62.6	-4.2	65.8	62.9	-4.4	74.2	68.4	-7.8
Other[2]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**102.4**	**103.6**	**1.1**	**99.8**	**98.5**	**-1.3**	**93.1**	**89.2**	**-4.2**	**93.1**	**92.1**	**-1.0**	**101.6**	**97.1**	**-4.4**
Italy															
Crude	43.3	41.2	-4.7	42.7	37.5	-12.2	43.8	40.9	-6.7	44.3	46.5	4.9	44.4	42.2	-5.0
Motor Gasoline	20.5	20.7	0.7	19.4	20.3	4.7	19.2	18.9	-1.4	17.3	17.0	-2.2	17.6	19.5	10.7
Middle Distillate	39.3	37.0	-5.9	36.8	34.9	-5.0	33.5	34.3	2.5	35.5	32.1	-9.7	39.1	35.0	-10.5
Residual Fuel Oil	27.0	22.9	-15.4	28.0	23.8	-15.0	26.4	21.7	-17.7	27.6	20.2	-26.6	26.6	20.4	-23.2
Other Products	8.2	8.1	-0.8	7.4	7.4	-0.2	7.8	6.6	-16.4	7.8	6.6	-15.5	7.7	6.7	-12.6
Total Products	95.0	88.6	-6.7	91.5	86.4	-5.6	87.0	81.6	-6.2	88.2	75.8	-14.1	90.9	81.6	-10.3
Other[2]	7.2	6.7	-6.9	8.6	7.1	-17.9	7.7	5.8	-24.6	9.3	7.1	-23.5	9.4	6.8	-27.4
Total	**145.4**	**136.5**	**-6.1**	**142.9**	**131.0**	**-8.3**	**138.5**	**128.3**	**-7.4**	**141.9**	**129.5**	**-8.7**	**144.7**	**130.6**	**-9.8**
France															
Crude	36.2	39.7	9.5	38.3	38.8	1.2	41.7	37.0	-11.1	44.5	41.6	-6.5	39.3	40.8	4.0
Motor Gasoline	25.7	28.0	8.9	26.2	28.1	6.9	25.8	25.9	0.5	23.9	25.5	6.3	26.1	24.5	-5.8
Middle Distillate	54.7	55.9	2.2	49.9	52.8	5.8	46.7	50.5	8.0	46.2	47.5	3.0	50.9	50.8	-0.3
Residual Fuel Oil	9.4	8.5	-10.2	9.3	8.1	-13.0	8.5	8.0	-6.7	8.8	6.8	-23.1	10.0	7.5	-24.5
Other Products	9.4	8.8	-6.5	9.4	8.1	-14.5	9.2	8.0	-13.2	8.9	8.1	-9.2	9.8	7.8	-20.1
Total Products	99.3	101.2	1.9	94.9	97.1	2.3	90.3	92.4	2.3	87.7	87.8	0.1	96.7	90.7	-6.3
Other[2]	16.0	13.8	-13.5	12.7	13.4	5.8	12.3	12.5	2.4	12.3	12.4	1.3	15.0	13.9	-7.4
Total	**151.6**	**154.8**	**2.1**	**145.9**	**149.3**	**2.3**	**144.2**	**141.9**	**-1.6**	**144.5**	**141.8**	**-1.9**	**151.1**	**145.4**	**-3.7**
United Kingdom															
Crude	36.9	34.8	-5.7	35.0	32.5	-7.0	38.1	36.3	-4.6	35.5	34.2	-3.6	36.5	37.3	2.2
Motor Gasoline	17.5	18.6	6.6	19.2	19.2	0.3	18.2	16.6	-8.5	16.4	15.8	-3.9	16.1	16.8	4.4
Middle Distillate	19.3	21.6	11.7	20.0	19.2	-3.6	18.5	17.2	-7.0	19.2	19.4	0.9	19.5	21.4	9.9
Residual Fuel Oil	8.1	6.6	-18.8	7.6	6.4	-15.8	7.4	6.8	-7.1	6.7	6.5	-3.4	7.8	6.7	-13.5
Other Products	12.0	12.1	1.5	12.1	11.0	-9.0	10.9	10.6	-3.0	11.5	9.9	-14.1	11.6	10.7	-7.4
Total Products	56.9	59.0	3.6	58.9	55.9	-5.0	54.9	51.2	-6.7	53.9	51.6	-4.3	54.9	55.6	1.3
Other[2]	16.6	16.4	-1.4	16.4	16.5	1.1	17.8	15.8	-11.0	17.0	15.8	-6.6	16.5	16.5	0.4
Total	**110.4**	**110.2**	**-0.2**	**110.2**	**105.0**	**-4.8**	**110.7**	**103.3**	**-6.7**	**106.3**	**101.6**	**-4.4**	**107.9**	**109.5**	**1.5**
Canada															
Crude	53.4	56.7	6.1	50.5	51.1	1.1	54.0	55.8	3.2	56.2	54.1	-3.8	59.5	53.3	-10.3
Motor Gasoline	20.2	18.6	-7.7	20.4	19.1	-6.4	20.7	20.5	-1.2	20.1	21.9	8.7	18.1	20.6	14.0
Middle Distillate	24.7	19.5	-21.1	21.5	18.1	-15.9	19.7	17.7	-10.5	20.4	20.3	-0.5	18.6	20.0	7.5
Residual Fuel Oil	4.0	3.3	-17.3	4.7	3.6	-24.2	4.4	3.5	-20.4	4.8	4.0	-16.5	4.6	4.1	-10.4
Other Products	18.1	17.7	-1.9	19.0	18.2	-4.2	19.2	18.9	-1.7	18.7	20.2	8.2	18.5	18.9	2.0
Total Products	67.0	59.1	-11.7	65.6	58.9	-10.2	64.1	60.5	-5.5	64.0	66.3	3.7	59.7	63.6	6.4
Other[2]	8.7	8.2	-5.6	7.6	8.4	11.7	7.2	7.6	5.3	8.2	8.4	2.1	9.7	8.4	-14.1
Total	**129.1**	**124.0**	**-3.9**	**123.6**	**118.4**	**-4.2**	**125.3**	**123.9**	**-1.2**	**128.4**	**128.8**	**0.3**	**128.9**	**125.2**	**-2.9**

1 Stocks are primary national territory stocks on land (excluding utility stocks and including pipeline and entrepot stocks where known). They include stocks held by industry to meet IEA, EU and national emergency reserve commitments and are subject to government control in emergencies.
2 Other includes NGL's, refinery feedstocks, additives/oxygenates and other hydrocarbons.

Table 7

TOTAL STOCKS ON LAND IN OECD COUNTRIES

('millions of barrels' and 'days')

	End June 1993		End September 1993		End December1993		End March 1994 [4]		End June 1994 [3 4]	
	Stock [1] Level	Days Fwd [2] Demand	Stock Level	Days Fwd Demand	Stock Level	Days Fwd Demand	Stock Level	Days Fwd Demand	Stock Level	Days Fwd Demand
Canada	129.7	74	129.2	75	124.0	72	123.9	-	-	-
United States	1666.7	96	1665.4	94	1647.2	92	1577.7	-	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	1820.1	94	1818.3	93	1794.9	91	1725.2	89	1774.1	90
Australia	35.9	47	38.7	49	35.7	46	38.0	-	-	-
Japan	601.2	126	646.8	116	617.8	100	601.6	-	-	-
New Zealand	8.5	75	9.1	70	7.9	65	7.8	-	-	-
PACIFIC	645.7	114	694.6	107	661.5	93	647.5	108	675.4	114
Austria	17.0	72	16.0	66	16.0	71	15.9	-	-	-
Belgium	27.1	55	29.9	57	27.5	50	27.3	-	-	-
Denmark	23.5	121	25.5	119	25.8	117	24.6	-	-	-
Finland	21.3	95	19.5	84	20.6	92	18.8	-	-	-
France	151.6	85	158.8	81	152.6	80	147.0	-	-	-
Germany	310.0	103	312.7	104	310.6	109	308.6	-	-	-
Greece	33.5	108	31.9	83	34.0	105	32.2	-	-	-
Ireland	7.2	74	7.2	70	7.7	68	7.7	-	-	-
Italy	147.4	82	137.2	66	138.9	74	134.1	-	-	-
Luxembourg	1.1	27	1.1	26	0.9	22	0.9	-	-	-
Netherlands	115.7	148	127.2	167	113.9	150	109.4	-	-	-
Norway	28.1	132	36.4	189	42.7	221	36.1	-	-	-
Portugal	21.0	76	21.3	84	20.3	83	21.0	-	-	-
Spain	72.9	65	81.2	67	77.5	65	77.5	-	-	-
Sweden	33.7	107	32.9	90	31.2	78	31.8	-	-	-
Switzerland	26.6	94	25.2	89	23.9	89	22.6	-	-	-
Turkey	26.0	41	23.3	39	28.3	51	30.8	-	-	-
United Kingdom	109.9	61	105.2	57	109.3	59	103.3	-	-	-
EUROPE [5]	1173.6	86	1192.7	83	1181.6	86	1149.6	87	1179.7	86
Total	3639.4	94	3705.6	92	3638.0	89	3522.3	91	3629.3	92
DAYS OF IEA NET IMPORTS [6]	-	139	-	142	-	139	-	132	-	-

1 Stocks are primary national territory stocks on land (excluding utility stocks and including pipeline and entrepot stocks where known). They include stocks held by industry to meet IEA, EU and national emergency reserves commitments and are subject to government control emergencies.
2 Note that days of forward demand represent the stock level divided by the forward quarter average daily demand and is very different from the days of net imports used in the IEA's Emergency Sharing System.
3 End June 1994 stock level based on preliminary data.
4 End March 1994 and end June 1994 forward demand figures are IEA Secretariat forecasts.
5 Data not available for Iceland.
6 Reflects stock levels and prior calendar year's net imports adjusted according to IEA emergency reserve definitions. Net exporting IEA countries are excluded.

TOTAL OECD STOCKS

CLOSING STOCKS	Total	Government [1] controlled	Companies	Total	Government [1] controlled	Companies
	Millions of Barrels			Days of Fwd. Demand [2]		
Q291	3546	1012	2534	95	27	68
Q391	3662	1020	2642	93	26	67
Q491	3574	1030	2544	90	26	64
Q192	3487	1047	2440	93	28	65
Q292	3556	1050	2506	93	27	65
Q392	3617	1054	2563	91	27	64
Q492	3569	1071	2498	90	27	63
Q193	3554	1085	2469	94	29	66
Q293	3639	1089	2550	94	28	66
Q393	3706	1092	2613	92	27	65
Q493	3638	1101	2537	89	27	62
Q194	3522	1110	2413	91	29	63
Q294	3629	1110	2519	92	28	64

1 Includes government-owned stocks and entity stocks held for emergency purposes.
2 Days of forward demand calculated using actual demand except in 1994 (when latest forecast is used).

Table 8

AVERAGE IEA CIF CRUDE COST AND SPOT CRUDE AND PRODUCT PRICES ($/bbl)

	1991	1992	1993	2Q93	3Q93	4Q93	1Q94	2Q94	Feb94	Mar94	Apr94	May94	Jun94	Jul94
Crude Oil Prices														
IEA CIF Average Import	19.30	18.49	16.38	17.53	15.86	14.80	13.69	15.37*	13.85	13.66	14.46	15.54	16.10*	16.70*
FOB Spot														
Brent (Dated)	19.99	19.30	17.00	18.23	16.49	15.08	13.97	16.04	13.73	13.90	15.20	16.16	16.75	17.59
WTI (1st month)	21.53	20.54	18.44	19.76	17.78	16.42	14.84	17.81	14.79	14.68	16.45	17.90	19.07	19.66
Dubai (1st month)	16.53	17.18	14.93	15.93	14.37	13.56	12.74	14.81	12.80	12.14	13.95	14.76	15.72	16.46
Product Prices 1														
Rotterdam														
Premium 0.15 g/l	28.37	25.31	22.45	24.42	22.59	19.67	17.52	20.81	17.75	17.50	19.79	20.73	21.91	22.39
Regular Unleaded	26.57	23.75	20.70	22.82	20.33	17.91	16.42	19.33	16.54	16.77	18.58	19.26	20.14	20.51
Naphtha	23.71	20.93	18.47	20.14	17.66	16.33	15.00	17.04	15.40	15.01	15.92	17.28	17.94	18.41
Jet/Kerosene	28.07	24.90	23.37	23.72	22.41	23.10	20.33	20.90	20.35	19.81	20.77	20.98	20.95	20.98
Gasoil	26.96	23.76	22.28	23.26	21.54	21.39	18.99	20.19	18.97	18.76	20.05	20.28	20.26	20.35
Fuel Oil 1.0%S	14.22	14.26	13.50	14.67	13.13	11.62	12.62	12.96	13.32	12.66	12.10	12.83	13.95	15.15
Fuel Oil 3.5%S	12.27	12.90	10.22	10.95	9.35	9.30	11.28	12.60	12.21	12.12	11.56	12.57	13.67	15.18
Gross Product Worth 2	24.63	22.11	20.27	21.46	19.81	18.76	17.04	18.64	17.22	16.92	18.12	18.64	19.16	19.53
NY Harbour														
Super Unleaded 93	29.79	26.86	23.69	26.04	24.42	20.56	20.85	24.58	20.97	20.82	22.40	25.81	25.54	27.73
Regular Unleaded 87	27.54	24.57	21.58	23.91	21.53	18.55	18.20	21.13	18.38	18.48	19.97	21.25	22.16	22.88
Jet/Kerosene	26.65	24.88	23.33	23.91	22.34	22.72	23.57	21.23	25.56	20.56	21.09	21.06	21.54	22.51
No.2 (Heating Oil)	25.56	24.00	22.04	22.74	21.33	20.65	21.41	20.30	23.00	20.30	20.03	20.16	20.70	20.97
Fuel Oil 1.0%S	15.02	15.31	14.63	15.87	14.28	13.11	15.45	14.17	17.57	13.51	13.02	14.00	15.49	16.67
Fuel Oil 3.0%S	11.42	12.34	11.21	12.17	10.93	9.83	10.73	11.22	11.30	10.19	10.17	11.09	12.41	14.50
Gross Product Worth 3	23.91	22.30	20.16	22.26	19.83	17.76	17.91	19.53	18.13	17.88	18.94	19.26	20.39	21.17
Singapore														
Regular 0.15 g/l	28.63	26.56	24.01	26.59	23.28	21.51	19.31	22.75	20.01	19.11	22.14	22.72	23.40	22.62
Naphtha	22.84	20.24	17.22	19.24	16.38	14.80	13.48	15.91	13.72	13.34	14.78	16.21	16.75	17.58
Jet/Kerosene	28.29	25.39	24.42	25.29	22.77	24.07	21.56	20.89	21.45	20.73	21.60	20.94	20.14	20.73
Gasoil	28.20	25.12	24.02	25.27	22.91	22.92	20.45	20.77	20.59	19.59	21.07	21.10	20.14	20.52
LSWR (0.3%S)	15.16	14.72	14.90	19.16	13.53	10.74	11.00	13.11	11.55	10.77	11.74	13.19	14.39	18.54
HSFO (3.5%S 180cst)	14.10	13.44	11.83	13.23	11.37	10.04	10.56	13.35	10.67	10.08	12.25	13.84	13.95	16.01
Gross Product Worth 4	20.06	18.45	17.17	18.94	16.16	15.32	14.42	16.29	14.58	13.93	15.78	16.51	16.59	17.94

* = Estimated.

1 Product prices are converted to $/bbl using following conversion factors.
Rotterdam: 8.35 bbl/MT for premium leaded gasoline, 8.46 bbl/MT for regular unleaded gasoline, 8.82 bbl/MT for naphtha, 7.88 bbl/MT for jet fuel, 7.46 bbl/MT for gasoil, 6.49 bbl/MT for 1.0% LSFO and 6.31 bbl/MT for 3.5% HSFO.
Singapore: 6.46 bbl/MT for 3.5% HSFO.

2 Calculated using Brent cracking yield of a refinery in North West Europe.

3 Calculated using Brent cracking yield of a refinery in US Gulf Coast.

4 Calculated using Dubai hydroskimming yield of a refinery in Singapore.

Table 9

END USER PRICES FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS[1]
July 1994

	National Currency						US Dollars					
			%ch Prev.Month		%ch Year Ago				%ch Prev.Month		%ch Year Ago	
	Price	Tax	Price	Excl.Tax	Price	Excl.Tax	Price	Excl.Tax	Price	Excl.Tax	Price	Excl.Tax
GASOLINE[2] Price per Litre												
France	5.610	4.540	-0.5	-2.4	-0.5	-9.5	1.044	0.199	3.1	1.0	8.0	-2.0
Germany	1.496	1.175	-2.0	-7.8	10.2	-10.8	0.956	0.205	2.0	-3.8	20.9	-2.4
Italy	1705.0	1291.3	-0.3	-1.0	4.2	-0.2	1.096	0.266	2.1	1.5	6.1	1.9
Spain	109.5	74.8	-0.7	-2.0	5.5	-0.0	0.848	0.269	3.3	1.9	9.8	4.3
UK	0.569	0.416	-0.2	-0.6	3.6	-5.6	0.883	0.237	1.5	0.9	7.3	-2.1
Japan	118	57	0.0	0.0	-3.3	-4.7	1.198	0.619	4.3	4.2	5.8	4.2
Canada	0.544	0.264	0.8	1.8	2.0	3.3	0.393	0.202	0.8	1.5	-5.5	-4.7
USA[3]	0.290	0.100	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-7.9	0.290	0.190	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-7.8
AUTOMOTIVE DIESEL[4] Price per Litre												
France	3.232	2.122	-0.6	-1.8	7.8	-10.5	0.602	0.207	3.1	2.0	17.1	-2.8
Germany	0.973	0.620	-2.6	-6.9	4.6	-8.5	0.622	0.226	1.5	-2.6	14.8	0.4
Italy	1033.61	676.04	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	0.664	0.230	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.3
Spain	70.77	40.30	-0.9	-2.1	0.8	-7.3	0.548	0.236	3.0	1.7	5.0	-3.7
UK	0.438	0.277	0.2	0.6	3.9	-5.3	0.680	0.250	2.1	2.5	7.8	-2.0
Japan	78	34	0.0	0.0	6.8	-6.6	0.792	0.446	4.3	4.4	17.0	2.3
Canada	0.510	0.213	0.4	0.7	-1.9	-1.7	0.369	0.215	0.5	0.9	-9.1	-8.9
USA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DOMESTIC HEATING OIL Price per 1000 Litres												
France	2003.5	801.1	-1.1	-1.5	-3.6	-5.8	373.0	223.8	2.5	2.1	4.7	2.3
Germany	435.7	136.8	-2.2	-2.8	-3.6	-4.5	278.5	191.1	1.8	1.2	5.7	4.7
Italy	1222000	871150	0.2	0.7	0.8	2.5	785.2	225.4	2.7	3.2	2.6	4.2
Spain	41902	17265	-1.5	-2.2	-13.0	-20.3	324.5	190.8	2.5	1.7	-9.5	-17.0
UK	132.84	26.24	-2.2	-2.5	2.9	-6.6	206.1	165.4	-0.4	-0.8	6.7	-3.2
Japan[5]	48101	1401	0.0	0.0	-4.5	-4.5	488.5	474.3	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.6
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
USA[6]	239.3	..	-1.4	..	-4.7	..	239.3	..	-1.4	..	-4.7	..
HFO FOR INDUSTRY[4, 7] Price per Metric Ton												
France	721.8	151.8	2.1	2.7	27.3	37.3	134.4	106.1	5.9	6.5	38.3	49.2
Germany	202.0	30.0	2.0	2.4	-4.3	-5.0	129.1	110.0	6.2	6.6	5.0	4.2
Italy	253210	45000	1.5	1.8	7.0	8.6	162.7	133.8	3.9	4.3	8.8	10.5
Spain	18482	2003	-4.1	-4.6	26.3	28.5	143.1	127.6	-0.2	-0.7	31.5	33.8
UK	80.68	11.67	3.4	4.0	27.6	31.0	125.2	107.1	5.3	5.9	32.2	35.8
Japan	17564	512	0.0	0.0	-27.0	-27.0	178.4	173.2	4.3	4.3	-20.1	-20.1
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
USA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 Mid Month Prices
2 Premium leaded gasoline for France, Italy, Spain, UK; regular unleaded gasoline for Canada, Germany, Japan, and USA.
3 Estimated
4 VAT excluded where it is refundable : HFO for Industry, Automotive Diesel for Industry
5 Kerosene
6 June data.
7 High sulphur fuel oil price for France, Spain, UK and Japan; low sulphur fuel oil price for Germany and Italy.

Sources and Use of Data and Geographical Definitions

Supply, Demand, Stock and Refinery Activity Data

The historical data in this report are submitted in the monthly oil and gas statistics questionnaire returned by 24 OECD countries consisting of the 23 Member countries of the International Energy Agency (IEA) and Iceland. Mexico continues to be included with the non-OECD countries (in Latin America) pending submission of detailed historical data needed to incorporate Mexico into the OECD. The submissions are made during the seven to eight week period following the month to which the figures relate and cover supply, demand and stock data for crude oil and individual oil products. The data are revised as necessary, and notably when more definitive annual data become available.

The statistical material received by the Secretariat from Member governments is supplemented by a variety of other sources, including industry contacts and consultancy services. In addition, the Secretariat projects the world oil demand and non-OPEC supply for the time period shown in Table 1.

Price Data

Monthly average CIF crude import prices are submitted every month by IEA Member countries. Data are averaged for the total IEA Member countries using the quantity of crude imports for individual countries by weight. The spot crude and product price assessments are based on daily Platt's prices, converted where appropriate to US Dollars per barrel according to the Platt's specification of products (© 1994 Platt's, a division of McGraw-Hill Inc.). Graphs in the text are of daily price data, while tables in the text and Table 8 show arithmetic averages by weeks, months, quarters and years. Gross product worth and refining margins are derived from spot crude and product prices, using the Secretariat's own estimates of refinery yields, freight and other costs. End-user prices are mid-month prices submitted monthly by OECD countries. The prices are net of any rebates and usually include transportation costs to the consumer. They include all taxes to be paid by the consumer which are not refundable.

Use of Data

Note that the totals in the tables may not add due to rounding and that percentage changes have been calculated before rounding.

The data used in the report are taken from sources considered by the Secretariat to be reliable, but are inevitably of variable quality. They should therefore always be used with caution, and as indicative of *broad trends* rather than as a numerically accurate description of the world oil markets at any particular moment. In particular:

OECD Country Data

Figures for IEA/OECD countries on demand, supply and stocks are based primarily on reports from Member governments. The most recent month of official statistics available from national administrations is generally shown in Tables 2,3 and 6. Figures beyond that period are based on preliminary data and estimates submitted by the Member countries and are subject to revision.

Other Demand and Supply Data

Data for non-OECD oil supply and demand are not formally reported in questionnaire format but are based on published reports by some of the respective governments and other international organisations and contain some estimates by the Secretariat. There is consequently a greater margin for error, even for past periods. Demand figures for the former USSR are for "apparent demand"; that is production less net oil exports. As such, they include changes in stocks, losses and volumetric gains in the refinery process.

Forward Projections

Forward projections of demand and non-OPEC supply are given as a guide to the overall state of the oil market. By definition they are subject to any changes in the assumptions on which they are based.

Geographical Definitions

Pending the inclusion of Mexico (see above), *OECD* comprises Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States. *Australia* excludes the Christmas Islands. *Denmark* includes Greenland and the Danish Faroes. *France* includes Corsica but excludes the overseas territories (departments). *The Netherlands* excludes the Netherlands Antilles. *Portugal* includes the Azores and Madeira. *Spain* includes the Canary Islands. *United States* excludes the US territories while North America includes the US territories.

Non-OECD Europe comprises Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, the former Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Malta and Gibraltar. *Middle East* comprises Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Neutral Zone, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.